

our shores, it behooves us to take such precautions as will curtail the ravages of these plagues.

* * *

EARLY during the present session of the Dominion parliament, the telegrams announced an attempt which was being made, to urge upon the government the propriety of closing the Canadian exhibit at the Columbian Fair at Chicago on Sundays, and it is not unlikely that the local government will sanction such administrative action and the local government, whether the Dominion government adopt it or not, will close the provincial exhibit on the Lord's Day; and it is our opinion that apart from the moral and religious bearing of the question, it is a wise measure and will be an example to the people who will assemble from all quarters, of a determination on the part of Canada at least, to forego the rush and advantage of a Sunday exhibit for the sake of obeying one of the commandments of God, which even a world's exposition such as this, affords no pretext for breaking; and it is our opinion that the adoption of it by either the Dominion or this Province, or both, would cause the question to be discussed and Canada to be heard of in countries and among peoples, who scarcely know where Canada is. We strongly advise our ministers, our religious church-workers, and all thoughtful men, to bring their influence to bear in the direction of closing on Sunday all exhibits, manufactures, and products of the Northern part of this Continent.

By special arrangement THE MANITOBA will occupy a space at the World's Fair along with other noted magazines and periodicals. We wish to make it attractive, then help us reader to do so by contributing an interesting article on the country.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

THE increased interest taken by all classes in Great Britain, in Colonial affairs is now receiving fresh stimulus from the completion of the Imperial Institute. This magnificent edifice now stands on the site of South Kensington, formerly occupied by the series of annual exhibitions. It is indeed an appropriate monument to the growth and prosperity of the great Empire under the present ruler. The success of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886, led H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, to suggest that the establishment of a permanent Institution, for the intercourse and welfare of the subjects of her vast dominions, would be the most fitting memorial wherewith to mark the jubilee year of Queen Victoria's glorious reign. The scheme found ready support both in Great and Greater Britain, and on 4th July, 1887, Her Majesty laid the foundation stone — a block of granite from the Cape Colony—of the splendid building to open which, early in the month of May next, she will make one of her rare public appearances. A slight idea of the dimensions of the Institute, may be gleaned from the fact that its frontage alone extends rather more than 750 feet, whilst the summit of the centre tower which crowns the fabric attains a height of no less than 350 feet. The style of architecture adopted is a free rendering of the Renaissance, and all that modern artistic skill and ingenuity could devise has been done to render the Imperial Institute, worthy of its title. If the exterior is striking, it is, however, the object and purposes of the interior that will chiefly commend themselves to all who have the prosperity of the British Empire, at heart. As there must be many who as yet imperfectly understand its aims, we cannot do better than quote briefly from the charter.

1. The formation and exhibition of collections, representing the raw materials and manufactured products of the Empire, so maintained as to illustrate the development of agricultural, commercial, and industrial progress.
2. The establishment or promotion of