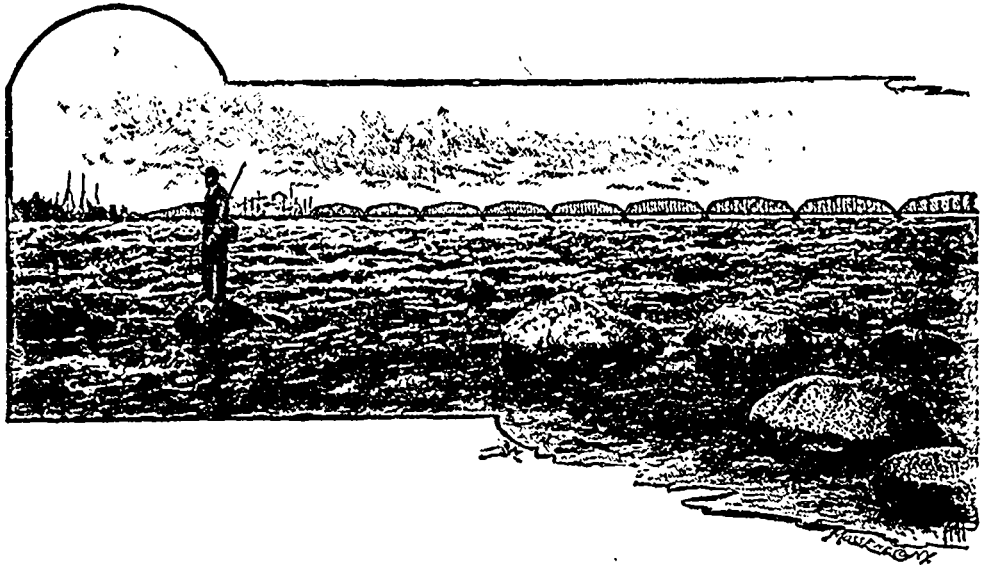


Phœnicians, the great traders of ancient times, and the Romans, the great conquerors, came to the little sea-girt isle whose white cliffs rose beyond the bounds of civilization in search of tin and pearls, etc., they little thought



INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE OVER SAULT STE. MARIE RAPIDS.

that that isle would be mistress of the sea, the leader of the commerce of the world, the gem of the ocean. When Augustine and his forty monks carried the cross in procession from the sea coast, he little thought that the language which he had to learn ere he could speak to the barbarous Saxon would be the language in which the story of the cross should spread from pole to pole. Neither can we measure what mighty issues may come from our tiny efforts; but we do know that, as their nearest neighbors, the responsibility particularly rests on us, the command and the encouragement is still the same, "All power is given unto me; therefore, go ye into all the world, beginning at Jerusalem." Algoma seems to be our Jerusalem; shall we leave it hungering for the bread of life?

### MODERN CHURCH HISTORY.

#### VI.—THE CHURCH IN THE VICTORIAN AGE (ABROAD).

IN the following year, 1857, the old original diocese of Toronto, which embraced the whole of Upper Canada, or Ontario as it is now called, was relieved of its western portion by the formation of the diocese of Huron, and Australia provided for its western portion by establishing the diocese of Perth. In 1858, a further partition of New Zealand took place by the establishment of three new sees—Nelson formed from the eastern part of Christ Church, and Wellington and Waiapu from the western part of the eastern island. In 1859 Australia received an additional diocese called Brisbane, embracing the western portion

of the island, and extending northward from the diocese already established. In the same year, by the liberality of some lady in England, British Columbia was provided with a bishop, and also the lone, rocky island of St. Helena, which was originally part of the see of Capetown.

About this time the celebrated Dr. Livingstone paid a visit to England and tried to arouse some interest in missionary work to the native African. After two years he returned to Africa somewhat discouraged, as his visit seemed to have accomplished but little. Dr. Gray, however, the zealous bishop of Capetown, visited England to keep alive the spark of enthusiasm which Livingstone had raised. The result was that a meeting was held in Cambridge which led to the formation of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa. It happened that at that very time Archdeacon C. F. Mackenzie, who had been helping Dr. Colenzo, bishop of Natal, in missionary work, arrived in England to plead for special help for Zululand, and he was at once appointed bishop of the newly established see. The melancholy story of Bishop Mackenzie is well known—how in his attempt to find Livingstone, his canoe was upset. Tired and sleepy, he and his companion passed the night upon the ground, wrapped in wet blankets, with the result that the good bishop was seized with the fatal African fever, and, as their quinine and other medicines had been lost by the upsetting of the canoe, there was no help for him. He died on the 31st of January, 1862, just thirteen months after his consecration. His companion, himself weak and dying, dug a shallow grave, and by the dull light of receding day read a portion of the burial service, and then made