

RELIGIOUS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Our *Mission News* has just been issued for January, with a memoir and portrait of the late Bishop Anderson, first Bishop of Rupertland. The number is filled with interesting and instructive reading matter, and is worth localizing as a parish magazine.

Rev. Canon Broch, M.A., President of King's College, gave the first lecture of the Church of England Institute course on Monday night. His subject was "Proverbs." The lecture was replete with wisdom. The reverend gentleman has a refined delivery and a polished diction. His compositions are models of pure and forcible English.

Rev. T. R. Gwillim has not gone to Lunenburg, but to Ayleford, where he will be, for the present, curate-in-charge.

The proposed Church-House has been formally adopted as the Church of England memorial of the Queen's Jubilee. It is to be built in London, and will doubtless be worthy of the occasion, as it will cost in the neighborhood of £250,000 sterling.

BAPTIST.

The health of the Rev. F. C. Harrington is restored. He intends to go as a missionary to Japan in June next.

The Tabernacle, Rev. J. F. Avery, pastor, has been in existence twelve years. Since its formation 287 have been baptized.

The Rev. W. B. Boggs and Mrs. Boggs, formerly missionaries from the Baptist Church of the Maritime Province, left New York this week for India as missionaries from the Baptist Church in the United States. Mr. Boggs is to be the Principal of Ramapatam Theological Seminary.

From the last report of the American Baptist Publication Society, it appears that a large amount of work is being done by the society. The receipts from all sources last year were \$596,099. During the year 761,800 copies of books, tracts, and pamphlets have been published, exclusive of the various periodicals.

The basis of union of the Baptist Church in the Maritime Provinces and the F. B. Church in New Brunswick, will shortly be published for the benefit of the members and adherents of those bodies.

CATHOLIC.

The Catholic Reformatory at Dutch Village is being enlarged.

The Catholics of Winkler Junction intend finishing their pretty church during the coming summer. The parish is in charge of Father Desmond of Enfield.

The cause of Cardinal Fisher, Sir Thomas Moore and 314 Catholic martyrs of Reformation times is being investigated, in order, if found worthy, to confer the beatific rite of canonization on them.

Rev. Jno Carroll of Chicago, the oldest Catholic clergyman in the United States, is 90 years old, 67 of which he has been a priest. He is a native of this city and was ordained here by his uncle, Bishop Burke.

METHODIST.

During the past few months changes have been made in the interior of Charles St. Church. The vestry and library have been enlarged and improved, and other improvements made. Last Sunday special services were held in the church. The Rev. J. J. Tensdale preached in the morning. In the afternoon addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Lathern and others, and in the evening the pastor Rev. W. C. Brown, occupied the pulpit.

In the Western States 11,000 church edifices have been built by the Methodist Church since the close of the civil war. These churches have all been built in places where previously there were no other Methodist churches.

Some discussion has taken place in the Methodist papers as to the advisability of forming a Salvation Army branch in connection with the Methodist Church of Canada.

Efforts are being made to unite in England the branches of Methodism. Should the movement be crowned with success the Wesleyan communion would become, next to the Established Church, the most powerful religious body in the country.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The last issue of the *Presbyterian Witness* contains a portrait of the Rev. Bruin Romeas Comingo, the first Presbyterian minister ordained in this Dominion. From a sketch accompanying the portrait we learn that in 1769 a Presbyterian Church was erected in Lunenburg County, and Mr. Comingo was installed as pastor. He was then fifty-six years of age, having been born in Groningen, Holland, in 1723. He labored with much acceptance, and preached regularly until he had completed his 95th year. He died in 1820.

A public meeting was held on Monday evening last in Association Hall under the auspices of the Women's Foreign Mission Society, to bid farewell to the Rev. Mr. Annand and Mrs. Annand. They will leave Nova Scotia about the 18th instant for the New Hebrides.

There are seventeen Presbyterian Sunday-schools in Montreal, with 355 teachers and 3,172 scholars. The missionary contributions last year were nearly \$3000.

Special services are being held this week in connection with the Presbyterian Churches of this city. They will be continued for two or three weeks.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The largest suspension bridge is the one between New York City and Brooklyn; the length of the main span is 1,595 feet 6 inches; the entire length of the bridge is 5,980 feet.

One hundred and fifty firms in Paris are engaged in making collection of postage stamps. Tuscan stamps dating before 1860 are worth \$30 each. A Mauritius stamp of 1847 fetches \$4, French stamps of 1849 rate at \$5.

A prominent insurance company in Paris has decided that persons who dye their hair or beard are for that reason liable to die sooner themselves, and has instructed its agents to refuse applications from such.

An oil broker received the following order from a lady who desired to make some pin money in oil: "Dear Sir—Please buy me 10,000 barrels of oil at 90 cents and sell it at \$1 10. Remit me the difference, less your commission. Upon the promptness with which you execute this order depends my future patronage. Very respectfully."

Somebody has utilized pet and other names, thus: For a printer's wife, Em; for a porter's wife, Betty; for a lawyer's wife, Sue; for a teamster's wife, Carrie; for a fisherman's wife, Netty; for a shoemaker's wife, Peggy; for a carpet-man's wife, Mat-tie; for an auctioneer's wife, Bid-dy; for a chemist's wife, Ann Eliza; for an engineer's wife, Bridge-it.

One is never expected to butter his own bread in England. The loaf is placed on the table, and the host, after asking if the guest will take butter, and receiving an affirmative reply, carefully butters the face of the loaf and then cuts off the slice. The bread is never placed on the table in slices, except at five-o'clock tea, and then it is already buttered.

In order to retain their virulence unimpaired says Duclaux, microbes must travel in packages of clothing, in bales of merchandise, or in the close, moist hold of a vessel. Exposure to the sun is fatal to them. The sun is once the most universal, the most economical and the most active agent of sanitation to which the guardians of public and private hygiene can have recourse.

M. Pasteur anticipates that bisulphide of carbon will become the most efficacious of all antiseptics, as it is also the cheapest, costing but a fraction of a penny per pound in large quantity. It is also the best insecticide known, and for this purpose may, perhaps, be useful to preserve wood-work in tropical countries. Some idea of the use it is already put to may be gathered from the fact that over eight million pounds of the substance are used annually to check the ravages of phylloxera. Carbon bisulphide, as first produced, is about as foul smelling a compound as it is possible to find, but it is capable of purification till all offensive odor is removed, and it is sufficiently pure in smell almost to mix with a perfume.

A NEW EXPERIMENT.—We learn from *L'Electricien* that a M. H. Dunville pledges his scientific reputation to the accuracy of the following observation:—If two glasses of water be placed, one upon the north pole of a powerful magnet and the other upon the south pole, in four or five minutes the former acquires a slight alkaline reaction, while that on the south pole becomes slightly acid."

ONIONS FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.—Mr. Frank Buckland, writing on the subject of sleeplessness, says:—"Everybody knows the taste of onions. This is due to a particular essential oil contained in this most valuable and healthy root. This oil has, I am sure, highly soporific powers. In my own case it never fails. If I am much pressed with work, and feel I shall not sleep, I eat two or three small onions, and the effect is magical."

THE TEMPERATURE OF THE DEEP SEA.—The President of the British Association at the recent Birmingham meeting having mentioned a sort of law which M. Faye, the French physicist, has signalled to the effect that the terrestrial crust cools more rapidly under the sea than under land, M. Faye has written to the French Academy of Sciences, pointing out that he has referred especially to seas communicating with one or the other pole, and whose deepest layers are at temperatures near to zero. He adds that the phenomenon remarked in seas which do not communicate freely with the poles is not the less existent. The temperature then also decreases with the depth, and the difference between these layers and those of continents at the same depths is also great, namely, about 15 deg.—*Engineering*.

THE RELATIVE VALUE OF NATURAL GAS AND COAL.—According to an American temporary, 55 1/4 lbs. of Pittsburgh coal contain the same number of heat units as 1,000 cubic feet of natural gas. With coal at 1 20 dol. per ton, 1,000 feet of natural gas would thus be worth 3 1/3 cents. But tests made by the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, Pittsburgh, show that 1.18 cubic foot of natural gas evaporates 1 lb. of water from 190 deg Fahr. with the same boiler under which 1 lb. of the best coal evaporates 10.35 lbs of water. That is, 1 lb. coal equals 12.25 cubic feet of gas, or 1,000 feet of gas are equal to 81 2/3 lbs. of coal. This difference results from the expenditure of heat necessary to raise solid fuel to the gaseous state, which must be done before combustion can take place. In a house-grate the loss on this score from using coal would be more than in a large furnace of a factory. Hence it is concluded that the greater economy in the use of natural gas would be in houses and small establishments.—*Iron*.