EARLY PICTURE OF EASTERN PAPUA. TROPHIES OF SAVAGE LIFE
New Guinea Evangelization Society, Inc.
Room 1018, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
(Co-operating with the Kwato Extension Association, Inc., London, England.)

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Contributions to the work of the Society should be sent to the Treasurer. Checks may be made payable to the "New Guinea Evangelization Society, Inc.," or to Walter McDougall, Treasurer, and may be sent to "The Record of Christian Work," East Northfield, Massachusetts, or to the "Missionary Review of the World," 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

NEW GUINEA TIDINGS
(Published occasionally from 156 Fifth Avenue, New York)
(Copies sent free on request.)
Editor: CHARLES W. ABEL, Kwato, Samarai, Papua

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Phyllis D. Abel
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Rev. Thomas Yates

The New Guinea Evangelization Society (interdenominational) desires your sympathy, prayers and financial co-operation. Some may wish to contribute $100 or more a year and others to donate the cost of a building, or to help train individual children in the schools.

NEW GUINEA TIDINGS will be mailed to friends in England, America and Australasia who wish information about the Lord's work in this far-off field. Further particulars can be obtained from any of the secretaries.

Errors in names and addresses of those to whom this magazine is mailed should be corrected by sending a card to Mr. Allan Sutherland, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
New Guinea Evangelization Society

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS
Total from October 3rd, 1923, to August 31st, 1924 ......................$5,763.03

EXPENDITURES
Total from October 3rd, 1923, to August 31st, 1924 ......................$4,055.38

Cash Balance on Hand September 1st, 1924 ...............................$1,707.65

RECORD OF RECEIPTS

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$2,232.50 $3,871.87 Total .................................$5,736.87

Interest on Bank Balance .......................................................... 26.16

The above receipts credited as follows:

To pledges ............................................................... $3,190.00
To General Fund ........................................................... 2,323.03
To Special Donations for Saw Mill ........................................ 250.00

Total ................................................................. $5,763.03
New Guinea Evangelization Society—Financial Statement

(Continued)

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES

Appropriation to Budget Items for Kwato........................................ $3,580.00
(Salaries, Education, Allowances, Travel, etc.)

American Expenses:

- New Guinea Tidings (3 issues)................................. $344.69
- Stationery, Printing, Postage, etc........................................ 130.69

------------- $475.38

Administration Expense ......................................................... 000.00

Total of Expenditures .......................................................... $4,055.38

PAYMENT ON PLEDGES

Amounts pledged on 5 year Basis (1923 to 1928) .........................$13,325.00
Received from Pledges from Oct. 3rd, 1923, to August 31st, 1924...$3,250.00
Received from Pledges previous to date of organization of N. G. E. S. 400.00

------------- $3,650.00

Balance due on Pledges prior to October 3, 1928........................ $9,675.00
Due on Pledges October, 1924, to September 1925 .................... about 2,500.00
Annual Budget requirements for New Guinea Work, 1924 to 1925......about 9,000.00
Budget Requirements for New Equipment.......................................35,000.00
Pledges and Cash received for New Equipment .......................... 9,000.00

WALTER McDOUGALL,
Treasurer.

SUBSCRIPTION CARD

NEW GUINEA EVANGELIZATION SOCIETY

CHARLES W. ABEL, Missionary

To help in the work of winning the people of New Guinea (Papua) to Christ, and to train
them for Christian life and service, I agree to give the sum of $............... per month
per year
for five years, payable monthly annually on or before the ...................... day of
....................................................... to Walter McDougall, Treasurer, 156 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Signed ...................................................

Address ....................................................

Church ....................................................

Donor ....................................................

SUBSCRIPTION

$. ..............For General Expenses—A full share is $100 a year for 5 years.

For Equipment—Special needs include hospital, school building, shops
and dormitories ($1,500 to $15,000 each)

For Missionary Salary—Requires $750 to $1,500 a year depending
on type of service and whether married or single.

For Training Native Worker—Requires about $100 a year. After
training they are self-supporting.

Date | Payments
A Sunday Visit to Koukou

FIVE years ago last Friday, April 25, 1920, six men and six women, their wives, were baptized and admitted to church fellowship. They came from a place called Koukou, about ten miles away from Kwato. The road thither is extremely rough, and the population along this rocky sea-swept shore is very sparse. This piece of coast is open to the full force of the South-East monsoon which blows steadily, and often boisterously, from May until September, so that, except for brief intervals during this long season, traveling by canoe is not attempted. Koukou has therefore been isolated in the past. Work which could be done and ought to be done has to be left undone for want of the means of doing it.

About six years ago, we were one day waited upon by a deputation of five men from this place. They were strangers to me and came to ask us whether something could be done to enlighten them and their people. They were anxious to learn about "The Way," for they were not satisfied with their present life. They were on friendly terms with enlightened natives along the coast and from their casual intercourse with them had learned a little about the Gospel. From this knowledge there had sprung up in their hearts a desire for a fuller knowledge of Jesus Christ. Our visitors remained with us for the day and enjoyed a true Christian welcome from our people. They partook of our simple hospitality, and, after prayer left us to journey back to their village in their canoes. They went with our promise that we would do what we could to open up communication between Kwato and Koukou.

That was the beginning of our work at this place. At our invitation they revisited Kwato on three or four occasions, and joined in our worship on Sundays. On several occasions we sent evangelists to visit them for the week-end, and to conduct a simple service under the shade of the trees on their beach. On two occasions I visited them myself and in this way we got to know our newly-found friends. Just before I left Papua to visit England and America it was my joy to baptize these twelve Christians and to welcome them to fellowship with the Church. I was obliged to tell them that during my absence they would have to help each other with only occasional assistance from Kwato, but that after my return I hoped to find some means of giving them regular instruction in the Christian life.

When I returned in January, representatives from Koukou were present to welcome me home. There was only time to say a passing word to them, but their presence meant that they had not forgotten the word which,
during my long absence, had kept them hopeful. One of them came to me, as it were, on tip-toe. He knew how busy I was and would not intrude except to say one word: Before I visited Koukou would I send a messenger along the coast to give them notice of my coming? This I promised to do, at the same time enjoining upon him patience.

Last Sunday (April 27th) was the day chosen for the visit to Koukou. Early on Saturday morning, Boanere, a local elder, went forth by canoe with two of his people to give notice, expecting to arrive about five in the afternoon, but the seas were so rough that he landed, and found the rocky track so difficult that he was still three miles from his destination at nightfall. He rested at a small village until about 3 a.m., when, by the light of the moon, he reached Koukou before daylight. The notice was much shorter than was intended, but messengers were dispatched at once to various small villages along the coast and inland to call the people together.

We left Kwato in our launch after our early morning service and landed at Koukou at one o'clock, and found about two hundred natives gathered from the scattered hamlets. Immediately opposite the landing place these people had built a small church, capable of seating about one hundred people, with a small, raised platform at one end, and a crudely made reading desk in the middle. On this were three books in their own language, two Gospels, and a hymn book. But, alas, except someone came from the outside to help them occasionally, these precious books remained closed because there was no one there who could read. But the attitude of the people was clearly shown in the fact of the neat little church building, and the books all ready when their desire should be granted and some one sent to instruct them in the things of God.

We held two services during the afternoon. The first was with the tauoo, or seekers, who congregated in the little church and waited for me until I had finished a few interviews. Forty-four men and women came together that day, at very short notice, and some of them from very long distances, to meet God's messenger and to ask to be enrolled as seekers after the Light. This was the fruit of the Christian life and service of that little band of converts who were baptized at Kwato four years ago! I entered their names in my note book, and then spent half an hour speaking to them about the great things after which they were seeking: What preparation such work needs in the worker! You cannot prepare special addresses for meetings of this kind. They are sprung upon you without notice. You need, indeed, to live in the Spirit, that the Spirit Himself may make you instant in season and out of season. What a privilege to be called upon to minister to people so anxious to find the truth! One Sunday like last Sunday fills a man with joy that he has been used by God to meet a need in the spiritual life of a community and has been enabled to open the Way of Life to a people in dire need.

As soon as this gathering broke up the village people formed themselves into a compact circle on the beach, with a thunderous surf breaking on the reef half a mile away, and a strong wind in the trees and palms overhead. I was led to speak to these people on the subject of the Church, or as they would say, an ekalesia, a word introduced from the Greek. It is quite easy in forming a new church in a country like this to fail to impress upon genuine converts a deep sense of either the privilege, or the responsibility of their calling. For this reason, before all the people assembled, I did my best, under real difficulties, to instruct these beginners as to the meaning of the step they were hoping some day to take.

When my open-air address was finished, my public work was done for the day and I gave orders to my native companions to get the launch ready so that we might get outside the reef before sundown. Earlier in the afternoon at my interviews the question was raised of our taking a piece of land at Koukou with a view to some day forming a mission center here. I was strongly urged to accede to this request. In the end I arranged to send a party of my Paupan helpers back in a month's time to spend the weekend there, and to go into the matter of a suitable site. Such a definite prospect of help, and contact with the Gospel was greatly appreciated.

Several friends in America have asked me whether certain specified work could be allocated to a Bible Class, or a Prayer Group, or a Sunday-school. Here is a center for some of God's people to regard as
their special undertaking in Papua, a small scattered community of perhaps five hundred souls who need regular help, and sincerely seek this help. We ought to be in a position to send an evangelist to them every week; to have a Christian native school teacher at Koukou to instruct the children and some of the adults in reading so that they may be able to read God’s word for themselves. About $100 a year will open this door to us.

Just before I left Koukou to go on board my launch, Iabai, the leader amongst the few needed Christ, if ever man did. Consequently, the four-year-old convert set out on his journey to Bunamasiu and reached the place early on the second day. He made himself known to the man he had come to seek and remained there a week but did not succeed in leading his newly-found friend to desire any change in his life. But he went back to his own village with the man’s promise to return his call later on. In course of time the promise was kept, and the visitor was induced to remain with Iabai for nearly a month. Then he went to his inland village

KOEABULE, A MISSION CENTER AND COCOANUT PLANTATION OF THE NEW GUINEA MISSION

Christians there, came to me leading a man by the hand. We were standing on the seashore and the people were all round us. Before everybody Iabai said, “Master, I want you to know this man. He has been a very bad man. We only knew him here at Koukou until recently by evil report.” As Iabai spoke these words with a good deal of emphasis on the bad character of the man he held by the hand, his companion would raise his eyebrows slightly in acquiescence of what was being said. And then Iabai proceeded to tell me the story of this notoriously wild man. Hearing continually of this man’s violent life, Iabai at last bethought him to go two days’ journey inland to make his acquaintance. Here was a man who to bring his wife back with him to the coast. She too must hear and know the things which Iabai had been teaching him. That was about a month before I landed at Koukou last Sunday and among my list of “seekers” are the names, Gunuwaia, the notorious wild man of a few months ago, and his wife, Darume. When Iabai told me the latter part of the story, Gunuwaia’s face lit up in response, and when he said, “Now he is a changed man because he knows Jesus Christ,” the eyebrows were raised again and again in confirmation of his friend’s statement.

Ought not someone to help these people at Koukou?

CHARLES W. ABEL.
A Hospital Needed for Kwato

We stand in urgent need at Kwato for a small, properly equipped hospital, under the supervision of a capable, qualified, Christian nurse. This statement comes as a call for help to those who are looking for the privilege of answering such a call. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me," said Christ.

Papua has a bad name so far as its climate is concerned. Its record is fortunately not as bad as the name it has borne as the white man’s grave. Those of us who have lived in Papua for a long time regard the climate as quite possible if only living conditions are carefully considered. We shall be better off when we get ice, and a larger assortment of fresh food, and when fresh milk, butter and eggs, are more easily procurable.

A few years ago we had a visit from a missionary who had spent over twenty years in Africa. When he returned to his country he said to his friends, "I did not know that there was anywhere in the world a climate like the climate of New Guinea; and if I had been apprised of that fact I should never have thought any human being could have lived in it." Our visitor happened to strike a particularly bad season. It must be admitted that our climate is extremely humid, and enervating.

Although the Papuans are physically a small people, not much taller than the Japanese, they are well-proportioned, and fairly muscular. They do not live to any great age for they mature quickly, and regard themselves as old when we should be enjoying a vigorous prime. Our lives have been more carefully protected than theirs. Very few Papuans escape serious illness because they have no idea of taking precautions against sickness. They have a few ideas which are more or less effective in curing certain minor complaints. For headache they lance the forehead with a sharp flint lancet. Massage is commonly resorted to where relief can be obtained by this process. They apply heat to allay inflammation, and so on. As may be imagined, they have recourse to some very useless and very foolish methods to scare away sickness, or to relieve the mind of the patient by the way of magic. But in serious sickness, such as pneumonia, the patient is left without any skilled attention so that the marvel is that any cases recover. Sickness ages the Papuan...
much more than it does us, largely owing to the fact that he is not properly cared for.

New Guinea has been opened up to increasingly free intercourse with the outside world for about twenty-five or thirty years. Notwithstanding all the precautions which the Papuan Government has taken to keep out foreign diseases by means of strict quarantine regulations, these efforts have not met with conspicuous success. T.b., dysentery, whooping-cough, measles, the flu, and, worse than all, venereal diseases have all come to the Papuan within the past two decades as part of the scourge which our civilization has brought to these hitherto unfrequented shores. A hospital is therefore needed not merely to succor these natives when sickness common to their fathers overtakes them, but especially to overcome the onslaught of more serious diseases which have come in the wake of the white man. As might be expected, there is quite warrantable alarm expressed both in government, missionary, and commercial circles because during the past few years the native population is on the decline. The Samarai Chamber of Commerce last year passed a resolution urging the Government to give the natives better medical supervision. It is clear that the chief responsibility rests with the Government and from the first our Administrators have had the welfare of the native at heart. Both at Port Moresby and at Samarai there are native hospitals, but these hardly touch the fringe of the need. With a people as backward as the Papuan there can be no doubt that the best agency for this service is the Christian Mission. For one thing, the natives would be more willing to leave their villages and go to the Mission Station to be nursed than they would to go to a white township. Then again, there is the further difficulty of getting the right kind of nurse for this work. Who would volunteer for it except a lady whose heart was open to this gracious service out of love to Christ!

The Papuan Government has promised to defray the cost of the annual maintenance of a hospital at Kwato (for the doctor's salary, matron's salary, the upkeep of native nurses under training, drugs, etc., etc.), provided we will erect a suitable building at their head station early next year. The local Government medical officer writes to say, "I am glad to hear that the Government will guarantee the maintenance of your proposed hospital. I only wish it could eventuate at once." As planned, with provision for the matron's bungalow, kitchens, water supply, lighting, etc., etc., the entire plant is estimated to cost $15,000.