

for service was given by the firing of a gun by Major Wilson himself.

"The sound of the churchgoing bell  
Those rapids and rocks never heard,  
Never sighed at the sound of a knell,  
Nor smiled when the Sabbath appeared."

The district of Algoma was a part of the diocese of Toronto until 1874, when the Provincial Synod elected Rev. F. D. Fauquier, D.C.L., as the first bishop, who was consecrated in that same year. He died after a comparatively short episcopate of eight years, and was succeeded by Rev. Edward Sullivan, D.D., of Montreal, who was elected and consecrated the second Bishop of Algoma in 1882. Dr. Sullivan is now in the thirteenth year of his episcopate, during which time the number of the clergy has been doubled, the Church population of the diocese greatly increased, several new churches and parsonages built, a "Widows and Orphans' Fund" established, and the "Episcopal Endowment Fund" founded and increased to a capital sum, yielding an income of over \$2,000 a year. In Bishop Fauquier's time, a handsome see house was built at Sault Ste. Marie, which is the "See City" of the diocese of Algoma.

In connection with the missionary work in Algoma, the name of Rev. E. F. Wilson, the indefatigable founder of the Indian Homes, must not be forgotten. When Mr. Wilson commenced his work among the Indians in this district, before Algoma was formed into a diocese, he worked with untiring energy in behalf of those "poor children of the forest" for at least twenty years, and then "Shingwauk" and "Wawanosh" Homes were built as the result of his disinterested labors and untiring zeal. Ill-health compelled Mr. Wilson to resign his important charge about two years ago. He is now doing light missionary work in British Columbia. The Homes are now under the efficient management of Mr. King.

St. Luke's Church was built in 1870, which event is closely connected with the names of Judge Hamilton, Mr. Pilgrim, Col. Prince, Mr. George Lee, Mr. Simpson, and Major and Mrs. Wilson, who gave the ground for the cemetery. The church was enlarged a few years ago, but it is satisfactory to know that it will be soon too small again. Some indulge the hope that a nice cathedral church will soon stand on the site of old St. Luke's. At a recent monthly meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of Sault Ste. Marie, a hundred dollars was set apart as a nucleus for a building fund.

Since the opening of St. Luke's Church in 1870, the following clergymen have served as incumbents in the parish:

Rev. Dr. Rolph, Rev. T. H. Appleby, M.A., Rev. Mr. Heaton, Rev. G. B. Cook, B.A., Rev. F. Green, Rev. Mr. Windsor, Rev. E. Vesey, Rev. Mr. Waller, Rev. R. Renison, B.A.

The present incumbent (the Rev. R. Renison) is a native of the county of Tipperary, Ireland, and is well known as a hard working missionary in the backwoods of Algoma. In the lonely region of Nepigon he ministered for ten years to Indians, and was as a kind father among them. Fire destroyed his buildings, but still he persevered until his mission was placed upon a good footing. He spent a short time in Toronto as assistant minister in the Church of the Ascension, but soon returned to his missionary work in Algoma. He is now Incumbent of Sault Ste. Marie.

## THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

REIGN OF HENRY VIII.

(Concluded.)

**H**ERE and there in England, usually in sequestered glens and close by some running stream, are to be found substantial evidences of the monasteries which once formed the homes of thousands of people, whose lives were supposed to be spent in retirement from the world. These evidences are the crumbled ruins of buildings that were once marvels of size, strength, and beauty. How superb they must have been when they all stood complete! No one who has the least veneration for works of the past can possibly gaze at the ruins of Jervaulx, or Glastonbury, or Fountains, or any of the many others that mar the fair beauty of England, without feelings of bitter regret that their original perfection had ever been interfered with. Surely the monastic system, which, doubtless, had served its time, might have been broken up without the wanton destruction of the magnificent buildings—magnificent still, even in their shattered ruins—which not only sheltered the inmates, but also invited weary travellers to come in and rest awhile, and pray.

Some noble use, in the interests of religion, charity, or education, or even soldiery, might have been found for them, surely, that they might have remained grand ornaments to England, and noble specimens of the architectural skill and patience of the monks of old. Had Archbishop Cranmer interfered on behalf of these buildings, when the system represented by them had to go, he would have covered his name with lasting honor. But Cranmer never could interfere very much with anything which might endanger his own safety. He knew the power and the cruelty of Henry VIII., and he feared him greatly. Therefore any protest which he felt called upon to make was but feeble, and quickly withdrawn.

We say this all the more readily because it is evident that he did not wish the destruction of