

a centre for Indian work, it has of late years been also the basis of work among the Eskimo, scattered along the Arctic coast for a hundred miles or more on both sides of the mouth of the Mackenzie River, which is a hundred miles below Peel River. This explains the frequent trips away from the central station.

Two weeks after arriving at Peel River, a year ago last July, Mr. and Mrs. Stringer, accompanied by Mr. Whittaker, started for the coast, having had the sorrow, just before leaving, of witnessing the death of the faithful interpreter, Peter Luggan, who passed peacefully away to a better home a true follower of Christ.

At Kittigagzyooit, near Richard's Island, a drunken Eskimo chief attempted to kill Mr. Whittaker, but the other Eskimo interfered. It was on this occasion that Mrs. Stringer found that the Eskimo women were truly sympathetic, as they stroked her hands to calm and cheer her. Turning westward they reached Herschel Island after two weeks' journey. Here they lived for some time in a sod house. Sunday services were held for the sailors of the whaling ships, and almost daily services for the natives. The 3rd of October they arrived at Peel River again, and were welcomed by Mr. Young who had been left in charge of the mission. On January the 7th Mr. Whittaker again left for the Arctic Coast visiting the same places, at one time almost perishing from cold on the wind swept ice of the frozen ocean where he had lost his way. On April the 3rd he once more reached Peel River, having walked from Herschel Island, a distance of two hundred miles. Mr. Stringer and Mr. Young then went over the same district, returning by boat up the Mackenzie River, June the 23rd. Mr. Young, who has been an invaluable helper, in testifying to the high regard in which Mr. Stringer is held by both the Eskimo, and the sailors of the whaling vessels, mentions that a chief engineer of one of the vessels has Mr. Stringer's name written in his Bible over against Proverbs 16 : 7, and gives this as the explanation of this universal esteem, "When a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him."

Owing to the evil influence of many white men upon the Eskimo there seems to be a growing indifference on the part of some to Christianity. Mr. Stringer admits that this is discouraging, but says, "We can only hope, and pray, and work on. A few at least of the Eskimo are really in earnest."

It is needless to say how Mrs. Stringer's presence and the arrival of a little daughter last December has brought the sweet influence of a Christian home into that far off region.

*Selkirk.*—The Rev. H. A. Naylor and his wife, who went from Montreal after being accepted by the C.C.M.A., in response to the appeal of Bishop Bompas, have been stationed during the past year at Forty Mile on the Upper Yukon. He and Mr. Nie are the only missionaries on our list who are working amongst settlers, and not among the heathen and Mohammedan. A neat little church has been built at Forty Mile, which, however, has suffered by the rush to the gold fields of Klondyke, fifty miles further up the river. It is here, close to Dawson City, that Mr. Flewelling is labouring among the Indians. He had to change the site of his station, and is putting up a