

Miss Baskerville became the Principal of the Cocanada Girls' Boarding School, inaugurating a valuable educational work.

Miss Stovel (Mrs. A. A. McLeod) became the pioneer touring lady on the Akidu field.

Dr. Pearl Chute and the Star of Hope Hospital provided the outlet for a growing interest in medical work, which became a regular branch of work for women on the appointment of Dr. Gertrude Hulet in 1900.

Meanwhile, in 1893, the Eastern women sent out a missionary all their own—Miss Anna Murray—who continued to be their only representative until the appointment in 1911 of Miss Susie Hinman, who has charge of the large Girls' and Boys' Boarding School at Akidu.

Space forbids the mention of the devoted band who followed the pioneers, thirty-five in all, among them teachers, trained nurses and doctors. Twenty-two are on active service, one representing the women of Ontario West in Bolivia, the others carrying the message to the women and children on thirteen different fields in India.

Through their missionaries and large staff of Bible-women and helpers, the women of Ontario and Quebec are working in boarding, caste, evangelistic and village schools, in hospitals, dispensaries and leper asylums. They have built bungalows, dormitories, chapels, hospitals, dispensaries, and provided tents, houseboats, and automobiles. They share in the Bible-women's Training School and one of their missionaries is the Principal of the Timpany Memorial School for Anglo-Indian children, with which the name of Miss Folsom is so intimately connected, while another has charge of the Central Boys' Boarding School at Samalkota.

Thus the small beginnings of 1876 have borne fruit in the broadened and enriched lives of the women at home and brought life and light to many of India's daughters.

Montreal, Quebec.

FIFTY YEARS AMONG THE TELUGUS

The Story by Decades

Rev. Professor J. G. Brown, D.D.

1.—1874-1884. The first decade was the pioneer stage, the era of foundation laying. In 1874 Mr. and Mrs. McLaurin opened Cocanada, gathered together the converts baptized by Thomas Gabriel, surveyed the field and purchased the first Mission compound. Early in 1875 the Maritime contingent arrived, followed by a tour of exploration and the locating of a Mission field for Maritime Baptists in the North Telugu country. Late in 1875 the Sanfords opened Bimlipatam and in 1876 the Armstrongs occupied Parlakimedi, but driven out by fever, entered Chicacole the following year. On their return to Canada in 1879 Miss Hammond, the first lady missionary to the Telugus from Canada, held the fort at Chicacole for several years, winning high praise from the Maritime Board.

In 1878 Mr. Churchill occupied Bobbili and Mr. Currie opened Tuni. Late in that year the Timpanys arrived in Cocanada and the McLaurins went home on furlough. In 1880 Akidu was made a separate field under Mr. Craig, the Samalkota Theological Seminary was opened by Mr. McLaurin and the Godavari Baptist Association organized. In 1883 Miss Frith arrived in Cocanada, the first lady representative from Ontario and Quebec. That year also saw the opening of the Cocanada Free School (later Timpany Memorial) under Miss Folsom. Though during the first decade the missionaries were largely occupied with building operations, yet hundreds of converts were baptized, chiefly on the Akidu and Cocanada fields.

2.—1884-1894. During the early part of the second decade there was much sickness among the missionaries and the working force was much depleted. In 1885 Timpany died of cholera, followed by Currie of dysentery in 1886. Their deaths stirred the home churches and an unusually large number of missionaries were sent to reinforce the work, including twelve men and their wives, one single man and