

number of Indian in-patients is accounted for by the prejudice occasioned by the death of one of the white in patients. This distrust is now dying away, as may be seen by the fact that already during 1895 twenty Indians have been admitted, and the hospital is now full. Application has been made by the officers of synod for a renewal of the Dominion Government grant of \$400 for maintenance, appropriated to medical attendance, drugs, etc., etc., for the Indian patients, but, even if this be passed, it will not be sufficient. Although the institution is primarily intended for the benefit of the Indians, yet white sufferers are not excluded, but they are required to pay for their support. No less than \$189.95 was received in 1894 from this source alone.

"The executive committee of synod is very grateful to the W.A. for help so generously given for the building of the hospital, and also for the aid to the Chinese mission in this diocese. It would, however, be a great relief to the feelings of anxiety, largely occasioned by the vacancy of the see, if further assistance could be afforded, to be devoted, at the discretion of the committee, either to the hospital or to the Chinese mission, whichever stood most in need of it at the time of receipt. It would be impossible to portray the deep thankfulness occasioned by the receipt of \$325, for the general fund, from the D. & F. M. S. in February. A shortage in the Christmas quarterly remittance from the English committee compelled the executive committee to make reductions in the stipends of the missionary clergy at the end of the year; but, by this welcome aid from the east, all arrears were handed to the clergy as they appeared at the meeting of synod, and the payment in full of their stipends was ensured also on the 31st March. As for the end of June next, well! we must trust in God that means may be forthcoming."

YORK FACTORY.

As you wish for information about York Factory, I will preface this note by saying that we wish we had known something of you excellent auxiliary when we were living on the remote, isolated, and barren shores of Hudson's Bay; for there we had real cases of poverty, starvation, and many deaths from starvation. The characteristic of the country is so different there from what it is here; for the poor Indians live purely by hunting and fishing. We used to get assistance from England, by the great annual ship, and I believe that many are alive to-day who would have been in their graves, had it not been for such assistance. But, notwithstanding the generous gifts of flour, oatmeal, and clothing, not a few succumbed to the terribly hard winters. Sometimes as many as

three in one tent have been taken away; on one occasion three dear little ones, the only children of a young couple. The following year an old man, sixty years of age, and two dear infants, fifteen and thirteen months, respectively, died from starvation. But amid such fearful privations it was grand to witness the holy submission to a Father's will. When sympathizing with the young couple over the loss of their three little ones, the father meekly replied, pointing to heaven: "It is He who has done it, and we know that what He does He does well." By the last mail from York Factory we were glad to hear that the Indians were fairly well off.

My work here is among a people differently occupied. Although living in the town of Prince Albert, the first house in my parish is fourteen miles away. On a good map you will see a reservation marked due south of Prince Albert. The reserve itself is six miles square, but my charge extends many miles east and west, making the length about thirty miles. Most of the people are engaged in agricultural pursuits, but there are many old people who cannot work; and towards the end the Indians are so poor that they seem to be dying of sheer poverty. Two men came to our house last night asking for food, but I must tell you plainly that we have to be extremely careful in bestowing what little charity we have at our disposal, as some are given to drink. So far I do not think I have been deceived, and the clothing I have given was chiefly for the poor women and children. Old settlers supply me with the necessary information. Any assistance your auxiliary may be able to render shall be distributed with great care. But this is not to be our future sphere of work. We came out from England to proceed to Sandy Lake, and actually went there, sixty miles west of Prince Albert; but as there was no house for us, we were compelled to return. We thought that the majority of the Indians, or at least a large minority, were still heathen, but it is not the case. The work would be pastoral, much the same as at York Factory, and our chief object in leaving that place was to work among heathen. But we believe that our heavenly Father hedged up the way in order to bring us back and find out a tribe where all are heathen. They are living twenty miles north of this, around Sturgeon Lake. Many have told us that these Indians are "a terrible set of heathen," and that no one had been able to do anything with them. I reply, "Such were all the Indians at York Factory years ago," but, thanks to God, there is not now a single heathen. Our chief—quite an old man—died in 1886, trusting only in the finished work of the cross, and his great antagonist died two years afterwards, but long before he passed away he said, "All fear is gone, I got love." The son of that old war-