

cause of the Anglican Church in the West. Much as he has done for the advance of his diocese and the Northwest generally, in all the arts of peace and progress, he has made education in the new land his especial care, and to this day retains the Professorship in Mathematics at St. John's College, which forms part of the university of Manitoba. "The long bishop," his friends familiarly and endearingly call him; and it is certainly true that his commanding figure and splendid physique make him an ideal figurehead of the religious life of a British Colony."

The Stirring Story of the Canadian Church.

(Advent Wednesday Evening Lectures by The Rev. F. V. Baker, B.A., Rector of All Saints.)

LECTURE II.

THE ENGLISH CHURCH IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

1 Peter, V., 3. "Neither as being lords over God's heritage, but being ensamples to the flock."

PREPARING THE WAY.

The History of the Church of England in Quebec begins with the conquest in 1759. The chaplains to the forces which garrisoned Quebec and Montreal, remained at least for several years, ministering to the English troops and endeavoring to uphold before the French a faithful standard of English Christianity. The S. P. G. soon after began work by sending out three Frenchmen in English orders in the hope that their ministrations might be equally acceptable to French and English. These clergy seem to have continued their work until the appointment of the first Bishop in 1793. But so far as can be learnt, they were not satisfactory as missionaries. They evidently had no influence on the French, and therefore, says an old writer they "performed as well as they could in English." The first English clergyman to arouse interest in the neglected state of affairs, was the Rev. John Doty, a Loyalist clergyman, who came into Canada in 1777. He was appointed by the Society to Sorel in 1784. Following him came the Rev. John Stuart, to Kingston (1784), the Rev. W. Langhorn, as itinerant missionary in upper Canada, and the Rev. Philip Toosey, who acted as an assistant minister in Quebec. This last clergyman was appointed by Bishop Inglis, of Nova Scotia, in 1789, for the special benefit of the English settlers; and he was also appointed commissary for the Bishop in Canada. In 1795 the government decided that Canada should have a Bishop, and much to the disappointment of the Rev. Philip Toosey, who sailed swiftly to England on hearing rumors of lawn-sleeves, the nomination fell upon the Rev. Jacob Mountain, an English rector, a learned man, and Chaplain to the then Bishop of Lincoln. From this time the name of Mountain becomes conspicuous in the history of the Canadian Church, while the name of Toosey drops into oblivion.

THE FIRST BISHOP OF QUEBEC.

Bishop Mountain was consecrated at Lambeth on 7th July 1793, and sailed on the 13th August. With him came his brother, Rev. Dr. Mountain, and their respective families, in all a party of thirteen Mountains, who arrived safely in Quebec after a voyage of thirteen weeks.

A pleasing incident marked the arrival of the Bishop. The Roman Bishop of Quebec received his Anglican brother with a kiss on both cheeks and the words, "I am glad you have come, for your people need you badly." The brotherly spirit of the old Gallican church was not yet extinguished by the bitterness of modern ultramontanism.

But still the work of the church advanced but slowly. Up to 1807 only three new clergy were added to the staff. However, one important event happened to raise the standing of the Church in the Colony, and that was the erection of the Cathedral of Quebec. This noble edifice was built by the bounty of King George III, at a cost of about \$80,000 upon one of the finest sites in Quebec. The corner stone was laid in 1800, and the cathedral was consecrated on 28th August, 1804. The building has no great architectural pretensions. It is a plain square building of stone, according to the taste of the Georgian era, without chancel and with huge internal galleries, but it was arranged, nevertheless, for the performance of the Anglican service in its full dignity. Its fine organ was the first ever heard in Canada, a surpliced choir and choir service were instituted; and the King himself presented the Communion vessels and two massive silver candlesticks for the altar. The surpliced choir was dropped about 1845, as the church fell upon evil days, but the candlesticks are still there, a silent witness for the old-fashioned Anglican custom, and a protest against the narrowness of the modern churchman's prejudice.

The Bishop visited his huge diocese regularly every three years, planted missionaries in outlying settlements and organized the territory into three archdeaconries. At his death in 1825 he left sixty-one clergymen where at his arrival, thirty-two years before, he found but nine. He died at the age of 74.

THE APOSTOLIC BISHOP STEWART.

It was a cause of gratification that on the death of Bishop Jacob Mountain, a suitable successor was found amongst his own clergy. This was the Hon. and Rev. Charles James Stewart, one of the noblest missionaries on the roll of the Anglican Church. He was the fifth son of the Earl of Galloway, who, after about eight years of happy parochial life in England, felt the call for missionary work. At first he was drawn to India, but hearing of the great need

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