

alumni of the English Universities and of Trinity College, more especially of the latter. Now, of these old pioneers of the Church very few are living. They planted and sowed the good seed and others have the fruit of their labors. The younger men will never be called on to endure such labors in the missionary field as their forefathers endured.

The college seems to have regained its primitive life and vigor. The college council has been recruited to its full strength of eighteen members *ex-officio*. The other members are Right Rev. Bishop Hellmuth, Right Rev. Bishop Sweatman, Very Rev. Dean Boomer, Ven. Archdeacon Sandys, Rev. Canons Innes, Hill, Hincks, Richardson and Smith, Revs. W. Davis and Evans Davis, Messrs. V. Cronyn, E. B. Reid, R. Bayly, I. F. Hellmuth and A. C. Clark. New rules have lately been framed to apply to the admission of fresh students, and new prizes have been offered for the encouragement of deserving students. The interest of the Bishop in the College has led him to offer an additional prize of \$25 a year.

PETROLEA.—At Christ Church on Wednesday evening, confirmation was held by his lordship the Bishop of Huron, when the rector, Rev. B. Pierre De Lom, had the pleasure to present thirty-five candidates for the Apostolic rite of the laying on of hands and admitting to the full communion of the Church. The ages of the candidates ranged from 18 to 75, one-half of them being married people, some of them having been baptized by Mr. De Lom since his appointment to the rectory, little more than a year ago. There were present about four hundred of a congregation. The bishop, as is his wont, delivered a powerful address to the candidates and congregation. On Sunday was the administration of the Holy Communion, when there were ninety-five communicants. The rector preached a farewell sermon. The Sunday School presented him with a purse of one hundred dollars. He left for England the day following with Mrs. De Lom.

EXETER.—The annual Harvest Home services were held in Christ Church on the first Sunday of October. Rev. F. F. Davis was the preacher of the Thanksgiving sermon.

LUCAN.—Rev. Canon Richardson, London, assisted by the rector, Rev. J. Downie, and Rev. M. Thomas, Ailsa Craig, conducted the Harvest Thanksgiving service in Holy Trinity Church, Lucan, a few days since.

LAMBTON DEANERY.—His Lordship the Bishop of Huron has been actively employed in the western parishes of the diocese in visiting, preaching and confirmations. In St. John's Church, Alvington, at 10 a.m., he held confirmation service on Sunday, 9th inst., and in St. Mary's, Napin, at 3 p.m. At Trinity Church, Watford, on Tuesday, Oct. 11.

KINGSTON.—*Deanery of Essex.*—His Lordship the Bishop held confirmation service in St. John's Church, Kingsville, on Tuesday, Oct. 4. Truly, the members admitted to the full communion of the church by the apostolic rite of the laying on of hands, bear irreputable testimony to the growth of the old church in the "new world."

RIDGETOWN.—*Kent Deanery.*—His Lordship the Bishop confirmed a large class of candidates in the Church of the Advent, seventeenth Sunday after Trinity, and on the Tuesday following the bishop held confirmation service in Trinity Church, Howard.

BLenheim.—Rev. R. Fletcher, incumbent of the mission parish of Bothwell, Grace Church, and St. Stephen, Thamesville, Deanery of Kent, has been appointed to the incumbency of Trinity Church, Blenheim. Mr. Fletcher has had no little experience in mission work in this diocese; in the backwoods and clearings he has borne the glad tidings to the settlers through large districts then little known, where the churches now raise their steeples amid the happy homes of church families.

STRATHROY.—At the special meeting of the vestry of St. John's Church, held on Wednesday, 29th ult., the rector, Rev. L. DesBrisay, presiding, plans for putting the church in a completed state, with nave, transept and chancel were submitted by the finance committee. After careful consideration of the report, it was moved by Mr. Dewar, seconded by Mr. Dyas, and unanimously carried, that the finance committee, being composed of Messrs. Irwin, Dumbell, Grist, Jas. H. English, Williams, Dampier, Dewar, and Dyas, be empowered to borrow a sum not exceeding \$2,000, for the purpose of completing the church according to the plans submitted, and also for new church furnishings such as carpets and chandeliers, likewise to include the moving of the organ into the

chancel. The church in Strathroy has made great progress, notwithstanding many hindrances. It was but lately put on the list of missionary parishes, receiving an annual grant from the Synod, and now it is an independent rectory, paying to the rector a good salary and subscribing liberally to all church purposes.

THE CHAPTER HOUSE.—Indefatigable in labour as faithful in their attachment to the old church are the Chapter House Guild. On Wednesday, Oct. 5th, the Guild held their annual meeting. The officer selected for the year are: President, Mrs. Fowell; vice-presidents, Madames Thonger, Compton and Parry; treasurer, Mrs. Manigault; secretary, Mrs. Gertrude Imlach. They are very sanguine in their hopes to commence the new church in a few days. They are merely waiting to get the money deposited.

ALGOMA.

GORE BAY.—Kindly allow me, through your columns, to acknowledge towards the purchase of a horse, &c., for this mission: A. G. C., Cookstown, \$2.00; a friend, South Mountain, \$1.00; Mrs. Sturtell (or Hurtell), Guelph, \$2.00.

CHAS. A. EATON.

LANCERLOT.—The churchwardens of St. George's Church acknowledge, with many thanks, the gift of a carpet, by Miss Girdlestone, of Port Sydney.

FOREIGN.

The archdeaconry of the city of New York has been organized under resolutions of the last diocesan convention. The Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith has been appointed archdeacon.

The Episcopal Fund of the Diocese of New York amounts to \$115,000. Bishop Potter in his annual address reports 8,598 confirmations in the diocese, of which 8,333 were by himself. There are 14 candidates for orders, 14 deacons were ordained, and about as many priests.

English Churchmen and members of the French Reformed Church are unitedly erecting a wooden chalet church at Champéry (Valais). It is to hold about 200 persons, and will serve for the worship of the two denominations in the morning and evening of the Lord's day.

A scheme has been proposed in the diocese of Llandaff to provide clergymen, who are unfit from age or infirmities to continue their ministrations, with the means of subsistence in their practically enforced retirement.

The "Ragged Sunday Schools" in London have 400,000 scholars and 4,000 teachers. The president was the late and honored Lord Shaftesbury. His son succeeds him in the work. The income of the society, consisting wholly of voluntary contributions, amounts to \$80,000 per annum.

The Rev. John Jolly, B. A., who for seventeen years has been the pastor of the General Baptist Church at Boston, has signified his intention of joining the Church of England. He was the representative Nonconformist minister selected to sit on the Boston Charity Trust, and was secretary to the local Society of Nonconformist Ministers. Mr. Jolly is a candidate for ordination by the Bishop of Ripon.

Correspondence.

All Letters containing personal allusions will appear over the signature of the writer.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

THE MANAGEMENT AND COST OF INDIAN HOMES.

SIR,—I have received a communication from Mr. H. A. Smythe, of Kingston, criticizing rather severely the management and cost of my Indian Homes, and, as there may be others who feel as he does, that money is being unwisely and unnecessarily squandered in our efforts to reclaim and civilize the Indians of the country, I shall be obliged if you will allow me to reply to his letter in public print. Mr. Smythe says: "The Homes seem to me too costly a charity—the expenditure \$10,000 per annum—exclusive of gifts in kind, average cost of pupils during the last four years about \$150 per head."

In reply to this I would say that I don't think in any year the entire cost per head exceeded \$189; and, if Mr. S. will analyse the accounts he will find that the cost for board of boys is 4 cents a meal and of girls 3½ cents a meal. I consider this low enough and do not intend to make it lower. Every child gets meat once a day, those who work at trades twice, and all get as much as they can eat. Mr. S. will also find the charges on clothing for each child per annum to be very low. Where then is this excessive expenditure? My own salary comes from the C. C. C. S., and from private friends in England, and although it appears in the Report, it ought scarcely to be put against cost of each child—as my time is mainly taken up with travelling, account-keeping, editing and correspondence. The salaries of all my employees are very low.

If Mr. S. were to analyse the accounts he would find that a great many of the expenses charged are mere cross accounts—charged to one Home and credited to the other: the Shingwauk pays the Wawanosh for laundry work and the Wawanosh pays the Shingwauk for shoes, and so forth. I myself, as those who live with me know, take no perquisites. I pay the Shingwauk every time I use a horse for private purposes, pay for my washing at the laundry, and for my coal, milk, eggs,—everything. I think if Mr. S. were to examine the accounts he would find that the main expenditure every year has been on permanent improvements. Our land, which we bought for \$500, is now certainly worth \$2,000. Our buildings have been well kept up, added to, and improved. In order to employ a carpenter to teach our boys carpentering it becomes necessary to have some carpenter work always on hand. This is expensive, but I think it pays in the long run.

It is not correct to say that our pupils cost \$150 per annum, but, fairly estimated, I consider that they cost us \$115 each per annum, and this figure, considering that many of them are from 16 to 20 years of age, is, I think, low enough. At the Sailors' Orphans' Home in Liverpool, the cost per child is £24 per annum, in the States the government grants \$167 per head to the support of Indian children at institutions. I think 4 cents a meal is low enough. I don't believe in treating Indians as paupers, they have as good a right to good, wholesome, sustaining food and plenty of it as we have. The Shingwauk is not a work-house or even an orphan asylum, but an institution, a Home, for training young Indians in the way of Christianity and civilization. I, for my part, am not a believer in one part of the community living in luxury and plenty, and another part having their tasteless food doled out to them by the ounce and drachm. I wish the Indian children to be as well cared for, if possible, as my own children.

Mr. S., again, charges me with taking children from such fertile districts as Walpole Island, where the Indians, he says, are well off and have church and school. I think in order to carry out our main object, which is to raise the whole Indian population as a people to a better position socially, morally and intellectually, we are justified in taking children from semi-civilized settlements as well as from the prairie and bush. Those who have come to us from Walpole Island have almost without exception been unable to read or write or speak English, and many of them have been in quite as destitute circumstances as those we take from Manitoulin Island or Lake Superior. In selecting pupils we give preference to those of heathen Indians, but we do not refuse the children of Christian parents. I know of no Indian institution either in this country or the United States that does so.—Yours truly, EDWARD F. WILSON.

Travelling with 80 pupils, Oct. 7th, 1887.

SKETCH OF LESSON.

20TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY. Oct. 23rd, 1887.

The Conquered Land Coveted.

Passage to be read.—Numb. xxii. 1-9, 16-18.

Israel had come into possession of a rich and beautiful country east of the Jordan, where there was plenty of good water, trees and luxuriant pasture (Num. xxi. 1-3, 21-35). How thankful they should have been for this gift! But this is not all they are to have. The larger part of their inheritance lies beyond the Jordan, and is yet to be conquered. After what God has done for them, they can look forward to the attack without fear. But there are some not thinking at all of others, but only of themselves.

I. Claims of Self (vv. 1-5).—Two tribes, Gad and Reuben, covet the country already conquered. Their minds are full of it. It will suit them admirably for pasture. They will stop and settle here. They come to Moses and make a double request, "Let this land be given unto us," and "Bring us not over Jordan." How selfish. They think only of themselves. Compare the request of the two disciples on their way to Jerusalem (St. Matt. xx. 20-23).