



A NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN.

diaries telling the story of their sufferings. One by one they had died, Allen Gardiner himself last of all. There he lay in that dark cold cave, with the continued drip of icy water falling from the rocks, with the bodies of his dead friends by his side, dying in a hostile land, having seen no results of his untiring work, and yet he was able to write in his diary that he would not exchange his position with anyone for the world, so great was the mercy of God to him. He declared that after fasting five days he felt neither hunger nor thirst. And over the place where he lay down to die he had inscribed on the rock the verse,

"Wait, O my soul, upon God!
For all my expectation is from Him."

He had sown in tears, but not a blade appeared. And yet it was no failure, for to-day

the harvest is springing up among the tribes of Patagonia.

"With God's help this mission shall not be abandoned" was the decision published far and wide, and a boat called the *Allen Gardiner* left Bristol in 1845, and once more anchored in Spaniard's Harbor. Despite the martyrdom of four missionaries and the wreck of the ship, the work has gone steadily forward since 1872. Professor Darwin had written after his visit to Patagonia that "nothing can be done by means of mission work; all the pains bestowed on the natives will be thrown away; they never can be civilized," but when, later, proofs of their conversion confronted him he candidly admitted he was wrong and wrote that "the lesson of the missionary is the wand of the enchanter. I had always thought that the civilization of the Japanese is the most wonderful thing in history; but I am now convinced that what the missionaries have done in Tierra del Fuego, in civilizing the natives, is at least as wonderful." And from this time forward he regularly subscribed to the mission.—*From The New Acts of the Apostles, by Arthur Pearson.*

CHILDREN OF THE NORTH.

THE Tukudh Indians inhabit the confines of North America. All have been Christianized, the majority by agents of the Church Missionary Society, the rest by the Church of Rome.

The Protestant children possess advantages which were unknown to their ancestors of forty years ago. They have the privilege of being taught to read in their own tongue. This is done chiefly by native lay readers, both in summer and winter, when away at their hunting-grounds, also at the mission stations when there assembled.

In winter the children, some of only five or six years of age, accompany their parents on snow-shoes when moving from place to place; in summer they have to walk through mossy swamps and over mountains. Their winter clothing combines warmth and lightness. It is made of the dressed skin of the reindeer with the hair left on, and consists of a tunic with hood attached, trousers with shoes affixed, and mittens. In summer the clothing is partly European, and partly of the reindeer skin divested of the hair. The mode of life which they lead is calculated to test their powers of endurance. Depending for subsistence on hunting and fishing, they are sometimes reduced to extreme hardship from want of food. This arises from the reindeer changing their haunts, the difficulty of hunting moose in cold weather, and the impossibility of carrying large quantities of provisions on moving from one place to another.