

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE MONTHLY :

SIR,—Our school work is still in its childhood, but everything has unlimited possibilities in this great land. The country between the south and north branches of the Great Saskatchewan is very rolling and full of ponds. The soil is as good as could be desired. The grasses are especially rich. Cattle and sheep thrive here better than even in Manitoba. All we want in order to extend the stock business is a market, and we look with eager desire towards the great natural outlet of this vast territory (the Hudson's Bay) to procure us this. Then let the millions of men and money that are congested in the capitals of the old world have vent and circulate here where there is lots of room.

Our educational machinery in the territories is very primitive, but will not long remain so, as most of the settlers are anxious to have it raised to as high a status as they have been accustomed to in the older settled parts of the Dominion, or the Mother Country. The council which has charge of educational matters has a considerable amount of money at its disposal from the Dominion Government, and they are liberal in their aid to the schools. The modes of ingress to Prince Albert are two in summer, by steamer from Selkirk on Red River over Lake Winnipeg and up the Saskatchewan, with only one transshipment at Grand Rapids at the

mouth of the Saskatchewan. Owing to the lowness of the water and sand bars, this is a very slow and uncertain route except for a very short period, about June or July. We were three weeks between Selkirk and Prince Albert. The other route which, though more laborious, is quicker and, to most people in this rushing age, preferable, takes about a week from Qu'Appelle. It is pleasant in good weather, which is the rule in the North-West. Our Indians here are partly Cree and partly Sioux. Most of the Crees are out at Mistawassis and other Reserves, north of the river about sixty miles. The Sioux hang round the town cutting wood and drawing water, washing, scrubbing, etc. They are naturally superior in size and courage to most other Indians, and are fairly industrious, especially the women. In winter they subsist largely on rabbits; when these fail times are very hard indeed. These Sioux are all heathen yet, not much to the credit of our churches. I have tried, as all my predecessors have tried, to secure some help for them, but so far our efforts have resulted in nothing; but we will not despair.

Thank you very much for EDUCATIONAL MONTHLY. Hope to send you something once in a while. Meanwhile, I am ever sincerely yours,

ALEX. CAMPBELL.

Prince Albert, N.-W. T., January 4th, 1887.

SOUND, light and electricity move respectively at the rates of 1,142 feet, 192,000 miles, and 288,000 miles per second.

To rise from an easy place you must make it a hard place. It is working above inclination that counts.