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HISTORICAL SKETCHES.

No. 125—THE SECOND BISHOP OF ALGOMA.



HE resignation of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Sullivan calls attention to the diocese that he leaves, and to his own work there. The formation of the large, scattered district of Muskoka, Parry Sound, and Algoma, extending throughout the Georgian Bay and along the shores of Lake Superior, into a diocese was regarded by many as a doubtful venture; but the progress made by the Church since that important step shows fully the wisdom of those who advocated it. When Bishop Faucher visited it in 1873, immediately after his consecration as first bishop, there was a clergyman at Sault Ste Marie, one at "Prince Arthur's Landing," now Port Arthur, one at Manitoulin Island, and one in charge of the Muskoka and Parry Sound districts, respectively. There were also a couple of missionaries to the Indians, seven in all. There were only nine churches, many of them very poor at that, and there were no parsonages, and no homes for Indian children. When the Bishop died, in December, 1881, there were thirteen clergymen, thirty-four churches, seven parsonages, besides a fine see house at Sault Ste. Marie (built through the liberality of a lady in England), and two handsome and well-worked homes for Indian children, the Shingwauk and the Wawanosh.

This was decided progress for the short period of about eight years, but it was only the

commencement of much better things which were to take place in the future.

Dr Sullivan, then rector of St. George's Church, Montreal, was consecrated Bishop of Algoma on the 29th of June, 1882, and soon found that there was much work for him to do in his territorially large, but in point of population and clerical staff somewhat small, diocese. He was elected Bishop of Huron in October, 1883, but for Algoma's sake declined

the honor. His mind was bent upon putting his missionary diocese upon a sound financial basis as possible. It had no invested funds of its own. The clergy had nothing to look forward to in the way of provision for their old age, or in case of being incapacitated for work through accident or ill-health. Their wives and children were left totally unprovided for should death take them away. The diocese itself had no maintenance fund of any kind, the episcopal stipend itself being provided for by proportionate gifts from the other dioceses of older Canada. It has been a marked feature of Bishop Sullivan's episcopate that funds to cover all the requirements named

above have been either partially or wholly formed. This has meant untiring work on the part of the Bishop. It has meant continued personal application to individuals for money. It has meant similar application to the great missionary societies in England. It has meant, in fact, unwearied appeals on the part of the energetic Bishop, who came to term himself a "mitred mendicant." Yet the work told for good upon the diocese. The first fund at-



THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD SULLIVAN, D.D.,
Fifth Rector of St. James Cathedral, Toronto.