

lowing year, when Mr. Pierce was returning with his family from a visit to the mission, the boat in which they were seated capsized, almost within sight of their home, and he, his wife, three or four children, and an Indian servant girl were drowned.

The immigration from India set in in 1845. by the next year, four thousand coolies had arrived from India, and the movement has continued almost without interruption up till now. Thousands of Chinese coolies have also been introduced. For many years the immigrants were so migratory in their habits as to be almost inaccessible to the clergy. Their principal object was the hoarding of money for a return to their own country, and yet there were a few who were willing to listen to a clergyman if one could be found speaking in their own language. Up to 1879 over 130,000 coolies and 13,000 Chinese had arrived in the colony. Many, of course, had returned and others had taken their places; yet this constant shifting, while adding to the difficulty of their evangelization, at the same time renders their conversion of the utmost importance from a missionary point of view. Representatives of one race, the Nepalese, which in India had been entirely unreached by any mission, have, in Guiana, been brought under the influence of the Gospel. The coolies speak many languages, but Hindi and Chinese are chiefly used by the missionaries. In reference to this Bishop Austin said, in 1881, that it would have been a hopeless task to attempt to evangelize this mass of heathenism, speaking a very babel of tongues, had it not been for the society's assistance.

Although in his eighty-fifth year, the bishop continued his labourious life. In recognition of his services to the colony and his influence for good, the Legislative Assembly on February 24th, 1892, unanimously voted him a jubilee gift of \$10,000. On November 9th, 1892, he entered into his rest. The Rev. Dr. W. P. Swaby has been appointed his successor.

In British Guiana, with an area of 109,000 square miles, there are now 300,000 inhabitants of whom 150,000 are Church members and 18,500 communicants, under the care of forty-one clergymen and a bishop.

A BIBLE WOMAN'S HOME FOR JAPAN.



WE have much pleasure in inserting the following letter from Japan, written by Miss Paterson: Looking forward to the future Christian work in Japan, we have every reason to hope that this will, ere long, be largely carried on by the Japanese, not only for the evangelization of their own country, but for the spread of the Gospel in Corea, Formosa,

and, may we not even hope in China. One of the chief aims of those at present engaged in mission work here, is to prepare both men and women to go forth, bearing with them the glad tidings. One of the most important means to this end is the education of young women, to work in connection with our missionaries as Bible teachers, for only through and by them can the hearts and the homes of the women of Japan be reached, and for the successful spread of Christianity it is necessary that these should be reached. Deep in the heart of every woman lies the germ of religious life, that only requires to be nourished, and trained in the right direction, to make it a fruitful vine in the Master's vineyard. Having now spent nearly two years in Japan, and knowing a little of what the Japanese women are capable of, gives me courage, through the Woman's Auxiliary, to lay my plan and appeal before the Church people of Canada, so that by their generous aid I may be enabled to establish a Bible Woman's Home in this far-away Canadian diocese of Japan. For the first year I ask only for a grant of \$200, and I learn that the Toronto W. A. has already generously promised me fifty dollars of the required sum, and I feel sure that in some way the \$150 still needed will be donated.* In making this appeal I ask that it may be left an open question as to when the home shall be started. I am at present on a visit to the Rev. F. Kennedy, at Matsumoto, so that I may be able to study the work and judge of the advisability of opening the home here. Already Nagano has a good staff of Japanese helpers, and therefore I favor the idea of establishing the home here, where the pupils will have the benefit of instruction from the Rev. Mr. Kakuzen, whom many of our Canadians will remember. The Rev. Mr. Kennedy will also kindly assist. One of the great difficulties that lies before us is to find a suitable house, but this trouble we must always expect, until we have buildings of our own. What I greatly desire is to be able to lease a piece of ground and build a Bible home; this I think would not cost more than \$400; thus in time the mission house could be built in the same compound, but this I fear, we must not hope for at present; it may come in time, if our faith fails not. One requires to know something of the nature of this country to understand that Nagano and Matsumoto, although not more than sixty miles apart, are divided by one or more mountain ranges, which can only be crossed on foot, or by kurumas; as only twenty-six miles are travelled by rail, it takes twelve hours of hard travel to make the journey. Matsumoto is a town of about 28,000, and in a year or so they hope to have a railroad, which will no doubt largely increase the population. One of our

* Montreal and Quebec W. A.'s have each given \$30 since the above was written.