

ic of the gospel, and gave their hearts to God.

In 1834, he was ordained for special purposes at the conference held at Kingston and in the following year received his own people, Grape Island as his first pastoral charge. The work on a small mission was not sufficient for him, for we soon find him on the spiritual warpath, attending missionary meetings and preaching to the Indians.

At a quarterly meeting held at Grape Island, several of the people spoke of the enjoyments of true religion and the benefits received through faith in Christ. John Sunday in relating his Christian experience, said:—

"Dear brothers, it is now little better than eleven years since I first began to serve the Lord. Sometimes I find it very hard to get along,—sometimes it is just like when I was in a swamp surrounded by flies. I had to make a fire and smoke them away; so in religion I have to keep a good fire in my heart to keep away wicked thoughts and bad spirits. I am very happy to-day and hope to get to heaven by and by."

(To be Continued.)

### TRAINING THE INDIAN.

BISHOP MCLEAN'S PLANS FOR EMMANUEL COLLEGE,  
PRINCE ALBERT.

His Lordship the Bishop of Saskatchewan is making arrangements for carrying on the work of Indian training at Emmanuel college on a much larger scale than has hitherto been attempted. Up to this time the Indian students have been in training only for missionary work and their number has therefore been necessarily very limited. It is now proposed to train as large a number of Indians as possible, not only in the ordinary English branches, but in the elements of chemistry, especially in its application to farming or agriculture. The college possesses a very good chemical laboratory, and for the last four months lectures on chemistry have been delivered daily with experiments. The pupils are taught how plants grow—what substances in the soil and atmosphere form their food—how different kinds of crops withdraw from the soil different constituents or different proportions of the same constituent; how therefore the soil becomes impoverished and in need of replenishment from manure; how especially ordinary farm manure ought to be treated as best to preserve its ammonia in full fertilizing vigour, and generally whatever relates to an intelligent cultivation of the soil.

The college possesses two hundred acres of the best farming land. A part of it is now being prepared for farming and gardening, that the pupils may have practical out-door training in addition to that of the class room. Indians will be trained in this way with the view, in some cases, of their becoming intelligent farmers, and in others, acting as school masters to Indian children on the reserves.

The Bishop has received a most encouraging letter from the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor General of Canada, in which his Excellency warmly approves of training Indian students in agricultural chemistry in the way proposed by

the bishop, and expresses his desire to be helpful to the carrying out of the plan. He also states his intention of giving prizes to the most deserving Indian pupils.

Other encouragements to the Indian work of Emmanuel college have been received during the past week. The Hon. Lawrence Clark, of Prince Albert, has sent a draft for seven hundred dollars to the bishop as a contribution by officers of the Hon. Hudson Bay Company and two of the sons of the late William McKay, H. B. C. Factor at Fort Pitt, for a testimonial to the memory of the deceased gentleman—the money to be invested, and the interest to form a scholarship to be given to a deserving Indian student; to aid him in obtaining higher education at Emmanuel college, the scholarship to be known as the "William McKay Scholarship."

The bishop having laid his plans for extended Indian work before T. Swanston, of Prince Albert, that gentleman at once signified his appreciation of them by promising the immediate gift of a large and valuable piece of land adjoining the college property. The Mayor of Prince Albert, Thos. McKay, has also signified his intention of being helpful to the scheme,—*Prince Albert Times*.

### INDIAN HISTORY.

If we could only get at the facts of the history of savage tribes, it would be of interest to compare these with what is related as the fortune of most civilized nations. It is only in tradition that the history of the Indian lives, and only one version of the story is ever heard. Sometimes this is so true to nature that no room for doubt can be found. Such is the following chapter from the annals of the Beaver tribe, which lives in the northern part of Canada.

One day a young chief shot his arrow through a dog belonging to another brave. The brave revenged the death of his dog, and instantly a hundred bows were drawn. Ere night had fallen some eighty warriors lay dead around the camp, the pine woods rang with the lamentations of the women, the tribe had lost its bravest men.

There was a temporary truce; the friends of the chief whose arrow had killed the dog yet numbered some sixty people; it was agreed that they would separate from the tribe, and seek their fortune in the vast wilderness lying to the south.

In the night they began their march; sullenly their brethren saw them depart never to return. They went their way by the shores of the Lesser Slave Lake, towards the great plains which were said to be far southward by the banks of the swift-rolling Saskatchewan.

The tribe Beavers never saw this exiled band, but a hundred years later a Beaver Indian, who followed the fortunes of a white fur hunter, found himself in one of the forts of the Saskatchewan. Strange Indians were camped about the palisades; They were a portion of the great Black-foot tribe, whose hunting grounds lay south of the Saskatchewan. Among them were a few braves who, when they conversed together, spoke a language different from that of the other Blackfeet; in this language the Beaver Indian recognized his own tongue.

### The Farm.

#### UNTHRESHED OATS FOR HORSES.

Unthreshed oats are a better feed for horses than grain alone, and the grain and straw both fed, but separately. The albuminoid ratio of the grain of oats is 1.61; of the straw of oats, 1.299. The food for horses at ordinary work should have an albuminoid ratio of 1.70. Hence the grain of oats should be mixed with food having a lower albuminoid ratio. We might get a ration—having the proper ratio—by using corn with the oats. But it is well known that that for grain to be well digested it must be eaten with some sort of stover to form the necessary bulk in the stomach. For stover we might use timothy, which has an albuminoid ratio of 1.81, and would give the necessary bulk. But it is much better to have the grain and the stover eaten together. We may cut the hay, mix it and the grain together, and moisten the mixture; but we accomplish the same thing more economically by feeding unthreshed oats, for then the grain, all the chaff and a good part of the straw are masticated together. By thus feeding oats we not only improve the albuminoid ratio of the ration and provide the necessary forage masticated with the grain, but we save the expense of threshing. Oats to be fed in this way should be cut before they are quite ripe, cured thoroughly, and then moved away. They are just the feed for winter, when the horses require carbohydrates; and because of their manner of feeding are so well digested, and so well suited to the wants of the horse that he will do a great deal better upon them than he would upon almost any other food.—*American Agriculturist for June*.

#### TIME TO MARKET.

Whether the farmer should thresh his grain as soon as possible and market it at once, depends upon circumstances of which the most important is the character of granaries. Our experience and observation, extending over many years, convinces us that the better plan is to market at once, unless provided with good grainaries. The market quotations show that usually there is a considerable advance in the price of oats and wheat from fall to the succeeding summer; but to offset this there is the non-use of the money, the shrinkage of the grain and its waste and damage by vermin, to which should be added the expense of insurance. Yet if the farmer has good grainaries, he will find it profitable to hold his small grain year after year. If such a granary is lacking, the better plan is to market the grain as soon threshed, or as soon after as it can be conveniently disposed of.—*American Agriculturist for June*.

#### MOWING THE ROADSIDES.

It should be a part of the road work everywhere to keep the weeds cut down which spring up along the sides of the highways; and this work should never be neglected. There is scarcely a neighborhood in which the highways do not mature enough weeds to seed the ad-