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## Several NEW FEATURES for 1897

1st. The publication of occasional TRANSLA-  
TIONS of noteworthy articles from the  
FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH AND  
ITALIAN REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES

2d. The addition of a  
**MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT**  
containing three departments, viz.  
READINGS FROM AMERICAN MAGAZINES.  
READINGS FROM NEW BOOKS.  
A LIST OF BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

The number for Nov. 14th, No. 2732, contains the  
opening chapters of a

New Serial Story by Ivan Tourgenieff,  
translated especially for THE LIVING AGE.

The same issue contains articles by  
Gladstone, Castelar, Prof. Filander Petrie,  
and other eminent writers.

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ing individually when only two are playing, and choosing  
sides when more are playing.
2. There are 16 curling blocks or discs divided equally  
into two colors (one color for each side). The discs are num-  
bered in pairs to distinguish each person's discs when more  
than two are playing at one board.
3. Four players, two opponents at each end of the  
board, make the best game.
4. Opponents play in turns, one block each. Players  
may sit or stand while playing. If a board with swing  
folding table attachment is used, swing the board to a goal  
position for the player as he sits at the board, the board  
being adjusted on a pivot to swing easily.

J. K. CRANSTON, Galt.

## A POLICY-HOLDER HIGHLY ELATED.

The following letter was recently received at  
the head office of the North American Life As-  
surance Company, and is but one of many similar  
letters this company is constantly receiving from  
holders of maturing investment policies:—

"Paisley, 4th Nov., 1896.

"North American Life Assurance Co.:

"Gentlemen,—Permit me, in acknowledging  
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to express my entire satisfaction with the honor-  
able and prompt dealing of your company, and  
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"Yours very truly,

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the Company's head office, Manning Arcade, 22  
to 28 King Street West, Toronto, or to any of the  
Company's agents.

## INDIAN MISSIONS.

A most interesting conference extending over  
two days was held on this subject in Winnipeg on  
the 5th and 6th inst. There were present a large  
number of ministers from the country and city,  
missionaries and others. The day sessions were  
devoted to the reading of papers on important  
subjects, followed by discussion, and the evenings  
were given up to public meetings, at which addres-  
ses also bearing upon the subjects of conference  
were given. After devotional exercises and being  
welcomed duly to the city, Mr. Alex. Skene, of  
File Hills, read the first paper on "The Teaching  
of English to Indians," and Miss McLeod, of  
Birle, one on "The Education of Indian Girls,"

in the preparation of which Miss McLaren was  
associated with her. In the discussion which fol-  
lowed there took part: Messrs. Gilmour, White,  
Munroe, and Misses Laidlaw, McIlwaine, Cum-  
mings, Nichol, Fraser, Gilmer and McArthur.

At the second session Rev. Hugh McKay pre-  
sented a paper on "How to Preach to the In-  
dians." He recommended doing without an in-  
terpreter from the first and urged to preach to the  
people in love: "Take into account their disad-  
vantages. Preach everywhere. Have regular  
appointments; but go besides to those who will  
not come to you. Preach in faith. Preach the  
gospel—nothing else. Some say it is of no use to  
preach to Indians; but we have many tokens of suc-  
cess." Difference of opinion was expressed as to the  
use of interpreters, but all agreed that they should  
be done without as soon as possible.

The next paper was on "Helping in the Home  
Life," by Miss Fraser, of Portage la Prairie. She  
strongly advocated encouraging the Indians to  
get for themselves permanent homes. She said,  
"Get them to trust you. Visit them. Employ  
both precept and example. Teach sewing, etc.  
Help them in case of sickness." She told how  
these methods had been successful at Portage la  
Prairie, every family having built a new house  
within the past two or three years; and every  
man having paid for his land out of his own earn-  
ings.

Rev. Prof. Baird gave an address on "The  
Missionary, His Qualifications and Manner of  
Life." Mr. Skene, Rev. Joseph Hogg, Rev. Dr.  
Byrne and Principal King took part in the discus-  
sion which followed.

The first paper on the second day was by Mr.  
Gilmour, of Indian Head, on "Schoolroom  
Work." Misses Leslie and Baker, and Mr.  
Smith took part in the discussion on the subject.  
"The Distributing of Clothing" sent to the mis-  
sionaries was considered and Rev. Hugh McKay  
called attention to the great destitution occurring  
in many places and the extreme care needed to  
get every portion of the clothing where it was  
most needed. This matter was very fully discus-  
sed, showing clearly the importance attached to it  
by the missionaries.

The afternoon session of the second day was  
opened with a paper by Rev. C. W. Whyte, B.A.,  
of the Crowstand Mission on "The Relation of  
Day Boarding and Industrial Schools." One of  
the most important practical discussions of the  
conference was on the subject of the "Outing  
System," introduced in an address by Mr. Munroe,  
of Regina. By the Outing System is meant send-  
ing the Indians out to live among white people  
and thus learn to work and acquire domestic  
tastes, habits and thrift. Mr. Munroe laid down  
very emphatically the principle that the only way  
to learn the ways of white people is to go among  
white people. Last year Indian boys of his school  
had gone out to work for white farmers during the  
summer, returning home once in two or three  
weeks, and their earnings, aggregating over  
\$1,000 had been banked in their individual names.  
The boys had sent various sums, \$5, \$10, or \$15 to  
their parents. The results has been exceedingly  
satisfactory. Several took part in the discussion  
on this subject and the testimony to it was gen-  
erally most favourable. Mr. McPherson regarded  
this Outing System as one of the best schemes in  
view for the progress of the Indian children,  
especially where there were opportunities of at-  
tending the public schools.

Professor Baird next introduced a discussion  
on the question "What is to be done with Pupils  
as they Graduate?" A very lively and most in-  
teresting discussion took place, the prevailing  
view being expressed by Mr. Munroe who said,  
"He had failed to see one single graduate of a  
school, industrial or otherwise, who had been  
able on a reserve to stand where it was desired

they should stand. In ordinary circumstances, on  
the reserves the boys and girls will retrograde. A  
great deal of the work and of the money on the  
reserves was lost if the future of the children was  
to be on the reserves." On the other hand Rev.  
Hugh McKay believed that "it would be better to  
endeavor to raise up the homes, the parents as  
well as the children. No care, no affection in an  
institution, can take the place of parents' love."

At the evening meeting of the first day Rev.  
Prof. Baird presided, and in his opening remarks  
referred to the absence of Professor Hart, to  
whose heart this mission lay very near, and who  
was the senior member of the committee. He  
spoke of the founding of the Indian department of  
the work of the Presbyterian Church thirty years  
ago, when Rev. James Nisbet went from the Red  
River Valley to the neighborhood of Prince  
Albert. Now, he said, there are thirty to thirty-  
five mission workers, of whom twenty-two or  
twenty-three are present at this conference. The  
home missions extend from Portage la Prairie to  
sixty-five miles west of Prince Albert. They are  
doing educational work for several hundred pupils  
in day schools, boarding schools and industrial  
schools. The cost to the church is \$20,000 or  
\$21,000, and this is supplemented by Govern-  
ment grants amounting to almost the same  
sum."

Mr. Alex. Skene, of File Hills Reserve, was  
the first speaker. His mission was north of Qu'  
Appelle. Their building, thanks to the ladies,  
would be a credit to any denomination, but the  
mission was twenty miles from the nearest post  
office, and they had been sometimes for fifteen  
months without hearing a sermon. The Indians  
there were pagans; and in the work were many  
discouragements, but there were signs of im-  
provement, better dressing, greater cleanliness of  
person, better houses, gardens this year, and in  
one instance a flower garden. The main part of  
his work was among the children.

Miss Baker was the next speaker. She is a  
pioneer in this work and seventeen years had  
elapsed since she first passed through Winnipeg  
on her way to Prince Albert, which it then took  
her six weeks to reach. On the foundation of the  
mission school of Indian, half-breeds, and a few  
white children, there was now a fine public school  
with five teachers, and a high school department.  
From her long experience Miss Baker gave many  
good illustrative incidents showing the nature of  
her work.

Mr. John Black and Rev. Hugh McKay fol-  
lowed Miss Baker, and both spoke of the dis-  
couragements and difficulties of work among the  
Indians, indifference and even hostility all slowly  
but surely being overcome and giving place to  
appreciation of and love for their teachers and  
their work. "At first," said Mr. McKay,  
"there was hostility, the people did not want  
missions or schools, but now they supported  
them; formerly they were rebellious, now they  
were loyal."

On the evening of the second day tea was  
served in the lecture room of the church, where  
the ladies had arranged for a social to enable the  
people of the city who are interested in Indian  
missions to form the acquaintance of the mission-  
aries. A couple of hundred took advantage of  
the opportunity afforded. After tea the confer-  
ence resumed session for the purpose of discussing  
a series of rules under which the missionaries are  
appointed and the work is carried on.

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