

ed a great deal of attention, and many thousands of Canadian pamphlets were carried away. Canada was not otherwise in evidence at this important exhibition except as represented by the fine agricultural implements manufactured by the Massey-Harris Company, a Peterborough canoe, and a road cart stamped "Made in Canada." The agent states that no better opportunity could be afforded for exhibiting Canadian manufactures than at such shows. He was informed by a grain dealer that neither Manitoba wheat nor flour is at present imported direct to Ireland, although small quantities of these products reach that country by way of Glasgow and Liverpool, and that even these small quantities go through a blending process which does not improve them. He says that as raising wheat has been abandoned in Ireland, and the few mills running are grinding foreign grain, while the flour on the market is chiefly of United States brands, there appears to be a large unworked field in this portion of the United Kingdom for grain and flour shippers in Canada, and he adds:—"Should any future Canadian exhibit be made here it would be well to show flour in the sack, and be able to quote prices, rates of shipments, and the names of good mills and operators."

THE cheese industry is receiving much attention, and producers are likely to effect an advantage in their appeal to the government. As opportune, the following from the pen of Hon. John Lucksinger will be read with interest. It deals with the making of Limburger cheese: "Limburger is what is termed a soft cheese, made with the application of very little heat. I believe that it is the richest cheese made, except those that have an addition of cream to the whole milk. It is thickened and worked at a temperature of 85 to 90 degrees. It is allowed to thicken for fully one-half hour, then carefully cut into cubes and gently stirred until the rennet has separated the whey, and the curd has become firm enough to be dropped on a board without breaking. The whey, which should be quite clear, with a greenish yellow tinge, is then taken out, leaving just enough to partly float the curd. This is then dipped out into wooden moulds of the proper size and left on the tables to drain; no pressure whatever is applied, the curd is so soft and the cheese so small that the whey readily flows off. They are $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches square, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, weighing from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each. Like all sweet curd cheese, the salt is applied on the outside after it is made, and is absorbed, and the proper curing room is a rather moist cellar. While curing, a slime forms on the outside and this is rubbed daily with the hands, and in time forms the rind which emits the characteristic odor, which to some people is so offensive, while to others it is agreeable. When cured, each piece is first wrapped in strong paper, then covered with tin foil, and for shipment packed in square boxes holding about 100 pounds each. It is a very rich cheese, there being hardly a trace of butter fat in the whey, and is free from the fault of producing constipation, so objectionable in most all cheese. Indeed, it is regarded by many as a specific cure for dyspepsia. An ordinary cheese vat and curd cutter, and the requisite moulds, draining tables and curing shelves, constitute the rather inexpensive outfit of a Limburger factory. It is considered one of the most profitable varieties for the maker, as, owing to the nearly cold process of making and there being no press, a greater weight of cured cheese is produced from milk than of any other kind.

THE upward tendency of wheat has been thus commented upon by Sir William Van Horne: "The people are beginning to find out that there is not too much wheat in the world, after all. I have never for a moment lost faith in the future of wheat; the world will not continue long to produce anything that cannot be produced profitably. Most countries

in which wheat is grown can produce a variety of crops, and it is always the case after two or three years of extreme depression in the price of one crop that some other is tried which promises better returns. It requires only a change of from five to ten per cent. in the world's wheat crop to result in a deficiency instead of a surplus, and unduly low prices are nearly always followed by unduly high prices." With respect to the opinion expressed last year by Sir William, that wheat would rise to two dollars per bushel, he said: "I was misquoted. I expressed the opinion that wheat was not down to stay down, and that I expected to see wheat sell at \$2 per bushel. I am of the same opinion to-day, and, although we may not see anything like such prices this year, I am confident that they will come before long. From 1887 to 1892 India was the bugbear of the wheat market, but the extraordinary yield of 1891 all over the world was the chief cause of the extraordinary decline in prices which followed, and then came the Argentine bugbear to keep the prices down. But the fact seems to have been overlooked that the loss of wheat in Kansas alone in the past three years has largely offset the increase in the Argentine Republic, and there has been a large decrease since 1891 in the export from India. Another factor has been overlooked. That is, the British millers, and I think those of the continent, have in times past put in large stocks of wheat at certain seasons of the year, but the long-continued and heavy decline in prices for several years back has resulted in their working from hand to mouth. Their recent experience has taught them that the quickness and certainty of modern transportation have removed the necessity of laying in heavy stocks, and I do not think they will ever again carry such stocks as they did up to within two or three years. Wheat which would ordinarily have been carried in stock by them has been hanging upon the world's markets, and until it was absorbed it helped to keep the prices down. But now that it is absorbed it seems to me that normal conditions have been restored, and that we have seen the end of low prices for the present. And that is all I have to say about wheat."

THE management of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition has issued its catalogue for 1895. The lists are as large and attractive as ever, and there seems to be no lack of inducement to exhibitors to secure space for their goods. Follow are the dates of principal Canadian fairs:

Toronto.....	Sept. 2nd to 14th.
Winnipeg.....	July 15th to 19th.
Stanstead, Que.....	Aug. 21st and 22nd.
Sherbrooke, Que.....	Sept. 2nd to 7th.
Kingston.....	Sept. 2nd to 7th.
Montreal, Que.....	Sept. 12th to 21st.
London.....	Sept. 12th to 21st.
Perth.....	Sept. 17th to 19th.
Owen Sound.....	Sept. 17th to 19th.
Guelph.....	Sept. 17th to 19th.
Whitby.....	Sept. 17th to 19th.
Wellesley.....	Sept. 17th and 18th.
Belleville.....	Sept. 17th to 20th.
Renfrew.....	Sept. 19th and 20th.
Bowmanville.....	Sept. 20th and 21st.
Ottawa.....	Sept. 20th to 28th.
Peterborough.....	Sept. 23rd to 25th.
St. Catharines.....	Sept. 23rd to 25th.
Milvorton.....	Sept. 24th and 25th.
Paisley.....	Sept. 24th and 25th.
Cayuga.....	Sept. 24th to 27th.
Collingwood.....	Sept. 24th to 27th.
St. John, N.B.....	Sept. 24th to Oct. 1th
Chatham.....	Sept. 24th to 26th.
Orillia.....	Sept. 24th to 26th.
Woodstock.....	Sept. 25th and 26th.
Lindsay.....	Sept. 25th to 27th.
Stratford.....	Sept. 26th and 28th.
Brampton.....	Sept. 26th and 27th.
Canamington.....	Sept. 27th and 28th.
Pais.....	Oct. 1st and 3rd.
Waukegan.....	Oct. 1st to 3rd.
Goderich.....	Oct. 1st to 3rd.
Stayner.....	Oct. 2nd to 4th.
Markham.....	Oct. 2nd to 4th.
Almonte.....	Oct. 2nd to 4th.
Beachburg.....	Oct. 3rd and 4th.
Elora.....	Oct. 3rd and 4th.
Otterville.....	Oct. 4th and 5th.
Ridgeway.....	Oct. 7th and 9th.
Tilsonburg.....	Oct. 8th and 9th.
Burford.....	Oct. 10th and 11th.
Woodbridge.....	Oct. 15th and 18th.
Simcoe.....	Oct. 15th to 17th.



1st.—The by-law to raise \$30,000 to build a city goal in Hamilton carried by popular vote.... The Toronto University Commission reported to the Ontario Government.... Convocation of Queen's University, Kingston, took place.

2nd.—Mr. Herbert Gardner, British Minister of Agriculture, stated that the restrictions on Canadian cattle would not be relaxed.... Mr. Mulock's bill for the restriction of railway passes before the House of Commons.... Britain accepted the guarantee made by Salvador of the payment of the indemnity by Nicaragua, and the British troops left Corinto.

3rd.—The budget speech was delivered in the Dominion House of Commons.... Announcement made that the Montreal garrison artillery will visit Toronto on Dominion Day.

4th.—Mr. L. J. Forget, entered upon his duties as secretary of the Montreal Stock Exchange.... Rev. H. G. Miller, M. A., resigned the principalship of Huron Divinity College, London, Ont.

6th.—The Royal Academy opened in London, Eng.... The rate of taxation for the city of Toronto was fixed at 16 mills on the dollar.... The death of Mrs. Leslie Stephen announced.

7th.—Rev. Geo. Burson, St. Catharines, died.... Rev. Dr. Staker, Glasgow, nominated for the chair of apologetics in Knox College, Toronto.... Alarming illness of Sir Frederick Leighton, reported.

8th.—An Italian consulate will be established in Montreal.... A statue of Abraham Lincoln presented to the city of Manchester, N. H.... The pallium was conferred on Archbishop Langevin.... Annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association was held to-day.

9th.—Ex-Ald. Baxter, of Toronto, died.... Report of the Department of Marine laid on table of House of Commons at Ottawa.... The Hyams case begun in Toronto Criminal Assize Court.... Manitoba Legislature met and adjourned until June 13th.

10th.—The balance in Dominion Savings Bank last month stated at \$16,055,014.... Missionary steamer "Glad Tidings" rescued on the Pacific coast.

11th.—Demonstration in favor of monometalism being promoted in London, Eng.... The Universal Exhibition was opened in Amsterdam.... Four thousand immigrants landed at New York, the largest number this season.

13th.—Judgment was rendered at Montreal in the famous St. Louis case.... The Arts and Crafts Association was opened at Hamilton.

14th.—Judge Toms of Goderich, died.... The forty-sixth annual convention of the A. O. H., was held.... Annual commencement of Wycliffe College held to-day.

15th.—Annual meeting of the Royal Society of Canada opened at Ottawa.... Annual convention of the Woman's Baptist Home and Foreign Missions opened to-day.

16th.—Rear Admiral John J. Almy, U. S. Navy, died at Washington.... The proposed terms of union between Newfoundland and Canada were brought down to the House of Commons at Ottawa, to-day.

17th.—Death of Duke of Hamilton and Brandon announced.... No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat all rail Montreal, sold at one dollar and one cent per bushel.

18th.—The Imperial Privy Council granted permission to the Attorney General of Ontario to appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court as to the power of the provincial legislature to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor.

20th.—The Supreme Court of the U. S. declared the income tax to be unconstitutional *in toto*.

21st.—Severe shocks of earthquake were experienced to-day at Spoleto, near Rome.

22nd.—House of Commons adjourned for Queen's Birthday holiday.... Public Works Department, Ottawa, gave notice that there will be no reduction of dock rates at Kingston this year.

23rd.—T. W. Anglin was appointed Surrogate Court clerk at Osgoode Hall.... The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo railway was declared open for traffic.

24th.—Queen's Birthday Holiday.... Jury in the Hyams case disagreed.

25th.—Formosa declared itself a Republic with its governor as president.... Queen's birthday celebrated in London, Eng.

27th.—Inspector Byrnes retired from New York police force.... Annual meeting of the Baptist convention of Ontario and Quebec opened at Toronto.

28th.—National Council of the Women of Canada was opened at Toronto.... Hon. Dr. Montague accepted invitation to address the Pan-American convention.

29th.—The annual meeting of the Toronto Methodist Districts held.... Information received that over 100 lives were lost by the sinking of the steamer *Colima*, off the Mexican coast.... Lord Rosebery's Sir Visto won the Derby.

30th.—The corner stone of the Foresters' Temple at Toronto was laid by the Governor-General.... Annual meeting Upper Canada Bible Society was held.... Annual Art exhibition of the Ontario Educational Department opened.

31st.—The Boy's Brigade of Toronto inspected by his Excellency the Governor-General.