

able place for a new station. We visited the village in 1889, with our native pastor, Jonathan Burder, and knelt down under a large mango tree, about 20 yards from where our present Mission House stands, and asked God to give us this piece of land for a mission compound; but we had to work and wait for three years before we secured it. In 1891 we made 19 attempts to secure land, but it was in the hands of Brahmins and we had to abide till God was ready. In April, 1892, we found that two lawyers in Cocanada had purchased the site we desired and from them we bought it, towards the close of that same year. While the land had only been promised and while negotiations were still going on concerning it, the Conference separated the Taluk from the Cocanada field and appointed Mr. and Mrs. McLeod to take charge of the work. When he and Mrs. McLeod arrived in the village they met with all kinds of opposition. The washermen refused to take their servants clothes to wash for fear of being contaminated by Christianity. He built a temporary mud house in which he and Mrs. McLeod lived for about two years, while they were gathering materials and building a suitable Mission House. The half never be told of all the sickness and labour and sorrow they passed through before the bungalow was completed. The opening of the new station and the building of the Mission House marked a new era in the work. Mr. McLeod soon opened a Boys' Boarding School and organized another church and thus the new station became a center from which the Gospel was proclaimed to all parts of the field. In August, 1896, Mr. McLeod had to hasten to Canada with his sick wife, who after a lingering illness "departed to be with Christ which is far better." During this time Mr. Walker, in addition to the heavy burden of work and famine, he was carrying on his own field, took the oversight of this field and made monthly visits to pay the workers and stimulate them to greater efforts. He also visited the Christians in their villages as time permitted and helped to settle their difficulties and give them spiritual food. He thus kept things in order on the field till January, 1897, when we returned from Canada and gave up our Cocanada Field for the work here. Since then two new churches have been organized one in Kaleru and one in Mendapetta. The work has spread to other villages and considerable has been done towards getting the churches to support their

own pastors. We have also ceased to supply clothes and books to boys in the boarding school and have collected four annas or ten cents a month from both boys and girls for their board. Eighty-eight persons have been added to the churches by baptism, but notwithstanding all that has been done by the various missionaries and native preachers, we are painfully conscious of the fact that we are still in the day of small things. Our hope is just as great as it ever was, for God is omnipotent and this is His work.

In January 1895, Miss S. I. Hatch returned from furlough with the language and six years of Indian experience and was appointed to work among the women on this field. Since then besides the work she has done among Hindoo women, she has rendered valuable assistance in helping to care for the village schools, Sunday Schools and the Christian women. She has succeeded in opening a school for girls in the town among the caste people and last but not least in building a Home for lepers. Here we will let the curtain fall and leave another to write the next chapter.

J. E. D.

TOURING.

Touring on the Ramachandrapuram field is perhaps easier than on any other, as canals intersect it so that there are three nearly parallel water-courses throughout the length of the taluk besides transverse ones and though there are many villages at a distance of from four to six miles from the canals, being to the pedestrians rather out of reach, by far the greater number are within that distance, and these are the ones visited by the missionary. As no village is more than twelve hours' distance from the station either by land or water, very long tours are not necessary. The missionary may go to the east, make a tour, come back for a week's work at the station, get fresh supplies, then go to the south for another tour, come back and go to the west and so on. The boats when under a good breeze may sail at four miles an hour, but when pulled only make two miles; so in one tour perhaps only 20 miles will be covered, but as many as 20 villages may be seen in that small section.

The general missionary's touring differs much from that of a lady's. He wants to reach the men and so gets off at daylight, returning for noon and starting off again at four and staying till late in the night to catch the toilers from the fields. The lady's work must be done for the most part in the middle of the day from eight to ten or eleven and then from two