

The average weight of an Englishman 30 years old is 156 pounds; of an American at the same age 150.

Poisoning is believed to be very common at the present day in Turkey and Persia. Two historians say that Alexander the Great died from a dose of poison in his wine.

Dr. Samuel Hart, professor of Trinity College, Hartford, who was recently elected Bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Vermont, has declined the honour.

A copy of the first dictionary, made by Chinese scholars in the year 1109 B.C., is still preserved among the archives of the Celestials.

An ordinary transparent glass globe absorbs about 10 per cent. of the light passing through it. Ground glass absorbs about 30 to 45 per cent., and opal glass from 50 to 60 per cent.

During the middle ages poisoning, especially in Italy, was regarded as an entirely justifiable means of getting rid of an enemy.

The Rev. James Chance, of Tyrconnell, who returned from the synod at London in the best of health, has since been stricken with paralysis, and grave fears are entertained as to his recovery.

Oranges were first seen in England in 1290, so far as we can learn from the records, a large Spanish ship in that year bringing a cargo of the fruit to Portsmouth.

During a large part of the seven years' war Frederick the Great carried an ounce of corrosive sublimate in his pocket to use in case of hopeless disaster. On one or two occasions he came near swallowing it.

A live sturgeon, weighing 770 pounds, which had been caught by means of nets in the Danube, was lately on exhibition in Vienna. It was kept in a large wooden tank, the water being frequently baled out and fresh water put in.

The Rev. O. H. Bridgman, late of Millbank, in the Diocese of Huron, has been appointed by Bishop Rufin to All Saints' Church, Shenaudoah, in the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania. Mr. Bridgman succeeded at Millbank by the Rev. Charles R. Gunne, M.A.

Lord Derby will sail from Quebec for England on Saturday, and, pending the arrival of the Earl of Aberdeen, Gen. Montgomery Moore will act as Governor-General.

British and Foreign.

The Duchess of Devonshire has for many years written anonymously in the *Saturday Review*.

Sir Tatton Sykes, who has already erected or restored over twenty churches, has decided to build a church in his park at Sledmere, Yorkshire.

The late Bishop of Norwich very generously waives his claim to half the pension to which he is entitled, so that the income available for the new Bishop will be increased by £1,000.

At a meeting at Cardiff, last week, the sum of £4,822 was subscribed towards £8,000 required for the building of a permanent church in St. Andrew's parish. This does not look as if the Church in Wales were expiring.

Dean Lefroy is about to take steps for raising a fund of £12,000 for the completion of the restoration of Norwich Cathedral by 1896, when the octogentenary of the Cathedral will be celebrated.

The Dean and Chapter of Worcester Cathedral have decided to continue permanently the daily celebration of the Holy Communion at eight a.m., which began last Ash Wednesday.

The Dean and Chapter of Durham have decided not to carry out their original intention of celebrating on July 29th the 800th anniversary of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Cathedral, preferring to mark the anniversary of the consecration in 1895.

Amidst the greatest enthusiasm and many manifestations of goodwill, the freedom of the city of Truro was conferred on Mr. Passmore Edwards, who has made so many munificent gifts to his native country, and who lately presented a pastoral staff to the diocese of Truro.

Rarely has a more remarkable spectacle been witnessed than some 7,000 people singing on their knees in St. Paul's Cathedral the National Anthem, unaccompanied, at the close of the service connected with the Guild of the Holy Standard, at which the Bishop of Dover was the preacher. The military band numbered two hundred.

At the recent Diocesan Synod of Bloemfontein an interesting discussion took place as to the right of Christian natives to attend vestry meetings and send delegates to the Synod. The *Church News* of Cape-town says that "the Bishop and some of the clergy seemed in favour of giving them full rights, but the working missionaries, who know the natives best, were generally opposed to it, and we fully agree with them. The Bishop, like every Englishman when he first comes to the country, thinks the native should be put on the same footing as his white brother. But it will only take time and experience to alter that view."

It is rather late to leave the Church because of the Lincoln Judgment, but such is alleged as the reason for Rev. Reginald Shield Radcliffe accepting the pastorate of a Nonconformist chapel at Ashford. Mr. Radcliffe has had a remarkable career. He was a student of Trinity College, Toronto, from 1876-78, and in 1879 and 1880 was ordained deacon and priest by the Bishop of Niagara. He held a variety of missionary appointments in Canada, and four years ago he became Rector of All Saints', Saginaw, in the diocese of Michigan in the United States.—*Church Review*.

A public speaker mentions that before the passing of the Sunday Closing Bill for Ireland the Sunday arrests for drunkenness in Ireland were 4,555, and that was when there were only well-conducted public-houses to be dealt with. In 1892 there were only 3,203 arrests, with all the disadvantages of bogus clubs—are a deduction of 25 per cent. since the public houses were closed everywhere on Sundays except in the five exempted cities, whilst, on the other hand, the general arrests for drunkenness throughout Ireland had largely gone up with a diminished population.

Ministering Children's League.—There are now 700 branches and 44,000 members and associates of this league in different parts of the world. The first branch was started by the Countess of Meath and the Rev. C. J. Ridgeway only a few years ago at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate. The object of the league is to draw out the sympathy of young people, and to encourage them to do what they can for the comfort of the poor and suffering, especially children.

The proprietor of the *New York World*, Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, offered, it is said, in its columns, to pay all the expenses of the Oxford crew to and from America to meet a Harvard or Yale crew, and when this was declined with thanks, on account of the heat and the feeling that the American crew ought to race in England, he repeated the offer to the crew which should win in the Harvard-Yale race to bring them to England.

There is official confirmation of the statement that open riots are to be feared in Corea against the Christian missionaries, similar to the recent outbreaks in China. On March 30th in the Corean capital, fifty members of a native secret society petitioned the King for a restoration of the honours appertaining to the founder of their organization, who was executed in 1862. Two days after the King issued a decree explaining that secret societies were produced by a falling off of morality among the people through a want of proper Government supervision over their education, and ordering the learned to teach the principles of Confucius under severe penalties against heretics.

Church Art Workers.—St. Cuthbert's, Earl's Court, London, is being decorated in a way which, says a writer on one of the London papers, is unique, at any rate in London. Many members of the congregation have formed themselves into classes for the study of such branches of art as stone and wood carving, working in metal, embroidery, etc., and the result of their work is to be seen in the church. Thus the walls of the aisles are diapered with stone plaques, three inches square. These are all carved by the amateur guilds, men and women. The work that is involved may be well imagined when it is realised that each takes at least six hours to complete, and several thousands are required, over two thousand being already in place. Again, the wood-carving class is responsible for the exceedingly handsome canopied stall which has been erected on the south side of the chancel for the use of the vicar, and the triptych in the baptistry. This idea of the vicar—Mr. Westall—is one which deserves imitation, for if it can be carried out in such a locality as Earl's Court it can be done anywhere. The scheme of decoration at St. Cuthbert's is evidently the work of an artistic mind, for there is nothing which jars. The stained-glass windows are exceptionally good. One of the most remarkable features in the church is the pulpit. This is essentially foreign in both position and design; it consists of a platform or ambon placed in the second bay of the nave, and approached by two flights of steps. It gives plenty of

room for an energetic preacher to emphasise his remarks, and is in general appearance somewhat like those used by Nonconformist preachers.

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.

The Canadian Church Union.

SIR,—The following item is from the CANADIAN CHURCHMAN: "The Canadian Church Union is attracting notice in Britain. Its remarkable attitude—'defiance' rather than 'defence'—suggests such a different atmosphere and surroundings as to be somewhat puzzling. Is there really 'no need of defensive measures in Canada'? or do the promoters only proudly overlook the need, ignore the possibility of legal prosecution, 'carry the war into Africa, and plant their standard in that Hill of Rights?'—the Prayer Book, the *whole* Prayer Book."

Your editorial notes in last week's issue mistake the "attitude" of the Canadian Church Union.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the misconceptions of newspaper reporters, nor are we able to answer every circulating report that in the public press may misconstrue our motives or misinterpret our sayings. The sole object of our union is stated in our constitution, viz.: "To unite communicants of the Church of England for the restoration of the full use of the Book of Common Prayer." For this object we propose to work by all and no other than legitimate means. In the meantime we "defy" nobody—we have no motto, neither "defiance not defence" nor "defence not defiance." Whatever of defiance or defiance may arise in the future will be regarded as an accident of our life, and will be dealt with when and where it shall arise.

CHAS. E. WHITCOMBE,
Sec. C. C. U.

June, 29th, 1893.

Diocese of New Westminster.

SIR,—May I appeal through your columns for help for a hospital for Indians that is now being built at Lytton in this Diocese. The Indian Department has granted a sum of \$500, and we have in various ways collected a further sum of \$700. These amounts will cover the cost of the building, but we need funds for furnishing and maintenance. The Indians can do but little towards the support of the hospital, and our own people have all they can do to support their church missions. We are therefore obliged to beg for help outside the Diocese. There is a medical missionary who travels about prescribing for the Indians, but his work is much hampered for want of proper nursing, unattainable in the homes of the Indians. Sister Frances, Superintendent of St. Luke's Home, Vancouver, has undertaken to supply the nursing for the first year. We estimate the cost of furnishing at about \$400, and of maintenance at about \$15 a week.

VIOLET E. SILLITOE.

New Westminster, July 1st, 1893.

More Bishops.

SIR,—Mr. Patterson's objections to an increase of Bishops arise from (a) expense and (b) advantages (supposed or real) to the clergy. As to the first. It is quite true it is attempted to make it absolutely necessary to the creation of a Bishopric that an endowment of \$40,000 shall be raised. But however desirable this may appear to some people, it is not yet decided upon. Archdeacons may be necessary, and it would seem with our Synodical system of management, unnecessary. Anyway they are not essential to the episcopate. As to the second objection. Is the advancement of the clergy the first thought of a Bishop?

Some of us have been simple enough to think that a Bishop's chief duties were to the flock—not the shepherds. And we think we are right. We are reminded that the census reveals thousands of people—children of the Church—not known or cared for by the Church. Now I think too much is made out of the census. But supposing it is correct, what does it tell us? This, there must be—as it was expressed at the Synod of Huron—"more of the Church's fighting forces in the field." And who can send men (under Jesus Christ) but Bishops? More Bishops means more intimate knowledge of the flock. More Bishops means that the chief shepherds will seek