

storm, dragging our baggage on a hand sled, we reached Brule on the C. P. R., very wet and weary, just in time to catch the west bound express. Mr. Prewer, in addition to his Indian work, which has lately been begun, ministers to the few section men and others along the railway, and was going to visit various points for services.

### Woman's Auxiliary Department.

*"The love of Christ constraineth us."*—II. Cor. v. 14.

Communications relating to this Department should be addressed to Mrs. A. E. Williamson, 81 Wellesley Street, Toronto.

THE president of the Central Board of the Woman's Auxiliary has called a meeting of the officers, to be held in Toronto on the 14th and 15th of September. There are now two life members of the Central Board, Mrs. Hamilton, of Niagara, and Mrs. Von Iffland, of Quebec. This life membership is valued at \$50, and entitles the possessor to a seat and vote at the triennial meeting of the Provincial Woman's Auxiliary.

REPORTS of the Niagara, Ontario and Toronto Diocesan Auxiliaries are to hand. All are well printed and arranged. Niagara has set a good example in lessening the expense of printing. The recording secretary's report shows a marked increase in membership, and the total receipts reported by the treasurer amount to \$1,631 40.

The Dorcas work is very satisfactory, and 600 Leaflets are taken in this diocese.

The Ontario report shows an increase of membership, more meetings held, and cash receipts \$3,095.27, Leaflet and Dorcas report inclusive. 950 Leaflets are circulated in this diocese.

Toronto report suffered from the undue haste of the printers, who finished and sent out the reports without waiting for the corrected proofs. Hence a long list of errors (see August Leaflet), very annoying to the diocesan secretary and officers.

The treasurer reports thirty-eight branches as having nearly doubled their subscriptions; others have done well, but thirty branches do no more than provide for their own parochial needs, and send out a bale or parcel. Every member pays ten cents yearly to the Diocesan Board, which covers all necessary expenses.

"In February of this year (1893), a report was presented in the House of Lords of the expenditure in England during recent years for building and restoring churches. The report shows that the generosity of English Churchmen is amazing, and without parallel. The sum raised for church building is reported, in round

numbers, as \$48,038,915. The amount expended during the eighteen years (1873 to 1891) for restoration is \$53,648,135. One diocese, that of Newcastle, reported \$1,569,960 expended upon both building and restoration. The totals, therefore, from all the dioceses amount to the sum of \$102,657,610. Of this, no sum under \$2,500 has been reckoned, but even upon this basis it appears that the Church of England is spending, in addition to the vast sums given for missionary and parochial work, something more than \$5,000,000 a year upon her fabrics alone. This money is not from the national treasury; it is the free gift of the zeal and self-sacrifice of English Churchmen of every class; rich and poor have done their part." This information is taken from *The New York Churchman*, and is inserted here by the editor of the Woman's Auxiliary Department in the hope that the noble example of our mother country may stir up more zeal and liberality among our Canadian Churchmen and women. From four to six hundred dollars will build a mission house or school, so many of which are needed in our own dioceses and the great Northwest. "The love of Christ constraineth us" is a motto which should be the mainspring of the professing Christians of this favoured country; and "By their fruits ye shall know them."

THE following is an account of the Washakia and Kisoto Homes at Elkhorn, from Mr. Archibald Wilson's report:

"The work was originated by the Rev. E. F. Wilson. It began in the year 1871, when, accompanied by an Indian chief from Garden River, Algoma, Mr. Wilson made a tour, first of all in Canada and afterwards in England, to collect funds for the erection of what the chief called 'a big teaching wigwam.'

"With the money collected, the well-known Shingwauk Home was erected at Sault Ste. Marie, having accommodation for about 70 Indian boys; that was in 1874. Five years later the Wawanosh Home for Indian girls was erected—also at Sault Ste. Marie. Then Mr. Wilson began to think about establishing branch homes in the Northwest, and he was greatly encouraged in this idea by the unexpected gift of a thousand dollars. The late Mr. George W. Rowswell was at that time a merchant at Elkhorn, and, without knowing anything of Mr. Wilson's projects, had made up his mind to devote \$1,000 towards the establishment of an Indian home in his neighborhood. Just at the very time when he was thus deliberating the matter in his mind, one of Mr. Wilson's pamphlets—asking \$1,000 towards the establishment of an Indian home—came into his hands. Thus it was that these homes for Indian children at Elkhorn were, under the providence of God, first brought into existence. Another link in the chain was as follows: In the Jubilee