



VOL. VI.

MAY 1st, 1883.

NO. 5

MISSIONARY LABOURS.

230 MILES ON A TOBOGGON, BY E. F. WILSON.

(Continued from our last.)

The sun went down, and the moon began to gleam through the thick trees, and still we were toiling on, and it was just 9 p.m. when we at length reached our journey's end having accomplished some 32 miles of my hard travel. Mr. Harris although a stranger received us very hospitably and gave bed and board to our party. We had a little bible reading with the family and a good supper and got to bed about 11 p.m. No church of England Minister extends his visits as far as this point—indeed the members of our church are entirely destitute of church teaching the whole way along the North Shore of Lake Huron from Thessalon to Parry Sound a distance of 150 miles! Shame that it should be so. The object of this second missionary tour was specially to find out our scattered members and give them a few words of encouragement, distribute tracts and papers, and see what could be done towards establishing additional missions in those places when it might seem most to be needed.

Tuesday the 13th—We had an early breakfast and at 8.30 a.m. started off again on our journey eastward. A run of seven miles or so brought us to Mr. Little's little log house. Here ourselves and dogs were all made welcome and we rested for a couple of hours and had dinner. Mr. Little was at one time employed as catechist at Batchwanning, and a daughter of their's spent last winter on Lake Neepigon with Mr. and Mrs. Renison, so there was plenty to talk about in regard to old

times and many questions to be asked and answered. One of our dogs too had a claim on the family having in its puppy days been the property of Mrs. Little. About 1 o'clock we started on again upon our journey, a couple of miles or so of bush track and then down upon the river Mississaga, whose ice bound winding we followed for a distance of some 10 or 12 miles. At 6.30 we stopped at the house of Mr. Nicholl, a Congregational minister and the only missionary in the region; we were warmly welcomed and hospitably entertained and after an hour's rest we renewed our journey by moonlight, and finally ended our labors for one more day at the gate of Mr. Murray's house at Blind River, having travelled about 25 miles.

Wednesday 14th—After a good night's rest and an early breakfast we started on again at 8.30 a.m. and a run of two hours and a quarter brought us to the end of our long winding journey of about 125 miles. We had reached the line of the Canada Pacific Railway at Algoma Mills.

Here we were to remain two days and were the guests of H. Abbott Esq, the construction manager of that section of the line. Our dogs were all tired and glad to get a rest and the two Indian boys both snow blind, the effect of the glaring sun on the snow covered tracts of ice, they had to bathe their eyes with cold tea and keep them covered with green veils. We rested the remainder of the morning, and in the afternoon went out to visit the people. We were glad to find that quite a large proportion of the inhabitants were members of our church; there was no church building or school, and no minister of

any denomination attending to their spiritual wants;—but Dr. Smith, an old army doctor, now acting as stipendiary magistrate for the district, had kindly been giving occasional services by the license of our Bishop. These however appeared to have been dropped of late and Sunday it seems has been passed by the people much as any other day in the week. We at once took steps to arrange for a religious meeting. Mr. Abbott and others afforded us every facility for doing so, and notice was given that service would be held the following evening in the engineer's office. The remainder of the afternoon was spent in visiting some Indians in their camp about a mile up the line. We had a special object in doing this. Some two or three years ago there died in an Indian wigwam near this spot, a young gentleman, son of a clergyman in London, England, and a graduate of Cambridge. He had been in the H. B. Co. employ and had foolishly, against the rules of the Company, married an Indian woman. Two children were born, a little boy named Pascoe, and a little girl called Janie, and then the father died and was buried by the Indians in a lonely grave. The family in England, hearing of this sad occurrence wrote to us asking us to take and educate the two children and they have also from time to time sent money to be given to the widow. And so we succeeded in accomplishing one of the objects of our journey by having an interview with this Indian widow and securing her promise to let the little boy Pascoe, who is about 4 years old, come to our Institution in the summer. We found also several of the Indians who are willing to let their children come to us, and took down the names of some seven children in all.

In the evening we had a little service at Mr. M's house and baptized two children, Johnny and Clarence.

Thursday 15th—To-day we were to go up the line and visit some of the railway camps. The entire length of the line from Algoma Mills on Lake Huron to Callander at the eastern end of Lake Nipissing is 225 miles, of this tract Mr. Abbott superintends the construction of the western end and has some 1100 men in his employ. These men are divided over some 50 or 60 camps, which are regularly numbered from Algoma Mills eastward. The rails are at present only laid for

some 11 miles or so, but the track has been cut and graded over a large portion of the distance and the laying of rails will proceed with great rapidity so soon as the snow melts in the spring; indeed it is expected that trains will be running from Montreal to the north shore of Lake Huron in little more than a year, and then from Algoma Mills there will be another daily line of steam boats to connect with the western extension of the Canada Pacific at Thunder Bay. Thus within a very short period the vast tide of immigration from the Old Country will find its way to the boundless regions of the north west by rail and steamboat through the very heart of Algoma.

At 8 30 a.m. we started up the line in company with Mr. Abbott and several members of his staff; we travelled in a roughly constructed box car as far as the engine could take us. There a team was awaiting us and we journeyed on by road some 4½ miles further to camp No. 12. Mr. Abbott had to go further up the line and would be away several hours so an excellent opportunity was afforded for visiting and talking with the men some 50 of whom belonged to this camp; they were very glad to receive some illustrated papers and tracts which we had brought with us. No service so far as we could learn is ever held among them and no missionary ever visits them. It really seems a sin that over a thousand men nearly all of them probably professed christians and a very large majority protestants should this be left a whole winter entirely destitute of the means of grace. We visited also an Indian family named Beesaw, three children from which are at present pupils at our Homes at Sault Ste. Marie. About 5 p.m. Mr. Abbott returned, and by 7 o'clock we were once more back at Algoma Mills. There was just time to get tea, and then service was held as had been arranged in the engineer's office. The double room was quite full and every seat occupied and a very nice hearty little service it was; the managers of the railway works all were present, thus setting a good example to their employes and men. At the close of the service some little conversation was held on the subject of building a church; it ended in the appointment of Mr. Abbott as treasurer and Dr. Smith as active agent for the collection of funds, and there seems to be a good prospect that a neat little church will be built before the coming summer has very far advanced. Dr. Smith also kindly consents to resume regular Sunday services and about the middle of May it is probable that we may pay another visit and perhaps stay 3 or 4 weeks in the neighborhood.

(To be continued in our next.)

Church Women's Mission Aid Society.

The annual meeting of the Church-woman's Aid Society of the Diocese of Toronto was held a few weeks back in the Mechanics' Institute. The Bishop of Toronto presided. Among those present were the Bishop of Algoma, Rev. J. D. Cayley, Rev. J. P. Lewis, Rev. Dr. McCarroll, Canon Osler, Mrs. Cayley, president of the society, Mrs. Osler, Miss Osler, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Helliwell, the Misses Wilcocks, Madames Tinning, Wyatt, McKean, McNab, C. Thompson, Beard, Fitzgerald, Roger, Williamson, Cowan, Moffatt, Miss Street, Miss Thorne, Miss Francis, and Miss Montgomery. After devotional exercises and a few remarks from the Bishop of Toronto, Rev. Mr. Cayley

read the report. It stated that many poor missions in Muskoka and Toronto had been assisted during the year. The receipts had been \$568, made up of the following items:—Special donations, \$32.70; regular collections, \$291.42; donations and fees, \$46; proceeds of work, \$122; sundries, \$75. The expenditure amounted to this sum minus \$90, which was in hand as a balance in the bank. The following churches had contributed to the funds of the society;—St. George's, Trinity, All Saints', St. Paul's, Grace church, Brampton. The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mrs. J. D. Cayley, secretary-treasurer, Mrs. W. T. O'Reitley, superintendent of sewing, Mrs. Tinning; committee, Mrs. McMurray, Mrs. C. Thompson, Mrs. A

McLean Howard, Mrs. Wyatt, Miss Thorne, and Mrs. Williamson; Advisory Committee, Revs. Messrs. Cayley and Pearson. The Bishop of Algoma addressed the meeting. He expressed his acknowledgements to the society for the sympathetic aid they had given to the missions in Muskoka, and said that their kindness and liberality had been much appreciated, and had given much encouragement. He pointed out that the ladies of Toronto could not engage in a better work or in one that would show more fully their recognition of what the Christian Church had done for the elevation of woman from the degradation of dark ages. A few congratulatory remarks from the Bishop of Toronto and the benediction closed the proceedings.

OUR INDIAN HOMES.

A Few Statistics of the past 8 Years.

Since commencing our work (after our five) in October 1874, 193 boys in all have been received at the Shingwauk Home. Of this number 13 boys completed their term of 4 or 5 years and turned out well, either becoming teachers or turning to some trade; 6 boys left before their time on account of sickness; 9 boys died at the Institution; 61 boys left before their time being either removed by their parents or failing to return after holidays; 5 ran away; 8 were expelled; 8 completed their term, but nothing been heard of since; 9 are known to have deserted the trade they were taught and have taken up other work.

Of 78 girls who have been under our care since 1874, no girl completed the full term of 5 years, (except one who is still with us), 3 girls left before their time on account of sickness, 1 died at the Institution, 5 died at their

own homes, 56 left before their time and 13 are still with us.

The above statistics seem to prove clearly that our chief difficulty is on account of the Indian parents not allowing the children to remain a sufficient time with us, and this difficulty we are endeavouring to remedy. We admit that the whole work is one requiring much patience and faith.

Of the boys mentioned above 7 were being educated as school teachers, 7 were taught carpentering, 7 boot-making, 5 tailoring, 4 tinsmithing, 5 blacking, 5 tailoring, 12 printing. The reports of the masters seem to show that they made as good progress and displayed as much skill in one trade as in another, but of those who have left us the boys taught carpentering seem to be keeping to their work the best.

To show the progress of the boys in education we take the result of six consecutive examinations.

Our plan for conducting examinations is as follows:—Every boy that enters the Institution has to obtain 100 marks (i. e., about 75 per cent of total marks possible) for every year he has been in residence in order to rank as "Victor" and obtain a prize; 80 marks for each year makes him an "aspirant", less than 80 marks for each year and above 60 put him "below mark"; and any one who gets less than 60 marks for each year are counted "lags."

This system is found to answer admirably as it shows up the idle boys besides rewarding the industrious, and marks are given for progress in trade, good conduct, and talking English &c. as well as for lessons.

The result of the six examinations alluded to is that out of 85 boys—10 were always victors, 28 victor or aspirant, 29 generally below mark or lags. It should be taken into account that the boys are taught entirely in English a language of which they know little or nothing when they first come to us.

The Memorial Chapel.

List of Specific Articles Needed and their Approximate Cost.

	\$	cts	£	s	d
Pulpit (oak—already made).....	65	00	13	0	0
Reading desk and seat.....	45	00	9	0	0
Chandeliers with tablets containing the Decalogue, Lord's prayer, and creed in Indian.....	57	00	11	10	0
Communion table, with cover...	14	00	3	0	0

Chancel carpet.....	20	00	4	0	0
Preachers' stall.....	20	00	4	0	0
7 hanging lamps.....	35	00	7	0	0
Stove and pipes.....	30	00	6	0	0
Crimson curtains to shut off vestry and organ chamber.....	25	00	4	0	0
Molding for aisle.....	20	00	4	0	0
Organ.....	120	00	24	0	0
Closet for surplices.....	8	00	1	15	0
Bell.....	100	00	20	0	0
Furniture for vestry.....	25	00	5	0	0
Bell tower.....	40	00	8	0	0

Covered entrance gates..... 85...00 7 0 0

If any Sunday schools or individual friends would like to present our Memorial Chapel with one of the above items we need scarcely say that we should feel most grateful. If all the above articles were donated it would only leave us some \$200 or \$300 to collect in order to meet the whole expense of building and furnishing the Chapel.

The stained glass windows are already premised, also font, lectern, communion office books and book markers, a communion service is also we hope going to be given.

The carpenter work on the building is now well advanced, the stone work of the walls commences, contracts for plastering and painting already let, and it is expected the chapel will be ready for opening on the day appointed, August 19th.

The Babes in the Basket,

OR

DAPH AND HER CHARGE.

Continued.

Thus situated, the children had learned to be happy for the present hour with any one who happened to have charge of them. General La Tourette, though a native of France, spoke English in his family, and to that language his little ones were accustomed. They took no fancy to the cross French nurse who had latterly had charge of them, and much preferred Daph, whose broken English was pleasant to their ears. They loved to linger at the door of her southern kitchen or play under the wide-spreading tree that waved over its roof.

Daph returned their affections with all the strength of her warm heart, and Mrs. Tourette felt sure that in her absence Daph would watch over both children and nurse with an eagle-eye.

With more of the dove than the eagle in her expression, Daph now sat beside the little ones in their new home, so far from the land of their birth.

Not long after her preparations were completed, Daph had the satisfaction of seeing the children awake, refreshed by their long sleep, and full of eager delight at the wonders achieved by their new nurse. She listened with hearty satisfaction to their exclamations of surprise and pleasure at the shining tin and gaily-painted chairs.

Daph was just wondering what was to fill plates and cups that looked so attractive, when a bell was rung imperatively in the street before the house. From all sides women and girls gathered around the bell-ringer's cart, and from his great cans he filled their vessels with milk, which was at this moment most refreshing to the eyes of Daph. She seized her new saucepan, and sailing out, presented it to the milkman and received her supply. She watched carefully the bits of money given by other applicants, and

was fortunate enough to select, from the change she had that day received, the right payment for the milk. In a few moments the children were seated at the little table, and enjoying their nice supper of bread and milk in a way that made Daph's eyes sparkle with delight.

"Daffy eat too!" said Charlie, motioning to her to put the spoon in her mouth instead of his own. "Yes Daffy," said Louise, "do take some supper."

Daph had hardly thought once of herself during the whole of this busy afternoon, but when the children had finished their meal, she filled her cup with the fare they had enjoyed, and ate it with no less satisfaction.

"Daph knew de Lord would take care of us!" she murmured as she looked round on the room that looked to her so comfortable; and true, fervent gratitude, undisturbed by one fear of the future, filled the heart of the faithful negro.

CHAPTER VI.

CLOUDS.

Alas for Daph! She was soon to find life was not all sunshining in her northern home. The lovely May weather which had been like a pleasant welcome to the strangers, suddenly vanished, and was succeeded by dark clouds, pouring rains, and keen easterly winds. Daph was glad to keep the children wrapped in the bed-clothes, while she racked her ingenuity to find means of amusing them. Charlie took a wash-basin for a drum, and the pewter spoon with which he beat it was a constant and patient sufferer. Louise was not so easily pleased; she began to miss her mother sorely, and tried poor Daph by pleading piteously to see her "own dear mamma."

Daph had tried to banish from her mind all thoughts of her master and mistress, for the bare imagination of what they might have suffered made her wild with distress. She said to herself, "What for Daph go to tink about tings, jus as likely nebber was

Jottings.

HOLIDAYS—The summer vacation at the Indian Home will commence June 22nd.

MR. F. G. FAUQUIER, son of our late Bishop has been elected M. P. P. for Muskoka.

A dock is being built at the Shingwauk home in anticipation of the arrival of the Bishop's steam yacht. It is expected that the engineer will have work on land in connection with the Institution when his services are not required on the boat.

AN ALGOMA WINTER—Snow this past winter was about four feet deep on the level. The first regular frost was on September 21st, the first snow November 13th, the last boat for the season passed down November 30th, sleighing broke up April 14th, the river channel began to open April 16th, first boat expected up about the first week in May. The lowest point registered by the thermometer was about 32° below zero.

at all? Daph makes out de great Lord couldn't save massa and Miss Elize all Hiself, widout Daph to help him. Foolish darkey; She better cheer up and take care ob de children, 'stead of jus whimper, whimper, like a sick monkey."

(To be Continued.)

INDIAN HOMES.

	\$	cts
Miss. E. Wood.....	5	00
St. Peter's S. sch, Coburg, girl	50	00
Walkerton S. sch. for Shingwauk	10	00
" " for W. H.	10	00
StMathiew's S. school, Quebec		
for boy.....	50	00
St John's S. sch Stuarttown...	2	12
do church collection....	1	38
J. Murray.....	1	50
Mrs Turner's class, Grace Ch.		
Sunday school, Toronto...	5	00
St Andrew's Grimsby.....	19	00
Cornwall.....	6	33
Trinity S. sch., Brockville, boy	25	00
StGeorge's S. sch., Toronto girl	25	00

Memorial Chapel

D. B. 1 65; A. and B. pocket money 1.20; Sister offerings, Shingwauk Home. 3.47. Trinity Sunday school, Galt 50.00; C. E. J. K. Linton, self-denial 5.00; Savings of a few children All Saints S. sch, Drummondville 4.00 Pembroke 17.00; St John's, Belleville 2.50; Perth 10.00; Collection Shingwauk Home 1.12.

Algoma Missionary News.

Col. Robinson, 36; Miss Thorne, 75; Miss Dora Bull, 35; Rev. R. L. Stephenson, \$2.10; Miss M. A. Brown \$1; S. J. Wilde Esqr \$1; Mrs Jos. Ding'e, 70; Rev. W. C. Bradshaw, 70; Mrs Campbell and Mrs J. K. Falconbridge \$1.50; Mrs Killaly, 36.

Algoma Missionary News.

AND

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REV. E. F. WILSON,
Sault Ste. Marie Ontario.