

school, attended by the children of our English Baptist congregation, and was held in small verandah rooms of our little school. It soon developed into a boarding school, and then the present building was purchased for its accommodation. The European and Eurghian people whom it is designed to serve, are found all over India, there being in the Madras Presidency alone, more than 50,000 of them. Being employed in the various Government departments, they are liable to frequent transfers, often to places where there are no schools. For this reason they are glad to find a school home for their children, and one where they will receive religious instruction as well as secular. The Roman Catholics are establishing schools everywhere, and gathering in all the boys and girls they can lay their hands on. You will realize the need of our school, when I tell you that it is the only English Protestant High School between Calcutta and Madras, a distance of over 1,000 miles.

Since the founding of the school, more than 530 pupils have been admitted, some of them three or four times. The father, being transferred to a distant part of India, is obliged to withdraw his children from the school, but should he be returned to this Presidency, he gladly sends them to us again. Our fees are smaller than those of the schools in the large towns and in the hills, consequently we can place an education within the means of many children, who would otherwise be deprived of one. By the help of missionary friends, the school has been made a home for several families of children left suddenly without father or mother or means of support. A few of these have disappointed us, but the majority have done well, a few splendidly. The present number of pupils is 54, twenty-four of whom are boarders. Six are English children, two are Brahman girls, and the rest are Eurasians.

Miss Findlay and I, assisted by three trained Eurasian young ladies, and Mr. Peters, a native Christian, do the teaching, while one of our former pupils teaches the music of the school, both vocal and instrumental, and plays for drill. This young lady reads and understands Telugu well, and she helps Miss Findlay with her daily family worship with the servants. Our classes range

from the Infant Standard, where kindergarten occupations are taught, to the High School, from which one may enter the University, the Medical College, or the Training School for Mistresses, or many of the departments of Government service. Our kindergarten room furnished by Rev. John Hardy, of the Maritime Mission, in memory of his first wife, attracts all visitors. They greatly admire the tiny tables and chairs, and the picture-covered walls. We have a good science apparatus, but at present it has to occupy a room which is used at night for a bedroom. Domestic Economy is taught practically, and occasionally our girls serve us with lunch or tea, or a dish of curry and rice of their own cooking. On Saturday mornings Miss Findlay may be seen on the big front verandah, surrounded by a class of a dozen or more big girls, who spend a portion of the morning cutting and working at a full suit of garments for themselves, and the rest of the period doing fancy work for sale. The money earned goes to the building fund of the new class-rooms, which we hope to erect some day. This industry was started by Miss Corning, whose place Miss Findlay has taken.

The work of the standards coincides almost exactly with that of the same standards at home, only that where necessary, as in tables of money, weights and measures, and in history, it has been adapted to Indian schools. Scripture lessons are taught throughout the school twice a week, and our pupils are well up in Bible history and story. Our students are good at memorizing, but only an occasional one can master a subject that calls for reasoning power. This is partly owing to defective teaching of the young, and we are making a strong effort to introduce new methods that shall remedy this defect. After a few weeks' trial we are already encouraged by results. Our children are fond of drill with or without dumb-bells, Indian clubs, etc. The other day the Inspectress brought twenty Brahmins, teachers of Hindu caste girls' schools, to witness our drill, and she pronounced it excellent. The men enjoyed it immensely.

Our days are filled with the usual routine of meals, study hours, school and rest, and after 4 o'clock tea, the children go out to romp in the com-