

Canadian Missions, being in a way daughters of that older work, had a share in the celebration. Then we looked back over a half century to the time when the pioneers, Mr. and Mrs. Day, reached India, and over the years since they began work at Nellore in 1840. Even twenty-five years later we find only Mr. Jewett, who had just returned to India, and Mr. Clough who had come for the first time; and in 1870, thirty years after the opening of Nellore station, there were only three more men in the country, Messrs. Timpany, McLaurin and Bullard. But during the second thirty years there has been a most gratifying increase in the staff of Missionaries. Of fifty-two men who have come out thirty-two are still in the work, while thirteen have retired after longer or shorter terms of service, and seven have entered into rest. Of the five here in 1870 we rejoice to see Messrs. Clough, McLaurin, and Bullard still with us.

During the earlier period there were no single ladies on the staff, but in the past thirty years thirty-three have come to work for the women and children, the pioneer being Miss Peabody, who has long been known to us as Mrs. Pearce. Four have been called to the service of heaven, but twenty-two are still in the work, and three have a share in the work of their husbands. The Missionaries of the two Canadian Missions have all entered the Telugu country within the last twenty-five years. Of twenty-eight men who have come, not including those already reckoned in the American Mission, seven have left for various causes and two have died; nineteen are still connected with the work, and of twenty-two single ladies who have come, four have left and one has died, leaving seventeen still in the work.

Taking the figures for our three Missions, we find that eighty men and fifty-five single women have entered the work during the past thirty years; and that of these fifty-one men and thirty-nine women are still connected with our missions. As three of the five men at work in 1870 are still with us, we have a total of fifty-four men and thirty-nine women as compared with the five men of thirty years ago. I need hardly add that this growth in the staff of missionaries is a cause for deep gratitude.

#### STATIONS.

The increase in the number of stations is also a cause of thankfulness. From 1840 to 1865 Nellore was the "Lone Star," but in 1866 Ongole was occupied, and in 1870 Ramapatam became the third station. Thus at the end of thirty years there were only three stations. Since then 21 more have been opened. The pioneer work involved in securing a compound and erecting necessary buildings often proves a great trial. Hence, when this work has been well done, it is a cause for rejoicing. Without entering into particulars concerning the cost of the compounds and bungalows that shelter the Missionaries, we may well rejoice and be thankful that the

Lord's people have made such provision for their representatives here. There is certainly a great contrast between the present state of things and that which led Mr. Jewett to appeal in 1858 for a second house in Nellore. He wrote, "We are in immediate want of another Mission house in order to double our influence among the Telugu people and to furnish proper accommodations for our families. We are in real distress for want of room. We have been waiting long in silence. We have waited till our faith has wavered for the fulfilment of a promise for the supply of our acknowledged want." The contrast between that time and this is very great. Now the "Lone Star" Station has not only its two sisters of 1870, but also twenty-one others in the American Mission and seventeen others in the Canadian Missions, making a total of forty-one centres of light for the Telugu country.

#### DISCIPLES BAPTIZED.

But after all the increase in the number of Mission Stations causes joy chiefly because they are the points from which the missionary goes forth to preach and make disciples. In the early years of the mission disciples were gathered in very slowly. In the report of the deputation that visited Nellore in January, 1853, it is stated that only three had been baptized since the mission was recommenced in 1849. In the year 1857 one was baptized. There was a change in 1858 when the brethren rejoiced over thirteen disciples following their Lord. Up to the end of 1863 only forty-one had been baptized since the mission was founded. By the end of 1870 the total had grown to about 1,480, and by the end of 1877 it had become more than 6,000 (6,031). As we all know, the year 1878 witnessed the baptism of fully 10,000 people. During the next seven years about 13,600 (13,596) were baptized, and during the next ten years 28,000 (28,084), and since then about 7,500 (7,448), making the total baptized in the American Mission from the beginning up to the end of 1899, 65,160. In the Canadian Missions the number of baptisms has been about 7,000, so that the grand total for the three missions is about 72,000. The number of members reported in the American Mission at the end of 1899 was 53,790, and in the Canadian Missions 4,270, making a total membership of 58,060. Nearly 2,500 have been baptized during 1900 in the American Mission, and about 370 in the Canadian Missions. Hence we may safely reckon the total membership to be about 60,000 now. The total number of baptisms will amount now to about 75,000.

(To be continued.)

For the sake of your children if for no other reason entertain missionaries in your home at every opportunity.