

and gives a standing to students of subjects necessary for their advancement in business pursuits not hitherto held. The curriculum prescribed is essentially modern. Students must first pass the matriculation examinations in (1) English language, literature, and history, (2) any two of the following languages: French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Latin; (3) mathematics; (4) one science subject. The degree will be conferred on those students who satisfy their examiners at the end of each of the three years they will be required to study.

Hay, as well as cotton, is now being compressed into cylindrical bales for shipment, a standard round hay bale being eighteen inches in diameter and thirty-six inches in length. Such a bale, packed at the pressure under which it is shipped for domestic use, weighs about 200 pounds; as packed for export, such a bale would contain about 275 pounds. There is put up for army use a bale of the same diameter, but only eighteen inches in length, which contains approximately 140 pounds of hay. In the cylindrical bale a given quantity of hay is got into less than half the space that it would occupy in a square bale; while there are, it is asserted, other advantages, including freedom from mould, preservation of the sweetness of the hay, and greatly reduced combustibility. Thousands of tons of hay in cylindrical bales have been shipped to the American army in the Philippines, and large quantities of it was used by the British army in South Africa.

At a meeting of the Ontario Cabinet held this week an order-in-council was passed placing hemlock logs in the same category as pine logs after April 30 next, the end of the license year; that is, they must not be exported. Of late years a considerable trade in hemlock logs has sprung up, owing to the increasing value of this class of timber. The prohibition is in line with the policy of the Government of confining the manufacture of the products of the forests of Ontario within the confines of the Province.

The Dominion Government has issued a proclamation proclaiming Saturday, August 9, a public holiday, in honor of the coronation of King Edward VII.

The following unique business card originally appeared in a newspaper at Muttra, India. Its author was weak in his command of English, but had advertising ideas all his own and knew how to tell a heap in a very small space. He says: "Haji Noor Bux the ironmunger man of Muttra has all first class goods for sale he has also perambulator for infant and guns for Sahib. His prices is not so as those of English shop and he is the most cheap of all so come and buy some things he sells corigate iron and bark wire at more less than Calcutta fellow can sell."

The proposed improved militia law did not pass the United States Congress, but its discussion gave Representative Dick an opportunity to have printed for public information a section of the old law, which is still on the statute books, though it can hardly be said to be in force. It is section 1628 of the revised statutes and runs as follows: "Every citizen shall . . . be constantly provided with a good musket or firelock of a bore sufficient for balls of the one-eighteenth part of a pound, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints and a knapsack . . . or with a good rifle, knapsack, shot pouch, and powder horn, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter

of a pound of powder . . . each commissioned officer shall be armed with a sword or hanger and a spoutoon." Is there a militia officer now in service who knows what a spoutoon is?

Lord Dundonald, the new commanding officer of the Canadian Militia, will open the Toronto Industrial Fair on Labor Day, September 1.

The increasing recognition of the value of aluminium, which is, of course, obtained principally from bauxite, a mineral consisting chiefly of alumina, or oxide of aluminium and oxide of iron, lends interest to the existence of bauxite in New South Wales. In 1899 it was recognized by Mr. Jaquet, State Geological Surveyor, at Wingello, about a hundred miles south of Sydney. Almost simultaneously it was detected in extensive deposits in the Inverell and Emmaville districts, in the northern part of the State. At Emmaville, Professor David found that twelve square miles of country were covered by deposits of laterite or volcanic ash, from a few feet up to forty feet in thickness, and this material now proves to be bauxite and woeheinite, for it occurs both in the pisolitic and massive forms. In the Inverell district, also, it is now known to occupy very considerable areas. In color the New South Wales bauxite varies from pale yellow to deep red. Near Inverell it has been extensively used for making roads, with very satisfactory results, its value in the production of aluminium being unknown at the time. Only the bauxite deposits near Emmaville have been officially mapped out as yet; nor has there been anything in the shape of a systematic examination of those whose existence in the state has so far been ascertained. In view of the many directions in which the use of aluminium is steadily increasing, it is certain that should its manufacture be started in New South Wales, where bauxite is apparently more abundant than generally supposed, a new and profitable industry would become established. The ore could be conveyed by rail to places where coal is cheap and plentiful; also the materials for constructing smelters. Or the coal could be taken to the neighborhood of the bauxite deposits. Either way there appears to be a good opening for those possessed of the necessary capital, experience and energy.

Even salvation has been unionized. Nearly 200 members of the United Mineworkers left St. Patrick's Church at Olyphant, Pa., during mass Sunday morning because the priest would not ask a non-union man to leave the church. It is apparent, of course, that it would never do for the trades unions to permit the saving of "scab" souls. Heaven is supposed to be a state of perfect bliss, and there can be no perfect bliss where all the souls do not have union cards and an eight-hour day for the glorification of their Maker.—Detroit Free Press.

Not only political but commercial and industrial power is moving westward. Ontario is still the first agricultural Province, but in the production of grain it has been obliged to yield up the palm. Twenty years ago Manitoba had a wheat area of 160,842 acres, yielding 5,686,440 bushels. Last year the acreage was 2,011,835, and the yield 50,502,085. But there is room in the west for several Manitobas, and this fact has begun to appear in the returns. The agricultural year book of the North-West Territories shows that in four years the production of wheat has increased from 5,542,478 bushels to 12,808,447 bushels, and of oats from 3,040,307 bushels to 9,716,132 bushels. The yield as well as the acreage has largely increased, and except in the year 1900 the increase was steady. The yield of wheat was 25.37 in 1901, as against 18.01 in 1898, and the yield of oats 42.38, as against 18.93. We have seen that the yield in Manitoba increased tenfold in twenty years, and a still greater rate of increase may be looked for in the Territories.—The Globe.