

ness of its responsibility, pursues a policy of kind and paternal guardianship over them, yet much is left to be done by private liberality which the Church of Christ ought never to be slack in accomplishing. It surely should be reckoned among our Christian duties to see that these people whom we have supplanted are properly cared for and taught, especially that due efforts are made for the lifting up of the native youth to higher things. The future happiness—perhaps even continued existence—of these people depends upon their being properly trained and guided. And the apathy which can permit such an Institution as the Shingwauk Home to fall \$639.00 behind in its accounts is deplorable indeed.

It hardly seems to me that it can be generally understood how much more expensive a Home or School like the Shingwauk must of necessity be

ber the large outlay necessitated every year for the teaching of trades, which is a most important part of the Indian boy's training. Each trade taught in the Home requires, not only its special representative on the teaching staff, but its proper appliances, and material to afford opportunity for practice. The work cannot be other than a costly work, as we see when we consider all these points. But it is none the less a work which, as Christian people, we are under obligations to perform.

Of the excellent results of the training given in the Shingwauk Home, time and space will not permit me to speak in detail. One thing however I cannot refrain from mentioning for it has specially impressed me during the past year. I allude to the high tone prevailing among the boys. I have seen them on their own grounds and in their school buildings, I have talked of

the Marriott Bequest brings the much to be desired achievement almost within the bounds of possibility. But, for the assistance we lack, and without which we can do nothing, we are anxiously looking to the Indian Department. And we trust that, knowing as they do the supreme importance of training the future wives and mothers of the native race, the heads of that Department will not let us appeal to them in vain.

May that God who "hath made of one blood all nations of men" put it into all our hearts to do what we can for these Indian Brethren who have so special a claim upon our compassion and our aid.

Very faithfully yours,

G. J. ALGOMA.

Bishopurst, Sault Ste. Marie,
Ont., April 20th, 1899



"Bakers," Shingwauk Home

than an English Boarding School. It is not merely a question of providing about nine months' school training for the boys committed to our care, together with their board and lodging for that period of time. These boys have no long holidays. It would not do to let them go back for long periods in the midst of their course, to the surroundings of the Reserve. And so the Home is never closed. Moreover the parents of the lads are not able to provide clothing for them. That also the Home has to be responsible for. To keep it open all the year round, to provide the necessary food for the whole year, and to obtain for the boys every article of clothing they wear must of necessity involve a very large expenditure. But in addition to all this, in any comparison we make between such Institutions and English Schools, we must not fail to remem-

ber the matter with those who have had opportunities of observing them, once on the grounds of the Sault Ste. Marie Base Ball Club I watched them worst their opponents in a well contested game. But on no occasion have I witnessed, or heard of, anything that would convict them of roughness or impropriety in conduct or language. And when on Whit Sunday last, nine well-grown Shingwauk boys were presented to me for confirmation, I was not in the least surprised to notice their reverend behaviour and deeply earnest manner, for I knew that these young Indians were taking deeply to heart lessons which English youths are far too apt to ignore.

I can hardly conclude without referring to the hope we cherish of being able before the end of the present year to rebuild the Wawanosh Home for Indian girls. A large conditional grant from

"Canada: An Encyclopedia of the Country," published by the Linscott Publishing Co., Toronto, is a valuable work of reference on the historic relations, the natural resources, the material progress and the national development of the Dominion of Canada. On the whole it is doubtful if any other work has attempted to fill the place these volumes fill. Subjects are treated by writers of note and standing in the several fields of history, literature, science, religion education,