

the home of our race, and what we have received from apostolic days we hold and cherish with unflinching faith and unspeakable content. It is our high privilege to adapt the memorable words of the greatest statesman of our branch of one of the greatest of all historic races, and to say, British Catholics we were born and British Catholics we shall die.

#### The Gospel of the Hereafter.

Our readers, not only theological but general, will look forward with unusual interest to the issue of the attractive and scholarly volumes on the above subject from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Paterson Smyth. It will be remembered that some sermons from the learned author on this subject appeared in the Canadian Churchman which attracted much attention. In the forthcoming volumes Dr. Paterson Smyth discusses the subject with fullness, clearness and his accustomed courage. We commend the volumes to our readers, and though some of them may not entirely agree with the author's conclusions, it must be admitted that he treats the subject learnedly and reverently, and from the standpoint of an earnest and intelligent searcher for truth.

#### THE BI-CENTENARY.

Taking it altogether it was a fortunate accident, if such I may term it, that made Halifax the scene of this bi-centenary celebration, for here begins the history of our Church and nation. Here came and lived and died the first Canadian bishop; here was erected the first church edifice of our communion in British North America; here resided and laboured the first "placed minister of our Church," and here was organized the first Canadian parish. Furthermore, it was here in 1758 that the first colonial legislature assembled, and the first real settlement of the country was effected. In all English-speaking Canada there is therefore no such historic city as Halifax, and therefore no city where such a function could find such a congenial and fitting environment. Then the city itself, though now visibly beginning to be transformed by modern ideas and methods, still retains enough of its old world ways and airs to furnish an appropriate setting for a celebration of this character. With its fine old "Province Building," Government House, "Admiralty," Citadel and scores of old "colonial houses," St. Paul's Church, of which more anon, its quaint old wharves thronged with shipping from all parts of the globe, its wonderful open air market, soon I regret to hear to become a thing of the past, and numerous other features reminiscent of the old colonial days, Halifax stands absolutely alone among all our cities, with the one exception of Quebec. It is rather saddening to think that this one Canadian city will undoubtedly before many years are gone, lose its distinctive character and become "modern," commonplace and uninteresting. But it seems to be the universal and irresistible tendency of modern "progress" to reduce everybody and everything to one dead level of sameness.

Our Church is represented in Halifax and Dartmouth, its suburb across the harbor, by six parishes, among which St. Paul's, the mother church of our communion in the Dominion, naturally takes the lead. St. Paul's is to-day, and will always remain so long as it holds together, the most interesting of all Anglican and Protestant churches in the Dominion. Its history is practically coterminous with the history of British North America. Erected about thirty years after the final cession of Nova Scotia to the British Crown, i.e., at the founding of Halifax, when the first permanent occupation of the Province began, it has seen every stage in the history, to use Haliburton's expression, of "English rule and misrule" in America. It has wit-

nessed the conquest of the Canadas, the American Revolution, the establishment of all the colonial legislatures, the deportation of the Acadians in 1755, the grant of responsible government, and the final consummation of our nationhood in 1867. Rich beyond any other Canadian Church in memorials of the mighty dead, and preserving in its construction and embellishments all the features of the typical English parish church, it is absolutely unique among the thousands of Anglican church edifices in the Dominion. But St. Paul's does not live on its past. It is the centre of one of the best worked parishes in the Dominion, and its membership will compare favorably with any of our great city parishes in any part of the country between the two oceans. St. Paul's, moreover, possesses one of the largest and best equipped Sunday School buildings in the Canadian Church, in which is housed a Sunday School of several hundred members. Possessing, it is said, the largest seating capacity of any Anglican church in this country, it is always exceedingly well attended. The rector, Ven. Archdeacon Armitage, an Ontario man and graduate of Wycliffe and Toronto University, is one of our strong men, and has been often "slated" for episcopal honours. At our last election he was the choice of the laity but failed on the clerical vote. St. George's, known as the "Round Church" from its peculiar circular construction, was built in 1800 under the auspices of the Duke of Kent, father of our late beloved Queen, and then Commander-in-Chief of the troops in B. N. A. He is said to be responsible for the shape of the church, having had a whim for circular buildings which has made itself apparent in the old citadel clock tower and in the band stand at "Prince's Lodge" on the shores of Bedford Basin. The church was used for many years as garrison chapel. St. George's has for its incumbent Rev. H. W. Cunningham, a native of Newfoundland, and a graduate of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury. Its church population is considerable and the parish is most faithfully and efficiently worked by its rector who is well known throughout the diocese as an impressive preacher and an active member of the Synod. The neighbouring parish of St. Mark's an offshoot of St. George's, is in charge of Rev. N. Le Moine, also a native of Newfoundland. It serves in the summer time as a sort of garrison chapel to the Royal Navy, whenever there are any men-of-war in port. In addition to St. Mark's Mr. Le Moine has charge of two suburban churches. A painstaking and indefatigable parish worker, Mr. Le Moine has gradually built up a strong and united congregation, by which he is held in deep personal affection. He has held his present parish for nearly twenty years. Trinity parish occupies the old garrison church building, a large wooden erection of the plainest style of architecture, with galleries, capable of seating a very large congregation. On the withdrawal of the Imperial garrison a few years ago, it was purchased from the British Government by the congregation who worshipped hard by. A good work on what may be described as moderately broad church lines, is being carried on in the parish by its energetic young rector, Rev. L. Donaldson, a graduate of King's College, Windsor. Mr. Donaldson has made a specialty of the labour question, and is popular among the working men of the city. St. Stephen's, in the southern end of the city, has been most acceptably served by Rev. Kenneth Hind, also a Kingsman. The church is now parochial and used formerly to be known as "The Bishop's Chapel," having been founded and at one time largely maintained by Bishop Binney. With the opening of the cathedral the church will be closed and possibly moved there and used as a Sunday School building. St. Matthias' owes its existence to St. Paul's, of which for many years it was a "chapel of ease." It has recently been constituted an independent parish.

The erection of a cathedral for the diocese of Nova Scotia has been an intermittently burning question for the Church people of Halifax and the diocese generally for nearly half a century, ever since the formation in 1865 of a cathedral chapter by royal mandate. From time to time it flared up and then died down, but it smouldered on and in a fashion kept alive. In 1887, as many of the readers of The Churchman will remember, an appeal was made by the late Bishop Binney to the Canadian Church as a whole for funds to erect a cathedral as a memorial of the hundredth anniversary of the consecration of Bishop Inglis. From the result of this appeal and various other subscriptions in Halifax, a considerable fund was accumulated and a cathedral board was appointed. A site was secured adjoining St. Stephen's chapel and a corner stone was laid by Bishop Medley of Fredericton, shortly after the death of Bishop Binney. From that day until the burning of St. Luke's Cathedral in 1905, the board continued to meet and to slowly accumulate funds, but no further steps were taken in the matter of building operations, and the project seemed as far off realization as ever. The destruction of St. Luke's pro-Cathedral, however, brought the question into a prominence that it had never before possessed. The Bishop rose to the occasion, and "taking occasion by the hand" broached the scheme of a cathedral, whose completion later on by a happy after thought was to be made to synchronize with the bi-centenary of the Church in Canada. It was decided to abandon the old site at St. Stephen's and to purchase the property hitherto occupied by the Agricultural Exhibition buildings. This was effected after some tedious negotiations with the City Council, and work was begun with Mr. S. Brookfield, of Halifax, as contractor. The plans of the cathedral were prepared by Messrs. Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson, the great American ecclesiastical architects. On their advice it was decided to build the cathedral of the ironstone which abounds in the neighbourhood of the city, and to construct all the "trimmings" of concrete. By this plan the estimated cost was very materially reduced, and the erection of a building, leaving about \$25,000 to be raised. This, I understand, it is hoped, will soon be practically realized. The total cost to date is \$175,000. The organ is a gift of the women of the diocese and was built by Messrs. Cassavant, of Montreal, at a cost of \$10,000, the greater part of which has been raised. The prospects for raising the balance are excellent.

The site of the cathedral is one of the best in the city, and commands a fine view of the harbor, and will render it a conspicuous object to incoming ships. The portions of the cathedral already completed include chancel, crossing and six bays of the nave. Its total length is 255 feet, total height at the crossing 132 feet, breadth at crossing 62 feet.

Incomplete as All Saints' Cathedral undoubtedly is, and lacking both narthex and tower, and strictly confined to those portions absolutely necessary for the decent performance of public worship, it is a building in which the church people of Nova Scotia may indeed take legitimate satisfaction and pride. For my own part, speaking entirely from the "layman's" standpoint, i.e., from the viewpoint of one who can pretend to no expert architectural knowledge, I may say that the interior strikes me as the most perfectly proportioned of any church that I have seen in the Dominion. To tell the truth it is the only building that I have seen on this side of the water, the United States included, that possesses the true cathedral character. We have in Canada fine churches without number and a good many cathedrals of a kind, but not one of them, so far as I have seen, that are any more than glorified parish churches. All Saints' Cathedral is what it claims to be. As far as it has gone it is a real cathedral and fully deserves the name. The