

purpose, shall be closed and the present inmates sent home to their parents to follow their ignorant, nomadic life again? Can we as Christian churchmen allow such a catastrophe? Surely in our eight dioceses in this Dominion an ample amount could be raised annually, not only to fill the present homes, but to add to their capacity.

We are asked as a Church to contribute annually for the support of foreign missions and to extend her teaching to the heathen of India, China and other lands. But are there no heathen at our very doors for whom, in the sight of God, we are as responsible as to those I have named? Surely charity and love for souls should begin at home. Cannot each Sunday school in the larger and more wealthy congregations in the dioceses I have named, take under its charge the support of one poor Indian child, and sustain it at the Shingwauk Home?

I feel assured that when the necessity is laid before our Sunday schools ample means will be provided to fill the Shingwauk Home, as well as those of the great North-West, which are in the course of construction.

Seventy-five dollars a year for the support of each Indian child could readily be supplied by the larger and wealthier Sunday schools in our Dominion without inconvenience, or its being felt by the members of such congregations.

Again, it is most painful to learn that the Dominion Government are about to withhold, or decrease, the annual trifling amount hitherto doled out to the Indians of our Dominion from whom their lands and hunting grounds have been taken, rich in soil and minerals, abounding in game sufficient for their support, but now driven away by settlements of the whites, railways and mining operations, and the real owners left comparatively to starve.

It may be said that the Indians have conceded their lands to the Government by treaties to which they were parties. But this was done under pressure. They were compelled to do it by a Christian Government. I speak advisedly, for I had the opportunity of being present at the Treaty with the Indians in 1843 at Sault Ste. Marie, when they were asked to surrender their lands from Fort William to Penetanguishene, including the 30,000 islands on the north shores of Lake Huron, a territory of vast extent, extending from the height of land between Hudson Bay and the great lakes.

The terms offered them for this surrender, allowing them to make a few reserves, was to give each Indian, men, women and children, five dollars a year during their lifetime. This, in a family of five, which is the computation in numbering population, would be twenty-five dollars a year, barely enough to supply it with four barrels of flour for its support, without any provision for clothing or bedding to cover its members. In lieu of this generosity the customary presents which had been given them for years,

and were by Treaty to be continued so long as the rivers flowed and the grass grew, which I had distributed myself whilst at Sault Ste. Marie, were to be discontinued and the Indians left to subsist on five dollars a year each, the natural resources of their once loved domain to be taken from them.

I cannot conceive that our Government, when the matter is fairly laid before them, will break faith with those poor children of the forest and withhold the grants which have been promised, in fact only a miserable equivalent, for the lands they have surrendered, but that the promises will be faithfully carried out and a more liberal policy extended to those poor people, wards of the Government for which they have in former days shed their blood to support and maintain, and would again if the occasion required a further test of their loyalty and devotion to our beloved Queen, and the maintenance of the country over which she so happily and benignantly reigns.

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SOME of the great things of the world have been thought out a little at a time when other things could not well be attended to. The value of the habit of using the leisure moments that everybody has every day is illustrated by the following anecdote which is vouched for as true:

"Two men stood at the same table in a large factory in Philadelphia, at the same trade. Having an hour for their nooning every day, each undertook to use it in accomplishing a definite purpose; each persevered for about the same number of months, and each won success at last.

"One of these two mechanics used his daily leisure hour in working out the invention of a machine for sawing a block of wood into almost any desired shape. When his invention was complete he sold the patent for a fortune, changed his workman's apron for a broadcloth suit, and moved out of a tenement house into a brown stone mansion.

"The other man—what did he do? Well, he spent an hour each day during the most of a year in the very difficult undertaking of teaching a little dog to stand on his hind feet and dance a jig. At last accounts he was working ten hours a day at the same trade and at his old wages, and finding fault with the fate that made his fellow-workman rich while leaving him poor.

"Leisure moments may bring golden grain to the mind as well as to the purse, if one harvests wheat instead of chaff."

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It is said that the Moravians send out one in every sixty of their members to the Foreign field, and raise twelve dollars per member annually for Foreign Missions.