

our people are not nearly so well off as they were a year ago.

We rejoice to tell you we are now in the midst of a blessed revival at this place. All the people have been stirred, and numbers have been converted. A party has gone off to Simpson to tell their brethren there about it; we trust by this and the blessing of God it may spread all over the coast.

Last Sabbath over eighty testified in the meeting to the power of God to save; and yesterday was a day of power, many souls were saved.

Pray for us that this blessed work may spread everywhere.

JAPAN.

Letter from REV. J. W. SAUNBY, B.A., dated TSUKIJI, TOKYO, Nov. 1st, 1889.

AS Dr. Macdonald has already informed you, Dr. Cochran and myself have been to the West Coast and Kanazawa. Unfortunately we had only been three days out from home when Dr. Cochran took suddenly ill with enteritis, at the city of Toyama, and suffered great pain. We were in a Japanese hotel, and could get no good care, as the medical help was of the poorest; so, after waiting a day, we started out for Kanazawa, fifty miles distant, and covered the whole distance in jinrikisha. This was an exceedingly painful journey for the Doctor, but there was no help for it. At Kanazawa he lay for a week sick in bed, and, having recovered somewhat, we thought it best to move on towards home, where the best medical care awaited us. Taking the boat at Kanaiwa, we went southward to Tsuruga, but on arriving there we found that the through line was so damaged by recent storms that we could not get home, except *via* Kobe and the sea, so we headed in that direction. The Doctor stood the former part of the journey very well, but the latter was terribly hard on him, on account of the roughness of the railroad between Otsu and Kyoto, so that when we got to Kobe he was very sick and exhausted. On arriving there we at once sent for the Rev. Dr. Lambuth, of the South Mission, but he was away from home, so Bro. Uttly, of the same mission, came, and called the best physician in the city. After a couple of days' waiting, and careful examination, it was found impossible to attempt the journey home, because of the appearance of low typhoid fever, so that the Doctor has been confined to his bed at the residence of the Rev. J. C. C. Newton for about four weeks now. But we are happy to say that he is now up, and is expected home the day after to-morrow. Of course, we sent for Mrs. Cochran when we knew that the illness was going to be a protracted one, and, on her coming, I returned home. We, as a mission, have been intensely anxious about him, because the loss of him now, especially with his literary work incomplete, would be almost irreparable, to say nothing of the sorrow to his family. It is, therefore, with great thankfulness that we hail his recovery and return home.

Now, as to our trip. By this mail Dr. Macdonald sends you a copy of our report, and the action of the Mission Council in relation to it; but may I, never-

theless, be pardoned for writing you still more definitely concerning this movement, in which you showed so deep an interest when with us. After careful investigation and consideration, our conclusion is that no mission intending to operate along the West Coast, or rather that part of it which lies opposite our present field, can prosecute its work to the best advantage without making Kanazawa the centre. As to room for work, four or five big missions could easily work side by side without crowding each other, providing each one minded its own business; and I venture to predict that there will never be a mission of any strength go to that coast without first planting itself firmly in this great central city.

When we arrived in Kanazawa, in such a bad plight, we were most hospitably entertained by Mr. Benton, a teacher in the Koto Chiu Gakko, and also by the Rev. Mr. Winn, of the Presbyterian Mission. . . . While there we got our eye upon a nice little plot of ground, big enough, at least, for a large church, with a big building on it just fitted for school and evangelistic work, and situated really in the best locality in the whole city, surrounded by the great schools and government buildings, and contiguous to the barracks and the park. It is also a corner lot, with no less than four main thoroughfares converging right at that point. This the mission was bought, house and all, for 775 yen, which, when compared with prices in Tokyo, is remarkably cheap. Mr. Hosaka, my teacher and translator, has gone over to Kanazawa, and is opening an English school, in which I will be employed, thus securing a resident passport. Everything is working smoothly, so that there is scarcely any doubt but what Government permission will be obtained. My plan of work, so far as I have developed it, is to make our little school a centre of evangelistic work for the student class, not only by holding regular religious services, but by establishing a reading room, and arranging for a course of lectures on interesting subjects. In this I will be supported by Bros. McKenzie and Benton, of whom the latter, although a member of the Presbyterian Church, has rendered us invaluable assistance in the purchase of property and in getting started. These brethren, who have student Bible-classes, will bring them into this new centre, and do their best to attract large numbers of young men to the services we may hold. Then, too, I hope to open a preaching-place in some part of the city, and try, by the help of God, to found a living Church.

Now, as to the general field we have outlined in our report, it is not putting it too strongly to say, that the scales have fallen from my eyes as to what the evangelistic policy of our mission should be. You were truly prophetic, Doctor, in your conviction, that as yet we have no business in Nagoya. Not that, in case of the failure of the Union movement, we should not go there—in that case we must—but, under the present circumstances, the duty of the hour is to develop our work out into the regions where the foot of Methodism has never trod. A most magnificent field lies before us—compact, exceedingly populous, and more easy of access than any field in Japan, because of the railways which, with the steamboats, surround it, and which will, during the next five