

Year by year those who saw the beginnings of that work drop out of the ranks of the Church Militant and are taken home to the rest and calm of Paradise. Somehow we feel their love for the work still goes on; the things they have cared for prosper so wondrously. Who can forget, after Bishop Sillitoe's death, when one of his much-loved little ones from the Indian School took the last long journey almost at the same time, how increasingly the work of the Indian School was blessed, beyond all expectation? After Archdeacon Wood's death the school garden he cared for, and for which he did so much, flourished in a most marked manner.

Many new friends have generously come forward to fill the places of those now at rest, and to carry on the work they began. It is for their sakes we specially want to thread together a little record of the infancy and early childhood of the work so dear to us all.

In 1880, when Bishop Sillitoe was appointed to the newly-created See of New Westminster, he found very few workers to cope with the Church's work amongst the varied nationalities in his new charge.

Chinamen and Japs were just beginning to come into the newly-opened country which was already inhabited by many tribes of Indians, all belonging to one branch or another of the great Sallish nation.

The Indian people, with their childlike, loving hearts, appealed to the Bishop very specially; but it was difficult to establish many settled missions among them on account of their roving habits.

It was also felt that, while doing all that was possible to help and teach the older people, yet the most permanent way of doing good would be by educating the young people of the race. The Bishop felt that those who had given up their whole lives to work for God in His Church would be best fitted to undertake this work.

He therefore applied to the Mother Superior of the Sisterhood of All Hallows, Ditchingham, Norfolk, England, for help.

In response to this request three Sisters were sent out to the diocese of New Westminster in the autumn of 1884.

After many vicissitudes they at length reached Yale, where they took up their abode in the then empty Parsonage.

Nor was the work for which they had volunteered long delayed. Very shortly classes were formed at the lower end of the Indian Church, the Sister Superior teaching the boys, Sister Alice the girls.

"Sister's boys" are still in evidence to interpret or speak for their people on special occasions when they come together for the great festivals.