Moreover, our made the neces rent. After waggon down them a day or in which our okind friends waskatchewan.

On the after and received a mable wife. (McDougall and miles to the nor wet, the roads showers fell at half a mile with way, and somet day afternoon, sionary, Brother

Whitefish I Methodist Missi Brother Steinhar fidelity for three around him a cive through all the I fish Lake to Goo cabins with fruit I saw a herd of a wish to look upo Mission begun aris a sufficient ans the Gospel to civil it has richly repair

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of another, weary months have sometimes elapsed; while the short stay of those who have been on the ground since Brother McDougall left it has prevented any sustained attempt to evangelize the numerous Indian bands who for at least a part of each year are to be found not far from the Fort. For years past our record in this last respect has not been creditable, and has done much to alienate the sympathies of both whites and half-breeds. Missionary subscriptions, which in 1873-4 amounted to over \$450, dwindled down to \$89 in 1878-9, while of late years no local contributions have been made for the support of the Missionary.

As to the future, I do not think Edmonton will be a permanent *Indian* Mission. Many Indians are within reach now; but as they settle on their Reserves this will no longer be the case, as those Reserves will not be in the neighbourhood of the Fort. It is likely, however, to be an important English centre in days to come; and even now would be a good point at which to locate an Educational Institution.

On Sabbath three services were held in the church. I preached, morning and evening, to congregations numbering over fifty persons. In the afternoon Brother McDougall preached in Cree to a good audience of Indians and half-breeds, all of whom seemed attentive to the Word.

During our stay at Edmonton I had repeated consultations with the Chairman concerning our work in that region, and it became clear that some modification was demanded. It had been our intention to send Brother Glass, one of the teachers, to Saddle Lake, to organize an Indian school and conduct Sabbath services; but we found that before our arrival the place had been occupied by an agent of the Church of England. At the same time there was a demand for more men in the direction of Manitoba, which the Church had not been able to supply; and we finally concluded that by leaving Brother Glass at Edmonton the present needs of the work there would be met, and a school established, which the people very much desired, while the Missionary in charge would be set free to go where help was more needed. Arrangements were accordingly made for Brother Whiteside to go down the river by the Company's steamer, with instructions as to his future movements, which will be referred to in another connection.

Our work at Edmonton was now done, and preparations were made for another stage of the journey. We were informed that the roads for some distance were in a very bad condition, and that some of the streams we would have to cross were very high and dangerous-