

the border, but the access to them is through English territory, and the resulting trade is carried forward on the British side of the border.

Several steamers on the Yukon River bring supplies for the miners, and it appears likely that the country will open up quickly to civilization.

Three mission centres have been already established under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, at Rampart House on the Porcupine River, and at Buxton and Selkirk, on the Upper Yukon River. These need to be supplemented by intermediate stations, and by a further one in the region beyond. Evangelistic work among the miners needs to be carried out, independently of the Indian mission; otherwise the latter may be ruined by the neighborhood of neglected whites.

Education needs to be a mainspring of the mission work. The Indians are anxious to share in the civilization, and to acquire the language of the whites. They are innocently unaware of the temptations to sin and danger of demoralization which this involves. But their aspirations can hardly be repressed. The best way may be for the missionary to assist them to surmount their besetting temptations, and to diminish their dangers by evangelizing efforts among the whites. Boarding schools for children in connection with the missions appear much called for.

The best route to the diocese is via New York and San Francisco. The steamer of the Alaska Commercial Co. leaves San Francisco about the middle of May or 1st of June for St. Michael's, at the mouth of the Yukon River, and good river steamers mount from thence to Selkirk diocese, distant about 1500 miles from the coast. The voyage up the Pacific coast is a very interesting one, so that it has become a favorite holiday excursion for tourists. Another steamer may now leave Seattle, Washington Territory, for St. Michael's about the 15th of June. Either route is available for goods, but that by San Francisco appears the best at present for passengers.

It is hoped that ere long there may be regular monthly government mail communication with the mines. At present the best standing address for letters, newspapers, parcels, and goods, is the care of the Alaska Commercial Co., San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A., whence they will be forwarded, once a year only, by the steamer in May or June. Letters only may also be posted in England up to March 1st, addressed via Juneau, Alaska. They will be brought in by the miners, and reach in May. There is no certainty of communication at other seasons, though the steamer from San Francisco sometimes makes a second trip in August, and miners might bring in letters again via Juneau in autumn.

There are at present neither government nor police in the country, either on the British or American side. These are much called for; especially police to enforce the law prohibiting the manufacture of liquor by the Indians, or the sale or gift of it to them. The absence of restraint against the drink traffic is leading to the demoralization of the Indians, and endangers the continuance of the present peace, good will, and harmony happily existing between the Indians and the whites. Accidental bloodshed in some drunken brawl might terminate all this, and engender instead insecurity and distrust. Enforced sobriety among the Indians at least by police interference is much to be desired.

Present mission clergy: The Ven. Archdeacon Canham, the Rev. Benjamin Totty. Mission bankers: The Bank of British North America, London, Canada, and San Francisco. London agents: Messrs. Dickeson and Stewart, 4 Queen Victoria street.

Contributions to the mission work are invited

Woman's Auxiliary Department.

"The love of Christ constraineth us."—II. Cor. v. 14.

Communications relating to this Department should be addressed to Miss L. H. Montizambert, General Corresponding Secretary W.A. 22 Mount Carmel St., Quebec.

ANNUAL MEETING, CALGARY W.A.

A most interesting account of the annual meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary in Calgary shows us what that brave little band has accomplished, and truly it is wonderful, for they have so much to contend with, and so little material for a branch in that newly-settled part of the world. The treasurer's report showed the total receipts of the Calgary branch to be \$1033.49; of this \$800 went to pay off the debt on the schoolhouse. Two barrels of clothing were sent to the Sarcee Reserve, one to the Blood Reserve, and one to the Blackfoot Reserve. The sum of \$10 was given towards the erection of the new Blackfoot Home, South Camp; surpluses were provided for the members of the Cathedral choir, and a number of night shirts given to the Sarcee Home. The sum of \$50 was collected for the Piegan Home, and a small sum for the Blood Reserve. The following officers were elected: President, *ex officio*, Mrs. Pinkham; vice-presidents, Mrs. Gibb, Mrs. Lindsay, and the wives of the clergy of the diocese, *ex officio*; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Heward; recording secretary, Mrs. Allan; treasurer, Mrs. Muir; Literature Committee, Mesdames Fitzgerald, Shore, and Ellis. Want of space alone prevents our publishing Mrs. Pinkham's most able and interesting address, in which she speaks as follows of uniting with us: "No doubt the great step of consolidating