

ought to have a little capital to start with. The Editor will lay down \$100 for this purpose, and asks if four other persons will do the same, the understanding being that the money will be refunded so soon as the periodical has become a success, and begun, as we hope it will, to pay its own way. In the next (May) number we shall hope to be able to tell more definitely what we are prepared to do, and what will be the cost of the paper. It has struck us that a good plan might be for the 1st, 2nd, 15th and 16th pages of the periodical to correspond with the present four pages O.F.C., and a number of extra copies of those four pages to be printed each issue for free distribution—the full sixteen-page magazine being sent only to subscribers. We would be very thankful if any of our subscribers, or others into whose hands this copy may fall, who have had experience in journalism, would kindly write us and say what they think of our proposal; or would suggest any plan which they think would be more likely to succeed. We would be very thankful also if any business men, who take interest in the Indian cause, would use our pages for their advertisements and so reduce the expense of publishing.

The Work Goes On.

WE rejoice greatly to see so great a change for the better in regard to caring for and teaching the children of the poor Indians, scattered throughout our wide country. A few years ago the only Protestant Institutions in existence in this country were the Mowhawk School at Brantford, the Mount Elgin School at Muncey Town, and the Shingwauk and Wawanosh Homes at Sault Ste Marie. Now, in addition to these three, there are the Battleford Institution, in the Diocese of Saskatchewan; the Washakada Home at Elkhorn, Manitoba—both Church of England; also a new school to be built this summer about six miles from Winnipeg, to be called "The Rupert's Land Indian Industrial School," and to be under the charge of the Rev. W. A. Burman, late Missionary to the Sioux Indians at Griswold. There will be 80 pupils in this school, and they will be supported mainly by the Indian Department and by the English "Church Missionary Society." Out in the far west we are glad to hear of the Rev. S. and Mrs. Trivett commencing a boarding school on a small scale for girls at their mission among the Blood Indians, near Macleod. And the Rev. Mr. Tims has succeeded in inducing several little Blackfeet girls to come under his roof as the nucleus of a small boarding-school under the charge of Miss Brown; he hopes also before long to commence a similar school for boys. This is a beginning;

and, if the Government grant us that grant which we are looking for, we shall hope soon to start building an Institution for eighty children at Medicine Hat, only 100 miles from the Blackfeet reserve, and gather in Indian children from all the surrounding country. All this is Church of England work. Then the Presbyterians have already a nice boarding school at Round Lake, near Broadview, a sketch of which appeared in our last Christmas number; another small boarding school on Muskowepetung's reserve, near Regina, and a third at Portage la Prairie. We hear also they have just started a school at Birtle, and have gathered some sixteen pupils into it; and we believe that there is prospect of another Government Institution to be built this summer a little west of Regina, which is also to be under Presbyterian auspices. The Methodists have the Macdougall Orphanage in Alberta, and are preparing, with Government aid, to build a large Institution at Norway House.

We rejoice greatly to see all this great and good work going forward. The Roman Catholics have held sway long enough. We give them all due credit for their patient and self-denying work—quite as patient and self-denying, we know, as any that we Protestants do; but we still maintain that this is and shall be and must be a *Protestant country*—that the Indians are the proteges of our Protestant Queen, and that it is the duty and privilege of our Protestant Churches to care for them, educate them, and lead them to the feet of the Lord Jesus. While keeping on our own lines as Churchmen, we wish still to extend the hand of fellowship to those who are joining with us in trying to reclaim and benefit the poor Indians—and, as we have said before, the pages of this little paper—OUR FOREST CHILDREN—are open to all who are willing to join with us and let us know from time to time how their work is progressing.

Mr. Wilson's Trip to the States.

AFTER leaving Mrs. Wilson at Denver, I took the Denver and Rio Grande Railway on into New Mexico, and stopped several days at that curious old Mexican city—the oldest city in America—Santa Fe. Here I was much interested in visiting the "Ramona School," built in memory of the late Helen Jackson, who during her lifetime did so much to champion the Indian cause. Nearly all the scholars were Apaches—the wildest and most untamable tribe in America. It was very interesting on comparing languages to find that they were unmistakably related to the Sarcee Indians, whom I visited last spring in the Canadian North-west. The children also in their ap-