

About this time the people of Carberry, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, offered, through the Rev. J. Woodsworth, a half-section of land near the village, provided the institute were located there. On the 5th of May the information thus far obtained was laid before the Indian Commissioner, who expressed a preference for the Carberry offer, and agreed to meet Rev. Mr. Woodsworth, in order to examine the proposed site. On the following day, the Secretary proceeded on his journey to British Columbia, with the understanding that, on his return, further conference would be had with the Commissioner, and the question of site finally disposed of. About this time, however, action similar to that of Carberry was taken by the council and ratepayers of Brandon, who proposed to donate a half-section of land near that town as a site for the Institute.

On the return of the Secretary from British Columbia, in the early part of June, the Commissioner expressed satisfaction with the Carberry site, but, in view of the Brandon offer, thought it advisable that both sites should be carefully examined before a decision was reached. This was accordingly done. The Carberry location consists of a half-section of excellent land, a mile or so from the village, bounded on the south by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and surrounded by a beautiful and well-settled farming country. The cost to the people will be \$5,700. At Brandon there are two possible sites, one a little to the east, the other to the west of the town, on the north side of the Assiniboine River. That to the west is considered the most desirable. It consists of a half-section of land, varying in quality. On the top of the hill north of the valley there are some twenty or twenty-five acres of level land, somewhat light, but suitable for early crops. On the slope of the hill there are some seventy-five acres of pasture land, with several ravines filled with small timber, and from which issue springs of excellent water, which can easily be utilized for the purposes of the institute when the buildings are erected. Of the remaining 140 acres, the soil is rich and fertile, and as it is bounded in part on the south by the Assiniboine River, there is no lack of water. Another attractive feature of this site is the fact that it immediately adjoins the Government Experimental Farm, which will be a constant object-lesson to the pupils who may be sent to the institute. The cost to the Brandon people will be the same as the Carberry site—\$5,700. It may be added that it lies at a distance of a mile and a half from the town, from which it can be distinctly seen. In view of all the circumstances, the decision was in favor of the Brandon site, of which fact the Commissioner was at once informed by telegraph, and subsequently by letter.

2. THE INSTITUTE AT RED DEER.

On the return journey from British Columbia the Missionary Secretary visited Red Deer, 100 miles north of Calgary, where buildings for an institute are in process of erection. The site consists of three-quarters of a section of fairly good land. The place selected for the buildings is a bluff, overlooking the valley of the Red Deer River, which flows near one corner of the section. A few hundred yards away, in the bed of a creek, there is a quarry of good building

stone, from which about seventy-five cords had been taken and brought to the site of the proposed buildings. It is the intention of the Commissioner to push forward the buildings as rapidly as possible. Under these circumstances, it is desirable that the Principals for these institutions be nominated forthwith, so that they may consult with the Commissioner during the erection and equipment of the buildings.

3. INDIAN AFFAIRS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

During the Sessions of the British Columbia Conference the General Secretary, in association with the General Superintendent, held numerous consultations with the brethren stationed on Indian Missions, and also with a Committee on Missions appointed by the Conference. Every aspect of the work was discussed, and unanimity seemed to be reached in regard to the policy to be pursued. For the work on the Port Simpson District the General Superintendent and Missionary Secretary were requested to find several men, in particular one who could take charge of Port Simpson Mission and the District as well. Two young men have already been secured, and are on their way. When a third is sent he will take charge of the District, and then Bro. Crosby will come down with the mission boat, make headquarters at Nanaimo or Victoria, and give his whole time to general Indian work around Vancouver Island and up the coast.

There is a general consensus of opinion that, in order to conserve the results of our work among the Indians on the Pacific coast, a number of residential schools are necessary, as, owing to the wandering habits of the people, the ordinary day-schools are of little use. At Port Simpson the Woman's Missionary Society is erecting a building for a girls' school; another has already been built for boys, but for lack of funds only seven have been received. It is proposed that this be enlarged sufficiently to accommodate fifty pupils, and that aid be sought from Government alike for building and maintenance. At Chilliwack there is a residential school in charge of the Woman's Missionary Society, but as they intend to confine its operations to girls, it will be necessary to erect another building for boys. There are at least two other places where such schools are needed. To carry out these enterprises at the cost of the Society would be impracticable, and special aid will have to be sought.

THE increase of Protestants during the last century, according to a British divine of note, is from 37,000,000 to 134,000,000, or nearly four-fold. Roman Catholics have increased during the same time from 80,000,000 to 163,000,000, or two-fold. The Greek Church during the same time has increased from 40,000,000 to 83,000,000, also two-fold. We wish that *true Christians* might increase much faster.

THE other day a lady sent us a long list of subscribers for the MISSIONARY OUTLOOK for 1890, and closed with the following kind and cheering words: "THE OUTLOOK is prized in our homes, and I am trying to do all I can to increase its circulation." We believe this paper is doing good, and our aim is to make it as interesting as possible. Please help to circulate it still more widely.