

OUR WORK FOR THE ORIENT



THE GENERAL BOARD OF PROMOTION OF THE
NORTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION FOR THE

WOMAN'S AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY

276 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.



Our Foreign Secretary — NELLIE G. PRESCOTT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword	5
Table of Dates	7
 The Foreign Department at Home:	
Our Jubilee Gifts	10
Miss Prescott's Missionary Tour	12
Publications	13
White Cross Work	14
Hasseltine House	14
Home for Missionaries' Children	15
Our Power-House	16
Missionary Directory, at Home.....	20
 The Foreign Department Abroad:	
Africa	28
Philippine Islands	45
British India	53
Assam	56
Bengal-Orissa	67
Burma	73
South India	110
China	145
East	149
South	162
West	168
Japan	177
Missionary Directory, Abroad.....	194
Index	199

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

"Peace Be Unto You"	1
Our Foreign Secretary, Nellie G. Prescott.....	2
The Shaohsing Mission House Boat.....	12
Portraits of Appointees for 1920.....	23-26
African Children	37
Graduate 1920 Nurses' Training School, Iloilo.....	50
Wives of Manipur (Assam) Christian Soldiers who fought in France	63
Training Class, Midnapore	70
Facsimile of Kemendine Draft	72
Woman's Hostel Garden (Judson College)	100
Staff and Nurses, Vellore Medical College.....	142
Ningpo School Girls in Social Service.....	159
Pauline Senn	163
Suifu School Girls' Drill	170
Waifs of Japan	182

LIST OF MAPS

	Facing page
Africa	32
British India	96
China and Philippine Islands.....	144
Japan	176

FOREWORD

In view of many and great coming changes for our Woman's American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, it seems fitting to give to the Report of our Foreign Department this year a somewhat comprehensive and varied character. Accordingly, as has been done heretofore from time to time, we present not strictly and solely an Annual Report, but rather a Year-Book.

It has been thought best to allow a limited amount of space to the work of the Foreign Department "at home," as well as "abroad," and also to introduce in a few instances material not strictly technical in character.

A change will be noted in the order of arrangement of the great general divisions of the work on foreign soil. Hitherto this order has been very properly chronological, but, that we may give fresh emphasis to the less familiar and less developed fields, Africa, as the most primitive, is for once given priority of place. The other countries are ranged, not strictly in order of civilization attained, geographical and political factors forbidding, but Japan finds the tenth place as having reached the foremost rank among Oriental lands in education, industry and general advancement. In token of this the fact is noted that "we have no medical work in Japan for the obvious reason that the Japanese have adopted modern medical science and have no need of our help."

While it would be difficult, and also needless, to trace in detail the effects of the Great War upon the peoples under consideration, it is sufficiently clear that no one of them fails to manifest these effects in more or less striking degree. One can hardly miss the reaction of the war upon our missionaries themselves, as shown in their letters and in especial degree in the letters and reports of those recently enlisted. There is a rousing note of spontaneity, initiative and fearlessness

in the attack of these women and girls upon their work.

In view of the strikingly interesting quality of much of the material from abroad here assembled the suggestion is made that the Year-Book might profitably be made use of for supplementary missionary reading in our Church circles, contests and classes. The maps, reprinted from last year's "Our Work in the Orient" would form an important aid in any effort to familiarize our women and girls at home with our women and girl missionaries abroad.

Owing to temporary vacancies at various stations occasioned by furloughs, by delays in the arrival of new missionaries, by regrouping and transference, as also from the failure of reports from the field to reach us, a regrettable number of stations can be mentioned by name only, and fresh statistics cannot in all cases be given. The omission of account of stations listed signifies "no report."

The Editor

TABLES OF DATES OF BEGINNINGS

	Baptist Missionary Work Begun	Baptist Women's Missionary Work Begun
Africa	1884	1884
Philippine Islands.....	1900	1903
Assam	1836	1878
Bengal-Orissa	1832	1916

	(Work begun by Free Baptists, transferred to Baptists 1911)	(when the Free Baptist women asked to have their work incorporated in that of W.A.B.F.M.S.)
Burma	1814	1871
South India.....	1840	1874
China	1842	1874
Japan	1872	1875

THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT AT HOME

OUR JUBILEE GIFT

This has been the year of our great concerted effort to mark our fiftieth anniversary by a special gift of a thousand dollars for every day in the year.

The plans and procedure carried out in the ten Districts into which our Society is divided do not come within our special field. For us here and now it is enough to say that each District won out in its endeavor.

For the Foreign Field what does this mean?

For our evangelistic work it means automobiles for missionaries on tour; victrolas and organs for religious services; stereopticon outfits; new devotional literature.

For the medical work it stands for modern surgical equipment and appliances, for operating-tables and sterilizing plants.

For educational work it means a new movement in Oriental literature, especially in books and periodicals for children; also it provides proper school equipment and scholarships for promising students for academic and also for medical advanced work.

These, however, are among the minor gifts which our Jubilee is to bring to our beloved and devoted missionary workers and to their work, conducted too long and too frequently under deprivations and handicaps.

The major and more memorable fruit of our Jubilee gift is to abide, perhaps for many generations, in substantial form. For each of the ten Districts places as its Memorial Stone a mission building for an educational, medical, social or evangelistic purpose. These are as follows:

Atlantic District invests \$18,000. in a new and needed High School Building and Assembly Hall combined for Burman Girls in Mandalay, Burma.

Central District contributes \$30,000. for the erection of a High and Normal School for girls in Swatow, South China. This building will contain class rooms, laboratories, Assembly Hall and offices.

Columbia River District has the peculiar privilege of furnishing the first High School for girls in Bengal-Orissa, the North India field which came under our care but four years ago. The site of this school is to be Midnapore and \$14,000 wherewith to build it is ready.

East Central District, by its Jubilee offering of \$30,000., erects a permanent Jubilee Building for a Girls' High School at Ningpo, East China. There are 42,000 girls in Ningpo but only one in 88 receives any education. Surely this is money well spent.

New England District, touched by the unutterable sufferings of the women and little girls of India, where "children bear children," chose for its special object a new hospital building to be erected at a cost of \$25,000. at Mahbubnagar (formerly Palmur) South India.

New York District says for itself: "We have chosen the building for Kemendine School for Girls at Rangoon, Burma. It is to be erected on the historic site secured in 1875. Already three school

buildings are in use, but as the school now numbers 400 girls, more dormitories and class rooms have become a necessity. New York women provide \$40,000 for this purpose."

Northwestern District has seen the acute need for care over the girls of Japan produced by the sudden awakening of industrial life in that country. Japanese girls are flocking to the large cities to enter shops and factories. Thousands of them live in conditions hardly suitable for domestic animals with no provision for their moral or spiritual well-being. Our North-western women will establish a Jubilee Settlement House for these girls in Tokyo or Osaka at a cost of \$10,000.

Rocky Mountain District turns its sympathies to Africa and will build at Banza Manteke at an expense of \$1,800 a pretty and home-like cottage for use by our missionaries whose needs are perhaps less fully met than in any portion of our foreign field.

South Pacific District plans to expend \$15,000 in West China, in providing a Missionaries' Residence, combined with a well-equipped Christian Centre in Chengtu, capital of Szechuan Province.

West Central District, having found that in all the great Brahmaputra Valley, in Assam, among a population of seven millions there is no hospital for women and children, designates \$15,000 for this most appealing object.

Ten memorial stones! Ten centers of Christian power! Glance over the record. We shall find seven vast regions, one a continent, surveyed by love and planned for with sacrificial purpose: Africa, Assam, Bengal-Orissa, Burma, South India, China, Japan.

We note the definite objects in contemplation and may even exclaim at the strong emphasis placed on higher education for girls, five High Schools to be expanded or newly established, in Burma two, in Bengal one, in China two. We shall thank God for those two sorely-needed hospitals, the one in Assam, the other in South India; and we shall rejoice in the two livable missionary manses, one in Africa, one in West China, and not less in the Christian Social Centre for Japanese girls.

So much attained. So much to mark the Jubilee of our Woman's Work. But let each memorial stone be as a milestone, marking advance toward a yet bolder and braver adventure in our Master's name.

WORLD WIDE GUILD

The World Wide Guild is also to have a Jubilee building; one of the cottage dormitories in connection with the school for girls at Swatow, China. The girls remember that a terrible earthquake wrought havoc with our buildings in Swatow. Besides rebuilding those that the earthquake destroyed, several new buildings are needed, one of which the girls are to have the great joy of providing.

It is fitting to mention this fact in this connection as the World Wide Guild was under the wing of our Society at the time their task was assumed. In January this organization with the Children's World Crusade, was placed under the leadership of the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention.



Who's Who on This Chinese House Boat
MISS PRESCOTT'S MISSIONARY TOUR

In the late summer of 1919, it seemed advisable for the Foreign Secretary to make a hurried trip to Japan, East and South China and the Philippine Islands. Therefore from September to February she was absent from her desk at the Rooms and had the inestimable privilege of seeing at close range, our work in the Orient in four of our ten missions. Every station was visited where our missionary girls are at work and no opportunity was lost that would help in securing a thorough and comprehensive understanding of what has been accomplished and of what is needed to advance and strengthen the work.

Rickshaws, second class compartments at night in Japanese trains, house boats, sedan chairs, calesas, bullock-carts and even wheelbarrows became familiar means of a journey. The tiffin-basket never once failed to yield a generous repast! There were provided, at times in an almost miraculous manner, all of the material comforts that were essential to the health and the ease of the traveller. Never once did the missionary's patience fail, even when it was only too evident that urgent duties must wait, until the secretary's visit was over.

In this brief letter there is no opportunity to tell in detail, of any of the experience of the five months. Suffice it here to say that the Foreign Secretary is more than ever convinced that there is work for Christian women to do in the Orient. The task is not completed and nothing but the ministry of *women who understand* can bring to the women who are waiting to learn, the knowledge that will make them free and enable them to take their place in a Christian world.

Another conviction that has been strengthened during the five months is that what we do must be done quickly. Japan is in the midst of a social crisis, the whole point of view of her people is changing, and her young women are leaving the shelter of the home for a life that holds many dangers unless it can be purified and made safe by the principles of Jesus Christ. China has many problems to solve but what she needs most of all is an educated Christian womanhood. One girl out of 904 is now in a Mission School—three in Government Schools and nine hundred have no chance whatever for any kind of an education.

The students in the Philippines are an unusually eager and responsive body of young people. We have now an opportunity to guide them, through our schools and dormitories, into definite acceptance of the Christian life. But the moment is ripe for action. Delay may mean that the opportunity which is ours, now, may pass beyond our grasp.

Beyond a doubt, this is no time for Baptist women to abate by one jot or tittle, the work to which they are committed—to give to the women of the world, a knowledge of the elevating, purifying and saving love of Jesus Christ.

Faithfully yours,

NELLIE G. PRESCOTT.

April 6, 1920.

[Miss Prescott's letter hardly emphasizes sufficiently the great good accomplished by her visit to the Far East. It was literally an Apostolic visitation designed to strengthen and confirm both the native Christians and the missionary teachers, evangelists and other workers. From high quarters it is learned that knotty problems were solved by our Foreign Secretary, who claims for herself so little credit, rough places were made smooth, discouragements were dispelled, paths for progress were opened.—The Editor.]

PUBLICATIONS

During the year our Society has issued besides its Annual Report and "Our Work in the Orient," the following publications bearing directly upon our work in and for the Orient:

Our Medical Work in the Orient.

The Pill Bottle, M. T. Applegarth.

Anna E. Frederickson, An Appreciation.

Since India Went Over the Top, B. T. Bredley.

Tin San and Little Sister, Beulah Bassett.

Ren San Prays, M. D. Jesse.

The Crisis in the East, C. L. Bromley.

For the Heralds to Answer.

Within our covers notice will be found of our Text Books for 1920-21: "The Bible and Missions" by Helen Barrett Montgomery, for senior study and "Lamp Lighters Across the Sea" by Margaret T. Applegarth for junior and Sunday School work. Both these authors command instant popularity and our clientele will welcome their work with enthusiasm.

WHITE CROSS WORK

At the close of the world war it seemed to the leaders in our denominational missionary work that the great body of women who had thrown themselves unreservedly into war work should in some way be conserved in world-wide service.

The vision was caught of the White Cross taking the place in the churches where the Red Cross had been:— the White Cross to supply equipment and necessaries for our Mission Hospitals, and for other much needed aid in various fields. The first call came when Dr. Franklin returned from France. He sent out an appeal for supplies in women's and children's under-clothing and baby layettes for the Baptist women and children in devastated France. The response was immediate. Miss Mare divided the work and sent out a call to the different districts. The circles in all the districts responded liberally. The result was an over-the-top drive in petticoats!

Next a little tract, "Stupid Me" was sent broadcast, asking the White Cross workers to supply surgical dressings and equipment in general for our Mission Hospitals.

To illustrate the manner in which this appeal has been met mention may be made of one District as typical. A special call for equipment for an Oriental Baptist Hospital came to this District. An appeal was sent out and immediately responded to most generously by the circles in all the states involved. The work was then turned over to two competent women, the one taking charge of all surgical dressings and bandages, and the other of the equipment for the rooms and beds, and patients' garments. Practically all this Hospital's urgent needs have thus been apportioned to the willing White Cross workers, and another over-the-top drive is assured.

Mission hospitals all through the Orient are constantly in need of new equipment both in surgical and linen supplies, and the White Cross workers hold themselves ready for emergency calls whenever the need arises. To our faithful doctors and nurses in India, Burma and China will come new courage and hope as they see the ready response.

HASSETTINE HOUSE

It was Mrs. H. M. Bixby, our Society's first corresponding Secretary, who suggested and pushed the plan for giving our young women candidates a course of theological instruction, a plan so strongly urged upon the mission boards at the World Missionary Conference in Edinburgh, in 1910. She also suggested that these young women be cared for in a real home, under the auspices of the Board, while pursuing their theological studies for future foreign service. The Hasseltine House stands as a memorial of her wise foresight.

In the autumn of 1891, the Home for Bible Study was opened in the S. F. Smith house at Newton Centre, with Mrs. D. L. George in charge of the household of young women who were availing themselves of the privilege granted to our Board by the Trustees of the Newton Theological Institution, of pursuing courses of study in preparation for foreign service. In 1895 Hasseltine House was built

and furnished by private subscription for a home for these students, and was named for the first American Woman Missionary, Ann Hasseltine, wife of Dr. Adoniram Judson.

For nearly thirty years Hasseltine House has served as a hostel and a home for our students, our candidates and our missionaries on furlough. Many letters come from the foreign field expressing increasing appreciation by those who have dwelt within its walls of the value in their lives of its influence.

On September 1st, 1919, Mrs. Clara H. Morris of Philadelphia succeeded Mrs. Henderson in the care of Hasseltine House. She has proved herself a worthy successor and has efficiently and sympathetically cared for her large and changing household.

Seventeen missionaries have been entertained at Hasseltine House and thirty-two candidates have been members of the family for a longer or shorter period during the year. Of these candidates, six have already sailed to their fields, Miss Dahlgren to the Philippines, Miss Stever to Assam, Miss Sperry to South China, and the Misses Hagquist, Yost and MacMillan to Africa.

Most of the candidates are college graduates; several have degrees and many have given up important positions at a financial sacrifice to answer an insistent call to the foreign field.

Besides pursuing courses at Newton Theological Seminary and Gordon Bible College, the students have followed a study of "The Bible as a Missionary Book" and of "The Life of a Christian" which has been conducted at Hasseltine House, also a "First Aid" course and in past years there has been one in bookkeeping.

Visiting missionaries have given helpful informal talks concerning conditions in their fields and not the least of the educational influences is the contact with girls from various colleges having different view points yet all with a common interest.

THE NEWTON CENTRE HOME FOR CHILDREN OF MISSIONARIES

The Home for the Children of Missionaries was opened in 1880, with four children, in the S. F. Smith house at Newton Centre with Mrs. J. McKinlay as matron. The present house, built in 1882, was enlarged in 1890 to accommodate twenty-five children.

The family at the Home for Missionaries' Children this year has been composed of younger and fewer members than ever before—the youngest being Judson King, aged 4, and Angie King, aged five years and a half, entrusted to its care by their parents, now in Africa.

Assam is represented by Geraldine Longwell of Impur, Margaret Mason of Tura and Henry Rivenburg of Kohima; Burma by four children of Dr. and Mrs. Cummings of Henzada and India by Ivan Coletta of Balasore and John Owen of Atmakur.

Many children have made this their home for several years. Margaret Mason just graduating from High School has spent more than eleven years here. For thirteen years "Mother West" has been the guiding Spirit of the Home, magnifying by devoted care the high office of foster-mother. On Easter Sunday she had the pleasure of seeing Richard and William Cummings baptized.

For eight years the family has enjoyed vacations spent in Camp Newton at Waterloo, N. H., owned by the late Senator Chandler. The camp has just been given to the W.A.B.F.M.S. by Mr. Chandler's son thus assuring a continuation of the happy summers.

Senator Chandler in 1910 expressed himself in no uncertain terms of dissatisfaction when he heard that a family of 25 boys and girls were going to locate in the village. On the last visit made to Mr. Chandler, however, in the fall of 1917, he said that the turning over of his land as a camp for the children was the one thing which he had been able to do in his life, that had given him perfect joy. He felt that he had been repaid to a great extent by the appreciation of so many boys and girls.

Important as the House is for the little children it also means much in the lives of those grown to manhood and womanhood. Perhaps the highest tribute paid to the Home and to Mrs. West, who has created its atmosphere, is the fact that it is a spot to which they return when possible for advice and sympathy, for reunions and on vacations as to a veritable home fireside.

OUR POWER-HOUSE

A recent out-of-town visitor to our Woman's Missionary Headquarters on Beacon Hill has sent us a sketch of the impressions received in her visit. Disregarding the familiar style of writing, as well as the modest protests of our officers, the compiler of the present year-book decides to print the sketch here. It may serve in some sort as an artless memorial to the half-century-old shrine of our missionary devotion, soon to become a thing of the past. We name it our Power-House.

I live on a farm within sight of Mount Monadnock. I suppose it is because mother brought us up on the *Helping Hand* and the *Missionary Magazine* that I have always taken an interest in Foreign Missions and have done what little I could to keep up our Woman's Society in the church down at the Centre.

But when I received a letter awhile ago from Boston from our Woman's Foreign Mission Board, asking me to become an Associational Secretary, I was pretty well stirred up. It seemed so strange how those Boston women could ever have known anything about me anyway. I had done so little and knew so little that at first I was sure that I could not undertake it. But in another moment I said to myself:

"I won't refuse. I will do this thing they ask me to, because it is the highest honor that has ever come to me, and perhaps the best chance for serving my Master; but, if I do it, it has got to be done properly and I am going down to Boston, to our headquarters. There, if anywhere, I can get help and inspiration for this work."

We don't go to Boston very often for it is pretty hard to leave the children and for our shopping the stores at the Centre answer very well. So I had never visited our Mission Rooms since I was a girl. Then I used to go with mother. That was along in the nineties when the Society was in Tremont Temple. But Elon has been up to the Ford Building where they are now and he told me just how to find it from Park Street Church.

I took an early morning train for Boston and it was a little before noon when I started to climb Beacon Hill. It was a beautiful late September day. My heart swelled with delight as I saw the Common spread out so soft and green and the State House up above, its broad white wings stretched out and its gilded dome lifted against the sky. I thought it was like a great protecting mother-bird and when I saw the flags flying I almost said aloud, "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." And then I thought of my errand and I said, "God save Thy world and help me to do my little part."

There are beautiful flowers and beautiful silver and jewels and many books in the windows as you go up the hill. I forgot I was tired. Everything seemed bright and full of promise. But when I stepped off the elevator on the seventh floor of the Ford Building all my courage failed and I wondered how I had ever dared to come. From open doors down the length of the corridor I could hear the sound of typewriters; messenger girls were moving to and fro with written sheets or portfolios of papers in their hands; every person in hearing or in sight seemed bent on business. It was just like a beehive, all tingling with life.

"These people are too intent on their work to stop and pay attention to a stranger coming uninvited from the country," I reflected as I stood alone near the end of the corridor, uncertain what to do. Then suddenly I felt a touch on my shoulder and somebody said,

"I wonder if I can show you where you would like to go? Is there someone you especially want to see?"

I looked up into the sweetest face, a face with eyes full of a light that seemed to change everything.

"I just want to see—for myself—our Headquarters," I said, and, why I can't think, but felt tears suddenly starting to my eyes.

"Isn't that lovely?" was the response, and the lady drew my hand into hers and led me forward. "That is what we most want women like you to do, to come to Headquarters and get in touch with us. That is the best way to help the work along, don't you think so?"

The next minute I was in a home-like, pleasant room, and there at a desk sat Elizabeth Sargent, daughter of our dear New Hampshire State Secretary, whose death was such a sorrow to us all. I knew Elizabeth Sargent when she was a school girl, and loved her, but I had not heard that she was now in the Mission Rooms.

The way she sprang up and welcomed me scattered what was left of my trepidation and timidity; I looked around to thank the lady who had been my guide. She was nowhere in sight. I asked Miss Sargent who she was and when she exclaimed, "Why! don't you know our Chief of Staff? That was Mrs. Peabody herself," I was thrilled.

I didn't see her again. It seemed that she was at that very moment leaving the building to start for Washington on "King's business." And yet she took time to stop and look after me! This, I soon found, is the spirit of the place. Everyone is busy with matters of serious importance but I thought everyone seemed to have time to help whoever needs a friendly hand.

Miss Sargent was explaining to me that she had come on the staff to take up the work of Associate Foreign Secretary because Miss Prescott had just left on a journey to the Far East, when a young girl, a stenographer, came in and handed her a broad sheet on which a message was printed in blue letters. It was a cable from South China, Miss Sargent told me, an urgent request for a new helper to assist in an important Girls' School. A cable from China or Africa seemed to be an every day affair, but I was almost awe-struck by the mere sight of one.

By this time the room where we were was rapidly filling with women and girls who came in singly or in groups and settled down as if they had come to stay. Suddenly I saw a familiar face, that of our treasurer, Miss Stedman, whom I used to see in the old days when the Society was in Tremont Temple. She wasn't a bit changed and it warmed my heart anew to see her still at her post after twenty-four years.

Miss Stedman seemed to recognize me, only I am inclined to think, it was merely as a humble worker in the ranks; she sat down beside me and kindly explained that this was the regular time for the daily hour of prayer.

When all the officers and assistants from the various departments had gathered a young lady opened the meeting. It was Miss Hudson, Miss Stedman's assistant. Very simply she read from a slip of paper a number of requests for special prayer. Then we prayed, prayed by name, for those workers who were sick; for one who in the far country had been bereft of a loved one at home; for several who asked wisdom for important decisions; for others who just now needed physical strength to carry heavy burdens; for some one to come to the aid of the missionary in China from whom we had just heard.

It was all a simple, quiet, matter-of-course that these should be brought straightway to the Master for His touch of healing or help. There was no singing, no reading, no speaking except as the various needs were mentioned, but all the while a voice in my heart kept saying,

"This is none other but the house of God and this is the gate of Heaven."

When the little gathering broke up Mrs. Safford, whom I had recognized, came and spoke with me affectionately of my mother whom she remembered. She told me that the Society had occupied these rooms for fourteen years. For forty-nine years, ever since our Society came into existence, Boston has been the head centre for all Baptist women of the East who have part and heart in Foreign Missions. In the kindest way Mrs. Safford assured me that I was welcome to stay as long as I liked and I did remain most

of the day. I took care not to intrude and not to talk. But as I sat quietly, first in one room, then in another, I received a revelation of what our missionary work means and what it involves.

I found, first of all, that I was not alone as a learner. Hour after hour there passed through the rooms a stream of women, young and old, rich and poor, wise and simple. They came on such different errands. There were bright college girls, with papers to prepare, in search of material; there were returned missionaries, whose furloughs were nearly over, eager to know when the ships would sail which would take them back to their far fields; there were volunteer workers coming with reports of their work; several who had been appointed as secretaries in remote regions came, like myself, for information, although some brought information with them; others were looking for speakers for prospective meetings. An elderly woman in mourning sat for an hour in conference with Miss Stedman regarding the disposition of her property with which she wished to further the work. And all the while in one room a Committee of women was in session, presided over by Miss Colburn, who acts as Candidate Secretary, conferring on matters of high missionary statesmanship.

Here, I perceived, was the rallying point, not only of the Foreign Department of the National Society, but of the Executive Board of all New England as well. I noted a seriousness and quietude in all who went and came and in those who were at work, but, with it, there was an all-pervading loving-kindness, a gladness of heart which made every helper, from highest to humblest, go blithely about her duties.

Then, suddenly, there flashed through my mind, a sense of this place as the centre of power for all our organism, like the power-house of an electric system, which radiates life into every branch. Thought, love, faith, work, sympathy, prayer make the secret of power in these upper rooms on Beacon Hill; from this point messages come and go continuously to and from Africa, and India, China, Japan and the Islands of the Sea. At every hour decisions are being made upon which the hope and redemption of many in far away lands depend. Life is here, and power, the human joined to the Divine for Divine ends.

I gained many wise suggestions for my new duties that day and through Miss Clapp's kind assistance brought away much helpful literature, but this discovery of our Power-House itself, and its life-force in action was more than all the rest.

MISSIONARY DIRECTORY, AT HOME**Missionaries At Home on Extended Period**

Armstrong, Kate, 12 North St., Toronto, Canada. (Burma)
 Carman, Florence, 32 Upton Park, Rochester, N. Y. (India)
 Chambers, Irene, 856 7th Avenue, N. St. Petersburg, Fla. (W. China)
 Fetzer, Bertha, c/o Toehler Institute, Wurtemberg, Ger. (E. China)
 Hartford, Stella, Arcola, Ill. (Burma)
 Holmes, E. Marie, 53 E. Cypress St, Redlands, Calif. (Assam)
 Holmes, Nettie, 53 E. Cypress St., Redlands, Calif. (Assam)
 Magilton, Annie, 535 West Bridge St., Phoenixville, Pa. (India)
 Northcott, Fannie, Lakefield, Ontario, Canada. (S. China)
 Slaght, Carrie, M. D., Interlaken, N. Y. (W. China)

Retired

George, Mrs. O. L.	Sarah B. Gowen
Riggs, Mary L. R.	LaVerne Miniss
Righter, Clara E.	Grace Patton
Scott, Mrs. Anna K., M. D.	Annie Lemon
Sheldon, M. M.	Taylor, Ella J.

Withdrawn During Year

Fielden, Helen, Swatow, S. China.

At Home in Other Service

French, Ruth D., 1102 E. Spruce St., Seattle, Wash. (Japan)
 Lucas, Nellie E., 1311 W. 10th St., Des Moines, Iowa. (Burma)
 Sanford, Josephine, 77 Medford St., Malden, Mass.

Appointees Who Have Not Sailed

Helen L. Tufts, S. India

Died During Year

Flora E. Ayers, Burma

Appointees Sailed Since May, 1919

- Dahlgren, Anna, Iloilo, Panay, Philippine Islands.
 Hagquist, Anna, Ntondo, A. B. Mission, via Irebu, Congo Belge, Africa.
 Johnson, Enid, Swatow, South China.
 MacMillan, Beulah, Vanga, Kuilu River Dist., Congo Belge, Africa.
 Martien, Ellen W., Iloilo, Panay, Philippine Islands.
 Miller, Emily, Swatow, South China.
 Sperry, Ruth, Chaochowfu, South China.
 Stever, Edna, Impur, Assam, India. ✓
 Sydney, Cora, Capiz, Panay, Philippine Islands. ✓
 Wall, Freida, Chengtu, West China.
 Williford, Bessie, Chaowchowfu, South China.
 Yost, Helen, Sona Bata, Congo Belge, Africa.

Now Under Appointment, 1920

- Adams, Effie L., 82 Greenwood St., Melrose Highlands, Mass.
 Designation—Burma
 Anderson, Gertrude, 169 Homer St., Newton Centre, Mas
 Designation—Burma
 Blakely, A. Verna, Port Allegany, Pa.
 Designation—Assam
 Boss, Marion, 139 Holland St., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Designation—South China
 Brunner, Geneva, 324 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Designation—South India
 Clark, Anna, Milligan, Ind.
 Designation—East China
 Cronkite Ethel, Hartford, Mich.
 Designation—Bengal-Orissa
 Cummings, Mildred L., 416 6th Ave., Eau Claire, Wis.
 Designation—Burma
 Davis, Ida, 239 Buckingham St., Newark, Ohio.
 Designation—Burma
 Denison, Myrtle C., 5 Chestnut St., Meriden, Conn.
 Designation—West China
 Dorrie, Gladys, 42 Sunset Rd., Medford Hillside, Mass.
 Designation—South India
 Dowell, Dorothy, Box 310, Providence, R.I.
 Designation—Philippine Islands
 Downer, Sara B., 1043 Laurel Ave., Kansas City, Kansas
 Designation—West China
 Droz, Lelia, Box 203, Monroe, Ia.
 Designation—Assam
 Fleming, Marjorie, 95 W. First Ave., Columbus, O.
 Designation—South China
 Hall, Ruth H., 647 Sixth Ave., Williamsport, Pa.
 Designation—South China
 Hatch, F. Faith, Escondido, Cal.
 Designation—Burma

- Jenkins, Louise, 383 Ellsworth Ave., New Haven, Conn.
Designation—Japan
- Jones, Ethel M., 2214 Ellsworth St., Berkeley, Cal.
Designation—Burma
- Jones, Inez, Minerva, N. Y.
Designation—South India
- Keans, Lena, Fort Wade, Nova Scotia
Designation—South India
- Marvin Millic M., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Designation—Assam
- Mather, Ruth, Fayetteville, Ark.
Designation—East China
- Moore, Charma, Zanesville, Ohio.
Designation—Japan
- Nichols, Ethel, 560 Coburn St., Elmira, N. Y.
Designation—Assam
- Palmer, Lucy, 410 Scott St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Designation—Japan
- Pennington, Irene, 1827 Wadena St., Cleveland, O.
Designation—Burma
- Peter, Frieda, 879 Monomin Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Designation—Burma
- Pettit, Arcola, Cresco, Iowa
Designation—East China
- Shurtleff, Carrie, N. E. Baptist Hospital, Boston, Mass.
Designation—West China
- Speiden, Evelyn, 3523 14th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Designation—East China
- Stumpf, Mabel, 40 Hobart St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Designation—Philippine Islands
- Winn, Margaret, 8 Elmwood St., Winchester, Mass.
Designation—South China
- Wolcott, Margaret, Cobleskill, N. Y.
Designation—South India

Portraits of Appointees for 1920 follow.



ANNA DAHLGREN
Sailed: Philippine Islands



EMILY MILLER
Sailed: So. China



ANNA HAGQUIST
Sailed: Africa



ENID JOHNSON
Sailed: So. China



HELEN YOST
Sailed: Africa



BEULAH MACMILLAN
Sailed: Africa



ELLEN MARTIEN
Sailed: Philippine Islands



ANNA CLARK
Designation: East China



RUTH SPERRY
Sailed: So. China



LEILA DROZ
Designation: East China



IDA DAVIS
Designation: Burma



SARA DOWNER
Designation: West China



RUTH MATHER
Designation: East China



FRIEDA PETER
Designation: Burma



IRENE PENNINGTON
Designation: Burma



DOROTHY DOWELL
Designation: Philippine Is.



ARCOLA PETTIT
Designation: East China



RUTH HALL
Designation: So. China



BESSIE WILLIFORD
Designation: East China



LOUISE JENKINS
Designation: Japan



ETHEL NICHOLS
Designation: Assam



ETHEL SPEIDEN
Designation: East China



CHARMA MOORE
Designation: Japan



MARGARET WINN
Designation: So. China



MARIAN BOSS
Designation: So. China



EFFIE ADAMS
Designation: Burma



FAITH HATCH
Designation: Burma



LENA KEANS
Designation: So. India



MARJORIE FLEMING
Designation: So. China



LUCY PALMER
Designation: Japan



GERTRUDE ANDERSON
Designation: Burma



ETHEL M. JONES
Designation: Burma



GLADYS DORRIE
Designation: So. India



ETHEL CRONKITE
Designation: Bengal-Orissa



INEZ JONES
Designation: So. India



MABEL STUMPF
Designation: Philippine Is.

THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT ABROAD

AFRICA

SIGNS OF THE TIMES IN AFRICA—CONGO BELGE

During the coming period of commercial development of the rich area of the Congo the people must have industrial training unless they are to become mere pawns in the hands of the great trade undertakings.

Big corporations for trading and for new industries are opening offices in the Congo. Several new land concessions have been granted recently by the Government for industrial enterprises. A beginning has been made on a new wide-gauge railway which will connect Stanley Pool, which lies 250 miles up the river beyond cataracts and falls, with tidewater steamships at the river's mouth. There is a prospect of the opening of mines in the near future. All these openings mean a demand for men and foodstuffs from native sources, and new responsibilities and tests will be laid upon the natives.

Attempts are made by the Government to get educated men for their sub-official positions, and the large corporations are willing to pay any price for native physicians and trained foremen. Boys trained in the missions are the only educated natives available, and the demand for them greatly exceeds the supply.

Practically no education is undertaken by the Belgian Government in the Congo, its activity being limited to three or four primary schools in the largest cities. The Roman Catholic and Protestant missions support several schools in the interior, but many thousand natives grow up with absolutely no access to schools or to any medical care.

The American Baptists support 330 schools, with 9,629 pupils, in the Congo. These schools are, for the most part, of the most elementary and primitive sort. Do not picture a fine high school building, or even a little red schoolhouse, but rather a group of almost naked children, gathered under a banana tree, trying to learn A B C.

At Kimpese, on the lower Congo, the Baptist mission has established its centre of education, the Evangelical Training School for native preachers and their wives. Here promising students are sent from the other station schools of the

ten stations, and are taught the rudiments of manual training for self-support, as well as the art of preaching and teaching the Bible.

Medical work is no less necessary than education in the Congo, where terrible disease—leprosy, smallpox, sleeping sickness and poisoning—run their course without check, and the suffering native is at the mercy of the witch doctor and his charms. Building and equipment for three hospitals have been supplied for the Baptist mission in the Congo."

Conversation with Rev. P. A. MacDiarmid, of Sona Bata, Congo, Apr. 1, 1920.

OUR WORK IN AFRICA—CONGO BELGE

STATIONS

Banza Manteke
Kimpese
Lukunga

Mukimvika

Ntongo
Sona Bata
Tshumbiri

Our Congo Mission is entering upon a new chapter in its history—as far as the work for the children, the girls and the women is concerned. For years our Woman's Society has had but two representatives in Congo—Dr. Mabie and Miss Cole.

In 1918, however, Miss Oden went out for school work to Ntongo, and a year later, Miss Grage followed to Vanga. In May 1920 Miss Hagquist, trained nurse, Miss MacMillan and Miss Yost sailed, via England. These five young women are thoroughly equipped for a pioneer life. Miss Oden served for a number of years, before she went to Africa, under the Woman's Home Mission Society in Wyoming. Miss Hagquist, in addition to her preparation as trained nurse is a graduate of the Chicago Bible Training School and is a woman of experience. The others have taken special Bible study, courses in nursing and, just before sailing, private lessons in French. In the latter Miss Hagquist joined. Knowledge of the French language has become almost a necessity now in the Congo.

The presence of these young women means relief to the overburdened missionaries and an impetus all along the line to the work for children and women, for it has been practically an impossibility for busy missionary wives to give attention to schools for girls. Yet how is Congo Belge to be saved for Christ without the Christian home and how can there be such homes without Christian wives and mothers?

During the year we have been glad to welcome on furlough Miss Cole, who was obliged to extend this last term of service because of the war.

A resumé of general conditions from the field follows:—

We are forty all told here in the Congo. A fourth or more of us are usually on furlough or en route to and from America. Mr. Moody reports that in the Sona Bata field alone there are seven Jesuit mission stations and over seventy missionaries. Vanga is pressed and harried on every side by the Jesuits. While our boys have deferred entering missionary service until they had done their bit in Belgium's and the civilized world's battle for right, Belgian priests have been pouring into the country month after month intent on hindering and if possible, exterminating Protestant missionary work in the colony. We who are on the field shall stand by our guns to a man. But the line is thinner than a year ago. Mr. Marsh, Dr. Lynch, Miss Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. McDiarmid and Mr. and Mrs. Wood have all left on furlough and only Dr. and Mrs. King, Mrs. Clark and Mr. and Mrs. Metzger have returned.

The year following the great war has been a difficult one for all of us, but especially so for the native church which expected better times would immediately follow the cessation of hostilities, instead of which the steady depreciation in the purchasing power of their hard earned francs has put all imported necessities such as cloth, medicines, tools, etc., almost beyond their reach. Native foodstuffs, owing to lack of sufficient rain and to diminished importation of foodstuffs, have greatly increased in price. Some native teachers finding their small pay ever decreasing in real value have been restless and dissatisfied and have sought more lucrative positions at centers like Matadi and Kinshasa. Restlessness and uncertainty have been abroad in the land distracting the minds of the people. During the early months of the year they were struggling under the deep depression wrought by the influenza. While the death rate was much higher among the non-Christian population who less frequently sought our aid, nevertheless the church membership suffered much loss.

BANZA MANTEKE

Educational Work
FRANCES A. COLE
(Furlough 1919-20)

Station Day School (Statistics 1918)
60 boys—72 girls
3 native men teachers
61 Village schools
1270 boys—1483 girls
62 Sunday schools.

The entire personnel of the station has changed within the year. Influenza and lack of food and a revision of the church roll all contributed in the reported slight decrease in church membership. There has been an increase in native contributions. The station services and schools have been maintained throughout the year as usual. The Preparatory School has been in session since the first of October. Plans are in hand for opening the long deferred boarding school soon.

Some progress has been made in consolidating the Palabala, Banza Manteke and Lukunga fields. The entire work of the Palabala

field is now being carried on from Banza Manteke and arrangements are being made for the supervision of the Lukunga field when Mr. and Mrs. Hill go on furlough early next year.

The greater part of the Banza Manteke and Palabala fields were covered by hasty itineraries during the year. We passed over into Congo Angola and found that the villages which had been wrecked and ruined by the revolt of a few years ago, were being restored and the natives were very eager for teachers. The one man from Palabala who graduated from Kimpese last year accompanied us and seemed greatly impressed with the opportunity and need.

Yoma was a little schoolboy who had been around us all his life, until he began, like so many other boys, to long for a sight of the outside world. He went to a much coveted place and obtained work. After a while he wrote a letter to Mrs. Richards; among other things he told her he had done nothing to be ashamed of since leaving her employ, which was his way of saying, his record was clean, he was still living a Christian life. Not long after this he died of influenza.

While I was speaking at a meeting in New Jersey some lovely women contributed twenty-six dollars toward a wheelchair for one of our crippled teachers, the amount is not sufficient to purchase, crate and pay freight and charges, so perhaps some other kind-hearted folks will feel privileged to set the ball rolling again, so that when I return in the fall, I can take it to him.

FRANCES A. COLE

KIMPESE

DR. CATHARINE L. MABIE

(Our woman representative on the Congo Evangelical Institution faculty)

The Congo Evangelical Training Institution reopened its doors the first of January after a year's enforced closure because of lack of faculty owing to sickness and the war. The regular courses of Bible study, garden and shop work and practice teaching were resumed as nearly as possible where they were broken off when the school abruptly closed in December 1917. Classes for the women and the practice schools were resumed. Nine men finished their course in June and went out to their future work. One has since then sought more lucrative employment with the Railway company. The first of October we began another school year. There are twenty men enrolled and all have their wives here in school. More gardening is being done by the students this year, several having come several weeks before the fall term opened to prepare their plots.

The last of October the trustees of the institution met here in connection with the visit of the English Baptist deputation and matters of great importance were discussed, as industrial training and the urgency of building the permanent class rooms so greatly needed.

Mr. Wilson, Secretary of the B. M. S. proposed the preparation of school material and text books in the Kimpese dialect, that is to say in the simplest, most easily understood words used by the natives as they associate here from all districts in the lower Congo. and that they be printed in parallel columns in Kikongo, French and English. His proposal was most warmly received.

Another proposition which met with favorable response was the proposition to hold a vacation school or institute here during the vacation period at which old students and other Christian workers could receive instruction and gain inspiration through fellowship with one another. How splendid it would be should Kimpese become a little Northfield! The government has reserved for the agricultural needs of the institution a considerable tract of land adjacent to our site. On the side, a considerable amount of medical missionary work among the, for the most part, very heathen people of the surrounding district, is conducted.

CATHARINE L. MABIE

LUKUNGA

REV. AND MRS. THOMAS HILL

1 Boarding and Day School
 6 girls—39 boys
 2 native men teachers
 47 Village schools
 296 girls—409 boys
 36 native men teachers
 1 Sunday school
 48 average attendance
 47 baptisms

After our Conference, closing the first of June, we went to the north bank of the Congo to itinerate that part of our field. We were away three weeks, travelled nearly a hundred miles, visited, and held from one to three services in fifteen towns. More than fifteen hundred people heard the gospel; considerable personal work was done, and many received medical help. In a number of the places the school work being done was good. I was especially pleased to see so many women and girls in attendance, both in the schools and services. In order to catch them, the teacher rings the first school bell at six o'clock and that is just at break of day at this season of the year; the second rings about fifteen minutes later. This is done in order to give the women a chance to attend school before going off to work in their gardens.

On some of those high hill tops it was too cold so early in the morning, often foggy and breezy. I felt that it required considerable courage to turn out so early, and sit in the cold for an hour spelling from the lesson sheets, or reading from the first readers. Many of the women were mothers, and came with their babies astride their hips, or tied onto their backs, according to Congo custom.

We met Mrs. Clark and the Metzgars at Thysville, they were on their way up from Matadi while we were on our way down from the Pool, returning from our Conference. As both trains "sleep" there over night we had a chance of a little visit with them before they continued on their way on the line next morning, and we on



AFRICA
 SHOWING BAPTIST MISSION FIELD
 OF BELGIAN CONGO

SCALE OF MILES
 0 100 200 400 600 800

Mission Stations •
 Other Cities ◻

down to Kimpese. We were glad to meet Miss Grage too. She came to the Pool on Wednesday, September 24th, and was with us in the closing session of the Conference. The others waited to get their baggage along. It was too bad that the steamer did not get in a week earlier, and all could have been with us during the Conference. We had a good time together and I trust something was accomplished for the Master, and the extension of His Kingdom in this land.

We are now (Lukunga, I mean) actually "wedded" to Banza Manteke, though, nature fashion, still living in our old house, and carrying on our work as usual. While we are away we hope that some of the most advanced pupils from here will continue their work at Banza Manteke.

Since our return from Conference our boys and girls have come back, and school is in full swing again. Two sessions a day, three and one half hours in school, I am hoping for good success. The pupils are showing an interest in their work. Four or five of my old pupils will come before the church for examination for baptism, at the Quarterly meeting next month. While we sow much seed, we are also permitted to gather a sheaf here and there. We praise the Father for the privilege of sowing as well as reaping.

CLARA E. HILL

MUKIMVIKA

REV. AND MRS. A. L. BAIN

1 Boarding and Day School
 44 boys—15 girls
 4 baptisms
 5 Village schools
 131 boys—19 girls
 6 baptisms

During the year we held 249 days of school, or 12 months and 9 days of school counting 20 school days to a month. We had only two weeks of vacation, one in August and one during the Christmas holidays. 21 boys and 5 girls have been enrolled in the boarding school during the year; not all have been in attendance at one time. The first part of the year we found difficulty in keeping those who came. They were mostly large boys who came asking to attend and promised to stay to take the course, but when they found that they had to work regularly each day as well as attend classes, they did not care so much for the school.

23 boys and 9 girls have been enrolled in the station day school, but their attendance has been very irregular on account of the famine, as most of their time has been taken up hunting food. Three boys, who have made a profession of faith in Christ have attended very regularly. One of them was baptized and united with the church when it was organized, the others being rather young were asked to wait in order to test them more as well as to get more knowledge of Christianity and what it means. Most of the pupils have done very good work. They are bright and learn very quickly, if they apply themselves.

Mpemba, our oldest girl, is about twelve years of age. She was married to an old man who could be her grandfather or more, when she was a babe and lived with her husband about a year and a half. Some six months ago a second cousin of hers, who is one of our teachers, felt very sorry for her and helped to release her by going with her to the state official and he was made her legal guardian. He brought her to us to be treated and then left her with us to be taught till mature. She was a wild heathen and was ready to "kick" at almost anything I asked her to do, but we are noticing quite a change in her. She is more docile and obedient, and not so quarrelsome with the other girls. She is a strong, well-developed girl and bright and active. Three months ago she did not know a single letter; now she is ready to read the Bible story book.

We are noticing a more appreciative attitude toward the mission and the school. Some of the people are beginning to see that we are here to help raise the people both intellectually and spiritually. They are beginning to realize also the benefit of an education.

The Governor of the district has approved of our program. He with his wife, son, and little daughter made us a very pleasant visit last June.

Five out-schools have been maintained during the year with an enrollment of 131 boys and 119 girls. Two of the schools have been self-supporting. Four pupils from the station school and six from the out schools have been baptized during the year. Four of the station school boys have just begun to teach, two in their own towns.

A. L. BAIN

"And there were added unto them that day twenty-two souls." That day was July 6, in the year of our Lord, 1919. The place was Mukimvika, and the people were the long despaired-of "Asolongo" tribe. The first missionaries landed at the Kimvika beach in 1884. Before this they all could truthfully say, "We never knew that there was for any one a Saviour, much less that there had ever been any promise of the Holy Spirit." The prophecy they knew and the promises which they had heard they owed to the Antisdels, the Hills, the Geils and other missionaries. These, they testified, "came and taught us, but they left us." "Yet," they added, "for many years now we have had our faithful Doctor Lynch. He has healed us of our many diseases and nursed us through our many sicknesses. And now we have had the earnest teaching of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Bain. Our hearts have often fainted lest they too should leave us. We saw Mr. Bain sicken for want of proper food and we felt sure they both must leave us when they heard of the death of their oldest son. But God has given back to Mr. Bain his health and Mrs. Bain never left her school, not even for a day, to grieve over her loss."

"They have taught us to believe in Jesus, to repent in our sins, to renounce all our old heathen practices and be baptized; to live a

new life in Christ, teaching our fellows, and testifying to them of the power of Jesus to save. So we have given up all our fetishes, renounced our child wives and our older wives, except one, and have given up the 'chalk' the sign of their possession; we have given up drink of every kind; we do testify of Christ to our friends and townspeople; we now give to the Lord's work; we have a wonderful experience of new life; and we want to be baptized. And we all wish to band ourselves together in solemn covenant to live for Christ and to help him build up His kingdom among the Asolongo and all the world beside."

"That day" was a wonderful one for Mukimvika when Mr. Bain, now greatly improved in health, returned from Boma to Mukimvika in the hope that, if possible, the little band of followers at Mukimvika might be organized into a native church.

The Sunday services opened at nine o'clock with a prayer meeting, followed by a preaching service on the text, "God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ through which the world has been crucified unto me and I unto the world."

After the sermon all went down to the beach, singing. There, in a brief, but beautifully impressive service, fifteen were buried with Christ in baptism. At two o'clock another preaching service was held, after which Mr. Bain read the covenant that had been agreed upon by the Kimvika Christians. Then the twenty-two people came forward and, forming a circle, pledged allegiance in native fashion to the Christ who had redeemed them, and to one another in a common effort to build up the kingdom of God. Mr. Bain opened up the circle and one of them turned, faced the audience, and with more emotion than natives generally show, pleaded with those who were waiting, to remain faithful to the Master, and to those who had not yet taken a stand, to come and join them. Then he pointed to the opening of the circle and said, "The way is open. It will still be open and we want you all to come and join with us."

Then the new church of Mukimvika sat down to the Lord's table and ate of the bread and drank of the cup in remembrance of Him who gave his life for them. Before they went out they sang together that inspiring hymn "How firm a foundation," translated into the beautiful Congo language by Mrs. P. Frederickson.

While passing up the river on our return trip my eye never wearied watching Mukimvika on the hills to the south, no longer simply a glimmer of roofs or a mere dot on the map. For there on the hill now stood quite clear and plain the beautiful little chapel as well as the missionary dwellings and dispensary and hospital. A group of twenty-two constitute the church, and in and out among them with wise counsel, marvelous patience, and unmatched evangelistic zeal go two faithful missionaries. Alone on the heights of Kimvika. Alone? Not so. "Lo, I am with you alway."

(Condensed from "The Church of God in Mukimvika," by Seymour E. Moon.)

NTONDO

Educational Work
EDNA ODEN
ANNA HAGQUIST, R. N.
 (Language Study)
HELEN YOST
 (Language Study)

Boarding and Day School
 80 boys—50 girls
 5 native teachers
 3 men—2 women
35 Village schools
 946 boys—570 girls
 39 native teachers
 36 men—3 women
36 Sunday schools
 1530 average attendance
 22 baptisms
 1 Bible woman

A little more than a year has passed since I left New York for my new field. While my former work among the Indians was that of a general missionary, my present time is given wholly to the girls' department.

We have twenty-eight girls in the Boarding School. Our greatest difficulty is the meagre sleeping accommodation. In a room fourteen feet by twenty it is impossible to have beds for all, hence they must sleep on the floor on their native mats. As the money has been given towards a new building, we hope that before long we shall be able to better their condition.

When a girl first comes to the station she is naturally timid. She is not accustomed to our ways and manners. In course of time, according to her capability, she is set to work in one of our homes. By giving these girls an opportunity of seeing our home-life, we are hoping to enable them to become in the future better home-makers and mothers. Besides this training they are taught sewing, gardening and some fancy work. Their afternoons are spent in school.

Much patience is needed in dealing with these girls. Some are inclined to be a little indolent and reckless. Yet, when one stops to think of the environment from which they come, one sees that the majority do wonderfully well. A State official brought us a girl of twelve who had been sold for forty brass rods. (One rod is worth a cent.) She was extremely dirty, and her dress consisted only of a small loin cloth. The marvelous change effected by a bath, hair cut and the wearing of a dress can hardly be realized.

A little girl of seven had been given to her relatives when only a babe. This is one of the customs here. They ill-treated her in every way. She was made to carry heavy burdens and care for the home. She was often whipped. This became unbearable to her, so she hid in the forest, where she lived for days on herbs and roots of various kinds. One of our deacons, a distant relative, found her and brought her to the mission. She is very happy with us, and does not wish to have her old home mentioned at all. The other day she found an 'ikota' (one cent) on the path. Bringing it to us she asked that she might have it to put into the offering on Sunday morning.

Our earnest prayer is that the Christian may realize the importance, more and more, of sending their girls to the Mission. We

are rejoicing to have Mrs. Clark with us again. 'Mama Monkasa' was the beginner of the girls' work of the Lake Ntomba Mission. She has labored unceasingly through all these years for the uplift of the women in our district.

EDNA ODEN

SONA BATA

Educational Work
MRS. THOS. MOODY
Evangelistic and Medical Work
MRS. P. FREDERICKSON

Boarding and Day School
 54 boys—17 girls
 19 day pupils
 5 native men teachers
90 Village schools
 1222 boys—493 girls
 90 native men teachers
5 Sunday schools
 650 average attendance
 116 baptisms
 1 Bible woman

The school and general work in the large Sona Bata field has been seriously interfered with by pestilence and hunger. Mrs. Frederickson has been tireless in her ministry of mercy among the sick who flock to her from all the region round about. She believes that there



CHILDHOOD IN CONGO-LAND

"I would like to catch and bring them home, most every single one."

should be a union Protestant mission hospital at Leopoldville to which we would send operative and other serious cases from points all along the railway.

One hundred and sixteen baptisms are reported for the year and about three thousand francs were contributed by the native church

which numbers 1,434. In September at the time of the thanksgiving meetings the beautiful brick church was dedicated.

I have 24 enrolled in my Sunday School class between the ages of 12 and 16. Several of them want to be baptized and will be after a little more instruction.

Last dry season I went on a two months' itinerary with Mr. Moody out to the Bafunaka and Bayaka tribes. They are a fine stalwart people. Their food is principally corn.

Fetish houses are everywhere and they carry their fetishes and charms wherever they go. The towns we visited in 1918 greeted us with joy in their faces and we knew we had made friends. I stayed at Yoso a week while Mr. Moody visited the surrounding towns. The old chief came every morning to see if I was all right.

So many towns and so many children without school. I felt like the child who says in her little poem after she had visited all heathen lands, "*I would like to catch and bring them home most every single one.*"

We are praying for teachers and money to send them to all these towns. The Boarding School children are doing good work, even the Bafunaka boys who are reading a different language from their own, are getting along nicely.

Out of school hours the larger boys, some are helping in the carpenter's shop, others brick making and building.

The girls have their gardens, cooking and laundry work.

We feel the more we can have the bigger girls in homes and working together, the better fitted they will be in their own homes, for they all marry.

ELIZABETH W. MOODY

There is an old, kind-looking lady, I would like you to know; she has a kind voice and a sympathetic heart. She is the only woman left about here with a heavy brass ring round her neck. She has asked the missionaries to help her to have it taken off, but it is so difficult a job, that I am sure she will have to be patient a little bit longer; of course we would not think of baptizing her with it on. Why the natives round about our station use these yet, is because those who knew how to take such huge rings off again have died and been buried with the art. The witch doctors tell these women that they will die when they take these rings off. She has been coming for four years to worship and to the women's Bible class, but a year or less ago, she said that she would pay off her debts and then come and be an inquirer. This woman is a widow, and she is the fruit of our two Bible womens' devoted personal work.

Mr. and Mrs. Moody went out to the Bafunaka people east, to live among them two long months; another language, other customs, other food, no conveniences for housekeeping, only part of the people evangelized; very few know how to read, no market for their products except so far away; so money is scarce, and cloth,

—well everything a civilized person wants. But they will go again, and we trust much more can be done for this interesting people. They watch Mama Moody cook for instance, by the help of her cook boy, all amazement. Would they like to taste her dainty cookies? They did, but what grimaces! No thank you, a corn, plantain, or sweet potato roasted in hot ashes tastes much better than your sweet cookies.

MATTIE FREDERICKSON

TSHUMBIRI

REV. AND MRS. L. F. WOOD

Boarding and Day School
17 girls living on station

Mr. Wood reports that the previous year had been the best in Tshumbiri's history in extent of out-station work, baptisms and native contributions. Further advance is noted in out-station work this year.

The native Christians are commended for their fine attendance at services. The school work both on station and in out-stations has gone on normally. Mr. Wood regrets not having had more time to devote to the boys of the Boarding school. He itinerated extensively in the district and was delighted at the responsiveness of the people. Towns formerly hostile are begging for teachers. In one village a little lad of ten was the only Christian leader. He gathered boys of his own age and even young men in a school and was teaching them to read. He and his boy friends even went to neighboring towns and sang hymns and told the Gospel story. Evangelistic fervor is expected of applicants for baptism and much zeal among girls and boys on the station for the conversion of their friends has manifested itself, one boy having brought fifteen into the inquirers' class. All in all the Lord's work at Tshumbiri seems in a very satisfactory condition. Mrs. Wood has ministered faithfully and well among the sick. The Woods are en route for America for much needed furloughs.

At the beginning of this year the influenza, though nearly finished at Tshumbiri, was spreading inland and up and down the river, so people began coming from a distance to get medicine for friends and relatives. So quite a bit of my time in January was spent in putting up medicines for these sufferers. At about this time an epidemic of whooping cough started and continued for months. A number of children died in the inland villages because of the ignorance of their parents, but we were fortunate in having no deaths at Tshumbiri.

During the year I have spent between two and three hours a day in efforts to heal the sick. It is work that I like, but of course I realize my very great limitations and have often felt the need of a doctor.

The school has been well attended during this past year and the pupils have made good progress. When I was in school I spent

most of my time in giving the beginners a good start. We hope the time will come when we shall have a building in which to put the kindergartners' and beginners' classes. There is too much confusion with nine classes reciting at once in one room, with pupils ranging in age from four to forty years. It is difficult to teach the former that quiet is much to be desired in a well-regulated school room.

The girls who live on the station, now numbering seventeen, are still under the care of our dear Loyalobe, who never grows weary in the service of her Master. Her loyalty to Christ and her love for Him shine forth in her daily life, making her an inspiration to all. We are glad to have a Christian woman of such a type to live with the girls, inasmuch as I could be with them only for short periods from time to time. Some of them have been baptized this past year. Others have been married. All of our girls of suitable age are engaged to be married and we hope that in time they will establish Christian homes which will have an uplifting influence in the villages where they are located. The Christian women in our station villages still continue to take some of the girls who come seeking Christ. Many girls who would not otherwise have a chance to go to school and to hear the gospel are kept by these Christian women.

On our itinerations this year we were very much pleased to notice the real eagerness to learn. In some villages which have been totally or partially indifferent before, a new spirit was evident. In some of these villages the children have never seen any white woman except me, and when I first appeared three years ago many of them were very much frightened, especially the little girls. This year on the contrary, groups of little girls often followed us along the path for quite a distance when we left the villages.

This made me glad because I know that when tyrannical relatives try to force them to marry polygamous old men against their wills they will not be afraid to come to us because their fear of the "white mamma" has departed.

Although the past year has been a hard one in some respects it has had many blessings and compensations. Best of all we have felt that God was with us and was blessing us as He blesses all who try to do something in His service.

MRS. L. F. WOOD

VANGA

DR. AND MRS. W. H. LESLIE
MINNIE GRAGE
BEULAH MACMILLAN
(Language Study)

Boarding and Day School
200 pupils
3 native teachers
2 men—1 woman
25 Village schools
1025 pupils
Hospital
2 assistants
260 in-patients
1000 out-patients

There is a glad note singing itself through Vanga's report of the year. There has been progress in every department of the work at this, our newest station. The arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Nugent in

March and of Miss Grage in October brought much satisfaction and needed relief to Dr. and Mrs. Leslie.

The new outposts have been opened. Schools are conducted in 25 villages with an enrollment of 1025. Adults are becoming inquirers and some have confessed faith in Christ. While we have baptized only eight during the year there are more than a hundred candidates awaiting baptism. We are convinced that it is wise to make haste slowly in baptizing people in a new world like this. The Jesuit opposition has been very trying to missionaries and young Christian disciples.

The Boarding School with over 200 boys and girls has been in session ten months out of the twelve and during the two months' holiday another group of children, seeking protection from Jesuit interference in their towns, were on the station and in school several hours a day.

After Three Days

Late in the afternoon of the third day after I reached Vanga, hearing a boat whistle I hastened down to the river but stopped suddenly because the air was filled with strains of "John Brown's Body." Then I saw approaching a company of boys and girls, young men and women, many with baskets on their heads. In the midst a lad dressed in white was leading the singing. Soon Dr. Leslie appeared and saved me from the awkward position, greeting the young man and explaining to him that I was a new worker, and to me that he was a teacher and had brought his school to visit us. The baskets contained the native food because our visitors were to remain a day or so. I smiled very broadly at all this, smiles being my only means of greeting. During the evening after consultation with Makaka the teacher, Doctor learned that the Jesuits were trying to put a school in his town and that many of his scholars were in need of treatment for sleeping sickness, hence the visit.

Sitting on the veranda in the evening I heard footsteps and saw our visitors with their teachers taking places on the veranda. Soon Mrs. Leslie appeared with gramophone records followed by Dr. Leslie with the machine and a lamp. For an hour or two I had the privilege of turning the crank and putting on records. Oh! that I could make you see the looks of surprise, fear and even dismay that were on the faces of many as the strains of music came from the box. Many said with a rising inflection "Muto lo" which is "no man," yet there was a voice. One record that was specially enjoyed was "Uncle Josh's Visit to the Dentist." How they did enjoy the shrieks of pain. The whistling pieces were asked for a second time. I am sure that if the good folks that gave the money for the gramophone could have looked in on us they would have agreed that the money was well spent.

The next morning we had a busy time in the dispensary; in addition to our regular patients we examined the whole school for sleeping sickness and several other diseases that the African is especially susceptible to. The teacher was on hand to help with the timid ones urging them to "tie-up their hearts" that being the

native expression for "be brave." Later in the day the school was examined for progress in the three R's. A few could read a little but practically all had memorized the Commandments, the Disciples' prayer and several hymns. It was great fun to see the older ones who had helped to build the mud school house and chapel in their own town receiving loin cloths and a measure of salt. That evening around a great bonfire our boys had a "sing" for the visitors.

Early next morning after many smiles and peculiar handshakes, and the exchange of Moyo, or Life, the greeting used throughout this region, our visitors left on their 15 mile walk through the bush, eager to tell the folks at home about the strange box.

After Three Months

In number of days I have been on the station about three months but in experience and work I have lived much longer, it seems hardly possible that so much could be crowded into the short space of five months, that being the time that has passed since I left U. S. Had a very pleasant journey across the Atlantic, a two weeks stay in Old England, an uneventful trip from Plymouth to Matadi. The Leslies met me at Leopoldville where the annual conference was in progress so I have had the pleasure of meeting all of our Congo workers except three. The trip up country or into the bush took a little over two weeks, would that I could describe the beautiful rivers, especially the one on which we live, palms and vines, dense jungle growth of all shades of red and green, and here and there a flower of brilliant hue.

Now as to the station here and the work. We have about 85 pupils in the advanced classes. It is difficult to say just how far advanced they are judging by our American standards, but they have mastered long division, read and understand easy French as well as the average high school student in his first year study of that language, read and translate portions of the Bible from the Lower Congo dialect into their own, which is any one of the three dialects, that is used here, rather is represented here. All are receiving daily instruction and many do creditable work. The memorizing of Scripture and hymns is given careful attention. We have school three and a half hours a day.

After consultation and prayer with the Leslies we decided that I should learn the Kimballa dialect; this is not the dialect that the Leslies, Gilberts or Nugents are using and learning, but since more than sixty per cent of our school children are Kimballas and over 50 per cent of our towns, especially the larger ones, are of this tribe it seems best. This makes my language work difficult.

The Jesuits are busy, even trying to plant schools in the very towns where our schools have been established to say nothing of occupying the new towns. It seems to me that one of the most important things that should be done here is to have a white man with several helpers whose entire work would be itineration. Mr. Nugent loves this work but is not physically equal to it, and with

all the other things that are facing him during the coming year it is absolutely out of the question. Out here whoever occupies a town first has all the advantage, so if the Catholics secure our field now there is no hope for the future of our work. The Jesuits do no medical work.

Doctor is planning to build a new mud house for the girls close to my new brick house so that I can have a closer supervision of the girls and help them more. There is need for teaching along the lines of housekeeping, and care of babies but time will not permit as yet.

I must close as the mail boat is soon due, but I want to assure you that I am very thankful that I am here, wouldn't be anywhere else and have a very deep sense of gratitude to God and to the people at home who make it possible for us to be here and to be working together with Him in leading these people to the True Light.

MINNIE GRAGE

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

SIGNS OF THE TIMES IN THE PHILIPPINES

When the United States went into the Philippine Islands it set up a military government. What has been going on since is the rapid progress and development of a new civilization; not an Americanization of the Islands, but the growth of a Philippine civilization. I think I express the prevailing feeling in the United States when I say, the time has substantially come, if not quite come, when the Philippine Islands can be allowed to sever the now formal political tie remaining and become an independent people.—Secretary Baker.

Let us hope that in course of time the government may realize that a land without institutions for the indigent, the incurably afflicted and helpless, is not yet living up to its twentieth-century privileges. We have electricity, telephones, and ice; but we have not the necessary institutions. The government has done wonderfully well in education and sanitation and engineering, and many other branches, but we still need institutions for the poor, the needy, the sick, and the insane, and need them badly. I am anxious for you to know our exact situation that you may pray intelligently, pray that we may have these needed institutions in the near future, financed by the government.—Raphael D. Thomas, Iloilo, P. I.

Midway geographically between the kimono maiden of Japan and the veiled lady of India, and alongside of the 'lily-footed' dame of China, is the woman of the Philippines, a woman unique in the Orient, a woman in whose development there has been neither seclusion, oppression nor servitude.—Sarepta Yule.

Filipino women are now occupying positions in the Bureau of Education and the University of the Philippines. Over fifty women's clubs are engaged in social settlement, health and infant hygiene work. The Filipina woman is bearing and will continue to bear a tremendous influence upon the country and the people.—Maximo Ralan.

OUR WORK IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

STATIONS

Boacolod**Capiz****Iloilo**

During the year three new missionaries have gone to the Philippines, Miss Sidney to the Hospital at Capiz, Miss Dahlgren to the Union Hospital, Iloilo, and Miss Martien to the student work at Iloilo. In the summer Miss Dowell and Miss Stumpf sail, the former designated to the Training School, Iloilo, and the latter, as teacher, to the Home School, Capiz.

Miss Nicolet and Miss Whelpton are soon due at home on furlough and also Miss Johnson, who has bravely extended her term two years while waiting for some one to relieve her in the Training School.

Never have the opportunities for Christian work been brighter than they are today in the Philippines. Especially are members of the student body eager for the guidance which will best help them to serve their country, and just now they are in a peculiarly receptive attitude to the Gospel message.

In Iloilo we have our Bible and Kindergarten Training School, the only school outside of Manila that offers to young women training of this kind. The school is known very favorably throughout the islands for its strong, efficient work, and it has practically an unlimited field from which to draw. It is our hope to be able, within the next few years, to erect new buildings, which will more adequately house the school and to strengthen the faculty in order that the influence of the school may be extended and that a large number of the Filipino young women may be won to prepare themselves for Christian service.

Recently the Society has purchased property in Iloilo, in a section known as La Pas, to be used for a Dormitory for Girls. It is strategically located next to the Government High School and opposite the site chosen by the Government for its new Normal School. There are already on the land six houses. This fact makes it possible for the bungalow-dormitories to be opened without the tedious waiting for buildings to be erected. Miss Martien, formerly dean of women at Stetson University, DeLand, Florida, is to have charge of the Dormitories, the first in Iloilo where young girls can be under Christian supervision during their student days.

BOCOLOD

Eudcational and
Medical Work
SARAH WHELPTON
MRS. W. O. VALENTINE

Dormitory
30 girls
Kindergarten
25 pupils
2 Bible women
Kindergarten
20 pupils

CAPIZ

Educational Work
MARGARET SUMAN
MABEL STUMPF
 (Under appointment)
 Educational and
 Evangelistic Work
REV. AND MRS. G. J. GEIS
 Medical Work
CORA SYDNEY, R. N.

Home School
 32 girls—35 boys
 4 native teachers
 3 women—1 man
 2 Village schools
 29 girls—19 boys
 2 native women teachers
 7 baptisms
 4 Bible women
 Hospital

All the Christians in Capiz are working to secure funds for the repair of their stone church. The girls are crocheting or doing needle-work of some kind, and many of the boys are raising vegetables.

ILOILO

Educational and
 Evangelistic Work
ANNA V. JOHNSON
SELMA LAGERGREN
DOROTHY DOWELL
 (Under appointment)
FREIDA L. APPEL
 Medical Work
ROSE E. NICOLET, R. N.

Woman's Bible Training School
 68 girls
 6 native teachers
 4 men—2 women
 Kindergarten Department
 2 Practice Kindergartens
 43 boys—42 girls
 4 native women teachers
 15 Village schools (including 7 kindergartens)
 318 boys—262 girls
 20 native teachers
 6 men—14 women
 20 Sunday Schools
 1713 pupils
 26 Day Schools
 400 pupils
 Nurses' Training School
 (In connection with Union Hospital)
 26 native nurses
 Dormitory

ANN DAHLGREN, R. N.

Educational
ELLA MARTIEN

The Baptist Missionary Training School, Jaro, Iloilo, is not only preparing its students for future active service for the Master, but is now pulsing with life, and extending its influence far and wide, not only on the Island of Panay, and in the Baptist territory, but to other islands and into the fields of other denominations.

The girls and young women who come to the Training school come from both the so-called "upper class" and peasants. Practically every home in the islands is open to them after they have finished the course in the school.

An influential man in a neighboring town sent his young daughter to the Training school last June. She soon learned to love the Saviour and was baptized into the local church. She has been home on a few visits since and her changed life has not been hidden during those visits. Formerly her father was a drinking, gambling and immoral man; but since the entrance of this, his second daughter, into the Training School he is greatly changed and not long

ago he said he hoped his daughter Pilar would become a missionary to the people on Mindanao. This daughter in her sweet, simple way is surely leading her father into the gospel light.

During the year there have been thirty young women from the Training school engaged in Mission work under the direction of different missionaries on different stations. On our Iloilo field under the care of different missionaries on the Iloilo stations there have been sixteen and I have had six.

On March 26th we graduated nine splendid young women from the Training school, who were then added to the list of trained workers in the Lord's field. We have in the Iloilo field six country schools with more than four hundred pupils enrolled.

There are at present in our field twenty-eight organized churches with church buildings or chapels, and a total of fifty-six places for regular Christian services. Our Training school girls take a large share in the local C. E. and other activities of the church, as well as in the Kindergarten club of Jaro. The great need in connection with our woman's work in the Philippine Islands today is more workers, new buildings, better equipment.

Already there have come more applications for entrance into the Training school for next June than we have room for, and this is only January. What shall we do with all the applicants who will come between now and June?

There is a hunger and a thirst after God in these islands today such as there has never been before, nor has there ever been a time among these people when Satan has been as busy as he is now providing amusements, "recreations" so-called, and "Kultur" where-with to satisfy the soul-hunger.

ANNA V. JOHNSON

Iloilo, P. I., February 12, 1920.

Most of vacation time was spent trying to make a great big empty house, with its surrounding lawn, overgrown with weeds, into a home. Fun! Of course it was. Did you ever lie awake nights wondering how you could arrange a book case, parlor table, five chairs and a piano in a 24-34 room and make it look real homey? It can be done; but let me tell you, speaking from experience, it all depends upon who sit in those chairs. Did you ever try to make one room into a bedroom, dining room, office and sewing room? That also can be done providing you have a few screens. Or did you ever try to buy beds, chairs, kitchen utensils, a stove, dishes and silverware for the dining room with \$50 on hand? That is most fun of all. You laugh! However, I'm not saying that can be done.

During April I had a summer school, twelve students in all. We studied the Kindergarten program, games, songs and stories. In May my family had decreased to four. I took the four with me on my trip up country to visit two of my girls. We took the train to Pototan and then walked for two hours until we reached Rizal where Primitiva, my first kindergarten teacher, lives. She was waiting for

us with open arms and heart! Famine and election were making the country unsafe. Robbers were busy at work, so our hostess and kind friends were very uneasy about us. A guard of four men were placed under the house where we slept and forty men guarded the three entrances to the village. The prayer meeting was held in the afternoon instead of evening. We stayed only two days. It did not take us long, however, to see what a power for good our Primitiva is; a true missionary she.

Three of my girls are attending High School, two are in training for kindergarten work, and two are teaching in the kindergarten. Three of the girls have learned to love Christ and have joined the Church, and now all of my girls are baptized Christians.



1919 NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL GRADUATES
Union Hospital Ilorio I. S.

I have three kindergarten teachers this year. The one who teaches First Grade A is married and lives at home. The girls are doing well, but we hope to give them more training thus sending them out better equipped. We are planning a two year course which we hope will attract several of our promising girls. There is a great demand for kindergartens, but not until we as a Mission are willing and able to pay as high salaries to our teachers as the Government does can we expect to get Seventh Grade graduates and High School students to take the training. The outlook for next year is promising.

The Government has not yet placed kindergartens in the schools, except the one in Manila. It means much to a community to have a Christian kindergarten. It is an opportunity we cannot afford to miss and right now is our chance to do a big thing. Pray for us and help us.

This year we had a lovely Christmas. I received five boxes from kind friends in the States, containing lovely toys for the children; dolls, marbles, scrap-books, knives, handkerchiefs, cards, and many other little things. Mrs. Thomas also sent us a box of lovely toys.

I cannot picture to you the joy and excitement which followed as each child opened his or her package. As they looked at or played with the dolls, the tops, whistles and marbles and ate the popcorn and candy, their joy was complete. If only the friends who gave the joy could have but seen it I know they would have had a larger vision of the verse, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

And now you know a little about the work of the past year. What this year has in store I know not; but we are going forward hopefully and prayerfully. "In the Lord put I my trust" and Ps. 18:2.

SELMA LAGERGREN

BRITISH INDIA

Assam

Bengal-Orissa

Burma

South India

SIGNS OF THE TIMES IN BRITISH INDIA

India is the greatest potentiality of the Eastern world. The war has contributed greatly to bringing about a changed political atmosphere. India demands of the Church now a new program in the realm of *trained leadership*. The new democracy, if it bring no new constructive effort on the part of the Church, will be a menace of untold consequence to the cause of Christian truth and progress throughout Asia. The insistent question now is—Who is to educate the leaders for India's new democracy, the Hindus, the Mohammedans or the Christians?

The Church must begin by making a new and adequate effort to integrate her work with the new national movement.—Brenton T. Badley.

One effect of the war, has been to break down the natural isolation of India, as nothing else has ever done. The rapidly increasing literacy in English has contributed to this, as well as the number of Indian students who have studied in Britain and America. The rank and file of India's population, from multitudes of villages all over the land, have now come into touch with the outside world so that India will be more closely bound up with the other nations. One result is a larger preparedness on the part of the Indian people to listen thoughtfully to the Gospel message. In order to meet the new and enlarged situation there is need of better equipment and large reinforcements.

The British Government's policy to foster "the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire" is a most momentous pronouncement. Responsible government is to come gradually, so that it is hoped that by the time this is introduced the Indian Church may be able to carry much larger responsibilities than now. As there is to be "the progressive realization of responsible government" in the State, so there must be in the Church. There will be numerous changes in mission organization in the near future, so as to allow of a larger degree of initiative in the Indian Church. The native Church is to be magnified as the permanent instrument of evangelization in India.—Dr. H. D. Griswold, *Indian Standard*.

Every religion ancient, medieval and modern is represented in the State of Hyderabad—the Hindu, the Buddhist, the Jain, the Jew, the Christian and the Mussulman, the Parsi, the Sikh, the Arya Samajist and the Brahma Samajist as well as the Animist enjoy equal toleration and protection under the Government of His Highness the Nizam. *The only religion which is actually engaged in making converts is Christianity.*

From the Census Report of 1911, State of Hyderabad.

Before the armistice was signed an order was sent broadcast over Burma by the Burmese Government to the effect that no Burmese missionary should join the English Army in a combatant capacity, the reason being that the services of missionaries in interpreting the ideals of the West and the trend of events were invaluable to the Government.—*Missionary Review of the World.*

The peoples of the Indo-China Peninsula are familiar with the prophecy which teaches that the Buddhistic era is to end when men fight their battles under the ground, in the depths of the sea and while flying in the air. Buddha also taught that his successor, the coming Lord, was to be known by the scars in the palms of his hands. It is certainly time to press home to them the gospel of the Lord-of-the-pierced-hands.

OUR WORK IN INDIA

Women of India are awakening. Social reforms seem at hand, such as abatement of the evils of child-marriage, child-widowhood and temple prostitution. We are in the dawn of a new day.

War work has united Hindu, Moslem, Parsee and Christian women. High caste Hindu women are forming themselves into societies for purposes of educational and social reforms. Moslem women throughout the Orient are breaking away from their ignorance and seclusion.

In every line of life the war's reaction is apparent.

An Indian soldier writing from the French front said: "The parda (veil) must be done away with. Our women can never work like the women of France and England if they continue to wear the veil." Writes another: "Don't go ahead with the wedding arrangements for our daughter. She is quite too young at twelve to be married. I have much to tell about this." Another soldier wrote, "We are coming back to talk and work against caste."

Never have our letters and reports from the vast reaches of British India, Assam, Bengal-Orissa, Burma and South India, been fuller of pathos and of power than in this year. The tragedy of pestilence and famine runs through them all. Statistics of growth are naturally not imposing, but the imponderables show spiritual victory. The steadfast spirit of our missionaries, as of our native Christians, under fiery trials, amazes us. Our medical work, both Baptist and Union, is full of vitality. We watch with pride, truly maternal, the course of girls like Kanthama of Nellore, Mallela Beatrice of Kanigiri and Nandamah.

We announce with peculiar pleasure that we are to have as honored guest during our Jubilee Celebration in 1921 Ma Saw Sa, F.R.C.S., head of Dufferin Hospital Rangoon, graduate of Judson College. After completing the course at Judson College, she went to Calcutta where she studied medicine. She was awarded a scholarship which enabled her to go to the Dublin Maternity College. She is a doctor of outstanding ability, and represents the highest type of an educated Burman woman in the country today.

OUR WORK IN ASSAM

*STATIONS

North Lakhimpur

Gauhati
Golohat
Impur
Manipur State

Nowgong
Sadiya
Sibsagar
Tura

During the year, Assam has added three fine young women to its Mission staff, Charlotte Wright, Ethel A. Masales and Edna Stever, trained nurse. Miss Crisenberry and Miss Geisenheuer have also returned from furlough while Miss Wilson has left for a much

* Refer to Foreword; paragraph in italics.

needed rest after an extended term of service. In May it was imperative for Miss Nettie Holmes to come home because of serious illness and for her sister, Miss Marie to accompany her.

At Gauhati, a third cottage for the students has been erected and at Golohat, the new school, also modelled on the cottage plan, is slowly but steadily growing. Pupils are enrolled and buildings have already been erected. Impur and Sadiya are making good beginnings towards Girls' Schools and at Tura, the plans for new buildings are made and the work is in progress. Nowgong has fine plans for Extension Work and dreams of a High School to be established within a year or two. When the dream comes true, this will be the first High School for girls in all Assam.

Assam's first hospital for women is assured, in the Jubilee gift of the West Central District. Gauhati is the fortunate station selected for its location. The work of building will begin as soon as the Mission builder has completed other tasks which have prior claim.

The second year of the Woman's Bible Training School has been most satisfactory. The urgent need of the school is for an adequate and permanent home. It is at present, in small rented quarters. It is hoped that through the New World Movement new buildings will be provided for this very important school, so essential to the Christian growth of our Baptist work in Assam. The work at Impur is reported as "never more prosperous and promising than it is at present."

WORK FOR THE PEOPLE IN THE PLAINS

GAUHATI

Educational Work
E. MARIE HOLMES
 (On furlough)
NETTIE E. HOLMES
 (On furlough)
AUGUSTA M. GEISENHENER
MAY NICHOLS
Evangelistic Work
ISABEL WILSON
 (On furlough 1920-21)
ETHEL MASALES
 (Language Study)

Satri Bari
Boarding School for Assamese and
Garos Girls
 120 pupils
 1 Sunday School
 61 average attendance
 1 Bible woman

One of our difficulties during the year was the shortness of teachers but our staff did good, faithful work and our girls did the same, so on the whole we were pleased with their work. Four girls appeared for the Middle Vernacular Examination and one of the four won the four year scholarship to the Shillong High School.

This year some of the leading Babus have sent their children. Heretofore the educated class would not send their children because it was a Christian school. Maybe others will send their children now when they see that the leaders in the town send their girls.

In order to get in closer touch with the Boarding Girls one hour was set apart Sunday afternoons when I was present in my office for any who wished to come and visit, ask questions or talk in a general way. The result of this is that eight girls have taken a

stand for Christ and asked for Scripture teaching in order that they might understand their Bible better. Some of the girls have grown in their spiritual lives, while a few have not shown much interest. But it seems to be the make-up of the girl, so we trust that the longer they are with us, the teaching given and examples set before them will be a help and a blessing to them.

The Boarding Girls have their own C. E. Society. The older girls have had Sunday School classes and they take turns in conducting morning and evening prayers in the cottages. All this experience should fit them for leaders and workers among the women and children in their own homes and villages.

At the beginning of the year two months were given to touring among the Christians on the South Bank. Sixteen villages were visited, meetings were held for the women and house to house visiting. In some of the villages the work was most encouraging. There were also joint meetings held at night when the lantern slides were shown. The pictures on the "Mirror of the Heart" seemed to make a great impression on some of the Christians. Three different Pundits referred to them in their sermons on Sunday, dwelling upon sin and the Holy Spirit. One thing which pleased me was, that in three villages the people went out of their own accord to invite the near-by heathen people to come to these night meetings.

The beginning of the year opened with bright hopes and well-made plans for the work at "Satribari," but before many months had gone we were all saddened by the sudden breakdown in health of Miss Nettie Holmes, and the still sadder news by the doctor's verdict that she must leave India for good. As she was unable to travel alone her sister, Miss Marie, accompanied her to the homeland, thus taking two consecrated and devoted well-trained workers from our school work. During this emergency Miss Nichols who was at "Satribari" for language study offered her services, and we who have seen how willingly and unselfishly she gave of her time and strength to help in the school work, cannot but praise God with full hearts for sending to us at that critical time such a beautiful character.

The last item and not the least by any means was the arrival of Miss Geisenheuer. All were glad to see her and she was warmly welcomed. With our two school workers we again look forward to the future with courage and gladness.

ISABELLE WILSON

Christmas in the Orient is in some respects not unlike the Christmas season in America. This year was an exceptionally happy one at Satribari. School closed for one week and the girls living only a few miles away went to their homes but even then we had over forty with us for the holiday season.

About five on Christmas morning we heard voices and soon came the sweet strains of carols of old, sung in Assamese by the girls.

I had promised the girls that we should go about six to the Old Compound and sing our carols, and so we started out. We sang carols which were interspersed with the shooting of fire crackers at each of the three bungalows and then we called on the native pastor. He was very pleased to have us remember him. After tea we all went over to the school and had as our guests the servants and the people on the Compound. We sang carols, the evangelist read the Scripture in Assamese and as so many of our girls know the Garo we had Miss Bond offer the prayer in Garo. Then we gave the gifts from the tree.

There were work bags, hair pins, and safety and common pins for the girls and large dolls for the small children, tablets and pencils for the teachers and matron, and handkerchiefs for all. The girls were all very happy and I know that the friends in the Fulton W.W.G. and the W.W.G. girls from Iowa all received a blessing on Christmas day for the pleasure they had given others.

We, here in Gauhati are very proud of the fact that Conference voted to put the Widows and Orphans Home in Gahauti and right here by Satribari. All are anxious to see the work started.

School work has opened up very nicely this New Year and we hope for a most successful year. All our girls did well at the final examinations. All passed the Lower Primary Examination and one girl stood first in the whole Assam Valley and she was a Garo, and Assamese was to her a foreign language. She has been with us for two years and in the examination she had to compete with students who were using their mother tongue.

Our school is crowded now and we have asked for an addition for the building. We did not know what we were going to do with the fourth Standard and tried putting them on the verandah, but it was too cold so we finally had to enclose the verandah with a bamboo wall and have it plastered. This does very well for the time being. Our kindergarten room is crowded. There are over forty in the kindergarten and I do not know now just how we are going to manage with the first standard also having to sit in the same room. But if we are patient and will wait long enough we hope for the new rooms. We ask for two new rooms and an office which can be used for a room if needed.

This addition to the school is our greatest need and then comes some sort of a conveyance to bring the children to our school. We have been using the evangelistic outfit but it not near large or strong enough to meet our needs. The ponies are being over-worked and the children have to come at such an hour in the morning as to go without their morning meal. We have been bringing our school children from many of the high caste strict Hindu homes whose girls are not allowed out on the streets, but the parents are willing that they come to our school in a carriage. They tell us that they know that their girls are protected. If we have to stop this gharrie we will lose the hold on these families that Miss Holmes and Miss Wilson worked years to get.

MARY A. NICHOLS

GOLOGHAT

Educational Work
E. ELIZABETH VICKLAND

Boarding Department
27 pupils
Day School
93 pupils

The growth of the Christian community in the Upper Assam valley has been rapid, and though the people generally do not represent the highest of the castes, they are intelligent, and alive to their needs and opportunities. They have been willing to educate their girls for many years, but only a few of them, comparatively speaking, have had the courage to send their girls to a boarding school. The missionaries of this part of Assam had the need of a school farther up this way as an item for the Committee on Needs to consider for many years. When Mrs. Rockefeller left her generous legacy for new work the need for this school was pushed, with the result that a complete new plant has been promised, whose buildings are already under way.

A special committee was appointed to choose the new site, and after visiting all the possible places, and taking everything into consideration, Golloghat was chosen as the location, and we all feel that a happier decision could not have been reached. Then they sent a Missahib up here, and your new school is a fact.

Mr. Swanson helped get up a temporary building. The school boys did the work, thus earning their support in the boys' school. All the Sahib asked of the Missahib in the way of funds was the pay of these boys, and the cost of the bamboo floor. It is a nice, light two-room building. It hasn't been plastered or whitewashed yet, but we have moved in. It is like going to school in a big basket with its woven bamboo walls and floor. It has only cost us about fifty dollars. And in it about forty brownies sit around little low tables. There are three grades already, besides the little kindergarten class. Two of our Christian women are acting as teachers. In July we expect the boarders and two trained teachers from Now-gong, girls whom the writer herself helped train.

The work has really begun. In a nearby field one of the Sahibs has started a brick kiln, and every one carrying thatch or bamboos past this compound is seized and made to sell to us. The teachers' house (in which the Missahibs will live temporarily), and two dormitory cottages will be put up, and we hope they will be ready by the first of July.

The cottage system will be used in housing the girls. The cottages will be built like their own homes in the villages, for we are anxious to preserve their simple village customs as far as we can. The buildings will be made of bamboo, plastered with the native clay plaster and whitewashed. The floor will be earthen, and the roof of thatch. There will be two sleeping rooms, each to accommodate ten girls; a matron's room and a study room, in each cottage. The furnishings will be very simple, with only such things as are found in their own homes.

There will also be a teachers' house, with three rooms, built like the other cottages. The floor will be cement in it, however. It is

necessary to keep the teachers near us, as most of them are only girls in their teens.

When the plant is completed there will be the school, the bungalow, a small hospital building, a bathing house, teacher's house, tank, weaving house, granary and rice pounding house combined, a five roomed cook house, three cottages, and a chokidars house. We are planning to have our own vegetable garden, as the market here is very small, and a plantain grove. We have such a nice lot of land. It will make such a pretty compound, with its nice trees and clumps of feathery bamboos.

As far as possible the family life will be followed in the dormitories. The girls will be divided into groups, each selecting a house mother to be responsible to the Missahib for good behaviour. They will be taught cooking, weaving, cutting and sewing of garments, and all the arts that an Indian housewife should know. They will do all their own work, pounding their own rice, washing their own clothes, doing their own cutting and sewing of garments, all their housework and their own weaving. They will take care of their own compound, and work in the garden. The school work covered will be of Middle English grade, that is, grammar school work with English as an extra.

It will be our special aim to give the girls a deep spiritual training. It is our hope that the spiritual atmosphere will be one that shall make itself felt and leave its mark upon the girls. It is to make good Christians of our girls that we have called them from their village homes. If we fail in this we have failed altogether. To this end there will be family prayers, prayer services with the Missahibs, and religious activities to be carried on by the girls themselves, such as Christian Endeavor and World Wide Guild work. They will take part in house to house visitation, and have the benefit of the annual Bible Conference held here annually for the training of native workers.

The social side of their nature will not be neglected. There will be a playground with the usual apparatus. A basket ball team may develop in time. Then we'll have a Glee Club and social gatherings from time to time. The girls will be allowed to manage purdah parties, and to help in calling upon the mothers of the school children.

Opportunities? Friends, I am fairly dizzy with the big "thinks" about possibilities that crowd my brain. We are seeing visions, the real, practical kind, that can be realized in the near future. You and we and God working together can do a big work for India and for His Kingdom here. Will you help us make dreams come true?

ELIZABETH VICKLAND

WORK FOR THE HILL TRIBES

IMPUR—THE NAGAS

REV. AND MRS. W. F. DOWD
 E. MAY STEVENSON
 EDNA STEVER, R. N.
 (Language Study)

113 boys—20 girls
 Impur Training School

You will notice the date, July 4, 1919. To be patriotic we have put up in our living room our huge American flag, four yards long, a wedding present.

This afternoon all the missionaries here are going to Mrs. Longwell's to help celebrate at tea their wedding anniversary. Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Witter are guests of the Longwells this month so we have the pleasure of their company also. And Miss Stevenson, our new lady missionary, is living in our home this summer, studying the language. I can hear her on the verandah talking to her pandit as I write.

We are expecting another lady this fall to be her associate. It would not be at all advisable to leave her the only one another year. But we are urging the necessity of speedy building operations to provide a bungalow for the ladies. We hope that the Girls' Boarding Department can be started again this winter, after being closed two years. We are thankful that Naga girls are at last going to have equal opportunities with the boys.

We have fine plans for the compound and work. The ladies' fourth bungalow must be built, girls' dormitories and we hope some new ones for the boys, and the school will before long have to be enlarged. Then we hope that some person or persons will give a sufficient amount that we may build a chapel right in the middle of the compound in which we may hold all our religious services. We have never had any place except the school-house. If all these things are accomplished, our station will have better reports than now, and can do much more efficient service.

Thus far a good many more than 300 have been baptized on our Ao Naga field since the year began. Just before school closed for a five weeks' vacation my husband baptized 30 here in Impur, most of them living in our nearest village just beyond the edge of the compound.

This will give you a glimpse of the Impur "doings," and please remember us kindly to the ladies, and ask them for their continued prayers for our work. I forgot to mention the tea we gave on our long verandah Tuesday P. M. to the teachers and visiting Nagas who are here to hear the instruction. We served 99 people including ourselves, and it took almost four full five-gallon tins of tea to serve all. The servants and a few boys helped serve.

The rains have made everything grow and all is so lovely and green it is a pleasure to look out over the hills and valleys. Our garden is a source of much pleasure and supplies our table with vegetable and fruit much of the year, not to mention the flowers.

MURIEL A. DOWD

MANIPUR STATE—MANIPURIS AND NAGAS**DR. AND MRS. G. G. CROZIER****1 Bible woman**

At the request of the Assamese Government, Dr. G. G. Crozier was designated to Manipur last year as acting civil surgeon. A definite opening for permanent missionary work in Manipur State has been obtained. Recently Doctor and Mrs. Crozier toured through



WIVES OF MANIPUR (ASSAM) CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS
WHO FOUGHT IN FRANCE

certain sections and found the opportunities for service vast among these people, ignorant as they are of the rules of hygiene and sanitation and in need of skilled medical treatment, education and particularly of Christianity.

NORTH LAKHIMPUR—COOLIE IMMIGRANTS**REV. JOHN FIRTH**

9 Village schools
52 girls—103 boys
9 native men teachers
18 Sunday schools
680 average attendance
24 baptisms

We, on the field, were hardly through with influenza when cholera began. One hundred of our best Christians died in a year from these diseases. It is difficult now to carry on the work with such valuable people called away and those remaining not so prepared for engaging in Christian work.

I have visited all the schools. Some are as far as 100 miles from our station. All of these schools are what is known as "Lower Primary." A few weeks ago we started an "Upper Primary" School in Ullabari village for the boys from different villages who have finished the "Lower Primary" studies. We did not begin school on the mission compound in the station, as we are now packing up for proceeding to Calcutta and thence to America, on furlough; and there will be no missionary living in North Lakhimpur. Mr. Paul, of Sibsagor will have an oversight of North Lakhimpur Darrang fields after we leave.

JOHN FIRTH

NOWGONG

Educational Work
FLORENCE DOE
ELIZABETH HAY
 (On furlough 1920-21)
EDITH CRISENBERRY

Normal and Elementary School
 216 girls—10 boys
 10 native women teachers
 1 native man
 1 native nurse
 70 of school age in boarding department
 5 under school age in boarding department
Woman's Bible Training School
 5 Women
 2 Bible women

Evangelistic Work
ANNA E. LONG

During the last two years, the main attention of the missionaries has been given to the development of the National Training Department. As there have been no text books in Assamese on Normal Training subjects much of the time has been spent on working out courses as we went along. In addition to several courses on methods, one on child study, one on nature study and one on simple natural history have been worked out.

In 1918 seven seniors and five juniors were passed. This year there were eight seniors and three juniors passed and two juniors failed. During the five years since the training classes have been opened we have trained 43 teachers, 25 seniors and 18 juniors. Of these girls 25 were Christians and 18 Hindus. These 43 candidates were furnished from the following schools: Tura Mission School three, Gauhati Mission School two, Nowgong Mission School seventeen and Government Schools twenty-one. They represent homes in the following districts: Tura, three Christians, Impur two Christians, Jorhat one Christian, Sibsagor five Christians, Kampup seven, two Christians and five Hindus, Tezpur four Hindus, Nowgong thirteen Christian and eight Hindus. These 43 candidates have been placed as follows: Nowgong Mission School eight, Golaghat Mission School three, Tura two, Gauhati Mission School two, Sadiya Mission School three, Impur Mission School two, Bible School three, Government sixteen, and there are three of this year's class not yet placed. Besides this one taught one year only and then entered the Ludhiana Medical College.

Government appropriated last February the sum of Rs. 5900/- for the erection of a non-Christian hostel, and the construction of the plant has been begun. We hope to be able to occupy it this cold

season. We are greatly in need of it and hope we can have it completed it at once. We feel there has begun a great advance movement among these Hindu girls and are more than pleased at the way they are taking advantage of the hostel.

Last year the Government grant to the school was increased from Rs. 165/- to Rs. 265/- monthly. Our staff last year was greatly strengthened by the addition of two matriculation pass teachers: one of them was Sweet Solomon, who was sent away to school seven years ago. She has been an assistant in Normal Training, while the other has had almost full charge of the English work.

One class in advanced English was conducted for four Middle Vernacular pass girls with the idea of sending them to a Medical College in the autumn. Two of these girls entered the Ludhiana Medical College in September. The other two will enter the Shillong Mission High School in February.

Twenty-two candidates appeared at the Lower Primary examination. This is the largest number we have ever sent up in one year and the Inspectress says it is the largest class in the Province this year. This class is almost entirely Christian. Four candidates appeared for the Middle, two in vernacular and two in English. Out of the six scholarships offered by Government to girls of the Brahmaputra valley two were won by girls of our school, both Hindus, one in the Middle Scholarship examination and one in the Primary.

Three Hindus from the Christian Boarding School were baptized during the year. Two of these were Cachari girls who ran away from home about a year ago and the other was a child who had been given to us. Two others desired to be baptized but were advised to wait for further teaching. All the other girls of the Boarding who are old enough have already been baptized.

ELIZABETH E. HAY

TURA—THE GAROS

Educational Work
MISS ELLA C. BOND
REV. F. W. HARDING
Evangelistic and General Work
LINNIE M. HOLBROOK
CHARLOTTE WRIGHT
 (Language Study)

Boarding and Day School
 27 girls in dormitory
92 Village schools
 1553 boys—541 girls
 96 native teachers
 95 men—1 woman
63 Sunday schools
 2416 average attendance
 432 baptisms (for the whole field)

Two years ago I returned from furlough to find things running in the station much as before. The number of boys in the school was smaller, on account of the war very largely, but the girls were about the same, the number limited by the accommodations we had to offer, and the financial aid which we could give.

We try in every way to make the people understand that it is their job to educate their children, and some are coming to think that they really should help the boys to an education, but it is different with the girls. Educated boys mean a chance to earn money, but girls, as yet, have not generally turned their education

to pecuniary profit, and that, even among the Christians, seems to be the main object in life. So we have before us the goal of a Middle English Girls' School which shall meet the needs of a growing Christian community, and at the same time call out the resources of that community to keep it going. We are starting in without Government aid or restrictions.

Our kindergarten work is looking up. For a while there were only the children of the Christian families who live on or near the compound, but towards the end of the year others began to come in, and our little kindergarten teacher feels much encouraged. When we get our new plant in operation we shall have also a place of abode for the kindergarten, and it will no longer be a wanderer seeking shelter in odd nooks and corners.

At the beginning of each year we make out a program for the women's evangelistic work of the year in Tura and vicinity. We appoint one or more married women and three or four school girls to go out each week, visiting families within easy reach. Sometimes they persuade backsliding Christians to come back to their fellowship with the church. Sometimes they give the Gospel message to non-Christians, and sometimes they persuade children to come to the primary Sunday School. This latter, conducted by Mrs. Harding and Mrs. Mason, attracts the children who would not otherwise be easily reached. As a result of such work I may mention that among recent baptisms was a little girl from a family the head of which has for many years been an active opponent of Christianity. But his children have attended the Mission school, and this one has been a member of the primary Sunday School.

ELLA C. BOND

Thousands of Garo girls have studied in the little jungle school that our society supports, but when they have finished the village school there is absolutely nowhere they can go for further study, except Tura, because of the language difficulty, and the difference in religion between the Bengali and Assam sections of Assam. They would be lost out of their own hills. The number of girls who have studied in Tura in thirteen years is not equal to the number of boys who study here in one year.

When I came back after furlough I decided something should come to pass for the girls. I found the opposing element the same as I found it during my first term. I was and am thankful for the opportunity I have had and for the work done for the boys, for hundreds of boys have gone back to their little villages ready, willing and eager to help the girls of their tribe and today the Garos stand solid for work for girls.

Word came to us that the Chief Commissioner of Assam would visit Tura. His first visit to our hills and so far as one could see there was no reason for his coming. He came and went and then reported that because of the good work done by the boys, Garo boys, in France (hundreds of them from my Bible classes) Government wished to show their appreciation and that they would take over the boys' work, from the Mission, and establish a Model Middle English School for boys in Tura. Within a month from that time

the Government Inspector of Schools was sent here by the Chief Commissioner, and he made all arrangements for taking over the school and for building for the boys. Government will take over all our station work for boys from January 1, 1920.

They will not take the girls. The boys will still live on the compound under the direct care of the Mission but Government will pay the bills and care for the schools. The new building for boys will be just off our present Compound and nearer the boys' dormitories than the Mission School building is. The Mission school house is only a bamboo building of twenty years and more standing, made of thatch and bamboo. By the boys going the whole school ground and the land around it falls to the girls' work.

So since the visit of the Inspector complete plans for the building of the school house and the new buildings for the girls have been made. Now we shall build knowing that within a few years we will not outgrow our quarters. With the new compound for the woman's work we can expand as much as we like, as much as the Society is willing we shall. There are untold opportunities for work now and I am so happy over the chance and so glad I did not follow my own will but that our Father has led, unseen as it were, to what I know is His will for the work.

LINNIE V. HOLBROOK

OUR WORK IN BENGAL-ORISSA

STATIONS

Balasore

Jellasore

Midnapore

Signs are not wanting that our work in this northeast corner of the Indian Peninsula is about to be pushed with fresh vigor. While Miss Porter and Miss Daniels, who have proved themselves indefatigable workers as will be seen by the reports, return to the United States on furlough, the mission will welcome two additions Miss Amy Coe who has already served for one term, and Miss Gladys Doe, a new worker, are about to take up the educational work at Balasore which has pressed too heavily upon Miss Porter's shoulders.

Mrs. Holder, who has her furlough 1919-20, will return to Midnapore in time to release Miss Daniels whose furlough begins in this present year. The work at Midnapore is reinforced by two new workers, Miss Mabel Bond and Miss Elsie Barnard.

A new Girls' High School Building is soon to be erected at Midnapore through the Jubilee gifts of Columbia River District.

BALASORE

**Educational and
Evangelistic Work**
MARY W. BACHELER, M. D.
L. C. COOMBS
AMORETTE PORTER
 (On furlough 1920-21)
Educational Work
AMY COE
GLADYS DOE

Sinclair Orphanage for Girls
 75 girls
Widows' Home
 11 women
**Middle Vernacular Girls' School and
Kindergarten**
 20 boys—140 girls
2 Day Schools
 120 girls
3 Village schools
 10 boys—90 girls
 230 Zenana pupils

One year in an Orphanage as a whole is very much like others. It is the individual girls that give us the variety of event and adventure with which our days (and sometimes nights, too) are apt to be so full and exciting. So, after giving the general information, I will (with apologies) tell some of the details of life in Sinclair Orphanage.

During the year four children have died. Of the other seven who have left us, two have gone to homes of their own; one is teaching in the zenanas; one has just gone away for three months to help in orphanage work in another mission; one has gone to Cuttack for Teacher Training; one to Calcutta to the English Baptist Bible Training School, and one was sent away to a Reform School. Sixteen have been taken in, but as our numbers were creeping up beyond the stipulated seventy-five, we sent six away,—three to Calcutta Orphanage, and three to the Hepzibah Mission.

The general health of the Orphanage has been good. The girls have done better in school than some years. Three passed the Sixth Standard examinations, which is as far as our school takes them. One of these is ambitious to go to High School, and I think she would be a credit to us, but unfortunately there is no money to invest in so extensive a course. The spiritual tone of the Orphanage has been good. Sixteen were recently baptized and others are thoughtful.

The policy of trying to teach the girls practical economy, frugality, industry and self-helpfulness, has been continued as in former years. They do their own sewing, some of the washing, and all the housework. This year the older girls have been encouraged to use the sewing machine.

Fourteen years ago a little family was brought down to Balasore. The father had died and it was not thought wise for the children to stay with the mother, so the four girls and little boy were sent to the Balasore Orphanages. One of the girls married in Santipore; another is now teaching in Bhimpore, and helping care for the girls in the Orphanage; the third showed talent as a needle-woman, so we sent her away to a good Industrial Training School for a short course, to learn fancy work and something of methods. On her return, Miss Porter put her in charge of the lace class, and she has done finely with it. She also helps the Head Matron in

affairs of the Orphanage; the youngest sister, a sweet-faced girl, finished in the school here, took Teacher Training and is now doing well as a zenana teacher. These three have many, many times given us reason to thank God for their useful lives. Without Sinclair Orphanage they would have been nothing,—done nothing.

Another little group—two little sisters,—came to us; the father had died and it was not thought best to leave the children with the mother, who was a kleptomaniac and drug addict. One would not expect much of girls with such an inheritance, but Sinclair Orphanage has done much for them besides giving them food, clothing, and schooling. The older has developed into a loving, gentle, helpful girl, with a rather unusual gift for making pretty things. She has passed through the various phases, but has gradually overcome the results of inheritance and is now thoroughly worth while. The second sister is still in the formative stage, but likely, we think, to "make good." A third sister came to us last year,—a puny little weakling, but she is growing stronger with good food every day and regular habits.

Interesting little individual details might be given of almost all the members of the Orphanage family, but this account is already promising to exceed the length limit, so we will pass on to other matters. The story would be incomplete without appreciative mention of the native helpers, on whom rest so many of the petty details of work and management. Mrs. Biswas, the Head Matron, is still with us, an earnest Christian, who by precept and example helps the girls to higher ideals. Jamini Das, Second Matron, one of our own girls, has the care of the twenty little ones. She also looks after the sick, giving medicines and gruel as needed. Mrs. Chendri Das, one of our own girls, now Miss Porter's assistant in the zenana work, cares for one of the study classes, helps Miss Coombs with the sewing class, and is always willing to help in any Orphanage scheme. Kenari Singh, one of our own, has been a helpful element in the home life, always ready to lead, to help plan for the girls, and make herself useful in various ways. She is just leaving for Bhipore, to take charge of English classes. She will be greatly missed.

In October, a party of eight was sent up to the Asansol meetings (under the auspices of the Methodist Mission), and it was a veritable Mount of Vision. They brought back humble contrite hearts, and the changed lives have seemed to modify the atmosphere of the whole Orphanage. The man who was specially used is coming to our Mission later, and the girls rejoiced greatly when told he would come to Balasore. Ever since the Asansol Convention, hardly an evening has passed without a little group gathering for Bible reading, singing, and prayer. It has been my privilege to attend some of these, and the Lord was present with us.

While emphasis is laid on the spiritual, the temporal and physical are not neglected, and the Orphanage has its merry as well as its serious times. The interval between supper and evening prayers is usually spent in singing out of doors, playing, etc. One moonlight Saturday evening in the month is devoted to fun. (There is no study class Saturday evening.) Sometimes the girls have impromptu

concerts, the singing accompanied by cymbals, and for drums an empty box (with bare heels for drumsticks), and an empty kerosene oil tin. They are well and happy, and we are thankful to have so many little lives saved from death or worse and given a chance in the world.

MARY W. BACHELER, M. D.

JELLASORE

In charge of station
EMILY E. BARNES

Day School for Boys
32 boys—2 girls
3 native men teachers
Day School for Girls
26 girls—1 boy
1 native woman teacher
Village school
25 girls—2 boys
1 native woman teacher
Sunday school
50 average attendance
2 baptisms
3 Bible women
2 Zenana teachers
47 zenana pupils

We are glad of our new ladies, Miss Barnard, Miss Bond and Miss Gladys Doe, and are looking and hoping for the coming back



BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL CLASS,
Midnapore, with Mrs. Holder

of our beloved Miss Coe. I hope nothing will prevent her coming. She and I lived together at Sinclair Orphanage and when I left for furlough she took the Orphanage from me and kept it till she went home.

This is the delightful season when it's a joy to live and work. My tents are out and I expect soon to be in camp with my workers.

We had a very happy Christmas and New Years here. On New Year's night a village dinner cooked out under the mango tree and eaten on the south veranda of this house. About 56 to 60 ate.

Please especially pray for our touring work, and for my girl Retta, about 12 now, that she may grow up to be a true Christian and a Bible woman as she now says she wants to be. The testing years of her young life are coming,—have already begun.

EMILY E. BARNES

MIDNAPORE

RUTH DANIELS'
Furlough 1920-21)
MRS. IDA M. HOLDER
(Furlough 1919-20)
MABEL BOND
(Language Study)
ELSIE BARNARD
(Language Study)

Day School for Girls
38 girls—12 boys
5 native women teachers
5 Town Day Schools for Girls
165 girls—40 boys
7 native women teachers
10 Village Schools for Boys
50 girls—300 boys
10 native men teachers
9 Sunday schools
300 average attendance
3 baptisms

Mrs. Murphy's sudden departure from India made it necessary for Miss Daniels to take over her 18 schools for Hindu boys. Miss Daniels already had more than enough for one person to carry. Then when it suddenly became necessary for me to leave on account of the illness of my daughter, Doris, my work was also given to her, 125 zenana pupils, 5 Bible Women and the Young Woman's Bible Training School. Miss Daniels has carried the work of three women during the past year. On account of being so heavily burdened, about all she could do was to keep things going, but in spite of her "many labors," as a result of her prayers and deep devotion there has been a spiritual quickening and awakening amongst our native teachers and Christian women of the community that has shown itself in very decided ways. In fact this new spiritual life and wave of re-consecration spread all through our Midnapore church and the condition of the spiritual life and brotherly love of our church is much better than it has been for years. This improved condition of our teachers has made itself felt in the schools they are teaching.

Miss Daniels left in January for her furlough and there was no one to take over her work. Mrs. Long, who has only finished her first year of language study, with the help of a native assistant, will take charge of the schools. As there was no one to take our new Bible Training School for young women these girls have been sent up to Calcutta for one year to attend a training school kept up by the English Baptists.

MRS. IDA HOLDER

N^o 29/51.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.



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Miss Nellie Trecoff

the sum of Dollars one hundred, U. S. Currency

Value received



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Sub Account

OUR WORK IN BURMA

*STATIONS

Bassein	Myingyan	Sandoway
Bhamo	Myitkyina	Shwegyin
Haka	Namkham	Taunggyi
Henzada	Nyaunglebin	Tavoy
Insein	Fapun	Tharrawaddy
Mandalay	Pegu	Thayetmyo
Maubin	Prome	Thazi
Maymyo	Pyapon	Thonze
Meiktila	Pynmanna	Toungoo
Mongnai	Rangoon	Zigon
Moulmein	Sagaing	

No better keynote for the year in Burma could have come to us than the following brief letter which explains itself:

Kemendine, 14th February, 1920.

Dear Friends of the W.A.B.F.M.S.

We are beginning to wonder what we ought to do in 1921 to celebrate the Jubilee year of our school. It makes us very happy to think that our Jubilee year is the same as yours. We want to have a share in the Jubilee fund, and are sending \$100 for it, and wish it were much, much more. We are all so happy in having the new land next to our compound and can never thank you enough for it. Nor can we ever thank you enough for all the love and sympathy you have given us all these fifty years. We can only pray that the next fifty years will be full of blessings for the Society that has done so much for us.

Most cordially yours,
Teachers and girls of the Kemendine School.

There has been great joy at Kemendine over the purchase of the much desired land adjacent to the compound for new school buildings and the pledge by New York District of a Jubilee gift of a new dormitory and class room. But Kemendine does not rejoice alone. In September, Pegu House, the hostel for girl students attending Judson College in charge of Miss Helen K. Hunt in Rangoon, opened its doors to twenty young girls who were enrolled as students in Judson College. Through the generosity of a friend who gave a thousand dollars for the purpose, the hostel has been furnished and for the first time, the College girls of Burma have had a home of their own. This, however, is temporary, but a permanent home is assured to the College girls through the Jubilee gift of Mrs. Grant Edmands and her two daughters to be known as the "Caroline A. Benton Hostel for Girls."

Also through the Victory Campaign there came to Morton Lane a memorial gift which is to be used for the erection of the long needed Assembly Hall. Atlantic District gives a High School Build-

* Refer to Foreword; paragraph in italics.

ing for the Girls' School at Mandalay, as its Jubilee gift, while other buildings of like character at Henzada, Prome, Pegu and Tharrawaddy may materialize ere long.

As we review the movements of our missionaries to Burma for the year we note with pleasure the safe arrival of Miss Marion Beebe and Miss Ina Fry, designated to Henzada and Sandoway. During the year Miss Austin, who has been at home for a considerable time, has returned to her post, as have Miss Petheram to Nyaunglebin and Miss Putnam to Maubin. The following named Burmese missionaries have come home on furlough: Mrs. Elliott, Mandalay, Miss Violetta Peterson, Tharrawaddy; Miss Pound, Bassein; Miss Stella Ragon, Bhamo; Miss Mary Ranney, Sagaing; Miss Tschirch, Rangoon; Miss Whitehead, Moulmein.

Miss Flora Ayers, of Prome, after nine years of continuous service, worn in body and mind, returned to America in November to tarry here only a few weeks and then to pass on to the well-earned rest, such as no earthly friend could provide, in the Home of the Master she loved.

BASSEIN—BURMESE WORK

Educational Work
FRANCES E. CROOKS
NONA FINNEY

Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School

16 native teachers
290 boys—89 girls
7 men—9 women
6 village schools—371 pupils
159 boys—212 girls
15 native teachers
6 men—9 women
3 baptisms
2 Bible women
Girls' school
150 girls
6 teachers

The principal event of the year has been the formation of separate classes for girls. We have now five classes for girls. These are all taught by qualified teachers, graduates of the Baptist Normal Schools. We have divided the classes hoping that in the coming year we may have a girls' school which will be recognized by the Government. This year has proved that separate schools are best for girls.

Three boys were baptized from the school this year. Two came from Buddhist homes. The other boy's father and mother were Christians. Both are dead and he is living with a Buddhist step-mother. While with her he seemed somewhat indifferent to all religious influences. As she had to go to another village she put him in the dormitory. Here he was with Christian friends and attended all the church services. His faith was strengthened. He was baptized near the close of the school year. He is but one example of the good influences of the dormitory.

Village Schools

This year the Girls' School at Myaungmya has an enrollment of more than one hundred and fifty scholars. The chief hindrance has been that the new building is not finished. However through the kindness of the Chinese we have been allowed to use part of their new Chinese school building.

In our school at Thayetgone we have thirty-two pupils, most of them are in the lower classes. We have a new teacher there this year. Some of his relatives are Christians and he has been in Christian schools. He has for years been considering Christianity. He says he was first attracted to Christianity because he saw that Christians were always happy. He came to teach here in order that being free from hindrances he might be baptized. He was baptized in August. This teacher has studied Buddhism and can therefore answer the arguments of the Buddhists. He seems to be very much in earnest and we think he will become a strong worker for Christ. He is entirely alone as far as Christian friends go in that village. He needs your prayers.

Bible Women

We are very sorry to have had to close all the Sunday Schools this year. Some of these we have been carrying on for years. The Buddhist leaders decided that it was not good for the children to be having so much Bible teaching. Therefore they told the parents not to allow their children to go to the Sunday Schools.

It is said that there are those in Bassein who have taken a vow not to listen to Christian teaching. Whether this be true or not I am not sure, but for some reason the Bible-women find that some of those who have been their friends for years seem to wish them not even to come to their homes lest they preach to them. These things have made the work of Bible women difficult in town this year. In the villages they have found a great willingness to listen. It has always been the village people who have listened to the gospel story. May these two faithful Bible women not feel that you are praying for them each day as they go out to their work?

FRANCES E. CROOKS

BASSEIN—KAREN WORK

The Sgaw Karen mission has always been the largest and the people most responsive. Among this race there have been great gatherings, marked progress in self-support and cordial interest in education. More than 40,000 of the Sgaw Karens are members in Baptist churches.

The Pwo Karens outnumber the Sgaws, but the work among them has never been as extensive and the response correspondingly less. About 8,000 are church members. Among the other divisions of the Karens the work is smaller and confined to one or two stations.

Educational Work
MINNIE B. POUND
 (Furlough 1919-20)
CLARA B. TINGLEY
GRACE L. PENNINGTON

Pwo Karen School
 70 girls—64 boys
 9 native teachers
 4 women—5 men
62 Village schools
 948 girls—1102 boys
 36 native women teachers
 46 native men teachers
21 Sunday schools
 931 average attendance
 194 baptisms
Sgaw Karen School
 762 students—72 in H. S. Dept.
 268 girls—388 boys
 21 native teachers
 16 men—5 women

The new chapel is the all-absorbing topic of conversation and interest just at present and will be for a year or more to come. The old Ko-Tha-Byu was sawed into sections and moved away to other places.

The new one is progressing very rapidly, in spite of the fact that some of the work done fails to satisfy Dr. Nichols' keen eye and has to be done over again. Many of the door and window frames were found to be too narrow after they were set up, and so down they came. The workmen think Dr. Nichols is very fussy and do not see why things should be straight and smooth and just right; but when our buildings are finished they are a joy forever just because of this fussiness. There will be two towers, one for the bell and one for the clock which we hope to have with chimes.

In previous years the few new cards which have been sent to me I have sold at one anna each, or two cents, but this year several hundred new cards have been sent out and as money is scarcer and there were so many of them, in order that more children might buy them and enjoy them, I reduced the price to one pice or half a cent. The result is the children have just reveled in them, and I have taken in many pice. The old cards I have sold cheaper also, and after they had been handled much and the prettiest ones picked out, at a very low price. All fancy cards, such as valentines, stand-up cards, fringed edged ones and real Christmas ones, especially tied with ribbon have been sold for more.

Three hundred of the cards were sent to the heathen after Burmese Scripture verses had been pasted on the backs. We can get the texts at the Mission Press. Many have also been given to our pupils as rewards for looking up the meanings of words found in

their story books, or rather library books, and writing them out. Every pupil in our school received cards or cards with blotters attached to them at Christmas as well as one or two little gifts sent by an association in Ohio.

When we consider the pleasure those who prepared the cards and sent them to us had, and the pleasure of those who have bought and put them in their houses or among their precious possessions, and the pleasure of the heathen and the children in Upper Burma, does it not make us feel it is worth while to pass our cards on?

In December, in January, we expected Miss Pennington; in February she arrived, less than a month before the close of school but of course in plenty of time for the opening of the new school year in May when she took over her work of caring for the girls and also some teaching in the High School.

As I have been in and out of the classes, I have felt a more earnest spirit in the school than ever before. Although we have not yet had the revival for which we have been praying, God is certainly beginning to answer our prayers. There is a decided change in my Bible Class. The Christians are showing a more earnest spirit and the Buddhists a real interest in Christianity. We are studying the Book of Acts, but I was led a few weeks ago to take up Salvation and the New Birth, and such was the interest of the class, I have taken up parts of several other chapters.

The father of one boy is working on our new chapel and he told one of our teachers that if his son wished to be baptized he would not hinder him. Another boy has reached the point where he knows he ought to be baptized but he is not willing to for fear of the consequences, withdrawal of the support of his people, for one thing. One of the girls wrote in her Bible test, "My desire for the year 1920 is the decision of the religious question in my heart."

Several of the high school boys have been reading my devotional books. Last week two boys came to me for the *Meaning of Prayer* and one asked for a book on faith. He took the *Meaning of Faith* and later told me it helped him.

More than 130 have taken the daily Bible Reading Cards and several who have left our school have written to me for them. A large number have started to read the Bible through. I am keeping a monthly record of the number of chapters read.

About 60 teachers and pupils have subscribed for Current Events and the same number are receiving the Monthly Letter which is sent free to all Christian Boys and Girls who desire it by a Christian worker in India.

The library is being used more than ever before. This year all classes which can read English have been making dictionaries meaning books with words from the library books read. Rewards of cards have been given—a card for every hundred words. Some books contain several hundred.

It has been a joy to me to belong to both the East and the West, and all the tokens of love and good-will especially those accompanied by letters telling me that the writers and others were praying for me, have been much appreciated.

CLARA B. TINGLEY

Nearly a year has slipped by like a flash since I stepped into Moulmein on the last day of January. February eighth saw me once more in Bassein, and all the things ever written of the satisfaction of home-coming might be repeated right here. Bassein seemed just the same and the cordial welcomes on every hand were heart-warming. After a week in town I went out to a jungle village to get a little more experience in the Karen language at first hand. A very comfortable little house was set aside for me, and the pastor of the village, Thra Kan Tha, gave me special assistance every morning for a couple of hours.

In September operations were begun on the new building. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say preparations were begun; for the first step was disposing of the old building. The Karens felt very sorry to think of the passing of the old building which has meant so much to them through all these forty years, so it was finally decided to tear down only the wings and to remove the hall itself to another site on the compound, much to the satisfaction of everybody. Then it was decided to keep the wings too; and the result was that the big building was literally sawed into five parts, the posts underneath sawed off at the ground, and the sections moved one at a time on wooden rollers to different places. When one of the wings was sawed off, one wall of a second story classroom with a blackboard attached was left on the face of the main building; and with real schoolboy humor some one had scrawled on it in English: "Goodbye dear blackboard." And there it stood for several weeks for all to read who passed. The moving of the building was an innovation in this section of Burma at least, and people came from all over the town and even from out in the district to see the strange sight. Large cables were fastened to the building and wound upon winches, coolies turning the winch handles. Meantime class work continued in some of the rooms as they travelled. The wing and side pieces are being used now as classrooms, but after the completion of the new building, with a very little remodeling they will be converted into boys' dormitories. Meantime the old Hall is in constant use as of old.

And now the new building itself is under way on the site of the old one. The plans are delightful and the building will not only serve our needs exactly, but will be beautiful as well. It is estimated that by the time it is finished and furnished it will cost three lacs of rupees. The Karens are giving splendidly, and are highly enthusiastic. It was they who proposed to build it, and they are taking up the responsibility in a very hearty way.

Our school this year has enrolled some 726 students, of whom 72 are in the High School department. This is a smaller high school than last year when there were over 100 students; for a number of our boys have gone into the army. One of them who has been in Egypt for some time left in his last year in the high school. His mother told me the other day that he was anxious to get out of the army as soon as his term had expired, and come back to school; for when he got out in the world he began to realize how little he knew, and so he wants to get another chance at education. I think his experience has done him considerable good, and we shall be

glad to have him return. This year the high department suffered a very real loss in the going of Thra San Ba to America.

There is a fine, earnest Christian spirit abroad in the school this year, and it is gratifying to find not a few students who are actively interested and anxious to share in work that is being done among the non-Christian people in the jungle. The cultivation of such spirit is of course one of the ends and aims of our work here in the school, and we have great reason to be pleased with many of the young men and young women who have passed through our school and are either studying further in other schools or have already begun to do their own good work in the world.

Ko-Tha-Byu School sends greeting and good wishes to their friends and co-workers in far-off America, who under different conditions and in different ways are serving the same Lord Whom we delight to serve in Burma.

GRACE L. PENNINGTON

THE KACHINS

This mountain tribe numbers about 100,000 and is found in Upper Burma. Formerly a wild, head-hunting people, they have now become the most docile and useful of all the races of Upper Burma to the British Government. They are found to be reliable and trustworthy, responsive to education and to Christian influences.

In 1878 Mr. Freiday began work among the Kachins of Bhamo and was soon succeeded by Dr. W. H. Roberts. In 1888, Miss Manning was designated there for work in the school.

BHAMO

REV. AND MRS. L. H. MOSIER
STELLA RAGON
(Furlough 1920-21)

Day School
33 girls—171 boys
8 native teachers
2 women—6 men
1 Sunday school
50 average attendance

I am far from very well, have very little strength and little control of my nerves. When I saw Dr. Harper in April he insisted that I should either come to Namkham where he could keep an eye on me and dictate the amount of work I should undertake, or else that I should go home at once. His verdict was a great shock to me but with no one to take the work it did not seem possible to take his advice. So I rested just as hard as I could at Sinlum, and have studiously avoided assuming any duty not absolutely necessary. That is most difficult to do, for the work is here needing to be done and the people naturally expect me to do what I used to do when I was here before.

Now the Committee of Reference has recommended that H. W. Smith come here and when they are nicely settled, I believe I had better take the emphatic advice of doctor and all other friends and ask for my furlough. I dislike very much to go before my time, but I am nearly useless here and Dr. Harper comforts me by saying I will be until I get out of this country and have a complete rest.

It is a great pleasure to be here among these dear people again and a real satisfaction to find my former pupils in such responsible positions and doing such excellent work. We have reopened all our jungle schools which had been closed and now have our old number 14. Have insisted that those in the lower grades remain in the jungle schools where convenient, so have in our town school in those grades mostly those from new localities where there are no schools. Besides this large number we sent back, we have placed a number in the English school, five in the Normal, and two in Agricultural school, and still we have 105 in attendance, 50 of whom are in the three higher standards. 28 are girls.

The influenza has about disappeared from our school, all my patients are back. All the Kachins and Karens in the Mosier school board here. I had to doctor the whole outfit. The epidemic is still raging in town and the jungle villages and some of our villagers are very low; a number of deaths have resulted from it. One of our teachers lost his two babies, a girl of four months and a boy of two years in a week's time, and four years ago they lost two within a week of fever, of about the same ages. Kachins and Karens are not naturally grateful especially for medicine, but they have been almost demonstrative in their gratitude to me during this epidemic, school boys coming up to say "thank you, your medicine was good, it cured me." Parents and teachers in the jungle came and said or have written, "we think the Lord sent you back to us so you could take care of our children at this time."

STELLA T. RAGON

HENZADA—BURMESE WORK

REV. AND MRS. J. E. CUMMINGS
MISS MARY D. THOMAS

Burman Boarding and Day School
200 boys—70 girls
7 native men teachers
8 native women teachers
2 Day schools
266 boys—33 girls
18 native men teachers
9 native women teachers
6 Village schools
127 boys—78 girls
4 native men teachers
3 native women teachers
10 Sunday schools
700 average attendance
7 baptisms
2 Bible women

The schools are growing. I established a new Seventh Standard Girls' School in July by the segregation of the girls and boys under twelve from the station school, and by this process secured a school of 111 pupils.

1920 will be a very hard year financially for all schools in this district. There is only half a crop of paddy, in fact the greatest scarcity in my experience of 32 years here. Prices are high and still soaring. Very few people have been able to lay in their stock of paddy for the rains. It is a serious question how half the people are to get through the year until next December when the next crop matures.

Government too, has cut off all half salaries and adopted a new system of grant-in-aid designed to curtail the grants made by Government, and to force missionary bodies to pay a larger proportion of the current expenses of their schools. This hits my schools, which have hitherto depended very largely on fees and Government grants, very hard. How I can carry on is not yet clear, I am not prepared to give up any of my schools, but I may have to reduce salaries, or double up standards and reduce the grade of the school.

Under these circumstances, I sincerely hope that our denominational plans for advance will not fail.

Miss Thomas has given her main effort this year to the study of the language, as is quite right. She will soon be taking her first examination. She has done well in maintaining a choir. I hear them singing now, the refrain ending, "In Immanuel's Land." We are facing great difficulties in 1920. Unrest everywhere. Poverty, hardship and crime prevalent. Let us belt this old sorrowing world with bands of intercessory prayer.

JOHN E. CUMMINGS

HENZADA—KAREN WORK

Educational Work
MARION BEEBE

Sgaw Karen Anglo-Vernacular School
160 boys—98 girls
14 teachers

We arrived in the great city of Rangoon very early on Sunday morning, November ninth. I presume you are acquainted with the sort of reception given to a new missionary here at Henzada but I was almost overwhelmed. The band was out in all its glory and the boys of the school and some of the near-by pastors to meet the steamer and then we had to parade through town. Miss Thomas was there to meet me of course, and she, noble soul, paraded too. The girls met us at the house with flowers and then we went to the chapel for the Opening Exercises after which the school was given a holiday. And that night we had an enormous program of music by the band and songs and exercises and speeches of welcome.

I started language study right away with Thra Mu Hnin Dwe.

I like Henzada very much and it is pleasant having Miss Thomas here. I have already borrowed all her spare possessions. We don't see each other very much as we have such entirely different schedules but she does manage to get time enough to show me about a little. Tomorrow is the beginning of a three-days' Peace celebration.

I am planning to go to Kalaw for the hot season as there will be several fine Karen missionaries there who may lend me a helping hand now and then. I hope that Thra Mu Hnin Dwe will go with me also but she does not know. I do want to get a good start on the language before Mrs. Phelps goes home and I have so many other things to do.

MARION A. BEEBE

INSEIN

RUTH W. RANNEY
HARRIET PHINNEY

Burman Woman's Bible School
24 girls

The Burman Woman's Bible School has been smaller this year than for many years past; seventeen attended, of whom only five were new pupils, and only six were Burmans. Five young women of four races graduated and have now scattered to work, two Chins returning to Sandoway, four days over-land by cart; one Karen to Tavoy, two days by steamer; one Tounghthu to Toungh-gyi, by railroad and motor; and the one Burman, with a second year girl, to work in Rangoon under Miss Phillips. All will, we trust, pass on what they have learned the past three years. Two things have encouraged us; first the entire harmony that has prevailed despite of there being so many different races; and second, the greater spirit of prayer manifested and the very definite, earnest and intelligent prayers offered for the numerous objects we present, both in the women's meetings and our own Sunday evening services. Thanksgivings for answered prayers have not been forgotten.

A number of the pupils have taught in the Church Sunday School here under Mrs. Wiatt. All the older ones have taken turns in leading the women's meetings and the morning exercises, for all of which they prepare in writing, and we correct before it is given. Toward the end of the year the graduates, having finished the course covering most of the Bible, took up the tracts showing the difference between Buddhism and Christianity.

We are distressed that the Burmans, who are so willing to give their money are so unwilling to give their sons and daughters to the Lord's work. We are frequently asked for Burmese Bible women, but have only about one a year to send out, the men's school having not even one this year!

We are not without encouragements, however; lately a number from this Insein Church went on an evangelistic trip with a missionary who employs two of our former graduates. When they returned the men publicly praised the preaching of one of these young women,—a most unusual thing for a Burman man to do. The missionary says of the other one that she is exceptionally good in personal work. During the year there have been six couples of our graduates at work in various places from Namkham, N. Shan states, to Tavoy; among them are two Burmans who have worked together continuously since they graduated in 1900.

As we have completed eight years since returning from our last furlough, and as the school is small, we propose to close it for a year, hoping that the need for more girls, better prepared girls and more Burmese girls, will be met on reopening. To have to go without the school for a little may have a good effect on the people. We expect to spend most of the time in rest and travel in India, and hope to visit some Bible schools of our own and other missions.

HARRIET PHINNEY

RUTH W. RANNEY

MANDALAY

Educational Work**MRS. IDA B. ELLIOTT**

(Furlough 1920-21)

MISS F. ALICE THAYER**MISS EMILIE G. LAWRENCE****Evangelistic Work****MISS JULIA E. PARROTT****Burman Girls' School**

(High School Department)

214 girls—26 boys

8 native women teachers

99 pupils in Boarding Department

2 Veranda Sunday schools

70 average attendance

2 Bible women

It is always tonic for pioneer evangelistic workers who live largely by faith, to see results in other fields of labour.

Nothing is more heartening than a tour among our Karen and Kachin churches in the mountain villages, and to see Christianity unfolding in these crude rural communities.

This was the privilege of Misses Ragon, Parrish, and myself last April. We took four Kachin boys who not only did our cooking and cared for our ponies but carried our luggage up and down the Sinlum mountains and across the plains of Southern China to Namkham and back again to Sinlum by one of the steepest and rockiest mountain paths we had ever seen. I must leave to Miss Ragon the description of that trip, for she was the "Ahnte Mama" ("our own mama" the Kachins lovingly called her) being in charge of the field and the only one who knew Kachin.

But to see those brave pastors and their wives who had from twelve to twenty years ago begun work on some bare hill and had toiled and prayed until now they have large self-supporting schools and boarding establishments, and had preached in all the villages near and far so that large church memberships are now a result of their efforts,—to see all this bee-hive industry and this Christian uplift was like the "balm of Gilead" to the drooping fainting hearts of Evangelistic workers among Buddhists. Like Paul, we thanked God and took courage, and on my return I got down under the Mandalay burden again with great hope.

But that trip had more than a heart effect. I came to the conclusion that if Evangelistic work was to tell in Mandalay it was best to work in the most hopeful quarters. Accordingly in September I moved into a little church of ours in Thayeze' Quarter on the North Side. Mrs. Hancock had lived here about thirty years ago, and practically all the converts we have had in pure evangelistic work have come from this quarter. A vernacular school was begun and a splendid opening came about in the opportunity afforded by the Society for the Prevention of Infantile Mortality, to visit in the Thayeze' homes with one of their nurses, a former A. B. M. Girls' School pupil and one of our Thayeze' Christians.

The Sappers and Miners, Karen and Burman Military, are near Thayeze' and a number among the Karens are Christians. Our Prayer Meetings and Church services are well attended. Two have been received into the Church since October and several are awaiting baptism. At prayer meeting the other night as I looked at these inquirers trying to learn to sing, and listening so intently to the plain first principles of the Gospel, I longed to have our Christians at home witness just such an impressive little candle-light prayer meeting.

Our faithful old princess Daw Pwo Kin has gone to her reward. When Miss Frederickson whom she loved so much passed beyond, she told me she felt sure she would meet her in Heaven. It was in April and no one but Mr. Tribolet was in the city when her summons came. But the Burmese Christians and especially Ma Kin, Miss Frederickson's right hand, were with her at the last.

Dear old princess! She has gone to be forever in the palace of the King of Kings.

J. F. PARROTT

MAUBIN

Educational Work
CARRIE E. HESSELTINE

Evangelistic Work
REV. AND MRS. C E. CHANEY
CARRIE PUTNAM

Two Karen Boarding and Day School
114 girls—163 boys
11 native teachers
4 women—7 men
5 Sunday schools
282 average attendance
17 baptisms
1 Bible woman

It would be impossible to tell you all that my two regular Bible women have done this past year. Of course part of the time has been given to the regular touring. In this they have a full part, going with us all over the field. They have been at their best at the children's meetings which we have in every village. They have done much house to house work and know how to talk with the ignorant jungle women far better than I do. Sometimes we leave them in a village or with a church to work for a week or two while we are held in the station to look after things there. Now as I am writing, and Mr. Chaney and I are both hurrying to get through with our work here so we can start out in a few days, they are already down in Quaychoung working with the church and village until we get there. We sent them on a week ahead. We find that they always make a deep impression on our big heathen audiences at our evening evangelistic services. A native woman, educated and able to explain religious matters, is something so different from the usual Buddhist idea of the position and ability of a woman, that there is always a breathless silence when they rise to speak. So whether in a children's meeting telling Bible stories and teaching Scripture and songs, or going from house to house talking with the adult men and women they find there, or giving their short exhortation and testimony in the big outdoor heathen meetings, we find them a great help and influence in the work of the field.

But even that is not all they do. During the rains when we do not attempt any travelling they are kept busy here at the station. Often they help in the daily Bible classes of the school. They have carried on four heathen Sunday Schools in and near Maubin. They have canvassed the whole town of Maubin this last rains and sold hundreds of Gospels and Scripture portions, besides giving out hundreds of free tracts. With their help and the help of some of the older pupils, I have carried on six heathen Sunday Schools, and the Bible women have done all that work of preparing the cards, etc. They have also been a great help to me in preparing the work for the seven sewing classes which I have every week. In fact, through

these two helpers, I have been able to carry on double the amount of work I could otherwise have done.

Among the Christian women of our field, the good work of carrying on and opening jungle schools, goes on. Nearly all of our 32 churches have organized women's societies.

There is so much about the work out here that one can't report! People are so much more interesting than facts! And how I wish you could see the "procession" that go in and out of our home day after day. Often it may be the leader or pastor from some distant part of the field, or some of the heathen jungle people who have heard of a "big English home" to which every one is welcome, and they can go and actually see how white people live! Sometimes it's a Christian friend who comes in for a little visit. And always there are the school children in and out on many errands, or called in groups to listen to the Victrola and look at pictures, I assure you ours is a busy house, with all the usual home duties of darning, mending, housekeeping worked in here and there between the other activities. But what a joy it is to have a part in making the thought and life of a people Christian! And that must be done in so many different ways!

MRS. C. E. CHANEY

MAYMYO

Educational Work
SARAH R. SLATER

Boarding and Day School
65 girls—29 boys
5 native women teachers
Village School
21 girls—6 boys
1 native woman teacher
3 Sunday schools
110 average attendance
9 baptisms
1 Bible woman

Last Saturday evening as we assembled in my house for our monthly covenant meeting my heart filled with joy as I saw ten big girls not of course including our five teachers and my one Bible woman, in whose faces shone the love of Christ. Then I realized that five Christian girls have gone to other schools and two of our Christian boys. Our day scholar Christians do not come to covenant meetings. Here is the advantage of a boarding department. We have them with us for training in the Christian life, and for Christian service. In our morning and evening worship and the School Christian Endeavor Society each Christian has her opportunity to lead and take part.

The only criticism our Boards have earned in their findings is that of abundant generosity. My requests have been promptly and fully met, except in the request for mission buildings in Maymyo, and I am sure that when our Board realizes the great need for us to take up the education of Burmese and native girls in Maymyo, they will provide for our Baptist opportunity open to us here, also, which is being weakly held open until appropriate buildings materialize. As Dr. Kelly said two days ago, "We ought to have a model school for Burmese and native girls here in Maymyo, when there are such complete provisions for educational advantages for all others. Eu-

ropean girls, 2 schools; European boys, Burmese and native boys and this is our only opportunity." That is as Dr. Kelly and some other missionaries see it.

38 girls and boys—33 girls, 5 boys in our first Standard; and only three of them are boarders. One the son of one of our church members who retires in about a year, and will settle in Maymyo. He is station master the other side of Pegu. Two, are native girls in Maymyo here. The mother is cook, and has no proper place to keep her girls, so she keeps them as boarders. Isn't that fine? Our Burman Buddhists of Maymyo have seen the benefits of education for their girls, and many new homes have sent their children as you will know by this record.

SARAH R. SLATER

MEIKTILA

REV. AND MRS. J. F. INGRAM

1 Station Boarding and Day School

119 pupils

104 boys—15 girls

7 native teachers

6 men—1 woman

City and Town Day Schools

(Thazi Mixed School)

101 pupils

86 boys—15 girls

7 native teachers

5 men—2 women

1 Dispensary

MOULMEIN—BURMAN WORK

Educational Work
AGNES WHITEHEAD
 (Furlough 1920-21)
LIZBETH HUGHES
MILDRED A. MOSIER
ETHEL L. HUNT

A. B. M. Morton Lane High and
 Normal School

414 students

26 teachers—1 matron

97 normal department

44 Vernacular Practising School

273 Anglo-Vernacular High School

207 Resident Students

13 Resident Burmese Teachers

2 Resident European Teachers

4 Sunday Schools

14 Baptisms

I wish all in America who support the work in Burma could come and see for themselves what a great progressive work is being done in this province. The Morton Lane School is sharing in the progress. Our registration is larger than ever before in every department and the staff is large and thoroughly efficient. The Normal School began with 100 but fell back to 97. One dear girl died and this was another case of "Need not have been." Parents took her home for a slight illness and applied native remedies. She died another victim to "custom." I wonder when people here will learn that untrained doctors are not the hope of Burma. But Burma does need well-trained teachers and we are trying to meet the demand. If all are successful this year, we will graduate 53 from the Normal Department.

The Anglo-Vernacular High School has a healthy and growing rival in the new Buddhist School for Girls. It has wealth back of it and every need seems to be supplied, even to free automobile rides to school! But it cannot teach the love of Christ and some day girls there will find they need more than English and Geography and Certificates to help them in life's problems. Our High School girls are growing in character and some of them are facing which it shall be—the old faith or (to them) the new. May God give them courage to decide aright. Three of last year's High School graduates entered College and two others of our girls there will take their B.A. this year we hope.

Two events of the year stand out prominently. One is the fact of our new home. We anticipated it last year, we entered and enjoyed it this year. It has been a benediction to all of us for we are human enough to long for a little quiet at least. But the climax of our pleasure in the home is that Miss Whitehead has had a year of its peace and comfort before retiring from her long term of service here. She bore the stress of the work for over 33 years in the rooms we have left for the girls and the teachers, and when she goes home you may question her all you like of life "here and there." She has a wonderful story to tell.

The other event was the honour to our dear Ma Shwe Me, when Government gave her a gold watch and Certificate of Honour in recognition of the service she has rendered to the cause of education in the Province. No honour was ever more worthily bestowed or more humbly received. We regret that Ma Shwe Me cannot attend our Jubilee Celebration. She assisted in our Jubilee here.

Fourteen happy girls were baptized during the year. We pray they may be strong leaders in the Evangelization of Burma some day. One of our graduate teachers, Ma Rutha, is working with her husband for the people of Burma's Lake—the Inlay. They live, like the people, in a bamboo house but is so neat and attractive, it is a lesson to all about them.

Mrs. Barnes of Pasadena visited us in December and spent her first tropical Christmas with us. She had her message for us, and Burma its message for her. We trust she will reach home safely and kindle in others the enthusiasm she caught here. We do not have enough visitors from home. Come East, friends, come East! You need the vision and we need the uplift your visits would bring.

LIZBETH HUGHES

[Miss Lizbeth Hughes of Morton Lane Girls' School, Moulmein, Burma, who was recently awarded the Kaiser-I-Hind Medal for "public service in India," writes of "the splendid honor that has come to Ma Shwe Me. She is our oldest teacher and has been with us for over thirty years. Her work has been of the very highest order and her influence in the school greater than I can ever tell you. She has her graduates all over Burma, girls upon whom she has put the impress of her fine teaching and wonderful character. Every year at the time of the King's birthday, some are honored and in this year's list of big honors we find our dear Ma Shwe Me. She is

to receive from the government a gold watch and a certificate of honor. It is given for specially fine service rendered in educational work and is worthily bestowed. It is an honor to her and to the school too." Under date of December, 1919, a letter was received from Ma Shwe Me. She gives us the following: "I am more than pleased of the honor bestowed on dear Mama Hughes for she richly deserves the Kaiser-I-Hind medal, as her time, thought and energy are all expended for the success of the school."]

MOULMEIN

Educational Work
ANNIE L. PRINCE
HELEN M. GOOD

English Girls' High School
75 girls—32 boys
10 native women teachers
4 baptisms

The year just closed has been one of great joy and thanksgiving in our school.

Our work has gone on much as usual. The Seventh Standard and High School girls and some of our teachers took the St. John's Ambulance Course in First Aid with good results. The results of the All-India Sunday School Examination were very pleasing; of the eleven who took the Senior Examination, six were in the Honour Class.

One new feature of the year was the organization of a Girl Guide company which has been very helpful in promoting a good spirit among the girls, increasing their usefulness and strengthening their character.

Our enrollment has been the largest of any year since the school was changed to one exclusively for girls. Our greatest joy, however, has not been the numbers, but the pleasant, harmonious spirit among the girls and the development of Christian character. The growth in many cases has been very apparent. Four of our girls were baptized and two boys who were formerly our pupils. Our cup of joy was full to overflowing the last Sunday in December when one of our senior girls who has grown up in the school went down into the baptismal waters. She had long wanted to take that step, and now her parents had given their cordial consent. Her sister, an ex-pupil, now a teacher in our Karen school at Nyaunglebin, went also. One seldom sees such happy candidates. They had the very exceptional joy of having their cousin go with them, a young man whom the younger sister had helped into the Kingdom through correspondence with him while he was at the Front.

The new year opens encouragingly, with the same staff of efficient, conscientious teachers and the largest number on the roll we have ever had at the beginning of the year.

ANNIE L. PRINCE

MOULMEIN

Educational Work
ESTHER W. LINDBERG

Sgaw Karen Boarding School
126 girls—91 boys
9 native teachers
6 women—3 men
1 Sunday school
225 average attendance
7 baptisms

FOR ALL RACES

ELLEN MITCHELL MEMORIAL MATERNITY HOSPITAL

MARTHA J. GIFFORD, M. D.
SELMA M. MAXWELL, R. N.

1 graduate nurse—4 pupil nurses
108 in-patients
678 out-patients
1336 treatments

Miss Maxville and I are not yet used up in spite of an unusually brisk time during the last six weeks. We are resolving to get some rest "whether or no." Miss Maxville will go away during the hot season and I will go the following October. Miss Maxville will go to Mugok and I will go to Maymyo and take in the Conference at Mandalay.

We have had our largest number of patients recently. We were up to 38 for a day or two and have been above 30 for some time. It kept us all pretty well out of mischief. We are rather short of nurses since we have sent one to Taunggyi for her health and the new ones who have been promised a place will not leave school for a few weeks yet. When they come our dormitory will be pretty full and at the present rate of growth we shall soon need still more. It seems as if we will have to be asking for a nurses' home soon. It seems as if one request does not get cold before we have to make another. I hate to have our needs always the most conspicuous thing about us. They say a healthy boy is always hungry and in need of something. I think by that standard the Ellen Mitchell Memorial Hospital must be one of your huskiest youngsters. As Miss Maxville said when our numbers were climbing high a short time ago, "If we don't ask for a nurses' home soon we will not get it finished in time to ask for an addition to the hospital."

Seriously speaking we were not up to our present capacity with 38 in the hospital and do not expect to need an addition immediately but we shall need a nurses' home before long if the work continues to grow. Even now we have no suitable room for a doctor should one appear on the horizon and until we can provide other accommodations for Ma Hla Yin there will be none. Her room is not suitable for one who has to sleep in the day for it is over the dispensary and it is unusual when there isn't at least one crying baby who is brought in to see me. Our rooms for nurses are too full now considering the ventilation and there is no suitable place for the night nurse either. Unless we start things soon we shall not be able to finish it before Mr. Darrow's furlough and that surely would be a calamity. How I wish Miss Prescott could have visited Burma and we could have talked over this and other numerous questions with her.

The most interesting things of the medical world just now are the two epidemics that are going on. The measles came to the English school from Tavoy and there are a few cases of smallpox in town and unfortunately one girl came down with symptoms in Morton Lane. When I saw the rash it seemed unlike a measles rash and on the second day I called in the Civil Surgeon. He did not come until the next afternoon and by that time I was pretty sure myself. It proved to be the worst type and she died this A. M. a hard blow

to the school, for she was an unusually promising girl. Everybody about the school has been vaccinated or re-vaccinated and the school is closed so that we are not anticipating any epidemic. The girl herself was segregated for some time before the diagnosis was made. What a blessing vaccination is! If it were not for it we should be frightened but now we wear a smile along with our watchful eye.

MARTHA J. GIFFORD, M. D.

[Dr. Gifford has recently been appointed medical officer of the leper asylum at Moulmein. She has done a wonderful work on this field and in the Mitchell Memorial Hospital.]

NAMKHAM—KACHIN WORK

REV. AND MRS. ROBERT HARPER

Total school attendance
207 pupils
Boarding and Day School
28 boys—23 girls
3 native teachers
2 women—1 man
3 Village schools
39 boys—22 girls
8 native teachers
5 men—3 women
4 Sunday schools
155 average attendance
25 baptisms
3 Bible women

NAMKHAM—SHAN WORK

ROBERT HARPER, M. D.

Boarding and Day School
83 boys—49 girls
6 native teachers
3 men—3 women
6 Village schools
96 boys—41 girls
11 native teachers
8 men—3 women
7 Sunday schools
375 average attendance
2 Dispensaries
8013 patients treated
24 in-patients
9 baptisms

REPORT ON KACHIN AND SHAN WORK

I am glad to say that the Kachins have done more towards supporting their schools during the past year than any previous year. Had it not been for the generous way they came forward with rice, money and paddy we would have had to close some of our schools. On the other hand we have kept all our schools running, in spite of the very high prices of rice and have opened a new school five days' march from Namkham in a place called Mong Maw. This last school promises to be our second best Kachin village school in Namkham.

In submitting to you my annual report I wish to say that the work in Namkham compares favourably with the work in other Shan Stations. We would like to see a greater interest for the salvation of the people of this valley among our native Christians. We shall have our annual meeting tomorrow night and shall make the matter of individual service the main topic. We will also urge the matter of self-support on the part of our Christian Church Members.

Our membership has increased by nine baptisms and the spirit on the part of many of our Christians is very good; we have regular monthly reports of work done on the part of our Church members and it is very encouraging to hear them tell of their experiences with some of the leading Buddhists. Two of our helpers decided to take a furlough last year after 15 years of continuous service in Namkham. I felt that I could not spare them but they were entitled to their furlough and I could not refuse them.

Our two village schools Selan and Muse have held their own in spite of great opposition on the part of some leading Buddhists in the above towns. Some of the children were forced to leave and enter Buddhist Monasteries and some remained in their homes but we have been able to interest others in education and hope that during the coming year to see a larger number in school than in any past year. The school at Namkham is at its best and we expect to see a larger attendance next year.

Our girls are now occupying their new dormitory and Mrs. Harper has her sewing establishment on the first floor. She has seven looms at work and I have five more looms almost finished. Our Government has practically met all the expenses of this establishment and we expect further help during the coming year. I have also supplied one loom to the Mong Paw school and am to supply two more later on. We hope to place at least one or two looms at Muse and Selan as soon as we have our weaving pupils trained to care for the looms without help from our weaving instructor.

Our medical work this past year has been very encouraging. You will see from the figures in the enclosed statistical report that 5021 new patients were cared for at our two dispensaries and a total of 8013 patients treated altogether. We had 24 in-patients and 82 operations of all kinds. 895 visits were made by me personally to patients too sick to attend our dispensaries and who did not like to come to our Hospital. Our receipts last year increased to Rs. 1512 which is over Rs. 500 better than the year 1918.

At present all our operations are performed on the veranda of our dispensary and the inconvenience is very great. I need a new operating room and I also need a new operating table.

You may wonder why so much work is necessary in Namkham. I will tell you. Every building except the Mission house was built by me from 1901 to 1906 and not a single bit of improvement not even a bed for the hospital or a mat for the school or dormitory has been added. The same old blackboards are still in the school. The dispensary and hospital are as they were when I took my furlough in 1906. I have ceiled the dispensary and wards and now will begin at work on the operating room. I tell you this so that

you may see what we have to face in order to get our work running as it ought to run. I have made some blackboards and will add tables next. The difficulty is to get time and money for the things that are so urgently needed.

ROBERT HARPER, M. D.

NYAUNGLEBIN

Educational Work
HATTIE V. PETHERAM
LUCY AUSTIN
REV. AND MRS. E. N. HARRIS

Sgaw Karen Boarding and Day School
 91 boys—42 girls
 6 native men teachers
 2 native women teachers
Village schools
 195 boys—149 girls
 19 native men teachers
 1 native woman teacher
 6 Sunday schools
 650 average attendance
 70 baptisms

I have been alone in the station except for a young Anglo-Indian girl, whom I engaged to help me in the school work and to be a companion, as far as that is possible. Perhaps you know that the Reference Committee have designated Miss Davis to Nyaunglebin for language study, and you can imagine with what joy and great expectations I am looking forward to her coming. Miss Petheram will arrive later, and will come here, I think.

The past year has been a strenuous one, with the responsibility practically unshared, but don't think I have been unhappy. In my work I have been as happy as happy can be. I feel myself getting more sure of the language, and can talk enough to make myself understood, that is, in ordinary conversation. That's a great source of joy. The school work has run smoothly, and all have worked together harmoniously and the general health has been very good. For the first year since I came to Burma and to Nyaunglebin, no pupil in the school has died. You know, this is a thing I thank God for, especially because this year pupils have left the useless (and often worse than useless) native medicine practically alone, and have taken the English. A thing I fail to understand out here is how people, who have left their heathen religion and have accepted Christianity and Western Education still cling to their old horrid medicines, and practices in sickness. For example, one of our girls was taken ill with pneumonia, and was short of breath and in considerable pain. Friends were called in to help before I could get to her, and imagine how I felt when on entering her room I found two full grown women walking over her,—a kind of massage, this! Needless to say, the Doctor (a native of India) was called at once, and he succeeded in pulling her through.

New Year's eve and New Year's day I spent in a little jungle village with Mr. and Mrs. Parish. Ten years ago this village decided to leave Buddhism, and now, many there are Christians, and there is even a neat little school building where the children receive a Christian education. The Parishes have done much for this village. They say the change that has come over its people is very great, especially with regard to cleanliness.

Of course, here in Nyaunglebin, we try our best to have women's meetings and Christian Endeavor meetings, but out in the jungle

villages, little if anything is being done. It is those people we want to help, and so we have arranged these special sessions and have special speakers invited to come and help us. Dr. and Mrs. Gilmore expect to come, as do the Missionary-in-charge of this field and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Harris.

LILLY RYDEN

PAPUN

NELLIE YABA

Boarding and Day School
 66 boys—14 girls
 4 native men teachers
 1 native woman teacher
 Village schools
 51 boys—7 girls
 4 native men teachers
 2 Sunday schools
 180 average attendance
 16 baptisms

Dear Mama

Your letter was very encouraging. I intended to reply but being the time of the reopening of the school I am a little busy and had to keep it until today.

Perhaps you may be interested to hear about my school. It is promoted to 7th standard last year with only three pupils of that class and I as the teacher. But it is rather shameful to say that not one of them entered the examinations owing to the bad result of the Flu. At the beginning of that year there were about eighty pupils but only sixty-four could hold to the last. The result on the whole was not bad though. Only eight of that sixty-four failed.

This year we begin with over eighty children. Perhaps you want to know the reason of the increase. It is owing to the hard struggle of the C. E. society of the school. They collect money as much as they can, and send out two teachers from among their schoolmates to two respective heathen villages up the hills.

You may be surprised to know also that our school is going to establish band and Mya Ag—your pupil from Nyaunglebin will be the band master, and that the C. E. is going to pay Rs. 50 for the band. It is also supporting a teacher who is in a school established at a village by the C. E. itself, 60 Rs. per annum. The work for the society is too great for it altogether but the children are not afraid of it.

You may be also interested to know that among the 32 who were baptized last year, the Home Mission got eight, the women's society converted six and the remaining eighteen was the result of the work of the Christian Endeavour society.

For the progress of the work here we need workmen as well as money. Advice is not the least. So I beg you, dear Mama, to help us by any means you possibly can. The children do not forget the present of Rs. 50 from the High Dept. of Bassein S. K. S. yet. Well is the witness and they always mention their benefactors in their prayers.

Yr. Most obedient

FRANKIE MINN

Salween Karen School, Papun,
 June 5th, 1919.

(This letter was written by the husband of Nellie Yaba.)

PEGU

Educational Work
MARY L. PARISH

60 boys—20 girls
 Anglo-Vernacular Mixed School
 5 native teachers
 Vernacular School
 17 boys—26 girls
 1 Bible woman

It is clear that our whole plant here is far from adequate for our needs, and has been so for years, and we have no place to expand that is satisfactory.

Our home Compound, as we have already said, is not large enough for the buildings we need. We have on this Compound a small residence, a small house built for teachers about sixteen years ago, now used as a dormitory. We must have a new house and expect an appropriation for that from the A. B. F. M. S. this year, but as we have no place to build it, we have also asked for an appropriation for a new site.

In any case we must go on now with our plans and get the buildings just as fast as possible. My sister, Mary Parish will be able to answer any questions you may have in regard to our plans. Our program calls for one new residence for the missionary family, then in case of getting a new compound it will call for a new house for the single lady; then a school building, then a dormitory, and that is also necessary at once. If the Girls' School is to succeed there must be a boarding department with accommodations enough to take care of the girls who want to come. As Pegu is an important and growing town in a very populous district, and as we have been lagging behind all the years we have been at work here, we must have these buildings at once or we might as well stop work now as later.

M. C. PARISH

PROME

BERTHA DAVIS
 Educational Work
FLORA E. AYERS
 (Died January 1920)

Anglo-Vernacular Day School
 Vernacular Day School
 61 boys—120 girls
 9 native women teachers
 Village school (Paungde)
 14 boys—17 girls
 2 native women teachers
 5 Sunday schools
 190 average attendance
 19 baptisms
 2 Bible women

You have long ago learned of Miss Ayers' poor health, and the necessity for her going on furlough. At least I suppose she has written you about it. She quite broke down, and was obliged to go, quite suddenly it seemed at the last, although she had not been very well for a good part of the year before. She went first to Thonze for a visit with Miss Peck, and then on to Rangoon and Insein during April, and was so poorly there that she was not able to return to Prome, even to settle her affairs and do her packing, dispose of her goods, etc. Even while down there she could not make up her mind to go, and it was not until it was almost time for the school work to begin that she finally sent me word that she had to go home. To be

sure, she ought to have gone a year ago at least. That would have saved the break-down.

We have this year more pupils than ever before. I do not see any reason why this should not continue, excepting for the fact that we have now more than we can comfortably accommodate in the building we have, and we ought to have more room right now. We have over 180 on the rolls and could have still more. But we must make provision, or see our work fall down again. If we lose out now, there will be nothing further for us here in the way of school work in Prome. Others will take our places, and once another school is started, we shall not be able to get any support from the Education Department. We ought to have an experienced and able woman to take the work of supervision, and in time she must have an associate.

REV. E. B. ROACH

A. B. M. Girls' School, Prome, Burma.

FLORA E. AYERS—AN APPRECIATION

The Heavenly Father has seen fit to call to Himself another of His faithful servants, our beloved Burma Missionary, Miss Flora E. Ayers who died at the Sanitarium at Clifton Springs, N.Y., January 5th, 1920. While engaged in her work at Prome, she suffered two attacks of the prevailing influenza which greatly reduced her strength and compelled her to return to America. Reaching Boston late in November she went at once to the Sanitarium confidently expecting to recover after a period of rest and treatment. Only a few weeks and the sad news came that she had passed away.

Miss Ayers was born in Vermont, but the family removed to Laporte, Indiana, in her early girlhood. After graduating from school she taught first in the country then in the public school of Laporte. She was a grade teacher in the building where Miss Anna Frederickson was Principal when she resigned to go out to Burma. Through life they were very intimate friends. In 1893 Miss Ayers was sent to Burma by the Western Board and designated to the Burman Girls' School at Mandalay where Miss Inez Ulery had been in charge for several years. Her first year was devoted to the study of the language and in October 1894 when Miss Ulery became the wife of Dr. McGuire, she took the school. The following year she was taken very ill and came home for an extended furlough. Miss Ayers was an earnest most unselfish and devoted worker, willing to lend a hand where the need was greatest: consequently her second term of service was divided among several stations, Moulmein, Henzada, Shwegyin, and Tavoy. Her last term was spent at Prome where she had charge of the Girls' School and the Bible Women's work and gained the love of all with whom and for whom she labored. The Burmese of Prome will miss her greatly, but her influence will go on through the years. Faithful unto death she has won the promise Crown of Life.

PYAPON

REV. AND MRS. H. P. COCHRANE

Day School

26 girls—114 boys
7 native teachers
2 women—5 men

3 Sunday schools
115 average attendance
10 baptisms (from school)

"Thanksgiving and the voice of melody" ought to be the sentiment of our hearts as we review the past year. "Not one good thing hath failed of all His promises," and we do thank Him for His goodness.

The work has been carried on along the usual lines: School, Sunday School, Village Sunday Schools, Tours to various parts of the extended parish, Special evangelistic work during Christmas week in near-by villages. There have not been many baptisms from the school, but Buddhist boys have shown an interest in the Bible study, and we have had the pastor come in and talk privately with those who wished to ask him questions. One Mohammedan boy who at the beginning of the year asked to be excused from taking part in the Bible hour has changed greatly, and now joins in the study of the Bible eagerly as the rest. Four days in the week we go to near-by villages and gather the children together for Bible teaching. The large picture roll is a great attraction, and sometimes there is a goodly number of grown-ups, drawn by the pictures and the singing. We are winning the confidence of the people, and are a sort of a travelling dispensary, as there is a constant demand for simple remedies, and the town hospital authorities are glad to have us look after the sick ones who come under their jurisdiction. Hardly a day goes by without a request for iodine, salts, fever mixture or boric acid.

Weekly visits have been made to our big town hospital, and we frequently meet people in the villages who greet us gladly, having become acquainted in the hospital.

We have made several trips to distant parts of the field, taking the magic lantern, and drawing hundreds of people to hear the gospel story when shown on the screen. In one village the Thugyi or headman has become interested in "The White Man's Book," and on our last visit he and the pastor had a conference that lasted till day-break.

Long steamer trips give us opportunities to meet the people, and to send the good news of the Kingdom to lonely hamlets where it has never come before.

REV. AND MRS. H. P. COCHRANE

RANGOON—BURMESE WORK**Educational Work**

MARGARET M. SUTHERLAND

(Furlough 1919-1920)

LILLIAN H. EASTMAN

HATTIE M. PRICE

Evangelistic Work

MARY E. PHILLIPS

HELEN HUNT, Dean of Women

Kemendine Girls' School

430 pupils

19 teachers

204 boarders

6 Sunday schools

375 estimated attendance

5 Bible women

Judson College Hostel for Women—
Pegu House**Kemendine School**

430 pupils and 19 teachers have managed to keep Miss Price and

me out of mischief during the year. We have both missed Miss Sutherland, and we begin 1920 with the hope that she will be with us ere many months. We have had 204 boarders during the year, and space for about 160. We have had a year wonderfully free from sickness.

The great event of the year has been the purchase of the land next door to us on the west, a dream come true. It seemed like a dreadful burden to ask our Board to assume, but we are so rejoiced to know that it is ours. Every time I look towards the West at our beautiful sunsets, I ask for a special blessing on those dear New York women who brought this wonderful thing to pass. Last year we had 12 baptisms to report, but not one this year, though that doesn't mean that earnest Christian effort has not been put forth. Every class has had its daily Bible lesson, and my share in that has been a class of High School and Normal girls with six Buddhist girls in the class. We are glad to have Buddhist girls for it is a fine opportunity for them to see Christian living at close range.

Buddhists, especially the Y. M. B. A., are trying hard to strengthen their gates, and it is not surprising that we should feel some of the effects—but we are carrying on just the same. Our girls have five neighborhood Sunday Schools and are very earnest in keeping them going. During the year our little church has raised about \$518 for various objects.

Two very earnest Christian girls, who will join our teaching staff this year, are a great joy to us. One has had two years of College work and one has finished High School, and both are finishing their Normal work in March. One girl expects to get her B. A. this year, and she will then take a year of Normal work and join hands with us in the work at Kemendine. The other day some tourists visited us, and one of them, a good Baptist from New York, was so much impressed with our family that he took out his cheque book and used it on the spot. He said that he was not greatly interested in Foreign Missions when he started out to visit the East, but had been thoroughly awakened up by what he had seen. And it sure does our hearts good to have the home folk see our school and become interested in our girls; and it makes us want more than ever to carry on in a way that will bring honor to the Great Cause.

LILLIAN EASTMAN

We are still proud of the record our High School Final Classes make each year in the Government Examination. Last March there was no school in which all the Standard X pupils passed the Examination, but nine out of our ten pupils passed, so we still lead all the schools in the province, with 90% of passes. Three of the nine girls who passed are this year going on with their studies at Judson College; the other six are taking a year's Normal Course with us, and next year will go out to do their part in education in our Christian Girls' Schools.

A great tribute to the work this school has been doing, and the place it has come to have in the country, has been given this year by a prominent Burman Christian, who himself attended here when a small boy. He has offered a gold medal, to be awarded annually

to the pupil who stands highest in the High School Final Examination. When offering it, he said in part, "My whole aim in making this offer is to give an incentive to the girls to do better work throughout the year. I offer the medal as a small token of appreciation of the excellent work the school has done for the girls of the Province." Last August after the High School certificates had been received from the Education Department, we asked Miss Helen Hunt to come out to chapel exercises one morning, and present them. And we asked Ko Kyaw Din to come and present his medal at the same time. It was awarded to Stella, the little Tamil girl who has been here so long. She is this year taking the Normal Course, and next year will add greatly to our staff of teachers, as she is developing into a very good one.

Of our 25 Normal pupils who passed the Government Examination last March, 21 were Christians. Seventeen of these are teaching in Mission schools this year. The great majority of girls who pass from our Normal School go out as Christian teachers, and we cannot estimate the power and influence these girls have all over the Province. So our work is not only to "bring girls to Christ," but to "build them up in Christ," and "to send them forth for Him." In our two Normal classes this year we have 29 girls taking the work for the first time, and of these, all but one are Christians. But some of the Christians are very weak, and they need the earnest prayers of friends at home, that they may be strong witnesses for Christ wherever they work when they leave here. Will you not remember them through all the coming months as they begin their new work?

I think our greatest cause for thanksgiving this year is the acquiring of the land adjoining us on the west. It seems too good to be true, even yet, that we have it. And we are so thankful to the dear women that made it possible; it will mean a very great deal to this school in the future. It almost doubles the width of the compound in front, so the new buildings that we have can be planned to much greater advantage.

HATTIE M. PRICE

After Miss Frederickson's death Mrs. Tilbe took charge of the work in the Rangoon field. She continued in charge after I came in order that I might have more time for language study; for in evangelistic work one can do very little without the language. I have every reason to be thankful that I succeeded in passing my first examination in Burmese at the end of my first year in the country.

At the beginning of last year we had five Bible women, but two of them had to leave some months ago and will not be able to return to the work. The three most efficient Bible women who have been here so many years are still with us. They have been doing very fine work under the direction of Mrs. Tilbe. During recent months quite a large number of heathen people have been led to Christ through their splendid efforts. We have been very fortunate in securing two other young Bible women who are to come to us the last of this month. They are at present in our Women's

Bible School at Insein. We have reason to feel that they will prove most valuable workers.

Our contributions have been as large as they have been in former years. You may be interested to know what our women do with the money which they give. We send some to Home and Foreign missions, some to our Woman's Bible school; and we also give for the support of orphan children and for the education of children of our preachers and evangelists. During the past year we have even been able to increase our gifts along some lines. Many women who cannot attend our meetings regularly for various reasons have gladly added their bit to help in carrying on the work of the Kingdom.

We are hoping and praying for another young lady from home for this work. This is a large and important field, and we do need more workers. Somewhere at home there must be just the young woman for the place.

I love Burma more and more as time passes. Never for one moment have I had cause to regret my coming.

MARY E. PHILLIPS

There are sixteen girls living in the hostel. Two are Europeans, three Karens, one Zarrabodi, and the rest are Burmans. The schools they attended last are:— Kemendine, 6; Morton Lane, 3; Mandalay Girls' School, 2; Bassein Karen High School, 2; English Girls' High School, (Moulmein), 2; and our Tharrawady High School, 1. We have had another Burmese Christian girl from Kemendine, too, but she is leaving college temporarily on account of her health. As to religions, three are Buddhists, one a Bahai, and the rest are Christians. There are six day scholars, too, and we try to make Pegu House an attractive place for them to come for free periods and want them to feel it is their home, too. All but one of these day scholars are Christians, and that one is only waiting for her parents' consent to confess Christ.

The girls are quite as attractive and jolly as college girls at home. They seem no different to me except that they are so shy about expressing their opinions. You know how pretty the Burmese costume is, so I don't need to try to describe it to you. But they are such a picture when they start out.

We are getting ready a tennis court and badminton court and that will greatly help with exercise and recreation.

The girls clean the house every morning. Each girl is assigned her share of the work and it is changed every month or two for variety. We have morning prayers which I lead and evening prayer that my matron leads. Attendance is voluntary but everybody comes and seems to enjoy it: They come to me for permission to go anywhere except to classes and regular services. I supervise the house in general and see that things are kept up.

If you could see the shanty these girls lived in last year, you would be as happy as we are over trying to make a real home for

them. There's no doubt as to there being a need for this hostel. They were packed in like sardines in this heat, sleeping right under the roof; no sitting room, no yard of their own.

In the dining room are four square tables, chairs, and our new big sideboard for the dishes, etc. No pantries out here. In the study room are dilapidated tables that will be replaced by our new



IN THE GARDEN. WOMEN'S HOSTEL OF JUDSON COLLEGE
(Pegu House)

individual study tables where each girl can keep her books and paper and pencils, also there are two book-cases for Encyclopaedia and Library books, etc. Matting on the floor. Of course, straight chairs. In the living room we have our piano, a library table, a little table, a couple of settees and a lot of chairs.

I have a bathroom, bedroom and living room upstairs. My living room is one end of the biggest dormitory room, screened off. The only furniture there, so far, is a bookcase and brand new pink hangings. A library table and two chairs are ordered, but it won't be exactly crowded even when they come.

HELEN K. HUNT

Pegu House, October 29, 1919.

RANGOON—KAREN WORK

Educational Work
RACHEL H. SEAGRAVE

Station Boarding and Day School

75 boys—360 girls
 15 native teachers
 4 European teachers
 460 pupils
 340 boarders

Evangelistic Work
MRS. MARY M. ROSE
LOUISE E. TSCHIRCH
 (Furlough 1920-21)

Baptized
 9 boys—11 girls
Karen Woman's Bible School
 64 young women

This year I have had to take up the work of the man of the Mission, as my father has been home on furlough, and my new tasks, especially the handling of all the money and accounts, have absorbed all my energies and I have been unable to do any regular teaching.

We have missed my sister's help very much, especially as we have a hundred more pupils in the school than last year. Most of the new pupils have come into the lower standards, necessitating their being divided into two sections each. In the Third Standard alone we have had the unprecedented number of one hundred and we have four sections of them alone. The Middle School classes have been about the same as usual, except that the Seventh Standard is about twice as large. In the High School we have forty-two pupils, twelve in the Tenth, and this we consider very good as it is only our third year.

The number of girls this year has doubled and we found it necessary to build an addition to their dormitory. This has cost us nearly Rs. 4500, of which the Government has promised us Rs. 1800 and the rest the Karens will assume. We attribute this increase in number of our pupils to two facts:— one, that our school has been obtaining good results in the final examinations of the last few years; and the second that the war being over, the parents have been willing to allow their children to come to the great metropolis. During the war we lost a number of pupils because their parents were afraid of their being carried off by the Germans.

Our staff of teachers cannot be improved, I think. They are conscientious, hard-working and get along with one another very harmoniously. The Inspector visited the school in November and commented very favorably on the discipline and scholastic work of the teachers and pupils.

In November twenty of our pupils were baptized, nine boys and eleven girls. Several others are desirous of it but being from heathen homes find it difficult to make the final decision. Some others have been baptized in their homes in the jungle.

The regular religious services of the school have been kept up as usual. We have a Junior and a Senior Christian Endeavor Society, a Vinton Temperance society, and a Primary Sunday School, for which my mother is responsible and for which she is translating some little children's songs into Karen. The children are delighted with these and the membership increased by leaps and bounds when she commenced using them. Our Women's Work is so well organized that we do not find it necessary to give it much supervision.

This year the women have formed a branch among the Karen girls who are scattered through the city working as children's or as sick nurses.

We have been striving to develop Social Service among our school children. Our choirs have sung several times at the Pleasant Sunday Evening services at the Y. M. C. A. and also at some Salvation Army services.

We have organized games for the boys and girls. Football, basketball, tennis, badminton, and skipping rope have been much enjoyed and our Annual School Sports held during the Peace Celebration brought out a great many. This is probably responsible in some measure for the good health of the school. We have had no epidemics of any sort and we feel deeply grateful to God.

Ahlon, Rangoon.

RACHEL H. SEAGRAVE

SAGAING

In charge of the station
MR. AND MRS. A. C. HANNA
MARY W. RANNEY
(Furlough 1920-21)

Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School
156 pupils
8 native teachers
3 Sunday schools
36 average attendance
3 Bible women

On the first of July 1919 we resumed the work laid down when leaving April 1917 for furlough. The work continued to develop and grow, (as it had during several preceding years developed and grown) under the able and faithful management of Miss M. W. Ranney.

On making over the work of the school, Miss Ranney reported to you for the nine months of the year, ending June 30, 1919.

To return to Sagaing, to be welcomed by pupils who had been in the school previous to our sailing on furlough, to be greeted by parents and residents was indeed a joy.

During the three months ending September 30, 1919, your work has been faithfully and patiently carried forward, even under the continued discouragement caused by overcrowded and unsuitable accommodation both for teachers and pupils. At the recent test examinations results showed that a good beginning of the year's work had been made.

Neither we nor any of the teachers may be in Sagaing long enough to see great results, but surely God is using us in training some of the future mothers of Sagaing. Who can tell what that will mean in ushering in the coming of the Kingdom!

The authorized vacation for all Burma, celebrating the close of the Buddhist Lent is now in progress and feasts are everywhere in evidence. We celebrated it by an impressive and pretty wedding service in the church followed by a reception to about 50 guests on the compound. The bride, our First Standard teacher and daughter of a Christian pastor in Sagaing, looked dainty in a pale blue brocaded longyi (skirt), white silk aingyi (jacket), blue sandals, tulle veil, and orange blossoms, carrying a bouquet of pale pink rosebuds. The groom was attired in similar colors. All was simple but effective, glorious sunshine illuminated the whole. The cakes, even to a three-tiered wedding cake, were made on the compound. We rejoice in another Christian home being set up in Sagaing.

In closing I plead for a young lady to devote her talents to the Master's work in Sagaing School. One who will learn the language, thus enabling her to take classes as she sees the need of so doing, especially in English subjects. One who is musical and well up in educational work. If you send such a one who, of course, is infilled with the Spirit's power, we shall not fear what the Y. M. B. As; Y. W. B. As, or leading men may do in the way of instituting a Buddhist Girls' School in Sagaing.

A. C. HANNA

SANDOWAY

Educational Work
HELEN E. BISSELL
INA B. FRY

**Anglo-Vernacular Seventh Standard
 Boarding and Day School**
 43 girls—43 boys
 7 native teachers
 2 women—5 men
1 Day school
 34 girls—29 boys
 4 native teachers
 2 women—2 men
1 Village school
 30 boys—30 girls
 3 native teachers
 2 women—1 man
4 Sunday schools
 200 average attendance
 5 baptisms (from boarding school)
 1 Bible woman (dormitory matron)

I recently made a trip to the Arakan Baptist Association. The meetings were to be held 47 miles south of Sandoway. The only means of reaching them was by ox-cart or on foot. I chose the ox-cart, two in fact, one for my baggage, for I must take a cot, bedding, chair, food, kettles and dishes; and the other for myself and school girls who is helping me during vacation and a teacher's wife whom I invited to come along with us. A teacher and the cook rode with the baggage.

We arrived at the end of our first stage just after sun-set. This was a Government bungalow built for Government officials, nine miles out from Sandoway. Similar bungalows are found all along the way, about ten miles apart. Here we spent the first night and in the early morning, after a cup of tea and toast, we started on the second stage of our journey. It was over eleven miles to the next bungalow and we didn't reach there until ten o'clock. There are two Christian families in this village. They came at once to see me and brought milk and ducks' eggs. A hasty breakfast was prepared which I was hungry enough to greatly enjoy. We rested through the middle of the day and started out again about three o'clock. Soon we had to cross a stream and the tide was just too high to permit us to cross in carts. After some waiting around we got a little leaky boat which could carry us across one at a time.

After this, we proceeded over about the worst road I ever saw. Through paddy fields, over ridges and through jungle, the branches of the low trees sometimes catching the top of the carts so that we could hardly get through. I survived this and, as I felt there could be nothing worse, I thought I was equal to anything I might

have to endure, but the entire journey was made up of experiences like this and worse.

Gonkadown, the village where the association met, is situated on a hill. We were met just before entering the village by Mr. Spring, who had arrived some days previously. I was Mr. Spring's guest for dinner. The food was cooked over an open fire out on the ground, but no food ever tasted better.

The tabernacle, built of bamboo and thatch, was right in front of the school-house. A prayer-meeting was held that same evening, after which I was thankful to stretch out on my camp cot for a good night's rest after nearly three days of weary travelling, remembering that I must be up and ready for a seven o'clock prayer-meeting which I was to lead the next morning.

The meetings lasted three days and were splendid from first to last. There has been a marked improvement in the singing in the past few years. Choirs from several of the jungle churches were there and there was special music at nearly every session.

Mr. Spring gave a strong address on the first afternoon which was listened to by a large number of heathen as well as Christians.

Sunday evening just at sunset we went down to the river bank to a baptismal service. After the baptism we proceeded at once to the last meeting of the association which was devotional. By this time many had found it necessary to return to their homes so our numbers were smaller than usual but the meeting was one of the best.

Fervent prayers were offered for Miss Fry, under appointment for Sandoway, that grace might be given her for separation from loved ones and friends, that God would give her journeying mercies and would make her a blessing here in Burma. Thus came to an end the Associational meeting which had been the object of our prayers for months.

HELEN BISSELL

SHWEGYIN

REV. AND MRS. E. N. HARRIS

REV. AND MRS. E. N. HARRIS

Burman Girls' School

30 girls

Anglo-Vernacular Burmese Girls' School

50 boys—37 girls

7 native men teachers

1 native woman teacher

Village schools

296 boys—163 girls

13 native men teachers

7 native women teachers

13 Sunday schools

920 average attendance

81 baptisms

At the Shwegyin Association last March, the question was raised as to the future of the school in view of the fact that there was likely to be no resident missionary in Shwegyin. A proposal to unite with one of two other schools was rejected and the only plan which

found favor in the eyes of the brethren was to continue the school as best they could under Karen management, provided Government would consent. The situation was presented to the Education Department by the missionary and permission was given to continue the school for a year under these auspices. The association collected money to pay off the school debt and something was left in hand for the new year's work. The school is wholly supported by Karen and Government funds so the plans for it are really in the hands of the people themselves, under Government direction.

We have visited the school twice since we left Shwegyin in March, and to all appearances the school is being kept up well, the main achievement being a flourishing school garden.

However, when all good things are said, it must be admitted that the attendance in the upper standards is very small and that the future of the school is problematic. It is far from the centre of the Shwegyin field and communication from year to year grows increasingly difficult. The people though interested in the institution for old times' sake, do not manifest this interest by sending their children in sufficient numbers to make a middle department a paying proposition. The Government Inspector is not in sympathy with the school under present conditions. It is doubtful if the school can ever be as strong as formerly even if it were to have a missionary in charge. The problem is one which it seems best for the Karens to wrestle with themselves, as missionaries have wrestled with it for years past.

The Nyaunglebin school, with its strategic location on the railroad, in the heart of the plains churches of the field, is doing excellent work under the able and devoted supervision of Miss Ryden. The morale and music of the school are its outstanding excellencies and a high standard of scholarship and religious life is maintained. The need is great for a second lady permanently, since the problems of the school and station are far too heavy for one heart and one pair of shoulders to bear.

BESSIE E. H. HARRIS

TAUNGGYI

DR. AND MRS. A. H. HENDERSON
MRS. H. W. MIX

Anglo-Vernacular High School
131 boys—28 girls
5 native men teachers
4 native women teachers
Vernacular School
40 boys—21 girls
1 native man teacher
3 native women teachers
3 Village schools
21 boys—14 girls
4 Sunday schools
152 average attendance
12 baptisms
1 Bible woman
Preparation of English-Shan dictionary

TAVOY

Educational Work
THORA M. THOMPSON
 (Furlough 1919-20)

Sgaw Karen Boarding and Day School
 (No recent statistics)

THARRAWADDY

Educational Work
CECELIA L. JOHNSON
LILLY RYDEN
 (Furlough 1920-21)
VIOLETTA R. PETERSON
 (Furlough 1919-20)

Boarding and Day School
 (High School Department)
 397 boys—122 girls
 20 native teachers
 14 men—6 women
 26 Village schools
 410 boys—279 girls
 26 native teachers
 23 men—3 women
 27 Sunday schools
 947 average attendance
 116 baptisms
 6 Bible women

In charge of
J. LEE LEWIS

Today all the C. E. Societies of our district are having their Rally and I am sure they are having a great day. They were planning to make a big effort along evangelistic lines. The work grows more interesting year by year and a number are being brought into the Kingdom. Twenty-two of our school children have been baptized since September. And in all the jungle villages interest is reported.

We have just started a brass band in our school and the boys are doing remarkably well for beginners. It has been a great help in many ways already and have been used with great advantage in our evangelistic meetings, for the crowds never fail to come wherever the band is and most who come for the music remain to get a good share of the Gospel messages. Our women are very keen in personal work. A number of them met here yesterday and we had such a good meeting together. Many wanted tracts to give to their Buddhist friends.

VIOLETTA PETERSON

February 8, 1920.

THONZE

AUGUSTA H. PECK

Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School
 65 girls
 5 women teachers
2 Vernacular Day Schools
 40 boys—60 girls
 3 women teachers

Have been at Thonze for nearly a year now and I like the work and the people here. I enjoyed being in the "Latta" home for two months and it gave me a good chance to get hold of the work before they left. While they were here I spent most of my time in the school work. We have an Anglo-Vernacular Girls' School, as well as a Vernacular School here on the compound. Lately some of our pupils have manifested their desire for baptism. In some cases the Buddhist parents are objecting to their children becoming Christians. Pray for them.

During the early part of the hot season, accompanied by my Bible woman, or women teachers or other workers, I visited five other towns or villages, where we have schools or churches. We preached in these various places, sold Gospel Portions and distributed leaflets. On several occasions one of the preachers gave stereopticon lectures on the Life of Christ to the crowds that gathered around in the evenings.

In September we held our Worker's Bible Class here and also conducted an Evangelistic Campaign in Thonze during that week. In the mornings and the late afternoons we went out and preached in different quarters of the town. One morning while preaching on a road near the Bazaar, we came across a Christian Chinese School Master. Later on we got permission to teach the Bible and singing in his school once a week. My Bible woman and I have been there several times. His 25 pupils listen intently to the Bible stories and seem eager to learn the hymns which we teach them. The little ones are also delighted with the picture post cards which we give them. Thus the Lord opens up the way for us to sow the Good Seed.

During the cold season we have done a great deal of Evangelistic work in the towns of Taikgyi, Palen, Okkan, Tharrawaddy, Letpadan, Sitkwin and Minhla. We have preached the Gospel to crowds of the people on the streets, in the bazaars, and occasionally visited in some of the homes. We have sold over 1500 Gospel Portions, and distributed numerous free leaflets.

We found special interest in the town of Sitkwin. For two mornings we held meetings on the road just outside of the bazaar. Crowds of men, women, and children stood around, or sat down in the shade and listened as six of us took our turn in preaching the Glad Tidings. In the afternoon we went out to near-by villages. Please pray that the Lord may bring forth a mighty harvest in the salvation of the souls there.

AUGUSTA H. PECK

TOUNGOO—BURMESE WORK

REV. AND MRS. L. B. ROGERS

Anglo-Vernacular Day School
 30 girls—89 boys
 2 native men teachers
 3 native women teachers
 Vernacular School
 14 boys—14 girls
 1 native man teacher
 2 Village schools
 18 boys—12 girls
 2 native women teachers
 4 Sunday schools
 135 average attendance
 3 baptisms
 2 Bible women

TOUNGOO—KAREN WORK

Educational Work
ALTA O. RAGON
MRS. E. N. HARRIS

Bghai Karen Boarding and Day School
 77 girls—130 boys
 13 native teachers
 10 men—3 women
 43 baptisms
Paku Karen School
 220 pupils
 26 boys and girls baptized

Paku Karen School

During the past year we have had much cause for thanksgiving over our school here. In the first place we opened the new term in May with the largest enrollment in the history of the school, and the attendance has kept up well during the year. Compared with other schools our health record has been excellent. Through the thorough interest and co-operation of the Civil Surgeon we were able to see many semi-invalids put into a state where they are healthy, happy and industrious.

A very interesting incident occurred at Toungoo at the beginning of school when two raw jungle girls—heathen Karens—entered the office and declared that they had come to school! Their garments were far from abundant, and not all that could be asked for in the matter of cleanliness. The jungle Karen shawls partially concealed their uncombed locks, but they had washed their faces in honor of the occasion and their eyes shone with purpose. They wanted an education! As they were not orphans we had no fund to help them; their parents were bitterly opposed to their coming and so would not pay their fees; but we decided to take them in on faith and pay for them ourselves if necessary. Seven dollars furnished the couple with a respectable minimum of clothing. They have learned to comb their hair, and last week I watched them in drill, neat, clean, and straight as they painstakingly—almost painfully at times—executed manoeuvres which must have seemed to them passing strange. They are struggling with English and, what is more to the point, learning to sew, even if they did at first hem backwards in one case and upside down in the other.

Such girls are a good investment. Even one year in school will mean a new life for them, and through them for their village. They are not going to carry back sewing and sanitation alone. Their Bible lessons and hymns are playing a large part in their lives and that influence too will be passed on.

While Mr. Harris has attended to the correspondence, accounts and general discipline of the school, I have found my work in the matter connected with the curriculum and the actual teaching of the classes.

We rejoiced last Sunday to see twenty-eight boys and girls from our school baptized. This ingathering represents the faithful work of a year on the part of the teachers in Bible Class and Sunday School. I have been able to do little with this work myself as it is

in Karen and many other duties have kept me from enough regular language study to make myself very proficient as yet in that tongue.

What do we need in Toungoo Paku School? We need two lady missionaries, one experienced and one new, soon, and a home for the same. One poor missionary and his wife can't look after a hundred and eighty churches and a number of schools indefinitely and stand the strain, willing though they may be. Come over into Macedonia and help us.

BESSIE E. H. HARRIS

OUR WORK IN SOUTH INDIA

* STATIONS

Allur	Kandukura	Narsaravupett
Atmukur	Kanigiri	Nellore
Bapatala	Kavali	Ongole
Cumbum	Kurnool	Podili
Donakonda	Madira	Ramapatnam
Gacval	Madras	Secunderabad
Gurzalla	Mahbubnagar	Sooriapett
Hanumakonda	Markapur	Udayagiri
	Nalgonda	

When we observe that after working in South India for forty-six years our Society has today but one Girls' High School and one Normal School and one Bible Training School, our self-satisfaction is somewhat chastened. It must, however, be borne in mind that we are contending on this field with those obstacles of caste, of the seclusion of women and of entrenched systems of idolatry which have seemed almost inflexible. Through these long years of labor on the part of our missionaries a mighty "underground" work has gone on, which has filled the atmosphere of India with a new conception of womanhood. This change is accentuated by the new view of the rights and powers of women which are brought back by returning soldiers. We believe that the next forty years will see High Schools for girls in every city in South India but not by our instrumentality alone: the day of union effort has dawned, the new sign, in which, by the grace of God, we shall conquer. The Union Christian College for Women at Madras and the Union Medical College for Women at Vellore stand as outposts of the advance for which we look.

Our medical work for the year is signalized by the Jubilee gift of New England District of \$25,000 with which to build a new hospital at Mahbubnagar. Nowhere is medical and surgical ministrations for women more acutely needed than in South India, and never were our Christian women of the West more sensitive to the appeal. Says Dr. Belle Allen, "A few days ago, I spoke to the nurses at the Philadelphia General Hospital. Following my talk seventy-five of them asked for personal interviews on the subject of medical missions. A few years ago such an interest would not have been dreamed of."

The note for all mission work in India today is to place responsibility on the natives. Vellore Medical College exists to meet this need, along the line of native women physicians. We must rally to its needs as to those of the Madras Women's College.

This note of developing native leadership is struck in what has been called the Kandukur Experiment, but we are told that has now passed the experimental stage. A paragraph regarding it will be found below. The strong character of the native evangelistic workers in this community is not exceptional, for in this year of intense suffering from epidemic and famine the native pastors and

* Refer to Foreword; paragraph in italics.

Bible women generally show high heroism. The enormous increase in prices throughout India makes an increase in the salaries of these faithful workers imperative. Let us not fail to notice Nalgonda's ingathering, 161 souls baptized, and in Podili 334. This in famine time.

Most touching is the condition of the thousands of India's starving children; their poignant appeal to the heart of our missionaries is emphasized for us in the report of Miss Neufeld from Nalgonda.

FAMINE WAIFS

By SHIRLEY B. WATT

They have come to us ragged and hungry and sad;
 They have stayed to be clothed and fed and made glad;
 They have come to us motherless, loveless, neglected;
 They have stayed to be mothered, loved and protected.
 From the night of sin they have come to stay
 In the new found Light of the brighter day;
 From the cold world, rescued from hunger's strife
 They have come to be fed with the Bread of Life
 And to live in the Knowledge of right.
 In that world of darkness, ah! what was their goal?
 But from grief and despair and from darkness of souls
 They have come—for they dwell in His Light.

ALLUR

In charge of station
 MR. AND MRS. W. S. DAVIS

3 Bible women
 4 girls in Nellore High School
 13 girls in Vernacular School at
 Nellore
 5 baptisms

We arrived in Allur September 15th, 1919. As there had been no resident missionary in charge of Allur during our absence in America, the Bible women had been working only in Allur, and the nearby villages. As soon as convenient after our return, they started out to carry the good news of a crucified Saviour to the heathen women of distant villages. Rainy weather hindered considerably, but altogether they visited fifteen different villages before the close of the year. With very few exceptions they were welcomed to the heathen homes and a real interest shown by the majority of the women.

I found thirteen Allur girls in Miss Tencate's Vernacular School at Nellore, and four girls in the Nellore High School. The personnel of the Bible women has not changed.

Four women and one High School girl have been baptized since our return. Here and there we are permitted to see souls gathered in and rejoice.

MRS. W. S. DAVIS

BAPATLA**REV. AND MRS. A. H. CURTIS**

Boarding and Day School
 217 boys—16 girls
 9 native teachers
 8 men—1 woman
42 Village schools
 861 boys—450 girls
 52 native teachers
 36 men—16 women
School for Wivras
 15 women—10 babies
42 Sunday schools
 7 baptisms
 10 Bible women

The past year has been a busy year. Our family of young men and boys—those living in our compound—has been larger than in past years. I can speak appreciatingly of the real comfort many of our students have been to us. The Model School boys who are in our boarding department have also done their part nobly in helping on the happy family life of the hostel.

The Junior Christian Endeavor Society composed of our Model School boys is held regularly on Sunday afternoons on our verandah.

As has been our custom after every vacation the first two or three meetings have been devoted to hearing reports from each boy as to what he had done during the vacation to help others. I was exceedingly pleased with some of the reports for the boys showed that they had gotten a real hold of the idea of being helpful to others.

In a certain village on a Sunday, while the village teacher was away, five of our boarding school boys who lived in that village and were home on vacation, took charge of the Sunday service. The oldest boy did the preaching; the boy next in size read the Scripture; the three youngest boys composed the choir. The "preacher" of the day, in reporting it, said, "Amma, I told them all that you tell us on Sunday afternoons in our Junior Endeavour meetings."

Our Bible women in the town and on the field have done their work as usual. Many searching conversations with those who seemed to really want to know the true way have been held. One of our field Bible women was taken seriously ill some months ago. As soon as she was well enough to sit up, people whom she knew would come to her bedside and ask her to preach to them. Many an earnest religious conversation was carried on by the bedside of this Bible woman who, though weak physically, proved to be strong spiritually. Her heathen acquaintances as well as Christian friends are rejoicing over her gradual restoration to health.

The women's meetings held on alternate Sundays on our bungalow verandah have been well attended. My school for the wives of our married students is carried on regularly in the shade of a large mango tree. The women are making steady progress in their lessons in spite of their restless and crying babies. The attendance of the school is 15 women and 10 babies! Every year some women come knowing practically nothing of the Bible nor how to pray. I give them a weekly Bible lesson from the Old Testament; and Miriam, their teacher, gives them a lesson every week from the

New Testament. Ere they leave us they learn not only to read and write, but also become familiar with simple Bible stories and learn how to pray.

Our Sunday School is a "live wire," and we believe great good comes from the practical Bible truths learned in these classes. Every now and then we receive most appreciative letters from the students who have graduated and left us. Especial mention is always made of the helpful spiritual lessons they learned while here.

MRS. A. H. CURTIS

CUMBUM

REV. AND MRS. JOHN NEWCOMB

Boarding and Day School
 111 boys—30 girls
 8 native teachers
 6 men—2 women
Day School
 52 girls
 2 native women teachers
80 Village schools
 750 boys—300 girls
 90 native teachers
 60 men—30 women
81 Sunday schools
 1200 average attendance
 46 baptisms
 11 Bible women

It was noted in last year's report that the Station school had been raised to a Middle School with classes of high school grade up to the third form. The school has done good work and inspection reports were satisfactory. The graduate Head Master has returned from the Teachers' College with his Licentiate Teacher's degree, so he is now a B.A., L.T., and fully qualified for the headmastership. The other teachers continue as last year. There are about two hundred pupils in the schools in the Mission Compound.

The School for Hindu Girls in Cumbum under Mrs. Newcomb continues to fill its mission with excellent results, maintaining its strength and its popularity. The Inspectress of Schools was very pleased with her examination of the school. Deevanamma, the Headmistress, has continued her faithful and efficient services as usual. Her assistant Karunamma was married during the year, and her place has been taken by Evangeline who has just returned from the Training School. There are some fifty pupils on the rolls. The need for the enlargement of the building is a matter of money.

There have been about three thousand treatments in our medical work. Mr. Robert, the Medical Assistant, has continued his work of mercy in the Dispensary for all classes including the workers and the school children. He was successful in an important operation which saved the life of our Christian carpenter who was too ill to go elsewhere for treatment. The need here is just as great as ever, there is nothing impossible to the God of Missions, so we shall keep on praying and see the plant and the doctors by faith till materialized!

As to ourselves, "Uncle John and Aunt Sarah" as we are called here and in the Homeland, we are taking on youth and adding years

to our lives with the advent of our new motor car which is already accelerating and facilitating our activities in all departments of the work. Today we travelled about forty-four miles to Markapur and back and covered the distance in about two hours and a half over a fairly good road. This rapid transit enabled us to confer with our friends the Marshes on urgent mission affairs, attend a meeting of the Taluk Board there, and hold a meeting with our Christians on the way back, and be at home for tea, and we were not tired as we would have been had we spent two days making the trip in a bullock cart. This beautiful car, fitted up with all extras and with free delivery at the Cumbum Railway station, is the handsome gift of our very dear friends of Madras whom we have known for over twenty years, the Honorable and Mrs. J. O. Robinson.

Another sign of youth is that a few months ago Uncle John, with the help of some of the people in the compound, rounded up a gang of twelve dacoits who were murdering two cart-men a half mile down the road. We rushed to the rescue with guns and revolvers just in time to save the men who were nearly dead. The dacoits have just been tried and sentenced to seven years and one to ten years transportation. Uncle John is to be decorated by Government. We record our grateful appreciation to the earnest corps of workers for their loyal support and to Rev. P. Abraham our personal assistant. May the Lord bless His work and people!

J. NEWCOMB

DONAKONDA

REV. AND MRS. J. A. CURTIS

School for Girls
 54 girls
 2 native women teachers
 School for Boys
 63 boys—2 girls
 4 native teachers
 3 men—1 woman
 40 Sunday schools (in entire field)
 731 average attendance
 159 baptisms (53 from schools)
 3 Bible women

The assurance of the added appropriation for the work here is very gratefully received. It means much to us for we have been carrying a very heavy burden for a long time. The influenza last year left so many desolate who have applied to us for help that we could not refuse them admission to our Bethel Woman's Home. In April a little woman whose husband died leaving her with two small children, the younger one only two weeks old, came to us. She had attended the Girls' School in Nellore till she passed her III Standard. Then when she came home for her vacation her people made her marry a village boy who could not read. When she came to us her baby was about five months old, but so poor and thin that it was no larger than a three months' old baby should be. The older child had no clothes and the mother did not have enough to cover her nakedness. She was as neat as she could be with what she had and she had combed her hair and tried to make herself as respectable as she could. She was so happy when we asked her to come to Donakonda that it was very pitiful to see her.

When the Training School in Vinukonda opened in July I had five women ready to send to that school. One of them was the little Narsamma whom I have mentioned before. I have kept all of the children here except the nursing babies who went with their mothers. All of the five women were influenza widows but one. I now have a class of eight women all of whom are new except two who have been here since a year last February. These two will be ready for the Vinukonda School next year. I test them out when they first come by having them do a half day's work and be in school a half day.

My teacher of whom I have written you was married last Monday. She has been with me for nearly seventeen years and I do not know what I shall do without her. On account of the influenza there are many Indian widows and we have been talking widow re-marriage for some time. Ruth has been a widow for more than sixteen years and though she has had many offers she never before would think of marriage. But this man pleaded his cause so well that she finally, after a very hard struggle, consented to marry him.

My husband married them in our home last Monday and three other missionaries besides ourselves were here. Mr. Marsh and Mr. Newcomb assisted in the ceremony. They will leave for South Africa next week. The groom has a very lucrative position there with a large tea and sugar estate. He is the doctor in charge of the medical work on the estate. She, I am sure will be a great help to him and will be a missionary to the many Telugu people who are there. A sweeter looking bride it would be hard to find, certainly I never saw one in India. We hope that many widows will follow her example and that the old stigma will be removed from widow re-marriage. Ruth's people felt that she had disgraced them very badly but we talked them out of any such silly notion as that.

We are facing the worst famine that India has had for many years. If the rains do not come soon people will starve. Prices are so high and grain scarce. There have been rains in some parts of India but the rains that we should have had have failed up to the present time. The little we can do to relieve the suffering is not a drop in the bucket, though we are doing all we can. It is to be hoped that we will have some relief soon.

Our school house is nearing completion at last. It has been a long hard job on account of the influenza and hard times.

MRS. J. A. CURTIS

The Industrial Work run in connection with the girls' school at Donakonda consists of two distinct parts.

1. Work with the palem or country women not connected with the school proper.

2. Work with the school girls.

1. The work with the women consists of a drawn thread industry of perhaps twenty years standing and a cottage lace work department started some three years since. The number of women working in these departments varies from time to time but we have been having an average daily enrollment of about thirty. The employees are the wives of mission workers on small pay or widows or girls

who depend upon this method for whole or partial support. The industry in this way has served a very useful purpose with a large number of families, especially during the hard times of the past three years.

2. The industrial work with the school girls is also in two parts. There is a small government recognized industrial school which was organized in 1917 and which exists for the purpose of teaching fancy needle work such as drawn thread work, lace embroidery, etc. We have not yet begun the embroidery in the industrial school but have a woman training in Madras for that purpose. We have purposely kept the enrollment of this school down to ten or twelve girls because we prefer to have most of the girls at work in the gardens. The cost of materials, teachers, etc., has so far been entirely met by the annual government grants. The pupils in this department have been able to earn a proportion of their own food and in some cases all of it by this work. In this way the girls have learned mat weaving and have started button making and some other things in the line of needle work. We are very anxious to do some experimenting along this line as soon as adequate supervision is available.

For the past two and a half years our schools have had their curriculum so arranged that the girls could give three consecutive hours daily to some form of industrial work. In this way more adequate supervision is possible than when all the children are at work at once.

The chief benefit from this work, however, is that which comes in the great improvement of the girls in health and morals. The good which the school reaps in this way it is impossible to estimate.

Mrs. Curtis's widows are out at work regularly, also, at such things as gathering thorny cactus, cutting grass, and spinning. We believe there is good possibility in spinning, and later weaving into bed tape. The school girls have cleared a four acre field of many stones.

S. D. BAWDEN,

in Report of Telugu Mission

GURZALLA

Educational Work
MRS. JOHN L. DUSSMAN

Caste Girls' School
32 girls
2 native teachers
1 Bible woman
3 Bible women
1 Sunday School
25 children
1 Day School
15 children
5 girls—10 boys
1 teacher

Two boys, Luke and Vandanam, formerly in the boarding school at Gurzalla are now young men in Mesopotamia, both foremen in construction work for the English Government. Some of the workmen under them are also from Gurzalla. Another of our boys has gone into military service in Rangoon.

The Gurzalla day school has about fifteen in attendance. The teacher is an able man but has been seriously ill during the year. We

ope however, that he is making up for the time lost during his illness. We look to this school and others out in the district to supply workers for the Gurzalla field. Four girls and three boys from this field are now in the Vinukonda boarding school, and three boys are in the higher grade classes of the Narsaravupet School.

The caste girls' school continues as usual. Each time we tour throughout the Palnad we inspect this school. The pastor's wife teaches Bible and hymns, and the children sing fairly well and also recite portions of Scripture. With a missionary on the spot however, this work could be much improved.

One of the Bible women works in the town among the caste women and girls and it is a joy to find so many homes open to the gospel message. I find a great welcome each time we go there among the caste women and children and wish there were more time to give them. The other Bible women are engaged in witnessing for Christ out in the district and they reach many villages. They too are earnest and faithful.

ANNA L. DUSSMAN

HANUMAKONDA

ducational and
Evangelistic Work
EV. AND MRS. CHARLES
RUTHERFORD

Medical Work
EV. J. S. TIMPANY, M. D.

Boarding and Day School
37 boys—17 girls
6 native teachers
3 men—3 women
9 Village schools
92 boys—46 girls
9 native teachers
2 men—7 women
21 Sunday schools
275 average attendance
68 baptisms
2 Bible women
Victory Memorial Hospital and Two
Dispensaries
4 native nurses
1 assistant
109 in-patients
5401 out-patients
Patients came from 1101 different vil-
lages and towns

The work of 1919 on this field centers around four words, viz., famine, schools, travel and evangelism. We will write of them in that order.

Famine relief on a small scale was dispensed for the first time in my missionary life. I found it an arduous task. It should have been begun a whole year earlier but funds were not available and I did not fully realize what ravages influenza and famine, one following upon the other, had made. After hearing rumors of children being sold for a song, two or three dollars each, and after having been successful in restoring at least four to their parents through the police, the true condition of affairs was realized before it was altogether too late. The government of H. E. H. the Nizam opened a poor house in Hanumakonda, started relief works in several places.

The money that was given by the Board or by the National Missionary Council for all India for famine was used to buy food grains

and retail them at loss, but at a price such as the people had been paying some months back.

Perhaps the best form of relief was the loans made to the Christians who had a little land and who needed some capital for replacing lost oxen or seed grain in order to sow their fields. More than thirty families were thus enabled to help themselves to a crop; and it is gratifying to note the number who have already paid back their loans in full from the crops thus raised. The limited funds at my disposal aided much; but if it had not been for the government relief works in this vicinity, many would surely have died of hunger.

In September when the loans began to be returned, the time seemed opportune to give the little children their dues, so further loans were refused and the funds in hand used in the support of an orphanage of about thirty-five souls. The pony stable and the carriage or tonga shed were fitted up as dormitories for them and the teachers employed to teach them on my verandas. Many of them are full orphans and some have only one parent, the result of the terrible ravages of influenza during famine conditions. The orphanage was opened in October and as they would not fit in well with the pupils of the station school, which began in July, the orphanage has become the practising school for the normal students of the Gertrude Preston Rutherford Institute.

A site of sixty other acres besides the fourteen mentioned will be paid for in a few days, and on it in due time, we trust, will rise the buildings that will house the Gertrude Preston Rutherford Institute. May it be a Tuskegee adapted to Deccan needs.

May this brief report of a very busy and not altogether unsatisfactory year's work, convey our love to our friends, and assure them that in the midst of duties that press urgently, they are often remembered by their representatives in Hanumakonda.

CHARLES RUTHERFORD

KANDUKURU

15 Village schools
 400 boys—100 girls
 15 native teachers
 9 men—6 women
 15 Sunday schools
 279 baptisms
 4 Bible women

According to announcement of a year ago, Miss Lucy H. Booker was transferred to Podili. Furthermore all resident missionaries were withdrawn from this mission January 1st, 1919, in pursuance of plan, and the field was turned over to the native workers and Christians. This being a large field and a community strong in Christian and evangelistic character it furnished admirable ground for the experiment of giving complete independence to a native church. The South India Conference contributes a certain sum of money for this year, this amount to be decreased annually. Famine conditions and the prevailing epidemic have made the test unexpectedly severe but the native pastors have stood the test, and while, to win out, they have nearly starved on their insufficient salaries, they have made the experiment no longer experimental but a success. This is a significant achievement and one which cannot fail to make a wide impression.

KAVALI—THE EURUKALA SETTLEMENT

Educational Work
E. GRACE BULLARD

Boarding and Day School
 213 boys—147 girls
 16 native teachers
 8 men—5 women
Sunday school
 1000 average attendance
 5 Bible women
 30 baptisms
 19 boys—11 girls

During the past year the Bible women have been able to do a considerable amount of touring. They have gone to camp along with the preachers and have visited some of the remote parts of our Kavali field. They have found eager hearts in many palems and villages. In several places people were asking for baptism and showed a real desire to become Christians. A few have already been baptized.

In all that we do in our school we try to put first things first. Can you imagine a greater task than trying to develop the spiritual life of 350 boys and girls, 300 of whom come from criminal homes! The daily Bible class, the Sunday school and the Christian Endeavor have all been instrumental in the developing of the spiritual life of the boys and girls. As there are quite a number of older boys and girls who are Church members we felt that they needed special teaching regarding their duties to the Church. So once a month or so we would, for a social hour, take our ordinary dinner to some nice quiet spot and after the meal and some games, sit in a circle while we would talk over what we as young Church members could do. Personal evangelism was kept foremost and we feel sure the large number of school children who came out and confessed Christ was largely the result of work done by individuals. In 1919 thirty school boys and girls were received into the church by baptism. Eighteen of these were from the criminal tribes.

The past year has been a good one for real hard school work. The Boy Scout Troop and the Girls Guide Company are doing good work. Plenty of out door work in the various school gardens has been an important factor in the good health of the school. We are glad to report no epidemics for 1919. Famine prices have forced us to decrease the quantity of food, but still the children continue to thrive. Military Drill and organized games have been a great help in the discipline of the bigger boys. We find a ready market for all the produce we turn out.

On November 25, Rev. S. D. Bawden, manager of the Kavali Criminal Settlement, received the Kaiser-I-Hind Medal for "public service in India."

A deluge of distinguished visitors came at this season to see the work of our School, each one giving us a holiday just when we were trying to make up extra days before the Christmas vacation:— the Director of Public Instruction, the Judicial Member of Council, the Surgeon General of Madras, and last but not least His Excellency Lord Willingdon Governor of Madras Presidency. The last event took place on December 19th and will be a landmark in the history

of the School. Such cleanings up and such decorations and expectations and how proud all the boys and girls were to have His Excellency visit them, see their work and say a word to them. We were greatly honored by his taking time to visit our School and to have him write in our Visitor's Book as follows: "This is a wonderful experiment for social uplift, and from all I have seen bids fair to be entirely successful. The Settlement itself is full of interest. The School children are well disciplined and trained. I wish I could have spent more time here and seen more. At least I can congratulate Mr. Bawden and all who work with him and thank them all for a great and selfless service for the good of the Presidency. (sd) Willingdon. 19-12-19."

E. GRACE BULLARD

MADIRA

In charge of
CHARLES RUTHERFORD

Boarding and Day School

18 boys—10 girls
2 native teachers
1 man—1 woman
31 Village schools
480 boys—185 girls
32 native teachers
22 men—10 women
29 Sunday schools
725 average attendance
130 baptisms
3 Bible women

Madira is suffering from absent treatment. In February 1919 Rev. R. S. Wallis left for America and turned over the work at Madira and Bezwada to me to look after from Hanumakonda, one hundred miles distant from Madira and one hundred thirty-five from Bezwada. The field has suffered quite as much as some patients do under the same sort of treatment. The Christians being used to seeing their missionary frequently when Rev. F. Kurtz was resident there, feel lost without him; and seeing the greater attention which the Christians of the C. M. S. Mission receive from the resident missionaries at Khammamett and Bezwada, especially during famine times, the Baptists are grumbling a bit at their lot.

Sickness has made havoc of all our plans for aggressive work. For some months cholera interfered with the work very seriously, and famine prices have prevailed and have been responsible for a considerable falling off in self-support. If it had not been for some gifts from Mr. Kurtz the churches would not have been able to pay their pastors for the last quarter of the year. Thanks to the famine funds from the Board the entire staff has been able to pull through the year. Famine is responsible for much of the prevailing illness. The contributions have fallen off Rs. 106/-. This eloquently shows that Mr. Kurtz is sorely needed.

The missionary being unable to give much time consecutively to the work and being new to the conditions of the field, the Panchayat or native council has had to do more than usual. And I must say that their work has been well done, only occasionally has the missionary found it necessary to refuse to endorse their recommenda-

tions. This leads me to believe that the time has come to place more responsibility on the Indian staff, and pray and work that they may measure up to the confidence reposed in them. I have been pleased many times with the work of this Banchayat during the past months. Through their direction the evangelistic campaign was carried forward.

CHARLES RUTHERFORD

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, MADRAS, INDIA

During the war four union institutions for higher education of women have come into being: The Women's Christian College, Madras; Ginling College, Nanking, China; the Woman's Christian College, Japan, and the Medical School for Women, Vellore, India.

In none of these centers could Baptists alone have furnished a body of students, the faculty, or funds for a denominational college. In Madras College we find a striking example of unity and cooperation. We have here international affiliation, for Great Britain unites with America through six Boards, including those of the Church of England and the Established Church of Scotland, with other well-known societies.

The College opened in July, 1915. We are glad that Baptists have promised to contribute their full share in this enterprise, and through the legacy of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller were able to give the first beautiful home for this college. Our representative on the faculty is Miss Olive Sarbar, who received her Ph. D. at Chicago University.

Message sent by Sister College to the Student Gathering at Boston, November, 1919:—

Madras, India.

The one hundred students in our Woman's Christian College, Madras, India, send greetings to the Students in America.

It has remained for the graduates of our American Colleges to bring to these daughters of India an enthusiasm for the great, new learning of our time and it is receiving a hearty welcome.

We wish you to have God's blessing on your meeting, and we shall pray that great good may be gained from it.

The Woman's Christian College entered upon the fifth year in July 1919, with an enrollment of 96 students, 24 of whom are in the B.A. classes now, and will be ready to go out in one or two years. Only four of the 96 are Baptist girls, but as we have sent at least one each year for the last three years, and last year two, the proportion is about all that can be expected. Our girls are all in the Intermediate Classes, two in the Senior, and two in the Junior, Intermediate.

The Missionary Resident Members of Staff have been seven during the year. Miss McDougall has gone on furlough, and Miss Coon has become Principal. Miss Hitchcock has come out from England to take Miss McDougall's teaching work until her return.

The new hostel has been finished and was opened in October by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon. This hostel is greatly appreciated by both students and staff who are living in it, and it is a beautiful building.

In March, 1919, the College was granted affiliation with the University in Science. Many new students are applying for courses in Science now, and an urgent need is felt for a new science building. If B. A. courses in science are to be offered, more laboratory space will be required, or it will be necessary again to send girls out to the men's colleges for these, a condition which has recently been removed in the case of Intermediate Science courses, to the relief of all.

The finances of the College have been rather seriously affected by exchange and the request has been made of the Home Boards by the College Council for a fixed sum in rupees to enable the college to be run on a firm basis.

E. J. DRAPER

MADRAS

Educational Work

JULIA E. BENT

ELBERTA F. CHUTE

DR. W. L. FERGUSON

Evangelistic Work

MRS. W. L. FERGUSON

MISS OLIVE W. SARBER

REV. F. C. MARQUISS

MRS. F. C. MARQUISS

6 City Day Schools

167 boys—305 girls

26 native teachers

12 men—14 women

7 Sunday schools

365 average attendance

2 Village schools

10 Bible women

A New Spirit

Signs are not wanting that India is coming into a new day. There is a spirit of freedom and independence abroad among the people, a sense of self respect and worthfulness on the part of the individual far beyond anything manifest a decade or two ago. The people as a whole are more anticipative and receptive of new ideas and they are more inclined to welcome changes. Caste seems to be slowly breaking, though it is far from dead. Here and there it has weakened its hold or shifted its emphasis: but as a force it is still with us and must be reckoned with,—now and for a long time to come. However, the new wine will ultimately burst the old wine skins. It is not possible that things can remain as they are.

Both within and without the city evangelistic work has been carried on with varying success. Baptisms for the year were not as numerous as in some previous periods; but this was not due to any slackening of effort on the part of the evangelists, but it indicates a change in conditions among the people and a change also on the part of the church, which is exercising greater caution than formerly in receiving candidates.

It was my privilege to give baptism to a Parsee man about the middle of the year. His story was most interesting. As a boy he studied in an American mission school over on the west coast of India. After his school days he learned electrical engineering. Then came the great war. He enlisted in the service and went to France

and had to do with installing and maintaining electrical communications up near the front. He fell ill and was sent back to a base hospital where he fell under the care of an American physician who was a Christian man and who gave him a New Testament. This he read and believed, promising himself that when he returned to India he would put his Parsee teachers to the test and see what they had to offer, and that if they were unable to satisfy him Christ should claim his allegiance. He failed to get what he wanted in Zoroaster and he decided definitely for Jesus. After being mustered out of the service, he came to Madras in search of an American mission and found Bishopville. After satisfying ourselves to the best of our ability that the man was a believer, we acceded to his request and baptized him, sending him on his way rejoicing. The year closes with a number of fine young men either rejoicing in Christ as a new-found possession or inquiring concerning the way of more perfect obedience to Him.

Features of this year's work have been, Mrs. Ferguson's Sunday afternoon Bible class, Miss Chute's Sunday School for children, a vigorous Y. P. S. C. E. meeting weekly, a Quiz Class on Saturday afternoons, and a class in elementary theology each Sunday. The reading room in the Day Memorial and the tennis courts at Bishopville have been well used throughout the year and are much appreciated.

W. L. FERGUSON

Madras Bible and Zenana Work

There seems little to report for the past year, so much of the work is of the kind which is not reportable.

As usual much has depended on the personnel of the staff. The Bible women are faithful in their work and never has there been more eagerness faithfully to proclaim the gospel. Soonderammah has many houses and her experiences are varied and interesting. She is very successful in reaching the retired officials who have plenty of time to talk. In this way she often opens the door for the men workers to enter the home and talk with these men, and so there is the double opportunity there. Perinaikammah and Rajammah are still in zenanas and doing faithful, hard work. This is the kind which does not show much, which cannot be written about very well, but which requires much thought and prayer, and a patience and faithfulness which cannot be understood by those who do not know the work. It is not the kind that "pays" in the sense of being popular and bringing converts into the church; but it does pay in the highest sense and in the things which we believe will count most for the Kingdom and for India. These girls who are taught never forget the teaching, and often we are surprised that they are faithfully trying to carry out the lessons learned in their home. Their children have a better chance.

As we are leaving on furlough in a short time and Miss Bent has returned and is again stationed at Madras, the work has been handed over to the young ladies. Miss Chute will have charge of four schools, with the Bible work in those districts, while Miss Bent will take the remaining four schools and the Bible and zenana work in connection with them. It is a scheme which we have long

wished to try and now we are glad that the opportunity has come so that we may do so.

It was with joy that we welcomed Miss Bent back to the work on December 22nd, 1919. She has returned with good health and with her usual sweet spirit and has taken up the work with all the zeal possible. She and Miss Chute not only belong to the work but to our family and we have been most happy in our work together. They will carry on as many of the Bishopville activities as possible during our absence. We ask your interest and prayers that the burden may not be too heavy for them to bear.

There is a new spirit awakened in India and we are trying to adjust ourselves to the new conditions. It is not altogether easy, but we feel that the time has come for greater responsibility to be put upon the Indian people and we believe that they will rise to the occasion and prove to be worthy of the trust.

MRS. W. L. FERGUSON

School Work

As prophesied last year, Mannady Girls' School has forged straight ahead. Since the new head-mistress took charge last January the enrollment has advanced from seventy-four pupils to 140. Two new teachers have had to be added to the staff to cope with the larger number. The quality of the work done meets with our every expectation and it has been a constant joy in the midst of our other worries to know that in this school there is a capable and earnest head-mistress who will do all that is required of her and more.

The mixed schools, four in number, are all in good condition and speeding up for the last half year of effort. This year we have had a woman teacher in each of the three schools, and the experiment has proven wonderfully satisfactory to both the girls and the boys.

We have had a sewing class for girls at the Waterbury Memorial school as well as at Gantz Road. This is a very interesting sort of handiwork which has long been desired. During the heavy rains the children who attend the Waterbury Memorial have almost to swim in order to get to school. The road in front of the school building and all the land to the north is very low and becomes like a pond in the moonson time; but the schoolhouse sets high and dry. Konditope and Periamet, our schools for scavengers, have been working faithfully throughout the year. Though the results may not be large, strong foundations are being laid for Christian character building later on.

The Sunday schools in connection with the day schools are thriving. The teachers are very faithful in this part of their duties and seek to make the lessons interesting to the children. Only at Gantz Road, however, have we a Sunday School with any real resemblance to a home school. Four of our own Baptist young men from the Madras Christian College have been attending and teaching classes

and five of our Baptist young women from the Women's Christian College have done likewise. They are a great help. God has wonderfully blessed us with volunteer workers in these schools and His work is going on.

We are very glad to have Miss Bent with us again. Her sweet spirit and gentle ways endear her to all people. One could not ask for a better partner.

ELBERTA F. CHUTE

MAHBUBNAGAR (formerly Palmur)

REV. AND MRS. W. J. LONGLEY

Anglo-Vernacular Middle School

100 boys—35 girls

(Boarding Department

27 boys—25 girls)

10 native teachers

6 men—4 women

Sunday School

130 average attendance

10 baptisms (from school)

Woman's Hospital and Dispensary

1 native nurse

1 assistant

76 in-patients

1333 out-patients

5735 treatments

2 Bible women

Medical Work

DR. FLORENCE R. WEAVER

(On furlough)

We quote briefly from an admirably written booklet presenting a report full of information, embellished with many interesting pictures of men, women and children in the Deccan, sent out by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Longley:

Dear Friends:—

We are sending you this little Messenger with the hope that it will reach you in time to bring you New Year's greetings from across the sea. It goes to you freighted with good wishes and love from those who think of you often. It goes too with a prayer that this New Year which lies before us yet unknown, may be to you a year of blessing, growth, and wonderful joy.

If in this little booklet you can find any inspiration to greater service, greater incentive to prayer for those who have never known Him, we will feel more than repaid for the effort which the work has entailed.

"May the Lord watch between thee and me, while we are absent one from another."

In His name,

Mr. and Mrs. Longley

There are over 600 villages in our field, about 50 per cent. of them having less than 500 inhabitants. In not more than 25 of these villages are there Christians. A Christian community of 25 or more can be found in only three or four, and we have been able to place workers in eight only. The laborers indeed are few, and after 35 years this great field is still unevangelized. The Station School of 140; the Boarding Department of 55; Sunday School Training;

Church development, Prayer Meeting, Christian Endeavor, Bible Classes, Town Preaching, with plenty of extras thrown in, are enough and more than enough for one family. Some day we hope and trust there will be another family for the field and out-station work.

In spite of the fact that we have had no Doctor for over a year we have had a good many patients. Dr. Weaver went to Nellore to help out in the hospital there when both Dr. Degenring and Dr. Benjamin were forced to drop their work for a while, and this year instead of coming back to us as we had hoped, she has had to take her furlough early on account of ill health. Of course without a Doctor we have had few in-patients, but the dispensary has been kept up in spite of difficulties. Annama, our faithful compounder, has done very good work, even going out into the town several times when called on maternity cases.

When Doctor Farbar returns next year the work will build up rapidly, many are asking when she is coming and old friends among the Mohammedans and Hindus are looking for her. We wish that we could greet her with sanction for the new land and money to begin building. Failing the grant of the new land we still have a site on the present compound, which though not nearly as suitable as the new piece, could be well utilized. Will you not pray with us that the new land may be granted within the next six months, or that God will definitely close the way so that precious time may not be wasted in waiting?

In spite of the lack of staff and a very inadequate and meagre equipment much is being done. During the last year and six months we have had 15 in-patients, 1,259 dispensary patients, and 6,367 total treatments. This may not look large to you who are accustomed to a doctor's report, but when you consider that this has all been done without a doctor you will know what might have been done if we had had one. In the last ten months there have been 84 out calls.

Note:—Since writing the above two very important events have occurred, one, the coming from Nellore of Y. Nandama who has passed her Sub-Assistant Surgeon course in the Ludhiana Medical School. Already the work of the hospital is increasing under her efficient management. The second event is the notification from His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government that the new site has been granted for the hospital. These events together with the hope of Dr. Farbar's near return give us much encouragement for the medical work.

NALGONDA**REV. AND MRS. C. UNRUH**

Boarding School
 110 boarders
 7 native teachers
 5 men—2 women
Town Day School
 30 boys—10 girls
 1 native man teacher
12 Village schools
 100 boys—25 girls
 12 native teachers
 3 men—9 women
14 Sunday schools
 250 average attendance
 161 baptisms
 5 Bible women
Woman's Hospital and Dispensary
 3 native nurses
 1 assistant
 120 in-patients
 10,413 treatments

Medical Work
AGANETHA NEUFELD

The churches in our field have had hard times. Two churches lost their pastor through cholera. Our Station Church and the Topécherla church, a church in the district. They were the finest men a mission could ever produce. Beside that we lost three evangelists and two efficient Bible women during the year. All the churches had a great deal of struggle on account of the famine. It really scattered the members of our different churches into all directions. Although the churches suffered much in this way and really lost much, on the other side there are those who remained, have grown spiritually. Our workers have had their share in suffering this famine time, every article they have to buy costs double and more than formerly while their salaries are the same that they were before the war. We feel it deeply that their salaries are entirely insufficient in every respect. It was hard for them to work and to do the Lord's work joyfully, seeing their families starving. But nevertheless they did their duty and saved many a Christian from despair, taught them and brought them nearer to Christ. All honor to them.

Early in the year we started out on tour. In January Mr. Penner of Jangon accompanied me and in February Mrs. Unruh and the children. But the time was of such a nature that we had to give up touring very soon. First of all we could not get any fodder for the cattle, and on the other hand famine had started to do its work and with-it-connected cholera broke out in many a village and therefore it was not advisable to go on touring. But now in the fall we started out again. I feared to go. I thought I would find a most discouraged Christian community, but how was I surprised to find our Christians standing firm. This hard time had brought them nearer to God. In one village alone I found 14 young widows all of whom seemed to have got hold of Christ as their personal comforter. I also found a great change in the attitude of the Hindus towards Christianity. This hard time had made them ready to listen to the good tidings we were bringing. The Sudras especially are ready to respond more than ever before.

God blesses our field, and we have great hopes. We baptized

during the year 161 souls and we expect greater ingatherings for the new year. The Christian Endeavor Society has had its regular meetings during the year. Every Sunday afternoon the preaching band is divided in different parties and each party goes to a different village to preach the Gospel. Our big schoolboys are eager to take active part in this evangelistic work, and the big girls go out with the Bible women and visit Christian families and teach them some biblical stories. It is a great help to the church in spreading the Gospel in the nearby villages.

The Bible women's work should not be underestimated. If the women are in the right spirit they can do a great deal of work, that a man cannot do. As we were short of preachers this year through the death of five preachers we were unable to man our out-stations. Therefore I sent two Bible women to one of these out-stations. I am glad to say that it was not a mistake to send them there. They are doing splendid work.

The Boarding School department of our mission work has grown much in number. Yes, more than we wanted it grew. And it would have grown twice as much if we had not had the courage to say "no"! This year we have 116 boarders in school, whereas we ought not to have more than 60 children. It took as much courage to accept so many as it took courage to say "no" to the rest who wanted to be admitted into the school. Our monthly appropriations are Rs. 224- only; the school costs us monthly Rs. 550-. Not only that but we could not get the fees this year which we used to get formerly. We have the children and we have fed them up to now. How did you do it? you may ask. We did not do it, and we could not do it. God did it. He made His children willing to help and we hope it will be the case in next year. We never can get rid of these children until they can earn their own livelihood. They are orphans and destitute children. God gave them to us and we trust He will take care of them.

CORNELIUS UNRUH

Last year was hard on us on account of the influenza which was raging all over India. Scarcely had it passed when cholera asked for its prey.

The famine made our work doubly hard. So many people came wanting to be admitted and when we tried to find out their sickness we often found that they were underfed and had lost their strength, and lost courage to live. Many a child we have saved from an early death by taking it in and feeding it for a couple of weeks, after which it was all right again. To understand such a time one must have gone through it and must have seen it.

God will not forsake us, but we are going through terribly hard times just now. We have here in the Deccan a real famine, yes, such a famine as we or India never experienced. The people suffer immensely. Many actually starved women and children come into the hospital. Often I have to send them away for, with the high prices, we have not food to give them. I cannot sleep it is so sad to send them away to die, but I am helpless. I do the hospital work with joy, and I am willing to carry burdens for my Lord and for

the poor sick folk who surround me every day, but to see the suffering from starvation and be unable to relieve it is hard indeed to bear.

The worst of all was that cholera broke out in our mission compound and that at a time when we were away from our station. We were on the way from the hills, but before we could reach the station several of our beloved people had passed away with this awful disease, among them our dear and beloved Pastor Nama Samson, whom we cannot forget. In my absence they had admitted one woman who proved afterwards to have had cholera, although she got well but it was enough to carry this epidemic into our compound.

After we came home we soon had the cholera stopped and the compound free of it. It harmed much of our work. For some time I did not like to admit anyone to our hospital and the people were afraid to come.

The people said that the officials, when cholera broke out, tried to leave the place as soon as possible and left us alone, but the missionaries, when they heard that cholera was in Nalgonda, took even a motor for hire to come to help us as soon as possible. I am glad they saw the difference. We are working joyfully. It is a joy to bring the people when they are so willing to hear, into the presence of God.

All the doors in the town are wide open to us. Everywhere where I am going into the houses I am treated as a friend. They put great confidence in our work but they do not put confidence in their own people. They want to have a white face, who treats them. We need a doctor. Our women do faithful work but as soon as I am away for a few days the work almost stops. The Bible woman tries to bring the Gospel to the sick ones and does good work. We all have tried to do our best.

AGANETHA NEUFELD

NARSARAVUPETT

Educational and
Evangelistic Work
EDITH F. BALLARD
BERTHA EVANS

Boarding and Day School
80 boys—50 girls
1 Bible woman

Our sympathies and prayers go out to the Wathnes for their beautiful little boy passed away last evening after a short illness of pneumonia. The oldest child, a girl, is about five, I should think, and the two-weeks old baby is also a girl. They were so proud of their boy and indeed he was a lovely little fellow.

I am now under Dr. Benjamin's care, having seriously injured my right hand, and am staying in bed most of every day. I did get awfully tired and run down as the result of this year's work and they are taking good care of me.

In reviewing the year's work of the school, it seems at first glance to be largely composed of retrenchment and sickness. Last year we had a large boarding department—the largest in the history of the school—but owing to high prices it became necessary to cut expenses as much as possible, and a number of children had to be

sent home. This year prices are no better but the demand for entrance to the boarding school has greatly increased. It is hard to refuse these boys and girls, for there is no other school for them in this Association above the village school. But children have to eat and without money to buy food, what else could be done?

The school was in good condition and the students working with much enthusiasm, when, without warning, on September 30th, cholera appeared in the girls' dormitory. There were two fully developed cases with two other exceedingly narrow escapes, and God spared the lives of all. I cannot speak too highly of the eight girls who volunteered to help me during this time, for to their devotion and prayers at least one girl owes her life. The rest of the girls were, of course, immediately sent home, followed a day later by the boys.

One of our teachers, Saragondi Prasangi, who had been in charge of the Boys' Boarding Department, died suddenly in October while home on vacation, followed a week later by a younger brother who would have been in our 8th standard had he been able to return to school this year. The daughter of the Sattenapalli pastor died at home from influenza, the only death in the school as a result of the epidemic. Kurra Lazarus, a graduate of Ramapatnam Seminary and Bapatla Training School and with several years' experience, is now in charge of the Boys' Boarding School.

With the shadows there has also been sunshine, not the least of which was the cheering news that money was available for our new dormitory for the girls. How we rejoiced when news of this was received! The general health of the school has been excellent. There has been a deepening of the spiritual life and each Sunday afternoon sees many of the students,—both boys and girls,—going to various nearby villages after their Christian Endavor meeting, to conduct meetings.

One of the very first to be attacked by influenza was our beloved Bible woman, Bandara Santhoshama, and for several weeks she was very ill, and we almost despaired of her life, but God has spared her and she is able now to take almost full work. Our three Bible women are working faithfully and enthusiastically. Each Sunday afternoon I go out with one of the Bible women—almost always with Santhoshama—and usually take one or two of the girls with me. I enjoy this work so much, and I just wish someone would take the school work off my hands so I could devote all my time to touring; I know something of the villages, and I do want to take up that part of the work until my furlough is due.

EDITH BALLARD

I am very happily located in Narsaravupett. Edith Ballard is very glad to have a companion in the bungalow after all these months of loneliness.

Just now I am having my first experience in segregation, I don't say loneliness. Edith has gone off on a trip to the city, the Sillimans are on a village tour many miles from here, and the only other white family in town, Lutheran missionaries, are attending their annual conference. The first two or three nights that I went

to bed alone upon the housetop I had a kind of all-gone feeling to think that I was the only one of my kind and color for miles and miles and miles!

The school here is a promising little school, and already my head is full of things I want to do with or for it. I have had charge for the past two weeks.

BERTHA M. EVANS

NELLORE

Educational Work
ELLA J. DRAPER
FLORENCE E. CARMAN
 (Furlough 1919-20)
OLIVE JONES
FRANCES TENCATE
ETHEL M. ROSS

Medical Work
LENA BENJAMIN, M. D.
ANNA DEGENRING, M. D.
 (Furlough 1920-21)
JENNIE REILLY, R. N.

Girls' High School
 90 girls—(63 boarders—24 day)
 10 native teachers
 7 women—3 men
1 Sunday school
 60 average attendance
10 baptisms
Elementary and Normal School
 155 girls
 12 native teachers
 3 men—9 women
1 Day School
 36 boys—29 girls
 3 native teachers
 1 man—2 women
1 Sunday school
 120 average attendance
 6 baptisms
Woman's Hospital and Dispensary
 1105 in-patients
 3921 out-patients
 30,028 treatments
 1540 maternity cases
 64 operations
Nurses' Training School
 13 nurses in training

The hospital has certainly been hard hit this year, but Dr. Degenring has succeeded in getting an Anglo-Indian helper for two or three months, so she is not feeling as tired as she was. She seems to be pretty well now. We hear, too, that Dr. Benjamin is improving. As you know Miss Boggs is preparing to go home in May, with her mother.

Miss Tencate is working as hard as ever, but she keeps pretty well. She has recovered from the effects of her hard work during the influenza epidemic, which she had to weather practically alone in October.

ELLA J. DRAPER

On the whole this year has been a very satisfactory one though many of our ambitions have not been realized. Our teaching staff has remained unbroken throughout the year. We are surrounded by a sympathetic staff of workers most of whom are young women who have received their education in our own schools and therefore seem like members of one big family. One of our girls told me sometime ago that the mission compound seemed more like home than any other place in the world. She thought she could be happier dwelling under a tree here than in a fine house anywhere else. We have three men on the staff, one of whom is a Brahmin, the only non-Christian on our staff.

We were more than astonished when twenty mothers, sisters and friends responded to the invitation of the little tots to their Christmas tree. They were all delighted with the progress the children had made in three months. The Kindergarten supplies to a large extent what these children lose of the home training that our American children have, and it will be a great blessing to our schools when the system is so developed in India that schools everywhere can have teachers specially trained in this department. In Government's annual inspection report the inspectress remarked as follows: "I feel confident that the development of this training school will be assured in the future, now that the mission has sent out a special teacher to take charge of this work." (Kindergarten)

It is a cause of great thanksgiving that no epidemic has entered our school home this year. The health of the children has been good.

Ten of our children professed conversion and united with the church after baptism. All gave very clear evidence of sincerity and we trust they will prove a blessing to their people. One of these little girls brought both her father and mother with her into the church.

Our girls all entered enthusiastically into the evangelistic campaign participated in by all missions working among the Telugu speaking people during March. The older girls are engaged in Sunday School work, going out to Hindu villages every Sunday with older women of the church.

The prevailing high prices multiply our problems and the problems of the church everywhere, but we have been able to keep out of debt and still maintain the work, and the parents of the children have borne uncomplainingly the extra burdens laid upon them. A number of new applicants had to be refused because we were afraid to add to our burdens and the parents could not assume full support.

The demands of the schools have prevented my going out with the women. The field work is most urgent and we do need a missionary who can give her whole time to this work. The scattered membership of the church, many of whom cannot read, need our help, and large hosts of Hindu women have no means of hearing the Gospel. The Nellore field has suffered for many years because no one has come for this work. Why? Is there no young woman at home who will hear this call?

FRANCES TENCATE

We have had fifteen children in our kindergarten this first term. I enrolled twenty, as many as we have room for, but five were obliged to leave because of illness and moving away from the town. The Government inspectress was pleased at the opening up of this work here again. Government is now giving a special grant to students who will remain a third year in the training schools, preparing for kindergarten work.

I have succeeded in having twenty-five songs and games translated, to add to the collection I found. These were done by one of my munshis (or personal teacher) by one of the High School teachers, and by my Telugu assistant.

When the new year opens in July we will begin in earnest for a solid year's work, both in the kindergarten and in the Training School. Six periods a week are given in the latter school to Kindergarten Methods, and I have had the privilege of directing the work, through my assistant, as interpreter, of course. I cannot spend the time in the class room, but I can plan the work and teach the "medium" who understands English fairly well.

Miss Tencate has been a mother to me, and is so dear about letting me help a little once in a while, just to gain the experience. Then she has helped me with Telugu, and is better on Bible than the munshi. I want to spend a week touring with her soon.

Conference was such an inspiration and blessing. So often our thoughts were with our Boards at home. Since returning I have been calling a little in the homes, I realize what a privilege it is to be a foreign ambassador for Christ, and I just long to be greatly used as time goes on.

ETHEL M. ROSS

Language is my principal occupation just now; I find that it is impossible to do even the most insignificant duties without some idea of the native tongue.

My munshi comes two hours in the forenoon and same in the afternoon, so you see with four hours of study where my time goes. I am reading the fifth chapter of John in Telugu.

Miss Ross and I spent a very interesting week-end at Kavali with Mr. and Mrs. Bawden and Grace Bullard and saw something of the work that is being carried on there among these criminal classes. It must take a large heart filled full of God's grace to minister and endeavor to lead aright these fallen peoples.

JENNIE L. REILLY

Women's Missionary Medical College, Nellore

The work of the institution has gone on during the past year in a very satisfactory manner, the result of examination being especially gratifying, no failures being recorded. The entrance of the second year's class occurred in July and brought in a fine addition to the student body. The school is still in rented quarters, three bungalows being used for all purposes. The two great needs at present are more professors and a better financial backing. This latter can be secured only by more Societies joining in the co-operative scheme. As yet only three are in the union, the American Baptist Telugu Mission, the American Arcot Mission and the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Mission. The plans for buildings are not yet complete; but some materials are being gathered.

W. L. FERGUSON

ONGOLE

Educational work
SUSAN ROBERTS
AMELIA E. DESSA
URSULA DRESSER
REV. J. M. BAKER
Industrial Work
KATE W. FAILING

Evangelistic Work
REV. AND MRS. J. M. BAKER
SARAH KELLY

Medical Work
DR. C. R. MANLEY in charge of hos-
 pital
SIGRID JOHNSON, R. N.

Girls' Boarding and Day School
 196 girls—6 boys (157 boarders)
 15 native teachers
 9 women—6 men
 10 baptisms
**Boys' Boarding Higher Grade Ele-
 mentary School**
 130 boys (69 boarders)
 9 native teachers
 19 baptisms
**Branch School—Hindustani Girls'
 School**
 94 boys—46 girls
 8 native teachers
 2 Sunday schools
 108 average attendance
 25 baptisms
2 Boarding and Day Schools
 157 boys—176 girls
 25 native teachers
 15 men—10 women
7 Day schools
 250 boys—262 girls
 25 native teachers
 17 men—8 women
157 Village schools
 3697 boys—2219 girls
 282 native teachers
 159 men—123 women
100 Sunday schools
 3000 average attendance
 306 baptisms
 62 Bible women
Clough Memorial Hospital
 5000 treatments
 2618 patients
 2930 new cases

As I look back over the year 1919 a series of words seem to picture the history of our school during that time. On the dark side of the sheet are the words plague, sickness, famine, debt. On the bright side are preeminently the words, God's Care, and under it too many blessings to enumerate here. The plague visited our town in February, the first epidemic of this sort to visit this place within the missionaries' memories. The terror-stricken people of the town deserted their houses and shops and ran away to the fields and to other towns and villages, wherever they could find or make a shelter for themselves. There were temporary settlements in all the vacant tracts adjoining Ongole, and the town itself was left almost without inhabitants. For days the roads were filled with fleeing people and bandies full of Indian household ware.

A spirit of fear and sorrow settled down upon the town and as our school is near one of the deserted sections it was a time of strain for us all. In the midst of this calamity, however, our Christians, both in the school and out, took on a new dignity because of the brave way in which they passed through this time of stress. I have told you before of how brave and uncomplaining the girls were during all this and of how their hymns and prayers went up in the night, the only sound in this part of the deserted city, and of

how the plague finally passed on without a single case having developed among the Christian community.

The prospects before the industrial department seem bright now that transportation is becoming more normal again. I feel that it is a victory however, to have been able to keep all the departments running almost normally during the troublesome conditions of the past four years, and look forward, to a new development of that work from now on, provided adequate mission supervision is provided.

The school conduct and morale during this year have been very good indeed. On the Sunday preceding the Christmas vacation nineteen of our girls were immersed in the old baptistry in our garden here, the best prepared candidates we have had at one time since I took charge of the work. Altogether about thirty girls have been received into the church during this year.

This year being my fifth and perhaps my last of this term of service in India my mind naturally turns in review over the whole period of my stay here, and I should like to give you as my partners in the work some of the general impressions I have gained and a little of my vision of what our school could and should be.

In the first place I see how my ideas of things have changed during this time and my conceptions of the task to be accomplished have clarified. One thing in this connection makes me especially thankful and that is the realization that I am much more enthusiastic about the work and see much greater visions ahead than I dreamed of when I started out five years since. I believe that the Lord led me to just the right place and I am grateful to Him for it.

In thinking over the number of young women who have left the school to take up their own work it is worth while noting just what direction their lives have seemed to take. In this way we may learn how to prepare our school to fill a more useful place in the lives of the girls now with us. Nineteen out of thirty of our Normal School graduates are now teaching in the country schools of this district. I have not the figures available as to the girls who have married without having taken the training course but it is safe to say that in nearly every case these girls are living in the small town or village. I should estimate that at least 80% of our girls eventually go back to their rural homes. Now that is exactly what we want them to do, as unless we can raise up a strong Christian community in all our village centers can we have no hope of permanently influencing the life of the people.

We must manage in some way to bring up the standard of our village community. If we can raise up a fairly intelligent, reading community there then the boys and girls who are educated in our central schools will be more willing to go back and live under village conditions. I hope that I may be able to do my little part in working on this problem during my next term of service, for I feel that it is one that must be conquered before we can hope to plant His church firmly and strongly in this land.

Just now we are concentrating especially on the Sudra or farming people who are listening earnestly to the gospel. It is my hope that

this work may enlarge and develop until by the end of the next five years it may be one of the most valuable parts of our work.

I have told you something of my visions for the school, visions that I hope will enlarge as time goes on. But the best part of all this is that there is nothing that is sometimes called "visionary" about any of these plans. With your interest and your prayers behind us we should go on to new triumphs in His name.

SUSAN ROBERTS

A. B. M. Hindustani Girls' School

I am sorry to report that we have lost the services of our good and tried head mistress. She had been with us for over twelve years and had given every satisfaction during this period. I was able to procure the services of one of our former students, whom I had sent up to the Government Hobart School for training as a Lower Secondary Teacher. This young girl is fully trained and certificated, but she has not the experience or the tact of our late head mistress.

For the first half of the year my health was poor, but since the summer vacation, I seem to be holding my own and am very thankful to the loving Father to have been allowed to stand at my post. October 14 will complete 30 years of service with just a break of one year as furlough.

AMELIA E. DESSA

Eleven months in India! Coming so late as we did, our thoughtful Board had designated us to hill stations for language study until the cool weather broke, for our health must be cared for. Five months in "the sweet half-English Nilgiri air," with the finest view we found in Coonoor, gave us not only lessons in Telugu but in Indian housekeeping and ways of living.

We entertained the Conference and the Governor here in Ongole. The visit of the Governor was well worth while, however, for the valuable commendation he gave the mission and the missionaries, I presume you have had the newspaper accounts, which quote His Excellency's words very accurately, so that you know he was pleased to say that the more missionaries the Board sends out the easier the work of the Madras Government will become. One thing which His Excellency did is, I believe, unprecedented. He dined informally with our mission Conference, a mark of friendly interest surprising to several Englishmen.

Next year I hope to have some real work to report.

KATE W. FAILING

The British Government and the Medical Mission

Our hospital has been visited by the Surgeon-General of the Madras Presidency, a man who, is at the head of the Medical Department of the Government. He was our guest and made himself most welcome in our home. He saw very clearly the facilities of this station in making a success of hospital work and admitted that in many ways we had the advantage of the Government. Not long

after, our application for Government grants on buildings was passed favourably and we have now received altogether \$17,000.00 grant from the Government to put up the hospital buildings. This was a real testimony in favour of Mission medical work and its efficiency. The Government of India does not put any money where the return in service to the people is inadequate.

The Governor of the Madras Presidency, (which contains forty-two millions of people), is visiting our hospital on December 19, 1919. He will lay the tablet in the Main Building and will be the guest of our Conference at dinner on the evening of the same day.

J. M. BAKER

Ongole, South India, November 1919.

PODILI

Evangelistic Work
*MISS LUCY H. BOOKER

The first thing on the program for the year was an effort to help the Christians of Kandukur appreciate the honor of being the first field considered worthy of promotion to the care of the Telugu people. In famine time self-support does look very dubious. One of the best workers on the Telugu field with his family was left three days without food, while teaching in Kandukur field. My first tour of the field for this purpose was not a success. But after meeting with Mr. Bawden and his committee and seeing the earnest, self-sacrificing spirit of its members I went out again and the people were converted. In ten churches they voted to give a little for the work and some who did not go quite that far, were quite enthusiastic for the new plan and promised to support it.

My third tour was like the meeting of a mutual admiration society, for the Committee went with me and their expressions of satisfaction as they met the Christians, and those of the Christians as plans were more and more unfolded for them made it one of my happiest tours. This was the end of two and one half years on that field during which there were more than 500 baptisms and a number of backsliders were reclaimed.

Being ill I went to the hills earlier than usual and Miss Sarber and I had a delightful rest on the Himalyas. In July I commenced work on the Podili field.

As my burden was for the Christians, that through them Jesus Christ might be brought to their neighbours, I planned to spend every evening from eight o'clock with them. I found it useless to try to do anything for them at an earlier hour, for even when I was giving a feast for Christians I had to wait until nine o'clock at night before they could come from their work. There are 3000 Christians on the Podili field. I have been delighted with what I have found among them. Evidently there has been a bountiful sowing of the good seed and of course, a bountiful harvest follows. In less than six months there were 334 baptisms and many more are asking for the ordinance.

L. H. BOOKER

* Miss Booker was transferred to Podili from Kandukur on the occasion of turning that field over to the Indian Christians by act of the Telugu Conference.

RAMAPATNAM

REV. AND MRS. W. E. BOGGS
 Medical Work
 LILLIAN V. WAGNER, R. N.

4 native teachers
 Woman's Dispensary and Training
 School
 923 people treated
 49 in-patients
 4510 treatments given

How shall I render thanks unto God for all his benefits! This truly is my song as I look back over the past year and especially at the beginning of it when cholera visited our compound. My cook was the first victim and when he came to work in the morning and told me that he was ill I did not dream of the trouble until unmistakable symptoms appeared. We worked over him for twenty-four hours and then laid him to rest. After I had disinfected the whole plant, which was no small task, I thought the trouble was over, but to make sure Mr. and Mrs. Boggs and I went over to the Yanadi Palem, a heathen village, to see if we could find any trace of the disease. I went into every hut and searched most carefully but they managed to hide a child with the disease in the hedge when they saw us coming. They all declared that there had been no cholera among them and we went away feeling quite happy. We then went over to the Christian Palem or village and found nothing there.

The second day after this, a mother from the Christian Palem brought her three children with the disease and laid them under a tree just back of my bungalow. We had not even a shelter for them and then came word that there were several attacks in the Yanadi Palem. I went right over and did what I could but it was too late. Mr. Boggs then went over to the Christian Palem and burned the house from which the children had come and I disinfected all the wells. Watchers were then placed at all the exits of the compound to keep our people in and the outsiders out. By this time all the students were in a panic but they soon quieted down and built a thatch for the children under the tree. Of these only one recovered and all the cases in the Yanadi Palem proved fatal. It was most pathetic when the Yanadis begged the privilege of burying their dead in our compound cemetery which we could not allow. With all this the good Lord kept the disease out from the student body for which we were most thankful. Mr. and Mrs. Boggs worked with me right through it all and did everything possible to help.

I have just come from a week's tour in the village and have had a glorious time among the people. Of course there was much misery and disease among them which I could not treat in camp but many of them will come in to the dispensary for treatment. In one village I found a leper woman with her toes entirely gone and only the stumps of her fingers left. To my horror she was picking up the little children in the place and caressing them like any well person. I shall not rest until I see her in a leper hospital and there to stay. The workers tell me that there are lepers like that in many villages.

The Bible women have done good work and we have had 49 in-patients, have treated 923 out-patients and given 4510 treatments.

LILLIAN V. WAGNER

SATTENAPALE

Medical Work
DORCAS WHITAKER, R. N.
Educational Work
EDITH E. HOLLIS
 (Furlough 1919-20)
F. H. LEVERING
Evangelistic Work
KATE M. FRENCH
 (Furlough 1920-21)

Boarding and Day School
 49 boys—24 girls
 8 native teachers
 5 men—3 women
Sunday school
 85 average attendance
Town Day School
 51 boys—6 girls
 3 native teachers
 2 men—1 woman
3 Sunday schools
 50 average attendance
8 Bible women
 85 boarders in school
Bible women have 4 Sunday schools
in city

The health of the Bible women as well as of the teachers and school children has been better than last year. Mrs. Levering has done the medical work among the children and thus lifted a burden from the shoulders of the "Missamma" in charge of the school. It is such a comfort to have a doctor at hand.

Despite the high prices we have been able to keep the school going with some sixty-five boarders. Since Mr. Benjamin, our former headmaster, left us to take up work in the Seminary at Ramapatnam, Mr. Vandhanam, who took his place, as well as some of the other teachers have cheerfully taken on extra work, so that by my teaching three classes we have managed with one teacher less than last year, thus saving some rupees to fill the rice box and help out in other places. All the teachers except the Urdu Munshi are former pupils of the school and of course Christians.

In looking over my diary for material for this report I find that as a sort of knitting work outside the regular day's activities I have had the secretaryship of the Sunday school examinations, six weeks of "twice a week" Bible classes in preparation for the Campaign, have translated, and passed on to the women's society at their missionary meetings "An African Trail," and once have run off to a Methodist station for a day to examine a Sunday School Normal class there, at the request of their missionary.

Perhaps the thought of this "knitting work" is a little salve when I think of the things I have not done, that I would have liked to do.

But dear folks in America please try and send a strong woman for this evangelistic work who will be able to do it as I have not been able to do. I am laying the work down for a time at least; what a joy it would be to know that one far abler than I would take it up.

These are sad times in which we live and the women on this field need Jesus. How they live without Him I do not understand.

KATE FRENCH

I've been here since September 25th. I saw that Cumbum was not the place for the hospital on that line, being too far from the station, and if I stayed a good many repairs were necessary and I

thought it unwise to waste money in repairs on that bungalow for a short time and again turn it back into a junk shop which it has been for 25 years.

So I asked to have the work closed up there and I would go elsewhere. The committee agreed that it would be a waste of money to repair those buildings. So here I am, and I suppose when the missionary arrives I'll move on again. We have been in camp most of the time since November 17th, 1919. At our last camp an old lady, a Sudra, almost lived at the tent, she had heard of the Christian religion and she came to enquire. I was away but the cook told her all he could and she waited until we came, then Esther, my Bible woman, talked to her, and the story of Christ's coming was so wonderful! She came into the tent and asked me to tell her the same thing, and in the afternoon when one of our preachers came she made the same request "tell of Jesus." If only all India wanted the message of Christ as this poor soul does. Her family will not consent to her being baptized. Pray for them. She called after us when we were leaving and said, "When will you come again, when will I hear this story again?" We have visited almost 70 villages since we began touring.

This section is very badly hit by the famine. No crops. Many are in a starving condition because of the high prices, and clothing is a thing almost of the past. We don't complain of our condition when we see the people so much worse off than we are. Our preacher's and teacher's families are often without food. I found that one preacher's family had not had food for two days. I really don't know what we are to do if prices keep up. The people have not anything and are not supporting their pastors and the small amount we give here leaves them still in a bad condition.

DORCAS WHITAKER

SOORIAPETT

REV. AND MRS. A. J. HUBERT

Boarding and Day School
 38 boys—42 girls (62 boarders)
 7 native teachers
 3 men—4 women
 Sunday school
 110 average attendance
 27 baptisms
 11 Village schools
 115 boys—75 girls
 11 native teachers
 3 men—8 women
 15 Sunday schools
 200 average attendance
 13 baptisms
 7 Bible women
 Hospital and Dispensary
 4 native nurses
 2 assistants
 357 in-patients
 15,159 treatments
 84 baptized

Medical Work
 MRS. HUBERT

Our hospital has daily been open and we have tried to help the poor sick people. Not only bodily but also spiritually and I am glad

to say that through the strength of our Master we have been the means to bring some souls to His fold.

The family life of these poor Indian women is often unspeakable. During the 20 years whilst we are here in the work, I have experienced a good many things, and still nearly every day we learn more about the darkness of heathenism and their terrible family life. May God hasten the time when the darkness shall disappear and the people of India may all accept Him as the light of the world.

For several years we have had more or less scarcity; the prices for food were high and for the poorer classes it was often very hard to find a way where to make their living. Now last year we had not only scarcity but famine in the fullest sense of the word. Thank God, we personally have never experienced what real hunger is, but nevertheless we had a hard time.

We have received a good deal of money for famine relief work. Through the Mission Treasurer we received somewhat over Rs. 7000. Most of this money was given by the charity of the people in America. It came from the Famine Relief Council, Bombay and from the Famine Fund of our Mission Society. Besides this we have received smaller sums from personal friends in America and also here in India. So our hands were strengthened to do what has been done.

Touring has always been my favorite work, but last year it was impossible to make longer tours. We could not get any fodder for the oxen and so we took from here as much as would last for some days, and after that was finished we had to return again. I often thought how much good would a mission motor car do at such a time! Well, the time may be near when we will get one? Several small trips have been made, but it is the first time in 20 years that I have not seen the whole field.

On behalf of the preachers, teachers and Bible women I am glad to report good things. In many cases it was very hard for them and I wish it would have been possible to raise their salaries.

Converts to the number of eighty-four have been baptized during the year. There are a good many waiting for baptisms, but we have this year been particularly careful to prevent wrong elements to come in. Many of the Christians have died. In some villages the cholera was terrible. Although we do not yet know the exact number of those who died, we know that our present membership is much decreased. About the village schools we cannot speak of as in previous years. At the station preaching services, Sunday School, general prayer meeting, women's meeting and Christian Endeavor have been regularly conducted.

K. AND A. J. HUBERT

VELLORE

Medical School for Women

The Medical School for Women at Vellore is well started on its way. Dr. Ida Scudder, of the celebrated Scudder family, which has given one thousand years to missionary service in India, is President of this school. The Governor of Madras Presidency, Lord Pentland, announced that if six girls applied for entrance to the school in Vellore, the government in India would provide half the maintenance. Sixty-nine young Indian women had applied when the school opened



STAFF AND ENTERING CLASS OF VELLORE MEDICAL SCHOOL
Dr. Ida Scudder in centre

in August, 1918. Only 18 of these were qualified, and there were hardly accommodations even for the eighteen in the rented house. One hundred and ten acres of land were given by the government, and it has made good in its promise of financial support. A very large class has entered this year. Three new members of the Faculty will sail during the present summer: Dr. Jesse Findlay and Dr. Elizabeth Findlay, sent by the Baptist Board and Dr. Katherine Scott, Resident Physician of Vassar College, sent by the Congregational Board. A nurses' home and an operating room have been provided by recent generous gifts.

VINUKONDA

RÉV. AND MRS. JOHN DUSSMAN

Boarding and Day School

36 children

22 boys—14 girls

2 native teachers

1 man—1 woman

6 baptisms from Boarding School

Evangelistic Work
MELISSA MORROW

3 Sunday schools

220 average attendance

3 Bible women

Woman's Bible Training School

10 girls

1 native woman teacher

2 Bible women

Have you heard of the many trials that came to India this year? First, lack of rain and dried up crops; second, too much rain and crops ruined; third, surviving crops destroyed by insects. What would farmers at home say to this? People here say the farmers are weeping. Do you wonder? Poor India is always in trouble, but this year experiences have been especially severe. I do not see how some of the people actually live. Prices are very high on everything.

We have had an average attendance of thirty-six in the boarding school during the year. There has been little sickness and work continues as usual. In the early spring four girls and two boys surrendered to Christ and were received into the church by baptism.

When in the station I always attend the little caste girls' Sunday School held in the chapel each Sunday morning; and Miss Morrow allows a teacher and a few of the women in training in the Woman's Bible Training School to come over and help. We look to these young women and also the Bible women in the station to follow up the work among these children in their homes, and in this way the mothers can also be reached with the Gospel. I am very thankful that Miss Morrow is here and in charge of the town work as well as the Woman's Bible Training School.

The general Sunday School is held each Sunday after the preaching service. We have as many as 150 present at times, and even more, and it is a joy not only to see the boarding school children with their eager faces but also classes of grown and even old men and women from villages not far away listening to the message as it is given.

In the touring trips we made we traveled hundreds of miles and during the year we were still able to be at least one hundred days in tent. On one occasion I had a very fine opportunity for selling considerable literature. It was on a highway where many people were returning from a pilgrimage which had been made to a certain temple. I put one of our touring tables under a tree near the road and arranged books, etc., in piles, and I sold many Scripture portions and a number of books and was able to distribute many tracts. I hope these may be read over and over again.

We saw many of our village schools where Indian Christian teachers are working, and were especially pleased with one school where six children—in fact now almost young men and women—

who had been in the school only a year before, told of their decision to live a Christian life and upon the testimony of their faith in Jesus as their Saviour were baptized and received into the village church. All of the children sang well and their knowledge of the Bible was good.

In July we were glad to welcome Miss Morrow to the station. She no doubt will report for the town work and the Woman's Bible Training School which is located at Vinukonda.

ANNA L. DUSSMAN

Last year's Conference, after a paper and some discussion on "The Development of our Christian Women in the Villages," appointed a committee to consider the matter and report to conference. Their report, carrying six recommendations, was referred to the Reference Committee for sympathetic consideration. One of these recommendations was as follows:

"That a class be opened in the already existing Bible Training School for Women, into which any woman who, the missionaries believe, will become a useful worker among women, may be received and given a course of training which shall be determined on later."

All applicants sent by the missionaries were received. Investigation showed one pupil for the Senior Class of the former course but none who seemed eligible for the Junior Year of that course.

So only two classes were formed and the simpler course recommended was planned for the entering class. This class numbered fourteen, but withdrawal for health and other reasons has brought it down to eleven. The majority are widows, and many of them have left children behind in the care of friends or in boarding schools, but there seemed no such opening for five little ones, so they are in our school family, and of course add to our cares and expenses and joys, while they keep old age from obtruding too fast.

Besides the Principal, the staff consists of one teacher and a matron, a good share of the latter's work being the care of the children.

Perhaps on paper the curriculum does not look so very different from the old one, but we try to simplify the teaching and requirements to suit the ability of the new class of pupils.

As I watch the women I think they are learning and growing, but the proof of benefit received will be seen better when they go back to their various fields to make use of the training they have received. We hope for good results, but they will necessarily be different from those obtained with different material and a different course.

MELISSA E. MORROW



SIBERIA

MANCHURIA

Vladivostok

HOKKAIDO

Sapporo

Hakodate

SEA OF JAPAN

Morioka

Sendai

Mito

TOKYO

Yokohama

H

Kyoto

Himeji

Kobe

Osaka

Inland Sea

SHIKOKU

KIUSHIU

Nagasaki

KOREA

Fusan

Naha

RIU CHIU

PACIFIC OCEAN

CHINA

East China

South China

West China

SIGNS OF THE TIMES IN CHINA

A Chinese View of China's Needs

Dr. C. T. Wang, late Speaker of the Chinese House of Commons and one of the most able of Chinese Christians, says of China's needs:

Though the situation is serious, it is not hopeless. There is a growing feeling among the people that the country must unite and that there must be peace.

I have the growing conviction that the best contribution which could be given to China would be the gift of Jesus Christ. He is the only and the sufficient answer to the question 'What is the great need of China?' This country needs Christ because we need more light. There is deep darkness and ignorance among all classes of the people. It is this ignorance which is largely the base of all the great troubles from which China is suffering today. Christ brings richer life to all who receive Him. Christians are few in China in comparison with the vast population; but the Christian life is now recognized by non-Christians as having a richer content than anything which China has hitherto known.

Position of Missionaries

Those who are accustomed to think of missionaries in terms of palm-trees and baby organs should understand that they are now leading the Far East in education, medicine and social service; they do more than any other group in the Orient toward promoting friendly international relations. The college graduate who becomes a missionary chooses one of the most important and promising careers open to women today.... In China the common people look up to the missionaries as children do to their parents. The educated, progressive people regard them as trusted, far-sighted counselors.—*President Pendleton, Wellesley College, of the Educational Deputation to the Far East.*

Phonetic Script Wins Favor

It is said that for a good working knowledge of the Chinese language familiarity with an alphabet of 10,000 symbols or

characters will suffice! The invention of a phonetic system of 39 simple symbols now enables all characters in the Chinese language to be represented. By this system Chinese of ordinary capacity can be taught to read in a few weeks.

The new phonetic script is sweeping everything before it. The Governor of Honan has sent two representatives to Peking to learn the system and to come back to teach it in the normal schools. The Governor of Shansi requires that one person in each family be able to read the phonetic script. Over 5,000,000 pages were printed in less than six months. The Gospel of Mark is finished and is being sold at four copiers; the Gospels of Luke and John are half through the press. The Governor of Shansi is issuing a newspaper in phonetic script. The slogan "The Chinese Church a Bible reading Church within the next two years throughout China" has been taken up. The first Christian Endeavor publication ever issued in the new Chinese phonetic script is a book of helps on the topics. Christian Endeavorers all over the empire are engaged in a campaign to teach illiterate Endeavorers to read, and thus build up a Bible-reading church.

The Student Movement

Patriotism in China has centered about the maintenance of the existence of the nation against external aggression. The Student Revolt holds that national existence can best be secured by building up China from within, by spreading a democratic education, raising the standard of living, improving industries and relieving poverty.

The external phase of the Movement centers in the creation of new schools supported and taught by the students, schools for children and adults; popular lectures and direct "social service" movements.

Young China has passed through a state of optimism and belief in wholesale change; a subsequent stage of disillusionment and pessimism; and, in a third stage, has now settled down to constructive efforts along lines of education, industry and social reorganization. The Movement is secure no matter how much its outward forms may alter or crumble.—

John Dewey, Peking, China.

OUR WORK IN CHINA

* STATIONS

EAST CHINA

Hangchow
Huchow
Kinwha
Nanking: Ginling College and Women's Bible Training School
Ningpo
Shaohsing

SOUTH CHINA

Changning
Chaochowfu
Hopo
Kaying
Kityang
Swatow
Ungkung

WEST CHINA

Chengtu
Kiating
Suifu
Yachow

This is the year of China's national awakening. Our Society is bestirring itself to keep pace with the rapid developments in the status of Chinese women. President Pendleton of Wellesley College, after her personal investigation of China's schools and colleges for girls, declared that only America's best, along missionary educational lines, is good enough for China today. And we are sending our best, as we are to all the Orient.

From Ginling College and from the Girls' School in Swatow we receive, through the spirited stories of Miss Brown and Miss Culley, an impression of the reality of the Student Movement, and its effect upon the serious young womanhood of China. In the graphic letter of Dr. Josephine Lawney (under Suifu) we find modest mention of the instant recognition of her ability as shown by her being placed upon the China Tuberculosis Survey almost upon her arrival. We find also strong emphasis on Dr. Lawney's satisfaction in her choice of a missionary's life.

Nothing could be more delightful than the spontaneous enthusiasm of our young Chinese missionaries in their new environment, except the disciplined devotion of our veterans in the field. The medical work is strong, and we note Miss Harriet N. Smith's dictum: "Whenever our hospitals fail as active and successful evangelizing agents, then do we fall short of our highest aim in coming to China as medical missionaries." We remember that just before Dr. Ida Kahn started on her return voyage to China twenty-four years ago, an

* See Foreword: paragraph in italics.

American lawyer said to her, "I am glad you are going back as a doctor. Doctors are needed in China more than missionaries." Dr. Ida's reply was, "No sir, I do not think so. Eternity is longer than time."

The response to the demands of Social Service in missionary work is tellingly illustrated in our letters from China's Girls' Schools. Our missionaries are awake to the signs of the times.

Through an additional gift from Mrs. George Doane the Girls' School at Hopo, known as the Fannie Treat Doane Memorial, is to have a fine assemblyroom, and three instead of two dormitories. Miss Pauline Senn, our first third-generation Christian Chinese woman educated in America, is head of this school. Four of our Jubilee Gifts are devoted to China: Central District contributes a school building for the Swatow High and Normal School, the World Wide Guild gives a small dormitory for the same school, East Central District a like building to the Girls' High School at Ningpo, and South Pacific District will place in Chengtu a residence for missionaries combined with a well equipped Christian Centre.

Our Society was gratified to learn in January that in the Women's Missionary Conference, held in Shanghai, counted as a gathering of highest importance, our Miss Prescott was appointed head of the Administration Commission.

EAST CHINA

HANGCHOW

Educational Work

ELLEN J. PETERSON, Principal
(On furlough 1919-20)

HELEN M. RAWLINGS
Normal Kindergarten Department

Baptist City Work
HELEN M. RAWLINGS
(Furlough 1920-21)

GERTRUDE McCULLOCH

Union Girls' High School

267 girls
19 native teachers
7 baptisms

2 Primary Schools for Girls
40 pupils

3 native women teachers

Kindergarten
40 pupils

1 native woman teacher

Sunday school

50 average attendance

Last June we graduated four from the High school, three of whom are teaching, one in a Baptist day school in Huchow, and two in our Shaoshing Girls' School, although none of them are Baptists. The fourth is taking the Physical Training course in the Y. W. C. A. school in Shanghai and is doing splendid work there. After two years she will come back to our school to teach. Eleven girls graduated from the Primary Normal Department, on the two year basis, and eight from the Kindergarten Normal. All but two are teaching and those two are continuing their studies in our school for two more years, so as to get the High School diploma. I came home on furlough in June and Miss Lois Lyon is acting principal during my absence.

Last spring, May 29th to June 1st, we had special meetings in our school, led by Miss Ruth Paxson. Her theme was the Victorious Life and her messages were helpful and heart-searching. The Christians received much benefit, and during the last days' meetings forty-six non-Christians signified their determination to begin the Christian life, many of them being girls from heathen homes who may have to endure persecution for their faith. That first day of June was a happy day! Twenty of these forty-six joined the church before school closed. Previously nineteen had joined the church during the year, so the total for the year was thirty-nine.

Our girls have been very anxious to do something for their country. Last spring when the Student Movement started our girls began by having a meeting every noon to pray for their country. They organized a Patriotic Association and held a meeting every evening to discuss current events and what they could do to serve. They kept on with their studies until the week before examinations and then, outside pressure becoming too strong for them, they requested that they be allowed to omit examinations and to remain in the school until the regular time for closing so as to make things to sell and raise money to help "save their country" and to plan work to do during the summer. We decided it was best to accede to their wishes, and they kept regular hours and sewed, knitted, tatted, embroidered and crocheted, the older girls keeping order, and at the end they had a sale of the things made. They also agreed with the school cook to eat the soft ("wet") rice for supper and cheaper vegetables if he would give them the difference in cost of feeding them. He agreed to allow them two cents per day for each person (which was 20%) and in this way they saved \$57.96 for their fund. In all they had over one hundred dollars in the treasury when the year closed.

The girls did not want any commencement exercises, saying "We do not want any glorification while our country is in such a desperate state," so we handed them their diplomas at chapel the last day, passing them on their daily grades.

During the summer our girls held seven half-day schools for poor children in their own towns and villages. These varied in enrollment from forty, the smallest, to one hundred and twenty, the largest. These schools were entirely free, the girls giving their services. They began at seven-thirty in the morning and continued till about eleven. They kept these schools going for six weeks during the hottest weather, July and August. This shows that their patriotism was real. They realize that their people need education and Christianity and patriotism and they have resolved to do what they can to help. The great hope of China lies in the ability for leadership shown by the educated Chinese Christian girls and women. May we do our part in training them!

ELLEN F. PETERSON

HUCHOW

Educational Work
EDNA G. SHOEMAKER
MARY I. JONES
 (Furlough 1919-20)
MRS. C. D. LEACH

Boarding and Day School for Girls
 45 girls
 4 native women teachers
 2 native men teachers
Day School for Girls
 150 girls—enrolled in 4 city schools
 3 country schools
 9 native women teachers
 1 native man teacher
1 Village school
 60 girls
 4 native women teachers
5 Sunday schools
 150 average attendance
 7 baptisms (school girls)
 1 Bible woman
School of Mothercraft
 C. D. LEACH
 20 women
 23 children
Union Hospital and Dispensary
 20 Chinese nurses
 2 assistants
 1157 in-patients
 4246 out-patients

C. D. LEACH, M. D., in charge
ESTHER HOKANSON, R. N.

Would you like to find plenty of work to do? Just look at the above list of Girls' Schools and choose your department of service, any one of which is big enough to employ all your powers. During the past two years both departments have devolved upon myself. Do you wonder then why we are looking for another educational worker to assist in these schools?

Last Spring I found our small Boarding School so small and crowded that it was necessary to find a place outside for several teachers to live. This plan is very inconvenient for them.

Not only are we needing more room for the Higher Primary there are also numerous requests for a High School. According to recent survey, within a radius including 500,000 inhabitants there is no High School for girls. What an opportunity for us!

There is no place better than a school in which to find opportunities for doing personal work. And there is nothing that keeps the Christian fires of love and faith burning like doing personal work among pupils, and getting them to work for each other.

During the year twenty girls were added to our weekly Prayer Meetings, signifying their desire to become Christians. Although trying to live the Christian life at home and school, very few of them are permitted by their conservative families to join the Church. This we regret but cannot control.

This year we have made each Day School in the city a centre for Mothers' Meetings. These are made as practical as possible, and are beginning to help to connect the School with the Community.

Our pupils have participated heartily in the "Students' Patriotic Movement" in the City and through this means, as well as other outside activities, are learning the joys and the responsibilities of Service.

EDNA SHOEMAKER

Our hospital is now in the fifth year of its existence as a union institution. When we began we hoped to erect a suitable building within two or three years. Temporarily we rented an old Chinese building and began work, little thinking that after four years we would still be in that same old building and apparently very little nearer a new one than when we began.

One of our first problems was to find a suitable site on which to build. For a long while we were not sure what the real attitude of the gentry was toward us. It was our purpose to tell them what we hoped to do and ask their co-operation. To our surprise a body of leading officials and citizens twenty-five in number came to us and announced that they had already obtained possession of and designated to our use a magnificent plot of ground, just ideal for our needs. Since that time we have been singing the Doxology and making plans for our new buildings.

There are possibly between two and three million people in the district from which our patients come, with no other foreign hospital in the field. Some patients come more than fifty miles to our hospital. We are planning a hospital building proper to hold about fifty or sixty patients, and a hostel of cheaper construction with about the same number of beds.

I have received several letters recently from friends who have asked what they can do to help us. I think I will answer that question in this letter so that all will have the same opportunity to be in on it. In some ways money is the best gift because with it we can buy just what we need when we need it. The best way to send small amounts of money is by United States Post Office money order on the U. S. Post Office in Shanghai.

Some people who cannot send money can help in other ways. We use endless quantities of picture post cards in our street Sunday school. We paste a Bible verse on the back of them and give them to the children. Whenever we pass along the streets the children run after us begging for cards or else asking when Sunday is coming so they can get them in Sunday school. Scrapbooks cause untold delight to children in bed in the hospital. Pictures, dolls and other toys are all useful in helping while away hours of pain.

I suppose there never was a hospital anywhere that did not have unlimited use for bandages, surgical dressings, soap, towels, wash-cloths and safety pins. Please emphasize the safety-pins! They are always in demand and never to be had. Another thing occurs to me,—victrola records. If you have any good records which you are tired of hearing and would like to put to a good use, send them out.

I expect to see some of you face to face before many months!

CHARLES D. LEACH, M. D.

How I would like to invite you all to spend a day with us in our Union Huchow Hospital. Among other things you would see large wards filled with surgical patients.

As you might know our hospital elevators consist of two or three coolies carrying the patients. The one thing that has impressed me is the wonderful patience the Chinese possess. Not often do you hear a Chinese patient complain, not even when he is made to take

his weekly bath which takes much courage knowing he has to return to an ice cold room.

From ten to twelve A. M. is the time for the out-clinics and here you see up to fifty people of all classes sitting around in the chapel waiting to see the foreign doctor who knows how to cure all the diseases in China.

This fall, coming back from the mountains, I had a specially energetic streak doing a needed autumn house cleaning and getting into the general work, and training the nurses, etc. This, together with spending all day in a Chinese building where the air is cold and penetrating, resulted in making me a patient myself for a time. Thanks be to Dr. Leach's treatment, I am now well and back at work. And so you see the days here are full of incidents that make us both sorry and glad,—glad because we are given the privilege of being in the business of the Master, "who went about doing good"; sorry because we ourselves are not perfect instruments in His hand, and because our equipment and housing conditions do not glorify His Name. However, we are not like those "who have no hope," for a large piece of ground has been given to us by the Chinese gentry of Huchow, and with your support and prayers we are looking forward to a new day.

ESTHER HOKANSON

KINHWA

Educational Work
STELLA RELYEA
 (Furlough 1919-20)
ELIZABETH D. NASH

105 pupils
 5 native teachers
 2 men—3 women
 1 Town Day school
 30 girls—34 boys
 3 native teachers
 2 women—1 man
 2 Sunday schools
 120 estimated attendance
 2 baptisms
 1 Bible woman
Pickford Memorial Hospital and Dispensary
 5 native nurses
 4 men—1 woman
 5 native assistants
 348 in-patients
 6356 out-patients
 1 Bible woman
 6 boys in training

Medical Work
DR. C. F. MACKENZIE
CLARISSA A. HEWEY, R. N.

January 2, 1919, found me beginning my second year in the Language School at Nanking, and there I was happy to remain till the last week in May.

Miss Hewey and I reached here September 6, she to resume work in the hospital at once, and I to take up my new duties in the school, opened the following Tuesday. That term is still in session, a long one because the Chinese New Year falls late this year.

This Day School, called the Hwa Mei School, is housed in a temple, a third of a mile from our compound. We are fortunate in having Miss Song-mei Wang, who last spring graduated from the Kindergarten Training School in Soochow, and Miss Tsiu-tsi Zee.

who at that time finished her course in the Physical Normal School in Shanghai. Though we have some kindergarten equipment, we have not opened a kindergarten; and as we needed her help in the regular Primary School, Miss Wang has seemed quite content to serve there. Miss Zee is very popular with the girls, who, with no gymnasium and no large amount of equipment, have gone wild over the exercises and new games they are getting from her. Miss Zee is adviser in the Y. W. C. A. formed this term.

On January 10, 1920, Miss Zee, another teacher and myself took eighteen girls to Li-tan-sha, our out-station five miles away. Miss Zee put the girls through a drill, and led them in a few games that were watched with interest by two hundred spectators. We believe that a program of this kind is an effective piece of anti-foot-binding propaganda. Li-tan-sha has a church roll of about forty members. At present the Li-tan-sha Christians, if they cannot afford to send their children to our boarding school, must let them attend a non-Christian school or deny them all schooling whatsoever. The wide-awake preacher there has a list of fourteen names of children who will attend, if a school can be opened there this spring. The greatest difficulty is to find a suitable teacher. Knowledge of that fact brings home to me the responsibility involved in having the direction of this school; for it is the only Christian school of grammar grade in the whole Kihwa field, a section with a population of 207,430.

Kinhwa city is surrounded by picturesque hills and mountains. The air is dry, the climate healthful. In the church here we have some delightfully companionable and thoroughly dependable workers, who bring to any task intelligence and consecration. I feel that the lines have indeed fallen to me in pleasant places, and I am very thankful that I have been led here.

ELIZABETH D. NASH

Mr. and Mrs. Hanson were with us until June as was also Miss Relyea, after a restful summer spent at Mokansan, Miss Nash who was designated to Kinwha, returned with me to the field of action.

I thought last year was a busy one but I am learning a new meaning for the word "busy" and perhaps next year I shall learn a still fuller meaning.

It was a great joy to have such splendid Chinese co-workers and the success of the work this year is due to their splendid consecration and co-operation.

It was feared by some last year that the absence of the foreign doctor would cause a falling off in the number of the patients treated at the hospital; the foreign doctor was with us until October so we had no way of reassuring ourselves. This year, however, we have been alone, and we find we have an increase of in-patients and only a slight decrease of dispensary cases, due we believe not to the absence of the foreign doctor, but to opening of five dispensaries by Chinese in near-by towns from which we formerly drew a large number of cases.

A training school for nurses has been organized, following the course of study laid down by the China Nurses' Association. We

have also applied for registration of our training school, and feel sure of getting it. The nurses are taking hold wonderfully well, and I am delighted with the spirit with which they do their work.

This is the first year in the history of our Kinwha work that the women have done voluntary evangelistic work. They are very faithful, and seem to enjoy it very much. It is splendid to see the willingness of these women, and I am sure God will keep His promise "My word shall not return unto me void."

Looking back over the year we cannot but feel that the Lord has been with us, giving strength and guidance, and we are encouraged to expect great things for the Lord in this place in the near future.

It has been a year of great experience and of great privilege for me, and I am glad the Lord had faith enough in me to put me in this particular place.

CLARISSA A. HEWEY

NANKING

GINLING COLLEGE

Ginling College is located in Nanking, China. Our representatives on the faculty are Miss Narola Rivenberg and Miss Lydia Brown. Miss Rivenberg is a daughter of our missionary in Assam, Dr. Rivenberg. She graduated from Vassar and specialized in the study of religious education in Hartford Theological Seminary, where she took her B. D. degree. Miss Brown is a graduate of Oberlin, and proves to be a genius in music. She is the daughter of our State Secretary for Iowa.

MESSAGE SENT BY SISTER COLLEGE TO THE STUDENT GATHERING AT BOSTON, NOVEMBER, 1919

Ginling College, Nanking, China.

To the College Girls of America:—

College girls in China are more like you than they are like the girls in China who have been shut out from the abundant life of the spirit which Christ gives to woman. "There is neither East nor West" in this life. All the little differences in dress and customs add only richness to the colors of a sunset, make you more interesting to them and they to you. They begin the day and you take it up as they seek rest. May the common purpose to serve the one Master bind the college girls of the world into a never-resting force which shall be felt like the sunlight in all the dark corners of the earth.

—Matilda C. Thurston, President

We have not been without our own experiences in the Student movement. The weight of the world has seemed to rest on the students of China in these last weeks, and as we come out from under the cloud, we realize that it has been a great thing

for them to do what they have done, and accomplish what they have accomplished.

When the Nanking Student Association joined the strikers in the north, and in Shanghai, our girls were members of the Association, and, of course, "struck" too, although it has been really unfair to call it by that name. They have been quiet and intense in their thoughtfulness, and what they have done has only been done after much prayer. I have never in my life seen faces so earnest, and so entirely purposeful as the faces of the Ginling girls during this time. From the China of yesterday has stepped out a new race, and it has been a privilege to stand by and see things happen.

The groups for service recently organized were divided as follows: the art group who prepared posters showing the need of sanitation, danger from flies, mosquitoes, etc., proper care of babies, how tuberculosis is carried, and what happens to a woman's foot when it is bound. These posters were then used by the lecture group who spent their mornings preparing talks, and their afternoons in giving them, before groups of women in and out of the college. The labor survey (I believe it was called) studied the economic needs of China, and what could be done by the women now idle. The social survey group visited in neighboring homes and saw with their own eyes what they have often heard, but hardly believed, from others.

Now you ask what became of the faculty. Well, let me tell you that they one and all found themselves suddenly transformed from teachers to students, and with one study put before them; namely, the study of Chinese psychology. It has been a condensed course. We have had to study it before, and doubtless will, as long as we remain in China, but I hope never again in exactly the same way.

I declared the other day that I had decided that there was one thing sure, and to be counted on, and that was that what happened today, was not what you expected yesterday, and what would happen tomorrow was not what you expected today. I've had reason to confirm my opinion numerous times since. We have not been alone in our problem for every school of High school rank and over has faced the same questions, and some of them have had far greater difficulties than we.

At one time Mrs. Thurston was called to Shanghai to a meeting of College Presidents, and found that all the other Christian colleges for men, outside of Nanking, had closed and sent their pupils home. Poor Mrs. Thurston has gone through the mill these days, and we all with her, in the bitterness of the disappointment. She has waited an extra year in order to see through this first commencement and going home to say that it didn't happen was a severe blow.

It was excessively hot, we were all tired, the burden of their loyalty to country made the girls unwilling to take any test now, and we decided to close college the 17th. But presto—change—the

evening paper comes out with the announcement that the Government has conceded the request of the students; the strike is off; the wind has changed, and it is cooler; and we have a different situation to handle. It was decided to hold Commencement exercises after all!

In the corner, when I was waiting with the Glee Club, before we could go in and sing, I heard some interesting discussions, and reports of criticisms of the college. Miss Zee said "The Government schools and men's schools say the Ginling girls are too quiet and retiring," but one of the guests the other day spoke of the fact that there was more power in this quietness than in the more noisy attempts. Miss Zee also said "We have been criticized as being more willing to sacrifice for the sake of Christ than for country, which I consider the greatest compliment we have ever had." I told her I thought so too.

Mrs. Thurston's address to the class and presentation of the class as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts was brief but very fine. After her speech the Glee Club sang and then Dr. Tao, acting President of the Government Teachers' College, gave an address in Chinese on China's need for women in this crisis, particularly for educated women leaders. No one outside of the inner circle can ever know what this first class has meant to the college, in these first four years. And only those who knew the first year, as well as the last, can fully understand.

Some things worth more than gold have come out of this experience. The girls have learned some things that they never would have learned in their regular work. They have realized almost pitifully that China cannot be re-made in a day. They have found that after all, their college work does fit them for serving their country. They see that all of these social needs are very, very great and that they are worth doing, along with college work. They have felt their own power and fitness for this service, and at the same time the need they have for more preparation.

LYDIA BROWN

June 15, 1919.

WOMAN'S BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL—NANKING

This institution demands a higher grade of work than the training classes in our own and other missions. If we are to have women well equipped for normal training in Bible study, we must maintain this school in which seven Boards cooperate. The school calls for one of our best missionaries for the staff, and asks an appropriation of \$2500 toward the building which is necessary. Those who are specially interested in the training of evangelists for the two hundred million women of China will find this a most valuable and necessary institution for the preparation of such workers.

NINGPO

Educational Work
DORA ZIMMERMAN
 (Furlough 1920-21)
VIOLA C. HILL
F. JANE LAWRENCE

Evangelistic Work
MARY CRESSEY
ELLA A. HILL

Medical Work
DR. J. S. GRANT
HARRIET N. SMITH, R. N.
 (Furlough 1920-21)
EMMA S. IRVING, R. N.

**Sarah V. Bachelor Memorial School
 for Girls**
 6 native women teachers
 86 girls
 3 native men teachers
3 Sunday schools
 250 average attendance
8 baptisms
1 Bible woman
Woman's Bible School
 30 women
 4 native women teachers
1 Day School
 30 girls—2 boys
 1 native woman teacher
3 Village schools
 98 girls
 3 native women teachers
2 Sunday schools
 100 average attendance
6 Bible women
Hospital
 Dispensary in hospital twice a week
 8 native nurses
 1035 in-patients
 5344 out-patients

Perhaps the most eventful of all this year's events has been the coming of the commission of women sent by the Federated Boards including our own Miss Prescott, Dr. Lawney, Miss Ramsay, and Miss Martien. The first three arrived in Ningpo just the day before eight of our girls were baptized so they shared in that joy. Our Y. W. had seized the opportunity when there was hope of having a "real live secretary" to have a missionary meeting telling all about the American or Board side of our missionary work, and it amused Miss Prescott not a little to hear these Chinese girls talking about the ten districts and see their mock W. W. G. meeting.

We have had the joy of adding three good teachers to help supply the needs in Miss Cressey's schools, besides sending a fine girl to Ginling College. As the plans for our new High School proceed we have visions of still better girls and still more of them to send out into this fight against ignorance and superstition. They have been getting their eyes open this term in the Social Service class to the things that need to be done and the things they can really help to do. We visited the cholera hospital, foundlings' home, an orphanage and the jail, and the girls have raised money and made little gifts for these more needy ones and at least one girl has decided to give her life to playground work after she finishes school.

DORA ZIMMERMAN

The strenuous days during the first of January 1919, when we had the Child Welfare Exhibit in our School and church, were a forecast of the many strenuous days throughout the whole year. The girls were inspired by the Exhibit to make baby clothes, so during the entire spring term my High school classes made children's dresses, rompers, gowns, stockings and caps, according to patterns adapted to Chinese styles.

One of the big events of our School history was the purchase of new land for the High School. It is along the river, about a five-minute walk from here. Our High school and the High school classes of the American Presbyterians are to unite on this site and will be known as the Riverside Girls' High School of Ningpo. The gram-



NINGPO SCHOOL GIRLS IN SOCIAL SERVICE
Tuberculosis Exhibit prepared by themselves

mar and primary departments of each Mission will use the present plants. We have watched the land being cleared and walls and bunding built in reality and have assisted in working out plans for the first two buildings which are most impressive on the architect's blue paper.

Our school is happy to have Miss Lawrence who will teach music. A number of guests this fall, new workers or ones returning to their fields of service, have kept us from getting into too much of a routine in our work. Miss Prescott's visit was a great pleasure to us all.

Last spring a number of our girls made the decision to be Christians and in November eight were baptized. This has meant much in their own lives and in that of the school.

The "Student Movement" and "Boycott of Japanese Goods" began to stir up our girls about the 18th of May. It was hard to tell what

a day would bring forth, in the way of strikes and demands. Our High School girls stayed until the regular closing day but gave up the Commencement program and were excused from final examinations. During the summer the boycott was kept up by the merchants but, with the opening of school in the Fall, student activities began again. Our girls have been faithful in all their school work and have introduced patriotic programs into their meetings and society gatherings.

It is wonderful to have a share in molding the lives of these girls and to see them, in turn, go into broader service for the Lord and Master of us all.

VIOLA C. HILL

How happy we were on Christmas Day and how anxious we were to welcome it. When the day was set we saw a lofty Christmas tree standing in the dining room decorated with beautiful things.

I suppose you know we have three ragged Sunday Schools. Now I am going to tell you about the West Gate Church. It has the greatest number of children. There are a hundred boys and girls to worship regularly on Sunday.

I think we could sacrifice our time and money. It is because you Americans set a good example to us. Above all Jesus Christ died for the whole world, so we want to be His followers.

ALICE NYU

[Alice is a Junior and is superintendent of this West Gate Sunday School she writes about. She took the part of the poor widow in the second play. She is chairman of our devotional committee and was one of our representatives in the Student Federation. She comes from a non-Christian home.]

Whenever our hospitals fail as active and successful evangelizing agents, then do we fall short of our highest aim in coming to China as medical missionaries. In the final analysis, very few of us would have come to help a backward nation solve its medical problems, or even to lessen the sufferings of thousands of its individuals, if we did not have an underlying overmastering longing to help establish Christianity in their midst.

With possibly no exception the hospital offers as many opportunities for purely evangelistic work as any other form of Christian endeavor on the mission field. One of the first advantages that the hospital has over the other branches of mission work is that it touches intimately large masses of people, who frequently come from long distances. These people not only come in great numbers and from a wide range of territory, but they hear the Christian message oftentimes under desirable conditions. Especially, as they convalesce from their diseases, are they in a favorable frame of mind for understanding and receiving the Gospel.

The two evangelists in the Men's hospital and the Bible woman in the Woman's Hospital all have done very satisfactory work during the past year. Many patients have learned to love the Saviour through their daily teaching. The majority of patients are always ready to listen and seem to enjoy hearing the Gospel.

Not only the evangelists and Bible women do the preaching but

the doctors, students and nurses take their turns leading meetings and witnessing for Christ. One day I went into the operating room and saw an emergency patient who had just taken chloroform to have a dislocated bone replaced, and beside him stood two friends who had brought him in. The head surgical nurse was taking this opportunity to preach the Gospel to the two men while the patient was coming out from under the influence of the anaesthetic. Another day he was sitting with a patient and they were making hospital supplies. And while they worked the nurse told this young boy the story of Jesus' love. He never loses an opportunity to witness for Christ and praise God for healing his body and giving him a happy home and family.

The nurses have done very well during the past year, both in their class work and practical work. The previous year we had four nurses in training.

HARRIET NEWELL SMITH

Last year at Nanking and this year in Ningpo I have found the language study both interesting and mentally stimulating. I am especially glad for the year in the school, for I feel sure that only in a language school could we have learned the best way to go about the study. The change to the Ningpo dialect, is, of course, considerable; but not enough to make me feel that it was unprofitable to have had the Mandarin first.

This year it is good to be able to be among those with whom I am to work, and to have a chance to orient myself here before having the responsibility of work aside from the language study. One of the things which I found most helpful was the summer conference at Mokanshan.

ELLA A. HILL

SHAOHSING

Educational Work

LILIAN M. VAN HOOK

Evangelistic Work

MARIE A. DOWLING

HARRIET BRITTINGHAM

MRS. HELEN L. GODDARD

Matron of Meigs Hall

of Nanking Language School

Medical Work

DR. F. W. GODDARD

in charge of The Christian Hospital

ALMA D. PITMAN, R. N.

JEAN GATES, R. N.

Boarding and Day School

30 girls

Brooks Fleet Pyle Bible School

3 Bible women

One of the most conspicuous features of our work is the spring women's class. Over twenty-five attended, and they were a happy group gathered daily for six weeks in the sunshiny class room all eager to add to their knowledge of Chinese character, that they might be able to read and some truly seeking a clearer view of the heavenly vision, for we receive both Christian and non-Christian into our classes, knowing that there is no better way of giving the people real insight into gospel truths than by systematic teaching in a Christian environment.

Mrs. Goddard, who left us for Nanking early in the fall, had the

school building much improved during my absence in America, and was a great help in her Bible and Geography classes; also in her clear judgment in planning the enlargement of the building, which we are glad to say is now about finished, and will be ready for occupancy after Chinese New Year, early in March.

Today many Chinese women are eager to make up for lost opportunities during their girlhood, when education for women was not so much thought of as it is now. We are happy in the privilege of meeting this need with a well equipped building which is even more attractive than we thought it would be when planning the enlargement.

Because of the many workmen on the compound, the Fall class could not be held, so instead the Bible women and I went to some of the country stations, and in one held a five days' series of meetings, which we thought well worth while, for the women, nearly all non-Christians, very much in spiritual and mental darkness, came out well, though it meant working into the night hours to make up for lost time. The attendance ranged from thirty to fifty each day, and of that number thirteen memorized Psalm 19; 7-14, as well as learning to read the words.

Through our friendly contact with some neighbors we saw the giving way of heathen prejudice toward the foreigner and Christianity, and felt encouraged to hope that with continued friendship, the vision of the Christ might yet dawn upon the hearts of some. One young mother said, "I will believe secretly," and came to us daily to be taught prayer and Bible verses. May the day come when, like Nicodemus, she will be filled with the love which overcometh fear.

MARIE A. DOWLING

SOUTH CHINA

Hokla and Hakka are familiar words in South China, for they denote the two groups of people among whom all of our work is done. The Hakka speaking people or "Guests" are found in the hill country back of the coast, and number between fifteen and twenty million. There are three Baptist Hakka stations—Hopo, Kaying and Changning. The people are very responsive, anxious to help themselves, and ready for the Gospel message. The remaining five South China stations are among the Hoklo speaking people, of whom there are eight or ten millions in the districts of which our five stations are the centres.

CHAOCHOWFU

REV. AND MRS. BEN L. BAKER
BESSIE WILLIFORD
RUTH SPERRY

2 Schools for girls
70 pupils

Statement of Annual Conference of South China Mission

Chaochowfu, the largest city of the district, the educational center and the former district city, has long been a problem to Christian forces. The fact that the people prided themselves on their literary standing did not make them open to the introduction of new thoughts, ideas and ideals. After years of waiting, making use of the best opportunities as they opened, the city seems to have come to recognize that missions are for assistance of China and not for

exploitation. There has been more sympathetic reception for the teachings of Christianity and now plans have been accepted that will mean the development of a vigorous work in the heart of this classical center of the South China Mission field. These plans will involve the development of strong schools for boys and for girls, about a strong, self-supporting church.

HOPPO

REV. AND MRS. A. S. ADAMS
PAULINE SENN

Boarding and Day School for Girls
32 girls
3 native women teachers
1 native man teacher
Village school
12 girls—6 boys
1 native woman teacher
Sunday school
50 average attendance
2 Bible women

This year we have had splendid attendance of women at all services of the central Hopo church. At two of the out-stations we have opened country schools for girls and young women, the teachers for these Primary schools being some of the product of our first seven years of work in this field. Another of our girls is teaching in the central school.

Of late I seem to have been waging a battle against polygamy. Several sad cases have come to my notice and women have appealed to me to help them.

1. A woman of Hong-kong, with one small daughter, was persuaded to marry a Hopo man. With the understanding that he would build a fine new house for them to live in at Hopo she entrusted several hundred dollars, all her savings, to this man. Upon arrival at Hopo, she found her newly married husband already had a wife and family, who greeted the newcomer with curses and jeers, who ever since have treated her shamefully and have almost starved her. The new house was not built, neither has any of her money been returned to her, nor can she get away.

2. Another woman, married at the age of fifteen, brought her husband a substantial dowry, which he used to build a new house, where he, an older wife, and this younger woman have lived fairly happy for thirteen years. Now he has taken a third woman, who is jealous of wife No. 2, and wants him to dispose of her by the disgraceful way of hawking her round the streets, quite in spite of the fact that they all live in the house built with No. 2's dowry!

3. Another Hopo man went abroad. Although he had a wife at home he married a foreign woman who had a dowry. On his return, he



PAULINE SENN

brought her back with him, and used her dowry to build a substantial house. Then he went to Swatow for business, the poor foreign woman being left to the mercy of the man's first wife, who treats her as a slave and has half killed her.

These incidents make sordid reading, but they are REAL conditions that we live amongst, seeking to better them, and to brighten the lot of our sisters in this land. We are greatly encouraged as we look back and see the progress made, the bright sweet lives of some, the true testimony of their lives to the real Christian grace that is theirs, as they learn to know Jesus and live in Him. Their faith and cheer amidst such adverse conditions would shame us at times. When we think of their heritage of superstition, handicaps of child-betrothals, early marriage, the lack of education, and of property rights, etc., we do rejoice that they can rise above it all and live lives of cheer and courage to the praise of His Name.

The sight of the new girls' boarding school now building fills our hearts with joy.

I believe there is ten times the credit given to our Mission (by the heathen people) for putting up a girls' school (that looks as fine a plant as the boys' school) as is given for our having put up a boys' school. From the very nature of the case, boys have to go to school, but for GIRLS! A few weeks since, one of the most influential (though heathen) clan elders said to me "America loves us indeed." And that America, across the seas, can so love those women whom they have not seen, is going to make the men of this place look up some redeeming features in their "no good" women, as they so often term them, and they will see that the school does not lack pupils. Already many have bespoken a place for one or more from their families to come and get some education.

Miss Pauline Senn is especially suited for our work, because she is a Chinese scholar in addition to having an American education, and thus is graciously received by our more conservative inland population.

MRS. ARTHUR S. ADAMS

KITYANG

Educational Work
EMMA H. SIMONSON

Medical Work
CLARA C. LEACH, M. D.
GWLADYS R. ASTON, R. N.

Boarding and Day School
35 girls—15 women
5 native teachers
4 women—1 man
3 Village schools (one independent)
35 girls
3 Bible women
**Josephine Bixby Memorial Hospital
and Dispensary**
2 native nurses
1 native doctor
352 in-patients
2083 out-patients

During this year the final examination has been passed; I have been initiated into hospital administration, first with dispensary, later with hospital fully open for in-patients; and have welcomed a class of nurses coming to complete their studies and as helpers.

Everyone was new to me at first but with a year of residence in Kityang there have been many happy and beneficial experiences as we have learned to work together in church and hospital.

As there is no one to do the country work among the women Miss Aston and I try to take some week-end trips visiting in the homes Saturday and attending the services in the country chapel on Sunday. In October I went to Bamboo Bridge, starting early one Saturday morning. They had known a week previously of the visit so that there was a warm welcome everywhere and only regret because the stay was so short. A number of the older Christians told how it had been nearly twenty years since a woman missionary had visited there. We surely do need an evangelistic worker for women in Kityang. If her full time were spent in country work one could just about make the rounds of the churches in this field, spending a Sunday in each chapel and the week days doing the much needed and fruitful visiting among the women in their homes.

Sometimes when holiday seasons come and one feels far from home the thought comes, "Is it worth while anyway?" But invariably some instance comes to mind which does not let one doubt very long; as when the pastor of a church about ten miles away told of two women, who, after they had been in the Kityang hospital for ten days, went back to their own home and found out our church in that place and had seven other women with them to hear the truths they had begun to learn at the hospital.

With this year of beginnings, with many acquaintances made and friendships formed as a foundation, we are looking forward to an even more happy year of accomplishments in the future.

CLARA C. LEACH, M. D.

SWATOW

Educational Department
MABELLE R. CULLEY
 (Furlough 1920-21)
ABBIE G. SANDERSON
EMILY MILLER

Evangelistic Work
MELVINA SOLLMAN
ENID JOHNSON
EDITH G. TRAVER
 (Furlough 1920-21)
PRUDENCE C. WORLEY
 (Furlough)
MARGARET WELLWOOD

Medical Work
MARGUERITE EVERHAM, M. D.
FANNIE NORTHCOTT, R. N.
 (Furlough 1919-20)

Girls' School with High School Department
 100 girls
Woman's Bible School
 80 women
 7 native teachers
 1 man—6 women
2 Kindergartens
 70 boys and girls
 3 native women teachers
2 local Sunday schools
 400 average attendance
 10 baptisms
 7 Bible women
Hospital and Dispensary
 7 native nurses
 3 assistants
 411 in-patients
 2453 out-patients

This year because of the extra work for the summer, it was necessary to have three of the schools come together for their examination, thus for the written work the three could be examined at the same time. This has helped not only in unifying the examinations but brought these students and teachers together, in a time of

pleasant social touch, as well as opportunity for conference on different matters.

The end of the year brings accompanying changes, which are especially hard to arrange this term, for Miss Fielden goes home and there is no one in view to take up the teaching of English; one of the Chinese teachers who has also finished her contract is also leaving; then there is a new Chinese gentleman to become a member of the faculty, and it will be a time of testing to see how he will fit in his new position in a Girls' School. In all these questions we claim your help in prayer that there may be tact, and strength to meet each problem, and the right one to fill each need may be found in time.

Patriotism Among Chinese Girls

The closing of the school term was full of a new interest this year, because of action taken by the students of China in regard to the settlement of the Shantung question. It began, as you have probably heard, up in Peking, then one after another the large cities, especially where there were student bodies, took it up, and lo, the first thing we knew, here were the schools in Swatow combining to take action, too. Sometime before this united action, the boys of our Academy took it in their own hands to go out of school bounds to preach "Loyalty to China." When called to account for disobeying school rules, they simply went on strike, and kept things pretty well upset here for a week or more, till after long discussions, they were finally willing to acknowledge that they had done wrong, and school met again. All this had its effect on the girls as well as the boys. They sent their representatives to the meetings and we kept in touch with the patriotic spirit of the whole movement, although we did not allow our girls to have part in the parades, and such affairs.

The general effect of all this on the girls was like a great wave of fear for their country, which was manifested in all the prayer meetings, whether large or small; girl after girl would plead with God for China. There was decided opposition to the use or purchase of anything foreign, and especially Japanese, so the graduates had to rearrange their Commencement costumes. With the special effort to emphasize Chinese productions the girls selected the soft blue silk for their trousers and the home-woven white linen for their jackets, the plain white cloth slippers, and their black hair plainly braided without any foreign accessories, except the little dark celluloid pin to keep the stray ends of hair in place. I must say they were the finest looking set of graduates I've seen in China, all so simple in their native costume.

Even the school Principal adhered to the patriotic spirit, by appearing in a new dress of white linen trimmed with filet lace all made and woven right in this section. This class of twelve is the largest class ever graduated from this school and we have a class of twenty-two coming on this next year. Last year's class numbered six, so you see the rate at which we are growing.

The widespread boycotting of Japanese goods has shown to the Chinese people what a force is being developed in the student bodies

of China. While they have made some mistakes in their enthusiasm, yet the underlying principles of their actions has been very plain as to the dissatisfaction with the government, distrust of Japan, and a true desire to advance the cause of Patriotism. In the face of this, I plead with you, one and all, to join us in earnest prayer that our influence with the students of our section, will be such as to tend to strengthen the character along true Christian lines and power, that they in turn may become a source of true strength for their native land, and help win China to become all she should be in the world today.

MABELLE R. CULLEY

August, 1919.

The past two weeks have been so full of sights, sounds and smells, but of even greater opportunity and blessing, that I want to tell you of some of the things I have seen and heard on a visit to the city of Tah-hau-pou. Miss Sanderson went with me for a country trip so I was blest in having a companion.

One of Dr. Scott's helpers has opened a medicine shop in that city and is doing well. She is busy day and night and gives doctrine with the doctoring. We went with her to one place, hoping to gain an entrance into the house. The woman was in a terrible condition, having been in labor for five days. Three days before, a tiny baby girl had been born and that day a big boy was helped into the world, dead of course. When I asked where the baby girl was, the answer was that the mother could not nurse her, the great-grandmother was over seventy, so who would feed her? If the first baby had been the boy, there is no question about some one being found to care for him!

Another visit was to the home of a wealthy woman who invited us into her apartments. She had everything that money could buy, slaves included, to anticipate her every wish. One brought us tea and her her waterpipe while another stood by her to light it at every puff. She is not a Christian. She told us she had two daughters and two sons studying in the English Schools of Kong Kong. When we left the house, the women with me said she was the first wife and there were seven in all! Four of them found life unendurable, so two drowned themselves, one cut her throat, and the other hung herself. The poorest with us would not change places with her.

The last day there, we crossed to a village on the other side of the river where we have a few Christians, and there we met a girl, twenty-five years old, whose husband had died two years ago. He was a Christian and so is the old father. He has been trying to get the other members of the household to walk the "peace road" with him, but the mother-in-law is very bitter and not only has refused to go herself, but will not let the daughter-in-law go. As we talked to the young woman, we found she was very willing to listen and eager to go to church, and when the Bible woman told her of the Women's School, she said "I would be willing to give half the years of my life if I could have a chance to learn."

If I told of the whole family that is seeking the Lord, (over twenty in the household), of the visit in the house of the interested man of letters, and the talk with his wealthy brother and all the women in that house, of the beautiful ancestral hall, and the group of blind boys, it would take pages more, so I will not weary you longer. The days are not monotonous and the work grows more interesting all the time, and I am glad to have a share in it. Be sure to pray for your missionary.

MELVINA SOLLMAN

WEST CHINA

The first single women were sent to West China in 1893. Two years later, because of terrible riots, they were obliged to flee for their lives down the Yangtse River. Five stations have been opened and in all the Woman's Society has some work, all of which is exceedingly interesting but frequently interrupted by furloughs, death or illness.

CHENG TU

Evangelistic Work
 MRS. EMMA I. UPCRAFT
 CARRIE E. SLAGHT, M. D.
 (On furlough)
 FRIDA WALL, R. N.
 (Language Study)
 MINNIE ARGETSINGER
 (Language Study)

Bible classes with girls in Govern-
 ment school
 Work with women and girls in
 Chengtu Baptist Church
 Girls' Primary Day School
 40 girls
 3 native women teachers
 1 native man teacher
 Union Normal Schools for Girls
 No Baptist representative on the
 faculty
 12 Baptist girls enrolled

Two kinds of work have been carried on in our district,—a girls' Day School, and Evangelistic work for women and girls. In both departments there has been much encouragement. Twice during the year we have had parents' day, when the women relatives of all the school boys and girls were invited to come to hear lectures on popular subjects as well as to hear the Gospel message and see the children drill. Three hundred women on the first day and four hundred the second testified to the interest of the women. We had also one lantern lecture on the Life of Christ open to all women and girls who bought a Gospel portion at the door, needless to say the place was well filled.

We no longer have to turn girls away from our evening meetings since we have a whole compound for our women's work lent to us by our General Board workers. There are seven class rooms; the building is old and altogether Chinese but very suitable for our work. The women's chapel can seat nearly two hundred. Three evenings a week the whole place is open to women and girls. The climax of the woman's work for the year was on a certain Sunday in May when eleven women put on Christ in Baptism in the Big East Street Church.

Mrs. Yang and Mrs. Yie, young women who can read, came into the women's day school last year where at first they were

giggling, frivolous. The newness of everything diverted them to such an extent that it was often difficult to be patient with them; it was however very interesting to watch the opening of their minds and the awakening of their souls to a realization of sin and need of a Saviour. Mrs. Yie's husband is a soldier and has been away for over a year. When examined for baptism the question was put to her, "Suppose your husband, when he returns objects to your becoming a Christian, what will you do?" She said "He is he, and I am I; he can believe his way and I can mine." "Can you put away the ancestral tablets?" "I never burn incense to them or to any god; when my husband comes home, I will explain the doctrine to him and he will understand."

Only a missionary who has been long years in China in close touch with the people can realize how difficult it is to make any serious impression on the seemingly impenetrable wall of Confucian morality. Yet it has been done and God willing it shall again be done in this school. The principal, Mr. Lu, is a fine type of a progressive Chinese gentleman, holding on to all the good in the old system and adopting all he can of Western learning and customs,—a very strong Confucian moralist. Lacking only the "one thing," if he were only a Christian what a tower he would be as leader and teacher of hundreds of girls from all over the province. As it is he is doing more constructive work through the lives of these girls than all the political militarists who are tearing China to pieces and selling her rights to Japan. Will you join us in prayer for this man's conversion.

EMMA I. UPCRAFT

SUIFU

Educational Work

F. PEARL PAGE
MRS. ANNA M. SALQUIST
BEULAH E. BASSETT
(Furlough 1919-20)
MRS. C. E. TOMPKINS
(Furlough 1919-20)

Medical Work

EMILIE E. BRETTHAUER, M. D.
(Furlough 1920-21)
L. JENNIE CRAWFORD, R. N.
JOSEPHINE LAWNEY, M. D.
(Temporary appointment)
MABEL BOVELL

Boarding School with High School Department

135 girls
5 native women teachers
3 native men teachers

Woman's Bible School (Closed during Miss Bassett's absence)

Kindergarten and Primary Department

50 girls—15 boys
4 native women teachers

Sunday school

50 average attendance
7 baptism

Hospital and Dispensary

8408 treatments
158 in-patients
1654 out-patients (new)
3171 out-patients (old)

Nurses' Training Department 4 pupils

Yes, we did have a wonderful summer at Omei. It was the very loveliest summer I have ever spent, as far as having an ideal spot to spend a vacation in is concerned, and I did not realize that it would make one feel so much more "fit" for work in the fall as it



SUIFU GIRLS' SCHOOL DRILL
Parents and Guests as Spectators

has made me feel. But, oh, the beautiful, wonderful, inspiring mountains! I have always wanted to live among them, at least for awhile and we new girls think this is one of the blessings of a missionary's life.

Miss Roeder arrives on Thursday, and we are eager to know her. Ruth Smith and others in Japan write enthusiastically about Miss Roeder, Miss Page and Miss Argetsinger and Miss Wall, and we are also eagerly awaiting their arrival.

We are rejoiced over the money for the Girls' High School in Suifu. Dear me, but it is hard to wait another year before getting to school work again! But we are thankful for the two years language study.

MABEL E. BOVELL.

DR. LAWNEY'S FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF CHINA

Dear Friends:—

A little respite has come, with an opportunity to catch up with you, after four of the most interesting months of my life. I am now at Foochow, visiting Dr. Dyer, a friend of medical school days, and seeing something of medical work in the Province of Fukien. I came from Peking and Shanghai where it is quite cold, traveled along the coast for two days, and arrived at this port city to find the weather like our Florida at this time of year. Imagine if you can flowers growing out of doors the year round. I have seen in these few days growing in the yards roses, poinsettias, heliotrope, mignonette, peach blossoms, marigolds, geraniums, calla lilies, begonias,—and it is still January! There are also many Chinese flowers of which I do not know the names.

The beauties of China seems to me never to have been adequately depicted in books. Nearly all the cities have some beauty spots, and the country is wonderfully picturesque with its waterways, mountain scenery and highly cultivated fields. There is a mountain within my vision as I write, rising up from the sea to an altitude of 3500 feet, its tip is often in the clouds, and it is a never ending delight to watch its changing moods.

I am really taking a little holiday along with my study here, as I was pretty tired after four months of rather hurried travel and a strenuous conference in Shanghai following. One day when I was feeling especially fatigued I counted up and found that I had slept in twenty-six different beds in fifty-six days.

At present I am continuing the hospital study, and also working upon a new problem. I have been asked to contribute an article on tuberculosis in China for the China Survey, which is an extensive study on the missionary occupation of China which is to be published next year. Leprosy, hook worm and cholera have been surveyed to some extent, but nothing has been attempted along the line of tuberculosis. It is such a big piece of work one might profitably spend several years at a survey, but I may be able to make a beginning at least, first gathering and relating the experience of individual physicians in different parts of China.

My first glimpse of China was the Yellow Sea (which is really yellow with muddy water) and the brown sails of the Chinese

junks. An artist with palette could not have made a more beautiful color scheme. I had heard the tales about the smells of China, which are reputed to meet one seven miles at sea. I think this is a libel, and take particular pleasure in refuting this statement, for no one knows how I had dreaded the smell of China! I think my olfactory nerve is sufficiently acute, and I have not yet suffered in this regard.

After two days in Shanghai I left for a two weeks houseboat trip in East China, which enabled me to see some of our own Mission work and visit some typical hospitals. When I saw the tiny boat in which we were to live and sleep and eat for two weeks I wondered how it was to be accomplished, but it proved to be a real lark. The Chinese are clever in doing a great deal in a small space and we had delicious meals cooked over a single little brazier, or pan with coals in it. Our seats during the day were our beds at night, a la Pullman. There were beautiful moonlight nights when we sat out in front of the boat and sang, much to the amusement of the natives and boatmen. I do not know what determines the alternate methods but part of the time our boat was propelled by a rear oar and part of the time was towed by a man walking along the bank on the tow path and pulling our boat by a rope.

In this way we visited Ningpo, Shaohsing, Hangchow, Huchow, Soochow and Nanking. There are walled cities, and each has its peculiar interest and charm. Nanking is the old capital of China and is now a large educational center. You have read of the old examination halls under the Confucian system of learning. We visited these and saw the 5000 cells which are now crumbling away. To look from these upon the magnificent University buildings established by the Missions is a wonderful experience, and makes one realize perhaps more than anything else the passing of the old China and the receptivity for the new.

We returned to Shanghai from Nanking, and in a few days I started off by myself for Hong Kong and Canton, the rest of my party going to the Phillipines. This was a three-days trip by big steamer to Hong Kong, this very interesting English City so unlike the rest of China. From Hong Kong to Canton is a day's trip by boat, through the Pearl River, a ride which rivals the Inland Sea for natural beauty. I was met by friends in Canton and had a very interesting week, living at Canton Christian College and visiting the medical work in the City. The boat population of Canton is 200,000 and they comprise one of the interesting and characteristic features of Canton. They are born, live, and die, on these boats, with no home on land. Little kiddies commonly had blocks of wood tied on their backs, so if they fell overboard they would float until rescued. There are no wide streets or carriage roads in the city, so one must travel always either by boat or sedan chair. The streets are too rough for rickshas. The sedan chair is a seat hung between two bamboo poles, carried by two or three men. Here again, in Canton, I wanted to take root,—this time at Canton Christian College, which is a going and growing institution, reaching out in all

the ways in applying Christianity to the problems of the people in addition to sending out every year a body of highly trained Chinese Christian men and women.

Returning to Shanghai December 5th, I spent about two weeks there preparing for the Conference and seeing local work. I then started north to Peking. There was much for me to study medically there, at present the medical center of China owing to the new Rockefeller four million dollar medical school. Peking is the best known and most written about city in China, and is in many ways the most interesting. Being the capital and the home of the foreign legations it has a certain dignity and grandeur that one does not feel elsewhere. It is a store of art treasures in architecture, tapestries, rugs, embroideries, brass, cloisonne and silver. The climate is clear and cold, but does not seem as cold as Shanghai because the humidity is less and the houses are better heated. It seemed much like the crisp New England weather in the mountains.

There is quite a possibility that I shall go away up into West China, to Suifu, to fill in a six month vacancy in one of our Mission Hospitals. I am quite eager to go and am waiting word by cable from Boston as to the decision of the Board. I am anxious to be doing some medical work and if I can combine this with seeing something of West China before writing my tuberculosis paper it would seem to be a capital arrangement. I shall probably start up the Yangtze River about March 15th, stopping at five or six places on the way up where there are medical things to see, traveling by big steamer as far as Ichang, which will take about a month. I then travel by small steamer for two or three weeks more, and then by sedan chair overland for two weeks. In the hottest weeks of the summer I shall probably go up to Mt. Omi, which is not far from the Thibetan border. As one missionary expressed it, if I were any farther away from home I would be nearer.

I expect to return in time for Language School next October. I came with no very definite idea of studying Chinese, thinking I would have to limit my activities to English speaking Chinese. More and more, however, I am feeling that I shall not be satisfied if I do not try to get the language, and the language school makes it much easier than studying by oneself with a teacher.

I am very content and happy to be really and truly in China, and I am not going to qualify it, because the qualifying things one might say are so trivial compared to the positive side. I wish I could make you all realize what a very normal existence a missionary's life is, after all.

Sincerely yours,
JOSEPHINE LAWNEY, M. D.

Suifu Baptist Girls' School.—We closed the year with a regular attendance of one hundred and ten, of whom nine are in the Middle School, twenty-five in the Higher Primary, and eighty-six in the Lower Primary. The "flu" paid us a long visit this fall and nearly all the boarders and some of the teachers were ill during the month of November.

Twelve girls completed the Higher Primary Course in June. They

are now widely scattered. They came from places as far apart as Chengtu and Luchow and Kong Hsien and from several places between. Seven of the number are in the Middle School, one is assistant in our Kindergarten, and one is teaching in the Government school in her home town. All are Christians and all but one members of the church.

We have been trying to develop more of the idea of service and one result is that the older girls are helping to teach the women once a week. Some girls are also helping in the Primary Sunday School and have had the benefit of Mrs. Adams' training class. I have had the privilege of teaching more of the Bible classes this year and I value this opportunity of not only instructing but of training and developing these girls. Three girls were baptized in the spring and several others would like to be if parents would consent. We do not urge church membership where the parents are unwilling but there is good evidence that many are Christians whose names do not appear on the church roll. Several, who formerly were silent, are taking part in the Christian Endeavour meetings and in many ways showing that the Gospel has touched their hearts.

ANNA M. SALQUIST

Suifu Women's and Children's Dispensary.—My request for prayer has been money for the women's and children's hospital according to the figures of the Conference. Certainly a big thing to ask for. However, I felt sure that we were going to get it, and kept on praying for it. I know you good women at home did the same. Now you may put this in the list of answered prayer, for I have received word from Miss Prescott that the money is promised and a large share of it already given.

Now we must let our thanks go to the Father for the gift. How good He is to us in all things! There was rejoicing here when I read the letter telling about the gift. It lifts a big burden off the minds of the whole conference to know that the money is at hand.

Still there is heathen darkness all around us. It shows in the physical as well as in the spiritual life of the people. The two go hand in hand. The three years which we have spent in Suifu have shown us the darkness of it. When we go out to see a patient, while we are in one room attending her according to Western methods, some member of the family will be attending to heathen methods in the next room. Yes, right in the room where we are seeing the patient are the paraphernalia for scaring off the demons who are causing the disease.

But there are a few rays of light which are beginning to penetrate the outer layers of the darkness. For instance, within the last few months we have asked several times to give typhoid patients in their homes, baths. Two years ago we were called to a typhoid patient. She had a temperature of 105 and was unconscious. We suggested a bath at the time. The father held up his hands in horror. That would never do. Fortunately for our reputation no bath was given either by us nor by the family, for the next morning the young lady died. If she had had a bath the father would

have maintained that death was due to it.

A short time ago we were called to that very same house to a woman who had typhoid fever. She was very sick and had a temperature of 108 degrees. The nurse advised that we do not mention bath. When our ministrations were finished and we expected to take our leave, one of the men said to us "But you will give her a bath?" We did, and she had one every day when we came to see her.

But perhaps the best we have been able to do for Suifu has been in the line of baby-saving. There are many causes of death among infants, but none in such great numbers as lockjaw in the newly born infants. More than half of the babies born in Suifu die within ten days of their birth of this disease. And every father and mother watch with apprehension to see if their precious one will fall a victim. Now this is a disease which is entirely preventable but not by superstitious means such as are being continually practised, but by proper attention to the cord. And ever since the first day that we have come to Suifu, we have flashed this light into the darkness. Slowly but surely the ray has been doing its penetrating work. And we are making the reputation that no baby delivered by us, or brought to us a few hours after birth, develops lockjaw.

We are now looking forward to our new hospital, where we shall be able to work to better advantage along all lines.

EMILIE BRETTHAUER, M. D.

YACHOW

Educational Work
WINIFRED ROEDER
Evangelistic Work
EMMA BRODECK
Medical Work
FRANCES THEROLF, R. N.

Boarding and Day School for Girls
 73 girls
 6 native teachers
 4 men—2 women
Woman's School
 7 women
 2 native teachers
 1 woman—1 man part time
Village School
 115 girls—15 boys
 3 native men teachers
 4 baptisms

My trip back to China was a record one in time. Less than two months from Vancouver, and I could have done it in less time.

In Japan I promised to wait for Miss Page in Shanghai, but I found this would add greatly to the expense of my journey and make me very late arriving for any fall work. Neither Miss Page nor I were new to travel in China and neither of us would be alone, so I did not feel justified in waiting. Arrived here October 31, and took over the school November 3.

The school is small—only eight boarders. I think now is the time to build. The old buildings looked much worse to me when I came back than I remembered them. They are dilapidated and inadequate. Of course it will be much more convenient to build while the school is small.

I am looking forward to the companionship—in home and work—of Miss Therolf and Miss Brodbeck. I met them in Chengtu.

They expect to come for Conference.

I am much concerned about our out-station schools, and return to find not one has been opened. There is only one in the district.

Yachow is a small city and the school here will depend largely on the out-station schools as feeders. I am getting one new school opened at the beginning of the new year but cannot do more as the appropriation includes no work of this sort. We must have these schools.

WINIFRED ROEDER

We have had the most wonderful summer on Omei. I can't imagine any place more ideal for a summer resort, and we girls thought our bungalow was the best of all on the mountains. We took many splendid trips with the finest crowd of girls. In all, there were thirteen first year language students on the mountain, an unusual number at one time.

Omei is not bare, as are the sides of so many Chinese mountains, but everywhere is dense foliage. In a few minutes recess from study we could go out on our hillside and pick a whole handful of different kinds of flowers and ferns. The vast number of them almost discouraged me. But some summer, when I don't have to spend so much time on Chinese, I am just going to tramp the hills and study Botany. In the trip to the top, it was interesting to notice the tropical flora giving way to temperate, and finally to alpine flora at the top. There we picked great bunches of the beautiful, star-like velvety edelweiss—which smell like bunches of sweet-scented English violets.

On the whole, I think I can safely say that this has been the best summer I have ever spent. I am sure I have never been in a more interesting or more beautiful place, nor have I ever made any better friends. It is now just a year since we left America.

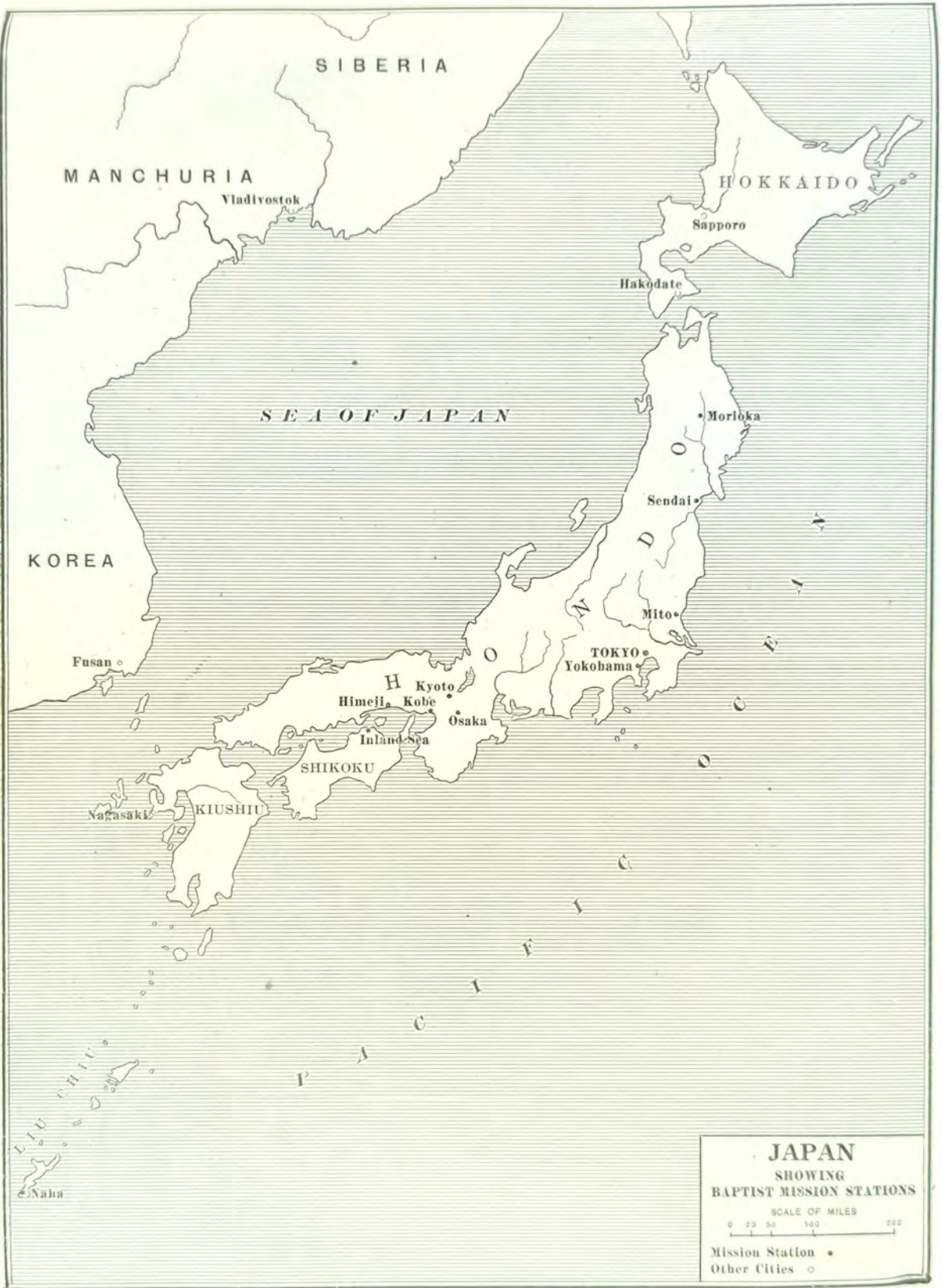
EMMA BRODBECK

We like our modest little bungalow very much and I wish you could see the giant old soap tree spreading its great arms as in benediction over our roof. The roses have gone again but how beautiful they were climbing over walls, arbors and trellis. One wall was covered with great snowy roses and in the moonlight looked like a bank of snow and the petals falling on the grass like snow-flakes.

I have become good friends with the nurse in the Methodist hospital. She is a lovely girl of about my age, and last week I spent the week-end with her at the hospital. The hospital work surely is interesting out here and so different in many ways from the work at home.

As the three of us were saying the other day, everything is so much nicer than we ever expected it would be. And we do not have any hardships. Of course here we also have a lovely foreign community of over a hundred people.

FRANCES THEROLF



SIBERIA

MANCHURIA

Vladivostok

HOKKAIDO

Sapporo

Hakodate

SEA OF JAPAN

Morioka

Sendai

KOREA

Mito

Fusan

TOKYO
Yokohama

Honshu
Kyoto
Himeji
Kobe

Osaka

Inland Sea

SHIKOKU

Nagasaki

KIUSHIU

PACIFIC OCEAN

RIUKYU ISLANDS
Naha

JAPAN
SHOWING
BAPTIST MISSION STATIONS

SCALE OF MILES
0 25 50 100 200

Mission Station •
Other Cities ○

JAPAN

SIGNS OF THE TIMES IN JAPAN

At the Cross Roads

Says an educated Japanese of liberal sympathies, "These tourists who bubble at the mouth over our cherry blossoms must have empty heads, or they would see more serious things in Japan to talk about." . . . "The spiritual world of Japan is in a state of unprecedented disorder," says a Japanese school teacher, "Japan is now at the cross roads." "Japan is not Christian: her fundamental philosophy, though unspoken, is anti-Christian."

War's Effects

The familiar phenomena—high prices, a class of newly rich, and a growing thirst for luxury—are accompanied, as they are in Western lands, by increasing social unrest and a sullen murmur from the proletariat. This is the most significant effect of the war upon Japan. . . . Nothing could have disintegrated the (feudal) society of Japan so rapidly as the factory system. It created almost over night a new wage-earning class. . . . In 1887 there were just over 100,000 factory employees in Japan. Thirty years later their number had multiplied nearly fourteenfold.—*Victor S. Clark.*

In the Factory

The wife and daughter of the Japanese workman are unfortunate. Recruiting for the spinning and silk factories is carried on in the country districts from which the girls are enticed by promises of good wages and kind treatment, but actually they are kept in the company's dormitory like prisoners, surrounded by high brick walls and fed by the company with food fit for pigs. They have a working day of fourteen hours, with only two days' rest in a month.

There are today some 700,000 such poor girls in the cotton and other mills of Japan. Over 70 per cent are under twenty. In the textile industry more girls are employed than men. In 1908, 190,000 girls were working in silk mills and 230,000 girls in cotton mills. The statistics show that the percentage of illness was over 5 per cent as great for women as for men; and that over half the sickness was tuberculosis. In the year 1909, out of seven northern provinces, 16,989 girls went to

spinning factories, and during the same year 7,200 returned home. Of these, 938 went back on account of illness; 107 being seriously sick. The Factory Law that has been in force since September 1, 1918 assures the capitalistic exploiters for the coming fifteen years that the status of the working girl will remain unchanged. The factory conditions for the Japanese laborer's daughter and wife are the worst feature of modern industrial Japan.—*Sen Katayama.*

In the School

The higher education of girls is meagerly provided for. The public elementary schools offer excellent instruction for six years, but only 6 per cent of the girls attending them pass on to the middle schools and but 4 per cent of these pupils reach the upper grades.

Last year Japan appropriated 44,000,000 yen, or about \$22,000,000. for the higher education of her young men; but not a yen, not a penny, for the higher education of young women. Furthermore, 20 years ago, even 10 years ago, the higher education of young men was in Christian hands. To-day that is only partially the case. There is still the opportunity to make the education of college women Christian, but in a short time, if the opportunity is not seized, it will be lost.—*Miss Conant, Walnut Hill School, Member of Educational Deputation to the Far East.*

OUR WORK IN JAPAN

* STATIONS

Himeji
Kobe
Kyoto

Morioka
Osaka
Sendai

Tokyo
Yokohama

The one thing outstanding, as we survey our year of work in Japan, is the situation, caused by the industrial awakening, for thousands of Japanese girls. Elsewhere are noted the conditions of life for them in the great industrial centers. Without doubt these conditions will strongly influence our work in Japan during the coming decade. In token of this we welcome the plan of the women of North Western District to establish, as a Jubilee Memorial, a Settlement House for factory girls in Osaka.

The first number for the year of Gleanings, (bi-monthly Baptist Mission sheet published in Kobe) gives an account of Miss Ger-

* See Foreword: paragraph in italics.

trude Ryder's Dormitory in Kyoto for girls in schools and in business, away from home. The present inmates are Miss Ryder, who for nine years has been director of the work, and the one to whom its character and success are due; Mrs. Saito, the matron, an able Japanese woman, and twenty-three young Japanese women. The house is full to overflowing. Miss Ryder finds it hard to turn away girls who obviously need a safe home, but for lack of space she is frequently obliged to. Of this work we read:

"The presence of these young women away from home in a great city is just one indication of the extent to which Japan is becoming a modern nation, and falling heir to the evils as well as the advantages of a life like that of the western nations. The higher education of women and the entrance of women into the professions and into business life do not prove to be unqualified gains.

"To establish dormitories where Japanese girls coming into the big commercial cities could just have a morally secure place to live would be a great human service. But to establish such dormitories under evangelical Christian influence is at once to do a great emergency service for Japan and at the same time to sow the seed of the Gospel in the hearts of girls who may find in Christ a friend."

All who have received Miss Dithridge's strong appeal for her Kindergarten work in Fukagawa (Tokyo) will be looking eagerly to learn of adequate response. Says Miss Dithridge, "The thing has been settled in the council chambers of Heaven; it only waits for men and committees to follow."

An event we notice with satisfaction is that Ishahara San obtained her Master's Degree in February and in March returned to Japan to become head of the Kindergarten Bible Training School in Tokyo.

HIMEJI

Educational Work
EDITH F. WILCOX
 (Furlough 1919-20)
ALICE C. BIXBY
ANABELLE PAWLEY
 (Furlough 1920-21)

Evangelistic Work
MRS. F. C. BRIGGS

Hinomoto Girls' School
 98 girls
 9 native teachers
 3 men—6 women
Kindergarten
 18 boys—24 girls
 2 native women teachers
 24 Sunday schools
 830 average attendance
 16 baptisms
 3 Bible women

There seems to be great unrest in all countries. We feel it here somewhat. The Japanese papers, controlled by the Government, are printing much that gives the people false ideas. Many of the people believe all they read and they are thus being turned against many other countries and people. However, in spite of all this unrest, our work goes on about the same. The girls are well and happy.
 Hinomoto Girls' School, Himeji, Japan. ALICE BIXBY

It was the evening when the fourth and fifth year girls always come in for English prayers. One girl arrived before the rest. "Sensei," she began eagerly, "there is a very happy thing." I asked the natural question, although it was scarcely necessary. I knew from her face. "Okazaki San has confessed her faith," she said.

The girls filed in happily. After we were through and had sung at the end,

"My God, I thank Thee, who hast made
The earth so bright."

the fifth year girls seemed reluctant to leave. When the fourth year girls had gone out, they gathered round me, the eight of them, their faces radiant, and I asked them more about the happy news. They had had a class-meeting that afternoon, to discuss, among other things, how they could work harder for the school in the few weeks that were left them before graduation, and at the end one of the day scholars, the only girl in the class who was not a Christian, told them with tears in her eyes that she was ready to follow her Master, that the love her classmates had been showing her in the year since she entered school had melted her hard heart and helped to bring praise into her life.

They were a happy, happy class. One of them told me afterward that she had been specially praying for her classmate the night before, and had seemed to receive the assurance that her prayer was answered. A few days later in English class we were having oral compositions, and the first girl I called on began, "I will tell you about the joy of my class." And at the end she said in her imperfect English something that was meant to sound like this:

"Long ago Jesus had twelve disciples, just the number of my class. We too are all His followers now. We love Him and want to work for Him always."

They are getting ready to work for Him definitely, some of them, in various ways. One goes to the Osaka Bible Training School. One goes to the Women's University to specialize in science and get ready to do her bit toward relieving the serious situation which makes it impossible to find Christian teachers of science for our Mission Schools. Two who will probably stay for a year to help us in our many needs at the school, are expecting to go on later into kindergarten training. One will make music her specialty, another, dentistry; and the one whose new-found faith has brought such joy to all the rest, a girl of splendid powers, will enter the Christian College to train for service, her desire being to follow whatever special path He opens for her.

The school year that is just closing has been fraught with many difficulties. Our economic problem in the face of new and startling conditions has been tremendous. Sickness and shortage of teachers and other helpers have sent us again and again to the Throne of Grace to plead God's promises anew. But when I look into the faces of these precious twelve, I know that nothing has been too hard, nor ever will be as long as there go forth from our midst disciples of His who "love Him and want to work for Him always."

Hinomoto (The Source of Light)

ANNABELLE PAWLEY

KOBE

MRS. R. A. THOMSON
JESSE WILKINSON

Zenrin Kindergarten
80 children
Afternoon Kindergarten
70 children
Naha Kindergarten
32 children

I hope I may give some pleasure in telling you about the work in Kobe. We are so grateful that, notwithstanding the dreadful visitation of the flu which closed our school for most of January,

we have had only one case among our six workers in Kobe and that very light and all our pupils in the morning school seem to be in usual health.

There has been a Zenring Club formed of middle school and higher Commercial School students some of whom were graduates of the regular Zenring Kindergarten and others among our Sunday School pupils. This club is for social uplift and religious meetings as well as for a reading-room. Again we find a very helpful spirit abroad in influential circles. Our present Governor is a Christian gentleman and men of influence in the city who have a desire for the betterment of the very poor and out-cast are rallying to the help of the Governor in his plans for cleaning up the slums.

A Christian man who is connected with one of the daily newspapers of the city has had an interview with Mrs. Aoki whom I have asked to take charge of the Ono Settlement work, because of her long experience and proved ability in that line of social work. She told me that Mr. Yusa was much interested in her Kindergarten and was very anxious that she should move it over into the needy part of town



JAPANESE STREET CHILDREN

at once. There was a plan proposed, he said, to put up a large plant in a convenient center in Ono and gather the social workers into a big sanitary and convenient building; accordingly he would be glad to get us well started by that time and then the Kin-

dergarten could be provided with a department of its own without having rent to pay, as they propose to have the citizens of Kobe pay for this building and the city to furnish ample grounds for recreation, etc.

I cannot thank the ladies of the Woman's Board in Boston sufficiently for sending out Miss Wilkinson. She certainly seems made for the place. She has slipped into our hearts very quietly but has a settled place there already.

Owing to the various vicissitudes of the past year and a half, the Zenring teachers have been greatly overworked. What with illness and absence of their supervisor (Mrs. Thomson) and her sickness again for these many weeks, we would have had a poorly trained class of children, I fear, if it had not been for the timely coming of Miss Wilkinson. She has given them sympathy and courage and helpful suggestions that they have been happy to appropriate and Mrs. Aoki gives me good reports of progress. We had a very happy Christmas and all the usual entertainments for that and for Thanksgiving as well, so we are in close touch with children and parents of both morning and afternoon schools.

MRS. GAZELLE R. THOMSON

MORIOKA

Educational Work
RUBY ANDERSON
 (1919-1920)
Evangelistic Work
AMY C. ACOCK

2 kindergartens
 48 boys—48 girls
 5 teachers
 3 Bible women

My year of focusing earnest attention, practical study, on kindergarten work has yielded me such rich returns and so opened my eyes that somehow I strongly feel that every woman missionary whatever her specialty should have some training and experience in that priceless art, "Child Nurture." A missionary scarcely knows just when she may have children put under her care, but more than that a missionary teaching a group of girls or women is often the only Christian leader touching those lives. Since marriage is the rule for a girl in this land, and furthermore since so many girls teach for a number of years before marriage, whatever be my other tasks and teaching objectives I hope always to find some time to help (in my small way to be sure) to initiate mothers into the sacred mysteries of "how to live with their children" and teachers how to live with their young charges.

RUBY ANDERSON

OSAKA

Evangelistic Work
LAVINIA MEAD
EVALYN A. CAMP
MARY E. DANIELSON
 (Furlough 1919-20)

Bible Training School
 16 pupils
 English School for Girls
 20 girls
 3 native teachers
 2 women—1 man
 7 Sunday schools
 700 average attendance
 2 baptisms
 3 Bible women
 1 kindergarten

Osaka Girls' English School

The school is only three years old but has been a fruitful evangelistic field. Daily chapel, faithful Christian teachers, and a Christian atmosphere make it a contributing spiritual force in this great material worshipping commercial city. All the students in this school are either graduates of or students in higher girls' schools. Some are "improving their minds" between school and marriage; some are nurses studying in the large Red Cross hospital nearby; while one class is made up of girls from the same class in a neighboring higher girls' school. Pastor Ogawa of the East Church has a class of five awaiting baptism. One of this number is from the Osaka Girls' English School, an institution of this church. She is Miss Kimura and has been the secretary of the school.

From MR. FOOTE
Concerning Miss Camp's English School.

SENDAI

Educational Work

MARY JESSE

ANNIE S. BUZZELL

(Furlough 1919-20)

THOMASINE ALLEN

(Furlough 1920-21)

Evangelistic Work

RUTH SMITH

Girls' School

130 girls

16 native teachers

9 women—7 men

Kindergarten

11 girls—9 boys

2 native women teachers

Sunday schools

10 in Sendai

293 average attendance

19 baptisms

8 in country

475 average attendance

4 Bible women

"Times are changing—Japan is moving on. Educational standards of a few years ago are outgrown today. If our mission schools do not go forward our loss will be great. We have led in woman's education and do not want to drop out now.

"Graduation is March 27 and we will give diplomas to about 33 I think from our three courses.

"The plan is now to put in a higher and better domestic science course for graduates—more of a normal course."

I think I must be the "lady of leisure" that is referred to on the card asking for a message from Sendai Girls' School, since Miss Jesse is still ill in bed and Miss Allen unusually busy.

The items you wish I have tried to glean but just at present when so many people are ill or in sorrow it is hard to get an inspiration to write anything. Now if it were last October I might have written a rhapsody in my wonder and enthusiasm at being dropped down into this fascinating land. Folks wonder that I have missed certain dingy spots, smells, etc., but I have. It was a delightful surprise to find that I really could be useful in my one year in Japan even though I cannot talk much and am often deaf!

I am looking forward to telling the poor unimaginative people at home what life is like in far Japan; and that missionaries' lives are much more interesting than most of theirs.

Now for those items. This year we have twenty-two girls for graduation, fourteen from the regular course and eight from the domestic art course. They are unusually bright and promising young women. Fifty per cent of those graduating from the regular course are planning to go to higher schools, the schools they will enter being Kobe College, Union Christian College, Woman's University and Tokyo Kindergarten Training School. One girl from the Domestic Art course will enter the Bible Training School and one of our post graduates enters the Kindergarten Training School. We are expecting an entering class of about thirty.

An interesting marriage takes place here tomorrow. One of our former graduates, Usaba San, is to be married to a nephew of Mr. Takahashi, the Baptist minister in Shiogama. Our home was the rendezvous where these young people became acquainted and also where the brief courtship took place. The most interesting part of this affair is that Usaba San refused to marry the non-Christian eligibles prescribed by her family to the annoyance of all and especially to her younger sisters who were getting anxious to marry. Usaba was very unhappy until her friends arranged this meeting. She will go to San Diego, Calif., to live where her husband is in business.

We have just lost one of our best Japanese teachers, Mrs. Okamura. She leaves a vacancy that no one else can fill. Her beautiful Christian character and faith have been an inspiration to all who knew her. She leaves four beautiful children and will be missed by all of our girls.

GLADYS M. SOMERS
(Substitute)

These first months have been full of seeing new situations and getting adjusted. But really I don't believe anyone ever knows the true worth of missions until they get out on the field, do you? Everyone that you meet seems to open up whole new vistas crowded full of opportunities. And each of these opportunities would certainly be a challenge to all that is in one. And everything that is done is so worth while. Our girls here are the sweetest girls with the loveliest spirit; it almost seems as if you could see them blossom out.

Christmas morning before light, they woke us up by singing carols softly outside our doors starting with "Joy to the World" and ending with "Silent Night, Holy Night." As I listened, I couldn't help thinking how different this Christmas morning would have been if it had not been for this school especially as I hear stories of their individual homes, stories that make you shudder when you realize what they've been saved from.

There's a wonderful group of real live people in our language school. They are mostly pretty recently out of college and we do make things hum. They are a fine appearing, well-dressed lot that would make a certain class of people at home change some of their queer ideas about missionaries if they could see them.

Our language study is made a constant joy because we have so much fun out of it. And then too, we all say it's so fine too because we get so well acquainted with people from all the different mis-

sions. Of course we Baptists with our twelve (counting the two southern Baptists) feel that we have the superiority.

We're all trying to do some things so that we shall be of a little help during this period of preparation. I'm starting a W. W. G. among girls here and the graduates. We are to study Ann of Ava which has just been translated into Japanese.

Sundays I go with 17 of the girls here to Sunday School in the Immanuel church, which the girls conduct. I play the organ and teach a class of girls but oh! how I wish I could talk Japanese. It is the most interesting Sunday School, many of the children with a little baby brother or sister tied on their backs. Some have a little tiny baby of just a few months old and others have a baby about as big as they are. If the baby gets restless, they walk up and down the aisle with it but all the time listening with the closest attention, stopping now and then to raise their hand and answer a question. Sometimes they come in eating a steaming hot sweet potato which seems to be a particular delicacy. But they do appear to be so eager and interested and I think our girls here at school do wonderfully in the way in which they conduct the school. And the way those children sing! Their voices just ring and it seems to me I never heard such singing in my life as at the Christmas entertainment at the Tabernacle when the hall, galleries and all were just packed full. I went to five entertainments, all different and ranging from the program at the Tabernacle to the beautiful evening at Miss Dithridge's with the girls sitting around the Christmas tree in the light of the candles, listening to the victrola, singing and telling Christmas stories. My! but I was glad I was here and no Christmas has ever seemed more truly like Christmas. It's a little late to talk about Christmas but we surely had a delightful time.

RUTH E. SMITH

[Miss Smith is now at Sendai. This letter was written during her period of language study at Tokyo.]

TOKYO

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN COLLEGE OF JAPAN

The last college to be established during the period of the war is The Woman's Christian College of Japan, Tokyo, which opened its doors April, 1918. There were one hundred applicants for entrance, of whom eighty-four were admitted to the Freshman class. These represent all parts of Japan and the various denominations working there. Dr. Nitobe, a distinguished Japanese scholar, has accepted the presidency of the college, and Miss Yasui, a notable Christian teacher, gave up her position in the government college to accept the position as Dean.

Our students in their four departments are as busy and happy as any college girls in the world. An inquiry among the students as to their impressions about the College has elicited a response that is interesting because it is unanimous. They all are impressed with the friendly and personal atmosphere of the place. This is different, they say, from other schools in Japan, especially Government schools, where there is little or none of that personal atmos-

phere and care for the individual that is so marked in our Christian institutions in the West. Students in the mission schools of Japan frequently speak of this same impression, one of personal friendliness, in contrast to the atmosphere of non-Christian schools.

Message Sent by Sister College to the Student Gathering at Boston, November, 1919

Woman's Christian Union College, Tokyo, Japan

To the young women gathered in fellowship to celebrate the Jubilee Year of the Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church in America, we the Christian students of the Woman's Christian Union College in Japan, send hearty greetings, sincere congratulations and heartfelt thanks.

We realize that we are ourselves to some extent the product of the work begun fifty years ago, and it is our earnest purpose to carry on this work, and help forward as you have done the establishment of his Kingdom who is the Prince of Peace and the Brother of us all, of every clime and race."

—Shige Nambu.

TOKYO

Educational Work
MISS M. M. CARPENTER
HARRIET L. DITHRIDGE
 Fukiyawa Social Centre
ISHIHARA SAN, Head of

Kindergarten Bible Training School
GERTRUDE E. RYDER

Evangelistic Work
DR. AND MRS. WILLIAM AXLING
AMY R. CROSBY
 (Furlough 1919-20)
MISS M. A. CLAGETT
AGNES MELINE
RUTH WARD

Suruga Day School for Girls
 52 girls
 15 native teachers
 9 men—6 women
2 Kindergartens
 72 boys—68 girls
 5 native women teachers
Kindergarten Training School
 24 girls
 5 native teachers
 3 women—2 men
3 Kindergartens
 75 girls—80 boys
 3 native women teachers
3 Sunday schools
 600 average attendance
 7 baptisms
Young Woman's Dormitory
 45 different girls
 19 average number
 1 Bible woman
Misaki Tabernacle Day Nursery
 48 enrollment
Garden of Love Kindergarten
 114 enrollment
Day Nursery
 48 enrollment
Working Girls' Night classes
 18 enrollment
Bible classes, etc.
 70 young women
Girls' English School
 259 enrollment
 11 baptisms
In the City
5 Sunday schools
 450 average attendance
 1 Bible woman

In February we began a visitation of all the homes in the vicinity of the churches, in preparation of the spring evangelistic campaign,

and were blessed during the meetings by seeing some fruit of our labors. In May we spent our time with the new Christians, trying to confirm them in their faith. At the end of June we came to the mountains of Shinshu. This is a field opened up by Dr. Bennett many years ago, and where Dr. Harrington spent his summers in successful direct evangelistic work after his work in the Seminary closed in June. Some years ago he asked Miss Whitman and me to include Shinshu in our summer campaign. Seeing how destitute they were made us feel that our full quota of work would not be done unless we gave more time here, consequently from time to time we spent a week or two, helping in the work here. When the Japanese Home Mission Society took this field under their care they asked us to continue our visits.

On our second visit we found the young pastor suffering from tuberculosis and the Christians greatly cast down at the prospect of losing him, as he was planning to go to a milder climate. The Christians pleaded so earnestly that we stay and help them, that when we returned to Tokyo, we asked to be allowed to move here for permanent work. The opportunity to make a trial of the plan seemed so good, that we entered the open door. Leaving Tokyo November 1st we were, within a week, cosily settled in this little house, and soon felt quite at home. There are many more opportunities for work than we can possibly meet, and with house visiting, prayer meetings, woman's meetings, children's meetings, two schools in which we have Bible classes with the teachers once a week, and attendance at five evening services a week, home visiting in two out-stations near here (Matsumoto), and a visit of three days every other week to Omachi we are kept so blessedly busy that we have no time for loneliness or regrets.

What we found: Here in Matsumoto a church which had been greatly blessed numerically, during the pastorate of an earnest young man, whose zeal had so inspired the Christians that, with a little outside help, they had built a small church. Some students and many young women from the factories of which there are many in Matsumoto, had come into the church.

M. A. CLAGETT

The Suruga Dai Girls' High School will graduate seven young women this year. Of these two are looking forward to being Bible women.

One is a Eurasian whose mother later married a Japanese in good circumstances but as he didn't want to educate the girl the mother has supported her till now. She will probably enter a Bible School here in Tokyo and after graduation expects to work for the church with which she is connected. The other will remain here for another year and will then return to help in her home thus permitting her elder sister to leave home and study for two years, and then she hopes to enter a Bible School for further study. She is only eighteen and can afford to wait a few years before undertaking church work. A third girl lives with her parents in one of our Tokyo preaching places where she has taught in the Sunday School for several years. As her family is poor and she is not very strong her future is somewhat uncertain.

The remaining four are hoping to continue their studies.

One, the daughter of a doctor, expects to take a course in domestic science that will fit her to become the head of a home.

Another will take music, flower arrangement, etc., having the same object in mind, i. e. marriage, but going about the preparations in a less practical way as she will not be the head of her house.

One will enter the University for girls, having no particular object in view but the acquiring of knowledge. She is a quiet, gentle girl who has always been surrounded by plenty. She isn't brilliant but she is a faithful student. Last, but not least, we have a budding doctor in our midst. From childhood she has desired to be a physician and in time we trust that her hopes will be realized.

Our love and prayers will go with each as they leave us to face the problems of the future.

M. M. CARPENTER

This has been a year of unusual difficulties and lack of help both Japanese and foreign. But it has been a year which has proved the promise "As thy day so shall they strength be."

During the year we have lost for various reasons four teachers. This has greatly crippled our work. In April with high hopes we opened the afternoon work in both Tsukijima and Kukagawa. We had an afternoon Kindergarten for poor children, and a playground and game room for the older children. Everything went along beautifully in the spring but by the end of the year owing to the loss of teachers we had to close all the afternoon work in both places. However, we are hoping and praying that we may be able to reopen again in April of this year. Our Sunday Schools increased materially and steadily all the year and the Christmas celebrations were almost as well attended as in any year. The Kindergartens too have been well attended; but recently, owing to the epidemic of influenza which has been worse than last year here in Japan the attendance everywhere has materially decreased. However, we are sure that this is only a temporary condition. The students have done faithful work as they visit in the homes once a week; and many of the mothers are being taught regularly.

Our Mothers' Meetings are one of our most encouraging features, but even these are not as well attended as we should like to see. The Haramachi Mothers' Meeting has become independent and have elected their own officers and committees, and hereafter they are to plan their own meetings. I was a little afraid that the religious element might get crowded out as most of the mothers are not Christians, but so far my fears have proved groundless. We have been holding the Fukagawa Meeting in the evening lately with a much increased attendance; as these mothers are poor and very busy during the daytime.

I know that you are praying for our work. Will you not pray especially for our graduates that they may not lose their high ideals as they go out to work in various parts of the country and are surrounded by many new and strong temptations. I feel sometimes as if when they got out of the atmosphere of the school, that

their ideals went down perhaps unconsciously to themselves. They need our prayers.

Surely this has been the most difficult year of work that I have ever experienced in Japan. But personally I have learned many things. Chief among them has been the truth that I am not necessary (strange thing to learn when workers are so scarce); that I am nothing and that the Spirit of God is everything. Another thing I have learned is that the biggest thing I can do for Japan is to live a Christian life here; and the next biggest thing is my prayer of intercession for these people. A third truth is that the greatest thing in the Christian life is personal friendship with Jesus Christ. This last has been so impressed on me for a New Year's message that I want to make it the aim and goal of my life and work for the coming year.

HARRIET DITHRIDGE

Our total number of women workers is 14; 591 calls have been made by our Bible woman, 303 by our visiting nurse, and 350 by kindergarten teachers. We have 114 children enrolled in Kindergarten; 259 young women are in our English Schools, and 70 in Bible classes. Twenty-one of these have decided for Christ and await baptism; 11 have been baptized, 8 received by letter.

A summary of this sort is, however, inadequate. The things one cannot put into words, the thousand and one indescribable ways that life touches life and heart touches heart. These are the things for which we are thankful to God and take courage. The past year has been characterized by just these things and I can truly say, as I look back and take stock that it has been quite the happiest and most blessed year of my missionary experience.

The outstanding event of the year was the coming to us of our long waited and much prayed for real Bible woman. Miss Abe was formerly a school teacher in North Japan and under the teaching and influence of Miss Acock decided to give her life to Christian service. She went to Osaka to the Bible Training School and after three years' study and training there, graduated last March and came to us the middle of April, making the Tabernacle her first real field of labor, and she is truly a real Bible woman. She is a plain country woman, with no beauty except of heart and soul, the best of all, and every one loves and trusts her from the oldest down to the babies. Her earnestness and devotion shames us all, and she has drawn us closer to each other, closer to herself and closer to our Master in these short months she has been with us. And among the women workers, I think, there is not one who would not freely say she has grown up spiritually since Abe San came to work with and among us. As to her other work a glance at the summary tells the story. Two of the five Bible classes are hers. She plans all the meetings of the women's society. She has a visiting list of one hundred and twenty-six homes. Of the one hundred inquirers she is teaching sixty. She gives the Bible talk at many of the mothers' meetings. She gives three of the chapel talks each week in the English and Working Girls' Schools. She attends four night meetings each week at three of which she plays the organ.

She has enlisted practically all women in the five year campaign work so that many are attending Prayer Circle meetings and many others are striving earnestly to lead at least one friend to Christ during this half year. Truly we thank God again and again for this wonderful answer to our prayers for a Bible woman.

Miss Toyo Saito too, is a great addition to our force. Miss Saito came to us last April and is a real Baptist girl, and all her family, three sisters, two brothers and the mother are members of our church. The kindergarten is in good shape and many of the mothers are taking a real interest in it and their own spiritual welfare. They are choosing the officers for the mothers' meeting, helping in planning programs and visiting those of their own number who are sick. We feel that a real advance here has been made and we hope you will pray with us that Miss Saito may stay with us a number of years.

Miss Nakayama, the head teacher in the Girl's English School and who has been with the Tabernacle seven years now, had a very serious attack of influenza and for many days we were afraid that God was calling her to come up higher, but after two months' rest she is back among us again, frail and weak, but with renewed spiritual life and more than ever before consecrated to the service of her Master.

Now a word about "my girls" and I am through with this altogether too long story. If I were free to do with my life exactly as I pleased from now on, I would without a moment hesitation devote it entirely to work for business girls. The Japanese young woman of today is a vastly different creature from the young woman of a few years ago. Going by hundreds and thousands into factories, offices, public places of all kinds, she needs must change and grow independent and self-assertive or be lost in the race. And yet for the most part, (there are exceptions to every rule) she remains gentle and sweet and lovable to a degree. But oh, the dangers she is exposed to, moral and physical of all kind. Unscrupulous employers who take advantage of her ignorance and require too long hours of work and overtime service without extra pay. Sometimes too low salaries, though where a few years ago girls were satisfied with ten to fifteen yen per month, now their salaries range from 25 to 200 yen according to training, experience and ability. Sometimes because of their very innocence and loveliness they are the victims of insulting attentions of all kinds. Many times they make mistakes but in all of them that I have come in contact with there is an astonishing desire for self improvement and progress and, considering circumstances, wonderfully high ideals.

In proof of this, of 259 enrolled in our English Schools during the past year more than three-fourths are teachers or workers in business offices, or, preparing themselves for such work. Not content with the long day in the school room or apparently not tired enough with eight or ten hours of office work, they come for two hours special study of English late in the afternoon or evening. Then again, the response to the hymn singing taught and the Bible talks given at our twenty minutes' chapel service is remarkable. It is the rarest thing in the world that a pupil attempts to stay away from this service. About two-thirds of those enrolled in Bible classes are these same girls, and at a special meeting in October

where sixty were present, thirty-eight signified their wish to enter Bible classes or to become Christians. Shaking hands or kissing or caressing of any kind is not the custom in Japan, but I am more and more finding out that these girls are simply hungry for love and sympathy. The inquiry which shows a motherly interest, a pat of the hand, or some times an arm thrown around their shoulders with a little affectionate squeeze brings a response that one never dared hope for in the old days of stiff formal politeness, and the girl to whom I have dared to make such an advance is often the one who will come to me and open her heart and ask advice the next time we meet. And so the call to give myself wholly to work for them is stronger some times than I can well resist. My whole being is so filled with love and sympathy for them and my prayers for them so passionate that it often means real pain to me.

LUCINDA B. AXLING

Agnes and I spent a real snowy Christmas at Morioka, with Amy Acock and Ruby Anderson. That included an hour's ride (one evening) to a country town where we walked through deep snow to the inn for a Christmas program. Hoshikama San, Miss Anderson's helper, goes there every week to teach one hundred and fifty children about Christ. It is their only chance to hear the Gospel. On our return trip we stopped at Sendai and enjoyed our visit so much. I think it is one of the finest parts of the Japan field, with the opportunity for touching Japanese girlhood and the country work. When I have seen the rest of this country I may have the same comment to make, however.

There is nothing quite so inspiring (to a language student) as to see our missionaries at work.

Wish we could have had Miss Prescott with us longer.

RUTH C. WARD

YOKOHAMA

Educational Work

CLARA A. CONVERSE

HELEN W. MUNROE

(Furlough 1919-20)

F. MARGUERITE HAVEN

YAMADA SAN

MINNIE SANDBERG

Mary L. Colby School

12 Collegiate department

128 High school department

15 native teachers

5 men—10 women

Kindergarten

52 boys—48 girls

4 native women teachers

18 Sunday schools

1216 average attendance

7 baptisms (from the school)

4 Bible women

The dear New England Baptist women who are so loyally standing back of us, not only providing for our wants, but truly loving us and praying for us and sending us individually a gift to let us know we are specially remembered are just splendid, I think. Please give my love to them every one.

I must tomorrow make out the estimate blank to tell you how much we shall need next year. It staggers me to think what I shall

of necessity have to ask for. How can you provide it? But the teachers' salaries must be raised or they cannot stay with us. We considered a year and a half ago 35 yen a fair salary for some of our lady teachers of considerable experience and now our own High School graduates (not collegiate) easily take that amount teaching in a good graded school and besides that they receive a bonus once or twice a year.

Teachers are leaving teaching for business because they cannot support their families so the Government are just raising the salaries of the teachers. Everything else is high accordingly. It makes my heart ache to make these big requests but there is no other way.

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INDEX

	Page		Page
A			
Acock, Amy C.....	183, 192	Bullard, E. Grace	119
Adams, Rev. & Mrs. A. S.....	163	Burma	73-109
Africa	28-43	Buzzell, Annie S.	184
Allen, Thomasine	184	C	
Allur	111	Camp, Evalyn A.	183, 184
Anderson, Ruby	183, 192	Capiz	48
Appel, Frieda L.	48	Carman, Florence E.	131
Argetsinger, Minne	168	Carpenter, Miss M. M.	187, 189
Assam	56-67	Chaney, Rev. & Mrs. C. E.....	84
Aston, R. N. Gwladys	164	Chaochowfu	162
Austin, Lucy	92	Chengt'u	168
Axling, Dr. & Mrs. William....	187, 190	China	145-176
Ayers, Flora E.	94, 95	Chute, Elberta F.	122, 125
B			
Bachelor, Mary W., M. D.	68, 70	Clagett, Miss M. A.	187
Bacolod	47	Cochrane, Rev. & Mrs. H. P.....	96
Bain, Rev. & Mrs. A. L.	33, 35	Coe, Amy	68
Baker, Ben L. Rev. & Mrs.....	162	Cole, Frances	30
Baker, Rev. & Mrs. J. M.	134, 137	Congo Belge	29
Balasure	68-69	Converse, Clara A.	192
Ballard, Edith P.	129, 130	Coombs, L. C.	68
Banza Manteke	30	Crawford, L. Jennie.....	169
Bapatla	112	Cressey, Mary	158
Barnard, Elsie	71	Crisenberry, Edith	64
Barnes, Emily E.	70	Crooks, Frances E.	74
Bassein	79	Crosby, Amy R.	187
Bassett, Beulah E.	169	Crozier, Dr. & Mrs. G. G.	63
Beebe, Marion	81	Culley, Mabelle R.	165
Bengal-Orissa	67	Cumbum	113
Benjamin, Lena, M. D.....	131	Cummings, Rev. & Mrs. J. E.	80
Bent, Julia E.	122, 124	Curtis, Rev. & Mrs. A. H.	112
Bhamo	79	Curtis, Rev. & Mrs. J. A.	114, 116
Bissell, Helen E.	103	D	
Bixby, Alice C.	180	Dahlgren, Ann	48
Boggs, Rev. & Mrs. W. E.	138	Daniels, Ruth	71
Bond, Ella C.	65	Danielson, Mary E.	183
Bond, Mabel	71	Davis, Mr. & Mrs. W. S.	111
Booker, Lucy H.	118, 137	Davis, Bertha	94
Bovell, Mabel	169, 171	Degenring, Anna, M. D.....	131
Brethauer, Emilie E., M. D....	169, 175	Dessa, Amelia E.	134, 136
Briggs, Mrs. F. C.	180	Dithridge, Harriet L.	180, 187, 190
British India	53-144	Doe, Florence	64
Brittingham, Harriet	161	Doe, Gladys	68
Brodbeck, Emma	175, 176	Donakonda	114
Brown, Lydia	155, 157	Dowd, Rev. & Mrs. W. F.	62
		Dowell, Dorothy	48
		Dowling, Marie A.	162

	Page
Draper, Ella J.	122, 131
Dresser, Ursula	134
Dussmann, Rev. & Mrs. John ..	116, 143

E

Eastman, Lillian H.	96
Elliott, Miss Ida B.	83
Evans, Bertha	129, 130
Everham, Marguerite, M. D.	165

F

Failing, Kate W.	134, 136
Farbar, Dr.	126
Ferguson, Dr. & Mrs. W. L.	122, 124, 133
Findlay, Dr. E.	142
Findlay, Dr. K.	142
Finney, Nona	74
Firth, Rev. John	63
Frederickson, Mrs. P.	37, 39
French, Kate M.	139
Fry, Ina B.	103

G

Garos, The	65
Gates, Jean	161
Gauhati	57
Geis, Rev. & Mrs. G. J.	48
Geisenhener, Augusta M.	57
Gifford, Martha J., M. D.	89
Goddard, Dr. F. W.	161
Goddard, Mrs. Helen L.	161
Gologhat	60
Good, Helen M.	88
Grage, Minnie	40, 43
Grant, Dr. J. S.	158
Guizalla	116

H

Hagquist, Anna	36
Hangchow	149
Hanna, Mr. & Mrs. A. C.	102
Hanumakonda	117
Harding, Rev. F. W.	65
Harper, Rev. & Mrs. Robert.....	90
Harris, Rev. & Mrs. E. N. 92, 104,	108
Hasseltine House	14
Haven, F. Marguerite	192
Hav. Elizabeth	64

Page

Henderson, Dr. & Mrs. A. H.....	105
Henzada,	80
Hesseltine, Carrie E.	84
Hewey, Clarissa A.	154
Hill, Ella A.	158
Hill, Rev. & Mrs. Thomas	32
Hill, Viola C.	158
Himeji	180
Hokanson, Esther	151
Holbrook, Linnie M.	65
Holder, Mrs. Ida M.	71
Hollis, Edith E.	139
Holmes, E. Marie	57
Holmes, Nettie E.	57
Home for Missionaries' Children..	15
Hopo	163
Hubert, Rev. & Mrs. A. J.	140
Huchow	151-153
Hughes, Lizbeth	86
Hunt, Ethel L.	86
Hunt, Helen	96, 99

I

Iloilo	48
Impur	62
Ingram, Rev. & Mrs. J. F.	86
Insein	82
Irving, Emma S.	158

J

Japan	177-193
Jellasure	70
Jesse, Mary	184
Johnson, Anna V.	48
Johnson, Cecelia L.	106
Johnson, Enid	165
Johnson, Sigrid	134
Jones, Mary I.	151
Jones, Olive	131

K

Kachins, The	79, 90
Kandukuru	118
Karens, The ...76, 81, 84, 88, 92, 101,	108
Kavali, The Eurukala Settlement..	119
Kelly, Sarah	134
Kimpese	31
Kinhwa	153
Kityang	164
Kobe	182

	Page		Page
L			
Lagergren, Selma	48, 51	Mukimvika	33
Lawney, Josephine, M. D. 169, 171, 173		Munroe, Helen W.	192
Lawrence, Emilie G.	83	N	
Lawrence, Jane F.	158	Nagas, The	62, 63
Leach, Dr. & Mrs. Charles D.	151	Nalgonda	111, 127
Leach, Clara C., M. D.	164	Namkham	90
Leslie, Dr. & Mrs. W. H.	40-42	Narsaravupett	129
Levering, F. H.	139	Nash, Elizabeth D.	153, 154
Lewis, J. Lee	106	Nanking, Ginling College	155-157
Lindberg, Esther W.	88	Nellore	131
Long, Anna E.	64	Neufeld, Aganetha	111, 127, 129
Longley, Rev. & Mrs. W. J.	125	Newcomb, Rev. & Mrs. John.	113
Lukunga	32	Nichols, May	57
M			
Mabie, Dr. Catherine L.	31	Nicolet, Rose E.	48
MacDiarmid, Rev. P. A.	29	Ningpo	158
Mackenzie, Dr. C. F.	153	Northcott, R. N. Fannie	165
Macmillan, Beulah	40	North Lakhimpur	63
Madira	120	Nowgong	64
Madras	122-125	Ntondo	36
Mahbubnagar	125	Nyaunglebin	92
Mandalay	83	O	
Manipur, State	63	Oden, Edna	36
Manley, Dr. C. R.	134	Ongole	134
Marquiss, Rev. & Mrs. F. C.	122	Osaka	179, 183, 184
Martien, Ella	47, 48	Our Jubilee Gifts	10
Masales, Ethel	57	Our Power House	16
Maubin	84	P	
Maxwell, Selma M.	89	Page, F. Pearl	169
Maymyo	85	Papun	93
McCulloch, Gertrude	149	Parish, Mary L.	94
McDougall, Miss	121	Parrott, Julia E.	83
Mead, Lavinia,	183	Pawley, Anabelle	181
Meiktila	86	Peck, Augusta H.	106
Meline, Agnes	187	Pegu	94
Midnapore	71	Pennington, Grace L.	76
Miller, Emily	165	Peterson, Violetta R.	106
Miun, Frankie	93	Peterson, Ellen J.	149
Missionary Directory, at Home. 20-22		Petheram, Hattie V.	92
Missionary Directory, Abroad. 194-198		Philippine Islands.	45-51
Mix, Mrs. H. W.	105	Phillips, Mary E.	96
Moody, Mrs. Thomas	37	Phinney, Harriet	82
Morioka	183	Pitman, Alma D.	161
Morrow, Melissa	143, 144	Podili	111, 118, 137
Mosier, Mildred A.	86	Porter, Amorette	68
Mosier, Rev. & Mrs. L. H.	79	Pound, Minnie B.	76
Moulmein	86-88	Prescott, Nellie G.	
		2, 12, 13, 149, 159, 174, 192	

	Page		Page
Price, Hattie M.	96, 97, 98	Smith, Ruth	184, 186
Prince, Annie L.	88	Sollman, Melvina	165, 167
Prome	94	Sona Bata	37
Publications	13	Sooriapett	140
Putnam, Carrie	84	South China	162-168
Pyapon	96	South India	110-144
R			
Ragon, Alta O.	108	Sperry, Ruth	162
Ragon, Stella	79	Stevenson, E. May	62
Ramapatnam	138	Steuer, Edna	62
Relyea, Stella	153, 154	Stumpf, Mabel	48
Rangoon	96-102	Suifu	169
Ranney, Mary W.	102	Suman, Margaret	48
Ranney, Ruth W.	82	Sutherland, Margaret M.	96
Rawlings, Helen M.	149	Swatow	165-168
Reilly, Jennie	131	T	
Rivenberg, Narola	155	Table of Dates	7
Roberts, Susan	134, 135, 136	Taunggyi	105
Roeder, Winifred	175, 176	Tavoy	106
Rogers, Rev. & Mrs. L. B.	107	Tencate, Frances	131, 132
Rose, Mrs. Mary M.	101	Tharrawaddy	106
Ross, Ethel M.	131-133	Thayer, Miss Alice F.	83
Rutherford, Rev. & Mrs. Charles	117-120	Therolf, R. N. Frances	175, 176
Ryder, Gertrude	179, 180, 187	Thomas, Mary D.	80
Ryden, Lilly	106	Thompson, Mrs. R. A.	182
S			
Sagaing	102	Thompson, Thora M.	106
Salquist, Mrs. Anna M.	169	Thonze	106
Sandberg, Minnie	192	Timpany, Rev. J. S., M. D.	117
Sanderson, Abbie G.	165	Tingley, Clara B.	76, 77
Sandoway	103	Tokyo	186-192
San, Ishihara	180, 187	Tompkins, Mrs. C. E.	169
San, Yamada	192	Toungoo,	107-108
Sarber, Olive W.	122	Traver, Edith G.	165
Sattenapale	139	Tschirch, Louise E.	101
Scott, Dr. Katherine	142	Tshumbiri	39
Scudder, Dr. Ida	142	Tura	65
Seagrave, Rachel H.	101	U	
Sendai	184	Union Institutions	121
Senn, Pauline	163	Unruh, Rev. & Mrs. C.	127, 128
Shaohsing	161	Upcraft, Mrs. Emma I.	168
Shans, The	90	V	
Shoemaker, Edna G.	151	Valentine, Mrs. W. O.	47
Shwegyin	104	Vanga, Mrs.	40
Simonson, Emma H.	164	Van Hook, Lillian M.	161
Slaghet, Carrie E., M. D.	168	Vellore	142
Slater, Sarah R.	85	Vickland, E. Elizabeth	60, 61
Smith, Harriet N.	158	Vinukonda	143, 144

	Page		Page
W			
Wagner, R. N. Lillian V.	138	Woman's Christian College of Japan, Tokyo	186
Wall, Frida	168	Woman's Christian College, Madras	121
Ward, Ruth	187	Woman's Missionary Medical College, Nellore	133
Weaver, Dr. Florence R.	125	Wood, Rev. & Mrs. L. F.	39, 40
Wellwood, Margaret	165	World Wide Guild	11
West China	168-176	Worley, Prudence C.	165
Whelpton, Sarah	47	Wright, Charlotte	65
Whitaker, Dorcas	139	Y	
White Cross Work	14	Yaba, Nellie	93
Whitehead, Agnes	86	Yachow	175
Wilcox, Edith F.	180	Yokohama	192
Wilkinson, Jesse	182	Yost, Helen	36
Williford, Bessie	162	Z	
Wilson, Isabel	57	Zimmerman, Dora	158
Woman's Bible Training School Nanking	157		