

needs, instead of aping city customs, and if the world recognized the distinction, our farmers should be proud of it. Our city cousins should be made to know and feel that, if they wish to make themselves agreeable amongst rural folk, they must study country habits. If it be said concerning any man that "he acts just as if he came from the country," let such a compliment be the farmer's proudest boast. The boom forcing city customs outside of the suburbs should be nipped. Let fit things be kept in fit places.

With regard to the fittest education for the farmer's daughter, we will merely submit a test problem, and when she is able to answer it intelligently, giving reasons for every step, we will consider the most important part of her education complete: Cook ten meals, each having exactly the same nutritive value, but composed of different combinations of food, four meals to contain no meat, and two to contain no animal products whatever. Give the cost of each meal, and state what foods should be cooked, and why.

In carrying out these operations, the accomplished cook will find that the cost per meal for each person will vary from one cent to twelve or fifteen cents, although each meal will have the same satisfying effect on the hungry boys. Here is an immense scope for economy, for health, and for the exercise of the intellectual and the moral faculties.

On the Wing.

INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION—TRADE PROSPECTS.

On the 8th of June two important inaugural meetings were held in the Exhibition—one with the object of developing the trade and commerce of our country.

The plans as yet are very imperfect, and some of the suggestions thrown out by officials were not unanimously endorsed by the exhibitors.

One official urged the importance of strawberries rather too strongly. Another advised the establishment of a bureau, or some similar institution, to import Canadian fruit throughout the present summer.

The officials appeared to monopolise the time to force their views, without sufficient time or attention being given to the exhibitors whose endorsement of their suggestions they wished to obtain.

One exhibitor being called on to express his views, said he could not endorse the plans brought forward with regard to the Government importing fruit during the summer. He thought that if a fair chance were given to exhibitors and growers, private individuals would embrace every opportunity given them, and do much more good than could be effected by the Government embarking in the business. The Govern-

ment might import some in the autumn for exhibition if necessary. He condemned the sale of the miserable representatives of apples that was being carried on in the grounds by some monopolists. The apples, he thought, should have been condemned, as he doubted if such inferior, insignificant specimens could be grown in Ontario; if they were, he should only consider them "culls." Such proceedings tended to the injury of Canada rather than its benefit. The meals, too, supplied in the School of Cookery he considered far inferior to what any Canadian farmer's wife could get up at half the cost. He had understood that each Colony was to be represented by an eating establishment. Had this been done, and some good farmers' wives and daughters allowed to get up

brought out in the address was that touching on the cold of Canada. The persistent wilful ignorance that prevails on this subject is incredible.

We can add that we personally experienced more actual pain from cold one morning in May this year in England than we did all last winter in Canada. On June 9th we met Mr. Vennor, the well-known artist. He has resided in England the last six years, and was a native of England. He says he detests this abominable climate; it is damp, dark, and cold, and the cold is of a more penetrating nature than in Canada. He longs for the clear, bright Canadian skies, and intends returning; the clear, delightful Canadian air exhilarates him.

A Scotch lady we met on the "S.S. Parisian" said she would defy them to find a more delightful winter climate than she had experienced for four years, 50 miles from Winnipeg. No doubt the poor must and do suffer until they are able to get comfortable surroundings.

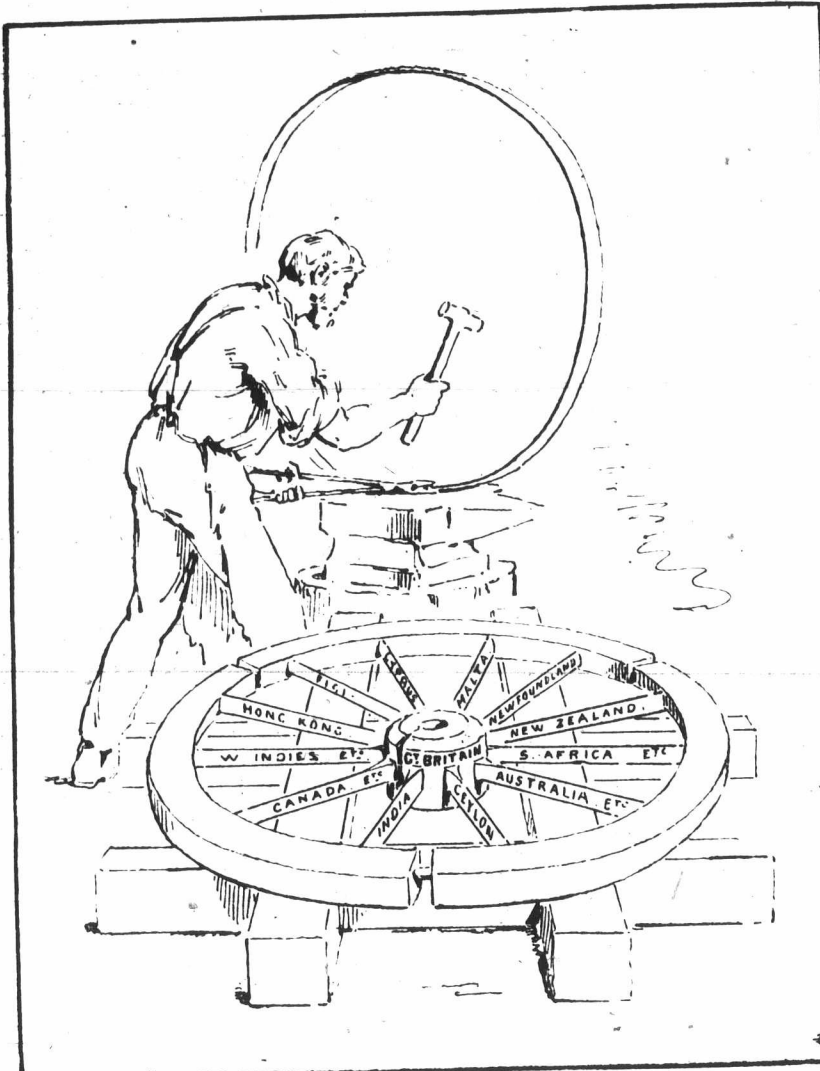
Mr. Begg says: "I suffered more from the damp raw cold of the city of London last winter than I ever did in North-west Canada during my long experience there."

It is to be hoped that this great Colonial Exhibition will correct the false impressions regarding Canada even yet entertained in many quarters throughout England, and that, instead of the country of snow and ice she has been represented to be, her true characteristics, her resources, her productiveness, and the beauties of her climate will become better known.

Sir Charles Tupper at the close of the address endorsed all the statements made by Mr. Begg.

After this Mr. Begg gave a series of interesting views, after which the meeting closed.

These meetings are to be continued, and we have no doubt that, if proper management prevails, untold blessings will be the result.



1—THE HUB OF CREATION—FINISHING TOUCHES OF THE GREAT WHEEL.

meals after Canadian fashion, and at Canadian prices, Canadian dining-rooms would monopolise the trade. Even the cheese procurable under the name of Canadian cheese was such as Mr. D. Leach, or Mr. Geary, of London, would pronounce "culls," because neither of them ever make such inferior articles. He gave great credit to some of the officials, but condemned strongly the action of others who acted dictatorially on subjects of which they were in total ignorance.

The Emigration Meeting was held immediately after the Trade Meeting. The Marquis of Lorne presided, and Mr. Begg read a long and interesting address concerning the Great Northwest, showing its gradual development and the great prospects before it.

Perhaps one of the most important points

OUR ILLUSTRATION.
NO. 1.

The British Empire is here represented as a wheel, the hub of which is the mother country, and the spokes some of the more important of the various colonies comprised within the Empire. Wise legislation, and a strong and kind national sentiment, have bound the parts together into one grand Empire; and it is in the very hub of the wheel that any serious flaw is to be found. The Irish question is the present source of weakness, and we hope that soon the Imperial Parliament may solve this matter in such a way as to render the wheel of the Empire one solid complete whole, banded together by the bonds of government for the national and individual welfare. Put your shoulder to the wheel.