

Montreal remained a portion of it. But it soon became evident that the great commercial city, as it promised to be, must itself become the see city of an Anglican diocese.

No sooner was Bishop Anderson fairly at work in his enormous diocese of the great North-West, than attention was called back to the more ancient Diocese of Quebec. The first bishop of that diocese, Dr. Jacob Mountain, had passed away. The second bishop, the Hon. and Rt. Rev. Dr. Stewart had likewise gone



MONTREAL IN 1803.

to his rest, and Dr. G. J. Mountain was battling as well as he could with the great difficulties of his cold and wide-spread diocese, when there came an urgent call for the immediate formation of another diocese, with Montreal as its see city. Bishop Mountain had the true idea of the proper foundation that should be laid for the progress of the Church of England. He saw that it lay in the establishment of bishoprics. His anxiety to see a bishop appointed for the North-West, or Hudson Bay Territory, as mentioned in our last number, was great. He inspected the country himself, though it involved travelling in a canoe a distance of 1800 miles, and he succeeded in getting the Diocese of Rupert's Land established in 1849. But at the same time he was equally anxious nearer home. He had himself been Coadjutor Bishop of Quebec, with the title of Bishop of Montreal, and when he succeeded to the full episcopate he still retained his old title, with the hope that the proper authorities might continually be reminded that such a diocese was needed.

After patient waiting, the venerable prelate was at last gladdened with the intelligence that Her Majesty had been pleased to set apart a new diocese for Canada, under the name of the Diocese of Montreal, and that the Right Reverend Francis Fulford, D. D., had been appointed the first bishop.

Francis Fulford was the second son of Baldwin Fulford, Esq., of Great Fulford, England, and was born at Sidmouth, on the 3rd of June, 1803. He won his B. A. degree at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1824, and was ordained deacon in 1826, and priest in 1828. He occupied successively, the rectories of Trowbridge (Wiltshire), and Croydon (Cambridgeshire), and was minister of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair. He was consecrated Bishop of Montreal

in Westminster Abbey, on July the 25th, 1850, at the age of 47.

It was at a time when great burning questions began to agitate the Anglican Church. The Oxford movement was causing intense excitement, an excitement which soon made its way across the Atlantic and caused much religious stir even in Canada. The men who originated that movement were contemporaries of Francis Fulford. It was an age of much controversy in Church matters, on all questions relating to high, low or broad Church. The arrival of the new bishop was therefore eagerly looked for. This took place on the 12th of September, 1850, when his Lordship and Mrs. Fulford, with their son and daughter, took up their abode in the City of Montreal.

Hard work lay before the new bishop, but from it he flinched not. A month after his arrival, the Church Society of the Diocese of Montréal was organized. Soon he held visitations of his clergy, and the general work of diocesan machinery began to tell for good upon the Church; but in 1856 an event occurred which proved a serious interruption to the work. This was the burning of Christ Church Cathedral, resulting in its complete destruction.

From the ruins of this once useful structure, there rose, but on a different site, the present stately building, a full illustration of which is given on another page. No one who visits Montreal should fail to see this truly beautiful edifice, a fitting monument to the memory of the first bishop of the diocese, and a bright ornament to the city. But the erection of it proved a heavy burden to the bishop. The inevitable discrepancy between the estimated and the actual cost, threw upon his Lordship and the congregation a heavy debt, to lessen which, the bishop cut off all possible