

or Dawson City. At Euxton also, there is a flourishing mission and school.

In these regions there is the grandest scenery in the world: towering mountains, capped with glistening snow, dense forests, giant glaciers, foaming cataracts, rushing rivers, low-lying valleys encircled by the perpetual hills—where Nature's God has scattered with a prodigal hand, beauty, and mineral wealth and grandeur. The climate is very extreme, the temperature in summer sometimes reaches 110—while in winter the thermometer at times drops from 30 degrees above to 40 below zero within twenty-four hours. 70 below zero has been reached. At Christmas the days are only two hours long, that is, it is only light for two hours, and we can imagine how weird and depressing it must be to live and work in this constant twilight.

This recent discovery of vast mineral wealth, and the great rush of people to this cold, bare and neglected region, bringing wealth out of apparent poverty, is a singular instance of God's wonderful working. Railways are being built, and thus the way opened to facilitate the work of missions.

At the recent meeting held in Montreal of the D. and F. Mission Board, \$500 was voted to the Diocese of Selkirk for an additional missionary to the Klondyke Mining Regions.

We will now turn to the Diocese of Mackenzie River, once forming part (as we have seen) of the present Diocese of Selkirk. Mr. Reeve, who went out to the District from England from the C. M. S. was ordained Deacon immediately after his arrival in Winnipeg by Bishop Machray in 1865, and in 1874 he was ordained priest by the newly made Bishop Bompas. In 1880 he took to England and had printed Bishop Bompas' translation of the Gospels for the Mackenzie River Indians. He was consecrated Bishop in 1891. Mrs. Reeve has shared her husband's wanderings, dangers and privations, and has been, indeed, a noble missionary herself. Their headquarters are at Fort Simpson.

We cannot forget Mr. Stringer's visit to Montreal about two years ago, nor his graphic description of the work in the Mission which he established among the Eskimo on Herschel Island, the most remote inhabited region in Canada, being within the Arctic Circle. It is a whaling station where many of the ships winter. The Eskimo, attracted by the ships, go there in large numbers, and the mission planned for them is no doubt of great spiritual benefit to the crews of the ships. The whalers themselves have subscribed \$500 towards the expenses of this mission, being the first contribution for Missions given on the Arctic Ocean. Mrs. Stringer helps her husband at the services by undertaking the music and

singing hymns. In 1895 Mr. Whitaker went out to help Mr. Stringer. The dangers and discomforts in getting to Herschel Island, are very great, owing to the terrific storms which sweep along the Arctic Coast in winter, and the quantities of ice and floods from the Mackenzie River in the spring. Mr. Whitaker writes to a friend describing a missionary journey: Sleeping out at nights with the thermometer ranging from 14 below zero on the warmest day to 57 below zero the coldest night. The snow houses of the Eskimo though frozen hard have a damp feeling, and the intense cold makes it impossible to keep the hands uncovered even in the houses. The Huskies always give the missionaries a cordial welcome, and receive the Word of God with eagerness and gladness.

Archdeacon Macdonald, the veteran missionary, has laboured with unceasing love and indefatigable zeal for forty years in this District among the Indians, and has himself translated the entire Bible into the Tukudh tongue, and last summer (1897) took the manuscript over to England to be printed. The entire work covered twenty-five years. The New Testament he had previously translated and had printed, as well as the prayer book and some hymns. The Tukudh children are now taught to read in their own language by native lay readers. A most successful work is being carried on at Peel River, amongst the Indians and Eskimo. At Hay River there is a flourishing school, under the charge of the Rev. T. J. Marsh and his sister. They have a grant from the S. P. C. K. and also a small government grant. Mr. Marsh has himself helped to enlarge the Mission house. At Fort Norman the work is also encouraging, but lack of funds very greatly retards progress, and many missions are left vacant owing to this pressing want. The Rev. John Tssietla, the first, and only native clergyman within the Arctic Circle, is laboring at La Pierre's House in the Rocky Mountains, on the borders of the Diocese of Selkirk.

The next Diocese at which we shall glance is Caledonia—that portion of our great Dominion situated between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. This was set apart as a separate diocese in 1879. The Rev. W. Ridley, a Yorkshire vicar, having been asked by Archbishop Tait to undertake the new diocese—after some hesitation owing to his delicate health—finally consented, and was accordingly consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and sent out by the C. M. S. He arrived in his diocese in the autumn of 1879, and at once proceeded to Metlakahla, where some good work had already been done by Mr. Duncan. This is the chief missionary station, and the headquarters of the Bishop. In