



Vol. II.

SHINGWAUK HOME, MARCH, 1889.

No. 12.

OUR FOREST CHILDREN  
 PUBLISHED IN THE INTEREST OF  
 INDIAN EDUCATION AND CIVILIZATION.

COPIES SENT GRATIS  
 TO THOSE WHO WILL INTEREST THEMSELVES IN THE WORK.

Are the Indians to be Lost to the Church of  
 England?

WE have been sometimes asked, Do we receive pupils at our Homes whose parents are members of other communions? Our reply is, Yes. We admit pupils, whatever they may be—Roman Catholics, Protestants or Pagans—so long as they are Indians. If fault there is to find in this, the fault lies, not at our own door, but with the Church of England in Canada. Church of England missions to Indians are few and far between. Here in Algoma, with some 10,000 Indians, there are but three small missions, and of these one is at present vacant. In Manitoba and the Northwest the Church is stronger, as regards its Indian work, but still it bids fair to be outstripped by the more zealous workers of other communions. The Roman Catholics take the lead, and Presbyterians and Methodists follow in their wake. What we want is not merely isolated missionaries here and there, but *earnest Christian women* who will leave house and friends, and go out, two-and-two, to live among the Indians, and teach them, not merely by precept, but by example, and by kindly sympathy and help.

So soon as the Church of England can supply us pupils from Church of England mission stations, we

may alter our present plan. At present our rule is, Pagans first and foremost, if we can get them; then children of Church of England parents: then whoever likes to come, provided they are of suitable age and are Indians. The poor Indian has few friends—few who will devote a life to seeking their true welfare. Would that the Church of England would take up their cause heart and soul.

Mr. Wilson's Trip to the States.

(Continued from January Number.)

TUESDAY, Oct. 30th, we reached Washington. Mr. Oberley, the Indian Commissioner, to whom I presented letters of introduction from Ottawa, received me very kindly, and gave me letters to the Indian agents at the various reserves through which I expected to pass. I also visited the Bureau of Ethnology, and spent the greater part of two days deep in the study of various Indian grammars, dictionaries, maps, etc.

THE OHIO MOUNDS.

We were disappointed about the mounds. We got to the place where they ought to be, but it was very difficult to make them out, as the land was all under cultivation, and covered with orchards and fields of potatoes, grain and Indian corn. The farmers and settlers in the neighborhood seemed neither to know nor care anything about them.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

We first visited the Cherokees in the eastern part of the Territory, and afterwards the Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Poncas in the western part. The Cherokees have