



AN INDIAN'S GRIEF.

the school barber, and the assumption of civilized clothes, these little ones, who had never sat upon a chair before in their lives, or seen a table spread with a variety of food, would take rapid notes of the way knives, forks and napkins were manipulated, and it was seldom necessary to show them that sort of thing more than once.

They are obedient, honest, and easy tempered, and manifest a good deal of affection for their teachers, but especially for the Bishop, who made frequent long visits to the schools, and who knew every child's name, and apparently character also. They would follow him about the grounds, and try their latest acquisitions in English upon him to an amusing extent. But with all this they were very much like white children at a boarding-school, ready to fly home at the slightest hint, and drowned in tears at parting from their parents.

Our American cousins have a fair share of worldly goods, and are liberal in using them; these schools were, therefore, well supplied with comforts, and even luxuries, the managers saying that they wished to create wants in the minds of these simple children of nature, at the same time teaching them how to supply and gratify them. They were taught every part of house-keeping. Even the boys were taught to cook, to wash dishes and clothes, and mend a little for themselves. There were also workshops where the boys were taught the use of carpenter's and shoemaker's tools, and most of all important things, the mission houses were surrounded by gardens, in which the children were required to do the work, and very good gardens some of them were.

The Church schools were all on the plan of boarding-schools, incomparable, the best, as the children were quite removed for ten months out of the year, from the deadening influences of their heathen relatives.

Still some good results seemed to follow the work of the day schools, of which Dissenters have one or two on many reservations.

The Government also supports boarding and day schools, but the difference in tone was quite noticeable even to a casual observer. Their plan seemed much the same, but their spirit was evidently the spirit of this world.

Civilization is necessary for the Indian, but Christian education is the true way to civilize him.

“THE best Christian apologetics are Christian missions. Never are the Divine origin and power of the Gospel so apparent as when this Gospel is carried with living faith and devotion to the sinful and benighted.”

THE HALF-BREEDS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

By REV. GEORGE FORNERET, M. A., RECTOR OF ALL SAINTS', HAM-ILTON, AND RURAL DEATH.

(Concluded.)

THE party, having reached Winnipeg, put their animals out to graze in order to recuperate for the return journey. The animals being cared for, the men proceeded to enjoy themselves in the town, after the manner of sailors in port. It is scarcely necessary to go into particulars. Suffice it to say, that during the two or three weeks of riotous living, they manage to collect their freight from the various stores, and after many times procrastinating the day of departure, finally make a start for home. During this time, any women or children belonging to the party have been staying with some of their numerous relatives in the city, or, more usually, in its vicinity. By no means would it be fair to tax every native freighter with such loose living, but indeed it is far too common. On the return trip each cart carries 800 to 1,000 pounds of general merchandise. This is a heavy load, considering that the distance to be travelled varies from 500 to 1,000 miles. The difficulties connected with the work can scarcely be appreciated by those who have never experienced them. There are bogs to be crossed with scarcely any footing for the animals, and swollen streams without bridges. But the Half breed by long practice, is prepared for all emergencies. The bog is safely traversed by the men carrying the loads piecemeal on their shoulders, and the fordless river where a ferry does not exist, is overcome by a very