

appears, "George Simpson, Governor; D. T. Jones, Chaplain; W. Cockran, 2nd Chaplain."

The Bishop of Montreal visited the country in 1844, at the request and expense of the Church Missionary Society, and held the first confirmation in the parish, when the Rev. W. Cockran, who was again incumbent, presented 152 candidates.

The date of Mr. Jones' withdrawal I have not been able to discover.

During his visit, the Bishop admitted to deacon's and priest's orders Mr. J. Macallum, M.A., of King's College, Aberdeen: the head of the higher school then called the Red River Academy, afterwards called St. John's College by Bishop Anderson.

Mr. Macallum took charge of St. John's for a time, until failing health compelled him to confine his attention to his scholastic duties.

When Bishop Anderson, the first Bishop of Rupert's Land, arrived in 1849, his first duty in the parish was to read the burial office over Mr. Macallum, whom he had expected to be his fellow-worker. The duties of the parish had been assumed by Mr. Cockran.

The Bishop took up his residence in the parish, which has thus continued to be the centre of Church life in the country.

Under the arrangements made with the Hudson's Bay Company, on the formation of the bishopric, the Bishop became incumbent of St. John's. He was also head of the high school.

Up to 1851 many settlers of Dutch descent, though Presbyterians, being without a minister, worshipped at St. John's. In that year they established a church of their own at Kildonan, with the late Rev. Dr. Black as the first Presbyterian pastor in the country. This materially lessened the congregation of St. John's.

In 1860, the church erected in 1833 was in an unsatisfactory condition, and in the fall of that year a beginning was made in the erection of the present building, of which we give a cut. It had originally a fine tower at the south end, in which was inserted the inscribed plate from the old church mentioned above.

The tower subsequently gave so much trouble from its marked tendency to get out of the perpendicular that when, in 1872, the committee specially appointed to watch this rival to the tower of Pisa reported the inclination to amount to 26 inches, it was determined to have it removed.

In 1865, Bishop Anderson having resigned, the present Bishop arrived and took charge of St. John's until the arrival of Archdeacon McLean—afterwards first Bishop of Saskatchewan—in the fall of 1866, when the Bishop took charge of St. Paul's.

1870 was marked by the retirement of the two churchwardens who had held office con-

tinuously since the beginning of the parish organization, Messrs. John Inkster and William Tait. It is interesting to note that a son of the former gentleman, Sheriff Inkster, took up his father's work and has held office ever since.

From very early days a mission school had been carried on, at which Indian children were maintained and educated. The Rev. G. Settee was one of its first scholars. It was also attended by the children of settlers as day scholars. After some time, as we have seen, it developed into the Red River Academy, at which higher education was given to the sons of settlers, and later it became St. John's College.

A similar school for girls, named St. Cross, also existed for some time. Mrs. Mills, afterwards head of Hellmuth Ladies' College, London, Ont., was lady principal, and was assisted by her daughter. A parish lay school was also maintained until the establishment of the provincial government, when a system of public schools was introduced by the legislature. The old school building still stands, though very dilapidated, in what is now St. John's public park. It witnessed many interesting gatherings; amongst others, the first convention of the diocese, and the first diocesan synod of Rupert's Land.

Soon after his arrival the present Archbishop of Rupert's Land determined to re-establish St. John's College, which had been closed about nine years; and the present college and college school witness to his success.

In carrying out his plans, the Archbishop has closely linked the college to the cathedral by the appointment of a dean and canons, who, under the act of incorporation, with the exception of the Archdeacons of Manitoba and Cumberland, are professors in the college.

In his address to the synod on 10th June, 1875, the Bishop gave the following explanation of the connection:

"Endowments have been placed at my disposal by means of which a cathedral body has been founded under a code of statutes and incorporated by the legislature. The endowments have been so given as to establish the closest connection between the cathedral and the theological school of St. John's College.

"While this will enable the cathedral to carry out what should be one of the chief ends of such an institution, we, at the same time, copy the example of the mother country, the Cathedrals of Christ Church, Oxford, and Ely being similarly related to the theological schools of the great universities that are near them."

These endowments were increased by dividends from lands given to the incumbent of St. John's Church, which were transferred by the act to the dean and canons of St. John's Cathedral as the joint incumbents of a collegiate church.

At present the Dean is Professor of Pastoral