

remains a debt of about \$500. Two services are held every Sunday: Sunday school at 9.30 a.m.; and Holy Communion twice a month, on the first Sunday at 11.45 a.m.; and on the third Sunday at 8 a.m. On Tuesdays, a mission service is held in the old church; on Wednesdays, a Bible class. During the winter, fortnightly meetings of the Band of Hope, are fairly well attended by old and young. There is also a thriving branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to Missions, at work in Lakefield.

Attached to Lakefield is the church of St. Mark's, Warsaw, a village about nine miles distant in a northeasterly direction. There service is held every Sunday afternoon, with a congregation varying from twenty to fifty. The church is a frame structure, with Gothic windows and chancel; and capable of holding about a hundred and forty. It is only during the last two or three years, that services have been held every Sunday. Originally Church people, and receiving only occasional ministrations for a number of years, the settlers of this village and neighbourhood, gradually found their way to dissenting places of worship, leaving the Church much impoverished. Mr. Choule, with whom the village of Warsaw has been closely identified ever since its birth, was chiefly instrumental, with the Rev. Mark Burnham, sometime rector of Peterborough, in building the present church. It is a matter for wonder that after so many years of desultory ministration, there is any church, or any congregation at all. But there are always the 7,000, thank God; so at St. Mark's church, Warsaw, there is the faithful remnant.

But Lakefield and Warsaw are the only two points in a large district that are touched by the ministrations of the Church. The Stony Lake district in the north, the country between Lakefield and Warsaw on the east, Nassau and its surroundings on the south, Selwyn and Young's Point on the west and north west, present good fields for the missionary efforts of the Canadian Church. Truly "the harvest is plenteous, but the labourers are few."

Mrs. Traill thus describes her early recollections of Lakefield:—

"Until the year 1831, the spot, now the site of the attractive village of Lakefield, was an uncleared, uninhabited forest jungle; its rapid river unbridged, and scarcely navigable for the only craft ever launched upon its foaming waters, the dug-out of the cautious Indian; the only road-way, the rudely-chopped-out surveyor's line, and that not available for wheeled vehicles, had any such been in use even in the newly settled village of Peterborough.

"The wildly-rushing Otonabee, was the boundary between the townships of Smith and Douro. The dividing watery barrier could only, at that date, be passed at certain points of the river by canoe or skiff. In proof of this state of things,

the writer of these reminiscences, in September, 1832, to reach her brother's first settlement, crossed the Otonabee in a skiff, above the rapids at Auburn, to gain access to a team on the Smith side, in waiting to take her and her belongings, by the rugged government road, to the brink of the Katchewanook Lake, where she awaited in the starlighted gloom of the lonely forest, the birch bark canoe that was to cross over from the opposite side, to regain the Douro shore that had been left at ten a.m.

"It was in the year 1831 that Mr. Samuel Strickland, an energetic, hopeful, and healthy young colonist, in his pursuit of the wild game which abounded at that time in the woods, and along the lakes and rivers of Ontario, in his rambles came upon the spot which was then only known by the lumberers and hunters as Smith's Falls. He was charmed with the wild picturesque scenery, and noticing the capabilities for forming a good site for a settlement and farm, he decided upon applying for the lot or lots upon which he rested, which was on the bank of the forest creek that was pouring its slender tribute of bright water over a fallen pine—a mimic waterfall at his feet.

"That decided, after much labour and difficulty, in the course of a few months a homely log house was raised, and before the end of that year the tenement was finished and occupied by himself, his young wife and three dear little children.

"In 1832 a larger, more comfortable house was built, and the old one subsequently became the temporary shelter of his sister and her husband. In Canada nothing remains stationary; it is a land of progress and movement, as all colonies should be. Mr. Strickland's influence and example proved a healthy stimulus to other parties seeking to make homes for themselves. All the hopeful energies of the first of our pioneers was brought to bear upon the spot, because he saw the advantages bestowed by the natural features, its water-power, its soil, and its timber; that in time it must become the outlet for the productions, of then unknown forests of pine and hardwood, to say nothing of its other inland resources; that factories, mills, and other commercial enterprises, might advantageously be centred at a place, from which the wealth of forest and rock was so easily accessible. Such speculations, at that early period, only raised smiles, if not scoffs, from the few that listened at his ever-hospitable fireside. The labour of clearing the ground to raise food, engrossed the mind of the immigrant; leaving no room for what was thought to be only a visionary speculation for a far distant future.

"A hopeful start was given in 1833, by the arrival of a young Scotch settler, who started a sawmill and other industries, since when many decided improvements have taken place in what is now the flourishing village of Lakefield."