

eleven unmarried women. This result was also partly due to the stimulus imparted by the appeal from the Union Conference of 1889, challenging Canadian Baptists to evangelize their share of the Telugus in this generation and asking for the immediate despatch to the field of fifty-two men and their wives and the appropriate number of lady missionaries. The following mission stations were opened—Vizianagram, Yellamanchili, Tekkali, Vuyyuru, Peddapuram, Parlakimedi, Ramachandrapuram, Palkonda and Narsapatnam. The Carey Centennial Fund made possible some of these.

3.—1894-1904. This decade quiet and steady progress was made. Four families and two single ladies permanently retired from the work owing to ill-health, and one lady missionary and two wives of missionaries were called by death, but nine missionary families, one single man and thirteen single women were added to the staff. The following features are worthy of special mention—the opening of the East Coast Railway, which has been a great boon to all missionaries; the beginning of medical work at Yellamanchili, Chicacole, Akidu and Vuyyuru; the initiation of leper work at Ramachandrapuram; the establishment of the Ravi or weekly newspaper; the development of the Telugu Baptist Home Mission Society and of Women's Helpmeet Societies; the rapid expansion of Sunday and evangelistic schools, the growth of self-support among the native churches and the addition of many trained men and women to the native staff. Great revivals of religion visited the Mission stations, especially in 1906. Hundreds of lives were purified and the tone of the native churches greatly raised.

4.—1904-1914. During this decade occurred the union of the Board in Canada, followed by the organic union of the two Telugu Missions, to the joy of the missionaries and the increased efficiency of the work. The Vizagapatam station was purchased from the London Missionary Society and new stations opened at Pithapuram, South Cocanada, Rayagadda, Av-

anigadda and Sompetta. Splendid medical plants were erected at Pithapuram and Chicacole. Peddapuram station was sold to the Lutheran Mission, Samalkota made a field centre, the Seminary removed to Cocanada, and the beautiful McLaurin High School erected for its accommodation.

Ten new missionary families and twenty-two single ladies joined the Mission staff during the decade, and four—including pioneers McLaurin and Churchill—closed their labors on earth.

5.—1914-1924. The outstanding event of this decade was the world war, which at first detrimentally but in the end helpfully affected the work on the field. Two missionaries entered military service, while a number of native Christians volunteered for the Mesopotamian campaign. Since the close of the war the home rule agitation in India has made work difficult, but a marked increase in interest in Christ is manifest, owing to the influence of Gandhi. Famine and influenza have also helped to awaken the people. A Mission-wide evangelistic campaign of personal evangelism has brought great results. The Forward Movement among home churches and the Jubilee fund of the Maritime Women's Board have made possible large additions to the Mission plant. Six missionary families and fourteen single ladies have been added to the working force. The outlook at the end of fifty years is as "bright as the promises of God."

Toronto, Ontario.

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS IN BOLIVIA

Rev. A. B. Reekie

In the Convention which met in London in 1897 it was decided to open a mission in Bolivia, and I was appointed their first representative on that field. Leaving Toronto on March 4th, 1898, I arrived in Oruro on April 20th. This seemed a suitable place to begin, and in a few months we had opened a school for boys, which was later followed by preaching services. Our efforts were not in vain in the Lord, and on April 20th, 1902, we had our first