

Scott, and afterwards under that of Mr. John McLean. The Indians were very hard to influence and, on Mr. McLean's resignation, the school was closed on recommendation of the Indian Department, with a view to encouraging the transfer of the children to the Industrial school at Regina. Many of the school children are now in Regina and the reserve is still nominally under our care. It is visited occasionally by our missionaries, and the Foreign Mission Committee is making preparations to take possession of the reserve again in the summer of 1895, for the sake of a people who and the missionary's services none the less, however little they may welcome him.

In addition to the Stoney Plain mission, which has already been spoken of as having been handed over to the Methodist Church, there is one other instance of the Church withdrawing from a mission once entered upon. In 1875 a school house was built and a school opened on the bank of the Roseau River, which is an affluent entering the Red River from the east near the international boundary line. Mr. Cuthbert McKay, who was afterwards associated with the Fort Pelly mission, was the teacher, and after him, Mr. James McPherson. For a time the mission prospered and it had an average attendance of 25, but it gradually decreased, and, in 1881, the committee closed it and it was re-opened and has since been carried on by the Roman Catholics, with, however, no larger attendance than during the closing years of Presbyterian management:

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In 1891 the Presbyterian Church broke ground among the Indians in British Columbia. The Rev. John A. McDonald, B.A., a graduate of Queen's College, who had won his spurs as a student missionary in the North-West and British Columbia, was the first representative of the Church. After an exploratory tour up and down the coast, he decided upon Alberni on the west