

hard and soft woods, of stone, and probably minerals, easily obtainable at Lakefield, and the railway connection established between Lakefield and Peterborough, the centre for all points east and west on both the great lines of railway, and it will be a wonder if before long Lakefield is not quite a busy manufacturing town.

As its name suggests, this village is famed for its proximity to some of the most charming lakes in the world. From the point where the river Otonabee begins (at Lakefield), Lake Katchewanook stretches for about a mile and a half north. Leaving this the steamers, of which Lakefield boasts four, three public and one private, pass by three islands into a stretch of wide water, three miles in length, which brings them to Young's Point, the entrance to a wide open sheet of water, five miles long, named Clear Lake. At the head of Clear Lake, lying in a north-easterly direction, is Stony Lake. Stony Lake, like the Thousand Islands, contains a labyrinth of small granite islands covered with trees and other growth. These islands and the surrounding shores are becoming studded with summer residences and camps, where large numbers spend their holidays in the delights of canoeing, fishing, bathing, unrestrained during the hot season by the limitations of city or town life.

Two steamers, the *Golden City* and the *Mary Ellen*, ply between Lakefield and Stony Lake every day during the summer season. The other steamer, the *Sunbeam*, leaving Stony Lake at Burleigh, makes the round trip between Lakefield and Chemong, affording the tourist a variety of charming and picturesque prospects, during a journey of six hours.

A description of Lakefield would by no means be complete without some account of a private school for boys, which has been conducted with great success for some years past by its founder, Mr. Sheldrake. This school, situated about a mile from the village, upon rising ground, near the eastern shore of Lake Katchewanook, is an excellent home for young boys, and well adapted to prepare them for more advanced schools. Its advantages are similar to those enjoyed in what are known as the Public Schools of England, which Mr. Sheldrake has taken as his models. It might almost be termed a Church school, since Mr. Sheldrake holds the office of church-warden in St. John Baptist church, and includes the religious, among other interests of the boys.

One of the great losses felt by the early settlers was the absence of any regular religious ministrations. No sound of bell called to morning and evening prayer; no church threw open its doors on Sunday to receive the congregation of worshippers; for many years they were dependent upon the occasional visits of clergymen and laymen. About fifty years ago an English clergyman named Wolseley, an uncle of

Sir Garnet Wolseley, came out, and held service in his own house for two or three years. At another time a Mr. Hilton, afterwards ordained, came occasionally; and the Rev. Mark Burnham, among the many places that evoked his well-known missionary interest, also held service in Lakefield occasionally. The first resident clergyman after Mr. Wolseley, was the Rev. Percy S. Warren, B.A., from England, who held the mission for ten years. He came in 1854, at that time there was no church; but at Christmas in the same year, the old church, which is now used as a Sunday school, was opened, having been built by means of money collected in England in 1851-52, by Col. Strickland. It was built of stone, in Gothic style of architecture; and had seat room for upwards of a hundred worshippers. Surrounded by the graveyard, it is still a most interesting and revered relic of earlier days. It was consecrated under the name of Christ Church, by Bishop Strachan in 1855.

In the fall of 1863, the Rev. P. Warren returned to England, and the Rev. Vincent Clementi, B.A., became incumbent. During his incumbency, and under his able co-operation, the present handsome stone church of St. John Baptist, with a capacity of about 200, was built. The walls are faced outside with squared granite; the windows and doors finished in limestone. The style of architecture is pointed Gothic. In the chancel, beside four smaller windows, there is a stained glass window, erected in memory of Kate I. Strickland and Thos. Bowker, the effect of which is rather spoiled by the figure of St. John Baptist in the middle of it. The execution cannot be complained of; it is rather the conception which fails to meet with approval, owing to the lack of dignity in the figure, and power in the face. Over the entrance to the church rises a bell-gable, built in memory of Col. S. Strickland, who died June 11th, 1867. The Rev. G. I. Everest succeeded Mr. Clementi in 1873. Since then the mission has been held by the Rev. E. Horace Musson, now at Aurora, the Rev. C. R. Bell, now in charge of Keswick and Sharon, and the Rev. John Farncomb, rector of Newmarket. The present incumbent is the Rev. G. Warren, a graduate of Trinity College, Toronto, who succeeded Mr. Farncomb at Easter, 1889. For some years previous to 1889, this parish was in receipt of a grant from the Mission Board of the diocese. Since then, however, it has been entirely self-supporting, possessing nothing in the shape of endowment or other means of income, save that which is contributed by the members of the congregation. The congregation averages rather more than a hundred, the communicants about thirty-five; but there is no clear reason why their numbers should not be largely increased. Near the church is a very comfortable parsonage in white brick, upon which there