

vants of the rich women living in seclusion, by whom any newness is welcomed with peculiar zest ; and thus texts of Scripture and scraps of knowledge are often carried far into the dark, comforting and blessing the oftentimes weary and heavy-laden. Such schools have always been considered an important part of the work done by our lady missionaries, and many native girls have since the establishment of the mission been taught in them. Thus, much good seed has been sown, which we have reason to hope will yet yield a rich harvest. Several widows received in these schools a training which fitted them for teachers ; and we are told that the down-trodden, frightened look worn by these poor girls when they first came to school soon gave place to a brighter expression when they found they were not despised and could hope to be of some use. One widow who had been thus taught died trusting in Jesus, and another openly professed herself a Christian.

An Industrial Home for native girls was opened in June, 1878, by Miss Fairweather. She was assisted by Zamoona and Anoo Barra, both clever and accomplished girls, who, besides teaching the children at home, were also employed in zenana work. Elizabeth, the matron, also a native Christian from Poonah, looked after the work, and was general housekeeper. She also taught several lads who came regularly for Bible reading. The pupils in the Home, nine or ten in number, were poor, friendless children, who would have grown up in ignorance and sin had not this Home been opened for them. They all proved apt to learn, and, besides receiving regular school instruction, were taught to sew, cook and do housework. They also folded and cut the paper for the printing press, and when the printing was done cut and stitched the Scripture booklets and tracts, for which there was so great a demand. In this way the children were a real help, and were all as busy as bees, singing at their work by the hour together. This school was very successful at first, but owing to