

The plant Drosera, the Sundew, whose insect catching proclivities are well known, can capture even small butterflies.

Trinity Church, Mitchell, has asked the Bishop to appoint the Rev. C. H. P. Owen of Creemore, to the vacant incumbency.

Bishop Baldwin, on Sunday, May 20th, administered the rite of confirmation to 40 candidates in Grace Church, Brantford.

Paris, in studying the subject of sewage disposal, proposes to buy large tracts of land in the valley of the Seine, and establish filtration beds.

Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, the presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, though a very old man, is in vigorous health, and does all the work pertaining to his office without any trouble.

No living reptile possesses true power of flight, and only one, the flying dragon of the Indian Archipelago, has any power of suspending itself in the air.

During Canon Curran's absence in England Rev. Principal Millar, of Huron College, London, will occupy the pulpit of St. Thomas' Church, Hamilton.

Dr. Benson, the Archbishop of Canterbury, has been engaged for the past thirty years in the preparation of a book which he has not yet finished.

The curfew is now rung in Newmarket, Collingwood, Gravenhurst, Beaverton, Bracebridge and Barrie, where the children are forbidden the streets after 8 and 9 o'clock.

Eggs of the Algerian locust have been found to yield a thick oil resembling honey in appearance. It burns well, and mixed with alkali, makes a good soap.

Rev. Mr. Scantlebury, Carp village, will leave for England next month in order to visit his aged mother.

C. C. Paine, Trinity University, Toronto, is to go to Ompah mission to supply until Rev. J. W. Plant's successor is sent.

Rev. John Fisher, Tweed, leaves at the end of this month for the Old Country, where he will spend the summer months.

The education of Iceland is entirely domestic. There is no public school in the country, except a college in the capital.

Two telegraph linemen recently discovered in Connecticut that a spider had spun a strong web between two wires, and that the dew and rain held by the web made a "cross" of substantial magnitude.

Rev. Rural Dean Baker, of Bath, has paid a visit to Wolfe Island in the interest of the Anglican Church there, and been very successful in increasing Rev. Mr. Lipton's stipend.

A beggar who for many years had subsisted on charity, died recently, in Auxerre, France. In a trunk he left bonds to the value of 1,000,000 francs, and in his cellar were found 400 bottles of wine of the vintage of 1790.

The Archbishop of Ontario has appointed the Rev. W. H. Naylor, M.A., for many years rural dean of Clarendon, to be Archdeacon of Clarendon, and the Rev. F. R. Smith, rector of Hull, to be rural dean.

An Australian confectioner has hit upon the idea of printing the news of the day upon a thin paste of dough, using chocolate instead of ink. He delivers these cakes to his customers, who first read them, and then eat them with their coffee.

Miss Sandys, of Chatham, daughter of the late Archdeacon Sandys, has decided to consecrate herself to work in the mission field, after a period of training for its practical duties.

Rev. Dennis Hird, a clergyman of the Church of England, was unable to get a charge because of his being a Social Democrat. Lady Henry Somerset has just presented a living to him.

The cotton fields of Egypt are artificially watered about eight times during cultivation, generally by taking the Nile water between the ridges on which the plants are growing. The general ripening of the pods begins in September, and the cotton is ready for the first picking in October.

British and Foreign.

It is rumored that the Dean of St. Paul's is about to make an appeal for the £100,000 necessary to complete the decoration of the Cathedral as it has been begun.

The Bishop of Newfoundland is visiting England to select a rector for the Cathedral parish, which he has lately resigned. Experts say that it will be an easy matter to put a permanent roof on the nave of the Cathedral at St. John's on temporary pillars. This is necessary in order to protect the walls which are still standing.

The schools of St. Augustine, Kilburn, are the largest in London, having accommodations for about 2,500 children. In efficiency, they are second to none. The Sisters of the Church are to be credited with this good work.

Some members of the Bible Society propose to try to get various Bishops removed from the committee and other official positions they may hold in connection with the society. Their views with regard to the "higher criticism" are understood to be the cause of offence. About seventy-five per cent. of the support given to the Bible Society comes from Church people.

The late Miss Harrison, of Wakefield, has left £500 for beautifying Wakefield Cathedral. £500 for the Bishop of Wakefield's Fund, and £500 each for the Clergy Widows' Fund, the Curates' Aid Society, and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Two appeals have been made: One, signed by Lord Egerton Tatton, on behalf of the Church Defence Institution, and commended to the Church of England by the Archbishop of Canterbury, asks for £20,000 to inform the English public on the subject of disestablishment; the other, signed by the Duke of Westminster, asks for £25,000 to be used for the purpose of encouraging resistance to the Bill in Wales itself.

In the Upper House of Canterbury Convocation the following resolution was unanimously adopted, on the motion of the Bishop of London, seconded by the aged Bishop of Chichester: "That this House desires to convey to the Bishops, clergy, and laity of the Church in Wales their assurance of the warmest sympathy with them in the present crisis; that this House pledges itself to do its utmost to resist the attack now made upon the Church." The Bishops spoke temperately and wisely, once again demolishing the old fallacies which have been brought forth. In the Lower the following was the terms of the motion ultimately adopted in lieu of the first in the Committee's report: "That to sever the connection between the Church and State at present existing in six dioceses in the Province of Canterbury, and to deprive in whole or in part those dioceses of their endowments, would be an act that would be fraught with disastrous consequences to the English nation, and would be a grave injustice to those dioceses and to the whole Church of England."

Seeing that almost the only argument advanced in favour of the disestablishment of the Church in Wales is that her adherents are in a hopeless minority, it is very remarkable that those who put forward this plea are strenuously opposed to its being tested by means of a religious census. Is it because they are afraid of the result? At any rate, all the facts at present obtainable point in that direction. For instance, in 272 parishes in North Wales, since the passing of the Burials Act in 1880, the number of Church to Nonconformist funerals has been in the proportion of fifteen to one, and 84 per cent. of the marriages throughout Wales are solemnized with the Church service. Again, at the last General Election, while the disestablishment candidates in Wales and Monmouthshire polled 129,724 votes, the Church candidates polled no fewer than 78,046. A properly-taken religious census, of course, might show the Church to be in a minority, but it would also prove the truth of Mr. Gladstone's words that it is a living, active, and rapidly advancing Church.

In *The Diocese of Springfield*, Bishop Hale gives some interesting particulars of the present patriarch of Alexandria, Sophronius, the successor after many centuries of St. Athanasius and St. Cyril. Sophronius is 95 years old, and this is the 55th year of his consecration. It thus appears that he is the senior Bishop of Christendom and probably the oldest in years. Archbishop Kenrick, the Roman prelate of St. Louis, comes next, consecrated 53 years ago, and Pope Leo XIII. stands third on the list, he having been 51 years a Bishop. An acquaintance commenced in correspondence many years ago when Dr. Hale was appointed secretary of the Russo-Greek Commission, ripened into a cordial friendship when he visited Egypt for the first time in 1885, and there met the venerable patriarch in person. The happy relations thus established so many years ago are illustrated by a letter dated Feb. 25, 1894, in which Sophronius conveys to Bishop Hale his hearty congratulations upon his consecration, and conveys assurance of his prayers for himself and his flock.

In the "first-class cities" of the United States the Episcopal Church and the leading denominations have the following ratios of membership for every 1,000 of the population: Presbyterians, 29; Episcopalians, 28; Methodists, 28; Lutherans, 23; Baptists, 20; Congregationalists, 7. In the smaller cities and in the country the ratios are as follows per 1,000:—

	Second-class Cities.	Third-class Cities.	Country.
Presbyterians.....	27	27	21
Episcopalians.....	21	20	5
Methodists.....	43	69	91
Lutherans.....	29	23	19
Baptists.....	32	47	75
Congregationalists ...	10	19	8

The first-class cities are those with populations of over 500,000, of which there are only four—New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn; the second class have populations from 100,000 to 500,000; and the third class from 25,000 to 100,000. In the cities of the first, second, and third classes the Roman Catholic population is about 25 per cent. The "Non-Romans" who are Christians in the four first-class cities are only a little over 12 per cent.; in cities of the second class 20 per cent.; in cities of the third class and in the country, rather over 25 per cent. The Roman Catholic population grows less in the smaller towns and open country.

We regret to announce the death of Bishop Pelham, who, until the early part of last year, was Bishop of Norwich. He died suddenly while seated in his arm-chair in the library, from an attack of syncope. Since his resignation he had lived in complete retirement at Thorpe, a suburb of the cathedral city. The Right Rev. the Hon. John Thomas Pelham, D.D., was the third son of the second Earl of Chichester, by a daughter of the fifth Duke of Leeds, and was born in 1811. He was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, taking his degree in 1832. Soon after his ordination he was presented to the Rectory of Bergh Apton. In 1847 he became an Honorary Canon of Norwich and a Chaplain to the Queen, and five years later accepted the Perpetual Curacy of Christ Church, Hampstead, where he was succeeded by the present Bishop of Exeter. Afterwards he was appointed to the Crown living of Marylebone, and in the spring of 1857 succeeded to the Bishopric of Norwich on the retirement of Bishop Hinds. He was consecrated in Marylebone Church by Archbishop Sumner, Bishop Tait, and Bishop Sumner. One of the Bishop's first acts was to revive the convention between the Cathedral and the parochial clergy by assigning a preaching turn to each of the Honorary Canons, and he also set about making the office of Rural Dean one of activity. In the Diocese of Norwich there had been no rural deans for a century and a half until Bishop Stanley revived them in 1842. As a man of business and an organiser, he had few equals on the Bench, and in the management of conferences and public meetings was probably unrivalled. He established a Diocesan Church Association and accomplished an amount of Church work which has transformed many parts of the Diocese into centres of activity. He never swerved from the Evangelical principles he held from the outset of his career.

Correspondence.

All letters containing personal allusions will appear over the signature of the writer.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

N. B.—If any one has a good thought, or a Christian sentiment, or has facts, or deductions from facts, useful to the Church, and to Churchmen, we would solicit their statement in brief and concise letters in this department.

More Bishops.

SIR,—I was much pleased to see in your issue of the 10th May (in answer to your proposal to open up this most important subject through your columns), the able letter of "An Episcopalian." I trust others may follow. And with your permission, as "Another Episcopalian," I would like to add my testimony to the imperative necessity for "more Bishops." The history of the past hundred years, both in the United States and Canada, has clearly shown us that as the Episcopate has increased, so has the Church extended her borders and strengthened her cords. For with our three orders in the Catholic Church, it is evident that the Episcopate must be the centre of its existence, growth, action and progress, and must be so placed in small dioceses that it can exert its full power and influence as spiritual father, governor and adviser, and not as at present situated in our huge dioceses, our Bishops become mere functionaries for ordaining, confirming, consecrating, and official public acts, but apart from these he can have no time for the exercise of his spiritual and paternal offices so essential and necessary for the development and progress of the parochial work of the Church. Hence as we now stand, any little difficulties in parishes have to be arranged through commissions to visit and try to adjust, and rarely end as satisfactorily as they would by the direct intervention of the Bishop. On this part of the question it was most aptly said in the Synod of Huron by a