



other Canadian Dioceses as far west as Toronto. A deputation of clergy from the Diocese of Massachusetts, U. S., headed by the, in every sense, gigantic Dr. Philips Brooks, the Bishop of Maine and the Canadian bishops present. The function was from beginning to end great, solemn, sacred. A more devout congregation it would be difficult to find. Throughout the entire service, from the processional to the final benediction the whole congregation remained, and left the House of God after the procession of clergy and Bishops, as if unwilling to depart from its sacred courts.

The luncheon in the afternoon was one of the happiest, most successful and most gratifying of events.

The sacred and long to be remembered day was closed with the service of Enthronement of the Bishop in St. Luke's Cathedral. This ceremony was preceded by choral Evensong, beautifully rendered, and was followed by an apparently impromptu, but most dignified, graceful and loving address from the newly consecrated and enthroned prelate.

It is no small gratification to know that no election of a Bishop in the Canadian Church was ever more cordial and unanimous by the people of his own diocese, or more welcome to the Church both in Canada and the United States than that of which we have just been telling. May the constant love, loyal duty and earnest prayers of the Diocese which called Dr. Courtney be his from henceforth, and may the Divine blessing constantly attend the life and work of the fifth Bishop of Nova Scotia.

He is called upon to preside over a diocese which is not only territorially large but in every way important. It includes the Province of Nova Scotia, with the islands of Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island and their dependencies. Though the oldest colonial diocese it is still largely missionary, a very large annual grant being given to it by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The work of travelling through such a diocese as that of Nova Scotia will be found to be the work of a missionary bishop, whose journeys will be truly by land and sea. The area of the Province of Nova Scotia alone is about 300 miles in length by 80 to 100 miles in width,—its length running about north-east and south-west. It contains about eleven millions of acres, five millions of which are

fit for tillage. "There is no finer scenery to be found in America than in many parts of Nova Scotia; there is a great variety of hill and dale, small, quiet, glassy lakes, and pretty, land-locked inlets of the sea, which would afford charming studies for an artist. The gloriously bright tints of our autumn forest scenery, warmed by an Indian summer sun, cannot be surpassed anywhere."* The climate as a rule is temperate, (more so than that of any other part of the Dominion), salubrious and bracing. The fisheries of Nova Scotia are

world renowned, and our neighbors of the United States show their appreciation of them by constantly encroaching on them. It is a grand place for the sportsman whether with fishing rod or gun, and many avail themselves of the hunting afforded them in the many forests, lakes and rivers of the province. Every facility is offered in Nova Scotia for education, the schools being free, the good effect of which is already evident in the improved condition of the inhabitants.

The see city is, Halifax, one of the regular military stations of the empire. The harbor of Halifax is one of the best, perhaps the very best, in the world. It is six miles long by about a mile wide, and the largest ships of the ocean can anchor in any part of it or float along side its wharves. There is room in it for all the navies of the world. The city and harbor of Halifax are protected by eleven different fortifications.

The Anglican churches of Halifax are nothing to boast of, being principally wooden structures of long ago. St. Luke's, which is used as the cathedral, is a plain, wooden building with old-fashioned galleries, anxiously waiting to be replaced by something more worthy the ancient city of Halifax. It was always a favorite scheme of the late Bishop Binney to erect in Halifax a grand cathedral to commemorate the centennial of the establishment of the first colonial bishopric. This he was not able to see accomplished, but the new Bishop, with his well known energy, will doubtless take up the work, with good material already at hand as a commencement, and carry it on to a successful issue.

The Province of Prince Edward Island is situated on the south side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It has its own Governor and Legislature, with Charlottetown as its capital. The island is 130 miles long by about 34 wide, with an area of 2,133 square miles, and from beauty of scenery and salubrity of climate is said to be one of the most pleasant places to live in on the continent. With the adjacent islands it would make a charming diocese separate from Nova Scotia. Charlottetown is the chief city of the island and has a population of 11,000.

Over this large and historical territory Bishop Courtney is now the presiding officer in the Church, and our prayer is that he may long be spared to exercise its functions and fulfil its duties.

*From a pamphlet by Mr. Herbert Crosskill.