[November 15, 1894.

arbot Lake, offered the h, has accepted and will a about December 1st. l remain in charge until Hutton was educated ordained in 1891.

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Foreign.

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t have warned its subact time Hindus and will not be suppressed Dity of Poona has been prshippers of Ganpati, sisted on playing their mosque. This led at a mosque was gutted

November 15, 1894.]

CANADIAN CHURCHMAN.

MR. H. M. STANLEY AND THE UGANDA RAILWAY.— The great African explorer recommends a railway to Uganda on the "Lartigue" system, which could be built in less than two years at a total expenditure of a million. He regards this system as the best and safest, as well as the cheapest, for pioneer railways. All the plant could be manufactured in England. It has been tried in Ireland with success. The principle is a triangle of three rails. Mr. Stanley suggests the co-operation of England and Germany in the scheme, as the country could not support two railways.

Vases for Flowers.

To the average person a bunch of flowers in a vase must be harmonious and beautiful under all circumstances. The artistic and educated taste knows that it is quite as easy for the combination to be most unpleasing.

In a paper on the relations of vases to the cut flowers which they will hold, a writer shows quickly that the subject is worthy of consideration. "A flat, circular dish," he says, "is needed for water lilies, and, as the flowers are in this case large, the containing vessel must be ample in size, not merely to hold the flowers, but also to preserve a proper sense of proportion. Tall spikes require tall vases, which should not be cylindrical, but should be sensibly wider at the top then at the hottom. Roses and flowers, with comparatively short stems, require low broad vessels, flaring at the top, so as to admit of a graceful drooping which is so attractive with both leaves and flowers. Not more than four or five different shaped flower vases are really necessary, the types of form being either flat, or low circular vessels, which may be widely fluted upon the edges to break the too great uniformity of a plain circular rim, or round vessels which spread more or less as the sides rise from the bottom, and which may also be widely fluted at the top. All forms which bulge below, or which are in the smallest degree bizarre in shape, must be rejected.

"If, with the Japanese, we consider a single beautiful flower enough at a time, a narrow containing yessel may be used. The Japanese use a piece of bamboo, which from its irregular surface, loses the stiffness of the cylindrical form. We have no bamboo to use, and imitations in glass, china or earthenware are, like all imitations, offensive to good taste. Flower vases should always be of some opaque material, and, all things considered, good unglazed earthenware is to be preferred, only it should be impermeable to water, and not coarse in texture. It should also be without ornamentation of any kind, and of a single and uniform tint of color."

A "pure neutral gray" best fulfils the conditions of color, "pale pure buff, not inclining to orange," coming next. "Opaque white" vases usually present too strong a contrast, and all colored glasses are to be rejected, together with white or colorless glasses, which show the "usually unsightly" stem of the flower. To this last rule, however, there is an admitted exception. Great Salt Lake. Much discrepancy exists among published accounts of its contents, the fluctuations in composition being due to the same causes that prevail in our lake—viz., the relation between the supply through inflowing streams and loss by evaporation. A sample taken from a depth of 1,110 feet carries 25.4 per cent. of dissolved solids. This corresponds to 528 pounds to the ton; but this is only 7.55 per cent. common salt—or 151 pounds to the ton.

Therefore, though the Salt Lake carries a lower proportion of dissolved solids of all sorts than does the Dead Sea, the lake contains more than double the proportion of salt. The chief solid constituent of the Dead Sea water is not sodium chloride (common salt), but magnesium chloride. Strictly speaking, the water of our lake is much "brinier" than that of the Dead Sea, common salt being the chief solid dissolved in the lake. Nevertheless, the Dead Sea is much more highly saturated with solids.

Life.

Life is full of broken measures, Objects unattained; Sorrows intertwined with pleasures, Losses of our costliest treasures, Ere the heights be gained.

Every soul has aspiration Still unsatisfied ; Memories that wake vibration Of the heart in quick pulsation, At the gifts denied.

We are better for the longing, Stronger for the pain; Souls at ease are nature wronging :— Through the harrowed soul come thronging Seeds, in sun and rain !

Broken measures, fine completeness In the perfect whole; Life is but a day in fleetness; Richer in all strength and sweetness Grows the striving soul.

For nervous headache use K.D.C.

The Great Sahara.

One-fifth of the whole African continent is desert, the area being estimated by Mr. Ravenstein at over two and a quarter million square miles, of which all but a small fraction is contained in the tract of land popularly known as the Sahara.

Except for some school children who know better, and school teachers who are instrumental in that being so, the misconception of the Sahara, which is wide-spread, would be practically univertal. The average man pictures the Sahara as a vast sea of sand, for the most part below sea level, across which the camel speeds before the poison blast of the simoom from oasis to oasis. Schemes for flooding the Sahara have come before the public, occasionally, and we have read accounts of the vast inland sea which might be formed, rivalling the Mediterranean in size, giving a southern seacoast to Morocco and Algeria, and admitting steamers directly to the wealthy states of the Soudan. The Sahara, as known to the geographer, corresponds badly with this conception; for, in fact, there is no risk of the "ship of the desert " ever being supplanted by the ships of the sea. Few parts are below sea level, and they are small and scattered. In the interior the desert is a plain high above sea level, covered with vast dunes of red sand in many parts; in others it is an elevated plateau with lofty mountain ranges of bare rocks intersected by stony valleys. It is arid, save where a spring bubbles up and gives rise to a small oasis of grass and palm trees. The Sahara proper is unknown, except for a few trade routes regularly traversed by Arabs, and occasionally by adventurous Europeans. These utilize the cases as resting places, stepping-stones, as it were, and keep up communication between the wealthy Mohammedan states round Lake Chad in the south, and Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, or Morocco on the Mediterranean. Between the trade routes all is a bank of sand or barren rock. Exploration is only possible when water as well as food can be carried, and this condition has practically

stopped all attempts at discovery for the present, on account of the great expense and the purely scientific nature of the possible return. A railway running from the French possessions on the Mediterranean across the desert to Timbuktu, the scarcely-known trade-centre near the Niger, is talked of. Such a line may be constructed in the future, but the difficulties are enormous, much greater than those overcome by the Russians in the Transcaspian line through the deserts of Central Asia.— Unknown Parts of the World.

A Canon.

The deep ravines in the Rocky Mountains are called canons. Imagine a narrow gorge, with towering sides of rock, a tiny river rushing through, sometimes bright green from its depth, but oftener a mass of foam and spray, leaping over the rocks as it hastens down to the plain. The mountains on either side rise perpendicularly a thousand feet of bare rock, grey and brown and red.

Through the gorge, winding at every few yards, the train steams along, at the very edge of the river; indeed, there seems only just room for the railway lines and the river in the canon.

The crisp mountain air is full of sunshine, though when the rocks approach very close to each other there is no room for the sunshine to get down, and it looks dark and gloomy. Yet the scenery all through the Rocky Mountains is grander and more beautiful than any in the world.

In the October Woods.

The realization of the presence of autumn comes on by degrees, stealing along almost insensibly at first, and growing towards its fullness with the ripening of the season. It never bursts into view with the changes of a single night, as spring sometimes does, when the starting of the buds upon the willows, the greening of the grass along the southern hillside, or the note of a robin on the morning air, tells us that winter has gone.

The year glides into its sear and yellow leaf by a series of gradations, slowly, as if autumn came with unwilling feet; then fast and faster, as though it would not longer lag superfluous. We see the meadows and grain fields lying bare and brown; a smoky haze pervades the air, the leaves of the maples flutter down, singly, then by twos and threes, finally in showers that make a rustling carpet under foot. Flocks of birds are seen flying south. The call of the katydid has fallen to the smallest possible chirp. Then on a grey day, when the sky looks cold, but while the warmth of a summer sun still lingers through the early afternoon, we say suddenly that autumn has come and almost gone, and so take ourselves to the woods for a last close look before nature lays her drapery of the leaves aside. That we have come upon melancholy days, that this brilliant plumage is but a festal garment that the trees put on wherein to have one last fling before death comes, and which must be laid aside as they presently become in extremis, is arrant nonsense, and we will have none of it. These leaves about us, blown knee deep in the gullies and into the corners of the fence rows, making a carpet through all the woods, fluttering down through the mellow air, or still upon the trees, taking prismatic colours from the slanting rays of the sun, are not dead, but ripe-ripe as the apples are in Smith's orchard yonder, and their falling no more to be deplored than that ripe fruit should fall, or that sap should ebb and flow again for next year's leaves and fruit.

Episcopal Churchmen ently, followed by the epresentative Church b Lang, vicar of St. id that the streams of opal and Established e converging the one absence of the idea of system had long led aller share of Catholic

Fazette has been pubte increase or decrease rious counties of Ireecord. It shows that not by working among ag them to the truth, re already in the truth charges one section ing contributions to of perverting members inations to its own serious charge, and accused. Hood's Sarsaparilla, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, and in this way positively cures catarrh.

Salt Lake and the Dead Sea.

The water of the great Salt Lake varies greatly in its contents of dissolved solids, depending upon the relation between the supply of water through streams and the evaporation. A fair average of total solids dissolved in the water of the lake at its present mean level is from 19 to 20 per cent. by weight, But not all of this is common salt; for, besides this ingredient, the water contains sodium sulphate (glauber salts), magnesium chloride, calcium, sulphate (gypsum), and potassium sulphate. A detailed analysis of water taken from the lake in August, 1888, was made by Dr. Talmage. This contained in all 19.56 per cent. dissolved solids, of which 15.74 was common salt. Such water would yield of total solid matter 391 pounds to the ton, and of common salt about 314 pounds to the ton.

The Dead Sea contains a greater proportion of solid matter dissolved in its waters than does the -Few people know the origin of the now common colloquialism, "All the same." Like all familiar sayings it has gradually worked its way into popular favor, no one appears to know or care how. It is nevertheless a fact that it is of Chinese origin, and was known in California a quarter of a century ago. "Alle samee Melican man," a Chinese would say when he wanted something done "a l'Americaine." With the advent of the Celestial in Gotham the expression came, and became Americanized to "All the same."