



THE RECTORY OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH, LONDON, ONT.

divinity course in Huron College. And was ordained deacon June 3rd, 1871, by Bishop Cronyn, the first Bishop of Huron, and on November 5th, the same year, was advanced to the priesthood. His first charge was the mission of Bayfield, in the county of Huron, where he entered upon his labors immediately after his ordination.

During his ministry there, many improvements were made in the three existing churches, and another new brick one was built in Goderich township. The work grew under his hands until it became too heavy for his strength, and he was ordered to seek a smaller field and milder climate. In 1873, he was offered the rectory of a city church in New Brunswick, but his bishop (Dr. Hellmuth) opposed his leaving the diocese of Huron, and appointed him to a charge in the suburbs of London, including St. James' to the south, and Petersville to the west. In March, 1874, he commenced work in that district as the first rector of this now most important parish. He continued the work of these two suburbs until 1876, when he was compelled (owing to the condition of his health) to give up Petersville, now London West, not, however, until he had gathered a good congregation and Sunday-school, and secured a lot, and the brick on the ground for a church. He is still rector of St. James',—a position which he has held now for nearly twenty-two years.

He has occupied important positions in the Executive Committee, and the Synod of Huron, and has the confidence and respect of his brethren in the ministry, as is evidenced by their having elected him for several years in succession as a representative to the Provincial Synod, and also to the General Synod, held in Toronto in 1893. He is at this time a member of the Board of Management of the

Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, and also a member of the executive of the Canadian branch of the Church Missionary Society of London, England.

He is private chaplain to the Bishop of Huron, and was by him appointed canon of the cathedral some years ago, and in September, 1894, was appointed Archdeacon of London.

THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued.)

REIGN OF ELIZABETH. (a)



HE death of Queen Mary marked the close of a gloomy state of things for England, and the dawn of a much better and brighter day. Her sister Elizabeth, who had lived in constant dread of losing her own head, now found herself, not only freed from every danger, but suddenly elevated to the undisputed possession of the English throne. On the 17th of November, 1558, when she was in her twenty-fifth year, she became Queen of England, and almost from the first she made it very evident that no weak, unskilful hand was at the helm. She saw at once that it was not a sickening policy of burning human flesh that could ever make a nation happy. That dark cloud she at once rolled away from England.

Elizabeth, though as a woman sometimes frivolous and even silly, was in every sense of the word a great queen. She had the genius of ruling and she did it well. She did it well because she did it for the happiness of her people.

Few sovereigns ever ascended a throne beset with such serious problems as those which lay before her when she found herself Queen of England. And amongst them the greatest was that which concerned religion. What was she to do with a nation so terribly disturbed as the English people had been during the reign of her hard and unrelenting sister? In the first place, she saw that the policy of her sister had been a mistaken one. She had evidently felt the pulse of the nation before she became queen. It was not, as some historians say, that Mary was a Romanist and Elizabeth a Protestant; because it does not appear that, in the outward forms of religion, there was very much difference between the two sisters. To grasp the whole progress of the Reformation in England requires considerable study. It was not a matter effected by any sudden movement, but was