



The farm became a centre for teaching farm techniques, and within five years the population of the backwoods region had grown from 1,000 to more than 30,000. Between 1969 and 1971 rice production in the area grew from 415,800 pounds to 5,864,200 pounds.

Father Charles Conroy, a native of Newfoundland, and Father Richard Morse, of London, Ontario, were sent to Monsefu, Peru, by the local bishop after the people of Monsefu expelled their priest, who they felt was more interested in money than in his parishioners. They established a school and a clinic and in 1963 Father Conroy was elected interim mayor. He initiated water and sewage projects and later relocated a polluted irrigation canal so it did not flow through a residential district. When the old canal was filled and paved, the town named it Carlos Conroy Avenue. Father Conroy and two sisters from the school were killed in a highway accident in 1966.

The Protestant Presence

Protestant missionaries were most active in South America in the 19th and early 20th centuries.

An Anglican mission established an industrial school, a girls' school and a clinic among the Araucanian people of southern Chile in 1895. The Canadian connection ended in the 1930s, but the mission continues with native-born clergy.

Dr. Marie Cameron, a Baptist, who went to San José, Costa Rica, to work with the Latin American Mission founded in 1929, was the first woman and the last foreigner given a license to practice in Costa Rica. In her spare time she trained nurses and established the Clinica Biblica as an important medical institution. She retired in 1968 and local evangelicals assumed responsibility for the clinic in 1968. It has since become a recognized pioneer in family planning.

The longest enterprise undertaken by Protestant missionaries was in the Bolivian town of Oruro, a centre for silver, tin and wolfram mining.

Archibald Brownlee Reekie, once of Bruce County, Ontario, opened the first Protestant day school in the country in 1899. He was joined by the Rev. and Mrs. Routledge.

The school was a small success, but efforts to convert the Bolivians were unrewarded.

Mr. Routledge, a man who apparently found adjustment difficult, resigned, explaining that his work with them was of peculiar difficulty owing to "their devotion to a life of pleasure." He and his wife went back to Canada.

Reekie stayed on, concentrating on non-Spanish-speaking Indians, and was joined by other Canadian clergymen. They lobbied the government to permit civil marriage and public Protestant services, and established a farm on the shores of Lake Titicaca.

Islanders Go North

A considerable number of West Indians have settled in Canada.

More than 130,000 came between 1946 and 1976, 85 per cent going to Ontario, most to

Toronto, although a substantial number went to Montreal.

The first Guyanese to arrive were people of Portuguese ancestry who had worked in the