

COMMUNICATION FROM ELKHORN.

MR. WILSON has handed us a very interesting letter from Elkhorn, in which is described the visit of some of the Indian girls to Brandon, and their kind reception there. They visited the English schools, and sang some hymns for the pupils in the Indian language. Afterwards, on their return home, they were visited at Elkhorn by Lady Katharine Duncombe, Miss Duncombe and the Rev. W. H. Rednap of Ryde, Isle of Wight. They expressed themselves as delighted with the home, and promised to remember it on their return to England. We are glad also to hear that Mr. Wilberforce Wilson, the superintendent at Elkhorn, who has been seriously ill, is rapidly improving.

To those of our Indians who are interested in the Indian races of North-West America, we can most heartily recommend the *Canadian Indian*, edited by the Rev. E. F. Wilson, of the Shingwauk Industrial Home. The magazine is the organ of the Canadian Indian Research and Aid Society, which has been formed to promote the welfare of the Indian races, and to collect, ere it be too late, all possible information as to the history, manners and customs, and folklore of the various Indian tribes. Membership of the Society, which covers the supply of the magazine monthly, is two dollars per annum. Subscriptions will be gladly received and forwarded by the Secretary.—*Missionary Leaves (England)*.

CATCHING YOUNG MOOSE.

THE moose is the largest and most interesting wild animal now found in this country, and still exists in considerable numbers in the forests that clothe the long range of mountains north of the Assiniboine river and about the head waters of the rivers that flow north of Lake Winnipegosis. A full grown moose will weigh eight hundred or a thousand pounds. The color, in fall and winter, is a very dark gray, almost black. The antlers are large and flat with many prongs, set along the hedges of the flat portion. There is also a long round prong extending from each antler near the head of the beast. Many gentlemen from England, officers of the army and some noblemen, every season visit the vast solitudes in the northern portion of Manitoba in search of moose, and usually take in the scenery of the Rocky Mountains before they return to England.

The Indians, who have their reserve north of Birtle, near the spruce forests inhabited by moose, make a business of capturing the fawns. As