

the south of Lake Winnipeg. A few missionaries were from time to time, from the year 1820, sent out from England, but no system as yet characterized it. The visit of Bishop G. J. Mountain to the North-west is one of the events of history. It involved a journey of over 1,800 miles to reach it, and it was done in a large canoe paddled by twelve voyageurs, seven in the bow, five in the stern, and the bishop with his chaplain in the center. Thus, in all kinds of weather, sleeping in tents or the open air at night, the bishop made his wearisome journey to the great North-west. This journey lasted from the 13th of May to the 23rd of June. How different all this from the rapid whirl of a few days in a luxurious Canadian Pacific Railway car to accomplish the same journey! But the bishop's visit resulted in good. By it he was enabled to make such representations to the Church Missionary Society and others as finally led to the establishment of the Diocese of Rupert's Land; but this was greatly accelerated by the noble bequest of about £12,000 by Mr. Alexander Leith, one of the factors of the Hudson's Bay Company, and by the company itself promising £300 a year towards the bishop's stipend. The diocese having been formed in the year 1849 the bishopric was offered to and accepted by Rev. David Anderson, a clergyman of England.

1850.—While Bishop G. J. Mountain thus performed a noble act for the Church in the North-west, he also was alive to the fact that his own Diocese of Quebec was far beyond the reach of one man's supervision. He had the true idea for the foundation that should be laid for the future progress of the Church. He knew that it lay in the establishment of bishoprics. He had assisted in the establishment of Toronto and Rupert's Land, and now began to look earnestly nearer home. When he was consecrated Co-adjutor Bishop of Quebec he took the title of Bishop of Montreal, a city fast rising to be one of the first importance, and he still retained the title, for his great desire was to see a new diocese formed with Montreal as its see city. This was at last accomplished through the British Government, and in 1850 the heart of the zealous prelate was gladdened by the formation of the Diocese of Montreal, with Rev. Francis Fulford, D.D., of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair, England, nominated its first bishop. He was consecrated in Westminster Abbey on July 25th, 1850, at the age of forty-seven.

1851.—At this time came the intelligence of the death of Bishop John Inglis, the third Bishop of Nova Scotia, who for over quarter of a century had carried on faithfully the work of the episcopate there. When he took charge in 1825 his diocese consisted of Newfoundland (with Bermuda and the Labrador coast), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but he lived to see this large territory reduced to that which it has ever since retained, viz.: the two civil Provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Fredericton (New Brunswick), having been formed into

separate dioceses, as we have seen, the one in 1839 and the other in 1845. When he died, in 1851, the Rev. Hibbert Binney, himself a native of Nova Scotia (born in Sydney, Cape Breton, Aug. 12th, 1819), was appointed by the British Crown to succeed him. He arrived in his diocese from England (where he had been educated) on the 21st of July, 1851, and commenced what proved to be a long episcopate.

1857.—Our attention is next drawn back to Upper Canada and the laborious work of Dr. Strachan, the first Bishop of Toronto. Any one who knows the extent of the present Province of Ontario may form some kind of an idea of the long journeys the first Bishop of Toronto must have taken in the prosecution of his Episcopal duties. All the way from Cornwall to Sarnia with the northern and north-western boundaries practically unlimited, the bishop had to travel in the days when there were no railways and very limited means of journeying by water. His Lordship had his own covered carriage, which many still living remember quite well, his own horses and servant-man, and with these he travelled sometimes night and day, crawling through the mud or jolting over log bridges, through lonely woods, to reach the "settlements," found sometimes at rare and magnificent distances apart from one another. Over this immense territory Bishop Strachan did his work till it became absolutely necessary to subdivide the diocese. It was resolved to form a new diocese in the west and also in the east, leaving Toronto in possession of the central portion of the province. These territories were to be set apart as separate dioceses as soon as a sufficient endowment fund could be raised to maintain them. The fund for the western portion was raised first, and in 1857 the new diocese was formed and called by the vague term "Huron," probably from the large lake of that name within its territory. The setting apart of this diocese involved the first episcopal election ever held in Canada, and a regular plan was adopted by which the clergy should vote individually and the laity by parishes. The two favorite candidates for this first episcopal election were the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, D.D., Rector of London, which was to be the see city of the diocese, and the Venerable Alexander N. Bethune, D.D., Archdeacon of York and Rector of Cobourg. The result was the election of Dr. Cronyn by a large majority of the lay vote, but a majority of one only of the clergy. This election took place in St. Paul's Church, London, in the year 1857, and Dr. Cronyn was afterwards duly consecrated first Bishop of Huron in England.

1859.—Before the eastern portion of Upper Canada could form the necessary endowment fund to secure a bishop, the attention of Churchmen was called to the district known as British Columbia, upon the coast of the Pacific Ocean. Of this territory little or nothing was known till about the year 1858, when a discovery of gold was made in the bed of the Fraser River, which brought to the