

white men, who often introduce intoxicants, the standard of morality among many of the tribes would be higher than that of the civilized people who have taken possession of their country and who are held up to them as an example of all the virtues."

Niagara Diocese.

No reservations and no Indians.

Nova Scotia Diocese.

The Bishop's wife reports thus: "I have been making enquiries about the Indians in various parts of Nova Scotia, and am told by the clergy throughout the diocese that they are principally Roman Catholics, therefore there is nothing for the W. A. to do in this respect. The Convener on Indian work notices that by the Government Blue Book there is an Indian population of 2,114, divided into 17 bands, all of the Micmac tribe, that nine of the bands are reported all Roman Catholics, but eight are not reported as to religion. Can it be that no Christian body is working among them?"

Ontario Diocese.

There is only one reserve—that on the Bay of Quinte, with a present population of 1,319, called Tyendinaga Reserve. All the Indians belong to the Church of England. There are two churches, which are self-supporting. Four Government schools, one of which is taught by an Indian girl. The usual occupation is farming and dairying, and as a rule the Indians are sober and law-abiding. This reserve was given to the Mohawks when they, with thousands of other loyal British subjects, came to Canada at the time of the American Revolution. They came from that part of the State of New York known as the Mohawk Valley. The S.P.G. early had a mission for colonists near Albany, but little seems to have been done towards evangelizing the natives in the settlements near at hand. In earlier days there had been Jesuits to minister to the tribe, but it seems to have lapsed into heathenism.

In the year 1710 five Mohawk chiefs or sachems visited England to have a talk with Queen Anne. When presented to Her Majesty, among other things, they desired the Queen to send over some