

22. In 1871 a church capable of accommodating 150 people was built. It had an attendance of 100 in the morning, and 80 in the afternoon.

INFLUX OF SETTLERS.

The good judgment shown in choosing such a site for missionary headquarters, was already beginning to bear a kind of fruit which had not been anticipated. White settlers were attracted by the soil, the climate, and the location on a great river. All Mr. Nisbet's helpers had originally come from the Red River, and now settlers from the same locality desiring to be near their friends settled in the neighborhood. The more numerous the white settlers became, the less attraction had the place for the red men, and those who did come were of a class such as was attracted more by the turnip and potato fields of the farmers, than by the opportunities of religious instruction provided by the mission. The plan for itinerating which had bulked largely in the original letters about the mission had not been carried out. The division of forces between home-guard and flying column, which such a scheme of operations implied, was, in Mr. Nisbet's opinion, beyond the reach of the small staff at his disposal, and accordingly he urged repeatedly that the Church should send an additional missionary. Much hesitation was felt about this because the expense was already considerable on account of the necessity of maintaining an interpreter, a teacher and a farm manager, and because, too, the increasing influx of white settlers seemed to indicate that some change of location might have to be made to secure the permanent success of the mission along the lines on which it was at first established. In the latter part of 1872, the Rev. E. Vincent was sent out as a second missionary, and, in 1873, it was resolved to give up farming. Mr. Vincent resigned in 1874, and in the autumn of the same year, Mr. Nisbet, much worried by the failure of some of his plans about the mission, and