



SHERBROOKE, DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

gling with emotion, begged for a few hours for meditation and prayer, and for consultation with his family and his friends, before finally giving his decision—a request which, of course, was willingly granted. In the morning of the following day, in words of fitting solemnity, Canon Thorneloe announced his acceptance of the post which had been assigned him by the wish of the Church in her great representative body.

George Thorneloe is by birth an Englishman. He was born in Coventry, England, on the 4th of October, 1848. Coming to Canada he was educated at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, where he graduated B.A. 1872, M.A. 1877, and where also he received an honorary D.C.L. in 1895. He was made a deacon by the late Bishop Williams, of Quebec, in 1874, and was priested in 1875. He was appointed incumbent of Stanstead in 1874, and rector of Sherbrooke (both in the diocese of Quebec) in 1885. In this latter place he remained till called to the bishopric of Algoma. In 1888 he was appointed canon of Quebec Cathedral, Sherbrooke being the chief centre of the eastern townships, and the headquarters of the English-speaking population (though about half of it is occupied by the French), is a city of importance in the Province of Quebec, and has ever been a good field for Church work, which, under Canon Thorneloe's wise and faithful rule, has prospered and increased. Dr. Thorneloe is the second rector of Sherbrooke who, in time, rose to the episcopate, for Rev. Isaac Hellmuth, the retired Bishop of Huron, once occupied that position.

The Bishop-elect of Algoma has always had the good will of his fellow clergymen and of the laity in his own diocese of Quebec, as evidenced by the fact that at the episcopal election of the diocese, in June, 1892, he received a large number of votes of both orders for bishop, though not enough to elect him.

Dr. Thorneloe will undertake his new work under propitious circumstances, for, according to the statement made by Bishop Sullivan to the Provincial Synod, the diocese of Algoma, except as regards its mission fund, is in a good and healthy condition. The clerical staff is larger than ever it was before, there being thirty-two mission fields, occupied by as many ordained missionaries, and three

others under the guidance of catechists. There are in the diocese seventy-seven churches, four of which are of stone, four of brick, five of hewn logs, and sixty-four frame buildings. Forty-one of these were erected in Bishop Sullivan's time. Parsonages also have increased, there being twenty-five as against six when Dr. Sullivan was elected in 1882. A flourishing association has been formed in England for the aid and support of Algoma, and already considerable sums of money have been received from it. This will prove to be a timely movement, as the S.P.G. has decided, unfortunately, to withdraw its aid by degrees from Algoma, and all other Canadian dioceses at present receiving support from it.

A strong desire was shown on the part of the bishops to make Algoma an independent diocese, and this, in some respects, it will ere long become; but as far as its support is concerned it must for a long time remain a missionary jurisdiction.

## EARLY HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

BY GEORGE S. HOLMSTED, TORONTO.

**T**HERE are not a few persons who, from superficial knowledge of the matter, are inclined to attribute the foundation of the Church of England to Augustine, A.D. 597; some, indeed, even venture to assert that it was founded at the Reformation. This, however, is a mistake. The establishment of the Christian Church in England took place long prior to the arrival of Augustine.

It must be admitted, I think, that we have very little ground for stating, with any degree