

helped by the Government, they must either incur heavy deficits, which will soon necessitate their being closed, or as has been the case with the Shingwauk School, diminish and restrict their work, with the probable result, as stated by the Bishop of Algoma in the May number of the W.A. "Leaflet," that it will be unable to accommodate a number of children waiting for admission. Speedy extinction, with the alternative of crippled work and growing inefficiency, such must be the fate of the schools unless M.S.C.C. recognizes the call for its assistance to the schools, until other provision is made for them, as equally urgent with the call of white work at home, or Missions abroad.

As to how that assistance might be given, and as to the policy which we desire to see adopted on the whole Indian School question, our suggestions are in outline as follows :

(1) That in order to obtain definite information and arrive at a definite standard, both as a guide to our own action, and in order more easily to obtain aid from the Government, a Commission of, say two members, such as the Archbishop of Rupert's Land and the Bishop of Algoma be appointed to enquire into all the circumstances of, and where possible, visit, our residential schools, examining into their work, equipment, cost, etc., and that they should do this with the least possible delay, and report to the Board for the information of the whole Church ; and that all schools which they shall recommend to be continued, shall be helped in the manner to be mentioned later, by M.S.C.C.

This would give us something definite to act upon, and reveal and help to remedy defects, if such there be. It would also, if it *should* result in eliminating any school—though we hardly think that any would be found unnecessary—and strengthening the others, tend to carry out in practice the idea of the Winnipeg Resolutions, by raising the status of all the schools which should be continued, and practically ending the distinction between boarding and industrial schools. It would further strengthen our position in going to the Government for an increased grant, if we were able to say that all the schools for which we asked it were, in the judgment of our whole Church, efficient and absolutely necessary to be maintained.

(2) The Provincial Synod have appointed a Committee to wait upon the Government, and urge the necessity of increased grants to the residential schools ; of raising the salaries and providing suitable residences for day school teachers, and doing more to enforce attendance ; of better arrangements for the after-care of pupils ; and generally of carrying out the general policy of the Winnipeg Resolutions.

(3) We come now to the most vital point of all ; for if we lose our schools now, all is over, and no schemes for improvement will be of any use. We are instructed to ask the Board with all the earnestness at our command, to rescind the resolutions referred to in its Reports of 1906 and 1907 ; to recommend once more the Indian Homes as a suitable object for the Lenten Offerings, and out of these to make, at any rate as a temporary measure of immediate relief until Government action shall render it unnecessary, grants to the residential schools in proportion to their needs. This would enable the sorely tried schools to tide over a crisis. It would, by giving proof of our interest as a Church in our own schools, and our willingness to make sacrifices for them, put it out of the power of any one to say in future what has been said, that Anglicans, while quite as ready as other bodies to ask for Government assistance, are not so ready to put their hands in their own pockets. It would moreover be a real and sub-