

cel roofed in by the end of last year. The materials employed in the construction, red Credit Valley stone and Ohio freestone, are not only pleasing to the eye but convey the sense of massive strength and durability, all the workmanship expended upon it is the very best, the design is pure in its simplicity and its strict adherence to recognized examples, and imposing in its dignity and truly ecclesiastical character.

It will be, in all probability, a long time before the whole structure is completed, but when finished it will far exceed in beauty and correctness as well as massive solidity anything that has yet been attempted in church building in Canada.

The number of clergymen at present in Toronto Diocese is 151, of whom 125 are engaged in active parochial work, 15 in tuition and chaplaincies and 11 are retired or on leave.

The bishop carries on the work of his diocese in all its departments, with much thoroughness and system, showing undoubted energy and administrative ability.

THE MOHAWK INSTITUTION.

FROM "OLD FOREST CHILDREN."

I HAVE been asked to write a description of life at the Mohawk Institution. First of all, it is necessary to say what and where the Institution is. It is an Industrial School for ninety Indian children—(forty five boys and the same number of girls,) maintained by the New England Company of London, England; situated near Brantford. Although in object and character similar to the Shingwauk Home, it draws its pupils from the older settled of the Indian reservations, and chiefly from amongst the Iroquois tribes, the Six Nations of Grand River, the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte and the Caughnawagas from near Montreal; there are also a few Munceys and Chippawas from various places.

Of "Life at the Mohawk Institution" there is so much to tell you that it is hard to know where to begin, so I won't speak of anyone's life in particular, but will commence with the "opening day."

The summer vacation is just over, and all day long buggies and waggons have been driving up to the front door and depositing boys and girls, new and old pupils. After being welcomed by the Superintendent and saying good bye to their relatives, they pass to their respective departments and form groups, inquiring after old companions who are not returning, and forming new acquaintances of "old companions." We hope that all will make use of the advantages they have had here, and be examples and helps to their friends, for you must know that to impart mere book learning is not the sole object of this Institution. The girls learn everything that will make them useful in their homes—cooking, baking, washing, ironing, sewing, knitting, etc., and the boys learn gardening, farming, carpentering or some other trade.

Besides all this, every one here learns to sing, and the senior girls learn to play on the organ; for, as the Superintendent says, every one is not sufficiently clever to become a teacher, but all can make their homes brighter, and what helps to make their home bright as much as music? and then one must sing, in order to join heartily in public worship. I wish you could be at one of our winter entertainments; we have readings, recitations, singing, playing and dialogues; some of the latter are great fun, being composed by the pupils themselves.

To return to the "opening day"—at six o'clock the supper bell rings and all assemble in the large dining hall, but who wants any supper when there are baskets and bags full of cakes and pies outside? After supper the duty roll is made up, for everyone has to help to keep the place in order, and with so much to be learnt there is no time to waste, so the private clothes are called in and the school uniform distributed, and work begins at once. At eight the prayer bell rings. When all are assembled in the large school room, the Superintendent gives his opening address, urging all to make good use of their opportunities, and encouraging them by giving many instances of the success of former pupils. Amongst these are two clergymen, two physicians, one civil engineer, one Dominion land surveyor, two civil service clerks, a great many teachers, of whom seventeen are now teaching, two of them holding second class public school certificates, several are following the trades they were taught here (carpenters, blacksmiths, seamstresses, etc.), whilst a number are well-to-do farmers and wives of farmers. Then follows the usual evening prayer, and the first day is over.

You will think as there is so much to be learnt that there will be no time to play, but not so, there is plenty of time every day and a half holiday every week. The boys have a large play house and play grounds, with vaulting bars, and a field with a fine cricket crease, where they have splendid games of baseball and foot ball. Some times they challenge the town boys for a game. The girls have a play room and ground, with swings, etc. There is a library of over two hundred volumes, of which the "Boys Own" and "Girls Own" Annuals are the favorites. The boys mostly go up town on their half-holidays, but the girls only go out with their teachers or with their friends when they come to see them on Saturdays.

The Institution does not close at Christmas, but there is no school. The day before Christmas is spent in decorating the building. The dining hall looked so pretty with cedar ropes over the archway, doors and windows, with bright-colored tissue paper chains festooned from the ceilings, and the words "A Merry Christmas" put up in several places. Last year we had a splendid Christmas tree, bearing a present and a bag of candies for everyone, it looked beautiful, hung with lighted