

damage; Mr. Bellamy's house was wrecked with the rest, though his life was most marvellously spared.

People could scarcely afford to give away money or take any particular interest in the work under such conditions. However, at length, a start was made, and the foundation-stone of the new church was laid in February, 1897. Owing to the absence of the Bishop in England, the church was opened for Divine service by the Rector of St. Mary's, Johannesburg, on Wednesday, June 16, 1897, and it was consecrated as Christ Church by the Bishop on December 29, 1897. It will seat 500 people. The Mission is now on a permanent basis, the congregations have increased and the offertories have already risen from an average of £8 a month to £25 a month. And the mining community in the parish have at last been reached, and are giving substantial support to the Church. —*Selected.*

THE MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

Lay Reader's Report to the Bishop of Quebec.

The first two months of my work on the Islands consisted of travelling from Grindstone to Entry, Grosse Isle, Old Harry and Grand Entry, holding services in each place and visiting each family. This is very hard work when one has to do it alone, the distance being so far (about 35 miles) between Entry and Grosse Isle, which must be covered at least every three weeks. Mr. Prout is doing this single handed this summer, with the addition of an occasional service on Bryon Island.

On November 1st I began to teach school at Old Harry, where I remained till the last week in April, holding fortnightly services at Grosse Isle in the church, and at East Cape, Old Harry and Grand Entry in school-houses. Besides this I prepared candidates (in all about 30) for Confirmation at the three first places mentioned above. As I had no horse, I had to travel on foot, especially in Spring and Autumn, between the different places. During the Winter months, however, the Old Harry people were very kind and seldom allowed me to walk.

About May 1st I was sent to Entry Island, where I remained for two weeks preparing Candidates (12) for Confirmation and holding services.

On Saturday, May 7th, I went to Amherst, where I secured a Dorey and boarded about twenty schooners in the harbor, and invited the fishermen to attend the services on the following day in the church. Unfortunately Sunday was very windy and only twenty-five men came ashore.

The Church work on the Islands is not the most encouraging. Among the older people very little can be done, but there is a large field for work among the children.

These little ones are very seldom influenced for good except by what they hear in Church and Sunday School, but this is not sufficient to counteract the evil of their every day associations. Unless help is sent to them, these children will grow up enemies of the Church.

It is impossible for one man to do all this work, and in order to keep an assistant, the Priest in charge must either get outside financial assistance or pay him himself.

The merchants on the Island are very liberal to the Church, but the fishermen are poor and unwilling to contribute to the support of the Mission. It is to be hoped that some wealthy friend of the Church will come to the rescue and provide for the continuance of an assistant.

F. W. MAJOR.

ALASKA.

In Alaska there are eight Greek Catholic stations—Killisnoo, Juneau, Sitka, St. Michaels, Unalaska, Belkofski, Ikognuit, Oogavagamute. Five Roman Catholic—Koserefski, Okagamute, Cape Vancouver, Nulato and Kusilvak. One Congregational, at Cape Prince of Wales. One Quaker, at Douglass Island. Two Methodist—Unalaska and Ongo. Four Moravian—Oogavagamute, Bethel, Quinehaha and Carmel. Three Swedish Evangelical—Golovin Bay, Unalaklik and Yakutat. One Baptist, Kadiak. Four Episcopal—Anvik, Point Hope, Fort Adams and St. James's Mission, making at least forty-one and possibly more missions at active work among the natives and aliens of Alaska.

At Nuklakayet, on the Yukon River, is situated the most distant and most lonely mission in Alaska. It is an Episcopal mission named St. James, and conducted by the Rev. Jules L. Prevost, who, having established it, came East on a visit and returned with a carefully selected outfit for a house hospital and chapel. He was accompanied by his bride, who bravely went out by his side to face the dangers and adversities of his calling in the Arctic country.

The cold may be partly realized when it is told that Mr. Prevost had a thermometer specially made that could register ninety degrees F. below zero; any thing much above that being practically quite useless at times in the winter climate of that district.

In the sister church in the United States, up to the 21st of July, the total amount of the Children's Lenten offerings was \$80,257.06 from 2,959 Sunday schools; being an increase over last year to the same date of \$18,410 and of 358 contributing schools. This shows that the average offering is larger as well as the aggregate.