

In our judgment, the remedy for the state of things referred to will be found in a system of residential schools established at given centres, into which the children from a wide area might be brought, and where they might remain until qualified to earn their own living. It is also our opinion that in order to achieve the best results, these schools must provide for the industrial training of the pupils—the girls in all kinds of house-work, sewing, etc., and the boys in various trades suitable to their capacity, and the needs of the country. The benefits of such a system are obvious. The children will be kept away from the demoralizing influence of village and camp life; their education will be continued without those frequent and disastrous interruptions which mar its efficiency. The compulsory use of the English language will not only open their way to the elevating influence of a wide literature, but will prepare them for an intelligent discharge of the duties of citizenship, while the atmosphere of civilization, home-life and teaching in which they would move would form the best safeguard against temptations to intemperance and licentiousness, which have ruined so many of their race.

Already the nuclei of at least two such schools are in existence, one at Port Simpson and the other at Chilliwack. At the former place there is a girls' home, with twenty pupils, under the charge of the Woman's Missionary Society, and the beginning of a Boys' Home, with only seven pupils at present, but capable of expansion if only the means were available. A site has been secured by the Woman's Missionary Society, on which they propose to erect a home that will accommodate fifty pupils. If a similar building were erected for the boys under the control of the General Board of Missions, with provision for industrial training, it would meet the needs of the case so far as that religion is concerned, and it would be quite practicable to carry on the school studies of both sexes in the commodious village school building already erected, thus increasing efficiency and reducing cost.

Similar remarks will apply to Coqualeetza Home at Chilliwack. The results of that institute, so far, are most encouraging, and by an extension similar to that proposed for Port Simpson, and the acquisition of some land for farming purposes, would answer admirably for the tribes of the Fraser, and to some extent for those of Vancouver Island.

There are two other centres at which we think industrial schools should be established, but we need not refer to them more specifically just now. We recommend that a copy of this report be sent to the General Board of Missions, and to the Executive of the Woman's Missionary Society, and that prompt and earnest action be urged in both cases. We also recommend that careful estimates of probable cost for site, buildings, and equipment and maintenance accompany said report.

4. In regard to the steamer *Glad Tidings*, your Committee are of opinion that the time has not yet come when the services of the boat can be dispensed with, but they think some change should be made in her management and work. They therefore recommend:—

(a) That the *Glad Tidings* be brought down to Vancouver Island, to such place as may be hereafter determined, and put in a state of thorough repair, including a new boiler.

(b) That a missionary be appointed who shall have charge of the *Glad Tidings* during the coming year. He shall visit regularly, and as

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