

in both of which he was much beloved, he resolved to give himself up to missionary labor. Newfoundland was the field chosen, so in 1819 this gifted young Englishman left his home, surrounded by everything to make life happy amidst the most brilliant society of the day, to undergo all the fatigues and wants of a missionary in a newly settled country. Here, for two years, he bravely endured exposure to snow and cold in spite of a weak constitution and delicate lungs, and in such a manner as to win the esteem and goodwill of all amongst whom he ministered. Although in 1820, after having been warned by his physician that he must give up his work and leave the colony or die, he decided to try Bermuda, where he was heartily welcomed by the governor, Sir William Dumley. He was appointed to the care of the parishes of Smiths and Hamilton, where he labored from 1821 to 1825. In the latter year he was not only appointed Archdeacon of Bermuda, but also rector of the Parishes of Paget and Warwick, where he laboured until 1839.

Shortly after Mr. Spencer's arrival in the Island, he was appointed a member of the council, which afforded means for extending his usefulness as a missionary. His efforts on behalf of the education of the poor slaves were untiring, and called forth the warmest praises from the then Colonial Ministers.

In 1839, when more immediate Episcopal supervision was deemed necessary for Newfoundland, the energetic young missionary, the devoted philanthropist, the zealous Archdeacon and the polished scholar was naturally selected as the one to be raised to the high and responsible office of overseer in the Lord's vineyard. So after having served twenty years as missionary in Newfoundland and the Bermudas, he was consecrated their first bishop.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

OUR CATHEDRALS AND CHURCHES.

NO. 3.—CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST,
ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

IN June, 1846, "The Great Fire" in the City of St. John's, destroyed the old parish church, in which, on the Sunday before, the Feast of Trinity, the bishop had ordained two priests and eight deacons.

Steps were immediately taken by Bishop Feild to carry out the wish and intention of his predecessors, who had collected about \$35,000 towards the object of erecting a beautiful stone structure as the Cathedral Church of the diocese.

On Whitsun-Tuesday of 1848, the good bishop, with his clergy and about fifty volunteers began to dig the foundation of the cathedral, which is not completed yet.

The work was pushed on by the bishop with such energy that the nave was consecrated on St. Matthew's Day, Sept. 21, 1850. The bishop was so ably backed up by his friends in England that he was enabled, to his great delight, as he said, "to make all the seats free," and the consequence

has been hitherto that all have been full. I felt it due both to the character of the cathedral itself, and to the desire of the friends who had supplied the funds to resist any appropriation to the wealthy citizens, (who would gladly have paid for pews or appropriated seats), though one can ill spare means of raising an income when there is no endowment." Until 1876 Bishop Feild worshipped within its walls, and would not use any means to complete the building, but always maintained that it would be the duty of his successor to carry on the work. Immediately after Bishop Feild's death, the third bishop of Newfoundland, James B. Kelly, who had acted so ably as coadjutor for a period of nine years, took steps to complete the cathedral as a memorial to the late bishop. For a while an impetus was given to the scheme, but unfortunately it was checked by the sudden resignation of the bishop, who felt himself unequal to the task of working such a vast diocese, unaided by a coadjutor.

On the elevation of the present occupant of this see as the fourth bishop, (Rt. Rev. Llewellyn Jones), the memorial scheme was renewed, and the bishop threw himself into the matter with heart and soul. The result was that the chancel and choir were consecrated on the 1st of September, 1885, by the Bishop of Newfoundland, assisted by the Bishop of Nova Scotia. The tower and ground roofs remain yet to be done before this noble structure can be said to be finished. The plan of the cathedral was one given by the late Sir Gilbert Scott to the late Bishop Feild. It has been carried out by his son almost exactly as laid down at first by the father, and so pleased was Sir Gilbert with his first efforts that over thirty years afterwards he repeated the same design for the new Cathedral of St. Mary the Virgin, Edinburgh. The Cathedral is of a cruciform shape, and consists of nave, lantern towers, transepts, choir, and aisles. It is "early English," or what is now termed "the first pointed style" of Gothic architecture. The length of the nave is 96 ft. 4 in.; breadth of nave and aisles, 60 ft. 4 in.; length of choir and tower, 87 ft.; breadth of choir and aisles, 58 ft.; length across transepts, 99 ft. 7 in., and their breadth is 42 ft. 8 in.; height from floor to roof ridge, 80 ft.; underneath the chancel is the crypt, 26 ft. 6 in. x 15 ft. 8 in.; and other chambers, 56 ft. 5 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., and 15 ft. 5 in. x 12 ft. The height of the transept windows from sill to spring line of arch, 27 ft. 3 in., to apex, 41 ft. 3 in., and breadth, 17 ft. 3 in.

One very well said of this beautiful and stately piece of architecture: "Whether we look at the beauty of the clustered columns and slender shafts, the fair proportion of its pointed arches, the noble character of the shapes of the windows, and the elegance of their varied geometrical traceries, the grandeur of the arches on which the lantern tower is supported, or the magnificence of the building as a whole, we can only say that the design is one that will ever redound to the praise of the designer."