

Mr. Leeming saw hard work, that he accomplished much, was much beloved, and died deeply regretted.

The Rev. Thomas Brock Fuller, afterwards archdeacon, and subsequently the first Bishop of Niagara, was Mr. Leeming's first curate. The second rector was the Rev. Charles Lycester Ingles, M. A., formerly curate in Mr. Leeming's time, and who, on the death of Mr. Leeming, became rector, a position which he held for upwards of twenty-three years. Mr. Ingles, too, did good service. He was a faithful and hard worker in his Master's vineyard. The writer knows how his pious deeds speak for him. "He being dead, yet speaketh." It was on a rough October day that he was abroad in his parish, visiting the sick, when he contracted a severe cold, which, in less than two weeks, caused his unlooked for and lamented death.

About six months after Mr. Ingles' death (Easter, 1886), a rector was appointed—the Rev. Rural Dean, now Canon Bull, M. A., who was at that time incumbent of Barton and Glanford; near Hamilton.

The churchwardens are, for the rector, Mr. W. F. H. Stewart, and for the people Mr. Harrison Mewburn. For a long time these gentlemen have acted as churchwardens. Steady, faithful, and untiring, both in interest and devotion, in their office for the Church, have they always been found, until at length they have reached the venerable, patriarchal age, which borders upon the promised land.

Thus it will be seen the parish of Stamford has not witnessed many changes, as others have; nevertheless when these changes came they were keenly felt.

May the present rector and his assistant, Rev. Geo. Burland Bull, be spared many years to work in this portion of the Lord's vineyard, as devotedly and harmoniously as their predecessors!

A TRIP THROUGH OUR MISSION FIELDS.

By MRS. WILLOUGHBY CUMMINGS.

I. ALGOMA.



MY fellow-traveler, Miss Paterson, and I began our long journey westward to visit as many as possible of our missions in Algoma, the southern portion of the Northwest Territories and British Columbia on Saturday, June 28th, last, and reached Sault Ste. Marie on the following morning by the Steamer Alberta, which we had taken at Owen Sound. We were the guests of His Lordship the Bishop of Algoma, and Mrs. Sullivan, and surely never guests were more kindly treated. The morning after our arrival we went to see the Wawanosh Home. As is generally known, this home is the girls' department of the Shingwauk, and was originally under the same roof. In 1879, however, the present substantial

stone building was erected, about three miles distant from Shingwauk. The home has many trees on two sides, and must be, I should think, in a very healthy situation as the ground is high. Experience has proved, however, that the distance between the two homes is too great. All the laundry work for both homes is done by the girls at Wawanosh, and that item alone causes a great loss of time and trouble in carrying the clothes for the washing so far. The distance is also great for some of the tiny feet of the girls who have to walk to the Fauquier Chapel in the Shingwauk every second Sunday. Rev. Mr. Wilson wishes to erect a new home for the girls in the Shingwauk grounds, and then boys and girls could use dining and school rooms in common. This would be a distinct gain, but alas! there are no funds. The girls at the Wawanosh spend half the day in school and half in learning household duties, and their teachers speak in terms of the highest praise of their quickness and obedience.

On the morning of our visit we heard some of the children sing and read in English, but when asked to do so in their native language they invariably replied that they had "forgotten it." The home is built to accommodate twenty-six girls, but the matron, Mrs. Geal, told us that twenty-seven had been crowded in last winter. When the girls leave the home they generally go as domestic servants, and give great satisfaction to their employes, we were told.

For want of means the laundry appliances are most defective, and the little backs and arms must often ache, lifting pails of water from the tank, there being no pump.

In the afternoon of the same day we paid the Shingwauk Home a visit. The present house is the second one of this name. The first, built in 1873, was destroyed by fire five days after it was completed. The grounds around the home comprise ninety acres and are beautifully situated on the river. Besides the main building there are several others which are used for a hospital, trades building, farm instruction cottages, carpenters' shop, etc., etc. The boys gathered in the home come from various tribes, Objibiway, Delaware, Mohawk, Sioux and Pottawatimi, and besides a plain English education, are taught carpentering, weaving, farming, tailoring and blacksmithing. The government give a grant for a certain number of pupils, and this is supplemented by the adoption of many of the children by various Sunday Schools. All the children, however, are not thus provided for, and as has been seen by Mr. Wilson's appeals in the various church papers, funds are very low. It will be learned with pleasure by those interested in the home that the Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions, at the last session, were able to place \$500 in the hands of the Bishop of Algoma for the Shingwauk Home. A furnace is badly needed in this building, for the present system of heating with small wood stoves is not only insufficient but also hardly safe.