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The Good Shepherd.

'He shall feed his flock like a shepherd: he shall gather the lambs with his arm and carry them in his bosom and shall gently lead those that are with young.'—Isaiah xl., 11.

'I am the Good Shepherd, and know my sheep, and am known of mine.'—John x., 14.

The King of Love my Shepherd is,
Whose goodness faileth never;
I nothing lack if I am His
And He is mine for ever.

Where streams of living waters flow
My ransomed soul He leadeth,
And where the verdant pastures grow
With food celestial feedeth.

Perverse and foolish oft I strayed,
And yet with love He sought me;
And, on his shoulder gently laid,
And home, rejoicing, brought me.

In death's dark vale I fear no ill
With Thee, dear Lord, beside me;
Thy rod and staff my comfort still,
Thy cross before to guide me.

Thou spread'st a table in my sight,
Thy unction grace bestoweth;
And, oh, what transports of delight
From Thy pure chalice floweth!

And so, through all my length of days,
Thy goodness faileth never;
Good Shepherd, may I sing Thy praise
Within Thy courts for ever.

—Rev. Sir H. W. Baker.

The Sitka Industrial Training School.

(Mrs. Ella A. Boole, in the New York 'Observer'.)

This school was first opened in 1878, and in 1882 a home for girls which had been established at Fort Wrangle was transferred to Sitka, and the two schools united. The mission plant is admirably located on an elevation about one hundred feet above high water mark, with a gently rolling beach, which permits the high tides of the Pacific Ocean to dash within

fifty feet of the front yard. The outlook over bay and island is one of wondrous beauty.

The buildings, comprising the boys' and girls' homes, laundry, blacksmith shop, industrial building, museum, church and manse, are centrally located between the town of Sitka and the Indian River, and are scattered over several acres of ground. An abundant supply of pure water is brought in pipes a distance of a mile.

On the road leading to Indian River is the Sitka mission hospital, a two story building, with an annex for kitchen and private wards.

While the main object of the hospital is to provide for the sick of the Training School, the work is not limited to this, as native adults or children are received at any time; nor are all the patients from Sitka, many coming from other villages for treatment. During this last year, the hospital, while run on a small scale, has earned its way, covering all expenses except the nurse's salary. While not many patients have been in the hospital, 1,789 office prescriptions have been given and 119 visits paid.

The work in Sitka differs from that in most other schools, inasmuch as the children from the school come from all parts of Alaska, their parents many of them being dead, or just emerging from heathenism and superstition, and so the children stay at the school all the year; having, however, three months vacation from school work. The industrial training is emphasized, and includes many lines, the aim being to fit the young people intrusted to our care to become intelligent citizens. While the season is short here, yet raspberries, currants, rhubarb and many vegetables grow well.

The girls are divided into morning and afternoon pupils, so that each section spends three hours each day except Saturday and Sunday in the sewing room during nine months of the year, while all save the little girls, spend four or five hours each day during the summer sewing or knitting. Six thousand garments have been mended during the quarter, and the teacher writes that these could be multiplied by the number of patches on each. Twenty dresses remodelled, and nine new ones made. Two of them were white gowns for graduation, and were made entirely by the girls who wore them.

In addition to the work in the sewing room, the girls do the cooking and cleaning for the school under the direction of the girls' matron. The work of the girls is changed monthly, and they are always ambitious to leave the kitchen and dining room in good order for the next section. As three sacks of flour are used in making bread each day, except on Sunday and Monday, the work in the kitchen is not light.

The boys make all the shoes for the pupils in the school beside some custom work for outside; they also, under the direction of industrial teachers, keep the buildings in repair, paint them when needed, make the garden, clear the land, and prepare the wood for the winter. Then each year there is the work of getting the large boys fixed up for camping while they are getting the wood for the year. Everyone goes down to the wharf to see them off; with cheers, music and waving of caps, it is a great event. One party of twelve (ten boys to cut trees, and two to cook) cut and trimmed 127 trees in a week; these were made into a raft and floated to Sitka. The logging outfit, including the donkey engine, is a great help, and the boys appreciate it. They camped on a large natural meadow on the shore of a small bay. The grass was from two to three feet high with many wild flowers growing all through it.

One of the teachers who accompanied the expedition said that his bed was literally a bed of buttercups and daisies, intermingled with hemlock boughs and army blankets. Their only neighbors were birds and animals of the forest. The teacher writes that at different times