

An important feature of the new regulations is the provision that butter boxes must contain only 56 pounds, or half an English hundredweight. Formerly packages contained, and were marked 57 pounds, 58 pounds, or other quantity, much to the annoyance of importers in the Old Country.

The following scale of points will indicate the relative values of the different divisions of quality: Flavor 40, body and grain 25, color 10, salting 10, finish and packing 15, total 100. It is obvious that defect in flavor of a certain degree counts nearly three times as much in determining the grade as a defect in finish, or packing of the same degree, and so on.

Hon. Mr. Fisher, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, has been paying close attention of late to a matter which has much interested all producers of cheese and butter who sell their products in Montreal, viz., the proper weighing of the same. The producers claim that the system which has been in use has been unfair to them, in that it charges them with underweight, but does not credit them with overweight. The effect of this, it is claimed, is that supposing a lot of fifty packages, five of which would be weighed, and supposing the first package showed a loss of one pound, the second a gain of one pound, the third O.K., the fourth a loss of one pound, and the fifth, a gain of one pound, a cut is made of two pounds in every five packages of the whole lot, that is to say, of twenty pounds, whereas the average shows no loss whatever. The practice is looked upon by factory men as little short of fraudulent, though the buyers explain that it is done for the purpose of avoiding cuts for short weight at the point in Europe to which the article is shipped.

In the Toronto market, the receipts of butter have not increased as much as might have been anticipated, and prices rule firm. Pastures throughout the country districts are in excellent condition, however, and it is altogether likely that deliveries will before long be quite large. Dairy pound rolls fetch 16c. to 17c.; tubs, 12 to 15c.; creamery, 19 to 20c. In cheese not so much business has been passing during the last few days, but prices keep steady. Not much fall make remains in stock. Eggs, while they still are coming in from the country in good supply, are firmer, owing to the demand for pickling purposes. They realize as a rule, 15½ to 16c. per dozen, and there has been a good deal of competition on the part of buyers. Hogs have shown an easier tendency for some little time past, and, in fact, declined 10c. per cwt. on this week's market. Nevertheless, smoked meats and hog products keep up in prices, and there is a good demand.



CANADA IN ENGLAND.

At the Canadian Club dinner in London on Empire Day, last week, there appears to have been in the speaking rather a surfeit of sentiment over Canada and Canadian relations. The Colonial Secretary, Hon. Alfred Lyttleton, describing the possible evolution of the Dominion said she could proceed along two lines: Either concentrate and centralize by federation, and work out her destiny in partnership with the motherland, or she might be one of an aggregate of independent nations, owing allegiance to one sovereign. In either case she would attain a great place in the world. And then Lord Minto, our late Governor-General, became still more effusive. But it is to be said that he spoke well, and showed himself an observer of current feeling and events, for he has

lived here. He described the period of his vice-regal stay in Canada as an epoch-making time. The Empire in 1898 was very crude compared with 1905. Canada's sons had as an outcome rushed to arms out of British sentiment. Referring to the unveiling of a memorial to the colonial troops fallen in the late war, he called it the official seal to a magnificent page of imperial history. "His period of office had seen great prosperity and development of wealth, with it, too, a feeling of power and ambition of nationality linked with imperial feeling. He hardly knew whether the people of Great Britain grasped it all." It may be doubted whether Great Britain does grasp it all. The average dweller in Great Britain who is unacquainted with such communities as Australia or Canada is not likely to grasp the notion that "mere colonists" can have national ambitions or yet imperial ideas. He is brought up, as it were, to regard the colonist as some sort of strange, semi-alien, not to say inferior person who needs education and polish. But the sentimental portion of the evening was rather broken in upon by the blunt practicality of Lord Strathcona who, in replying to Mr. Lyttleton's toast of Canada said that Canada would greatly appreciate it if postage on newspapers to Canada were reduced in rate. He hoped the French convention would be a step towards union with Newfoundland and Canada. The London papers generally, so the cable says, emphasize the fact that the Empire Day first originated in Canada, and The Times devotes an editorial to the subject. The Times is very kind.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON LAW AND ORDER.

A subscriber in Western Manitoba, writing us on 24th May, on some other matters, takes occasion to make a suggestion which we shall print: "I was pleased," he says, "to see you come out with some strong words—not a bit too strong—on the subject of the strike of Chicago teamsters and their irrational doings and sayings. But I wish you had quoted President Roosevelt's words at the Iroquois banquet. They are historical words; or at least they will need to be quoted some day, when lawlessness breaks out again in the big American cities." We give below a few sentences of this address, made, it is true, to the Iroquois (Democratic) Club, but intended to furnish a reply to the intemperate written protest of the union labor men against the use of Federal troops to quell the riot precipitated by the strike:

"I am a believer in unions. I am an honorary member of one union. But the union must obey the law just as the corporation must obey the law, just as every man, rich or poor, must obey the law.

"In every effort of Mayor Dunne to prevent violence by mobs or individuals, to see that the laws are obeyed, and that order is preserved, he has the hearty support of the President of the United States, and in my judgment he should have that of every good citizen of the United States.

"In upholding law and order, in doing what he is able to do to suppress mob violence in any shape or way, the mayor of Chicago, Mayor Dunne, has my hearty support. I am glad to be able to say this to you, gentlemen, before I say it to another body."

"There need not be the slightest apprehension that ever the mob spirit will triumph in this country. Those immediately responsible for dealing with the