

which an Indian boy almost invariably enters the Home, his apathy and reserve even to a disinclination to speak when addressed, are obstacles at first difficult to contend with, but under the systematic routine, discipline and general influences of the Home they are slowly but gradually overcome, and we have in place beaming faces indicative of happiness and contentment, manly bearing, alertness, and quickness of repartee not excelled by a white boy.

"... The majority of those admitted during the year are wholly untaught, but all are healthy lads, of a desirable age to commence their career in the Home, and have been admitted to remain therein for such time as the school authorities may deem proper. . . . It has been an easy matter to fill up each vacancy as it occurred, but I am not sure, taking finances into consideration, whether it has been the wisest course to take; still one cannot always see ahead, and in keeping up the number of our pupils up to the maximum strength I can only hope and trust that the necessary means for their maintenance will be forthcoming.

"Of those who have left during the year, one boy has been apprenticed to the hardware trade, and is doing well; the others have returned to their homes on their respective reserves where the training and education they have acquired in the Home will stand them in good stead throughout life, and through them will prove no small factor in the uplifting and betterment of their kith and kin, whether they are now assisting their parents, as several of them are doing, or working individually, the results of their labours will be equally satisfactory, and will be seen in the improved methods adopted in working their farms—in better built houses, in their domestic arrangements and better order of living.

"The need of a little capital to enable the young Indians to make a fair start in life is a great drawback—and the chief reason greater results are not more often achieved. Greater scope, too, in the way of employment is also needed.

"The establishment of industries, or factories near the Reserves and where only Indian labour would be employed, would, I am convinced, prove a great

boon, and such enterprises, properly engineered, could undoubtedly be carried on to a profitable advantage. Another source of occupation would be to make soldiers of our Indians. In the British Empire there are numerous native regiments. Why should we not have a North American Indian regiment? Once formed, there would be no difficulty in maintaining its strength. Excellent material in the way of recruits would be found in many of the time expired pupils of the Shingwauk—and many other similar institutions throughout this Dominion.

"That there is a natural fitness in the Indian for such a life will be readily admitted—his loyalty is unquestioned. It is my hope that some such projects as these will eventually be devised by a wise and generous State in the interests of our Indian wards."



The Pride of the Wigwam.

Aspdin Mission.

REV. W. H. FRENCH, INCUMBENT.

We were favoured by the visit of our Bishop to this mission, which lasted from 12th to 15th of May. On Friday, the 12th, divine service was held at Lancelot, at 3 p.m., thence a journey to Aspdin, where our people had provided for a reception, and a very pleasant and, let us hope, profitable hour was passed in our noble Church Hall. On Saturday the writer drove the Bishop to Stanleydale for an interview with the members there. On Sunday, the 14th, divine service, with a confirmation and Holy Communion, was held at Aspdin at 10.30 a.m. At 3 p.m. there was a service and confirmation at Stanleydale, after which we took a fourteen mile drive over shocking bad roads to Allansville, for another service and confirmation. The attendances were

large at the two previous services, but at this place it was simply overwhelming—the vestry and porch, as well as the body of the edifice, being packed, and quite a number of people standing outside, for whom it was impossible to find room. In all, nine were confirmed—five males (among them a father and son) and four females. Of these three had been brought up outside our communion, one being from the Methodist, one from the Presbyterian, and one from the Quaker denomination.

On Monday, the 15th, after a business meeting at Allansville, where a small increase towards stipend was promised, the Bishop and incumbent drove to Huntsville to take the train for the Eastern convocation at Sundridge.

It was with intense surprise and no small grief we in this mission heard of the sudden death of the late Rev. H. P. Lowe, M.A., at Calgary. Old friends of the

mission will remember that our late brother began his career in this mission, first as lay reader, then as deacon and priest. The remembrance of his work and sojourn here will endure. R.I.P.

Temiscamingue Mission

A correspondent writes that St. Paul's Church, at Haileybury, was opened for divine worship on Sunday, June 18th, last. Though it was the first projected church building in the Temiscamingue

country, many numerous delays have prevented its completion until now—if it be really finished now. Its site was the choice of Bishop Sullivan, and is on a hill. At that time the Romanists alone possessed a church in a circle with a 100 mile radius. The community around Haileybury is said to be growing, and, if small to day, may in the not distant future, be a portion of a well-settled country. It was a red letter day for the Church people when, instead of going to the school house, which had served so long, they wended their way for the first time to the new church. The Rev. F. Brittain-Storer was unfortunately absent. The service was therefore taken by Mr. Paul Cobbold, who has done yeoman's service as lay-reader. Before another winter is past the seating and other interior work absolutely needed will doubtless be finished. Mr. Cobbold's sisters have presented a handsome altar cloth, while Mr. Charles Johnson, who, with his