

selves in jail. He told me also that he would make them pay the Christian enough to cover his loss. Afterwards, this courteous inspector accompanied me to my boat, and we had a long talk about the divinity of our Lord. He was educated in his youth at the noble School of the Church Mission Society at Masulipatam.

Leaving Lingampadu we started east again and stopped at a village called Purla, whence I sent my tent on a cart to Malikhomammedpuram, two or three miles from the canal on the south side. On Sunday I had two meetings in the tent. At 10 a.m. the Christians gathered together and we had a regular service including a sermon on the words: "Not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man; but that which cometh out of the mouth, this defileth a man."—Matt. xv. 11. I told them that when I saw Malas and Madigas contending about caste, it reminded me of two dogs fighting for a bone. Christ's word means to them that eating Madiga food does not defile a Mala or a Christian either, and eating Mala food does not defile a Madiga. Both Malas and Madigas are regarded by Brahmins and Shudras as out-castes. Just at the close of this service a number of Christians arrived from Lingampadu. In the afternoon we met for a prayer-meeting, and prayed specially for the villages in that region. I want my people to work for and look for the salvation of their neighbors. I asked some of the women to lead in prayer, but they said they could not. Finally one of them consented and she prayed much better than some of the men.

On Monday morning I preached for awhile in the Shudra village and then returned to the boat. A man from Malikhomammedpuram was baptized in the canal. I forgot to say that four women were baptized in the canal at Lingampadu on Saturday before I attended to the police business.

The work is full of promise in every department. Peter has baptized sixty-two and I have baptized ten since the new year began, making a total of seventy-two.

JOHN CRAIG.

On Mission Boat "T. S. Shenston."
India, 27th Feb., 1883.

The Samulcotta Seminary.

The following letter from Rev. J. R. Hutchinson, of Chicacole, to the Editor of the *Christian Messenger*, the organ of the Baptists of Nova Scotia, contains so much practical information in regard to the Theological School of which Mr. McLaurin is Principal, that we transfer nearly the whole of it to our columns.

The Bobbili Conference has passed, leaving the pleasantest of pleasant memories. Although some were absent whom we had hoped to see, the five days spent with our brethren were days of pleasure and profit so closely united that no one stopped for a moment to inquire "which was which."

Some matters elicited considerable discussion; others not so much as many would have liked. Among these was the Seminary—not the Union Seminary, for that came in for a full share of time and talk, but the Seminary as it is at present. Brother McLaurin read a very interesting but tantalizingly brief report of his year's work, but when discussion on the Seminary arose, somehow it drifted from their invitation to assist in the preparation of a curriculum to our idea of a Union Seminary—that there should be actual union and not a pretence of it.

I want to say just here that the Principal of the Semin-

ary struck me as being just the man for the position full of physical and spiritual force, and possessing a happy knack of making others feel it.

The terms upon which our young men are admitted to the Seminary are, perhaps, not generally known. Through the courtesy of the Ontario Board our students pay only tuition for native teachers, board, and a very small room-rent. As this is not a Union Seminary none of the cost of building, nor of the Principal's salary falls upon this mission. It seems but fair that, if a Union Seminary be established, these expenses—board excepted—be divided equally between the two missions. While this, by combining the strength of the missions, will produce a very efficient school, it will render the educating of our helpers much more inexpensive than by the maintenance of two schools. This, with a central location for the school, is, perhaps, a fair view of union in Seminary work as your missionaries see it.

But we are at present indebted to the missionary spirit (and treasury) of the Upper Province brethren for a good share of what the young men now at Samulcotta are receiving. It seems to me that if we are not able to shoulder the burden of a separate training school for these and other students who are to come, we are, at least, able to prevent these kind-hearted brethren from carrying it for us.

Two boys (one married, from this station—four from the mission—are now attending the school. Besides these there are four other boys whom I am desirous of sending this year. They are promising young fellows from 16 to 20 years of age, and have been selected because they seem to show some degree of true fitness for the gospel work. * * * * *

And now a word about the expense. For one quarter this is fairly represented by the following bill:

EXPENDITURE ON BEHALF OF CHICACOLE STUDENTS.

Oct. To board for three persons	Rs. 9. 0. 0
Nov. " " "	9. 0. 0
Dec. " " "	9. 0. 0
Light and washing	1. 5. 9
Books, etc	2. 3. 3
Teachers	9. 12. 0
Rent	13. 6
	41. 2. 6

(Or about Rs. 4. 9 per month for each student. But this does not include clothing and incidentals which must be supplied every three months, and may be counted at about Rs. 2 per month. To this must be added the expense of bandy hire to and from Samulcotta once a year. For Samulcotta has the disadvantage of being a long distance from our mission, and from the Chicacole field, especially. This may be put down at Rs. 24 per year of nine months, which gives about 13 annas per month to be added to the students expense. Our bill will now stand:—

Board, etc., per mo	Rs. 4. 9
Clothing and incidentals	2. 14

giving us a total of Rs. 7. 7 per month for each student at the Seminary. Now Rs. 7. 7 is equal to about \$3.75; and since the students attend school for nine months of the year the expenses of each for that length of time is about \$33.75. Counting the cost of their maintenance during the remaining three months of the year when they are at the station engaged