

over the field. In his first years on the Bobbili field he travelled by rapid marches in order to know his territory. Later he journeyed more leisurely, and preached for a longer time in each village, with his characteristic energy and faithfulness, and with results which will only be fully known when they are revealed by the Father above.

In 1882 Rev. I. C. Archibald joined the mission, and was stationed at Bobbili while studying the language. When, after ten and a half years of service, Mr. and Mrs. Churchill took their first furlough, it was a joy to hand over the work to the experienced hands of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald, who prosecuted it with great vigor and wisdom.

Mr. Churchill's second term of service was eleven years long. During these years the seed was sown with great faithfulness all over this field until opposition gave place to interest, and interest to welcome hearing of the message. As Mr. Churchill toured in these same villages time after time, he found the knowledge of sacred things growing in the minds of the people. Their attitude towards Christianity was changed, even though their hearts were not regenerated. The growth in the church seems very slow to those who do not know the "gates of brass and bars of iron," but one who is on the mission field and knows the terrible odds against which converts must take their stand, often wonders how anyone has courage to publicly acknowledge Jesus as Lord.

In 1897 Mr. and Mrs. Churchill again went home to Canada. During their furlough the work in Bobbili was cared for by Miss Harrison and Mr. and Mrs. Gullison.

When the Churchills returned in 1899 they brought with them their daughter Elizabeth. Though not appointed by the Board, she was in Bobbili to cheer and help her parents in many ways. As Miss Harrison was also working there, two, at least, were free to tour while the others attended to the station. The years were filled with faithful service. The schools increased to five. The church membership increased to 136, beside those who had died and those who had removed to other places. Work opened up in the Rayagadda valley. In 1904 Mr. Churchill began laying the foundations of a mission house in Rayagadda. It was difficult to build there because of lack of materials and the long distance which they must be carried. It took years to complete the mission house. Early in 1908, when it was nearly done, Mr. Churchill received a slight injury to his knee, which developed gangrene. After weeks of terrible suffering, his spirit went home to God in March, 1908. He had lived a strenuous life. In thirty-five years he had only two furloughs. Dr. Sanford said of him, "He was eminently fitted for the work of a pioneer missionary. It suited him to be cutting a road through the forest, removing difficulties, building where no one else had laid foundations."

Since Mr. Churchill's death the general work has grown and prospered under the care first of Mr. Orchard and later of Mr. Hardy.

Zenana work among the women and schools for girls and boys were started very early, and have been carried on most successfully all through the years. In 1904 it was decided that Bobbili should be recognized as the Central Girls' School for the Maritime Mission.

In the year succeeding Mr. Churchill's death Miss Churchill became a missionary of the Board. She had graduated at Acadia University, and had taken a two years' course at Dr. White's Bible Training School in New York.

Mrs. Churchill had refused to return home for rest after Mr. Churchill's death, as there was no one ready to take his place. She and her daughter held the fort in Bobbili until Mr. Orchard took charge of the general work in 1913.

Mrs. Churchill gave \$1,000 towards the erection of a bungalow for lady missionaries, to be called "The Churchill Memorial Home." It was completed in 1911. In addition to this building, larger dormitories, with better equipment for the Girls' Boarding Department, were erected. For several years Miss Churchill had charge of the school and the Zenana work, leaving her mother free to tour in the cool season.

For many years Mrs. Churchill tried to obtain permission to visit the ladies of the palace at the Maharajah's fort, but in vain. Though the Maharajah was himself friendly, and would call at the Mission House, he said plainly that he did not wish missionaries teaching religion to his women. At Ootacomund Miss Churchill on several occasions was invited to go to the Rajah's house on the hills to interpret for the Maharani. On the strength of this acquaintance Miss Churchill tried to call on the ladies at Bobbili, and the Rajah said, "Yes, you may come. You