



CHRIST CHURCH, WINNIPEG. (See April issue, p. 73.)

appointed him an honorary canon of St. Alban's Cathedral, Toronto.

Canon Sweeny is a good, active worker in the Church, and many branches of it outside his own parish have received, and still receive, his attention. For a time he was a member of the Board of Management of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, and has always been an active promoter of the Sunday school Association and of the Church of England Temperance Society.

St. Philip's Church, like all the churches of Toronto, has a partial endowment from the St. James' rectory fund. It has no pew rents, the free-seat system having been adopted from the first. It is pleasantly situated on Spadina Avenue, and occupies a good place for active and useful Church work.

THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY.

UNDER HENRY VI. AND EDWARD IV.

The time of the death of Archbishop Kemp the imbecility of King Henry VI. was of such a nature as to render the appointment of a Protector absolutely necessary. The man selected by parliament was Richard, Duke of York, the representative of the posterity of Lionel, the third son of Edward III. Henry VI. of Lancaster represented the posterity of John of Gaunt, the fourth son of Edward III. Hence it would appear that the Duke of York, appointed Protector, had a better claim to the throne itself than the

poor invalid who occupied it. Thus arose the feud between the Houses of York and Lancaster, from which, in time, sprang the Wars of the Roses. Had Henry VI. been capable of government, he would probably have appointed William Waynfleet, Bishop of Winchester, and founder of Magdalen College, Oxford, Archbishop of Canterbury; but the House of Commons having recommended Thos. Bouchier, Bishop of Ely, for that high position, the Duke of York, as Protector, was only too glad to accede to the request.

Thomas Bouchier was himself of royal descent, his mother, Ann Plantagenet, being the eldest daughter of Thomas, the sixth and youngest son

of Edward III. and Queen Philippa. Thus the King (Henry VI.), the Protector (Richard, Duke of York), and the Archbishop (Thomas Bouchier) were all great or great-great-grandsons of Edward III. It was the large posterity of good King Edward III. which led to such serious complications between the houses of York and Lancaster.

The Protector had reason to believe that Bouchier was more attached to his own branch of the family than that of the reigning sovereign. Hence his ready assent to the recommendation of the House of Commons. Thus do men sometimes easily rise to high positions.

And Thomas Bouchier was a man who coveted high positions. He began early to receive them. When only about twenty-three years old (in the year 1427) he was made Dean of St. Martin le Grand, in the city of London, a well-known and important college of the day. When thirty years of age he was made, by the influence of Henry VI., who had regard not only to his high birth, but to his really excellent attainments and character, Bishop of Worcester. Ten years afterwards, in 1443, he was made Bishop of Ely, and in 1454, when about fifty years of age, he was advanced, as we have seen, to the primacy.

It was about this time that all Christendom was startled at the inroads made by the Turks upon the old eastern empire. In 1453 Constantinople, the great head of eastern Christendom, had fallen into the hands of the Turks, and the noble cathedral of St. Sophia was turned into a Mohammedan mosque. Yet no attempt