One-Hundred-Fourth Annual Report

AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY

1918

Presented by the Board of Managers at the Annual Meeting held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, May 15-21, 1918

FOREIGN MISSION HEADQUARTERS
FORD BUILDING, ASHBURTON PLACE
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS
# CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PREFACE</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BY-LAWS</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFFICERS AND BOARD OF MANAGERS</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISTRICT SECRETARIES: STATE COLLECTING AGENTS.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GENERAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The National Situation</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaign for an Extra Million Dollars</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Outcome</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacies</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annuity Agreements</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recommendations of the Finance Committee</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Apportionment Plan</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Station Plan</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board of Managers</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretarial Staff</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Secretaries</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Collecting Agencies</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board Meetings</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deputation Work</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farewell Meetings</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation with the Woman's Society</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five Year Program</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Missionary Education</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship with Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday School Campaign</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptist War Commission</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation with Foreign-speaking Baptists</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolutions</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptist Student Missionary Movement</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baptists and Free Baptists</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New England Baptist Library</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Central District Organization</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Missionary Conferences</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four Hundredth Anniversary of Protestant Reformation</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Field Enterprises with Home Representation</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interdenominational Relationships</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homes for Missionaries</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homes for Missionaries' Children</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicity</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature Department</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Literature</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stereopticon Lecture Department</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missionary Exhibits</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Denominational Press</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Joint Magazine</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Annual Report</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SUMMARY OF REPORTS FROM THE MISSIONS

THE GUIDE BOOK ........................................................................ 38
BIOGRAPHY OF CAPTAIN LUKE W. BICKEL .............................. 39
EFFECTS OF THE WAR ................................................................. 39
THE WORK IN EUROPE ............................................................... 40
INCREASED COST OF MISSIONARY WORK ............................... 43
INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE ....................................................... 44
MISSIONARIES IN FRANCE ......................................................... 47
FRENCH AND BELGIAN RELIEF .................................................... 48
MISSIONARY CONFERENCE AT NEWTON CENTER .................... 48
SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT FINDINGS ........................................... 50
FIELD ADMINISTRATION ............................................................... 53
DISTURBANCES IN CHINA ........................................................... 53
THE EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH CHINA ........................................... 54
NATIVE CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP ............................................... 54
JAPAN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY ................................. 56
VISIT OF SECRETARY ROBBINS TO INDIA ................................. 57
CLOUGH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL .................................................. 58
REDUCTIONS IN THE MISSIONARY STAFF ................................. 58
REENFORCMENTS DURING THE YEAR ........................................ 60
SCARCITY OF CANDIDATES FOR MISSIONARY SERVICE ............ 61
NEW MISSIONARIES FOR 1918 .................................................... 62
PLANS FOR CANDIDATE DEPARTMENT ..................................... 63
MAKING PROVISION FOR LARGER NEEDS ................................. 64
CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE .................................................... 65
BUDGET FOR 1918-1919 ............................................................... 69
THE SPIRITUAL EMPHASIS .......................................................... 70

SUMMARY OF REPORTS FROM THE MISSIONS

THE BURMA MISSION .................................................................... 73
THE ASSAM MISSION ..................................................................... 93
THE SOUTH INDIA ........................................................................ 98
THE BENGAL ORISSA-MISSION .................................................... 111
THE CHINA MISSIONS .................................................................. 115
THE JAPAN MISSION .................................................................... 140
THE CONGO MISSION ................................................................... 149
THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION ............................................. 161

FINANCIAL

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS .......................................................... 165
REPORT OF THE TREASURER ....................................................... 166
BALANCE SHEET ......................................................................... 168
GENERAL INVESTMENTS ............................................................. 179
RECEIPTS BY DISTRICTS AND STATES ....................................... 189
RECEIPTS FROM SUNDAY SCHOOLS .......................................... 198
BUDGET OF THE SOCIETY ......................................................... 199

MISCELLANEOUS

FIELDS AND STATIONS (with missionaries in each) ....................... 207
STATISTICAL TABLES .................................................................... 218
MINUTES OF ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING .... 237
INDEX ......................................................................................... End of volume
PREFACE

IN the early part of the last century the position of Baptists in America was not one of great prominence. With little organization, and widely scattered they lacked facilities in those days for easy communication among themselves. The formation of the English Baptist Missionary Society, which had taken place in 1792, and the early efforts of the pioneer missionaries in India had, however, aroused a deep interest in this country, so that considerable money was raised and sent to their aid. The interest thus awakened and fostered was accentuated also by the reading of letters from Dr. William Carey, which appeared from time to time in the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Magazine. When in the early part of 1812 a company of five young men was set apart for service in foreign lands, and sailed from our shores, a deep impression was made upon our Baptist people; although the young volunteers were of another denomination. One of these young men, Adoniram Judson, read his New Testament very thoroughly during his journey to India, and as a result accepted the Baptist view of baptism. In a letter which was received in Boston, January 19, 1813, he said: "Should there be formed a Baptist Society for the support of missions in these parts, I should be ready to consider myself their missionary." This challenge profoundly stirred the Baptists, so that they began at once to make plans to undertake this work. Luther Rice, having experienced a like change in belief, returned to America to plead the cause of missions among the Baptists, the direct result of his efforts being the organization at Philadelphia, May 21, 1814, of "The General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America for Foreign Missions," popularly known as the Triennial Convention. The delegates assembled on May 18, a fact which has led to the erroneous statement frequently made, that the Convention was organized on that date.

It is a significant fact that the call to engage in foreign missionary work was the first thing that led to organization and unity among the Baptists in this country. In 1845 the southern Baptists withdrew because of a difference of opinion on the slavery question, and in 1846 the name of the society was changed to The American Baptist Missionary Union. The name was again altered in 1910, becoming American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. The headquarters were established at Boston, Mass., in 1826.

The American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, in accordance with action taken at the annual meeting in 1908, has become a cooperating society of the Northern Baptist Convention, agreeing

(a) to regulate its expenditures in accordance with the budget annually approved by the Northern Baptist Convention on recommendation of its finance committee; (b) to solicit funds only on approval by the Convention or the finance committee; (c) to incur no indebtedness without the approval of the Convention or the said committee; (d) to open its books and accounts to inspection by the finance committee and to make such financial reports as the said committee shall request.

The Convention, on the other hand, agrees to aid through its executive and finance committees in raising the funds needed by the Society.
BY-LAWS

As Adopted at Annual Meeting, 1910

AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY

PREAMBLE

This corporation, organized and existing under the laws of the states of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York, for the purpose of diffusing the knowledge of the religion of Jesus Christ by means of missions throughout the world, has, pursuant to the power bestowed on it by the several states of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York, adopted the following by-laws:

ARTICLE I.

Membership

Section 1. The membership of the Society shall be composed as follows:

(a) Of all persons who are now life members or honorary life members.
(b) Of annual members appointed by Baptist churches. Any church may appoint one delegate, and one additional delegate for every 100 members, but no church shall be entitled to appoint more than ten delegates.
(c) Of all missionaries of the Society during their terms of service.
(d) Of all accredited delegates to each annual meeting of the Northern Baptist Convention.

Sec. 2. No member shall be entitled to more than one vote.

ARTICLE II.

Officers

Sec. 1. The officers of the Society shall be a President, a First Vice-president, a Second Vice-president, a Third Vice-president, a Treasurer, a General Secretary, one or more Home Secretaries, one or more Foreign Secretaries and a Recording Secretary. They shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting. At any annual meeting, the Society may also elect an Honorary President for life or for such term as they may deem best.

Sec. 2. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society; in the case of his absence or inability to serve, his duties shall be performed by the Vice-president in attendance who is first in numerical order.

Sec. 3. The Treasurer, the Secretaries and such officers as the Board of Managers may appoint, shall be subject to the direction of the Board, and shall discharge such duties as may be defined by its regulations and rules of order.

Sec. 4. The Treasurer shall give such security for the faithful performance of his duties as the Board of Managers may direct.

Sec. 5. Each officer shall serve from the close of the annual meeting at which he is elected to the close of the next annual meeting and until his successor is elected.

ARTICLE III.

Board of Managers

Sec. 1. The Board of Managers shall consist of the President of the Society and twenty-seven persons elected by ballot at an annual meeting. At the meeting at which these by-laws shall be adopted, one-third of the managers shall be elected for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years, to the end that thereafter, as nearly as practicable, one-third of the whole number of managers shall be elected at each subsequent annual meeting to fill the vacancies caused by the expiration of terms of office. As many more shall be elected also, as shall be necessary to fill any vacancies in unexpired terms.

Sec. 2. The Board of Managers shall meet at the principal office of the Society to organize as soon as practicable after the annual meeting.

Sec. 3. The Board of Managers shall have the management of the affairs of the Society; shall have the power to elect its own Chairman and Recording Secretary and to appoint such additional officers and such committees as to it may seem proper, and to define the powers and duties of each; to appoint its own meetings; to adopt such regulations and rules as to it may seem proper, including those for the control and disposition of the real and personal property of the Society, the sale, leasing or mortgaging thereof, provided they are not inconsistent with its Act of Incorporation or its by-laws; to fill all vacancies in the Board of Managers and in any office of the Society until the next meeting of the Society; to establish such agencies and to appoint and remove such agents and missionaries as to it may seem proper by a three-fifths vote of all members present and voting at the meeting when said vote is taken; it being understood, however, that in case of missionaries of the Society, an absolute majority of the Board...
shall be necessary for suspension, and a two-thirds majority of the whole Board for dismissal; to fix the compensation of officers, agents and missionaries; to direct and instruct them concerning their respective duties; and to make all appropriations of money; and at the annual meeting of the Society, and at the first session of each annual meeting of the Northern Baptist Convention, to present a printed or written full and detailed report of the proceedings of the Society and of its work during the year.

ARTICLE IV.
ELIGIBILITY TO APPOINTMENT

All officers, all members of the Board of Managers and all missionaries must be members of Baptist churches.

ARTICLE V.
ANNUAL AND OTHER MEETINGS

The Society shall meet annually on the third Wednesday in May, unless for some special reason another time shall be fixed by the Board of Managers in conference with the Executive Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention and with representatives of its other cooperating organizations. The meeting shall be held where the annual meeting of the Northern Baptist Convention shall be held. Special meetings may be held at any time and place upon the call of the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE VI.
RELATIONS WITH NORTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION

With a view to unification in general denominational matters, the Northern Baptist Convention at each election may present nominations for officers and for the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE VII.
AMENDMENTS

These by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting at any annual meeting of the Society, provided written notice of the proposed amendment shall have been given at the preceding annual meeting of the Society, or such amendment shall be recommended by the Board of Managers.
OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
REV. T. J. VILLERS, D.D., Michigan

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
F. S. DIETRICH, Idaho

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
Hon. HORACE PURINTON, Maine

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT
W. D. CHAMBERLIN, Ohio

RECORDING SECRETARY
WILLIAM B. LIPPHARD, Mass.

HOME SECRETARY
JOHN Y. AITCHISON, D.D.

FOREIGN SECRETARY
JAMES H. FRANKLIN, D.D.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WILLIAM B. LIPPHARD

FOREIGN SECRETARY
Rev. JOSPEH C. ROBBINS

TREASURER
GEORGE B. HUNTINGTON

BOARD OF MANAGERS

Chairman, Herbert J. White

Vice-Chairman, William T. Sheppard

Recording Secretary, William B. Lipphard

T. J. Villers, D.D., President of the Society, Detroit, Mich.

CLASS I. TERM EXPIRES 1919

H. M. Fillebrown, Pawtucket, R. I.
Prof. Woodman Bradbury, D.D., Newton Center, Mass.
President C. M. Hill, D.D., Berkeley, Cal.

Hon. Carl E. Milliken, Augusta, Me.
Frederick E. Taylor, D.D., Indianapolis, Ind.
C. M. Thoms, Rochester, N. Y.

CLASS II. TERM EXPIRES 1920

A. C. Baldwin, D.D., Montclair, N J.
Henry Bond, Brattleboro, Vt.
L. A. Crandall, D.D., Minneapolis, Minn.
Emory W. Hunt, D.D., Newton Center, Mass.
Prof. Paul Monroe, Ph.D., New York, N. Y.
Herbert J. White, D.D., Hartford, Conn.

CLASS III. TERM EXPIRES 1921

Prof. Frederick L. Anderson, D.D., Newton Center, Mass.
S. W. Cummings, D.D., Pasadena, Cal.

John Nuveen, Chicago, Ill.
Cyrus Eaton, Cleveland, Ohio
T. H. Stacy, D.D., Concord, N. H.
Mornay Williams, Englewood, N. J.
DISTRICT SECRETARIES

American Baptist Foreign Mission Society

American Baptist Home Mission Society

Joint Districts.


Ohio District (Ohio). Rev. C. E. Stanton, Granville, Ohio.


South Pacific District (California, Utah, Arizona and Nevada). A. W. Rider, D.D., 313 W. 3rd Street, Los Angeles, California.

STATE COLLECTING AGENTS


Indiana. Rev. C. M. Dinsmore, 803-804 Occidental Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Iowa. S. E. Wilcox, D.D., 424 Valley National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa.


Missouri. J. P. Jacobs, D.D., 1107 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

Nebraska. Rev. C. H. Bancroft, 3524 Lafayette Avenue, Omaha, Neb.


Wisconsin. D. W. Hulburt, D.D., 1717 Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
GENERAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR
1917-1918
GENERAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR
1917-1918

WHEN limited to fifty pages, any general review of the work of an entire year in an enterprise of such magnitude and far-reaching influence as that of foreign missions must necessarily omit numerous details and include only events of outstanding importance. Accordingly, the reader is referred to later sections for detailed reports of the mission fields, as well as complete statements covering the financial side of the work.

The National Situation

Chronologically, the first event of tremendous import was the entrance of the United States into the great war. It is in some respects a remarkable coincidence that the fiscal year 1917-1918 should have practically coincided with the first year of America's participation in the war. To the new situation thus created, the Society, in common with other organizations and individuals, patriotically and cheerfully adjusted its work and its plans. While it was obvious that the needs of the nation in the task of removing the world menace of a military autocracy were clearly paramount, it was equally true that no retrenchment or curtailment in the work of the Kingdom could be permitted, even under the exigencies of war. Accordingly, missionaries returning after furlough, as well as new appointees, sailed for their respective fields cheerfully accepting the inevitable inconvenience of reduced and partially cancelled sailing schedules occasioned by the war. The need of young men in the various branches of the national service made fearful inroads upon the supply of available candidates for missionary service and presented almost insuperable difficulties to the candidate department not only in filling vacancies on the fields, but also in providing urgently needed reinforcements. Missionaries on deputation service, as well as officers and district secretaries, in endeavoring to meet appointments have experienced frequent inconveniences due to the congestion on the railroads.
and the curtailed service, always conscious that through their personal discomfort they were, nevertheless, indirectly aiding the nation in its task. War taxes on travel, postage, as well as the higher cost of all kinds of supplies, brought about an inevitable increase in expenses of administration notwithstanding the practice of most rigid economy. At the beginning of the year, numerous supporters of the work naturally expressed anxiety as to the effect of America’s participation in the war on missionary contributions. When one takes into consideration the tremendous financial sacrifice of the people during this first war year, involving subscriptions to two great Liberty Loans, to the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A and the Y. W. C. A., and the almost countless organizations for war relief in its manifold forms, then the financial outcome of this fiscal year, reported in a later paragraph, is indeed almost miraculous. It is conclusive evidence that while the needs of the nation in the greatest crisis of her history of necessity take precedence over other considerations, there are still sufficient resources for the maintenance of those Christian agencies whose ultimate purpose is the establishment of that international brotherhood which will forever make war impossible. During this first year of our participation in the war, the Society has conducted its work on the general principle that an enlarged duty toward the nation involves also a correspondingly greater responsibility toward the agencies of the Christian church. The response of the constituency to the financial needs of the work has demonstrated that principle.

The Campaign for an Extra Million Dollars

One of the outstanding and important events in our recent denominational history has been the movement on the part of the laymen to secure an extra million dollars with which to provide for the extraordinary missionary needs occasioned by the present world situation. Early in the fall when the effect of the war upon the work of the denomination at home and abroad became clear and when it was recognized that extraordinary demands and unusual needs were being presented for which the ordinary resources of the societies were totally inadequate, a small group of laymen, at the invitation of Mr. Am-
brose Swasey, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. F. W. Ayer, of Camden, New Jersey, met to consider the situation. Shortly before Christmas a larger company of Baptist laymen met in Cleveland, Ohio, to consider the matter further and to organize a continuation committee, at whose suggestion a large conference was held in Chicago in January. In the meantime the various societies had presented financial statements indicating how much in excess of anticipated receipts would be necessary in order to provide adequately for the work of the current year. The entire amount required, in addition to a relatively small sum to provide the way for a great denominational advance, reached a total of one million dollars. After thorough discussion by the large conference at Chicago, a campaign was organized to be undertaken during the winter months and to culminate in a week of special solicitation early in April. Dr. Fred P. Haggard, Secretary of the Laymen’s Missionary Movement and former Home Secretary of the Society, was unanimously selected as the campaign director. The conference organized a National Campaign Committee, of which Mr. F. W. Ayer was made Chairman and Mr. Ambrose Swasey, Treasurer. It is well within the facts to say that not in many years has the denomination witnessed so splendidly organized, so skillfully directed and so far-reaching a campaign as that conducted for the raising of an extra million dollars. The publicity in connection with the campaign and the efforts to reach the most remote Baptist church in the constituency were especially notable. The share of the Society in the extra million dollars amounted to $213,947. As this report goes to press the outcome of the campaign is not definitely known, although it is confidently expected that the full amount needed will be secured. The value of the campaign, however, cannot be measured in terms of financial results alone. The spiritual power developed through this cooperative effort has awakened new interest in many churches. It has furnished new opportunities for service on the part of the Baptist laymen and has promoted to an unusual degree the interests of large numbers of men in the various tasks of the denomination at home and abroad.
The Financial Outcome

Two factors have contributed to cause some uncertainty and delay as to the financial outcome of the year. The United Apportionment Plan which was operative for the first time during the past year made it necessary to await complete returns not only from all of the District Secretaries of the Society and the State Collecting Agencies but also from the District Treasurers of the Woman’s Society before a final adjustment could be made of receipts. Moreover it was hoped at first that the returns on the Laymen’s Campaign for an Extra Million Dollars would be sufficiently complete to enable the Societies to incorporate in their reports the sums received through that campaign. This proved impracticable, and the Treasurer’s report published elsewhere sets forth the actual situation irrespective of anticipated contributions from the Laymen’s Campaign.

The report shows that the budget receipts including specifics reached a total of $919,206.83, while the expenditures amounted to $1,119,194.58, leaving a balance unprovided for of $199,987.75. In case the receipts of the Laymen’s Campaign are such that the full amount estimated as needed by the Society, namely, $213,947, can be made available, the required balance now reported will be entirely provided for and the needs of the new year can be faced with courage and enthusiasm.

An analysis of the receipts for the year reveals ground for genuine encouragement. The gross receipts from churches, Sunday schools and young people’s societies amounted to $511,121.76, the net amount available after adjustment with the Woman’s Society being $460,214.48. The receipts from unapportioned states and countries amounted to $9,846.70. The total donations, therefore, from churches, Sunday schools and young people’s societies for the year were $470,061.18. The amount thus received shows the gratifying increase of $27,048.73 over the receipts of last year, which were $443,012.45, and comes within $17,782.82 of meeting the full apportionment for the Society. This margin between the amount apportioned and the actual receipts is the smallest since the inauguration of the Apportionment Plan. An interesting table showing receipts from churches on the United Apportionment Plan and the adjustment with
the Woman's Society will be found in the report of the Treasurer. Gifts from individuals amounted to $189,767.82 or $19,798.08 less than the receipts from individuals last year. It was scarcely to be expected, however, that such contributions would not be affected somewhat by the Laymen's Campaign and the actual showing is far from discouraging in view of all the circumstances. Among the sources of income outside of donations, receipts from legacies alone show any considerable decrease and this, too, was anticipated when the statement of needs was prepared for presentation through the Laymen's Campaign. Income from permanent funds also was slightly less than anticipated, but this shrinkage has been balanced by a transfer from one of the reserve accounts established last year. Income from matured annuity agreements, though less than last year, was slightly in excess of the budget estimates.

Turning to the expenditure side of the financial statement the increased cost of conducting mission work at once becomes apparent. The total outgo of the year, aside from specifics which amounted to $88,899.48, was $1,030,295.10 as compared with the budget estimate of $960,745. This increase of $69,550.10 represents obligations which could not be avoided and which could not be covered by the Reserve Fund of $30,000 included in the budget for emergency items. Among the items entering into this increase the following are worthy of special note. The sum of $14,000 was added with the approval of the Finance Committee of the Convention to the amount already included in the budget to meet the loss through international exchange in China. An expenditure of $45,515.40 was found to be absolutely required for buildings and land and, although the original budget permitted no provision for such items, it was found possible to transfer from the small Property Reserve Account the sum of $12,000 to apply on the total. The sum of $13,329.86 was required to cover the support of missionaries and work in South India formerly provided for by the Mennonite Brethren in South Russia who, since the beginning of the war, have been unable to send either to India or the United States the funds they had collected. In accordance with the plan for financing the expenses of the Convention as adopted last year the sum of $7,745.34 was
added to the budget of the Society to apply on the Convention expenses including the general Convention budget, the General Apportionment Committee and the Five Year Program. Large increases have been necessary, also, in the salaries of missionaries on furlough and in the expense passage of missionaries traveling to and from their fields and to meet the greatly enlarged cost of campaign expenses at home. These increases have been met in part from the General Reserve Fund in the budget but the balance is included in the excess of $69,550.10 over the budget estimates as stated above.

Legacies

The financial outcome of the year shows an enormous decrease in receipts from legacies, the exact amount so received being $42,137.23. Early in the fall it became clear from legacies received up to that time that there would be a large shrinkage in income from this source, and the share of the Society in the financial objective of the Million Dollar campaign was one of the steps to remedy the situation. This decline in receipts from legacies indicates again how precarious it is for the Board to plan the work of the Society on a basis of anticipated income from sources over which it has no control. It is further evidence of the urgent necessity of establishing at the earliest practicable date a large legacy-equalizing fund to avoid jeopardizing the work of another current year through a similar shrinkage in income from legacies.

Annuity Agreements

Annuity Agreements to the amount of $104,420.42 have been issued during the year. Notwithstanding the large amount of correspondence involved in the annuity business of the Society, each application has received the personal attention of the Home Secretary and has been presented by him to the Board for consideration. In soliciting applications, the financial advantages of a high rate of income always receive secondary emphasis. The chief advantage of securing an Annuity Agreement should be the assurance that upon the decease of the annuitant the net principal is applied to the work of the Society. Two encouraging aspects
of the annuity business are worthy of mention—an increasing number of applications from persons who already hold Annuity Agreements of the Society, and an increasing number of applications from missionaries. The former have evidently found complete satisfaction in the previous transaction, and the latter are interested in having the work in which they are now engaged continue long after they have been called to higher service.

During the year the Board has given much consideration to the general policies underlying our annuity business, and the investment of funds received on annuity contracts. On recommendation of the Finance Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention, the following policy was adopted unanimously and goes into effect with the beginning of the new fiscal year 1918-1919.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE NORTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION TO THE COOPERATING SOCIETIES

Resolved, that it is the consensus of opinion of the Finance Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention that the following be the general principles upon which annuities be accepted by any one of the cooperating societies.

1. That annuity bonds be issued only in return for cash or for securities at their market value, the market value to be determined by the quotations in financial journals of a recognized standing, or by special report of a bond and stock broker of reputable standing.

2. That annuity bonds be not issued in return for encumbered or unproductive real estate, and that as a general policy, real estate be not accepted on an annuity basis, any exception to this rule being based upon special circumstances applicable to that case which in the judgment of the society concerned may justify an exception to the rule.

3. That all cash, real estate, or securities received on an annuity basis be kept and invested separately and apart, during the life of the annuitant, from all other funds of each and every cooperating society, and the income received from said investments be applied to the payment of the annuities as they become due thereon.

4. That for each and every annuity bond issued by any cooperating society, a sum be placed in reserve equivalent to the amount required by the insurance commissioner of the State in which the society is incorporated for corporations doing an annuity business, and that during the lifetime of the annuitant, said reserve be kept intact and invested in securities of such a character as are required by said insurance commissioner in the case of companies doing an annuity business for profit.
5. That as soon as possible no income received from any source, for the regular purposes of any cooperating society, either as gifts or income from endowment fund be used to pay any part of the amount due annuitants, but all such payments shall be made from income or annuity investments and from matured annuities.

6. That the amount of annuities maturing each year after satisfying the requirements of Article 5, be placed in an annuity reserve, and that each year an amount be transferred from the annuity reserve to budget receipts for the year based on the average amount placed in annuity reserve for the past three years.

7. That the form of agreement be uniform for all societies and boards and the rates of annuity and conditions identical.

The United Apportionment Plan

Full announcement was made in the report of last year and in all the denominational papers regarding the new united apportionment plan, whereby the needs of the work of the two Foreign Mission Societies would be presented to the churches as one great foreign mission appeal. It is a source of gratification that the operation of the plan during this first year after its formal adoption has proved successful. Many of the anticipated mechanical difficulties proved easy of adjustment, and district representatives of both societies have worked together in most cordial cooperation. In a relatively small number of cases, where individual churches for various reasons were unable fully to comprehend the plan, conference with the leaders invariably succeeded in removing all misunderstanding. The adjustment of receipts in the offices of the two national treasurers has been made each month. As was expected, the chief advantage of the plan has been the unification of the foreign mission appeals in the local church. A detailed statement of receipts on apportionment is published in the Treasurer's Report. The fact that the Society received as its share of the united apportionment $27,000 more than the receipts on apportionment for the previous year demonstrates the success of the plan.

The Station Plan

The Station Plan makes provision for those who wish their gifts designated to some definite part of our work. By "taking a share" in one of our stations which is included in this arrangement, an organization or individual may contribute regularly
The Station Plan

The Station Plan makes provision for those who wish their gifts designated to some definite part of our work. By "taking a share" in one of our stations which is included in this arrangement, an organization or individual may contribute regularly to the work on that field and may receive the News Letters which the missionaries at that station have written for those who are providing for their work. One hundred and twenty-eight new shareholders have been enrolled during the year, their pledges varying from $10 to $1000. Thirteen more of our missionaries have during the year been assigned to churches or individuals as their representatives on the foreign field. The friends who cannot go themselves, but who in this way are making possible the work of some of our missionaries, feel it a great privilege to have their personal representatives at the front. The churches, too, who have their own foreign pastors are finding such a relationship the means of developing among their members a deeper and more personal interest not only in the particular stations where their missionaries are located, but in the work of the Kingdom throughout the world.

The Board of Managers

Several changes have taken place in the membership of the Board of Managers. Prof. Frederick L. Anderson, D.D., of Newton Center, Massachusetts, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rev. W. A. Hill, who became Joint District Secretary for New England. Mr. George E. Briggs, of Lexington, Massachusetts, was unable to accept his election to the Board by the Society at the Annual Meeting and Mr. L. B. Bailey, of Kansas City, Missouri, owing to pressure of other duties, found it necessary to present his resignation. These two vacancies have not been filled.

At the meeting for organization in June, 1917, Rev. Herbert J. White, D.D., pastor of the First Baptist Church of Hartford, Connecticut, and Mr. George B. Huntington were re-elected Chairman and Recording Secretary, respectively. Mr. W. D. Chamberlin, of Dayton, Ohio, was elected Vice-Chairman. The members of the Board have faithfully discharged the duties
committed to them by the denomination, notwithstanding the fact that this has involved considerable personal sacrifice, frequent absences from home and consequent interruption of the duties of their vocations. It is practically impossible for anyone not familiar with the administration of foreign missions to conceive of the multitudinous details and the big questions of policy which the members of the Board are continually called upon to face.

The Society takes this occasion to record its grateful appreciation of the churches who have so generously released their pastors and the business organizations who have so courteously permitted the laymen to devote so large an amount of time to the duties involved in their membership on the Board of Managers.

Secretarial Staff

In addition to the regular routine work of the office, all of the Executive Officers of the Society have found it necessary to devote a large amount of time to field service. Numerous churches have been visited, conferences attended and the work of the Society has been presented before many gatherings of ministers, associations, state conventions and other assemblies.

One change has taken place in the secretarial staff during the year. At the meeting of the Board on March 12, 1918, Mr. Ernest S. Butler presented his resignation as Treasurer of the Society. Pending the appointment of his successor, responsibility for the work of the Treasury Department has temporarily been transferred to Associate Secretary George B. Huntington who is also serving as Acting Treasurer.

District Secretaries

Three vacancies in the district secretarial force of the Society were mentioned in the report of last year. These have been filled. In the New England District, Rev. W. A. Hill, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Medford, Massachusetts, was elected Joint District Secretary and began his service in November. The vacancy in the Southeastern District with headquarters at Philadelphia, was filled by the appointment of Rev. W. G. Russell, District Secretary of the Home Mission Society, as Joint Secre-
tary. In Illinois, a State Collecting Agency was established and Rev. A. S. Carman, D.D., pastor of the First Baptist Church of Marietta, Ohio, for several years Secretary of the National Apportionment Committee, was appointed State Collecting Agent. The Board concurred in this appointment and elected Dr. Carman, also, as the representative of the Society in Illinois. A complete list of the District Secretaries, indicating their relationship to the various Societies, is published on page 8. In view of the unusual situation occasioned by war conditions and by a winter of unprecedented severity, the service of these field representatives of the Society during the past year deserves particular commendation. During these months when minds have been distracted, when every energy and attention has been devoted to the paramount needs of the nation, when numerous worthy causes have presented urgent appeals, the missionary cultivation of our constituency has not been an easy task. The Society records here-with its grateful appreciation of the loyal, devoted and faithful services of these field representatives.

State Collecting Agencies

Two new States appear on the list of single collecting agencies—Illinois and Vermont. As mentioned in the preceding paragraph, Rev. A. S. Carman, D.D., was appointed State Collecting Agent in Illinois and Rev. W. A. Davison, D.D., formerly State Convention Secretary, became State Superintendent of Missions under the new plan in Vermont. A complete list of these States, with their representatives, is also included on page 8. These State Agents have represented the interests of the Society as faithfully as is possible in a plan where one man has the responsibility for promoting the cause of all missionary interests in his State. Like all field representatives, they have had to face unusual conditions during the year and the efficient service they have rendered is, therefore, worthy of every commendation.

Board Meetings at Cleveland, Northfield, New York and Chicago

Four meetings of the Board during the year were held in other cities. The meeting in May being the One Hundred Third Annual
Meeting of the Society, was held in Cleveland in connection with the Northern Baptist Convention. The minutes of this meeting were included in the report of last year. In January the Board held a regular monthly meeting in New York City during the week of the Foreign Missions Conference, in order to enable members of the Board and Officers to attend that important gathering of the foreign mission Boards of all denominations. The November Quarterly Meeting, as in previous years, was again held at East Northfield, Massachusetts. Joint sessions were held with the Board of the Woman's Society, and ample opportunity was provided for a thorough consideration of the needs on the foreign field.

Mention was made in the report of 1917 of the Quarterly Meeting of February, 1916, held in Indianapolis, Indiana. So successful had been this meeting in enabling pastors and laymen of Indiana to become more familiar with the work of the Board, its policies, its problems and the situation on the fields, that the Board decided to hold a similar meeting in February, 1918. Upon invitation of Immanuel Baptist Church, whose gracious hospitality was greatly appreciated, the Board held this meeting in Chicago. Members of the Board, Officers and Missionaries occupied the pulpits of Greater Chicago on the Sunday preceding the Board meetings, and large numbers of pastors and laymen attended the regular sessions.

Deputation Work

A large number of missionaries have rendered efficient and valuable service in deputation work during the year. Accustomed to sojourning in tropical climates, they have, in their visits to the churches, cheerfully borne the hardships of an unusually severe winter and the inconvenience of uncertain travel owing to war conditions. A furlough obviously is intended to enable a missionary to enjoy a period of much needed rest and recuperation preparatory to his return to the field. His service in visiting the churches and presenting his work is, therefore, worthy of special appreciation and is of unquestioned value in the promotional activities of the Society. While this deputation work is under the direction of the Home Department, in accordance with a
prepared plan, most of the appointments and itineraries are arranged through the offices of the District Secretaries. The following missionaries have participated in this valuable service during the year:


Many of the missionaries have been pursuing graduate studies at various universities during their year of furlough, and their taking time from such studies in order to fill important engagements deserves particular commendation.

Farewell Meetings with Outgoing Missionaries

Owing to the dangers of the war zone around Europe, all missionaries returning to the fields of the Orient, including British India, as well as new appointees, have journeyed via the Pacific Ocean instead of via the Atlantic, as in former years. The large number so returning during the Autumn months made three distinct sailings necessary. This offered a unique opportunity for arranging several farewell tours whereby the missionary parties stopped at several cities en route to the Pacific Coast and held series of inspirational farewell meetings. The first party included in its itinerary, Harrisburg and Pittsburg, Pa.; Granville and Cincinnati, Ohio; Kansas City, Mo.; Colorado Springs, Colo.; Los Angeles, Long Beach and San Francisco, California. The
second party stopped at Chicago, Ill.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Grand Forks, N. D.; Butte, Mont.; Spokane and Seattle, Washington. The third party included stop-overs at Detroit, Mich.; Chicago, Ill.; Des Moines, Ia.; Omaha, Nebr.; Denver, Colo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; San Francisco, California. These meetings were largely attended and were of great publicity value in promoting missionary interest. Similar itineraries for the missionaries returning to the fields next fall are now under consideration.

Cooperation with the Woman's Society

The Society has maintained several cooperative relationships with the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. The headquarters of the two societies are in the same building in Boston and this has permitted frequent conference between the respective foreign departments regarding matters of common interest on the various fields, while the joint Officers' Council has met frequently during the year. Joint conferences were held in several sections of the country and the Boards of the two societies met in joint session at Northfield, Mass., in November. As heretofore, appropriations as well as shipping and passage arrangements for the Woman's Society were made through the Treasury Department of the General Society. Advance steps in cooperation were achieved through the publication of joint literature and joint advertising in the denominational papers. The success of the united apportionment plan has further demonstrated the practicability and the value of cooperation.

The Five Year Program

Under the direction during the past year of Executive Secretary, Rev. P. H. J. Lerrigo, M.D., and Methods Secretary, Rev. F. A. Agar, D.D., the Five Year Program has filled an increasingly important place in our denominational activity. In all sections of our constituency its challenging objectives have awakened new enthusiasm and have stimulated new response to the foreign mission needs of the present hour. Through the introduction of new financial methods into hundreds of churches and through a constant emphasis upon the spiritual side of church
activity, the Five Year Program has been quietly, yet firmly, constructing those broad foundations on which the Society has been able to base its appeals for loyal response to the needs of the Kingdom. An important phase of the year's activity was the promotion of "Mobilization Week" in the fall of 1917, in which large numbers of churches, as well as individual members within the churches, were enlisted for world service. While the work of this denominational agency can not adequately be measured in terms of statistics, a large part of the encouraging response of the denomination to the current needs of the fiscal year is undoubtedly due in no small degree to the challenging ideals of the Five Year Program.

Department of Missionary Education

Announcement was made in the report of last year regarding the resignation of Rev. John M. Moore, D.D., as Secretary of the Department of Missionary Education. The joint committee, representing the various missionary organizations directing the work of this exceedingly important denominational agency, has had several meetings during the year in order to consider the future policy and service of this department, and particularly the urgency of missionary education in view of the present world situation. Pending the appointment of a successor to Dr. Moore, the work of the Department during the year was placed temporarily under the direction of Dr. P. H. J. Lerrigo, Executive Secretary of the Five Year Program Committee.

Relationship with Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board

The Society has welcomed the organization and the growth in resources of the Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board of the Northern Baptist Convention. There are approximately forty missionaries, including widows, who because of age, infirmity and impaired health, by reason of active service abroad, have become incapacitated for further service. Of these fifteen have spent thirty years or more on the mission field. The average annual expenditure of the Society for the care of these retired veterans amounts to approximately $16,000.00. It is expected that as soon as the funds of the Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board
warrant taking the step, the care of these retired veterans is to be transferred from the Society to the Ministers' and Missionaries' Benefit Board.

The Sunday School Campaign

In making their educational plans for Sunday schools, the two Foreign Mission Societies, through the Sunday School Cooperating Committee, proceeded on the broad principle that the Sunday school of today is the church of tomorrow. A Sunday school educated in missions must, therefore, result in an intelligent missionary church. As announced in the report of last year, missions in Africa was selected as the topic of study during the Sunday-school educational campaign. This was in harmony with the educational plans of practically all the foreign mission boards, which during the year devoted chief emphasis to the study of missions in the Dark Continent, under the title "The Cross in Congo Land." Specially prepared graded material was furnished without charge to Baptist Sunday schools. This consisted of lesson stories, pictures, charts and an interesting Easter concert program. Owing to the vacancy in the secretariaship of the Department of Missionary Education, chief responsibility for the promotion of the campaign was temporarily transferred to the Home Department of the Society with headquarters at Boston. As in previous years, this study was conducted during the period from Christmas to Easter, assigned by the Northern Baptist Convention as the foreign-mission period. Approximately two thousand Sunday schools used this material. Plans for next year have not yet been determined, although it is probable that "Industrial Missions" will be the main topic of study.

The War Commission of the Northern Baptist Convention

Early in the year when the magnitude of the task of the nation in its participation in the war became clear, President George Coleman of the Northern Baptist Convention called a conference which organized the War Commission of the Northern Baptist Convention. The Society has been represented on this commis-
sion during the year by Home Secretary Aitchison and Treasurer Butler. While the commission has no relationship with the foreign mission enterprise abroad this Society is nevertheless interested in the work of the commission, especially in its task of safe-guarding the moral and spiritual welfare of young men in the army training camps. Large numbers of these young men have been drawn from colleges and seminaries and especially from those groups from whom the Society had hoped to secure candidates for missionary service.

Cooperation with Foreign Speaking Baptists

More than thirty missionaries of Swedish descent are in the service of the Society on the various mission fields. Relations with the Swedish Baptist churches of America have been most cordial and friendly. As indicative of the growing spirit of cooperation may be mentioned the following resolution passed by the Swedish Baptist General Conference of America in session at Minneapolis, Minnesota, September 18-23, 1917:

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the American Baptist Publication Society, and the Baptist Women's Societies are mighty agencies for the extension throughout the world of the kingdom of God, and

WHEREAS our State Conferences as well as individual churches have during many years received from some of these Societies generous financial aid in our work,

BE IT RESOLVED, that we, the Swedish Baptist General Conference of America, assembled in annual meeting at Minneapolis, Minn., September 18-23, 1917, to these various Societies convey our appreciation of the splendid work done by them, and express our heartfelt gratitude for the aid in our work we have received, and also express our desire and hope that the cordial relations that have existed between these Societies and our Conference may continue in the future.

Similar friendly relations exist between the Society and the German Baptist churches through their Triennial Conference. During the past year the German Baptist churches have contributed to the work of the Society $14,659 including spe-
specifics, an increase of approximately $4000 over the contributions of the preceding year. Nearly fifteen missionaries, whose early Christian training was received in German Baptist churches, are in the service of the Society at the present time.

The prayers, the gifts, and the contributions of life from these foreign-speaking churches in the United States are most essential to the successful prosecution of the work of the Society. It has also been demonstrated that through cooperation with the Society these bodies can economically and efficiently express their own missionary aspirations and realize their own desires in extending the Kingdom in the non-Christian world.

The Baptist Student Missionary Movement

Pending a meeting of the general committee of the Baptist Student Missionary Movement, in order to outline its policies and determine its activities, no action has been taken by the Board defining the relationship of the Society to this new movement. It will be recalled that the movement was inaugurated in Texas several years ago for the purpose of enlisting an interest in missions among Baptist students.

Baptists and Free Baptists

No special joint representative of Baptists and Free Baptists has been in service during the year. In practically all sections of the constituency Free Baptist churches are now, with but few exceptions, regularly enrolled as churches of the Northern Baptist Convention. During the year Rev. A. W. Anthony, D.D., has continued his service as Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer of the General Conference of Free Baptist Churches, whose organization is still necessary, pending final legal adjustments in the transfer of permanent funds. Dr. Anthony has also been appointed Corresponding Secretary of the Home Missions Council, with headquarters in New York City. As announced in the report of last year, a Joint Advisory Committee was created to whom special matters involved in the unification of the two denominations are referred.
New England Baptist Library

Under the capable direction of Rev. Charles H. Watson, D.D., as librarian, the New England Baptist Library has continued its important service to the New England constituency in providing library facilities, not only for general reading, but more especially for reference and research. Practically the entire collection of books and pamphlets owned by the Society is housed in this library, maintained jointly by a number of New England organizations which have made this institution the depository of their own library collections. In return for this accommodation the Society makes a slight annual appropriation, which is substantially less than would be required for the maintenance of a separate foreign mission library.

The East Central District Organization

A unique development in the missionary cultivation of the home constituency has been observed in the organization of the East Central District. A Board of Missions, representing the entire district, which includes the States of Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia, has been formed, whose purpose is not only to maintain more personal relationship with the Officers and Boards of Managers of the two foreign mission societies, but also to assist and cooperate more effectively with the Boards in the promotion of interest throughout the district. The Board of the East Central District is a purely voluntary organization, both men and women being represented on its membership, and it has entered upon this work with interest and enthusiasm. It presents an encouraging attempt to assume a more personal responsibility for the support of missions and its service and activity in the future will be observed with great interest.

Special Missionary Conferences

A number of special missionary conferences have been held during the year. Two of these have been so unique as to deserve particular mention. Early in December an important conference was held in Buffalo, New York, arranged under the auspices of the Five Year Program and representing all missionary organ-
izations in the denomination. Nearly all of the Baptist Churches of Western New York were represented through accredited delegates. In the judgment of those who attended, the conference had far-reaching value not only in promoting missionary interest but in imparting new conceptions of the Kingdom and its needs at the present time. A conference somewhat similar in nature was held in April at Charleston, West Virginia, under the auspices of the newly organized East Central District Board of Missions.

The Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Protestant Reformation

During the year the Protestant church bodies in the United States celebrated the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the Protestant Reformation. Special literature commemorating this event and discussing the significance of the Reformation in relation to later religious world movements was circulated and a number of articles were published in the denominational papers.

Foreign Field Enterprises with Home Representation

An increasing number of institutions on the foreign field are finding it necessary to have distinct organizations at home to which they can be vitally related. This relationship is necessary, not only because of the promotion of interest and the securing of gifts, but also because many of the problems involved in the maintenance and management of these institutions abroad are similar to those of like institutions at home. Among institutions having such representation at home are the West China Union University, the Canton Christian College and Nanking University, each of which has a Board of Managers or Directors in America. All three are institutions in which the Society has an interest, and on whose boards it has representation. Similar relationship is maintained with the Tokyo Grammar School, through its Advisory Council in America.

Interdenominational Relationships

In view of the magnitude of the foreign-mission enterprise, representing, as it does, an important phase of the activity of practically all branches of the Christian Church, certain interdenom-
inational relationships are both desirable and necessary. Through such relationships the representatives of the Society come into personal touch with other denominations and their mission boards and are thus enabled not only to help the cause of the Kingdom as a whole, but also to profit by counsel and advice from these other agencies. During the past year the Society has been represented on several committees of the Foreign Missions Conference, on the Board of Managers of the Missionary Education Movement and on the Committee of Twenty-eight, which outlines mission-study themes and policies. Relationships have also been maintained with the Laymen's Missionary Movement, the Student Volunteer Movement and other organizations.

Homes for Missionaries

The three homes for missionaries on furlough, maintained by the Society and accommodating four families, have been occupied throughout the year. Two houses located at Granville, Ohio, both being gifts of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Beaver of Dayton, Ohio, have accommodated one family each, and the Judson House at Malden, Massachusetts, arranged as a double apartment house some years ago, has provided a temporary home for two families. These homes are completely furnished and the revenue for their maintenance and necessary repairs is secured through the rent which the missionaries pay and which thereby relieves the Society of expense. Missionaries coming home on furlough, without furniture or household necessities, often experience considerable inconvenience owing to the difficulty in finding a temporary home. These houses, accordingly, continue to meet a long-felt want. Owing to several applications constantly on file, a few additional homes of this character could easily be utilized.

Homes for Missionaries' Children

One of the most costly sacrifices involved in missionary work is the separation of parents and children. The climate in tropical countries of the Orient, as well as moral conditions in a non-Christian environment, are detrimental to the welfare of Western children during their childhood and adolescent years. Accordingly, three homes are maintained in order that children of mission-
aries may receive the necessary care and attention here in America while separated from their parents. Two homes, one at Granville, Ohio, and the other at Morgan Park, Illinois, are under the direction of the Society, while the third home at Newton Center, Massachusetts, is maintained jointly by the Society and the Woman's Society. Responsibility for the management of each home rests in a local Board of Managers. A new budget plan of appropriations in gross, similar to that in operation on several of the mission fields, was adopted during the year, after conference between the local boards and representatives of the Society, and becomes effective with the new fiscal year. The Society is fortunate in having as house mothers at these homes three women of charming personality, exemplary character and influence. Under the capable direction of Miss Charlotte F. Clark, the Fannie Doane Home at Granville has accommodated nineteen children, representing ten missionary families. Six families have been represented by thirteen children at the Bacon Home at Morgan Park, under the efficient care of Miss Maud Brook. At Newton Center, Mrs. M. R. West has exercised her usual motherly oversight in providing for the comfort of sixteen children from nine missionary families.

Publicity

During a year in which so many agencies were making appeals, it was naturally expected that extraordinary publicity efforts would be necessary in order to promote a continued interest and beneficence in the work of the Society. A substantially large amount of display advertising appeared in the denominational papers and in the case of two papers special editions were published almost exclusively devoted to the work of the Society. Special literature of a promotional character was prepared and an unusual amount of correspondence was necessary, not only with regular contributors, but with pastors and other leaders in our constituency. The plan of furnishing exclusive news material to the various denominational papers was continued and the usual amount of material was furnished "Missions." Special efforts were made in promoting interest among Sunday schools and young people's societies.
The Literature Department has had an unusually busy year. A large portion of the work involved in the Sunday school campaign, such as the filling of orders, distribution of supplies and the mailing of certificates to Sunday schools, which had previously been supervised by the Department of Missionary Education, was transferred temporarily to the Literature Department. In addition to the general distribution of literature, this Department has had entire charge of the revision and circulation of the stereopticon lectures furnished by the Society and by the Missionary Education Movement. It has also handled the subscriptions for magazines published on the foreign field, had entire charge of the Burma and Assam section at "The World in Cleveland," December 1-18, 1918, furnished missionary exhibits at all the state conventions and has arranged for the distribution of the special literature for pastors.

New Literature

Missionary literature to perform adequately its function of giving publicity to the work of the Society, must not only be always interesting but must either be new or continually revised. During the past year four new publications have appeared, for which a moderate charge was asked, and thirty-five new miscellaneous pamphlets for free distribution. In the case of seven of these more than one edition was required. Three former pamphlets were revised and re-printed and as stated elsewhere a large amount of miscellaneous material was published for use in the Sunday-school campaign. The plan of furnishing missionary news to pastors of churches which issue regular church calendars through the publication of "Church Calendar News" was continued and has maintained its popularity. Two new numbers of "Missionary Ammunition" appeared during the year and were furnished exclusively to pastors. From all parts of the country have come favorable comments regarding the unique value of this publication. Five editions of "The Bulletin" were published and widely circulated. More than five hundred names are on the new literature subscription list and to
each of these, in accordance with the terms of the subscription. Sample copies of all the literature published by the Society were mailed at stated intervals during the year.

**Stereopticon Lecture Department**

Through the Stereopticon Lecture Department the Society circulates seventy-two sets of stereopticon slides describing the work of the Society in the ten mission fields. Each set is accompanied by a typewritten description. In addition the Stereopticon Lecture Department is a depository for ten sets of slides furnished by the Missionary Education Movement. These various lectures were used six hundred times during the year. To meet the demand during the winter months in connection with the study on Africa, the lectures on the Belgian Congo Mission were revised and four duplicate sets made for circulation. Other lectures were also revised. The typewritten descriptions are now furnished in book form, making it easier for any church leader to give one of these lectures. Owing to the popularity of these lectures, as well as the importance of presenting missions through the use of pictures, plans are under consideration for a large extension of this part of the promotional work of the Society. It is proposed especially to furnish lectures consisting of only fifteen slides particularly adapted for use in Sunday Schools, the subjects of these lectures being the work of modern missionaries. The first one of the new series has already appeared and describes the work of Captain Bickel of the Inland Sea.

**Missionary Exhibits**

The visual presentation of missions through exhibits of pictures, charts, curios, etc., is of great importance, and has received increased emphasis in the promotional activities of the Society during the past year. A large exhibit was arranged at the Northern Baptist Convention in Cleveland, and a more elaborate and spectacular display is being assembled for the annual meetings at Atlantic City. A number of smaller exhibits of pictures, literature and charts, so-called "traveling exhibits," were prepared for
display at the State Conventions in the fall, and proved gratifyingly popular. A similar display was assembled and exhibited in the library of Rochester Theological Seminary during the month of March. In connection with the great missionary exposition at Cleveland, Ohio, in December, 1917, advertised as "The World in Cleveland," the Society had charge of the section on Burma and Assam, and furnished a large amount of exhibit material, including a splendid assortment of models, implements and other interesting features from Assam, furnished by missionary J. R. Bailey, M.D., and Mrs. Bailey.

**The Denominational Press**

The importance of the denominational press in missionary publicity was never more clearly demonstrated than during the past fiscal year. In view of the large number of appeals for war relief and other agencies, which have been presented to our constituency, the missionary publicity furnished by the denominational papers has been most essential for the promotion of a continued interest and beneficence in the work of the Society. The Board takes this occasion to record its grateful appreciation of the generous amount of space which has been devoted by the editors of our papers to the cause of missions. Two of the papers published special foreign mission numbers during the winter, which received much favorable comment throughout our constituency. In connection with the campaign conducted by the laymen of the denomination, the publicity given the campaign by the editors of our papers has been especially notable. In view of the service rendered by these papers during the past year, it can easily be estimated how much more valuable such publicity would be in the future if some special campaign could be conducted towards substantially increasing their circulation.

**The Joint Magazine**

The joint magazine has continued its valuable service in disseminating missionary information among our constituency. The present editor, Dr. Howard B. Grose, has completed eight years of service and under his leadership "Missions" has enjoyed great popularity and has maintained a high standard. The mag-
Journal is increasingly recognized as one of the foremost missionary periodicals in America. Foreign missions have been well presented during the year and credit is due the editor for the many features which have made the magazine so interesting. New plans for the coming year include the publication of special editions; the first one to appear with the June number. The economical business management during the year is worthy of special commendation in view of the increased cost of paper, printing and supplies occasioned by war conditions.

The Annual Report

In accordance with recommendations of the Executive Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention, a change is being made in the character and size of the Annual Report. Instead of the entire report appearing in the Northern Baptist Convention Annual, as in previous years, only the General Review of the Year and certain sections of the Treasurer's report will be so included, this change being similarly adopted by the other societies, in order to reduce the size of the Annual. The Board has, therefore, decided to publish separately a more elaborate and extended report than in recent years and to include illustrations and other features so as to furnish a book for general reading, and also for mission study. Owing to war conditions, the unprecedented delay in the receipt of mails from the various fields will make it impossible to issue this report before July. This delay also explains the absence of field reports in the preliminary edition of the report circulated at the Convention at Atlantic City.

The Guide Book

A new publication, "The Guide Book," appeared in the fall of 1917 and superseded the annual Hand Book published in previous years. The Guide Book, as its name implies, is not only a book giving complete information regarding the various mission fields, with a detailed description of the stations, but is also a book easily adaptable for use in mission study classes. A large amount of general miscellaneous information is included, as well as a unique collection of experiences and episodes taken from actual letters received from the missionaries.
Biography of Captain Luke W. Bickel

What will doubtless prove to be one of the outstanding missionary books of the century is now in process of publication. Rev. C. K. Harrington, D.D., of the Japan Mission, has completed his work on the biography of the late Captain Bickel and it is expected that the book under the title "Captain Bickel of the Inland Sea" will appear in the fall of 1918. The romantic career of the missionary Captain and the remarkable work of the Gospel Ship with its heroic adventures, thrilling experiences and real missionary achievements has been told in a vivid and absorbingly interesting style. It is confidently expected that this book will have a large circulation not only among our constituency but among all classes of missionary readers.

Some Effects of the War

The war has worked great ruin on several mission fields occupied by other societies. Perhaps the most striking illustrations are to be found in Armenia and Persia, where the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (Congregational) and the Northern Presbyterian Board have suffered greatly. The American Board reports, however, that, despite all the devastation in their stations and in the outlying regions, the massacre of thousands of Christians, and other heartrending circumstances, the Christian converts have manifested so much heroism and have gone into exile or death with such songs on their lips that even the Moslems have wondered at their faith. It seems likely that the blood of the martyrs will prove again to be the seed of the church. Plans are being made already to reoccupy the devastated regions with larger forces as soon as conditions will permit.

We have reason to be humbly grateful that none of the fields of our Society has been touched by invading armies and that, for the most part, the work has proceeded without serious interruption. Perhaps our missionaries in Congo have suffered more serious inconvenience and have been subjected to greater dangers on account of the war than has been true of those on other fields of our own. Most of the Congo missionaries are compelled to
pass through the submarine zone twice on the homeward voyage and twice again on returning to the field. Yet they come and go with a fair degree of regularity. We should not fail to thank God for their preservation. On the field these same missionaries have been subjected to unusual privation. Steamer service is less frequent and cargo space is so inadequate that it has been extremely difficult at times to send them supplies from America. When dependent upon local markets in West Africa occasionally the missionaries have had to pay as high as twenty-five cents a pound for flour and one dollar and fifty cents for butter. Sugar and other staples have been correspondingly high.

Without question the prestige of Western civilization has suffered in the minds of thoughtful Orientals. They question frankly the values that we have professed. On the other hand, it is encouraging to know that in some countries, despite the horrors of war and the failure on the part of our Western civilization, thoughtful Oriental minds seem keenly alive to man's religious needs and appear to be more thoroughly convinced than formerly that there can be no permanent progress on the part of the world except in the life of the Spirit. Without question there is an earnest inquiry in many directions as to where humanity can find the best stimulus in this tragic hour and for days to come. So far as can be judged, while there is considerable questioning as to the value of many Western customs, the opportunity for Christian work in Oriental lands never seemed brighter in many respects than it does today. From several fields come reports of, perhaps, the deepest personal interest in the Christian religion that the missionaries have observed. From some fields come the reports that Christian schools are taxed to their utmost capacity and in many directions there are urgent calls from the people themselves for us greatly to enlarge our activities.

The Work in Europe

It is impossible to make any accurate report of the conditions in the Baptist work in some of the European countries. Communication with Germany and Austria has been entirely suspended. Information from neutral countries is meagre. Letters from France and Belgium tell of the complete devastation of
cities and villages in which Baptist work was conducted before the war, of the military drafts upon the membership of churches outside the zone of battle, and of widespread disturbance to religious work in general.

At the time of the outbreak of the great war in Europe the Foreign Mission Society was on the point of sending a commission to visit Baptists in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Belgium, France and Switzerland, and, on account of the intolerant spirit in Russia, to meet a group from that section in another country. The Board of Managers felt in need of more accurate information regarding the condition of Baptist work in Europe before attempting to make further readjustments, but the outbreak of the war made it impossible for that information to be secured. It has been difficult to know just how to proceed, but the Board believed that its constituency would not be willing to have any reduction made in the appropriations in aid of their Baptist brethren in Europe, and the assistance that was being given four years ago has been continued wherever possible. Naturally, the small amount that was being given for the theological seminary at Hamburg and the publishing work at Cassel has been discontinued. It has been impossible, too, to communicate satisfactorily with Baptist organizations in Russia. In the neutral countries the extraordinarily high cost of living has made it difficult for some of our brethren to meet actual expenses. Their proximity to the scenes of conflict has occasioned serious disturbance to church work for the last three and a-half years. In addition to making the usual appropriations for the Baptist churches in Southern Belgium and France, we have been privileged to send, for the relief of suffering in these organizations and many people dependent upon them, approximately $12,000, in addition to our regular appropriations for the support of religious work. This expression of our love should be continued.

The Board of Managers has decided to send a commission to Europe for conference with Baptists there whenever the war shall end. Meanwhile, it is all but useless to attempt to make definite plans for an enlargement of work in Europe after the war. No one can anticipate accurately the conditions that will prevail. At present the Board of Managers has no announce-
ment to make regarding plans for work in Europe after the war except its readiness to proceed, as soon as conditions are favorable, to learn from brethren in Europe how American Baptists can make their best contribution to evangelical Christian movements in those lands. It is fully expected that Baptists of America must assist their brethren in Europe in a large way in replacing church buildings that have been destroyed, in training Christian leaders, and in the general support of the workers. It is entirely possible that much attention will need to be given to those whose health has been broken, whose bodies have been maimed, or whose parents have been lost, through the terrible conflict. Although it is obviously impossible to make definite plans at present, it is clear that we should prepare to proceed in a large and generous way to go to the aid of Baptists in Europe whenever the war shall end.

It should be remembered that it has long been the policy of the Foreign Mission Society to seek closest cooperation with Baptist organizations in Europe, gladly recognizing the chosen leadership in each group, rather than to attempt to make plans here for the work of our honored brethren in the several countries. Any commission that may be sent after the war will endeavor first to ascertain how we may assist most helpfully the organizations weakened by the ravages of war. In Russia, for instance, care will need to be exercised to demonstrate that American Baptists are interested in the work of their Russian brethren as a body and are anxious to serve in the largest possible way in helping forward their work as a whole. A brief visit of a Secretary of the Society to Russia in 1913 led the Board to a decision to attempt to secure advice from representatives of the different groups of Baptists in that country. Practical steps had been taken to arrange a meeting of such representatives, a Secretary of the Society having reached Europe and was to have been followed by a member of the Board, expecting to attend the meeting, when the outbreak of war made the conference impossible. More than ever must care be taken to launch new and greater efforts in hearty cooperation with Russian Baptists at large.

During the year Mr. George W. Coleman, President of the Northern Baptist Convention, has crossed the Atlantic bearing
to our brethren in England and France the affectionate greetings of Baptists in America. The Board of Managers of our Society attempted to prepare the way for Mr. Coleman, in France in particular, by arranging to have him met by Baptist leaders in that country who were invited to confer with him freely regarding their special problems. Upon his return to America Mr. Coleman will give the Board the benefit of his impressions.

**Increased Cost of Missionary Work**

One of the most marked effects of the war upon missionary work is seen in the largely increased expenditure required to carry on the same amount of work as compared with pre-war conditions. The advance in the cost of living so keenly felt in this country, is evident even to the remote corners of the globe. Foodstuffs are higher. Labor demands a larger wage. Building materials are more costly. Practically every form of effort to which missionary funds are applied requires a larger outlay than three or four years ago. As a result the Board is confronted with the alternative of increasing appropriations or curtailing work. Every effort has been made to avoid any reduction in the amount of work done and the result is seen in the much larger total of foreign field appropriations as shown in the annual report of the Treasurer.

Notwithstanding the increased cost of living, the only advance in missionaries' salaries on the field has been an increase of 20 per cent allowed to missionaries residing in Rangoon. The salaries of missionaries at home on furlough have been increased by 15 per cent. These two items alone represent an increase of about $18,000 a year in the Society's budget. The increased cost to the Society of paying the salaries of missionaries in China and India so that they will not suffer losses on account of unfavorable exchange is discussed more fully in a later section.

The increased cost of living on the mission field has made it necessary in many instances to increase the salaries of native workers, and since it has not been found possible to grant larger appropriations to the missions or the general work, the result has been that the number of workers has had to be reduced. The number would have been much larger except for the fact
that in many fields the native churches have loyally increased their contributions, thus making it possible for the work to go on without reduction. Reference is made elsewhere to the increased cost of deputation work at home. Another considerable item of increase due to the war is in connection with certain stations in South India where the Mennonite brethren in Russia in former years have provided all of the appropriations for work and half of the salaries of missionaries who came from Russia. War conditions have made it impossible for these brethren to remit their contributions either directly to India or to America and the Society has been compelled to assume, for the time at least, this additional burden which amounts to approximately $7,000.00 a year.

International Exchange

One of the largest items of increased cost in foreign mission work resulting from the war is the unfavorable exchange prevailing in several of the mission fields. Money appropriated for expenditure on the foreign field must, for the most part, be exchanged into local currency, e.g., a missionary's salary is appropriated in gold dollars, but he must exchange it into rupees in India, into yen in Japan, into Mexican dollars or other Chinese currency in China. In countries which are upon a gold basis, such as Japan or Belgian-Congo, this transfer from American gold or drafts is a comparatively simple operation, with only slight variations in the cost of exchange. In countries that are upon a silver basis, however, such as China and India, this matter of exchange is complicated by the rise and fall in the value of silver, and it becomes a much more serious problem.

Since the outbreak of the war the price of silver has been subject to wide and frequent fluctuations. For several years previous to 1914 the value of the Mexican dollar (silver) in Shanghai was relatively stable at about 47c. gold. In the early days of the war silver depreciated so that the Mexican dollar sold for as low as 40c. gold, while in recent months the value of silver has risen so that a Mexican dollar has been worth as much as eighty or ninety cents gold and, for a short time, even as much
as $1.00 gold. During the early part of 1917 it was estimated that the average price of the Mexican dollar was about 62½c. gold, while during the latter months of the year the average was nearer 70c. gold.

The significance of these variations of exchange can best be appreciated by illustration. The sum of $100 appropriated in gold toward a missionary's salary or work in China, with the Mexican dollar at the normal rate of 47c. gold, would yield an equivalent of $213 Mexican; at 62½c. it would yield $160 Mexican; at 75c. it would yield only $133 Mexican. Since there has been no compensating decrease in the cost of supplies as silver has advanced, but rather an increase, and since the salary at normal exchange is calculated to provide only the necessary living expenses of the missionary, it is not difficult to appreciate his embarrassment at finding his salary suddenly reduced by one-fifth or even two-fifths.

Practically all of the larger foreign missionary societies having work in China have recognized the necessity of protecting the missionary against this decrease in the purchasing power of his salary, and in common with others the Board has adopted the policy of guaranteeing to each missionary in China the equivalent of two Mexican dollars for every dollar of his salary in gold. With the Mexican dollar at 62½c. every $200 Mexican would cost the Society $125 gold or an increase of 25c over the normal basis of calculating exchange. Appropriations for the missionary's work are made in Mexican dollars, and the Board is compelled to meet a similar increase in guaranteeing these appropriations undiminished.

The situation in India, also on a silver basis, is developing along similar lines, although the stabilizing influence of the British Government has prevented such extreme fluctuations in the value of silver as have taken place in China. The unit of currency in India is the silver rupee which is normally worth approximately 33.3c. Advice received from the mission treasurers in India towards the close of 1917 indicated that the rupee was bringing from 34.5c. to 35.7c. For many years past the missionaries' salaries in India have been guaranteed on a fixed basis of 308 rupees for $100, or at the rate of 32.5c. to the rupee. While
the missionaries are fully protected under this arrangement it is evident that, just as in the case of China, it will cost the Society considerably more to pay the salaries at the present price of the rupee. For example, with the rupee worth 35.7c. every 308 rupees will cost the Society $109.96 or an increase of practically 10%. Since the appropriations for mission work are made to the Indian missionaries in rupees the loss to the Society is slightly less, representing the difference between the normal rate of 33.3c. and 35.7c. to the rupee, or approximately 7%.

It is when these principles are applied to the appropriations of the Society in the large that the very substantial increase in cost appears. The annual appropriations for missionaries' salaries and work in China amount approximately to $114,000 and in British India to a little more than $290,000. The following table will show the additional expense for the current year 1917-18 and for the next year 1918-19 according to the most careful estimate possible in December, when the figures were prepared.

**Budget Of 1917-1918—**

**China Missions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additional for salaries</th>
<th>$20,000</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Additional for Mission work</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total estimated increase for 1917-1918</strong></td>
<td><strong>$34,000</strong></td>
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**Budget Of 1918-1919—**

**China Missions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additional for salaries</th>
<th>$34,433</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Additional for Mission work</td>
<td>16,426</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total estimated increase for 1918-1919</strong></td>
<td><strong>$50,859</strong></td>
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**British India Missions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additional for salaries</th>
<th>$15,320</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Additional for Mission work</td>
<td>9,937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total estimated increase for 1918-19</strong></td>
<td><strong>$25,257</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Total estimated increase for 1918-19** | **$76,116** |

Latest reports indicate that this estimate for 1918-19 is exceedingly conservative and may have to be materially increased.
Missionaries in France

The war and its operations are not confined exclusively to European or so-called Western nations. From the Orient have come hundreds of thousands of Chinese coolies for service behind the lines in France, and large numbers of men have been recruited from British India. It is well known that thousands of soldiers and laborers have also been transferred to the battle fields in France from various sections of Africa. It is one of the most surprising aspects of the present situation that the non-Christian world, which has been for so many years receiving missionaries from Western lands, is now actually taking a share in the great war for democracy. It was at once recognized by mission boards that the coming of these men to France presented not only an unusual opportunity but a most urgent need for safeguarding them morally and spiritually in view of the grave temptations to which they would be subjected by reason of their transfer from their native environment. A number of missionaries of the Society have heard this unique call to the service and are now actively engaged in work in France. Rev. Ernest Grigg of the Burma Mission spent some time in Y.M.C.A. service among British soldiers and is now working among regiments of Burmese soldiers. Rev. J. R. Bailey, M.D., is actively engaged among the thousands of men recruited from the Naga tribes of Assam. Rev. Robert Wellwood and Mr. H. J. Openshaw of the West China Mission sailed for France in February in order to serve among the large numbers of Chinese coolies who are actively at work behind the lines. One of the medical missionaries of the Society, Nathan Worth Brown, M.D., has sailed for England in order to serve in a government hospital. Recent reports from Assam also indicate that Rev. William Pettigrew, who rendered conspicuous service to the British government in recruiting large numbers of labor corps, has also sailed for France for more active participation at the front. The service of these missionaries is another indication of the far-reaching effect of the war as it relates itself to the work of the Society. Not only is the gospel message needed among these non-Christian races in France but their present sojourn behind the lines makes even more acute the need of the gospel in their native lands upon
their return. Only the Christian message presented by the missionaries can solve the enormous unrest which the contrast between life in France and life in China or Assam or elsewhere must inevitably create.

French and Belgian Relief

The Society has been enabled to forward substantial sums to France and Belgium for the relief of Baptist churches, whose property has been damaged or destroyed and whose members have suffered hardships and disasters under the exigencies of war. Appeals were made to the constituency for this purpose. Within recent months the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America has entered into a cooperative arrangement with the various Protestant church bodies in France in order to coordinate and unify the various forms of war relief which are being made possible by the religious organizations of America. Owing to the interest of the Society in the work of Baptists in France and Belgium, it has seemed desirable to enter into this cooperative arrangement, and the Home Secretary has been appointed a member of the newly constituted United Committee on Christian Service for Relief in France and Belgium.

Missionary Conference at Newton Center

A most unique and important Conference was held at Newton Center in the closing days of April and the first days of May, 1917. Reference to the preliminary arrangements for the Conference was made in the annual report of last year, but the meetings came so late that it was impossible to include any review of the proceedings or results in the published annual report. The Conference consisted of representatives of the Boards of Managers, officers and missionaries of the general and woman’s societies, together with some representatives of the Free Baptist Woman’s Missionary Society. Each of the ten missions elected delegates, the number from each field being proportionate to the total number of missionaries in that field. The number of delegates was sixty-three in addition to a few visitors who attended some of the sessions. The names of missionary delegates ap-
The sessions of the Conference were held in the First Baptist Church of Newton Center and the success of the meetings was due in no small degree to the very comfortable arrangements made by the church and to the courtesies extended by the Newton Theological Institution and friends in Newton Center.

For months in advance much attention had been given, both on the field and at home, to preparations for the Conference. The program which was also published in outline last year, covered the outstanding and pressing questions and problems in missionary administration and was closely followed by the Conference. The more important topics were presented in two and sometimes three papers in order to insure consideration from as many different viewpoints as possible, and a generous amount of time was allowed for the discussion of each topic. At the beginning of the Conference six Commissions on Findings were appointed, and the last six days of the meeting were devoted to the presentation and discussion of the reports of these commissions based upon the papers and discussions of the earlier days. The utmost freedom of expression was invited and exercised. Yet, notwithstanding the large number of delegates and the natural differences of view the conclusions of the Conference were to a remarkable degree unanimous. In only two cases was a delegate formally reported as voting in opposition to the statement accepted by the Conference as a whole.

The Findings of the Conference, together with a few of the papers, were printed and sent to every missionary of the Society, and each Mission Conference was asked to give early and thorough consideration to the matters presented. Several of the Conferences have already taken action upon the Findings, for the most part adopting them in the form in which they were presented or with slight modifications dictated by local conditions and, as soon as the reports from the fields are in, action will be taken by the Boards of the two societies upon the Findings in the light of the recommendations of the Mission Conferences.
SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT FINDINGS

The extent of the Findings makes it impracticable to publish them in full in this report, but because of their significance a summary of the more important conclusions and recommendations is given herewith. Any who are especially interested in the study of missionary policy can secure a copy of the printed report of the Newton Center Conference by application to the Literature Department.

I. MISSIONARY OBJECTIVES AND FORMS OF WORK

The Conference in recording its appreciation of the value and importance of the many phases of missionary work—evangelistic, educational, medical, industrial, institutional, philanthropic, and Christian literature,—expressed the conviction that all must be related in vital fashion to the great controlling objective "the winning of the world to the obedience of Christ."

II. NATIVE LEADERSHIP AND RESPONSIBILITY

The "growing need for leaders in every department of Christian activity and community life who can assume larger responsibility for promoting nation-wide movements for the uplift of their fellow countrymen, and who, through the development of indigenous organizations, ultimately replace the foreign missionary" can be met only by the recognition, encouragement and training of those among the native Christian community who give evidence of a divine call and of intellectual and spiritual qualifications for this task. Such native leaders of proved ability and experience should be given "their full share of responsibility in Christian service commensurate with their ability, even to the extent of giving to them, as representatives of the native Christian body, complete charge of a station, institution or department of work now in charge of a foreign missionary."

III. COOPERATION

The policy of the Society with regard to cooperation with evangelical Christians of all denominations "whenever and wherever such cooperation can be undertaken without any sacrifice of principles" was strongly reaffirmed. The Conference also reaffirmed "the time-honored policy of our missions in British India in their cooperation with the Government in education," declaring that the acceptance of grants-in-aid does not infringe upon the independence of church and state.
IV. Financial Policies

The practical questions of financial and general administration on the field involved in this and the following topic received extended and thorough consideration. Regarding the subject of "Distribution of Funds" the Conference expressed the positive judgment "that both the field and home interests demand that enough be allowed for home expense to provide an administrative staff adequate to insure the very best results both at home and abroad." The adoption of the plan of "appropriations in gross" by all the missions was recommended and the Conference advised an extension of that plan by which the entire appropriations each year for foreign field expenditure should be divided among the missions on a percentage basis, the missions to have a larger voice in determining the proportion of the total appropriations to be expended for each item in its budget, namely, missionary salaries, passages, new appointees, mission work, care of property, etc. The importance of presenting to the constituency in concrete form the items included in the budget with a view to enlisting greater interest and larger contributions was strongly emphasized. Immediate action to protect the missionaries in China from the embarrassment created by losses on account of unfavorable exchange was recommended and the Boards responded at once by guaranteeing payment of salaries in China at the rate of $2.00 Mexican for $1.00 gold. An increase of 15 per cent in the home salary of married missionaries was also recommended and was put into effect by the general board. The Conference suggested the appointment of an interdenominational commission for the study on the field of problems connected with the cost of living and the rate of missionary salary.

V. Administrative Responsibility

The principle that ultimate responsibility, particularly for the formulation of general policies, rests with the Board at home and that responsibility for the detailed administration of the work on the field should be transferred as rapidly as possible to the mission, was heartily recognized. Considerable attention was given to the definition of the sphere of field administration and to the agencies and methods by which the missions could best conduct this work. The Conference endorsed frequent secretarial visitation of the fields, the organization of the Mission Conference for its administrative task and the delegation of executive functions to a small representative committee. The creation of the office of Mission or Conference Secretary was strongly commended by missions which had made a trial of the plan. The Conference urged that both the missions and the boards recognize "that work which is especially for girls and women and which requires distinct appropriations be considered as in the province of the Woman's Society and should look to the Woman's Society for support," and that "there should be careful study to preserve proper proportion and close relation in the development of the work for men and for women." Recommendations were also made looking to an adequate recognition of Woman's Society representatives in the administrative bodies on the field.
VI. Efficiency of the Missionary Force

The Conference declared "that the selection of candidates for missionary service should consist not merely in a choice among those who may chance to apply, but should include a definite propaganda among the young people of our churches and schools by which the intelligent interest of many, and the special preparation of some, may be directed towards this end," and advised that not less than the full time of a secretary be set apart for such service. The supreme importance of such inherent qualities as a vital spiritual experience, clear vision, broad sympathies, intellectual balance and self-control, was clearly recognized and these qualities should be "fortified, whenever possible, by the highest general training our schools afford, and supplemented by the best possible technical training of each for his special work, and by the general acquaintance of all with the elements of business practice, with the best modern methods of conducting church work, and with the religious history and ideals of the peoples to whom they are sent." Emphasis was placed upon the necessity for proficiency in the use of the vernacular, special study by missionaries during furlough and more adequate medical supervision both for candidates and for missionaries on the field and at home.

VII. Cultivation of the Home Base

Problems of home cultivation received a share of consideration. Definite, earnest prayer was recognized as a preeminent and indispensable factor. Closer personal touch between missionaries and home and district secretaries was urged. Practical suggestions were made for more effective deputation work by missionaries on furlough and for the participation of missionaries on the field in the work of cultivating the home constituency.

With these general policies and the multitude of specific recommendations which accompany them the two boards are in general sympathy and will undoubtedly approve and put them into effect as rapidly as the missions are disposed and prepared to accept them. When these policies and principles are definitely formulated and adopted by both the missions and the Boards they will constitute an unusually comprehensive statement of general missionary policies as promulgated by our foreign-mission societies. The Boards are fully satisfied that the results secured are well worth the trouble and expense involved and the attitude of the missionaries may be seen from the following resolution:

Resolved: That we, missionaries gathered on the invitation of the Boards from every mission under the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society to confer on the increasingly complex problems of the Boards and their mission-
aries, both at home and abroad, wish to record our warm approval of the Boards' action in planning this Conference, and our personal appreciation of the sympathetic fraternal spirit so evidently manifested on all sides, together with our conviction of the great educational value to ourselves of such Conferences in view of:

a. The broader outlook obtained,
b. The fuller knowledge of each other and of our common problems,
c. The multiplied suggestions resulting from comparison of our work, and
d. The impetus given to the constructive policies of the Boards and their missions.

This was unanimously adopted by all missionary delegates at Newton Center.

Field Administration

While the general question of field administration is covered in references to the conference held at Newton Centre, Massachusetts, April 25—May 8, 1917, special attention should be called to the growing readiness on the part of the missions of the Society to undertake a larger measure of responsibility for the administration of their own work. There has been a marked development in this direction in recent years and several missions have taken long steps in advance, to the great satisfaction of the Board of Managers.

Disturbances in China

Our minds have been so filled with the thought of the great conflict in which we are engaged that little attention has been given by American newspapers to the serious political disturbances in China in recent months. Conflicts between the forces of the north and those of the south have been sanguinary in several sections of China. These political upheavals have given the lawless classes extraordinary opportunities for robbery, and the water courses and overland routes in the interior, infested with bandits, have often been unsafe for travelers. In West China it was impossible for our mission to hold its annual Conference. In South China the fighting between armed forces, representing
different elements in the country, caused a postponement of the annual meeting of the mission for several months. Despite the disturbances the missionaries continued their service and in some cases found extraordinary opportunities for ministering in a large way. The American missionaries are trusted all over China and they are seldom exposed to personal danger except at the hands of the lawless classes. Not infrequently the leading men of a city will appeal to the foreign missionary in residence to help bring about peace among the warring factions, or to furnish protection for the women and children. In some centers much has been done to relieve the suffering incidental to warfare. A notable instance is to be found at Suifu, West China, where, in connection with a recent upheaval, a multitude of wounded received treatment in the hospital, church and school buildings, and such other structures as could be utilized. So the missionary’s opportunity for real service to humanity has at times been increased rather than lessened by the disturbances.

The Earthquake in South China

Our South China Mission suffered greatly from the earthquakes in February. While we have not yet had time to receive full reports concerning the damage done, yet our hearts rejoice that no one in our missionary families received personal injury. The buildings, however, have been severely damaged. How extensively we do not know, but from the cable reports at hand we judge that it will cost somewhere between $60,000 and $100,000 gold to furnish buildings to take the place of those that have been destroyed. We are at our wits’ end to know where to find the funds for the erection of these buildings. As soon as full information is received we shall place the facts before the denomination, with the earnest hope and prayer that some of our devoted friends may feel the call of God to help reestablish the work in this important mission.

Native Christian Leadership

The awakening of the Orient is far more rapid and real than can be understood by those who are not giving special attention to the developments in Asiatic countries. Madras, Tokyo.
Calcutta, Shanghai, Bombay, Canton, Manila, Rangoon, Peking, and other cities, are great throbbing centers that are closely in touch with movements in the world at large. Cables and "wireless" tell quickly to the thoughtful men of these great cities the story of every day's events throughout the world, and the rest of the world is coming to realize that the countries of the Orient must be recognized as vital factors in world progress. It is apparent that independent minds among Oriental peoples are determined to make their own interpretations, to choose their own paths, and not to submit long to foreign leadership. No man is qualified for the best missionary service today who insists upon having a group of mere native assistants. In many sections he is the best missionary who is most ready to recognize that God is no respecter of persons, who proceeds in the belief that each country must be evangelized by its own children, and is ready to give first place to the native leaders. The task of the foreign missionary is one of cooperation with native leaders.

Denominations which many years ago not only recognized the importance of native leadership but took steps quickly to prepare native sons and daughters to bear a large measure of responsibility in the Christian movements in their own lands, and then proceeded to place real responsibility where it belonged, are today justified in their course. While our own emphasis upon the training of native leaders has not been as large as it should have been it is gratifying to the Board of Managers to note the growing determination of mission bodies to adjust their work with a view to doing far more in this direction. As far as possible Christian young people should be trained in their own lands, but a few picked students should be brought to America for special study. Today, perhaps as many as twenty Baptist students from our Oriental mission fields are in American colleges and universities preparing for service in their own lands. Some of these young people will soon complete their courses in universities and theological seminaries and will be ready to return for cooperation with the missionaries in the promotion of Christ's Kingdom; and missionaries are increasingly ready to give first place to native sons. It is the purpose of the Board to encourage missions in the Orient to adopt a permanent policy of sending young people of
approved character and ability and Christian consecration to America for further preparation after taking advantage of the best educational opportunities at their command at home.

Several years ago the Board of Managers adopted a policy of intensive development. The chief purpose of this policy is to develop work so intensively at strategic points as to create self-propagating Christian communities, and to train native leaders for a far more extensive evangelism than is possible for the foreign missionaries alone. In a work so gigantic as that of foreign missions, large apparent results cannot be expected immediately upon the adoption of policies, but it should be said that the determination evident in several mission bodies, and the results that are appearing, give grounds for encouragement, and it is believed that policies already adopted, if followed consistently, will be fully justified in our own experience a few years hence.

Japan Baptist Theological Seminary

In 1910 missionaries of the Southern Baptist Convention laboring in Japan united with those of the Society in the establishment of The Japan Baptist Theological Seminary. For some years each Board had supported its own theological school, but in 1910 it seemed advisable to close the separate institutions, one at Fukuoka (Southern) and the other at Yokohama (Northern) and combine in the support of a stronger school at Tokyo, the capital and educational center of the Empire. Tokyo is central for the territory of the Northern Baptists but is 800 miles distant from the eastern borders of the field of the Southern Baptists. It soon became apparent that the Japanese Baptists in the Southern territory felt little interest in a school so far from their own borders and few students from that section enrolled at Tokyo. At times the students from the field of the Southern Baptists were as few as two or three, and occasionally only one. Nevertheless the missionaries of the Southern Board supported loyally the union institution, until a few months ago when the practical difficulties assumed such proportions that a discontinuance of co-operative relations seemed advisable. The Board regrets the necessity for the withdrawal of the Southern Baptist Board from participation in support of the school, although the grave
difficulties faced by its Mission in Japan are fully appreciated. The discontinuance of the union school has not in any way affected the cordial feelings on the part of each Board toward the other and between the missionaries in Japan. The Board is not prepared at present to announce what course will be followed in providing instruction for theological students. Correspondence is now being conducted with the Japan Mission.

Visit of Secretary Robbins to India

In harmony with the policy that a foreign secretary, charged with the responsibility for the administration of one or more missions, must visit these fields occasionally in order to become acquainted with the actual conditions of the work and for the study of outstanding problems, Foreign Secretary J. C. Robbins started last August on a visit to the mission fields. Touching briefly in passage Japan and China, he reached Rangoon on October 29 just in time for the sessions of the annual meeting of the Burma Missionary Conference which had been looking forward eagerly to his coming. The month of November and most of December were spent in Burma. January was devoted to South India, and the first two weeks of February to the Bengal-Orissa Mission and the latter part of February and March to Assam. From every field reports have come indicating the utmost satisfaction at this visit, brief though it necessarily was, of the Foreign Secretary. In each field there was a meeting with the Mission Conference for the discussion of general policies and special problems and a visitation of the stations and work so far as time permitted. There has not been time for definite report from the Assam Conference to reach the Board, but reports from the other three missions indicate that distinct forward steps in mission administration were decided upon. Moreover, the fund of information which Mr. Robbins has gained and his immediate touch with the great and urgent needs of the missions will enable him to present the interests of this work with special force and appeal to the Board of Managers and as he goes about among the churches after his return. It is regretted that sailing schedules will probably make it impossible for him to be present at the Convention at Atlantic City.
The Clough Memorial Hospital

One of the outstanding events in India during the past year has been the beginning of the plant for the Clough Memorial Hospital at Ongole. During his recent furlough in America Rev. J. M. Baker, successor to Dr. J. E. Clough as missionary in charge of the evangelistic work in the historic Ongole field, was successful in securing gifts amounting to more than $20,000 to erect a hospital at Ongole in memory of Dr. Clough. After his return to the field plans were prepared in consultation with Dr. J. W. Stenger, who has been designated to the medical work at Ongole, which so commended themselves to the British Government in India as to win their unqualified approval and the assurance of Government grants equal to the amount of the funds available from America. After some delay due to correspondence involved in making sure that the proper segregation would be maintained in the work for men and for women in the hospital and in arranging for the cooperation of the Woman’s Society, the final plans have now been approved by the two Boards at home and the work of erecting the new buildings is well under way.

Reductions in the Missionary Staff

Overshadowing all other conditions on the mission field during the past year has been the depleted condition of the missionary force. Last year’s report called attention to some of the special appeals received from the Mission Conferences. The situation has become even more serious during the year just closed. Death has claimed several strong and successful workers and a number of others have been compelled to retire permanently from missionary service because of ill-health. Eight or ten missionaries from British India who are of German, Danish or Dutch ancestry have not been permitted by the Indian Government to return to their fields. Several missionaries who had overstayed their normal term of service have found it necessary to come to America for furlough. The missions which seem to have suffered most are the British India fields and Japan. In Burma several stations or branches of the work are without a resident missionary, and in other cases a woman missionary representing the Woman’s
Board has been compelled to assume full charge of the work. South India has suffered peculiarly because of the non-return of missionaries on account of war conditions. In Japan the losses in the missionary force have placed burdens upon those who remain that threaten to make the emergency even more serious unless relief can be furnished.

In the Philippine Mission one of our hospitals has been closed for more than a year for the lack of a medical missionary. In West China the Ningyuenfu station has been closed temporarily because the available missionary force for the mission as a whole is at present inadequate. Here, too, well qualified physicians are urgently needed. At a station in East China the entire male missionary staff of a year ago has been removed, one by death, another by resignation, and two others by failure of health. In South China the necessary return to America last year of a family that had been on the field only two years and the detention here of others on account of impaired health, leave vacancies on important fields. Here, too, there are fewer medical missionaries than were under appointment several years ago. Each of several isolated stations in Congo has been left in care of a single family.

While a number of missionaries have returned to the field during the year and a few new men have been sent out, the net result is a marked decrease in the total force actively at work on the field as compared with one, two or three years ago. The missionaries on the fields are meeting this situation with courage and devotion. Many are carrying additional burdens. In some cases women are temporarily taking charge of stations, undesirable as this may be as a general policy. In some of the fields it has been found possible to place larger responsibility on native leaders. A notable example of this is seen in Japan where Dr. Yugoro Chiba has been put in full charge of the evangelistic work of the Himeji field. In Burma the work at Mongnai has been left in charge of local workers with occasional supervision by a visiting missionary. In South India the native Telugu missionary society has taken oversight of the work in the Kandakuru field. Nevertheless, with the utmost that can be done through such readjustments, the work is suffering seriously on almost every field because of the lack of missionary workers.
Reenforcements during the Year

Since the publication of the last annual report several new missionaries appointed previous to the last meeting of the Convention, as well as a number appointed since that time, have gone to the field. Three new families were assigned to Burma, the same number as were designated to that field last year, and all are to engage in evangelistic work. Rev. J. Lee Lewis and Mrs. Lewis have been designated to the Shan work but their permanent station has not yet been determined. Rev. Henry S. Philpott and Mrs. Philpott are temporarily at Henzada assisting Dr. Cummings, but expect in a few months to be permanently located at Myingyan. Rev. Oliver H. Sisson and Mrs. Sisson are stationed at Bassein, engaged in Burman work. Dr. Jonas Ahlquist and Mrs. Ahlquist are to take up medical work in Assam. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence E. Blanc have been designated to Jorhat where Mr. Blanc has oversight of construction of mission buildings in Assam. Mrs. Grace Darling Tilden, who was married to Mr. Tilden during his furlough, sailed with him in September for his former station, Jorhat, Assam. Rev. Morley R. Hartley and Mrs. Hartley, designated to the Bengal-Orissa field, will take up evangelistic work after completing their period of language study. Miss Gladys Thacker sailed for Bengal where she has become the wife of Mr. V. G. Krause who sailed in 1916 to take charge of the Industrial School at Balasore. On account of delay experienced in obtaining from the British Government permits to land in India, Mr. and Mrs. Elam J. Anderson, appointed for educational work in Assam, have been assigned temporarily to work in the Shanghai Baptist College. Later they hope to proceed to Jorhat. Dr. Charles R. Manley and Mrs. Manley have been designated to the new Clough Memorial Hospital at Ongole, S. India, where they will begin their work after completing a year of language study. Dr. Manley is the son of our veteran Telugu missionary, Rev. W. R. Manley. Rev. and Mrs. Leon E. Rowland, the latter a granddaughter of Dr. John E. Clough, pioneer missionary among the Telugus, and the daughter of Professor and Mrs. L. E. Martin of Ongole, have also been assigned to South India for educational work among the Telugus. Mr. and Mrs. Sterling S. Beath were appointed for
educational work in South China, but the center at which they will work after finishing their study of the language has not been determined upon as yet. Mr. and Mrs. Levi A. Lovegren have been designated to West China where Mr. Lovegren will engage in some form of educational work. Dr. F. J. White, president of Shanghai Baptist College, has received assistance in Miss Henrietta McKeen who was appointed stenographer and office secretary. Rev. Douglas G. Haring, appointed to Japan, is studying the language at Tokyo, preparatory to engaging in evangelistic work.


Scarcity of Candidates for Missionary Service

From the foregoing paragraphs it will appear that the number of new missionary families to be sent to the field this year is small, pitifully small, when compared with the many urgent needs reported from the mission fields. Increasing difficulty has been met, especially since the entrance of America into the war in April, 1917, in securing men of proper qualifications and adequate training for foreign-mission work. Many promising candidates are now serving the country in the Army or Navy, others are in civilian service with the Government and still others are engaged with religious work of some sort in connection with the war. The theological seminaries are depleted; the upper classes of the colleges from which a new supply of missionary students would naturally be drawn are reduced to a small fraction of their usual number. This means that the denomination is confronted with a serious shortage, not merely of missionary candidates, but also of students for the ministry at home. An additional obstacle is met in seeking men for the British India Missions, in the fact that missionaries of German descent cannot be sent to those missions and missionaries of Scandinavian parentage find it
difficult to secure permission to enter India. This shortage of available men was foreseen to some extent early in the year, and special efforts have been made to get in touch with all possible candidates and to look up carefully any that appear to be of special promise. These efforts have included a wide correspondence and a systematic visitation of the theological seminaries and several of the denominational colleges and have resulted in bringing to light a number of men of promise, but the supply is still far from meeting the demand.

Notwithstanding all of these difficulties the Board is fully persuaded that only high-grade men should be sent to the mission fields. The conditions of work are so exacting and the responsibilities are so heavy that only men of thorough preparation and of strong Christian character and devotion can hope to meet the problems and responsibilities of the foreign work in these days. At one point, however, the Board has realized that a slight modification may be necessary, namely, that of the age of missionary appointees. Ordinarily it is preferred that men who are sent to the foreign field shall not be over thirty years of age for the reason that men who are older than thirty find it increasingly difficult to master the language and to adapt themselves to the conditions of work and life in the Orient. It is quite evident that very few men of thirty years or under will be available, because of the requirements of the Government and for that reason it has been decided to accept men who may be a few years older provided their experience and abilities are such as to give reasonable expectation of their meeting the requirements of the work successfully.

**New Missionaries for 1918**

Rev. Albert J. Dahlby and Mrs. Dahlby received their appointment at the February meeting of the Board in Chicago for evangelistic work, but plan to spend a year in further preparation, sailing for the field in the fall of 1919. Mr. William R. Hutton and Mrs. Hutton are under appointment to Assam for evangelistic work and expect to leave for the mission field next fall. To reenforce the evangelistic work in the Japan mission, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer T. Thompson have been appointed and hope to
1918] GENERAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR

arrive in Japan early next fall to begin the study of the language. Mr. John L. Bjelke, as State Student Secretary for Ohio, is already familiar with work among students and is, therefore, well equipped for educational work in China to which field he plans to go after a year of special study. Mr. Newton S. Carman, who spent two years in Swatow Academy, China, under special appointment, and since his return to this country has been pursuing studies at the University of Chicago, has now received regular appointment for educational work in China and expects to sail in 1919. Gordon Adams, M.D. and Mrs. Adams are looking forward to medical work in China where Dr. Adams's father labored for many years. Rev. Chester F. Wood, who, since his appointment in the spring of 1917, has been serving as assistant pastor while taking graduate work at Harvard, will be ready to sail for West China next fall.

Several whose names appeared among the new appointees for 1917, and who were expecting to sail this year, have been selected by the Government for war service, and their departure will necessarily be indefinitely postponed.

Plans for Candidate Department

Even before the extraordinary demand of the present year developed it was impossible for the officers of the Society, burdened with responsibility for other tasks, to give the full attention to the cultivation of candidates which the importance of that work demands. The present emergency has only emphasized the necessity of some arrangement by which the Candidate Department may have the necessary time and attention. The functions of the Candidate Department are threefold:

1—ENLISTMENT or the interesting of the young people of Baptist churches who are in schools and colleges, in the work of foreign missions as offering unsurpassed opportunities for a life of service to Christ and his Kingdom.

2—SELECTION or choosing from among the available candidates those who possess the requisite qualifications of spirit and personality and who have or may secure adequate preparation to fill the places of need in the work of the Society on the foreign field.

3—GUIDANCE and assignment, or the supervision of the preparation of candidates with a view to their designation to those fields and types of work
in which the personal qualities and the technical preparation of each will find opportunity for the fullest service of which he is capable.

The Board of Missionary Preparation, which represents all foreign missionary societies, has rendered a most valued service through the study it has made of all phases of the preparation of candidates and has gathered a great volume of material in the form of reports as to the preparation required for various types and fields of services. This material is now available for all the societies and the candidate department should be in a position to advise most helpfully young men who are looking forward to foreign-mission service under the denominational agencies. A more thorough visitation of the denominational schools, colleges, and theological seminaries is most desirable and more attention should be given than has been possible in the past, to the study of the specific needs and places to be filled with a view to fitting individual candidates more satisfactorily into these places. At a recent meeting of the Board of Managers this subject was presented and a special committee was appointed to give the matter careful study and to report upon such steps as might be necessary and practicable to ensure a proper cultivation of the field of missionary candidates so that in the future men may be available when needed.

Making Provision for Larger Needs

For several years our Board has been wrestling with the problem of the special needs of our various missions, for which no provision is made in the regular budget of the Society. After careful consideration on the part of our missions and approval by the reference committees, we find that in order to take care of the needs for property and equipment and a proper development of our work during the next few years, our Society must have over three million dollars. We are well aware of the fact that while this is not the time for us to undertake extensive building enterprises, yet there are certain fields where, unless buildings can be had very shortly, our work will suffer permanently. We are pleased to announce that one of our friends has authorized us to call upon him for funds to meet our property needs in West China to the extent of $156,000 gold. This friend is urging us to proceed in
the erection of these buildings as speedily as possible. It is his thought that we should not hesitate even in these times to plan for the raising up of trained Christian leaders. We are hoping that steps may be taken in the near future looking toward the raising of these funds and for other large sums which will be needed for advance work in our various missions. Already definite appeals are coming to us from France for the relief of our Baptist brethren who have suffered such indescribable losses because of the war. In order to take care of our regular work and to meet the property needs of our various missions and make such a contribution to the reconstruction in Europe after the war as our Board feels would be worthy, it will be necessary for our Society to secure more than ten million dollars between now and the end of the Five Year Program.

Called to Higher Service

A number of missionaries have been called to higher service during the past year. While the number is not as large as in some previous years, their passing renders more acute the condition of depletion in the missionary staff reported elsewhere. They will be deeply missed by the Board and by their fellow-laborers on the mission fields.

To Miss Katherine F. Evans, whose death occurred in Rangoon, Burma, March 11, 1918, belongs the distinction of being the first missionary to be sent out by the Woman's Society of the East, a few months after its organization, in 1871. She was designated to Thonze, at that time a jungle station, without railroad, postoffice or bazaar, to be associated with Mrs. Ingalls and in charge of the educational work. This was a difficult task, as the people then had no desire for the education of girls; but Miss Evans overcame all obstacles and gathered a good-sized school. For twenty-two years she and Mrs. Ingalls lived and worked happily together, until their pleasant relations were severed by the death of Mrs. Ingalls. After a two years' furlough at home, Miss Evans returned to Rangoon in 1906, engaging in literary work. She translated into Burmese a series of story books for young people which were greatly appreciated by the mission. In January, 1911 she suffered a stroke of paralysis which left her a confirmed invalid, and for seven years she was tenderly cared for by her friend and physician, Dr. Cote, of Rangoon, who took her into her own home. For forty years it was Miss Evans' privilege to serve in Burma and many are the native girls and women who will rise up and call her blessed.
Miss Sarah J. Higby, another veteran in service, was one of the first single women to go from the United States for missionary work abroad. She left Boston in a sailing vessel and had a six month's voyage around the Cape of Good Hope, arriving in Rangoon May 13, 1868. She labored at first under the Woman's Mission Union, becoming a missionary of the Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society upon its organization. For over forty years she was engaged in school work among the Karens and met with remarkable success, especially in Tharrawaddy where she had been since 1895 and where she had one of the largest and most flourishing schools in Burma. Miss Higby was the first woman to be honored by the gift of the Kaiser-I-Hind medal. She died in Rangoon, July 23, 1917.

Another of Burma's noble missionary women who has been called home during the last year is Miss Harriet E. Hawkes. While teaching in New York State she was led to give her life to the cause of foreign missions and in 1888 went to Bassein as an associate teacher in the Sgaw Karen school of 400 pupils. After her first term of service she was transferred to Shwegyin and for more than twenty years she gave herself to the Karen schools and work at the Shwegyin and Nyaunglebin stations. She took special pleasure in Bible classes and in touring through the district, doing evangelistic work in the homes. Broken in health she returned to America in January, 1916, and finally went to the sanitarium in Battle Creek, Michigan, where she passed away November 11, 1917. During her illness there her beautiful Christian character so impressed itself upon those who ministered to her that after her death her physician said of her, "A noble soldier of the Cross, asleep in Jesus."

In the death of Mrs. Rosina E. Batson Price at Mound, Minn., August 19, 1917, the Burma Mission has suffered another serious loss. Her first two years were spent in Bassein, where she taught in the high school. In 1880 she married Rev. W. I. Price, a missionary of the Foreign Mission Society, and until his death, in 1899, shared in his labors for the Karens, especially in Henzada where under their direction the mission developed to an unusual degree. Left with the care of four young children, Mrs. Price bravely took up the burden and remained with them in America as long as she felt they needed her. Then her own health seeming to justify another term of service in Burma she went back in the fall of 1910, accompanied by her oldest daughter, going to the new station of Nyaunglebin. She remained only three years, however, and in 1913 left the country never to return. After more than five years of invalidism and constantly increasing suffering she passed away, surrounded by three of her children—one the wife of Rev. D. C. Holton of Tokyo, Japan, and another, Miss Eva R. Price, who was called home from the field to care for her mother.

The East China Mission has been greatly bereaved in the death of Rev. W. S. Sweet, at Rochester, Minn., September 28, 1917. He was born in Wisconsin in 1854, and practically all of his earlier life was spent in that state. For six years he was a teacher of Science in Wayland Academy, Beaver Dam, and was pastor of the First Baptist Church of La Crosse, when in 1893 he be-
1918]  GENERAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR  67

came a missionary of the Foreign Mission Society. He went first to Shaohs
sing, and six years later was transferred to Hangchow, where he founded Way
land Academy, named for the one with which he had been connected in Wis­
consin. Under Mr. Sweet's supervision Wayland Academy in China became
a flourishing school for boys, upon whom he exerted a strong Christian influ-
ence, and for whom some of his best work in China was done. After his last
return to the field, in 1912, Mr. Sweet was engaged chiefly in evangelistic work
in which he was also successful. He was a truly consecrated man and will be
greatly missed by his missionary associates as well as by the native youths who
looked up to him as their friend and helper.

Rev. F. G. Harrington, Litt.D., for twenty-six years a missionary in Japan,
died in Montreal, February, 27, 1918. He was born in Sydney, N. S. in 1855,
studied in Acadia College, from which he afterwards received the degree of
doctor of literature, and was graduated from the Morgan Park Theological
Seminary in 1886. He went to Tokyo in 1887, removing four years later to
Yokohama. Dr. Harrington's work was chiefly educational and literary, and
he is especially well-known for his Biblical translations, translation of English
classics and numerous pamphlets, into Japanese. As a lecturer in the theologi-
cal seminary, as occasional preacher in the Yokohama church, and a Sunday-
school worker, he filled a large place in the mission and exerted a far-reaching
influence in favor of Christianity in the empire of Japan.

The Japan Mission, so sorely stricken in the past few months, has been
called to mourn the loss of another of its most consecrated and earnest workers—
Rev. F. C. Briggs, familiarly known by the missionaries as "St. Francis of
Himeji". Mr. Briggs was born in Coldbrook, Conn., in 1863, and when four­
ten years of age united with the Baptist church in Petersham, Mass. As a
young man he entered upon a business career but that could not satisfy a nature­
like his, so he left mercantile life in Boston, and began to prepare for Christian
work. After his graduation from the Newton Theological Institution in 1895
he became assistant pastor at the Bowdoin Square Tabernacle in Boston, where
he remained three years, leaving to become pastor of the Baptist Church in
Manchester, Mass., which he also served three years. Then came the call to
enter upon missionary work in Japan and joyfully he responded. "Here am I,
send me". In the fall of 1902 he reached Japan with Mrs. Briggs who, as
Miss Hawley, had given one term of service in that country. They were sta-
tioned at Himeji, about fifty miles west of Kobe, not far from the shore of the
Inland Sea. Mr. Briggs was strongly evangelistic in spirit and even before
he could speak the language or use his rare gift of song he laid hold of men
and disposed them to hear the gospel. Sorrow came to him early in his mis­
sionary life by the death of his wife and child, but it only served to make him
more eager to spend and be spent for the Japanese people and the Master to
whom he was devoted. Returning to Himeji after a brief visit to the home­
land he later married Miss Harriet M. Witherbee, the principal of the girls' school there and the close friend of his first wife. In Himeji and the unevan-
gelized towns and villages surrounding he carried the gospel story and everywhere, in city and country, he was welcomed and his message given an attentive hearing. Mr. Briggs' influence was felt beyond the limits of his own field and as a representative on the Federated Missions Council, a trustee of Duncan Academy and a member of the Property Committee his quiet strength, sound judgment and practical common sense came to be relied on. Though stationed at Himeji, Mr. Briggs was more or less closely associated with the work of the Fukuin Maru on the Inland Sea, often taking charge of the evangelistic work when Captain Bickel was on furlough or laid aside by sickness, and at other times frequently going to his aid. It was natural, therefore, that after Captain Bickel's death in May, 1917, Mr. Briggs should be chosen as the one best fitted to succeed him in the missionary part of the work. This appointment was very pleasing to the mission and to the Islanders, whose hearts he had already won. A native evangelist was placed in charge of Himeji and Mr. Briggs entered enthusiastically upon the new work. But reduced in strength as he was by his past arduous labors, he could not long stand the strain though he carried the burden until absolutely forced by failing health to give it up. Reluctantly he turned his face homeward, leaving Kobe with his wife and Rev. J. F. Gressitt, of the mission, December 26, 1917. He grew gradually weaker during the voyage and lived only a few days after reaching San Francisco, passing away January 20, 1918. Mr. Briggs will be greatly missed in all the councils of the mission, by his missionary associates, to whom he was a brother beloved, as well as by the Japanese to whom he had given himself in sacrificial service. The loss would seem irreparable at any time, but especially now when the mission is so sadly depleted. Who will come to fill up the broken ranks?

The name of Miss M. Antoinette Whitman will always be associated with the Sarah Curtis Home School in Tokyo, Japan, where first as a teacher and later as head of the school, she left her impress upon her pupils. Miss Whitman was unusually gifted, and not only served the mission along educational lines but in translation and literary work, being a linguist of more than ordinary ability. She was very successful in the training of Bible women and in evangelistic work in which she delighted. She expected to come to America on furlough in the spring of 1918, but she was called from active service in Tokyo to higher service above on December 16, 1917. Miss Whitman gave thirty-four years of unselfish, devoted service to the girls and women of Japan, and her place will not be easily filled.

Mrs. Mary Frances Webster died at Quincy, Mass., February 7, 1918. She was the widow of Rev. David Webster and labored with him in Burma and Siam from 1877 to 1889. After their return to America Mr. Webster had pastorates in New Hampshire and Maine.

In the death of Mrs. Sarah L. Stevens Smith, wife of Rev. D. A. W. Smith, D.D., at Insein, Burma, March 18, 1918, another link connecting the Society with the early days of missionary work, is broken. Mrs. Smith was born in
Burma, her parents, Rev. Edward A. Stevens, D.D., and his wife, being missionaries in Moulmein for many years. She received her education in this country where she married, in 1863, Rev. D. A. W. Smith of Newton Centre, Mass., the son of Dr. S. F. Smith, the author of "America." In the fall of the same year Mrs. Smith sailed with her husband to Burma where, with the exception of brief furloughs in the homeland, she has lived and labored for the Karens. For a short time Dr. and Mrs. Smith were located at Henzada, but in 1876 he was appointed to the presidency of the Karen Theological Seminary, which was first located at Rangoon, but was afterwards removed to the suburb of Insein. There for over forty years she has exerted a great influence upon the students and their wives, impressing on them not only the beauty of her Christian life and character, but also the value of a truly consecrated and Christian home. Mrs. Smith's last return to the field after furlough was in 1915. She is survived by her husband and two daughters in Burma—one, Miss Anna Haven Smith, who has tenderly cared for her mother in her declining years, and the other, Mrs. Harry I. Marshall of Tharrawaddy, Burma—and a son, Dr. Appleton White Smith, connected with the Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C.

In addition to the missionaries who have died during the year, the Society has sustained a real loss in the death of one who for many years was closely identified with its work.

S. W. Woodward of Washington, D. C., died suddenly at his country home in Stockbridge, Mass., August 1, 1917. Although connected with large business interests he was devoted to the Church and to the cause of world-wide missions. For many years he was a member of the Board of Managers and from 1907 to 1909 served as President of the Foreign Mission Society. He had a deep personal interest in the missionaries, and gave generously not only money but time and service for the work in which they were engaged. In his death the Society has lost a warm friend and devoted supporter.

The Budget for 1918–1919

In view of statements already made in this report, it must be apparent to every reader that to maintain our work during these war times will require larger expenditures on the part of our Board. After careful calculations our estimates show that in order to do the work of the present fiscal year, we shall have to expend at least $211,000 more than it cost us to do the same work last year. To raise these funds will tax the courage, faith and consecration of our constituency. Yet our Board is proceeding upon the assumption that our constituency wish us to maintain our work at whatever cost.
In addition to the provisions for the work in the regular budget, we have the approval of the Finance Committee of the Northern Baptist Convention to solicit funds for a specific budget calling for $591,290. This money is needed for property and equipment. We shall not only be unable to hold our own, but actually be compelled to lose ground in many of our missions, unless funds outside of the regular budget can be secured. The situation in Japan, in China and other fields is so critical that we need funds during this current year in order to provide against irreparable losses in the maintenance and development of our work. We appeal with all the earnestness of our hearts to the men and women of means in our denomination to help us meet the needs of the present situation. To make such an appeal during these war times without justifiable reasons therefor would be unpardonable. We, however, look upon our work not as apart from the present world struggle, but as a most vital part of it. For us to fail even at this time to furnish the men and the means needed to enter the doors that are wide open before us seems unpardonable. “The call of this hour is for the consecration of the richest resources of men and money which the church of Christ has produced. The war has upset all our former calculations along this line and taught us that men and money can be obtained when we are thoroughly aroused in a great cause. To fail to hear and heed this call now—not after the war is over, but NOW—will be an evidence of infidelity on the part of the church which we dare not allow the world to witness, and from which delinquent churches can not survive. ‘He that saveth his life shall lose it.’ ”

The Spiritual Emphasis

In view of the titanic struggle of the war which is now testing the strength and loyalty of our people and our allies, we call upon the friends of missions to join with us in placing new emphasis upon the supreme importance of the spiritual life. We are learning anew in these days how pitifully we have failed to accomplish the real ends and aims of life through science, education, wealth or political power. Our only hope for the future is in God. Progress and permanent victories must be won
through obedience to spiritual laws. There is no name that can answer to the cravings of the hearts of all peoples excepting that of Jesus. It is a time for us to tear down all barriers between races and nationalities, between those who because of previous training hold different views with reference to secondary matters, that we may all unite under the leadership of the Holy Spirit; with full consecration to the purpose and plan of God for the spiritual conquest of the world. To allow anything to stand between us as a people and the realization of our high and holy calling in Christ would be for us to show a spirit of disloyalty and unworthiness, which we can not permit to embarrass the cause of our Lord at this time. Nothing, absolutely nothing, will suffice as a substitute for a humble, yet full-hearted and loyal devotion to Christ and for the unselfish service which we must render in his name to a bleeding and heartsick world.
SUMMARY OF REPORTS FROM THE MISSIONS
THE BURMA MISSION
Compiled by A. H. Henderson, M.D

THE year 1917 has been one of quiet progress throughout Burma,—a progress, however, that has been limited almost everywhere by conditions springing from the home base.

First among these is the tragic shortage of men. Though this condition exists more or less all over the mission field, it is especially acute, on account of war conditions, in British India. At first the British government in India treated all civilian Germans with the customary tolerance of civilized warfare, allowing them liberty and protection; but experience has compelled it to adopt a gradually increasing severity, until every one, even of the most distant German descent, must satisfy the rigid claims of the government before they are allowed to land in British India. Old missionaries on furlough have not been allowed to return. Even Rev. J. J. Geis, who stands personally in the highest regard of the officials who know him, is now working in the Philippines, instead of returning to his work in Myitkyina. Add to this the fact that reinforcements that might have gone to fill the gaps have likewise had to be sent to other fields because of nationality, and there results a condition rightly characterized as "tragic";—Rev. C. H. Heptonstall trying to look after four stations at the same time; Mrs. Truman Johnson three days’ journey from the nearest mission station; Miss Stella T. Ragon the only missionary representative of the Kachin mission left on the field,—and so on. If ever there was an insistent and compelling call to young men to consecrate themselves to foreign missionary service, it is now, when so much of the organized station work is in danger of dissolution from lack of supervision. The saving of the present situation is the utilization to the utmost of native men on the field, and, in some cases, leaving the care of the station to the already overburdened single women. Dr. Ah Pon has well filled the gap in the medical work left by Dr. Henderson in Taunggyi. Mr. Heptonstall can do his part only by working through the leading men at each station.

Secondly, the shortage of funds has cramped the work. This situation has its good side in disabusing the Christians in Burma of the growing idea that they do not need to exert themselves, because money will be forthcoming from America. Prosperous Burma especially must respond to the stimulus of money shortage. Yet, when we remember that 80 per cent of the churches (having an average of about forty members) are self-supporting, and add to this the constantly increasing missionary funds of the Burma Baptist Convention, and again the support of many native missionaries sent out by local associations, it is evident that the Christians are alive to their financial duties. This fact should constitute a strong appeal in America to foster a healthy expansion of the field. To provide the buildings needed by Dr. W. F. Thomas for the Seminary,—to meet the great financial needs in Kengtung for the printing of hymn books, support of schools, and building of new stations,—and to supply a girls'
dormitory in Taunggyi we must rely on the homeland. In order to perform this great task there must be a constantly increasing amount received from all sources. Instead of this, last year found an all-round 10 per cent decrease in appropriations from America. This was due, not to a decrease in the gross amount received in America, but largely to the increased expenses in salaries, transportation, etc., resulting from war conditions.

Thirdly, we must reckon with the effect of the war. A new loyalty and feeling of kinship in Imperial affairs is springing up in Burma. The "Our Day"—i.e. Empire Day—movement has called out a very general response from the schools, and considerable sums have been raised for the Red Cross. Dr. C. A. Nichols in Bassein has been asked by the government to take charge of recruiting among the Karens for the Burma Rifles. The people have voted to supply at least 500 recruits. Many from his tenth standard have volunteered, among them, one from the European school in the Baptist college who has already given his life. All boys of suitable age are volunteers. Seventy from the high school have enlisted in the company for Indian Defence, and many more would have done so, if the parents had consented. From now on, the government will encourage Boy Scout and Volunteer movements which are organized largely in connection with the schools. The tremendous vantage position we now hold in our schools cannot be overestimated. With this new spirit of patriotism arising and with the new spirit of unity and endeavor it will beget, the Baptists in Burma have an opportunity enviable in itself and greater than any other body to infuse into the whole movement those Christian ideals of courage, noble self-sacrifice, righteousness, and integrity that lead so naturally to Christ. General lectures in the schools should powerfully mould the mind of the future Burma. Many stations are shaping their plans toward a proposed all-Burma evangelistic campaign with the hope that in Burma our work may be blessed as it has been in India and Japan.

One of the important events of the year, although occurring in the closing months, has been the much anticipated visit to Burma of Secretary Robbins. For many years Burma has not had a visit from the Foreign Secretary, in fact, not since Doctors Barbour and Anthony went in 1910. Large questions press for consideration,—such as the status of the Baptist College in the government scheme of education and the safeguarding of all the interests that this involves, the growing Imperial idea and the new Burma. The genial and sympathetic personality of Secretary Robbins is repeatedly mentioned in the reports of missionaries on the field who have enjoyed his help and counsel.

In mission administration the Conference has been ready to adopt the recommendations of the Newton Centre Conference, and will carry them out as fast as possible.

Fourteen missionaries have returned to the field.

The new missionaries who have sailed are: Rev. J. L. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, Rev. H. S. Philpott and Mrs. Philpott, Rev. O. H. Sisson and Mrs. Sisson, Mr. Carroll H. Whitnah, Miss Nona G. Finney, Dr. Martha J. Gifford, Miss
Ethel L. Hunt, Miss Carrie E. Hesseltine, Miss Maud Kinnaman, M. D., and Miss Lilly Ryden.

The following faithful workers have passed, after rich years of service, to their reward: Mrs. D. A. W. Smith of Insein, Miss Katherine F. Evans of Thonze, Miss Sarah J. Higby of Tharrawaddy, Miss H. E. Hawkes of Shwegyin.

It must not be forgotten that the Burma Mission, so-called, is not a single mission such as we have in Japan or different parts of China, but seven or eight different missions to entirely different people: Burmans, Shans, Karens, Kachins, Chins, Lahus, Telugus, Anglo-Indians, and others which are linguistically related to some of these groups. We must, therefore, report for each of these separately.

MISSION TO THE BURMANS

Preeminently among all the missions does that of Burma proper call for the quiet, steady, heroic work which ranks so high in mission service. No man without grace and grit, determination and dogged courage is worthy to take his place among the missionaries to the Burman people. For here stretches out one of the great battle fronts of the Christian war. The difficulties are great; the progress compared with other races sometimes seems unbearably slow; the soldier workers, in spite of the efforts of every other mission in the district to turn as much as possible of the trickling stream of reinforcements towards Burma,—still the workers are unpardonably few. Yet this race is the key to all Burma. The field is almost wholly left by other denominations to Baptists, who claim it as one of their banner missions; and yet after a century of work only nine men have been ordained from ten million people for the seventeen stations so far opened. Why do the churches at home load these extra burdens on men and women whose task is already all that men should bear? The Burman missionaries have to work wholly under the sweltering heat of the plains and delta, where every station is surrounded by teeming multitudes of unbelievers;—a typical case is that of Miss Bertha E. Davis, a single lady alone at Myingyan, with 20,000 unbelievers in the town and 300,000 surrounding. Theirs it is to labor unceasingly in the strongest holds of Buddhism, the venerated shrines of all Burma; they, more than any other mission, must meet the brunt of the new, educated opposition that is finding expression in rival schools,—Young Men's Buddhist Associations and other organizations largely led by Buddhists who are government officials and clerks. All this is said in no complaining spirit. The missionaries are proud to be fighting in a field so important and hard, and ready to fight it out to a finish. But for the sake of the great issue at stake they plead for reinforcements.

The general situation of the whole field must be noted to judge rightly of all its conditions. A growing educational interest manifests itself. Rev. E. Tribolet in Mandalay mentions Buddhist, Moslem, Anglo-Arabic, and Anglo-Vedic schools started and looking forward to Home Rule in India. The government is most sympathetic to everything tending to education. Dr. J. E. Cummings' school grants at Henzada have risen from Rs. 9,069 to Rs. 16,680,—though
incidentally he has had to write 224 official letters on this and other school subjects. H. E. Dudley at Meiktila reports that Government has liberally increased his grants. In many places the education of girls is coming more to the front. In Myingyan a girls' school has been started, but with the help of the Inspector is registered as a girls' department of the high school, which secures it substantial advantages. Miss Augusta Peck at Tavoy was on a normal school committee of three,—the other two of whom were Buddhists and anxious to obtain the new normal school. But by placing her faith in God she has secured the promise that the normal school is to be attached to the American Baptist mission school, which is to become wholly a girls' school. Mr. Dudley at Meiktila has received Rs. 600 from Mrs. Copp in America to purchase a lot and open a girls' school. Altogether the chances for girls are improving.

A government so keenly alive to the interests of the people as the British, naturally considers education in the light of the war. The Government Committee resolutions from Rangoon state that there is a feeling that educational institutions should be more distinctly British. It is felt that in the seventy-two Anglo-vernacular schools managed by foreign agencies either the superintendent or headmaster should be British. That this is done in no spirit of unfriendliness is shown by the following quotation from the Rangoon Gazette:

"Burma owes a debt which can never be repaid to the foreign missions which have so generously cooperated with the Government in the provision of secondary and higher education for the Burmese. It is in no spirit of ingratitude for the work accomplished and with no want of appreciation of the efforts that have been made and are being made that Sir Harcourt Butler himself considers that this recommendation must be accepted if the inculcation of the Imperial Idea is to be successfully accomplished." The proposals, however, have not received final approval of Government, and any changes made would not be revolutionary. This is quite in line with the careful, sympathetic British rule.

The Young Men's Buddhist Associations are alert to seize any advantage they can. In Henzada the rivalry has been especially keen, but our school has gained and the Buddhist Association has dwindled. Government now wishes only one high school in town. Ours numbers 252 pupils, and the government school, 150. The situation is ours if we will strengthen our staff by a good woman principal and meet the standard required, otherwise we must give way. In Tavoy, the government Anglo-vernacular school is full to overflowing. Last year forty were turned away. If we can raise Rs. 600 ($200) a Christian barrister will guarantee Rs. 300 more now. Let the opportunity pass, and the Buddhists may go in. Rev. L. A. Mosier in Bhamo can get a girls' school if it is started before others take the work from us. Rev. E. B. Roach writes that his girls' school of 160, has no good building and a standard too low.

Judging by the sales of the Scriptures, interest in them and consequently in Christianity is increasing. Rev. M. C. Parish has sold 1700 (300 in fifteen days); Miss Peck in one town, 225; Rev. L. B. Rogers on one trip had to return three times to replenish his stock, selling in all 235.
Increasing general interest in the Prome field and its outstations is noted and Mr. Sisson speaks of many inquirers and some baptized. An especially cheering and unusual thing is the interest some of the army men have taken in the mission work. Mr. Dudley mentions that one officer has given Rs. 50 a month to the mission and a beautiful Bible to an eighth standard boy who was baptized. These are some of the effects of the new war conditions.

In Mandalay, plague has decreased the population; in Myingyan it is mentioned as especially bad. Against this general background moves the interesting panorama of the work as a whole,—a story of thrust and counterthrust, defeat and victory snatched from defeat,—in fact, just the swaying story of the hard-fought battle. The fighters, as they struggle, see vantage points toward which they strive in vain. Even where they have hoped to go, they have been held back.

Mr. Tribolet, dividing the field in Mandalay for a short time with Mr. J. Russell Case, watched him traveling round visiting the outstations selling tracts and gospels, only to see him moved away again. "If he had been left in charge of Mandalay during the year," says Mr. Tribolet, "something might have been accomplished." Miss Davis, with many opportunities, reports few baptisms because she has no time to follow up with personal work. Miss Peck at Mergui, although she had crowds at her meetings, a good hearing, and sold 225 gospels, has to leave that place of 20,000 inhabitants and a few Christians with no church or organized work. Mr. Sisson suddenly realized the breaches that have been and are being made in the defences when he heard a Buddhist school inspector addressing his (Mr. Sisson's) seventh standard and saying he had "never been able to forget his early training" in one of our jungle schools. Mr. Roach feels that with the interest manifested, if the work could be pushed, large numbers would be won. How these things urge us on! Yet there are many things even now trembling in the balance. No one can say, if things are left as they are, whether we will hold or not.

No one can now stand still, or wait until it is easy and comfortable to move. The issues are live and insistent today. In two of Miss Mary W. Ranney's outstations connected with Sagaing, the preachers were arrested, charged with the theft of a bell from a Buddhist pagoda. When the bell was discovered buried just outside the Judson Memorial compound in Mandalay, they were convicted and sentenced to eighteen months of rigorous imprisonment. Since the report was received, word has come that it was a concocted case and the men have been released. Yet what a blow to the work! In the same report the preacher at Sagaing mentions a growing interest in the work,—six or eight Buddhist priests attending the service, besides some pupils from the government school.

In Pegu stands a venerated pagoda to which one man proudly pointing said to the missionary, "There is power." When later an earthquake shook the top off it, the Buddhists hardly dared look the Christians in the face. In this very place, however, three prominent Christians have had to be excluded and the
old pastor who sympathized with them will have nothing more to do with the church.

Mr. Parish, left with but two evangelists, feels like a man without hands. Yet he has had good evangelistic meetings and the church is really more awake than before, while the Friday and Sunday evening meetings are well supported.

Mr. Rogers reports that one Christian's house has been maliciously burned down. On the other hand, one man was found preaching about Christianity; and the wife of a government officer from a mission school, who had started a school, was teaching the Bible in her village. Consulting a village headman about a service, Mr. Rogers was told no one would come, yet 250 turned out. The Chinese converts in Toungoo are handicapped in evangelical work by not knowing Burmese. One of them, however, has started a night school with Bible reading and prayer, and has twenty countrymen as pupils.

Although some Karens in Bhamo have split off from the church, Mr. Mosier finds that the work as a whole has deepened and grown. Dr. Cummings is winning out in his school against the Y. M. B. A.; but has been hampered by the proselyting of the Seventh Day adventists. With money short and Miss Stickney gone from the school, Dr. Cummings has had no easy task. Miss Peck has three Sunday schools, two of which are held on the verandas of Buddhist Homes. Miss Davis has had to close one small school because of opposition.

Dr. E. W. Kelly is looking after two stations,—historic Moulmein, and the contiguous field in Thaton. Conditions at Moulmein exemplify the necessity of keeping up our efforts. A boys' dormitory is needed. The buildings in the district are not adequate to progressive work. The local Burman church is doing splendidly and supporting two preachers in Moulmein and one in Thaton. In other words, all the men available to work with the missionary are supplied by local churches. But in the Thaton district alone there are half a million people. There should be earnest and hearty cooperation from America to push the work that the Moulmein Christians are so nobly trying to do. A school is needed at Shwegyin, also a house for Miss Parish at Pegu. Every single woman in charge of a station constitutes an urgent appeal to the Church, for she is doing her best to fill what ought to be a man's place.

MISSION TO THE SHANS

If the winning of the Burmans is the key to success in Burma proper, the winning of the Shans is equally necessary in the Shan States. As in Burma, Burmese is the language that draws all races together,—so throughout the Shan States, the Shan language becomes the medium of communication between all the tribes.

This interesting and virile people, once had their home in southern China. Driven southward they migrated into Assam, where they are known as Khamti or Ahoms; into Burma, where they are known by the Burmese name of Shan; and into Siam, where, in the northern part, they are known as Laos,
and, in the south, as Siamese. These peoples are all merely differing branches of the one great Tai race. In Burma they number over a million. On account of their unity of language, the large contiguous territory under Shan government, and the number of hill tribes within this territory whom they influence more or less by their language and customs, the conquest of the Shan race for Christ stands second only in importance to the winning of the Burmans. The type of work is largely the same as that for the Burmans,—a quiet persistent hunt for individual souls to be saved among a Buddhist people. But while the Burmans, long the dominant race of this section, are apt to be critical and mildly hostile to foreigners, most of the Shans hail the English government as deliverers. They are far less conservative and are great admirers of English wisdom and justice.

The central markets or bazars, where Shans gather from remote villages every fifth day, furnish ideal places for preaching. When they travel back to their homes again or to further trading posts, they carry written tracts and remembered words with them, spreading the gospel far and wide. They are a friendly, hospitable people.

Given, therefore, a fair chance, there seems no reason why this mission should not steadily progress. Every station opened, when properly manned and worked, has shown encouraging progress. Yet it merits the title of "the neglected mission" of Burma. In the same way that the more fruitful Karen work drew for a long time the reinforcements needed by the Burmans, so the more responsive hill people of this district (the Taunthus and Paleungs of Kengtung) have absorbed the effort even of missionaries sent out especially to the Shans.

The Shan stations are Hsipaw, Mongnai, Bhamo, Namkham, Kengtung, and Taunggyi,—all splendidly placed at commanding strategic points. Hsipaw has been vacant. In Bhamo, only Burman work is being done. In Kengtung, Rev. W. M. Young has had to give his time almost wholly to the Lahus. In this state there is a prosperous Shan church in a village of forty houses, four days distant from the central city. There has also been preaching in Shan at two centers in Kengtung city itself, but as Mr. Telford says, "This Kengtung mission is called a Shan mission, but it is really a Lahu mission station as most of the work is done among the Lahus." In Taunggyi the work has swung largely to the Taunthus.

Mongnai and Namkham, therefore, have been the only two stations where Shan work has been in any way adequately carried on during the year. At the end of thirty years, there were just two men in the country, Dr. H. C. Gibbens and Dr. Robert Harper, able to do work for the Shans in these six fine stations. This is the result of failure to send adequate reinforcements to the Shans.

Dr. Gibbens has been rather discouraged over the work in Mongnai. Instead of the fifty baptisms hoped for, there were only seven. The meetings have been kept up, but have not prevented backsliding. He has given up the vernacular school and fears that he may have to close the Anglo-vernacular.
too, if funds are not forthcoming. The little church at Naung Pang, however, has done better. Five have been baptized there.

In Namkham things are moving well. The Shan school, however, needs to be separated from the Kachins and to have a building of its own, as well as girls' dormitories and a teachers' house. Twenty-seven have been baptized, sixteen of them from the school. The medical work has prospered under Dr. Harper, who has been asked by government to do the work of the government officer in Namkham.

At Taunggyi, where Mr. and Mrs. Heptonstall have been trying to live while they looked after Toungoo and Loikaw, too, the work is largely for other races than Shan. Here Mrs. H. W. Mix is steadily at work on the revision and enlargement of the Shan dictionary. The Anglo-vernacular school, numbering 180, has among its scholars eight or nine different races and has reached high school grade. There are also four vernacular schools.

A new mission among the lake-dwellers or Inthas has been undertaken by the Burma Baptist Convention. The Taungthu churches have built their own chapels; they hold regular services and, with the stimulus of their annual association meetings, give every promise of an earnest, fruitful work. The great needs at this station are two missionary families, an industrial school for the Taungthuss, a lady missionary for the school, and a girls' dormitory.

Clearly, if the Shan mission is to do the work that its strategic importance demands and its evangelistic promise invites, it must be reenforced and strengthened.

WORK AMONG THE LAHUS

The Lahu work is an outgrowth of the Shan mission in Kengtung. Among these hill people in Kengtung state and over the Chinese border, a great opportunity faces us today. Mr. Young, who has been in Kengtung since 1902, reports that he has baptized in this region 15,000 persons, and believes that large numbers more would be reached if the work could be pushed vigorously on the Chinese side. Their traditions have taught them to wait and look for a coming spiritual deliverer; and in pathetic patience they are waiting, wearing cords around their wrist in token of their present bondage. Does it seem possible that the Christian church, knowing of such people, should not hurry to them with its message? Only one thing keeps us back—the lack of funds.

Mr. A. C. Hanna and Rev. J. H. Telford, both new men who reached the field after Mr. Young had left last year, are doing their best to strengthen and build up the numbers who have been baptized. Theirs is a tremendous task. The field is so wide and the preachers so few that villages often can only be visited once a year, if, indeed, as often as that. Schools have had to be closed for lack of funds in some places, for lack of interest in others, and still in others from the poverty of the people. A hymn book of three hundred hymns of great value to this music-loving people, lies unused, because there is no money.
Mr. Hanna tells of one boy who could ask for no fees from home, because there were only thirty-three cents in the house, but who sold all his clothes excepting one suit and arrived with two dollars for his schooling. Mr. Telford speaks of men who have backslidden, again taking up the growth of the opium poppy; of a heathen man whose body they passed on the road, murdered for the money he had received from the opium sale; of divisions in some of the Christian villages. But, on the other hand, he tells of the earnestness and interest of the Christians; of the children singing, in sweet voiced choirs, the hymns they had learned in the school; and of men willingly offering ten, twenty, thirty days to go out and preach to others. It is a heart-moving picture. Mr. Hanna feels that he can best serve the work by translating the Scriptures and preparing tracts.

He says: “I have come to love this cause and this work with an intensity which I believe a man can give to only one cause and one object in his life. How could I put my heart into the work anywhere else if I left my people here in their terrible need?”

Mr. Hanna regrets keenly that with such large opportunities he should be compelled for the want of needed equipment to limit his work to the oversight of two vernacular schools.

For a medical worker, too, the missionaries earnestly plead. The school children, as well as the people of the villages, are suffering and dying without care. Hospital buildings and drugs are wasted for lack of a doctor to use them.

MISSION TO THE KARENS

One turns from the Burman and Shan to the Karen work as from a dogged death-grip struggle to shouts of victory. Although there remains much land to be possessed, the Christians are approximately one to twenty when compared to the heathen, instead of one to three thousand as among the Burmans. If every one of these were well taught, victory would be almost in sight, for the Karens work well together. Few people surpass them in willingness and eagerness to enlist in their ranks other Karens or allied people. Here and there old prejudices still bar the way to the best work. But, when we remember that missionaries now living can remember when men from different Karen tribes, meeting in the road, leaped at each other's throats, we realize that the times are improved. In places like Taunggyi, the Burmans and the Karens,—aforetime oppressor and oppressed, nowadays the supercilious and the sensitive—have lived and worked together in one church in beautiful Christ-like harmony. Such Christian victories should multiply.

The whole picture of the work here is more vivid and bolder in outline than in the fields just discussed. Rev. H. I. Marshall sums up conditions as they stand today: “There are twelve Karen stations with 860 churches. Church members number 53,235. The Karen people in Burma number 1,102,000 besides large numbers in Siam. The church contributions last year were $1,155. There are 420 schools with 17,570 scholars. Only one-third of the Christians are studying the Bible.
"Caring for these people are only eleven missionaries, counting two who are on their way. Their average age is fifty-eight years, while three are over seventy. Mrs. Johnson has been entirely alone in Loikaw since her husband's death three years ago. Three stations which used to have two men each, now have only one. It is eight years since a new missionary family has come to the Karens."

At Tharrawaddy, Mr. Marshall has been weighed down with multitudinous duties. Last year, besides attending to all his evangelistic work and duties as principal of the high school, he was serving as president of the all-India Christian Endeavor Union, on the Reference and Executive Committees of the college; at the same time preparing a monograph on the Karens for the government, and acting as secretary of the Karen Recruiting Committee.

Another busy worker, Rev. A. V. B. Crumb,—who has had more than forty years of service,—we may picture climbing up the hills during a long day's journey in the hot sun, stricken with fever the next day, but expecting to resume his journey the day after. He reports that he is "having a good time" and finding a number who are willing to give themselves to Christ. We catch a glimpse of Rev. A. E. Seagrave sitting for hours in his little open boat in the broiling sun of the plains, as he works up and down the creeks of the delta.

At the stations of Toungoo and Loikaw, connected only by rocky, jungle foot-tracks running through a basin of hills, we find Mr. Heptonstall working apparently in both places at once. We might seek out Dr. C. A. Nichols, too, who has travelled many miles along the dry beds of mountain streams, climbing over rough trails, across streams and reefs along the seashore; and likewise Rev. A. C. Phelps, who journeys to the associations one hour by railway, ten miles by bullock cart,—breakfasting with some Christian Karens,—then three hours in boats, and two hours more in bullock carts to his destination.

At Ahlone, it is pleasant to find Saya Thanbyah, trained at Colgate University, bearing much of the burden with Rev. A. E. Seagrave; and Miss Rachel Seagrave, who has done so well with the school. Miss Harriet Eastman, for over fifty years a missionary, may be seen daily at work on translations, and inspiring all who know her by the beauty of her Christian life.

The progress of work among the Karens may be judged in the light of these hardships.

In Mr. Crumb's field there have been more baptisms than for forty years. The churches are in good condition, and the jungle schools coming more up to standard. The effect of these schools is shown at Kolow village. This was formerly a Christian village, strong and fruitful in turning out workers. But when the Christians moved to the plains the village became heathen. A theological student went to work there, but grew discouraged and left. Lately, since a boy from a village school has begun teaching at Kolow, thirty have been baptized. Dr. B. P. Cross speaks of their association as comparatively small,—only 674,—due to the harvesting season. When visiting churches in distant
districts he noted an increased prosperity, caused by the sales of wolfram and tin for the war.

In the Henzada Association, Mr. Phelps reports gifts of Rs. 10,000 and baptisms for the year of 146. Tharrawaddy reports 116 converts as against 56 last year. Owing to the war the central school here has only just held its own, while jungle schools have decreased. In Rangoon, under Miss Seagrave, the school has been advanced to high school grade.

New buildings are planned for the Bassein field to cost Rs. 150,000. In Tavoy, the association was greatly stirred when Daniel, a Karen missionary, having returned from work among the Lahus in Kengtung, appealed for a comrade to return with him. The association responded not only by providing the man and money to send him, but also by forming a “Ho Meesher” (Home Mission) Society. Prizes are given to those who read the Bible through.

The missionary work for Karens in Siam has prospered and several large villages of Kawas, whom the Karens believe related to them, have been discovered there. From Rangoon thirty-three students have entered the seminary, and during vacation all who desire are used in evangelizing the field. In Shwegyin, while the school has done fairly well, its teacher, Miss Lilly Ryden who was studying the language, has been forced prematurely to assume administrative burdens which necessarily take the time she should have for study. The return of Rev. and Mrs. E. N. Harris should bring relief to the hard-pressed workers there.

Mr. Chaney of Maubin reports for the mission to the Pwo Karens. The launch greatly helps him in his work on the creeks. One hundred and seventy-nine have been baptized, seventeen from the school. Four pastors and four evangelists are constantly touring. His school grants have been increased and 5,000 leaflets have been distributed advertising the school. They are building a model teachers’ house. Mrs. Chaney is training 4th standard teachers for the outside schools, one of which has an attendance of one hundred scholars.

If the churches will only stand faithfully behind the whole splendid work of this field, it will undoubtedly go on to full fruition.

MISSION TO THE KACHINS

The Kachins are found largely in the northern mountain regions of Burma on the ranges between Burma on the one hand and Assam and China on the other, with stations at Bhamo, Myitkyina, and Namkham. These mountain tribes among which the gospel makes such rapid progress and comes with such evident blessing, prove conclusively the fallacy of the argument that Buddhism and other non-Christian religions, however moral their teachings may be, are “steps toward Christianity.” Whereas among the Buddhist people we count our converts by ones, among the Kachins we count them by the dozen. As Dr. Hanson says, “If we had the right men we could evangelize this part of our field (Namkham) within a short time. The people are ready to listen.” The report from every station breathes the same spirit of optimism.
The policy on which the mission has grown is similar to that among other hill people in Burma; namely, gathering the pupils from the hills into central schools during the rains and sending them home to their villages during the dry season to scatter far and wide the truths they have learned. So, in Myitkyina under Miss Ragon, the school has grown from seventy-two to ninety-six, in Namkham the school numbers 225. The success of this method is illustrated in Dr. Hanson’s report—a village, Yangu, where three years ago there were no converts, now, through the influence of a school established there by graduates of the central school, contains 200 Christians.

Other means, of course, are used to reach the people on the hills. While the schools are closed in the dry season, long tours through the hills are made by the missionaries and evangelists. Rev. J. F. Ingram’s nervous collapse this year occurred from the fact that being alone and with so much to be done, he took no vacation, but spent the whole time at his disposal preaching in the hills. Mrs. Ingram was in America at the time for her health.

Miss Ragon from Myitkyina reports that at the close of one of their association meetings at which fifty heathen were in constant attendance, one chief asked permission to announce publicly his renunciation of spirit worship. A woman’s society has been organized, and, when the preachers and teachers bound themselves to support an evangelist, the people, stirred by this example, promised support for another.

The work for the Lisus is carried on over the Chinese border by a Karen evangelist from the Myitkyina station. Though a fine Christian man most eager to win souls, he yet seemed to lack something in his method which would lead the people to decide for Christ. Miss Ragon describes him as “pathetically willing to accept every suggestion or correction.” Does not your heart go out to him? At last, coming in contact with the China Inland missionary from Tengyueh, Ba Thaw has learned his lesson. Of him the China Inland missionary says, “He has a real gift for shepherding converts. He went down to the market almost every market day, they tell me, to see that they did not drink any whiskey.”

New ways are opening among the Goorkhas round Myitkyina. A few months of work among them yields six converts and, in spite of an unfaithful evangelist, the interest still continues. But who will carry on the work? Both Dr. Hanson, who has labored here for many years, and Mr. Ingram, have been busy at literary work. Dr. Hanson is progressing with the Old Testament and has the Hexateuch almost done. Besides this he has been at work on a handbook and school books. Mr. Ingram has brought out a book on hygiene which has reached a sale of nearly two thousand in three editions. An interesting sidelight on this subject comes through a letter from a British officer in Mesopotamia to a Rangoon paper. He was astounded to see some of the wild Kachins in his employ when off duty pulling out books to read. In the case he mentions, Mr. Ingram’s book, “The Way to Health,” was being read.

Thus we find on every hand not only splendid success, but a most promising outlook among the Kachins. But it is a question how long these conditions
can be kept up with the extraordinarily depleted missionary force. Mr. Ingram has had to move to Meiktila, filling Mr. Dudley's place. Mr. Geis, because of the war, cannot return; and Dr. and Mrs. Hanson go this year on furlough. The only Kachin missionary then left on the field will be Miss Ragon, who was asked to look after Mr. Geis's field until he returned.

**MISSION TO THE CHINS**

Three separate centers,—Haka, Thayetmyo, and Sandoway are maintained among the Chins.

Haka, situated on the mountains away from civilized centers, is very different from the other stations, and the report from there is altogether more lurid. The Chins in these parts, probably stimulated by hopes of plunder, have attempted local risings. One of our school houses has been burned.

Several "prophets" have arisen,—one of whom grew rich by charging each new convert $2.50. Some of these people afterwards came to realize the foolishness of the "prophet's" teaching and turned to Christianity. The interesting invention by one of these illiterate men of a written language with separate signs for syllables stimulated a desire in the natives to learn the romanized system.

Peculiar difficulties met here are mentioned in the report. Coolies who were working on the school buildings have been called off by the war. The people have no calendar and no way of knowing the days apart. Some, therefore, resort to the Robinson Crusoe method of notched sticks to keep track of Sunday.

Other difficulties are reported of a more familiar kind. Miss Whitehead has returned to Moulmein; Mrs. Carson is leaving permanently; Mr. Cope will, therefore, be entirely alone till Mrs. Cope arrives this year. The hospital stands empty waiting for a doctor. Some of the preachers are old and untrained.

But there are bright spots, too. One Karen missionary is reaping the harvest of his toil. The people are beginning to support their own evangelists and to erect their own buildings.

From Thayetmyo comes quite a different story. A peculiar situation of quite another kind has confronted Mr. Condict. The Chins on his field are becoming Burmanized; and, unfortunately, are also adopting Buddhism, which will make them far harder to reach with the gospel. Mr. Condict with a group of his schoolboys spent the time from January till the middle of April giving in twelve villages a dramatic presentation of what Christianity is doing for the Chins. This visible reminder has stirred the people to more attention, and Mr. Condict hopes that several will be baptized at the next association meeting.

The missionary has undertaken many difficult tours over the field. Five years had elapsed before he was able to visit Mindon, where there are Christians located. He has two associations under his care, but he is trying to get help from the missionaries in Toungoo in caring for one.
Unfortunately, reports are not at hand concerning the work for other races from Peninsular India, and for the Chinese.

THE RANGOON COLLEGE

What hopes and fears the word "college" raises—the larger outlook and test of faith, the increased opportunities and possible ambitions, the snare of intellectual pride. No one who knows and loves mission work can fail to be interested in its ventures toward higher education.

With thankfulness we can report a year of success for the college at Rangoon. Its scholarship maintains a high rank, its religious work is growing vigorously, its staff eager and capable.

The college proper numbers this year 124, as against 117 last year. The group of institutions which we somewhat loosely call the Baptist College really consists of the college proper, with an enrolment of 124; the high school, 268; middle and primary, 708; normal school, 127; the European school, 126. The number of students totals 1,353.

Some day, after the war, the college proper will move out to the site on which the University of Burma is to be built. At present all the above institutions live side by side on two sides of the road, facing a beautiful park which the municipality has created by levelling and filling in what used to be muddy and unsightly creeks. Our buildings are admitted by all to be the best college buildings in Burma. They are superior to the present quarters of the government college which also waits patiently for the new University.

Friends and trustees of the college alike deeply regret the resignation of Dr. Kelly from the principalship. His was a good and successful administration, which we had sincerely hoped might be continued for many years. His resignation leaves the heavy burden which he carried so well upon the shoulders of Dr. David Gilmore. The staff has been strengthened by the addition of Professor C. H. Whitnah for the chemistry department, L. W. Hattersley as assistant principal of the high school, and Mr. Scherling as assistant principal of the European school.

The scholarship is increasingly high. The entire class of eight presented for the B. A. of Calcutta passed successfully. Of forty-three presented for the I. A. degree, twenty passed, six in the first division, thirteen in the second, and one in the third. The average here is equal to that of other colleges connected with the Calcutta University. In the high school final examination, seventy-six per cent of those presented, passed,—a very good average in face of the stiff English examinations, and decidedly above that of other schools. Last year it was recorded that affiliation in English honors had been sanctioned by Calcutta and this year we can add affiliation in Chemistry.

The contribution of the college to the mission does not appear, however, in this list of statistics. Several churches in Burma depend largely for support on the position and gifts of our Christian laymen,—men, educated in the college and high schools. That contribution can never be measured, much less tabulated; but we can record that all the Christian B. A. college graduates this year.
have gone into mission service, while the normal school has sent into our own mission twenty-four, and to those of other denominations three. The high school boys in general pass into other institutions before entering mission service.

Religious influences are already at work. All college students are definitely studying Christianity; the Junior Intermediate Arts class has been studying "The Manhood of the Master"; the Seniors, "The Social Principles of Jesus"; the B. A. class, "The Meaning of Prayer." Of a more direct influence still on the atmosphere of the college are the following classes:—

1,—the daily Bible study in every standard of the high school;
2,—a worker's training class led by Mrs. St. John;
3,—a class in "The Women of the Bible" for the high school girls, led by Mrs. Hattersley;
4,—a class in "Christianity" for non-Christians, taught by Mr. L. W. Hattersley.

In the midst of this group of institutions is the College church, of which Professor H. E. Safford is pastor.

Through three channels this religious spirit flows outside into the city:—
1,—through the Baptist College Brotherhood whose members visit the various public charitable institutions;
2,—through workers who have established town Sunday schools in the Pazundaung and Kemendine quarters of the city;
3,—through bands who preach on the streets during dry weather.

Inside the grounds are Burmese, Karen, and English Christian Endeavor Societies, prayer meetings, and preaching services.

In spite of this good record, we must recognize the needs for improvement. Seven baptisms (six boys and one teacher) for the year is an unsatisfactory number. Again the number of Christians in the high school has grown smaller, due to the multiplying of station high schools. The professors are alive to the danger of letting numbers and scholarship crowd out Christianity.

Our Baptist College stands now well-equipped, yearly growing in scholarship, and strongly Christian, sending out Christian laymen well fitted to meet the newer conditions arising, and to help build the Kingdom of God in Burma. At the same time, by its Christian stand and atmosphere, it makes a strong appeal to the young men of non-Christian faith who have been attracted by its advantages.

THE SEMINARIES

Could we enter the central station in Rangoon and board a train for Insein, in about an hour, having passed through Kemendine on the way, we should alight half a mile from our destination; and after climbing the gently sloping hill find ourselves before our twin seminaries, Karen and Burman, living side by side in this fine location.
Each has its separate buildings and staff. Dr. Thomas and Dr. Smith (re­tired) preside over the Karen Seminary; and Dr. McGuire and Mr. Wiatt (on furlough), over the Burman,—with an efficient staff of Karen and Burman teachers for each.

The Karen Seminary has for many fruitful years done its work under the leadership of Dr. D. A. W. Smith, but is now under the guidance of the new president, Dr. W. F. Thomas. Dr. Smith has, however, taken one class and preached every other week, in addition to his invaluable literary labors. Mrs. Thomas has had the superintendence of the correspondence course in the absence of Rev. W. E. Wiatt of the Burman Seminary. The number in the Seminary has grown from 120 last year to 145,—forty-eight coming in as freshmen to take the place of twenty-four graduates. Accommodations will soon be too small. Secretary Robbins who visited Burma this year suggests raising the standard for admission.

The inspiring thing about a theological seminary is its ever spreading influence. From here missionaries go forth to Shans, Kachins, Lahus, etc., learning another language as do the missionaries from America.

To be worthy of these opportunities for service, the seminary should be equipped as well as possible. It has been a disappointment that on account of lack of funds the building of the much needed cook-house and dining-room has had to be postponed. As a consequence of this, there has been more sickness than usual, and one of the most promising students was taken away by death.

The Karen churches are asked to give two annas (four cents) a member as their contribution to the seminary. In addition to the seminary, many have their own home and foreign missions to support and to these they give liberally. The seminary year has closed with a small deficit due to an increased number of students and smaller appropriations and contributions. Dr. Thomas is anticipating the time when his request for another missionary on the faculty will be granted by the transfer of Rev. H. I. Marshall of Tharrawaddy. Before this will be possible, however, another worker will have to be secured to take Mr. Marshall's place.

The Burman Seminary, under the principalship of Dr. J. McGuire, numbered forty-nine. Last January five were graduated, four Burmans and one Chin, all of whom are now on the field, where trained Burman workers are greatly needed. Eighteen new students entered, four Burmans, seven Pwo Karens, one Sgaw Karen, three Shans, two Chins, and one Lisu. The list illustrates two facts:—first, that the Burmese language, taught by government orders in all aided government schools, is drawing the races together; and secondly, how wide a field of usefulness lies before the Burman Seminary. The whole educational standard of the seminary is rising,—leaving far behind the day when those who failed at everything else regarded themselves as providentially lead to the seminary.

One of the best features of the year is the interest the churches have taken in the seminary. In spite of the war, with its calls for Red Cross and other charitable contributions, the churches' gifts to the seminary were the highest of
record,—in all, about Rs. 1838 ($612), of which only Rs. 96 ($32) came from America. This means an increase of about 300 per cent in the last ten years. In the same time the number of students has increased 50 per cent. As the constituency grows, this branch of the work will almost certainly be supported from Burma, as it should be. A teacher's house and gymnasium are greatly needed.

MISSION PRESS

Mr. J. L. Snyder reports: "The work of the Press has been carried on for the larger part of the year by Messrs. Snyder, S. E. Miner, P. R. Hackett, and H. W. Smith,—Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Phinney having taken furlough in the spring after seven full years of service.

"The work has been hampered increasingly by war conditions, which in Rangoon, as elsewhere, make it more and more difficult to secure goods by freight. Prices of paper books and everything imported for sale have likewise 'gone over the top'; but, in spite of these abnormal conditions, the gross income of the Press has increased 10¾ per cent over the previous year, thus making it the largest year in its history. The gross income has touched the $200,000 mark. The income from business by the Press, relating to the war has enabled us to maintain pre-war prices for publications of a religious nature. In this way the Press is meeting the needs of the Christian community of Burma, without increased cost to the community, and without appeal to America for funds. But it is evident that whether the last figure in the present stock-taking analysis is on the side of profit or loss, the work as a whole has been of immense advantage to the Baptist mission in Burma.

"The most notable publication of the year is the Sgaw Karen Reference Bible, the last plates of which are on the press. Other books in Sgaw Karen of a religious or devotional nature are 'Our Daily Homily,' founded on F. B. Meyer's work, and 'Notes on Matthew,' by the late B. C. Thomas. 'Scripture Geography' has been reprinted, and 'Elements of Mental Philosophy' is being printed for the Theologica Seminary. Hymn and Tune Books, and other works have been reprinted as needed.

"In Burmese, new editions of John's Gospel and of 'Hymns of Praise' have been issued, and an edition of Psalms and Proverbs in Burmese, with references, is in hand. This is the first portion of the Burmese Old Testament to be issued with references; in time the whole New Testament will also be issued. This year 130,000 copies of tracts and of free leaflets have appeared.

"In Pwo Karen the small type New Testament is proceeding, and 'Daily Strength for Daily Needs' has been issued. Other work has been done in reprint editions.

"In Kachin, educational works take precedence for the moment, although the printing of the Kachin Bible has not been held up. First editions of a Kachin Primer and readers for the first three standards are ready, fully illustrated. When the beautifully engraved plates are shipped from Boston, the Kachins will have as fine copy books as any little English boy. Dr. Hanson's Kachin
Handbook has been completed. Nearly all our Kachin work is linotype-set.

"A First Reader in Lahu, the language of our people in the Kengtung field, has been issued, and a Sunday school Quarterly in the same language has been begun,—the work of Mr. Hanna, lately transferred to that field. This makes the fourth language in which we issue Sunday school lesson helps in Burma.

"In English, 'Thoughts for Thoughtful Men,' by Dr. Armstrong has been issued, and has been very well received by the Mohammedan community for which it was written."

The foregoing are only the more noteworthy books issued during the year, but other work has been done, and all editions sold out have been reprinted as needed.

"In the office work of the Press we have now fully departmentalized accounting; and in the manufacturing work, full cost accounting, so that it is possible to tell precisely how much profit has been made on our commercial work, and how it has been used to meet losses in our religious work as sold on pre-war basis. Much of our educational work, too, has been priced at less than cost for the benefit of school children whose parents have been impoverished by the war.

"In the mechanical equipment of the Press, we can report the success of the Burmese linotypes, operated by our former Burman compositors, and the addition of an up-to-date type-casting machine, the want of which we have felt for many years. Other appliances have been added to the type foundry, and a second linotype for setting English work has been added to our composing room plant. All these additions to the plant, except the linotype given by Mr. and Mrs. M. Grant Edmands, have been bought from the income of the Press. A rest room for missionaries when in town on business has been fitted up. The health of the staff has been uniformly good, and, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Miner and Mr. Smith are to leave on furlough this spring, we look forward to the coming year with courage."
THE ASSAM MISSION
Compiled from a report read at the Annual Conference by Mr. A. K. Mather

TWO events stand out prominently in the reports of the Assam Mission stations. One is the success of the Bible Conference at Golaghat, due to the cooperative efforts of the missionaries in the stations of the plains. In fact all those using the Assamese language are helping and receiving help from the Golaghat Bible School. As a result of the good work done in this annual gathering many of the churches have shown much greater interest in Bible teaching than ever before, and realizing its value have been generous in contributing to the expenses of those attending. There is little doubt that much of the volunteer evangelistic work carried on by the native Christians the past year was actuated by the discussions and teachings of the Conference.

The other outstanding feature is the recruiting of Labor Corps for service in France. Nagas, Manipuris, and Garos have all responded to the call for men to help those who fight for the King-Emperor. The first to volunteer have been the Christians in every case. Is not this a hopeful sign, pointing to the unity and solidarity of Christianity throughout the world?

SADIYA

From Sadiya Dr. H. W. Kirby reports progress. Not only has the hospital kept its doors open to relieve the suffering near at hand, but orders from a distance have been filled. The station school shows a great advance, attested by the Inspector's glowing praises for the work among the girls and in the kindergarten. The statistics from the churches in Sadiya and across the river show that the doctor has been doing more than dispensing medicine. Perhaps the thing of most importance is the order of the political officer by which land is set apart especially and solely for the Christian community.

Rev. L. W. B. Jackman reports with gratitude that within two months after his return from furlough he found two of the schools in Abor villages which had been closed during his absence reopened, and another started in a large village out on the foothills. These are all being taught by Christian Garos. One teacher can speak the Abor language and the other two are learning it. Each place where a school is located becomes an evangelistic center as soon as the teacher can speak enough of the language to impart the truth to the people. Each place is also a medical dispensary on a modest scale.

NORTH LAKHIMPUR

Rev. J. Firth brings the encouraging news from his field that the native church is assuming more responsibility. The Sunday schools have become real schools with officers and teachers. More church building has also been undertaken than ever before. One deacon has given a new meeting-house worth between Rs. 3000 and Rs. 4000. The usual Bible class for workers was held in September, fifty-six men being present.
SIBSAGOR, DIBRUGARH, GOLAGHAT

Rev. Joseph Paul reports for all these fields, having had the care of the Golaghath field since the return to America of Rev. O. L. Swanson on furlough. Mr. Paul says of Mr. Swanson's work: "He has cared for the church, kept in motion extensive evangelistic organizations, won the straying Christian back to the fold; he rearranged the commissary and culinary departments of the Bible Conference, and attracted 215 workers to attendance at the same conference; besides this, he has baptized and married the living, buried the dead, and done a hundred and one other things, all resulting in the onward march of the churches and schools of his district, and above all inspiring others to live and work more nearly as Christ did." Three new churches have come into existence, and the baptisms have numbered 168.

Of his own field, Dibrugarh-Sibsagor, Mr. Paul reports the past year the best in the history of the district, as regards both the nature and extent of the evangelistic work. Volunteers have gone among the heathen on their own initiative and have stayed out at their own expense. Supplementing the work of these volunteers and usually in company with them, have been the mission and association preachers. One tea planter said: "I cannot understand how these people can be so good and active in Christian work with such bad examples before them as we white folks." Of the thirty-two organized churches all but one is self-supporting. There have been thirty-nine more baptisms than in any previous year. The number of village schools has increased from six to nine and there has been a gratifying increase in the number of pupils, especially of girls. The contributions have kept up about as usual and the Sibsagor end of the treasury has contributed one hundred rupees to the Jorhat Christian schools. This district constitutes a great opportunity for four strong men and a half dozen well trained women.

JORHAT

Jorhat, the home of the Jorhat Christian schools, always comes to Conference with a report of progress. No other project in the history of the mission is so near to the hearts of the majority of the missionaries and the native leaders. More land procured, a bungalow or two acquired or built, Mr. Tilden back to keep the engine at top speed, a high school in running order,—could one hope to hear of more accomplished in only one short year? This advance at Jorhat means the approach of the day when we can point with pride to evangelists, teachers, book-keepers, carpenters and skilled artisans in many lines of work, all trained at our Jorhat Christian Schools.

Nearly $5000 is available toward the first section of the new hostel, which has been given by Judge E. E. Lewis of Iowa as a memorial to his daughter, to be called the Gertrude Lewis Memorial Hostel.

It is deeply regretted that Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Anderson who were expected to join the mission staff this year have been prevented on account of delay in securing permits from the British government.
NOWGONG, GOALPARA

Rev. A. C. Bowers’ work includes four fields, of which he has been in sole charge except during three months when Rev. A. E. Stephen took over the Kamrup and Goalpara North Bank work. In spite of the depleted force, there is encouragement on all the fields. At the out-station, Kamrup North Bank, there is large opportunity, but no one with the necessary time to develop the field. Two evangelists are working there. At Mangaldai the remarkable growth of former years has continued. One worker has been licensed to baptize and officiate at the Lord’s Supper. Village after village is calling for preachers. Since the death of Rev. P. H. Moore, Nowgong has been without a resident missionary, yet the services of the church have been well attended and there have been over fifty baptisms during the year. A successful normal training class for girls is beginning to meet the need for trained teachers throughout the valley.

GAUHATI

Rev. A. E. Stephen not only has charge of field work but since the return of Rev. G. R. Kampfer on furlough he has had charge of the literature for the Assamese people. He is also acting chaplain for the Garo Labor Corps, being stationed in the Gauhati depot. Regularly through the cold season the soldiers have attended the Sunday morning service in the Ward Memorial Church. This year for the first time native brethren have carried on the bazar preaching whether the missionary was in the station or not. Two evangelists have been working among the more than 105,000 people on the Kamrup South Bank. The churches have appointed more pastors this year than usual, several of whom with the two evangelists attended for two weeks the Bible Conference held in Golaghat, and greatly appreciated the teaching given by the missionaries. The lower primary schools number twenty. The schools continue to be an evangelistic agency and a large proportion of those baptized during the year are from among the pupils. During the year 2,115 books have been sold.

IMPUR

From the hills comes the joyful news of the gradual assumption of leadership in Christian work by the native churches, both individually and through the association and its committees. Most of the pastors are supported by their churches; the association stands ready to pay the salaries of two traveling evangelists as soon as men are available. Every church is a nucleus of evangelistic activity and it is true to say that there are no idlers among those who have been trained for Christian service. One of the largest churches in the village of Janki raised Rs. 1000 ($334) in one day towards a church building, and has sent seven of the church members to do regular Christian work as pastors and teachers in other villages. Besides this, they frequently tour in groups of four or five among other villages to preach and encourage weaker churches. During the year there have been 454 baptisms. This increase over the preceding year is encouraging, from the fact that it is largely the result of the
evangelistic efforts of the native churches with their leaders. In the absence of the medical missionary, a trained native has been of great assistance. The schools are flourishing and are centers for religious work,—most of the churches having grown up around the schools. The corps of teachers in the training school is the strongest in the history of the school.

The International Sunday school lessons have been translated by Rev. W. F. Dowd into the Ao language, and at the quarterly meetings held with the teachers and evangelists the lessons have been explained so that the teachers could use them in their villages. Some Scripture translations have been made but owing to the high cost of work and materials the printing of them has been postponed.

The obvious course is to push the work in the Ao tribe till there is a church in every village and to carry on more effectively the evangelization of the Lhota tribe to the south. The plan for Mr. Longwell to open an outstation at Wokha among the Lhota Nagas, where Dr. W. E. Witter was located when he first went to the mission field, has been heartily endorsed by the Conference. This step ought to be taken as soon as the needed funds can be made available.

KOHIMA

Rev. J. E. Tanquist reports the recruiting of a Labor Corps, two of the teachers and a number of the Christians having gone to France; also good results from the Golaghat Bible school. Several branch churches have built new meeting-houses. Five boys have entered the Jorhat Christian high school. A sewing class for women and girls under Mrs. Tanquist’s direction has caused an increased attendance at the women’s mid-week prayer service.

UKHRUL

Rev. William Pettigrew reports as the outstanding event of the year the raising of 2000 hill men of the Manipuri State to form a Labor Corps in France. This was due chiefly to the influence of the Christians who were first to volunteer.

The field, which was closed to missionary work last year, has again been opened, and two tours into the Manipuri country have been made by Mr. Pettigrew from Gauhati. Mr. Pettigrew has been in charge of the Mission Treasury at Gauhati and also of the student work there during Dr. Witter’s furlough. On the occasion of the visit of Secretary Robbins to Gauhati, he preached in English on Sunday to the Conference. Between 150 and 175 of the boys from Cotton College, hearing he was to be there, came in to the service and listened with rapt attention. One of the most urgent needs at Gauhati is for a Christian hostel, plans for which are already under way. The President of Cotton College urges that provision be made at Jorhat for the first two years of college work where strong Christian influence would be brought to bear on the students, after which when they come to the college they could live in the hostel where they would have opportunity under the best of influences to develop a
strong Christian manhood. Dr. G. G. Crozier was designated upon his return to Assam to medical work in Manipuri and has also been asked by Government to serve three months as Acting Civil Surgeon.

TURA

Here, as in other stations, the recruiting for the Labor Corps has interfered with the school and other work very seriously. Rev. F. W. Harding writes that the number of applications for new schools from the villages has decreased on account of the idea that if one is a Christian he is more likely to go to France. Some of the best Christian leaders who have gone have organized a traveling church and elected one of their number as pastor and are holding services whenever opportunity offers. The number of students enrolled, however, has increased from 1500 ten years ago, to 2200. The schools are a strong evangelizing force.

Eight evangelists have been supported by the mission and have covered the field, with the exception of the northwest section of the Hills, at least twice during the year. In addition to his other duties, Mr. Harding has been appointed secretary to Government for the Mission schools of the Garo Hills.

A most important work at Tura is being done by Dr. M. C. Mason in interpreting the Old Testament and supervising its publication. This last year Genesis has been revised and Exodus and Leviticus printed. The Pentateuch is ready to go to the press. Dr. Mason has also read proof on a book translated by one of the Garos, has published the "Archikni Ripeng" each month, and collected many rupees of back subscriptions.

Mrs. Harding has conducted the primary Sunday school, which is the standard school of the district. Miss L. M. Holbrook has taught in the station school and has also taught thirty girls in a building intended to accommodate twenty. One Garo girl has passed the college entrance examinations and will enter college this year. The kindergarten, under Miss Holbrook's supervision, has prospered.

The station has been reinforced by the coming of J. Ahlquist, M. D. and his wife, who have already found a large place in the hearts of the people.

TIKA

Rev. P. E. Moore's report is told in the story of a man who claimed to have been converted but still held to a certain secret sin. Eventually that sin is brought out before the people, the man's health and even his mind break under the strain, but in the face of this experience the message of Jesus goes on triumphantly through the Mikir Hills. Mr. Moore has toured in three villages where no missionary had ever been before.
THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION
From the report by Rev. W. A. Stanton, D.D.

POLITICALLY the year 1917 has been a momentous one for India. The permeation of Indian society with western ideals, the spread of reform movements, and the advance of higher education have created an intellectual class imbued with modern political ideas. Democratic ideas, now swiftly spreading throughout the world, are finding a congenial soil and a ready response in the hearts of the educated classes in India. With this awakening to new life has come a growing consciousness of nationality and an insistent demand for a larger share in the administration of the country. While the people as a whole are undoubtedly loyal to the British Government, the vision of India taking her place side by side with Canada, Australia, and South Africa, as a self-governing colony under the Crown, has seized the imagination and fired the hearts of the leaders, who make bold to declare that nothing less than this will ever satisfy India.

Many efforts have been made to stem the tide and even to turn it back, but in vain. The internment of Mrs. Annie Besant aroused a storm of protest from one end of India to the other and gave a tremendous impetus to the Home Rule propaganda of which she was the leading exponent. Her subsequent release was regarded as a triumph for the cause. It is a significant fact, however, that the Indian Christian community as a whole, while in favor of progressive reforms, has expressed itself as opposed to the grant of Home Rule at the present stage of India's political development.

Among the outcastes and the middle classes of India, who live in a world of their own far removed from the currents of modern political life, this political agitation does not seem to have had any appreciable effect. But the testimony of all careful observers agrees in the statement that mission work among the educated classes has become much more difficult. The modern Indian, feeling to a greater or less degree that he no longer needs the white man's rule, is beginning also to feel that he no longer needs his religion. The tide blows distinctly against Christianity.

Economically the year has been a trying one. Though far removed from the theatre of the great war, India is profoundly affected by the mighty currents which are sweeping over the world today. The prices, not only of food grains, but of nearly every article of merchandise have enormously increased. Though harvests have been fairly good, on account of the high prices, famine prevails. The price of foodstuffs has made it extremely difficult to carry on the boarding schools, and, if this condition continues long, will force us to send away many of the school children for lack of funds to support them. Our poorly paid staff of village preachers and teachers has also felt the strain very severely.

THE MISSIONARY FORCE

On December 31, 1917, the total missionary force numbered 85—32 men, 29 wives of missionaries, and 24 single ladies. During the year no less than seven
missionary families and four single ladies—18 in all—sailed for America. In place of those leaving, we received in the fall only one missionary family returned and two single ladies, while the new recruits numbered only two missionary families and three single ladies;—C. R. Manley, M.D. and Mrs. Manley, Rev. L. E. Rowland and Mrs. Rowland, Miss E. F. Chute, Miss M. Kinnaman, M. D., and Miss O. M. Sarbar. Of these, Miss Sarbar, who goes to the Woman's Christian College, Madras, is not available for our own mission work. This spring no less than twelve missionaries will be sailing for America, six men, four wives of missionaries, and two single ladies. Our forces will then be depleted nearly to the breaking point.

Five mission stations—Secunderabad, Sattenapalle, Markapur, Nandyal, and Allur—will be without resident field missionaries; and the Kurnool and Ongole High Schools will be without principals. Once more, in view of the serious situation confronting us, we would appeal to the Board to send out yearly to our mission at least two missionary families for the field work in addition to an adequate number to man our educational and medical institutions.

In this connection we call attention to the retirement of Rev. E. Chute and Mrs. Chute after thirty-five years of mission work in Palmur. It is not given to many in these days of change and unrest to spend thirty-five years in mission service and that in one station. Palmur is a monument to Mr. Chute's notable record. Rev. W. W. Longley, who succeeds him in the work at Palmur, pays this fitting tribute to the man and his work: "Palmur! Chute!—two names forever inseparably linked in the minds of the missionaries and the Indian Christians of the Telugu mission. With inexpressible feeling, Mr. and Mrs. Chute sat for the last time before the crowded congregation, Hindus, Mohammedans, Christians, officials, and coolies,—high and low,—who had gathered in the chapel to bid them farewell. Through thirty-five long years Mr. and Mrs. Chute have built themselves into the hearts and lives of these people, and only twice in the long years of service have they been away to the hills for a rest."

Still more remarkable is the fact that during all this time they have taken only two furloughs in the home land.

EVANGELISM

The baptisms for the year have been nearly 3000, which is about the average for some years past. Markapur reports the largest number, 380; Nalgonda and Sooriapett follow closely with 298 and 243, respectively. Strange to say the Deccan was the most fruitful portion of our whole field, having a total of nearly 900 baptisms. Kandukuru, long neglected but now taking on new life with the advent of Miss Lucy H. Booker, reports 200 baptisms. Accessions from the Sudras, numbering, as far as reported, 137, are the largest in many years. Here again the Deccan takes the lead, Sooriapett reporting 63 baptisms among the Sudras. The Erukala Settlement (for criminal classes) even so early in its history, is coming to be fruitful in the conversion of these people. Mr. Bawden reports 26 baptisms.
Accessions from the Sudras are also reported on the Ongole, Markapur, Gurzalla, and Kanigiri fields. Mr. Baker of Ongole reports: "Some twenty Sudras were baptized during the year, making a total of 300 during the past eight years. This is a good beginning, but it is not as good as the changing attitude of the whole Sudra population toward the Christian religion. They are buying our Bibles, tracts, and song books. More than 500 Sudra children are attending our village schools taught by outcaste teachers. Fully two-thirds of our camp meeting attendants are Sudras.

"On the occasion of a camp meeting in many villages all work is stopped. Audiences range from 400 to 3000 people. The fruit of our custom for the past fifteen years of never passing a village without holding a meeting in the Sudra quarter is that the people now usually attend en masse. The elders see that there are no interruptions. At least fifty Sudra villages have stopped public idolatry. This class of people is growing more and more independent of Brahman dominion and openly silence their lords when they express opposition to Christianity."

TOURING

This important phase of the missionary's activity has been much interrupted during the past year by the prevalence over wide sections of the mission field of floods and virulent epidemics of cholera, smallpox, plague, and cattle disease. In spite of these difficulties much touring has been done. Judging from the reports, the record for persistent and continuous touring was made by Rev. John Dussman of Vinukonda. He says:—"We began our tour on January 5, and kept it up until April 12.

"Our outfit consisted of an oxcart with the tent and provisions, Mrs. Dussman in a rickshaw, and I on my wheel. We toured the whole of the Vinukonda Taluk, visited every Christian village, and did not neglect the heathen. Although July is still counted as a part of the hot season we were during the whole month on tour in the Palnad. The remainder of the year could not be given to touring as much as we wished on account of rain and cattle disease, but nevertheless every month some touring was done. In the Vinukonda Taluk we visited every village once, twice, and in some cases three times, while in the Palnad, with the exception of about ten places, all congregations were visited."

The hand to hand work done by the missionary on tour is thus described by Rev. T. V. Witter of Podili: "On this tour we gave special attention to the non-Christians, having a night meeting in every village. We almost invariably had a good hearing. In one village the grand-munsiff said openly, 'I am praying to Jesus daily.' While doing personal work in another village, we ran across an old Yenadi fortune-teller. We taught her about Jesus and a prayer, 'O Jesus Swamy, forgive my sins and take me to heaven!' She repeated this over eagerly and with tears. We could not but believe her prayer was heard."

In the city a very different condition prevails. Rev. W. L. Ferguson, D.D. says of the evangelistic work in Madras: "It has not been easy during the past
year to do work in such an atmosphere of unrest and discontent as has prevailed among all classes. The missionary has felt the influence of the new time wherever he has gone and in whatever form of service he has engaged. Nevertheless some progress can be reported. Street meetings, so far as they have been continued, have been at times surprisingly good, well-attended, and orderly; there have been encouragements not a few in connection with Sunday school classes and work with individuals and small groups. The Bible classes in the Day Memorial have been full of interest and fairly well attended. Work among students is much more difficult than formerly. Most of them seem to be 'gospel shy', or resentful of any approach to things belonging to the spiritual life. They are keen on politics and topics of the day, but frankly indifferent or hostile to religion."

THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY

Rev. J. M. Baker, from his wide experience on the Ongole field where Christianity has been longest at work and where there are today 12,000 communicants, gives this satisfying report:—"The progress being made by the Christian community under the circumstances is naturally slow. Its redeeming feature is its steadiness. The slow process of emancipation from the men higher up and from deadly superstitions inherited through centuries of Hinduism continues. Stimulated by Christian education the people are overcoming shiftlessness and inefficiency, and accumulating some property. The ability of the native Christians to grasp essential doctrinal teaching is perceptibly increasing, and every year sees an increase in their willingness to make sacrifices for Christ and for their own edification."

Rev. F. W. Stait, reviewing the twenty years of his missionary service in Udayagiri, gives this testimony:—"Looking back over the two decades to things as they were when we arrived, and then casting an eye over the whole as it is today, what wonderful changes we find! A transformation has taken place. In this jungle station far away from any center of busy commercial life there is a Christian community steadily growing in strength, and throwing out a light which gradually influences the surrounding darkness of heathendom."

"For the first time, it is believed," Dr. Ferguson says, "Christians are really claiming and receiving recognition as a political force. In point of numbers, in education, to some degree in wealth and in leadership, they are attracting attention and taking their rightful places in the public life and service of the realm. Taken as a whole the Christian community is thoroughly loyal to Government and devoted to the highest progress and the true welfare of India. And yet it would be false to say that Indian Christians are satisfied with things as they are. They are in many places profoundly dissatisfied and ill at ease. The spirit of the times is upon them and they desire changes:—a new order, new privileges, opportunities, and responsibilities. Old ties are being loosed; old appeals are losing their force; old callings no longer allure. One hears consid-
erable criticism, too, of missions and missionaries. Such things serve to reveal the unrest that has taken possession of many. The cure will doubtless be found in handing over to the churches and to church associations and conventions more and more responsibility for the evangelization and the teaching of India, not according to methods or standards which missionaries have followed, but according to methods which Indian Christians themselves may evolve,—methods suited more perfectly to the country and its needs than anything which we foreigners have yet been able to attain."

SELF-SUPPORT

The station churches are making steady progress in self-government and self-support. Most of them, if not all, are entirely self-supporting and manage their own affairs without interference from the missionary.

Rev. J. S. Timpany, M.D. reports a little incident about the Hanumakonda church which is modern enough to have happened in America: "The station church which has been fully self-supporting for many years has made a good record. Toward the close of the year there were rumors that another church was coveting our pastor, Mr. V. Ambrose. When the call came offering him nearly double his present salary, we were much encouraged by his deciding to remain with us."

Rev. C. Rutherford reports that the Nellore town church assumed increased financial responsibility during the year. He says: "As a result of the every member canvass made at the beginning of the year, more than Rs. 250 over previous years was raised. The church also entertained for the first time the Telugu Baptist Convention. Since March it has been paying the pastor's and assistant pastor's salary in full and has helped liberally toward benevolences. Throughout June early morning prayer meetings were held in preparation for evangelistic effort in and about the town."

As regards the village churches, numbering about 150, the reports do not give us much information. We fear that many of them are only "paper" churches. The great majority of the Christians in the Telugu mission, still keeping membership in the station or field church, are far removed from the center of church activity, deprived of the Christian ordinances except when the missionary visits them on tour, and with little conception of the duties and privileges of independent church life. This is undoubtedly the weak point in our mission work today. The establishment and development of independent churches on the field is one of the urgent needs in this mission. That such a task is not impossible even among a body of people so poor and unlettered as are our Telugu Christians is demonstrated by what has been accomplished on some of the fields.

Rev. Cornelius Unruh reports marked progress on the Nalgonda field: "We have at present six organized churches, of which the central church is entirely self-supporting and the second church practically so since January 1918. Last year the mission helped it with Rs. 3 ($1) a month, but in the last monthly meeting this burden also was thrown on the church. The other
churches pay half the salaries of their pastors. The total contributions for the year amounted to about Rs. 1,048 ($350), the largest amount ever collected on this field.'"

Mr. Dussman relates the following method pursued by him on the Vinukonda field: "We have seven churches, three of which are self-supporting, while the others are aided by the mission. We let them have all the freedom they wish, and help them in every way we can to develop into self-governing churches. Sometimes it might be better to assume more authority, but, in order not to give them occasion to feel they are still under our power, I gladly take a quiet stand and let them learn by experience how to conduct the Lord's business. In these days of independence and longing for freedom it is best to let them struggle along until they find the true way. We hope the day will come soon when, with the shaking off of foreign authority, foreign support also will be unnecessary and we can use the funds elsewhere.'"

On the Kurnool field there are eight churches of which six are entirely self-supporting; the other two receive a small aid from the Gospel Extension Society. No church receives mission aid. Each church has its pastor, administers the ordinances, receives and disciplines its members, and conducts its own affairs.

As far as reported, only one new church was organized in the mission during the year. That church was in Madras and is a unique organization, as will be seen from the following report of Dr. Ferguson:—"During the past five years a special Sunday evening service has been maintained for Indians and others whose common language is English. For three years this service was held in the mission bungalow, but since the building of the Day Memorial it has been held there. Attendance is now not far from one hundred every Sunday evening with interest constantly growing. Several baptisms have occurred as the result of these meetings; and, at the close of the year, in response to a number of requests and a strong feeling that the time had come for the step to be taken, a new church was organized with fifteen constituent members. These persons are not such as would unite with any of the vernacular churches in the city, nor does there seem to be a place for them in the Anglo-Indian churches. Hence this new organization of an English-speaking Indian church. We have been led step by step to its formation.'"

In the great enterprise of bringing India to Christ the Indian worker is the key man. Rev. G. H. Brock closes his report with this tribute,—a tribute which every missionary would endorse. "As in the past I give the honor to the teachers and preachers who live out in the villages among the people. They do the preaching and the teaching and any advance that is made in this Taluk is made because of their work and their life. Converts who are being brought,—be they from the Christians, Madigas, Malas, or Sudras,—are brought by these humble Christian men and women." How important then that these men be thoroughly grounded and established in Christian character, that they be trained and instructed in the Word of God, and that they be imbued with a quenchless passion for souls! We rejoice that this work of train-
ing and inspiring the leaders is receiving more and more attention in our mission. Bible study classes, summer schools, and workers’ conventions are being held on nearly all our fields.

Mr. Unruh says: “Our Summer school was a real spiritual uplift for mission workers. The missionary taught the Epistles to the Romans, and the mission workers gave in turn studies in the Acts of the Apostles. Great lessons were learned, the result of which we saw when on tour. Our preachers were inspired to do efficient work.”

EDUCATION

At the very forefront of our educational work we would place the Ramapatnam Theological Seminary, for here the pastors of our churches—future leaders of the Christian community and the evangelists of India—are being trained. In March, Dr. Heinrichs went on furlough and Rev. W. E. Boggs was appointed to take his place as president.

Mr. Boggs reports: “At the close of the last school year in April, a class of ten men and six women went forth from the Seminary into the harvest. In July and later, fifty new students came to us, representing the different mission fields. Our maximum enrolment has been 133. On account of the great problem of financing the school, it is a question just how far we may be able to keep up the numerical strength of the classes. The money coming in from outside sources to supplement the appropriation made by the Board has fallen off very perceptibly. For years a considerable proportion of the expenses of the school has been met from these outside gifts, and now that they are being cut off the Seminary is suffering perhaps more than any other branch of our work. The work of the classes has been kept up to the normal although it has necessitated extra burdens on the staff of teachers. The need of a larger number of efficient instructors is keenly felt.

“In October, five bands of students, numbering about eighty in all, went forth to the Podili, Kanigiri, Kandukuru, Allur, and Ramapatnam fields, to carry the message they had been receiving during the months of training and incidentally to put in practice the things they had learned as to evangelistic methods. All returned with enthusiastic reports of the reception they met, and with satisfaction over the work they had been permitted to do. Reports from several missionaries whose fields were visited are exceedingly gratifying, showing that the practice is fraught with blessing to student and field as well.”

Our three high schools for boys have had a very successful year of work. Professor L. E. Martin, principal of the Ongole High school, reports as follows:

“Besides the principal there are seventeen regular teachers on the staff, of whom nine are Christians and eight Hindus. Six are graduates. The reduction in income has affected injuriously the quality as well as the numbers of our staff. During the term from July to December there were 361 names on the roll—against 372 for the same term in 1916—of whom 122 were Christians, 228 Hindus, and 11 Mohammedans. A decrease of twenty-four Christians
was due to the 10 per cent cut in appropriations, on account of which I was prevented from assisting the school as much as usual.

"The boys have kept up a healthy interest in sports. The Christian Endeavor societies, senior and junior, have held interesting meetings and developed the character of the boys. Literary societies in English and in Telugu have been maintained; public exhibitions were given which did the boys credit. It has been a year of hard work, and, we trust, successful endeavor."

Rev. B. J. Rockwood, principal of the Coles Memorial High School of Kurnool writes: "In point of attendance this has been a banner year in the history of the school. The highest enrolment was 435; at the present writing, 410,—112 Brahmins, 161 non-Brahmins, 64 Mohammedans, and 73 Christians. The staff of teachers has been exceptionally strong. At the last public examinations we did the best our school has ever done. Out of 21 sent up, 10 were declared eligible for entrance into the University. Some of our boys passed with very high grades especially in mathematics. Great credit must be given to our headmaster, Mr. A. N. Gnanamanakam. In sports we took second place in hockey and football; but were easy victors in the field and track events, thus winning the president's cup. We also won the Pentland shield for the second time, which is granted for all-around proficiency. I am much interested in sports, because of the manifest effect they have on the health and spirits of the boys.

"The students' home, which is in charge of our headmaster who lives on the premises, is full to overflowing. There are 21 Brahmins, 33 non-Brahmins, and 9 Mohammedans. The spirit of the boys is fine, as is seen in their loyalty to our school, their interest in every phase of our work, and their faithfulness in carrying on the night school. In the boarding home we have 87 Christian boys, again a falling off from last year due to the cut in appropriations.

"The Bible is taught regularly in every class in our school. We cannot say that the Hindu boys manifest a great interest in it, yet many of them lead their classes in grades. At any rate we have the consoling thought that Christian ideas are being disseminated; who can predict the result? These Bible classes afford a fine opportunity for instruction in character-building and morals."
sion of the student camp nearly a hundred delegates from nine high schools were together for three and a half days on our compound.

"The work in Chambers Hall has prospered in many ways. In the Sunday school are to be seen every Sunday a large company of Hindu and Mohammedan students mingling in a purely voluntary manner with Christian boys for the study of the Bible. The Sunday evening English service in the conduct of which the principal has been assisted from time to time by Mr. Rutherford and Mr. Paranjyoti, has been always well attended. During the week there are two regular services. On Wednesday evening there is a session of combined Bible and mission study and prayer. The Christian boys of the school attend. Lessons on the life of Judson and Bible studies in evangelism have been conducted by the principal and headmaster.

Rev. A. H. Curtis reports for the Bapatla Normal School: "We are more and more impressed with the importance of this school to our mission. In the last graduating class there were twenty-eight Christian young men who went out to be teachers and Christian leaders in different parts of the Telugu mission. In the present senior class there are thirty-eight more who will be going out in March, 1918; in the next year there will be another thirty-seven to follow them. Not only do these young men teach in the village schools, but some of them also do pastoral work. There were also nineteen Hindu students who graduated from our school last year. In the present senior class there are fourteen, and in the next year's class, twelve. Most of these students will be going into Board Schools (not connected with the mission) and the kind of influence they exert will depend largely upon the impress that has been made upon them while in this school. For such a school as this we need a full staff of Christian teachers, but trained secondary men are scarce in our mission and consequently we have to put up with a large proportion of non-Christian teachers. We ought to have a missionary with normal training in charge of this school."

BOARDING SCHOOLS

The work of the station boarding schools, which for the most part are conducted by the Woman's Society, is second to none in importance. A few of our stations are still without a boarding school, but it has long been our conviction that every station should have one. Its work is quiet and unobtrusive, but vital and far-reaching. In the large Ongole Girls' School (enrolment 172) the lace department promises to provide a very successful industry. Twenty women are enrolled here, and in the drawnwork department, twenty-four. An industrial school for teaching lace-making and drawn thread work has been established and recognized by Government. The Girls' High School, Nellore, has had a prosperous year. One of the girls has come back to teach in the school after finishing her college education. Two of the five in last year's graduating class are now in college in Madras. The Bible classes are showing good results, three in one class having been baptized."
VILLAGE SCHOOLS

The village school work is beset with problems that seem well-nigh insoluble. But however great these difficulties may be, we must continue to struggle with them until they are overcome, for the village school is at the very foundation of our work.

Dr. W. A. Stanton says: "The work of the village schools continues to be one of the most important, if not the most important, on this field (Kurnool). Six new schools have been opened during the year, and four or five more are on the waiting list. Our total is thirty-eight schools, with an enrolment of 970 pupils.

"Six of our high school boys joined our staff of teachers in April and are now doing good work in the villages. I cannot commend too highly the work of these young men. Now and then we have a 'slacker,' but on the whole their work is sound and richly blessed of God. They are breaking up the barren soil and preparing for the coming harvest. Many of them are manifesting a very earnest evangelistic spirit and are becoming enthusiastic soul-winners. On a recent tour when one of these young men brought eighteen of his people for baptism, we had a great evangelistic meeting out in the open in front of his school house in which the people listened absorbingly to the gospel message far on into the night. Some of our most successful teachers who are earning large government grants wish to give it all up and go to the Seminary and prepare themselves for the gospel ministry. Two of our young men of this grade are graduating from the Seminary this year. The village school is the training ground for Christian ministry."

MEDICAL WORK

Medical work in the mission is beginning to take its rightful place in the evangelization of the Telugus. We now have seven hospitals in the mission,—five for women and children and two general hospitals,—a dispensary at Ramapatnam, and a new hospital projected at Markapur.

The main work of the year in connection with the Clough Memorial Hospital, at Ongole, has been the extension and clearing of the site and the construction of the buildings which are progressing well. In March, Dr. J. W. Stenger goes on furlough; Miss S. C. Johnson will have charge of the dispensary until Dr. Charles Manley is ready to take up the work.

"The Pasadena Dispensary building, erected by the First Baptist Church of Pasadena, California, is now well under way and we hope to move into it in July, if we can proceed at once with the first story of the main building, and with the Colgate Ward for missionaries, and the two small satrams. This should give us accommodation for about thirty-five in-patients, and should be sufficient until the war prices go down.

"The medical work has been secondary to the building work this year. The attendance has been small, as the hours at the dispensary have necessarily been irregular. In all 4,276 treatments have been made,
of which 1,940 were new cases. Many of them came from ten to thirty miles for treatment."

In the fall of 1916 Dr. Timpany returned to his beloved work in Hanumakonda and during the past year has been carrying it on with his accustomed energy and enthusiasm. He reports: "The hospital, with its three dispensaries, has done the largest work in its history. The station dispensary gave 14,749 treatments; Jangaon, 4,214; and Cumbum, 2,382,—making a total of 21,045 treatments. About half of the patients treated were women. Owing to the prevalence of plague about us we inoculated 4,548 people against this terrible disease. We have been impressed with the large number of Mohammedan and Hindu women who have come to us for inoculation under strict zenana conditions. We have had 318 in-patients during the year, of whom 207 were in the women's wards."

"Mr. C. Andrew, the hospital evangelist, has continued his good work among the thousands who have visited our hospitals. The hospital Bible woman, too, has had an exceptional opportunity for Christian work among the large number of women patients."

In May, Dr. Lena A. Benjamin returned from furlough thus making it possible to take up new work long planned. Dr. Anna Degenring reports for the Nellore Hospital: "The year has been marked by progress along many lines. There has been an increase in the in-patient department, the number reaching 1,095, of which 190 were obstetrical cases and 160 operations. In the out-patient department we had 3,636 new patients and 17,062 treatments. The opening of the new Nurses' Home in February with Miss Annie Magilton in charge was an occasion of great rejoicing to all concerned. It has made possible the largest training class of nurses in the history of the hospital. There are now sixteen nurses in training and three graduate nurses as assistants. In February, four of the girls appeared for the South India Nurses Examination, and all passed,—one with distinction."

Mr. Stait reports for the Etta Waterbury Hospital, Udayagiri: "Francisbai kept the hospital open during Dr. Stait's protracted holiday at the Hills, which was necessary to repair her health after an accident whereby she was laid up for weeks of suffering. Although Francisbai does excellently, the absence of the doctor always tells on the number of cases to be reported. These were as follows: Out-patients, 5,101; in-patients, 196; operations, 47; visits, 91; total, 5,435."

In spite of poor equipment and lack of adequate facilities, Miss F. R. Weaver, M.D. reports a very successful year of work at Mahbubnagar (formerly Palmur). "All departments are increasing rapidly, especially the out-practice. Getting 'behind the purdah' and into the hearts of the Gosha women is most interesting. Mahbubnagar is in the center of real, sure-enough Gosha; and, while there are many wealthy Mohammedans, there are also many poor ones who cannot afford to hire a cart and bring their women to the dispensary. Therefore, they cannot be treated."

"As often as possible on Sunday afternoons we have driven to nearby vil-
lages with the Bible women and held preaching services. In addition to dropping the seed, this work has helped our dispensary. The only regret of the year is that an undertaking so promising should be poorly equipped and poorly manned, and that I have so little time to follow up the work of the Bible women. We have only one small room for Gosha patients; at present one is in the operating room. We need another doctor, a nurse and an evangelist,—as well as new buildings and equipment. Our statistics are as follows: In-patients, 120; dispensary patients, 2,261; dispensary treatments, 9,227; out-patient calls, 1,206; obstetrical cases, 20; operations, 23."

Miss A. Neufeld reports a year of growth and development in the hospital work at Nalgonda. She has had during the year 80 in-patients and given 9,650 treatments.

Mrs. A. J. Hubert reports a rapidly growing medical work at Sooriapett. The in-patients numbered 312, many of them being caste women; the treatments were 17,154.

Miss Lilian Wagner has continued her useful work at Ramapatnam Dispensary, treating the Seminary students and their wives and carrying her medical aid out into the surrounding villages.

**INDUSTRIAL WORK**

Without assuming the name, much industrial work is carried on in the mission in connection with our boarding schools. Gardening is successfully carried on in many schools. We hope the time is not far distant when industrial work will form a recognized part of the curriculum of all our boarding and high schools. A beginning has already been made and requires only perseverance and energy to be carried through.

The most important and extensive industrial work in the mission is conducted by Rev. S. D. Bawden, our industrial missionary, in connection with the Erukala Industrial Settlement at Kavali. The growth of the settlement has been phenomenal, the number having more than doubled in the past twelve months. On December 31, 1917, the total enrolment was 1,393. In order to secure more productive lands for the settlers and to make the Settlement as far as possible self-supporting, it has been split up into three. There are now practically three settlements—the original one at Kavali with nearly 200 families, a second at Bitragunta with 85 families, and a third at Allur with 21 families. Mr. Bawden says in regard to the work turned out: "During the year we have completed work on a Rs. 5000 contract for a masonry outlet five miles from Kavali and have undertaken Rs. 10,000 worth of masonry work on the new Deputy Collector's Office at Kavali. We have been caring for about fifty miles of road repairing and rebuilding under the Local Fund Department, totaling over Rs. 5000, and have furnished laborers to outside employers. In addition to this we have continued our carpentry and weaving shops and burning of lime and brick for our own use and for sale."

What might have been a serious mutiny had it not been handled firmly was started by a band of new recruits from the Anamali tea estates. Mr. Bawden
was struck in the face with a stone and found it wise to carry a revolver for some days. The prosecution of the ringleaders broke up the rebellion and restored peace.

As to results Mr. Bawden says: "During the year, twenty-eight of the Erukalas whom we have had longest have been baptized. Others will come as they continue to hear the gospel preached. The demands of the work are endless and impossible to fulfill, but we find joy in doing what we can."

The net cost of the Settlement, with the exception of Mr. Bawden's salary, is met by Government. The expenditures for the year were Rs. 50,428-3-2, and the receipts, Rs. 48,428-9-4.

MISSIONARY CONFERENCE

The annual conference of the mission was held at Cumbum, Dec. 28-Jan. 4, 1918. It was one of the most largely attended and delightful conferences of recent years. The feature of the conference was the presence of Foreign Secretary Rev. Joseph C. Robbins and Mrs. Robbins, and Mr. Fielder. Secretary Robbins in his opening address won all hearts and deeply impressed the conference with his sincerity of purpose and his profound convictions. It was felt at once that we had in him not the Secretary but the man—one who had come among us, as he said, "not to teach but to learn." All through the sessions of the conference his presence was felt as a benediction and a blessing. Our only regret was that his stay in our midst was necessarily so brief, but we shall look with eagerness for his return at no distant day when he will have time to visit all our stations and thoroughly study the problems of this great mission.

Two and one-half days of conference were devoted to the consideration of the findings of the Newton Center Conference. The carefully prepared program, having as its theme Intensive Mission Work, with the papers relating thereto had to be set aside for this and other important matters. Altogether it was an epoch-making conference and the steps taken mark a great advance in the Mission.
THE BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION
From the report by Rev. H. I. Frost

TWELVE hundred square miles of territory, four million people (in many sections from five to six hundred to the square mile); all, with the exception of a few thousand in four cities, living in villages; three religions,—Hinduism, Mohammedanism, and the animism of the Santals; a Christian community of about 4000 of whom 1500 are church members;—this constitutes the task and opportunity confronting us in the Bengal-Orissa field. It is peculiarly the field of our Society for we may be said to occupy it alone; even the Roman Catholics have no aggressive work and only two or three small communities. There have been at work the past year twenty-four missionaries and about fifty evangelistic workers,—that is, one missionary and two evangelistic workers to 166,000 people.

The condition of the people of this field has on the whole been good. Some necessities, notably salt and cloth, have greatly increased in price, but rice has been cheaper than for ten or twelve years, due to the stopping of export following the two good yields in 1916 and 1917. If the stores of rice increase very much, the result may be hardship for the cultivator because of difficulty in turning his rice into cash.

Few of the people of these districts seem interested in the agitation for Home Rule in India. The masses probably know nothing about it, and seem content with British rule as it is. Considerable effort was made during the year to enroll young men for various kinds of labor with the Indian Expeditionary armies but with indifferent success. A few young men from our Christian communities have gone.

THE MISSIONARIES

All but one or two of the missionaries have kept in fairly good health and have been carrying on their work as usual. The work for the Oriyas was strengthened by the coming of Mr. P. J. Clark who in April took charge of Santipore station, which has been long without a resident male missionary. He had served seven years with the Australian Baptist mission in East Bengal. Mrs. Clark and two children joined him in November. Miss Gladys Thacher also arrived in November and very soon became Mrs. V. G. Krause. At the very close of the year Rev. and Mrs. M. C. Hartley arrived, and are located at Balasore, studying the Oriya language. Rev. H. I. Frost and family are about to leave on furlough. Everyone was glad to welcome Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Oxrieder back again. They went immediately to Bhimpore, relieving Mr. and Mrs. Ager who moved to Salgordia. Miss L.C. Coombs, transferred from Bhimpore to Balasore, has rendered valuable assistance in the Girls’ Orphanage. Mr. Krause was made Mission Treasurer in October, thus relieving Dr. H. R. Murphy, already much overburdened, for more country work.
Evangeline Work

This has been a good year for the preaching of the Gospel. All who have made preaching tours report a greater willingness to hear and more inquiring about our message than ever before. Efforts to hinder the preaching rarely occur. Of course many are indifferent and many probably talk against the gospel when the preaching band has gone.

Rev. J. A. Howard's experience is typical. He writes: "We were for a month in Kedree, sixteen miles east of Contai. Three were baptized there in March. The people, who were very receptive, gave us the village playhouse where they frequently worship their gods and had us show the pictures of Jesus' life. They said, 'Let us decorate our school with the pictures of Jesus' life.' When we left they gave us two bunches of bananas. Unsolicited persons want to buy Bibles. One very earnest young man said, 'Our priests are ignorant; they do not know why they do as they do. No one can help admiring Jesus.'"

A church of ten members was organized at Belda in the west end of Mr. Howard's field. Only a few miles from there is Bonsbonia (near Santipore) where we have a church of over thirty Santals organized less than a year previously, with a substantial stone church nearly completed. From there it is less than ten miles to Rangiam where the first baptisms took place only three years ago. Mr. Collett rarely returned from his visits there during the year without reporting the baptism of two or three people. In October a church of eighteen members, nearly all Santals, was organized.

The promises of the Santal school teachers of the Bhimpore field (mentioned in last year's report) to go back to their villages and try to win their own families and friends were for the most part kept, and as a result one whole village and a number of families in several other villages were waiting baptism as the year closed. The Santals within the limits of our field seem to be aroused as never before. There is every prospect of a great ingathering of them in the next two or three years if we can but seize the opportunity, putting ourselves under the Spirit's guidance.

Converts from Hinduism among both Oriyas and Bengalis have also been baptized, but not so many as from the Santals. One man, a Bengali Brahman school teacher walked forty miles to talk with Dr. Murphy. He went away, saying that on Friday of the same week he would return to be baptized. In the meantime he had gone back, talked the matter over with his wife and given her the chance to choose between staying with her parents or becoming a Christian with him. She chose to cast in her lot with her husband and with Christ's followers. Two Hindu women converts are also reported from Midnapore.

The Churches

The number of churches is twenty-one, of which four are self-supporting. As already mentioned, two new churches were organized during the year.
While some of the churches have been marking time only, others have shown signs of the life, born of the spirit of God.

The Kusudhia church, all the members of which are converts from Hinduism within six years, has as usual been anxious to win others from that faith. The zeal of the members has been rewarded in several baptisms.

The people of the Midnapore church all sat down together on Christmas day for a "love feast." Old differences forgotten, quarreling members reconciled lead to the hope that a new day has dawned there. At the suggestion of some of the Indian members, they have been considering the support of an evangelist in addition to the pastor.

At Balasore, as usual, those boys and girls who were ready have been promptly brought into the church. After much earnest consideration and prayer, in July last the church agreed to assume the responsibility for the evangelistic work for non-Christians in the city of Balasore. While not a great deal has yet been done, a committee has been formed and several of the young men of the church have frequently gone with the pastor to preach in the bazars. The leaders are certainly alive to the fact that upon the local church rests the responsibility for the evangelization of the city.

In Santipore special effort to reach the young men has been made. Their interest has been secured and held by enlisting their aid in the presentation of several religious dramas.

SCHOOLS

In about 150 schools, of various grades from primary to high school, the work of instructing over 5000 boys and girls has gone quietly on. The services of about 230 teachers have been required. Surely the Hindu boys and girls, who number some three thousand, hearing the Scripture read and explained daily have been brought somewhat nearer to Christ; while the two thousand Christian boys and girls have been more firmly grounded in the faith.

The high school at Balasore has had a good year. Nine out of thirteen candidates passed the University of Calcutta examinations. This is not as good a result as the previous year but is better than the average of all schools in the vicinity. More effective work for the Hindu boys could be done if there were better hostel facilities.

The Bible School at Midnapore has had a good year with a slight increase of attendance. Among the students are several of considerable promise. In answer to the call for better accommodations, the Reference Committee has approved of a plan for new homes for the students. The practical side of the work is emphasized. A weekly preaching class with criticism, regular work in the bazar, and four months in country touring are a required part of each student's training.

THE NEEDS

Though we press onward as we are, we long for greater interest, more prayer, and more money. Thirteen thousand dollars is needed for equipment in the
shape of missionary residences, homes for Bible students, a hostel for Balasore High School, and a new church and preacher's house. Two missionary families and three single ladies ought to arrive in the fall of 1918. There should be $2000 added to our evangelistic budget to enable us to give our evangelists a living wage and to provide for the new ones as they come from our Bible school.

Work has been carried on for eighty-two years. We want to gather the full fruit of all that has been done and to meet the needs and opportunities of an expanding field.
THE CHINA MISSIONS

SOUTH CHINA MISSION

From the report by Rev. A. F. Groesbeck, D.D.

THE field of the South China Mission comprises parts of three provinces, Kwangtung, Kiangsi, and Fukien. The work is carried on by some thirty missionaries and consists of publication of Christian literature, hospital and dispensary work, educational work from kindergarten to college, specific work for women and children, humanitarian effort, the development of native societies and organizations, and finally many kinds of unclassified effort. All have an immediate and direct bearing upon the problem of founding the Christian Church.

Education

During the past year more attention has been given to education than ever before. In China, as well as the rest of the Orient, a new life stirs, making demands for knowledge and training in order to fit itself to the environment of its newly discovered world. The Chinese government has attempted to meet this demand by the organization of a new educational system, which has, at least on our field, largely broken down because of the lack of proper financing and of men to teach the things demanded. But the government's failure was the mission's opportunity. It did not take the Chinese long to discover that, so far as the mission had the men and equipment, it could do what the Chinese government was asking, better than the Chinese themselves could do it. That the Chinese—Christian and non-Christian alike—are demanding entrance to our schools has followed as naturally as the day the night.

Another cause for this emphasis on education is the demand for leadership that has come from the large Christian constituency itself. The mission wisely listens to the demands of the Christian population for leaders, and does its best to provide them through institutions of learning. Missionaries also appreciate the fact that their responsibility must gradually decrease so that the government of the church may finally rest on native shoulders.

The shortest way to the heart of a Chinese is by way of educating his son. Chinese social, political and religious life for all time centers in the son in a way peculiarly Chinese and unknown to the West. The missionary who has a lot of Chinese boys under his care has more possibilities of wide and lasting influence than many a king has ever dreamed. If the mission school has government recognition, it gets students from the leading families, who are in the future to be the clan heads and the gentry who will hold the first places in the social and political life of the country. As a man of influence recently said after his son had been in school a year, "If I had only known sooner that you could make such a man out of my boy, his older brothers would have gone to your school, too." A man whose father was a millionaire said one day, "How we used to hate you missionaries! But through your schools we have learned to love you."
Our educational system consists of an academy at Swatow for the Hoklos, and one at Kaying for the Hakkas; a grammar school at each central station, a primary school in every outstation and others in adjacent villages. The middle school or academy at Kaying was forced upon us. We tried to refuse opening it, because we had no money for that purpose. But the Chinese are persistent, and gave us no rest night or day until the school was started. The second year the school had grown wonderfully strong and efficient, despite the lack of buildings, equipment, and funds. All available space was filled to the limit and boys were turned away for lack of accommodation. Many of the boys come to us from non-Christian homes. They are at once immersed in an element entirely different from anything they have experienced before. The new spirit that is filling these young lives will direct their coming life work. Why are we not getting more funds, more room, more equipment for this kind of work? It is to be hoped that some reader may answer this question.

In his report of the Swatow Academy, Rev. A. H. Page says: "We believe there are better years coming; but of those that are gone there was never a better year for the Swatow Academy than 1917. Whether we consider the number of conversions, the quality of the converts, the spirit of the students, or the numbers, reputation, and spirit of the teachers, this year excels in everything—except finances. Eighteen academy students have confessed Christ, and twenty-seven from the grammar school have entered the church. Thus, forty-five trained men are added to the list of Christians in the district."

Mr. Page continues: "The war has hit us hard. Just when friends were about to give us money for a dormitory, our country entered the war, and that hope was deferred. In order to restore the seminary building, which we have been using, to its rightful occupants, we decided to cut down our attendance, refused to take in a class in the fall, and so, as it proved, cut off $600 or $800 needed income. We still hoped for scholarships or loan funds for our boys in Shanghai College, but these never came and we had not the heart to call them home, and so incurred a heavier debt on their behalf. But they are worth it. They are making our school famous in Shanghai, the Junior Prize for English orations having been won by one of our men with another a close second."

Nothing daunted by lack of equipment and crowded quarters, he goes on to say: "We are neither quitting nor waiting. Teachers, students and friends are subscribing money. We have found a market for an unused piece of mission property, which the Board long since gave us permission to sell. For the coming term we shall build upper and lower berths, and put sixteen boys in each room that was intended for eight,—and by next fall, God willing, we shall fill the new dormitory we are going to build, and then ask for another."

In the matter of grammar schools, we are approaching the goal of our Five Year Program, which is a grammar school in every central station. Chao-chowfu for the past two years has had a primary school, which in the near future is to be raised to the grammar grade. The great need here and at Ungkung is for suitable buildings. These are needed, not only to house the full number of students, but to secure government recognition, which alone will
bring the best class of students. A certificate of graduation from a school recognized by the government enables sons from the most influential families to receive reimbursement from clan funds for the cost of their education. In so many cases is this course followed that without recognition the school certainly fails of yielding the largest results.

Property adjacent to our chapel at Chaochowfu is on the market and ought to be purchased before it passes into other hands. Ungkung should have a new building as soon as possible, and Kaying should have a sum sufficient to add to its compound the adjacent lots which are now offered at a low price. A few thousand dollars put into these stations for school buildings would bring returns of immeasurable worth to the Kingdom.

We rejoice in the gift of a school building for Hopo by Mr. and Mrs. Roblee of Missouri. For years the school there has been more or less peripatetic. It has been housed in the chapel at times, and spent several years under the roof of the Confucian temple of the place. To have a permanent home will mean the taking up of aggressive educational work in that district, with all that this will mean for the broadening and deepening of the interest of the non-Christian population in the mission.

Bubonic plague visited Chaoyang again this year, breaking up the school about a month before the close of the spring term. For the coming of the plague at this time, the missionary cannot but be thankful, for, no sooner had the boys left, than the upper story of the new dormitory building collapsed on an empty room. Had the building been occupied at the time, a number of the boys would certainly have been killed,—an event capable of casting eternal odium upon the school. The Chinese came the day after the collapse in great numbers to see the mangled remains of the boys, and when they found that no one had been injured, went back saying that surely the Lord did protect them.

Primary schools are springing up on every hand, and the best of it is that the Chinese are very largely paying the expenses and taking the responsibility for their upkeep. On some of the fields the goal of our Five Year Program has been already passed. There are more than 2000 pupils in the primary day schools, and almost 1000 in our grammar schools and academies. A Chinese reactionary recently published an article in which he said that unless the Chinese who believe in making Confucianism the national religion bestir themselves, within ten years Christianity will have possession of the Chinese schools.

In a number of places the experiment of uniting the village non-Christian school with the Christian school in the chapel has been tried. Success in some cases, failure in others must be reported. With more care and better teachers, this new phase of work would present great possibilities. At Chaoyang, we are trying another experiment, namely, that of furnishing Christian boys, graduates from our school, as teachers for non-Christian schools. With this large number of pupils under instruction and later going out into the surrounding regions carrying with them new ideals of life and service, surely we may expect
unprecedented advance of our cause in the future. Influencing the whole population for Christianity does not seem a thing at all impossible.

**Evangelism**

As has already been indicated, we do not consider the work of Christian schools as less evangelistic than the direct preaching of the truth. We use the term evangelism to describe forms of service where the spirit and aim remain the same, that of leading men to Christ. There can be no hard and fast divisions of the work. For instance, Rev. C. E. Bousfield cites a case where all the teachers in an outstation school became Christians. This story might properly come under "evangelism," but it could also appropriately be mentioned under education.

A feature of evangelistic work that is receiving more attention than in the past is the holding of series of meetings in a single place,—evangelistic campaigns, they might be called. In the past it has been considered impossible to get a crowd for such meetings. Since there are no Sundays, the Chinese are busy every day. Going from one village to another by night is not always safe unless several persons travel together. But as the influence of the churches deepens, it becomes possible to gather crowds from a single village or coming in groups from other villages to a central point.

Rev. G. H. Waters and Rev. A. D. McGlashan divided their outstations into groups and had a series of meetings for each group. The results were most gratifying. The goal of 200 baptisms was more than reached, although Mr. McGlashan was forced to drop out before the campaign closed. Campaigns have been held on the Chaoyang field, at Sunwuhsien (formerly Changning), and Ungkung,—always with marked success. The mission feels very greatly the need of men whose time shall be given entirely to this sort of work.

Stereopticons have been used to good advantage. Mr. Waters writes: "In many of the stations the stereopticon lantern did valiant service, being used sometimes in chapels, then again under the open sky; three times we had the loan of a large ancestral temple into which great throngs gathered to see the general views which were always followed by scenes from the life of our Lord. Some years ago we were invited to put up the lantern in front of an ancestral temple and throw the pictures onto the sheet which hung right over the great closed doors, and we thought it a great victory. One slide we used at that time—'Christ Knocking at the Door,'—seemed deeply significant. This year the temple doors have not only opened to admit the lantern and its pictures, but more than any previous year the hearts of the scholar class have opened to the Lord's knocking."

At Sunwuhsien, Mr. Bousfield has used the lantern at meetings held for the soldiers. He says: "Out of all the soldiers located here, the man chosen for any matter of special responsibility is a Christian. He is worthy of it. Quite recently all the soldiers came to a stereopticon lecture on the Life of Christ and much enjoyed it. They were unable to leave all at the same time so it was repeated on the following night. On both occasions their commanders helped to
explain the pictures and the Lieutenant-colonel after it was over publicly exhorted them to become Christians. As you may well imagine such words from him influence many outside the official circles."

A less spectacular sort of work has been undertaken by Rev. G. W. Lewis: "In calling upon church members and adherents during the past year we have taken blank calling cards upon which we have written the names of the entire family. In this record we have indicated who are members of this church, who are adherents, and who, if any, are opposed to Christianity. We are careful to write the names of even the smallest children, and to give a Golden Text card to those under fifteen years of age. When we make our second call the parents are much pleased to find that the missionary has a record of all their children and is interested in their welfare. The children appreciate, too, that the call is as much for them as for the older members. Persons who have never attended church are invited to come the following Sunday. Chinese politeness requires that they promise to come even when they have no intention of doing so. Taking out a card I then say, 'I shall put down your name on this card and watch for you next Sunday.' I have found that a week of such work will yield from ten to twenty adherents. A few years ago we were happy if a similar amount of work brought in one new hearer."

Organizing and training of native societies in the work of evangelization forms a most important task for the missionary. The oldest and most successful of these societies is the one among the churches of the Kityang field. Gifts to the Kityang Mission Society the past two years have increased a third over the average of three previous years. Two years ago, their youngest outstation, Tangcheng, with but four baptized members, erected a substantial chapel and at once began supporting a school. Last year they called a pastor and brought forward seven of thirteen applicants for baptism. In 1918, they will start work on a preacher's dwelling, and perhaps a school. Who will say that the Chinese themselves cannot accomplish things? The native mission society on the Ungkung Field for several years past have supported their own evangelists, revived moribund churches, and helped erect meeting-houses in places unsupplied. The society connected with the Kakchioh field have under consideration the purchase outright of property worth at least one thousand dollars. They will continue their evangelistic work as heretofore.

Preparations were made all over the field for the evangelistic campaign of Mr. Sherwood Eddy in March, 1918,—held in conjunction with two missions, the English Presbyterian and the American Baptist. Several preliminary, or preparatory meetings were first held. For the Baptists, the burden of the preparatory work at Chaochowfu was taken by Rev. E. S. Hildreth, and at Swatow by Mr. Waters, Rev. R. T. Capen, and Dr. J. M. Foster. This campaign called attention to Christianity in no ordinary way; it taught the native churchmen that they are able to undertake things on a larger scale than they have hitherto attempted; and drew the members of the two missions together by setting them tasks too large for either to attempt alone. It brought large numerical additions to the churches.
One outcome of the campaign is a full-fledged Y. M. C. A. at Swatow. One of our mission, Mr. Frank Foster, son of Dr. J. M. Foster, has been asked to become the resident secretary, and our Board has consented to release him for that work. The request for the appointment comes from the Chinese, who want an American Secretary, and is cordially seconded by Secretary Lerrigo of the Canton Association.

Every field but one reports more baptisms than last year, and the total entering the church is far beyond anything in the previous history of the mission. The number lacks only a few of 800. This gives us great courage to believe that within the five years covered by our Five Year Program, the membership of the churches will be at least doubled. 1917 is the outstanding year in our history,—more students, more baptisms, more schools, more money given by the Chinese, more of everything except missionaries and appropriations.

**Medical Work**

The medical work of the South China Mission is confined largely to dispensaries. This is because we have no hospitals except those of the Woman's Board. Their work is specifically for women and children, and centers in the two hospitals at Swatow and Kityang. Much valuable service, however, is rendered to male patients in these hospitals under the direction of a native physician.

Upon Dr. C. B. Lesher's return to America on furlough, Dr. Yang, trained in the mission medical school at Hankow, took full charge of the men's department in the Swatow Hospital. The number of patients treated has fallen off slightly, but Dr. Yang still has treated almost 1500 new patients, and has paid out of fees his own salary, that of four helpers and assistants and has made some repairs on the buildings used. The total expense to the mission has been only about one hundred dollars. That a native physician, trained under foreign doctors, can do good work that is appreciated by the people and do it at a minimum of expense has been pretty thoroughly demonstrated.

At the beginning of the year, Dr. H. W. Newman opened a dispensary at Ungkung. He had only a small stock of drugs and some old buildings to start with. From the beginning the Lord has blessed his work. The Merchants' Guild of the place, becoming interested in his work, have erected two small buildings that will accommodate a number of in-patients, and presented them to the mission. The income from fees and medicines has enabled Dr. Newman to cut down very materially his requests for appropriations for 1918. With a good stock of drugs once secured, the work ought to become entirely self-supporting. During the recent fighting and looting by the soldiers at Ungkung, Dr. Newman rendered good service to the wounded soldiers and civilians, and won the love and esteem of many new friends. This shows what a kindly physician, with little except his own skill, is able to accomplish in a short space of time. He may not be able to do the highest grade of work, but he can render
a service of genuine love and sympathy, that wins an enviably large place in the affection of the Chinese.

The only other medical work undertaken by the general Board is the dispensing at Sunwuhsien. Mr. Bousfield has had 7,117 consultations by 5,046 different patients. This good record represents a great deal of travel over mountain roads. Wherever Mr. Bousfield stops, a clinic is held, whether the place be roadside, inn, chapel, or private dwelling. The sight of his bicycle is the signal to bring out the sick and suffering. Of the patients treated there are representatives from seven provinces. He writes: "Among those healed are some, several of them, whose recovery I can only explain by the direct intervention of the Great Physician. One of them was really more like a case of demon possession than anything I have yet seen. As far as I can tell, there have been twenty conversions, people who have joined the church, as a result of the work during the year."

Leprosy is one of the common diseases of China and one until recently supposed to be incurable. The government is making extensive tests of new remedies, and apparent cures have been effected. Dr. Newman has been using the most successful treatment (pronounced on by the government), and is securing good results. The doctors have also done much by way of preventive work, such as giving lectures, circulating literature, and inoculating against bubonic plague.

Miss Luciele A. Withers continues in charge of the nurses' training department of the Canton Christian Hospital. This is a union institution, the oldest and largest hospital in the province.

The Foreign Mission Society also cooperates with the Southern Baptist Convention in conducting the China Baptist Publication Society at Canton. Mr. Speicher, the mission's representative, is one of the editorial secretaries. The work of the Society is not confined to the publication of denominational literature, but from its presses go out books and tracts on general and religious subjects. Also for several years the Society has been supporting colporters employed in our mission, whose work has received the highest commendation of those on whose immediate fields they have been employed.

Woman's Work

The work for women and children in our mission began before we thought of education on such an extensive scale as we have it today. To this mission belongs the honor of having originated the training of women for Bible readers and evangelists, so far as China is concerned. From the small beginning of training a few women to tell the gospel story in a simple way, the work has developed until it includes hospitals, woman's school and classes, primary schools for girls, with grammar schools at several of the central stations, and the grammar school at Swatow, which is expected in the near future to develop into a high school. Schools and hospitals, however, tell only a small part of the whole story of service. The less ostentatious work of visiting from house to house,—
making Christ known to those whose feet never carry them beyond their own village,—is not less important than that done in schools and hospitals.

The school in Kaying is a striking illustration of self-support, for while not rich, and in a community where women are looked upon as little better than beasts of burden, the school gives nothing but instruction free. Miss Campbell reports an attendance of forty women, from three to twenty days' each, at a summer school. These women have the whole responsibility for the crops and often for the entire support of large households.

A new development of the year has been the starting of station classes. Two graduates of the school gather together such women and girls in a village as can meet daily for a few weeks to receive instruction in the reading of their native tongue and in the fundamentals of Christian doctrine.

The work of Mrs. A. S. Adams in her girls' school at Hopo deserves mention, for in addition to her care of a family she has brought up her school to a high degree of success, both in point of numbers and grade of work. Mrs. J. M. Foster at Kityang has also developed the girls' school so that it is bringing results to the church.

At Chaouchowfu a ten days' campaign of personal calls led up to special services in the churches. Although there were no baptisms as a direct result the labor proved well worth while, because of the intense interest of the people, the large, curious audiences, and the return calls.

The medical work of the Woman's Society has already been alluded to. Miss Fannie Northcott is in charge of the Swatow hospital and nurses' training class connected with it. Some itinerating with medicines has been undertaken by the staff of both the Swatow and Kityang hospitals. The latter has one dispensary day a month at the city of Puning. On the first dispensing day, after a preaching service, almost 200 patients were treated and supplied with medicines. The civil and military officials of the yamen have given recognition to the hospital work, by bringing their wives and children to the hospital. At the time of the Canton rebellion, the city authorities offered to defray expenses if the hospital were used as Red Cross headquarters.

General Outlook

The European war has become an old story to the Chinese, so dull that the war news occupies little space in the Chinese newspapers. The war is apparently having little effect either for or against Christianity. Much more is our work influenced by the civil strife which still stirs and divides China itself. Undoubtedly, unrest makes for opportunity. The people are more earnest in their endeavors to find some organization that is dependable and secure. Our field has been traversed back and forth by the contending forces, miraculously escaping with little injury to property and none to the persons of the Christians. When 10,000 soldiers marched through a territory containing over a thousand church members, many adherents, and some $100,000 worth of Christian property, we suffered only by having one school driven out and a few hundreds of dollars of property stolen. One man whose speech betrays his Cantonese birth
would have been beaten to death on charge of espionage, had not his wife been warned in a dream and rushed to the mission for help. The missionaries were able to secure his release, and have since been rewarded by her baptism.

The largest service, perhaps, that missionaries were able to render was in making peace at Chaochowfu. The resident Catholic priest, a member of the English Presbyterian Mission, and Mr. Hildreth of our mission were together instrumental in arranging for the capitulation of the place without bombardment and the loss of life and property which such an act would have involved. The missionaries acted as mediators upon the request of the Chaochowfu Native Merchants' Guild. Mr. Hildreth acted as escort of the officers to the peace negotiations, spent a whole night in the city with the soldiers, and walked twenty-four miles to Swatow and back, passing through the firing lines on the way. We have heard nothing about protecting missionaries and their property,—it seems to have been taken for granted by both parties that they were not to be molested. The whole affair is sure to bring about increased confidence on the part of the people and increased usefulness of the missions.

We thank God for his evident blessing during the year,—by unanimous testimony, the best in our history. We are devoutly thankful, too, for almost 800 converts baptized into church fellowship the past year; for thousands of young men and women, boys, and girls that have been under Christian instruction; for many new places of worship opened; for all the new and unexpected forms of service; and above all, that the coming year, 1918, is to be better still.
sufficiently to encourage the workers and furnish new stimulus to the churches. Not quite so many baptisms are reported as a year ago, but a considerable increase is recorded in the total collections from the churches, as in the total number of pupils under instruction.

In organization, no serious changes have been made in the mission, but in the Chinese association some very important constitutional changes are under consideration, tending to enlist laymen in the general work of the denomination far more extensively than has been found possible in the past. Several station churches are gathering together groups of educated laymen, which give promise of being able to take hold of larger problems than have ever been seriously considered by the association in the past.

The Staff

The problem of missions is the problem of the staff—both Chinese and foreign. The foreign staff has been most seriously depleted in the Hangchow station by emergency furloughs for health reasons. Rev. W. S. Sweet, who had to leave the field with his wife in September, died shortly after his arrival in America. His death has taken from the mission one of the only two men who have been on the field over twenty years. In October Rev. and Mrs. P. R. Bakeman were obliged to go home on account of Mr. Bakeman's health. In December Mr. R. H. Ewing, on a short term contract in Wayland Academy, had to give up his work to prevent a nervous breakdown. In September, also, came word of the resignation of Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Moore who were fully expected back in the station in the early fall. Thus in four months four men were taken out of one station. The situation is without precedent in this mission. The work will suffer, of course, and other workers will be overburdened in their efforts to spread their energies over the gaps.

With every year a few strong, better educated young men and women are being added to the Chinese working forces of the mission, not to speak of the increasing number of educated laymen and home makers. During the year 1917 a full college and seminary graduate has been added to the staff of preachers in Ningpo; a medical graduate has been added to one of our hospitals; three college graduates have been added to our teaching forces in girls' and boys' academies; and at the close of the year eleven men have been graduated from the college, four of whom are entering the service of the mission for the new year. In this way the morale and average strength of our Chinese staff is being rapidly increased.

This, perhaps, is the most encouraging thing that can be said of the mission. While Dr. F. J. White was away on furlough, Professor Tong was made acting president of the college; and now, because Mr. Moore has not returned to Wayland Academy, Mr. B. Y. Dzu has been serving as acting principal very acceptably. It means something to have these trained leaders, capable of filling such positions even temporarily.
Ningpo

During the year Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Grant and Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hylbert left the field on furlough, leaving the station with two families and four single women. This number was increased by the coming of Miss Ann Howell.

The schools in this station are making noticeable progress—the day schools as well as the two academies. The station is represented by a number of young men in the college in Shanghai, by a very bright girl in Ginling College, by several men in the Seminary, by one or two men in the University of Nan-king and by one man in the Medical School in Chinanfu. Two of the three recent graduates of the women's school in the station are doing very acceptable work in outstation evangelistic work for women.

A group of girls from the women's school went to the Y. W. C. A. summer conference at Hangchow after the close of school in June. They were interested to see the girls from Ginling College and other schools, and hear them take part in classes, debates and discussions on subjects uppermost in China and other parts of the world today. One subject discussed was "Vocations open now in China for educated Christian women." Girls already at work in ten different lines told of their vocations and what each one could do to help China now.

Shaohsing

Every phase of the work in Shaohsing has made decided progress during the year, in spite of the fact that there has been a most unusual amount of sickness among the missionaries, especially in the family of Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Barlow.

Of the hospital work for natives Dr. Barlow writes: "The first of the year, we did one postmortem, and have survived the shock, though we did empty the hospital for a time. In this case we had the permission of the little slave girl's mistress. We were specially desirous of examining the case as it was one of fluke infection. We hope this attempt will open the way to more postmortems until we are able to study here the same valuable fields of pathological information as in Western lands. This, however, is a long look ahead.

"Our laboratory becomes more and more cluttered with the apparatus in daily use, bringing to the patient in the ward greater security because of its giving to the doctor greater accuracy in diagnosis. It has become the right arm of both dispensary and hospital in obscure cases. It is a comfort to have its backing, its guarantee of accurate knowledge, its fund of accessible records, supplemented many times by valuable photographs of cases. It is doubly valuable because our Chinese assistant, Dr. Chang, is a good clinical laboratory man and can go ahead with most diagnostic operations by himself. We have also taught some of the nurses to do the simpler tests. However, we are hindered in thorough work by a lack of many essentials of laboratory equipment. These will come in time; we are not impatient, though not satisfied."

The Christian Social Union is drawing together the forces of the three missions in the city and at the same time furnishing a stimulus to greater activity, especially on the part of the church members in personal work and general
church activities. Two special evangelistic campaigns have been conducted in the city under the direction of this Union. Of the second of these special campaigns Rev. A. F. Ufford writes:

"Growing out of this week's effort was another special week from April 29 to May 6. More time was given to preparation for this series with more far-reaching effects as a consequence. In the first series the members of various churches went out by themselves. In the second series both the preparatory normal class and the street preaching and tract distribution were a united effort. Shaohsing people saw for the first time a group of three—one a Church Missionary Society Christian, one a China Inland Mission Christian, and one an American Baptist Missionary Society Christian—going from house to house testifying to the power of God to free from sin. This spectacle impressed the non-Christian population, one of whom said: 'What is the matter with you Christians? You are all at it every day.' One immediate result was the giving away of 10,000 Scripture portions and tracts and the reaching of 2000 new people with the gospel message. The most far-reaching effect lay in bringing together the Christians of the three churches."

Rev. A. I. Nasmith writes: "It is interesting to note the educational record of our city church containing only eighty-five members. As you read the record, estimate for yourself what it means of hope for the future: One student abroad in an American college; in colleges in China,—two boys, one girl,—the boys at Shanghai Baptist College, the girl at Ginling college, Nanking (this girl, daughter of the native pastor, is probably the first girl in all this city to obtain a college education); in Theological seminary, one; in high school—at Hangchow or Shanghai—three boys, one girl; in high school here,—two boys, sons of members,—and nine others from away, who have joined the church by baptism since coming to our boys' school; in intermediate school here,—five boys and eight girls; in intermediate school, Hangchow, one boy. There are thirty-four children connected with this one church who are studying in intermediate or higher grades of learning."

Kinhwa

Dr. C. F. MacKenzie has been left alone with general supervision over the educational and evangelistic work in addition to the work of his hospital. He has also been called on to supervise the erection of a church building.

In this station the experiment is being made, during the furlough of Mr. Clark, of having the outstation work supervised by Mr. Dickie, the evangelistic worker of the China Inland Mission in Kinhwa. Since Mr. Dickie is a Baptist and the work of the China Inland Mission in that station is Baptist, it will be interesting to watch the results of the experiment.

The girls' boarding school in Kinhwa has maintained its usual standard. It is always full to overflowing and always alert to send its graduates on to other higher schools to complete their education.

Of the medical work Dr. MacKenzie writes: "The year has been one of progress in all lines: the reputation of the hospital; the increase in the number
of out and inpatients; additional equipment and increase in staff; more efficient methods of work and administration; the coming of Miss Hewey to take up regular work next year; the increased interest in the evangelistic part of our work: a placing of greater responsibility upon the Chinese doctors and their splendid work during the summer absence of the foreign physician. The earnings of the hospital and dispensary have also grown and, were it not for the enormous expense of supplies, caused by the war, the hospital could show a good balance to its credit."

**Huchow**

Noticeable progress has been made also in Huchow. Three new missionaries have been added to the foreign staff, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Clayton and Miss Esther Hokanson. The Chinese staff has been increased by the return from the work of the Native Missionary Society of one of its best workers. A new residence and a building for the school have been added to the plant of the women's work. Miss Edna Shoemaker has been given responsibility for the girls' school, thus setting Miss Mary I. Jones free to make preparations for the opening of the woman's school which will take place in February of the new year.

Dr. J. V. Latimer writes: "Recently there was great rejoicing in the hearts of some of us when we had our first baptismal service at Sunso, a newly opened outstation a few miles east of the city of Huchow. For several years we have had a building rented there, and for a part of the time have maintained a day school for boys in this rented chapel. The evangelist from another station went fairly regularly to preach, but was never there on Sunday. Last year I made arrangements with a layman here in the city to go out every Saturday, remain over Sunday with the people and take charge of the service. He is a good mixer, and soon won friends. Last spring there were several asking for baptism, of whom we received two. They were baptized along with others from Tsehli, a village eight li away. Three weeks ago, however, when I was in Sunso, fourteen came up asking to be baptized. After examining them all, we received two boys from the school and five men from the community. There was a crowd around the chapel from early morning, because the people had learned that something special was going on. We had to take the inquirers by themselves into an upper room for the examination. When the portable baptistry was placed in the courtyard and filled, the people pressed in so that I could hardly make my way through. As soon as I passed through, any way opened for the candidates would be closed again. Finally I had to take them through the crowd one at a time, pushing the people back until I reached the baptistry. After the service the candidate had no difficulty in making his way back, since the people would give way before the onrush of a man in wet clothing. Thus I baptized the seven converts, surrounded by the curious, yelling, jesting, yet friendly and interested crowd. Such are always our experiences when we begin work in a new place."

The return of Dr. Manget to the Union hospital and the coming of two
nurses during the year promises extension of the medical work in the new year.

**Hangchow**

Wayland Academy has had a record attendance during the year. The Memorial Gate costing about $2300 Mexican, has been completed and adds greatly to the appearance of the campus. Nearly $1800 was subscribed by Chinese for this gate through the activity of the alumni of the academy. This achievement has meant much in preparing the alumni and the constituency in the city to do larger things for the support and building up of the school. Another achievement is the success of Mr. Dzu as acting principal during the absence of Mr. Moore.

The Hangchow Union girls' school is making a very large place for itself among all missions throughout the province. The completion of the new building for kindergarten and kindergarten normal training school will add most materially to the service the school can render to all the missions.

The Union evangelistic committee of the city has added definiteness in planning the work of all the churches in the city. Our Baptist church with its brilliant young pastor is making phenomenal progress along some lines. Probably the most successful Sunday school work in the province is being done in this church, where an unusually strong group of educated young men cooperate with the best young evangelistic pastor in the city. A careful survey of the district for which this church is responsible has been made, with the hope of enlisting the full membership in active church work.

In this one station seventy-seven baptisms are reported.

**Shanghai**

The little self-supporting church in Shanghai found it necessary to ask its pastor to resign under circumstances that will mean his retirement from the ministry. No real progress has been made during the year.

The college has just graduated eleven men, and the seminary, three. Mr. White has returned from furlough during the year bringing with him an atmosphere of hopefulness in future plans for the college. Work on the new gymnasium has begun; and it has been announced that funds for a much needed dormitory are on the way. The work of internal reorganization has progressed during the year—both in the courses of study and in more definitely departmentalizing the work. After completing the freshman year students can now specialize along one of several lines—education, sociology, theology, etc.

The social settlement work of the college conducted in the mill district has made some decided progress during the year. A supervised summer playground was a pronounced success. A local committee, composed of leading Chinese and foreign mill owners or managers in the district, has underwritten a budget amounting to nearly $8000 to cover the expenses of night-school, a dispensary with medical service for employees in the mills, and other forms of
social service including the playground. In this way the college is both rendering a real Christian service to the community and at the same time gaining the confidence and cooperation of the managers of the mills which may mean much for the development of its activities in the future.

Nanking

The mission is represented in Nanking by Rev. C. S. Keen who is Dean of the Language school, Rev. L. B. Moss who is now Acting Dean of the Normal school of the University of Nanking, and the Misses Nourse, Rivenburg, and Brown of Ginling College. During the year both of these union institutions have increased the number of pupils and improved their grade of work. Building up a university will necessarily be slow; but, if we are to get the largest result out of all the other educational work we are doing, there must be a real university and a real college for women in this section of China, and our mission must be willing to take its share of responsibility in building up these institutions.

THE WEST CHINA MISSION

Compiled from the report of Rev. J. F. Davies

The year 1917, like the year 1916, was marked by political strife and economic depression. We expect nothing different for 1918. The Chinese are like a family of children who have expelled their parents and fallen to quarreling among themselves. Our Szchuan people would like to manage their own affairs, but the neighboring provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow are constantly interfering. We are rich and they are poor, and they have taken considerable spoil from the portions of our province over which they have got control. If our province had sufficient men of integrity and courage and ability, we could easily make the intruders go home. As it is, we are just muddling through, and spending money like water. One wonders when the patience of these Orientals will reach its limit. They are accustomed to enduring calmly conditions which Occidentals would not tolerate. Every year the conditions of living are getting harder. Able-bodied men are taken from productive occupations and trained to be soldiers, for military men receive high pay. The Chinese carry on their private affairs with rigid economy, but military expenditures are extravagant. Sometimes large sums are paid to buy off the enemy,—all of which comes eventually from the common people. The pinch of poverty drives men to lawlessness. As robbers become more bold business men become more timid. The depression of business increases poverty,—and so around we go in a vicious circle.

In the midst of all these adversities the propagation of the gospel has gone steadily forward. Charles G. Finney said that times of popular excitement were not suited to evangelistic effort. In China, however, where we are used to seeing things going by contraries, it is not surprising that we can report.
many turning to the Lord. The widespread suffering and anxiety and dis­appointment drive people to trust the Heavenly Father. Many missionaries testify that, whereas in early years they had to keep pushing the work, now the work keeps pushing them. We need not to pray so much for open doors as for grace and strength to make the best use of our opportunities.

We are much better equipped with property than we were a year ago to do justice to our new opportunities. Mr. W. R. Bailey has about finished the splendid brick church building at Yachowfu. Just outside of Yachowfu, on a charming hill-top, Rev. F. N. Smith has completed his residence and has his school buildings under way. He says: "While most of my time has been devoted to the task appointed in the city, my leisure hours have been employed in the building of a residence and school dormitory one mile outside the city. Operations were started on the residence about the first of August, 1916, and we were able to move August 23, 1917. It has been a hard task for an amateur, but not without a great deal of pleasure and interest. A good beginning has been made on the school dormitory. Owing to lack of funds work was stopped on this building in August. Since that time the friends who have shown themselves such faithful stewards have given the sum of $2500 gold for the completion of this building. It is hoped that this sum will be sufficient for the purpose and to provide temporary class-rooms as well."

Of course the development of this school has only begun. In finding the site, in establishing the plant, we had great things in mind. Money to make these things possible should be forthcoming. With the provision for the plant as outlined and as approved by Conference we would possess adequate equipment for both a higher primary and a middle school. In planning we should provide for 200 students.

In Suifu, Miss Page has built a dormitory for her girls' school. A large plot of ground has been purchased outside the North gate for the hospital plant provided by a generous gift. About two hundred families will have to look for homes elsewhere when we take possession.

In Chengtu, we came near purchasing property for a church last spring, but the unfavorable rate of gold exchange deterred us. Two residences at the University are under construction, being built from a gift of $7000 gold provided for this purpose. Because of the low rate of gold exchange and the increasingly high price of materials and labor, it will be impossible to finish these residences for $7000, but Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Morse and Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Rudd are about to move into the rear and upper parts of their houses, and make themselves as comfortable as they can for the present. The Van Deman Memorial College building is a substantial edifice. This building, besides being a memorial to the Van Deman family, will also be a testimony to the skill and industry and good taste of Rev. W. R. Taylor who has superintended the construction. In addition to his work on the college campus, Mr. Taylor has been architect and consulting engineer for building operations in other stations.
We are plodding away at the task of getting a better trained force of native workers. The Suifu station is wide awake to the importance of this matter. All their evangelists have had or are having training in the Bible training school. Two, who are in active service, are privately following studies on which they are examined. School teachers have been and are being trained in the normal school. Suifu has two students in the Medical College, and one man has gone to Wuchang for a nurse's training course. Miss Crawford is training a class of young women for nursing.

The headquarters for the scholastic training of native workers is in Chengtu. Here we cooperate with three other missions in carrying on the West China Union University, with its allied Bible training school, normal school and middle school. Our Baptist dormitory contains about seventy students, half of whom are Christians. Twenty-one of the men who have left the dormitory in the last four years are engaged in the service of the church. About thirty of our present student body may be regarded as potential leaders. Within the next few years they should be occupying positions of usefulness in the church.

In the past ten years our foreign staff has increased from 23 to 32. In the same period our Chinese staff has increased from 32 to 123. This is as it should be. The Chinese workers should increase not only in numbers, but also in initiative and efficiency. But this ideal has not been sufficiently realized. One of the greatest disappointments during the past ten years has been in the absence of anticipated growth on the part of our Chinese co-workers.

In 1917 the following missionaries went on furlough: Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Openshaw, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Humphreys, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wellwood, and Miss I. M. Chambers. The following returned from furlough: Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Foster and Mrs. C. A. Salquist. In addition, the following new recruits have arrived: Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Lovegren, and Miss C. E. Slaght, M.D.

The friend who generously gave $150,000 for equipping the West China Mission wisely stipulated this condition: "Man the work." The increase in our plant demands a larger and stronger foreign force. In the first place, these buildings cannot be erected like buildings at home, by simply engaging a competent architect. There is need of eternal vigilance in watching countless details. Woe to the man whose attention is distracted by other lines of mission work while engaged in building! Then, when the buildings are ready for use, there will be need of more men to take care of the increased volume of work.

Furthermore, the policy of placing more responsibility on the Chinese staff will not mean for some time that we can get along with a smaller foreign staff. It simply means that the foreign missionary must give more attention to finding, training, directing and inspiring native workers. Men who come to West China must, of course, be able to play the game; but they must also be able to coach the team. We need men who are tempera-
mentally adapted to the important and delicate task of stimulating the Chinese staff to do their best work.

PASTORAL EVANGELISM

Concerning the Suifu church work, Rev. D. C. Graham writes as follows:
"Wars and rumors of wars have greatly interrupted our work this fall. Yet our church has done great service to the community in these perilous times, and the resulting good feeling will make for more effective evangelism in the future. We had twenty-four baptisms last spring. A remarkable fact is that twenty-one of those baptized were or had been students in our schools. The Christian school is certainly a main source of supply for Christian converts and Christian leaders. One of the main efforts of the year was the week of special evangelistic work in the Chinese New Year season when the people are comparatively at leisure. A large number of our church members took part, and we secured the names of about a hundred men and women who were willing to study the gospel. Eight or nine of them have just finished a long and difficult course of study."

Rev. A. G. Adams has been associated with Mr. Graham in caring for the church and primary school work in the city and outstations, and has taken the whole responsibility since the latter has gone on furlough. He has had some exciting experiences traveling in the robber-ridden districts about Suifu.

At present the Suifu church is reaching a better class of people than in former years. A young men's Institute is carried on in connection with the church, but without foreign financial aid. This organization undertakes certain forms of social service. It is Mr. Adams's purpose to increase the intimacy of the relationship between the Institute and the church. Thus the Institute should become more of an evangelistic agency, and the church more of a force for social betterment.

From Kiatingfu Rev. F. J. Bradshaw writes: "This has been the most enjoyable of many years in China. Our yearly Bible conference for the whole field just closed last night. There were 280 enrolled; 200 schoolboys and girls, and 80 grown-ups. Forty were baptized, their first impressions dating back from one to twenty-five years. In the Kiakiang outstation our people are ashamed of their chapel, a leaning shop, 11 by 30 feet, in a poor valley. They promise to put up $500 mexican if the mission will secure another $500 to get a new building. At Chienwei there is even greater need for a home for church and school. The brethren are asked by the landlord to vacate their present quarters. They propose to raise $500 towards securing new premises if I will promise a like sum."

Rev. W. E. Bailey writes from Yachowfu: "The building of the new church has taken much of my time, and much of the regular church work has had to be done by the Chinese workers available or not done at all. We are very short of evangelists. Two who were in the employ of the mission when
Mr. Openshaw left on furlough have failed me, thus lessening the force which was far from effective before. The year's work culminated in the completion of the new church building and the baptism of twenty-two new members, at Christmas time. We held meetings during the Christmas season to which large crowds came, especially to the stereopticon lecture on the lives of Christ and Paul.

"There are many difficulties in the Yachowfu field which must be honestly met by the mission before there will be any great advancement or ingathering of the Chinese to accept Christ. The field is great and the problems should be taken up earnestly by our Conference. We are responsible for one million souls, and we should gird ourselves for our task. During the year the membership has increased from 373 to 395. The Chinese contributions for the year were about $100 mexican."

The Ningyuanfu church is twelve days' journey away from its nearest neighbor, the Yachowfu church, separated by high mountain ranges. For most of the year the church has been without a foreign pastor. Unfortunately, the Chinese evangelists in charge of the main station and outstations have not proved themselves worthy of the trust that was placed in them. During the year the number of evangelists have been decreased from eight to four. The Ningyuanfu district is extensive and thinly settled. About half of the twenty-two outstations are from five to eight days' journey distant from the central station. It is now proposed to discontinue work in these distant outstations till there is sufficient staff to give them proper care.

In the summer, Dr. H. F. Rudd and Rev. J. P. Davies visited the Ningyuanfu field to look after school matters and to help the church to become more united and zealous. These two men, representing the educational committee and the evangelistic committee of the Conference, keep in touch with the Ningyuanfu native workers by correspondence, but this method of supervision is far from satisfactory. As soon as possible, three families should be sent to Ningyuanfu,—one for church work, one for school work, and one for medical work. Ample funds have been provided by an enthusiastic friend for erecting such buildings as are needed to thoroughly equip the station. The field is large, and with proper cultivation it should yield an abundant harvest.

The Chengtu church is the baby church of the mission. It has not grown very rapidly during the four years of its existence, but we hope its growth has been healthy and substantial. Last summer the church services were transferred from the residence compound to the school property on the Great East Street where there is more room. Further enlargements are now being made to provide for women's meetings, women's day school and girls' day school. Mrs. E. I. Upcraft is very successful in her work with women and girls, and very hopeful over the outlook. The Chengtu church work being so new, there are no past mistakes to be lived down, and no established precedents to hamper freedom of action. At first the church was practically a student church, but during the year seventeen persons from the neighborhood have
been baptized into membership. It is encouraging to see the feeling of responsibility shown by these new members.

In addition to the evangelistic work outlined above, our mission cooperates with the other missions in Szechuan in the province-wide forward evangelistic movement. This movement seeks to promote evangelistic efforts, especially those of a union nature. Arrangements are made for the exchange of workers and of information and suggestions. Efforts are being made to get strong Christian leaders to make evangelistic tours of the province as soon as traveling becomes more safe.

EDUCATIONAL EVANGELISM

In the early years of the West China Mission each station had a primary school wherein boys studied for a year or two and then dropped out to learn a trade. But about thirteen years ago came the beginning of a new era when the Munroe Academy was established at Suifu. This school, for most of its life, has suffered from starvation. There were scarcely any feeders for it. Recently more primary schools have been started in the Suifu district, and the Academy is gaining in vitality. Dr. Rudd sends the following report: "The past year has been one of the best in the history of Munroe Academy. The attendance has practically doubled as compared with recent years. The enrolment has been over fifty. As compared with earlier years it is most gratifying to see that the Chinese teachers are becoming capable of taking so much responsibility not only for the teaching but also for the administration and discipline of the school.

"In the absence of the principal in the Spring for the trip to Ningyuanfu, the school was very fortunate in having Mr. Adams to take charge of the work. Again in the fall, Mr. J. E. Moncrieff, although not yet through his two years of language study, was able to take over the principalship and continue the school work with little loss to the institution.

"The Academy seems to be getting well under way for taking its place as the leading educational institution among a population of several million people. All government schools of similar grade are closed. This fact throws on our mission a tremendous responsibility for developing the Academy to its highest point of usefulness."

In Kiatingfu Mr. Bradshaw carries on six primary schools in addition to extensive evangelistic work. Some of these schools need new equipment for the same reason that an active, growing boy may need a new suit of clothes. In some cases the schools encroach upon the space needed for evangelistic work to the detriment of the latter. At present all the schools are of the lower primary grade. Boys wishing to take the higher primary course may go to our Yachowfu school or to the higher primary school of the China Inland Mission in Kiatingfu.

The boys' schools of Yachowfu have been for several years under the care of Rev. F. N. Smith. As he is about to go on furlough, the responsibility has been transferred to Mr. C. L. Foster who has just returned. Mr. Smith
is a good disciplinarian, and every year he has been sending to the Union Middle School at Chengtu a group of boys who are exceptionally well prepared for their secondary course. One young man who began his education in our Yachowfu school about fifteen years ago is now finishing his university course in Chengtu. He has exerted a splendid influence over his fellow-students. Upon graduation in June he is to go to America for a theological course.

At present the school is in very cramped quarters, but Mr. and Mrs. Conway of California have given funds for a complete school plant on a splendid site on a hill outside the Yachowfu city walls. There is ample space about the school for the boys to engage in agricultural work. With such excellent equipment, Mr. Smith, who is an old "Hermonite," hopes to develop a second Mount Hermon.

Mr. Smith sends the following report: "During December of this year we conducted a special Bible study class for boys who wished to own allegiance to Christ. There were twenty-one in the class, made up for the most part from those who had been longest in the school. All but two were from the higher primary department. Of these, sixteen were received into the fellowship of the church. The other five, younger boys, and not long in the school, are confessing Christians, and plan to unite with the church later.

"Four years ago there were two confessing Christians among the teachers, and but four among the students. Now there are four of the teachers who are Christian, and twenty-seven of our students church members; five while not church members, own faith in Christ, making a total of thirty-two Christian believers among the students.

"The average enrolment for the past year has been forty-eight in the higher primary department, and fifty-nine in the lower primary department. Of the two departments the latter is by far the weaker, partly because of the lack of equipment. The government schools here have better equipment than we have. The reverse must be true, if we expect to attract a high class of boys from the city. While we want all classes of boys, yet the higher class must predominate unless we wish them to become a harmful and disintegrating force. We need a day-school plant in the city. With each passing year it becomes more difficult to secure property and the prices advance accordingly. There is a most desirable property available, and centrally located in relation to the new church property. The price is high, but will be worth paying if we can secure the new plant.

"A beginning has been made in the development of schools in the outstations. It is impossible to superintend them. Schools have been conducted in five of the outstations. Two of these have become feeders to the higher primary school here.

"I believe strongly in student aid, but not promiscuously given. It should be given to those boys who show ability and worth. Cases of full support should be rare. Each succeeding term as the boy advances and as his people
become more interested we should endeavor to reduce the aid and enlist self-support."

The boys' boarding school at Ningyuanfu is the most encouraging enterprise in that station. Over 100 boys are enrolled and there are 50 more in two outstation schools. The first class to complete the higher primary course is to be graduated this June. At present there is no foreigner in the station, and the school is being conducted by young men who have been trained in our Chengtu union middle school. Although they have their faults, they certainly deserve hearty commendation for the ability and faithfulness they have shown.

In Chengtu, Mr. D. S. Dye has been conducting a primary school of about a hundred boys and girls, with three Christian teachers. As one of the Chinese friends remarked, "The atmosphere of this school is like the atmosphere of a family." It is proposed to open a higher primary department in the Fall, so that we may soon be able to carry students from this school right into the middle school and the University.

Chengtu is the capital and the educational center of the province. Boys come here from all our West China Baptist churches for further study in the West China Union University, with affiliated middle school, normal school, and Bible training school. All students from our Baptist constituency live in our dormitory, where they are under the care of our missionaries and of our faithful genial Christian proctor, Yoh Dzoh Dzo. They receive their instruction along with students of the other three missions. We are happy to be able to report that we Baptists are "holding up our end" in this union institution.

From Mr. Davies' personal report we quote the following: "When I moved to Chengtu four years ago, it was primarily for the work of the Union Bible training school. At that time, the Bible school was an appendage of the Union middle school, and few foreigners were giving it much attention. Now, the Bible school is a distinct school, and several foreigners are giving time to its work. I was formerly principal, but because of the increased demands along other lines, and because I am living inside the city, and also because the Canadian Methodists have about two-thirds of the student body, it seemed best last year for me to resign the principalship in favor of Rev. C. R. Carscallen of the Canadian Methodist Mission.

"I am still teaching in the school, and looking after the interests of our five Baptist students. The standing of the school is gradually being raised. The four cooperating missions look to this school to train their evangelists. It is hoped that next fall we can begin theological instruction in the University, to train men for the ministry. The faculty of Religion has been in existence for some years, and the course is printed in the catalogue, but the students have not elected the theological subjects. Next fall we hope that a few men will take the 'theological options' in the junior division of the University."

Concerning our unit, the Chengtu Baptist College, Rev. Joseph Taylor
writes: “From every point of view the year just closing has been the best in the brief history of the college. As for material affairs, we have seen the new building, Van Deman Hall, grow until the finishing touches are being put on the roof. We hope to be in full possession of the fine rooms and the chapel by the time the college opens in September, 1918. This will enable us the better to grade our students and to give them much better accommodation than the old farmhouse has afforded. Then, through the kindness of a ‘Friend’ we are assured of a second dormitory which is very much needed, as the Van Deman Hall will be overcrowded from the day it is opened.

“We are happy in the fact that we have students in all the courses in the institution. Some are preparing for the Christian ministry; others are studying for the teaching profession; while others are preparing to be doctors. This fact means that our campaign for the redemption of West China is becoming more even and more systematized. The different departments of mission work are being brought up to a more efficient standard.

“The most helpful and hopeful fact is that our students are being won for Christ. In the spring term we held special services in the university; and as a result three of our own boys were baptized into the Chengtu Baptist Church while others resolved to give themselves to the Christian ministry.”

MEDICAL EVANGELISM

In Ningyuanfu no medical work is being done on account of the absence of the foreign physician.

In Yachowfu, hospital and dispensary work have gone on as usual. Dr. G. G. Davitt reports:

“This year we have furnished over 10,000 treatments, and in accordance with our idea of self-support all the patients have paid full market price for their drugs and dressings. Out here in this ultra-conservative corner of the land it is a big departure for the Chinese to pay any department of the mission such a large percentage of the cost of the help they receive, yet we are more certain every day that they are willing to pay for what they get, if what they get is worth while. Even in the face of large losses in transit, increased prices of goods and freight rates, we closed the year with a small balance in our favor. Much equipment has been added, for which we are grateful to the many friends at home who have given of their money to help carry on this work. It is a pleasure to acknowledge such gifts at this time, and to assure our friends at home that it helps us a lot to know they are standing shoulder to shoulder with us in this work.

“Of the hundreds of cases which we have had not a few have been members of the fair sex who came seeking operations which would add to their beauty and incidentally make them more marriageable. Another interesting turn the work took this year was that we were called several times to treat sick hogs and cows. One man came to the hospital leading a large hog asking me to prescribe. I did so; and strange to relate the animal lived to grunt out the story, with the result that I had many a call after that, for an epidemic among
hogs was very troublesome this year. For any native to lose a hog is just about as bad a misfortune, and sometimes worse than losing a child.”

Dr. W. R. Morse has returned to Chengtu to teach in the Medical College. This department of the University is greatly embarrassed for lack of teaching staff. Other missions have had to choose between closing hospitals and withdrawing from the Medical College, and they have chosen the former course. The reason for this choice is evident. When stations are left without foreigners, as now happens at Ningyuanfu, the evangelistic and educational departments are carried on by Chinese workers, but the medical work ceases. This situation will always hold till we get proper Chinese Christian physicians. Furthermore, for years to come it will be very difficult to get sufficient foreign missionary physicians. Necessity compels us to train Chinese Christian physicians.

The Suifu medical work is varied, extensive and encouraging. A few extracts from a letter from Dr. C. E. Tompkins will be of interest. “The thing that gives me greatest satisfaction is the steady growth of confidence shown by the populace in our hospital. There is a feeling of good-will that figures cannot show. Our effort to interest the people in certain hygienic topics met with enthusiastic support. One public meeting was held in the interests of the ‘fly campaign,’ and another meeting was addressed on the care of new infants. An unusually large number of smallpox vaccinations were performed this year. We learned of one wealthy family that consulted a necromancer for a lucky day on which to vaccinate their much-adored son. But the chap fixed on a day that did not coincide with our vaccination day, and before a week was over the child was dead with the dread disease.

“The gospel message has been faithfully proclaimed. Not a few patients have taken up special Bible study as real inquirers. The daily Bible study with the helpers has proved profitable to us all. We have given out hundreds of tracts, Gospels and booklets to both outpatients and inpatients.

“The big undertaking of the year was our Red Cross work. For a time our little hospital was more than crowded—actually ran over, filling the verandas and hallways. Our efforts are appreciated not only by the wounded, but also by the officers of the army and by the citizens. The local Red Cross society has promptly met all the running expenses connected with caring for the wounded and the refugees. During the year, 35,568 days were spent in the hospital by patients. There were 24,321 treatments in the dispensary. 204 operations were performed with general anaesthetics; 49 with local anaesthetics; 647 without anaesthetics. The total expenditures were $8,376.87, only $1,575 of which came from the Board.”

In conclusion, we have one request to make. We ask for something which, while seeming to cost you nothing, may cost you a great deal. We ask for your prayers. We do not primarily request your prayers for the heathen masses, for the hardness of their hearts is not the chief obstacle to the furtherance of the gospel. But we do need your prayers for all the Christians here.
If we were all proper "signboards," as the Chinese say, the cause of Christ would prosper amazingly.

In ten years the number of Baptist church members has increased from 326 to 1185. It is easy to get Chinese to join the church. It is easy to get Chinese to enter a mission school. The number of our pupils has increased in ten years from 212 to 1581. But in these ten years, according to our statistician, the gifts of the Chinese Christians for propagating the gospel increased from $419 to only $422. This unpleasant fact calls for serious thought and prayer.

We want a self-supporting, self-governing, self-propagating church. Why are we not getting it? It is partly because of mistakes in administration, partly because of the innate selfishness of the Chinese, and partly because of a lack of appreciation of what the Lord has done and can do for them. The Chinese dearly love money, but they need to learn to love God more. The Chinese fail to realize the sinfulness of sin. They rarely come willing to confess their sins and seeking forgiveness from God. They need to have a passion for souls based on their own profound sense of sins forgiven and peace made with God.

Therefore, we beseech you to pray for them.

We missionaries also need your prayers, for we, too, have our weaknesses and shortcomings. We are engaged in a spiritual warfare. Pray that we may be endowed with spiritual power.
A MISSIONARY writes: “We shall not soon forget it—the year that has just left us. It brought us unexpected experiences—anxiety, perplexity, vision, decision, exultation, sorrow. All these in a unique mixture went into the making of the year.

“America went into the Great War (too late, it appeared from the Far Eastern angle) and began a record-breaking preparation to do her part to make the world safe for democracy. Our constituency in the home-land faced new and tremendous tasks, and have met them magnificently. We were never so proud of our connections before.

“Our Japan Mission, too, has much to remember the year by. First of all by its sorrows. Its opening days brought us details of the passing of Dr. Dearing; May shocked us with the sudden loss of our mission skipper, Capt. Bickel; and the year’s evening hours saw us lay to rest what was mortal of our dear Miss Whitman, our senior worker of the Woman’s Board. Thus passed our three best-known, most capable workers. Then, too, Briggs, our mission sunshine-maker,—Briggs broke down trying to carry double, and was sent home to return no more.

“But it has not been all sorrow. Our annual Conference was one of peculiar optimism, for we were forced back on God, there to renew our strength. Last year will go down in our annals, we trust, as the year when we definitely set out on a worthy educational program, and secured the finest school site in the Empire. For the first time in the history of our Society’s activities, a native Christian was put in entire charge of a station, taking the full place of a foreign missionary. A Forward Movement, corresponding in general to the Five Year Program, was launched with enthusiasm, and gives promise of great achievement. Another of our institutions, the Sendai Girls’ School, was provided with a plant that would do credit to a school anywhere. Our Joint Committee representing the Japan Baptist Convention and the Mission came into its own and got under some of the big things that must be undertaken together, until an indigenous Christian movement gathers such momentum that it can put things over unaided. A successful termination of a union ‘Three Years’ Evangelistic Campaign’ and its issue in a determination to continue the movement in every local church—these are some of the things by which we shall remember the past year.”

TOKYO

Dr. Axling, reporting the work of the Tokyo Misaki Tabernacle, says: “The year has been characterized by a steady growth. Our whole effort has been to deepen the foundations and to put the work of the different departments on a more efficient basis. Other years have been years of expansion, reaching out into the life of our community in every possible direction. The past year we have worked hard at the process of strengthening, deepening
and solidifying this work that now ramifies into every section of our little community.

“In point of numbers it has been our biggest year. In the young men’s night school, 293 young men have been enrolled; and 118 young women in the girls’ schools. Our 115 little ones have kept the kindergarten crowded. The day nursery cared for 70 wee tots of working mothers. Something over a hundred boys were in attendance in the apprentices’ night school; about three hundred children took advantage of the play-ground work. The adult Bible classes have had an attendance of over a hundred. The week-night evangelistic meetings, the working mens’ meetings, the men’s Friendly Society, the mothers’ meetings, the Saturday lectures have all had a fairly good year.

“The only new feature which we have attempted to introduce during the year is the organization of a night school for working girls. This new department has been welcomed in a most remarkable way by the Tokyo press and has been given large publicity by the leading papers of the city. This school is meeting a great need and has started out in a manner that promises much for the future.

“On the anniversary of the coronation of the first Emperor, the Governor of the Tokyo prefecture conferred upon the Tabernacle the rare honor of a ‘Certificate of Appreciation’ of its work and a gift of eighty yen ($40) encouragement money.

“The Central Baptist Church is a self-governing, self-supporting Japanese church that makes the Tabernacle auditorium its church home. The Sunday services, the Sunday school, the Woman’s Society and Young Men’s Society are entirely under its care, and through these it carries on an aggressive and far-reaching work. Its pastor, Rev. R. Nakajima, cooperates in many departments of the work of the Tabernacle, to which the members through their sympathy and help also render great service. This church constitutes the center around which all the other work is clustered.

“To save and to serve is our passion and our purpose. Our goal looms up far in the distance and beckons us on. We have not attained, but we are on the way.”

WASEDA DORMITORY

The report from Dr. H. B. Benninghoff of the year’s work is most encouraging. He says: “In no year since the beginning of our work at Waseda has there been so much to encourage the worker as during the past year. Progress has been along the lines of organization, construction, and intensification.”

Organization

“The work has outgrown our dormitory leadership, and we have been compelled to organize for work among young men not in the dormitories. To meet this need we have a Sunday morning English Bible class, called the 3L Club, a Brotherhood, and a Christian Association for the young men of
the Waseda middle school. Through these organizations about seventy-five young men gather weekly in the rooms of the dormitory for study, amusement or worship. Twenty young men have become Christians. Two are looking forward to Christian service as a life work."

Construction

"The organization of the dormitories is based upon the principle of self-support and self-government. During the year the governing committees have undertaken to organize their work so that every member has a share in the activities of the homes, and renders some assistance to the work of the University Christian Association. The Christian Association itself has been reorganized so as to carry on more effectively its program among the young men of the University. A thousand men listened to Christian addresses in the auditorium on different occasions, and the desire has been repeatedly expressed that we might be able to meet the needs of the men more adequately."

Intensification

"As the number of young men whom we can take into the hostels is limited to twenty-five each, and as the number of men who wish to enter is much greater, we have raised the standard for entrance. The dormitory committee will not now allow any one to enter who does not express his desire to become a Christian, if he is not already one. Culture courses have been prepared so that every man who leaves the dormitory has had three years of regular, constructive religious education. The whole government of the homes is planned with a view to making the conduct of the dormitory itself a training in Christian character.

"The student body is large,—about 10,000. Besides our two dormitories, no direct Christian effort is being conducted in the University. There are presumably 300 Christian students, and there are 15 Christian professors. Our greatest need is for a central social service building near the University, under Christian auspices, where all sorts of student social and religious work might be done, and where daily religious services might be held. The University would welcome such a building, and they are appealing to our Baptist interest to see that it is forthcoming, for we are the ones that are already on the grounds cooperating in Christian service."

New High School Developments

The first step in carrying out the change in our educational policy was taken in the closing of Duncan Academy, Tokyo, last March. This was followed shortly by the purchase of a fine site for the new Duncan Academy in Yokohama. The money for buildings is urgently needed. The nucleus of the future faculty, led by the principal-elect, Professor T. Sakata, is engaged in preparing for the new undertaking. Professor Sakata is a man
of the very finest qualifications, who will command the respect of students and the community.

OSAKA

Rev. J. H. Scott reports for West Osaka and outstations: "The cut in appropriations and the increased expense of everything has prevented the advance that was hoped for, and we have barely been able to hold our own."

He names the outstanding features of the year's work:

"1. Increase in giving: the Naniwa church made a very encouraging advance over the previous year, and also all the chapels on this field; all the churches and chapels together show an increase of yen 244 ($122); the Ikeda church fell behind owing to the fact that it was without a pastor for some months, but without doubt the church will make a good record during the coming year.

"2. Faithful service by all the workers: the year closed with no vacancies among the workers; the new pastor at Ikeda has during the short time on that field made a fine record and there is much of promise before that church; Takeda San at the Naniwa Church and Miyake San at Sakai have each been twelve years on the field.

"3. Faithful service by the members: several of the members have been active and earnest and have shown a spirit of intense devotion and consecration; they have preached, taught in Sunday schools, conducted evangelistic meetings, done much calling and in other ways rendered noble service; the number of baptisms for the whole station is 32, Naniwa leading with 15.

"4. Good health of the missionaries on this part of the Osaka field.

"5. Hope and promise along the line; the churches in making their budgets for the coming year have shown a determination to make a considerable advance in their contributions.

"Life and service in Osaka at the present time are big worthwhile things. It is our hope and prayer that in the year to come we may be able in abundant measure—'to strive, to seek, to find and not to yield.'"

KOBE AND LIUCHIU

Dr. Thomson in reporting for Kobe and Liuchiu says: "These two places, while 900 miles apart, are usually named together in writing reports, as the work on the islands bearing the latter name was opened from Kobe by the writer over twenty-five years ago.

"We have been rejoicing this past year in the resolve of the Baptist Church at Hiogo, a part of Kobe, to assume financial independence so that we have now two wholly independent churches on this station, a new record in our Baptist mission in Japan. Both churches are flourishing in every way and it is a great source of joy to the missionary in charge to see two churches
become independent during the course of his ministry in Kobe of over thirty years.

"Another cause for happiness is the fact that the work in the Liuchiu Islands has at last obtained adequate equipment in the purchase of land and the erection by the Woman's Society of a neat kindergarten building, and also—with funds largely contributed by warm friends of the work—a fine church building capable of accommodating about 500 people. We have long waited for this building, and now that it is an accomplished fact, all the believers for many miles around Naha are rejoicing in the only real church building in the entire group of islands with their population of over 550,000. The work is growing on all hands and the workers are exceedingly happy with this new center of usefulness."

MITO

Mr. Jones mentions in his report the quarterly conference of workers held during the year, which was a very profitable gathering, lasting for three days. At a believers' rally, nearly a hundred were present and much enthusiasm for more vigorous work was aroused. The Forward Movement is claiming a good deal of attention and stirring up a good deal of self-dependent work. In one town where a preaching place had been opened, the zeal of the worker stirred up excitement and roused the ire of the dormant priests, who get a too comfortable living from the people to bestir themselves much ordinarily. In this recent campaign, however, they perceived signs that their constituency was really being reached by the disciples of a Greater Being than Buddha, hence they began opposition meetings, putting their posters beside those of the Christians. They called their meetings the "Jesus-subduing meetings," and to assist in this subduing they circulated a document binding the signers to prevent by all means the establishment of Christianity in their district. They succeeded in getting many signatures from the business men; then they appealed to the county authorities to prohibit the school teachers from attending these meetings, for some had already become interested in the Christian teaching; one of these was removed to a distant town and the others warned to avoid the Christians. This mode of open fighting by the priests, though quite common in former days has been rather out of vogue since the enlightenment of the people by the constitutional government.

Mr. Jones is busy in season and out of season, touring his large field, and advising his evangelists of the best methods of sowing the seed.

YOKOHAMA

Forty-two baptisms and steady advance is the summary of the year's report for Yokohama and its province of Kanagawa. A trolley car accident involving two broken arms and other inconveniences to the senior missionary, Rev. C. H. D. Fisher, may not seem an experience to be especially coveted, but it seems to have been used for an inspiration to faithfulness to many work-
ers who said they would do their part that no loss might result. With Mr. Fisher's speedy recovery came the evidence that in many respects true progress had indeed been made.

In the First Church here nine were baptized, and in our other churches, thirty-three. The city of Yokohama has seen especial prosperity during the year; the number of factories in the city and the number of their employees having nearly doubled in that time. The officers of one of the larger factories one day gave our workers the opportunity of preaching the gospel to hundreds of its employees and gave us reason to hope that they would do so again in days to come. In Kawasaki also, one of the largest factories did the same, giving to our workers the privilege of preaching to a thousand employees. They are chary of such offers for, as they say, it takes time they cannot well spare, but we hope for more of it in the future. Our church there, the only one in the midst of a teeming population, was given an advertisement the effect of which we hope to see when the employees have an occasional holiday. The church is making good use of its new building and is happy in it. Early in the year it seemed best for the evangelist there to go to another of our fields, but the church at once recalled a former pastor and is now doing the best work in its history. Both in the large Sunday school and otherwise they are evidently gaining the respect of the community. Over 160 filled the house at the Christmas exercises and had impressed upon them the message of the electric sign visible from the main street that proclaims Christ the Saviour of men.

The membership of the Kanagawa church has increased during the year from 90 to 130, most of the additions having been by baptism. The house temporarily lent to them for their meetings is so small that part of the members must stay at home if there is to be left room so that outsiders from the surrounding community may be welcomed. No other place in Japan more greatly needs the new house of worship for which we so earnestly asked last year. So many of the members are students in the girls' school that they can not give largely for the building we need, but that surely is no reason why they and as many of the community as we can lead to attend the services should not have a place large enough for their meetings.

In the strong Buddhist center of Haramachida, nine have been won to open faith in Christ. The work of the city preaching place has done much to help widen and strengthen the work of the First Church. The Atsugi church has taken on new life and has greatly increased its contributions so as to allow the pastor to cover the work in Chogo, nine miles distant; they are united and active.

The business men's hostel has been full and had a waiting list most of the time; some fifty men have passed through it during the year. The spirit of the men has been of the finest. The night school has had the largest enrollment of its history; a faithful group of eleven Christian men and women have done fine work. The first converts from the school were baptized in November—two young men—the product of the nightly chapel and Bible classes.
An interesting feature of our work has been the going out of girls from our girls' school by twos every Sunday, to more than a dozen places for Sunday school work, to give lessons especially prepared with them beforehand. As they come and go by trains and trams their happy faces are a standing advertisement of what Christianity and their teachers are doing for them.

The purchase of the new mission middle school site in a central location in this city is a matter of mission-wide and nation-wide significance.

**MORIOKA**

Rev. F. W. Steadman, with Mrs. Steadman, returned to the field early in October, and was encouraged in the development made by some of the churches, especially by some of the ministers and laymen who are taking hold of the Five Year Program, or as it is called in Japan, the Baptist Forward Movement.

Mr. Topping says: "Morioka is a town of over 40,000 population, about a hundred miles north of Sendai. Baptists were the first to begin work here. From Morioka as a center, work is carried on in thirty outstations among 500,000 people for whom Baptists are solely responsible. The field is mountainous and the climate cold. Few men can endure the physical strain of touring it. Only those who have done it know the cost of kneeling on the floor in zero weather in six hours of conference, or of evangelistic meetings. The return of Mr. and Mrs. Steadman from furlough brings new strength to all our work.

"The Morioka city church has a new pastor, Mr. Sato, and is rallying to the work under his leadership. Different phases of the Five Year Program are being pressed successfully. Their budget for the next fiscal year is the largest in the history of the church, which indicates their determination to accomplish greater things."

**SENDAI**

Rev. C. H. Ross, the resident missionary for this field, has been on furlough with his family since May, 1917. The station has had the help of Dr. Benninghoff and Mr. Steadman during the year. The latter reports that there is great rejoicing over the completion of the new buildings of the Shokei Jo-gakko. He further says: "They mean not only greater responsibility but greater possibilities and greater efficiency in the work. Two churches of this field deserve especial mention; besides adding to their membership they have greatly increased their financial endeavors, putting themselves in line with the advance movement of the mission.

"Many new lines of service are opening in the non-Christian towns in the vicinity, having no other Christian workers. Our pastor has had unusual spiritual blessing, being led out in prayer that has lasted long hours. This has been accompanied by a feeling of great power for service and of great joy."
His experience reminds one much of David Brainerd, and our prayer is that he may have the same power in bringing people to know the Saviour.''

INLAND SEA

Crisis has followed crisis in the work of the Gospel Ship on the Inland Sea. After the death of Captain Bickel, its founder and leader, Rev. Frank C. Briggs became his successor, and so enthusiastically and with such consuming zeal entered upon his new duties that in a short time his health gave way and he reluctantly turned his steps homeward. A few days after reaching San Francisco he, too, passed away, leaving the mission and the native Christians on the islands again in sorrow and perplexity.

A meeting of the Fukuin Maru Committee, consisting of Drs. Thomson, Axling and Chiba,—with Messrs. Ito and Shibata, two of the leaders of the Japanese force working on the Inland Sea,—was held to make plans for the future. Representatives from workers on the field and officers of the Fukuin Maru church stated that in order to conserve the work of twenty years of seed-sowing, and to save the situation, it was absolutely necessary to carry on the aggressive campaign started after Captain Bickel's death, viz., within a year after the captain's death, to double the present number of Christians and to raise four thousand yen ($2,000) in the islands and six thousand yen ($3,000) in America for a Bickel Memorial church building at Setoda. Also that the Fukuin Maru should head up the campaign and, by its movements among the islands, demonstrate to the believers, inquirers, and people at large that the work was going on.

As a result of this conference the activities of the ship have been resumed, Mr. Philip Bickel, son of the late Captain, taking charge of the navigation of the ship, Dr. Thomson looking after the financial side of the work, and Drs. Axling and Chiba rendering valuable help in evangelistic meetings. Mr. Bickel writes: 'For eight days Dr. Chiba held meetings at the Navigation School, dockyard, preaching places and farm houses. Everywhere there was a warm welcome for the ship's renewed activities and an eagerness to hear the gospel message. At one town visited by Dr. Axling, where there has always been strong opposition to the ship's work, a large theatre was filled with a crowd eager to hear about Christianity. In that audience were judges worth their hundreds of thousands, professional men, farmers and fishermen. Their continual query was, 'Why don't you come oftener?''

The loss of the two who toiled so many years for the island people has made no deeper impression than the fact that, after such a tremendous loss, the Christians did not give up, but sent still other messengers to carry on the work. The renewed activities of the ship have meant so much to the non-Christians of the islands. To the Christians it means that they are no longer alone amid trial and persecution—that the 'little white comforter' will come.
The few remaining missionaries on the field are already overburdened, and the pressing need is for an evangelistic missionary to devote his whole time to the ship and be permanently connected with it. Until that need is met, the usefulness of the Fukuin Maru will be greatly limited and its work hindered.
THE CONGO MISSION

From the report by Rev. P. A. McDiarmid

While the boundaries of Belgium, the mother-country, continue to be cruelly harrowed by an oppressing army, Belgian Congo has gone on through another year practically undisturbed. Whether this large area of central Africa is to be a pawn to be played for on the European chess-board, or whether the best interests of these millions of negroes will be considered in the treaty of peace, remains to be seen.

We have felt our isolation more than in the previous years of the war. Eight weeks without a boat elapsed before our last home mail came, and it looks as if we could not expect a very regular mail service in the coming months.

It is now impossible to get provisions from England; freight rates from America to Congo via England or France are prohibitive; and during the year there was only one boat direct from America to Congo. Some of the trading firms in Congo still have considerable quantities of provisions for sale, though the prices make one imagine that these traders have been consulting munition price-lists. Dr. A. Sims quotes the prices of a few of the staples at Matadi, but as one proceeds up country railroad and boat rates have to be added to this first cost. Flour is twenty-five cents a pound; sugar, thirty-five cents; butter $1.10 a pound; milk, twenty-five cents a can for natural, thirty cents for condensed unsweetened.

Missionaries are not usually accused of being extravagant, but even they find that they can live more frugally when necessity requires without being in real want. Many of our missionaries are learning to utilize native products more, using flour from manioc, plantains, etc., mixed with wheat flour for bread; yams and sweet potatoes instead of European potatoes; and many other things that are grown in Congo.

Our force of missionaries on the field is pitifully small, and quite inadequate to do either extensive or intensive work effectively. Kimpese is closed temporarily; Mukimvika and Matadi each have one missionary; Lukunga and Vanga have a family for each; Banza Manteke, Tshumbiri and Ntondo have each three workers, and Sona Bata has two families. We have eleven men and eight women, where fifteen years ago there were sixteen men and thirteen women. None of our missionaries on furlough have returned during the year and seven have found it necessary to take furlough.

There are risks in sea travel at this time, but we hope that before many months pass some of our missionaries on furlough and some new recruits will come to our aid. (Since writing the above Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Bain and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Moody have arrived in Congo. They left New York, November 30, 1917, and arrived at Banana, January 16, 1918, without any mishap.)
MUKIMVIKA

Dr. F. P. Lynch, the only missionary at the station, reports: "An event of special importance in relation to the Mukimvika field rests in the government's return to civil administration. The prolonged military movement against the insurgents has reached definite termination. In the range of a large area the people have returned to the long abandoned towns with a new sense of responsibility, and an abiding appreciation of peace.

"The mission has won substantial prestige in its relations with the insurgent situation, which will prove of evident advantage in the enlarging development of the educational and evangelistic opportunities. The work awaits the workers.

"Despite the enforced limitations of the insurgent conditions, the hospital has maintained a busy service with an exceptional number of medical cases willingly remaining in the wards until discharged. The readiness with which decisions for serious operations are accepted, and the freedom from fear in reference to anaesthesia, are matters of special note in contrast to the alarmed or sullen opposition of the initial years. Confidence in the treatment proves a salutary antidote to superstition, and every admission to the wards is a triumph over the darkness of native tradition."

MATADI

Dr. Sims says of the work at Matadi: "The services are better attended than last year especially on the part of the women. The morning and evening schools have been well attended and have been fruitful in baptisms. There have been 123 baptisms during the year, and the church membership is 345. The church at Kenge has been reopened and is doing well, contributing liberally towards the work."

BANZA MANTEKE

Rev. Henry Richards reports for Banza Manteke: "Our staff has diminished from six to three. Dr. and Mrs. King went on furlough in May last, after fulfilling well their first term of three years' service. Rev. C. H. Harvey conducted the preparatory school until June, after which he spent some time preaching and visiting in the district. When he was called to fill the vacancy at Kimpese caused by the absence of Rev. and Mrs. S. E. Moon and Dr. Catherine L. Mabie, the preparatory school here had to be closed, we are grieved to say.

"As to myself I am glad to report such good health that I have continued to preach and teach daily Jesus Christ as Saviour and Lord. It was found necessary to organize and reorganize the work in many places. The village teachers are always needing advice, guidance, stimulation and help, and these things take up our time and sometimes strain our nerves. But what can we do but listen and take advantage of the opportunity to instruct them?

"Mrs. Richards and I spent a month at Palabala, as we now have the care..."
of that work. After the close of our mission conference at Matadi I spent another month touring in the Palabala villages, preaching, teaching, solving problems and settling disputes.

"There was a dangerous split in the church at Noki concerning the relation between State and Church. About one-half maintained that when a Medal Chief decided a matter brought against a church member, the church must accept the decision and refrain from further discipline. This was a new difficulty to me among our Congo people. It took me all day to show those who were for a State Church that the church must govern itself under the one head, and that it was not according to New Testament Scripture for a heathen or any other chief to rule the church. It was pointed out to them that the chief settled matters of theft and immorality and many other crimes by fines, but of course the church could not permit such mode of settlement among its members. The church would have to exercise discipline after the chief had settled the matter in his way."

After the departure of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. King for America, Mrs. Richards again took hold of the medical work, which has been carried on vigorously. Hundreds have been helped and many dangerous cases have been successfully treated. She has also charge of the church registers, church accounts, mission accounts, and many other matters of administration.

Miss F. A. Cole, who has been continuously on the field for more than eight years, has conducted as usual the station schools and attended to the keeping of the many village school registers and school supplies. The station and village schools are the foundation of our educational and evangelistic work.

During the year, 243 have been baptized, as against 93 in 1916. There have been more restorations and more exclusions than usual. The birth-rate is still increasing and the death-rate decreasing among our church members. The field contributions for Banza Manteke are 3,100 francs, and for Palabala 672 francs; a total of 3,772 francs. This, in spite of financial stringency, is the largest received in one year, excepting 1913, at Banza Manteke. There are sixty-three village schools and one station school, and 3,100 pupils. Since 1886 over 5,000 have been baptized at this station. Many of them are scattered all over the Congo region, some have gone to other parts of Africa, some to other countries, and hundreds have gone to their home on high.

LUKUNGA

Rev. Thomas Hill says: "During the year the outposts have been visited twice and some of them three times. The village school work has been done better, and the teachers have been more faithful in teaching and preaching the Good News. Seven backsliders have been restored to fellowship, and others are on the probation list. Three have been expelled and two received by letter. Forty-seven have been baptized, and thirty others have been examined and referred back for further instruction in the Word of God.

"At one of the outposts the church members decided that those who could
do so should contribute fifty centimes (10 cents) per month for the carrying on of the work. Collections have more than doubled this year.

“At our dispensary more than 5,000 treatments have been given. Four with very bad ulcers have been on the station from two to six months.

“Church members number 300; collections, 1446 francs.”

KIMPESE

In May, Rev. and Mrs. S. E. Moon, for health reasons, found it necessary to leave on furlough. With so small a force of missionaries on the field it was a problem to know what to do for Kimpese. Finally, Rev. C. H. Harvey was persuaded to go as tutor for our Society, and he, with Mr. and Mrs. Powell and Miss Coppin of the English Society, was at his post for the opening of school in October.

The school began quite auspiciously with a good attendance of students, and these of the stamp that brought words of commendation from the tutors. Not many weeks passed before it was apparent that Mr. Powell would have to take his wife home because of her continued ill-health. Mr. Harvey could not be expected to carry on the work alone and so the school was closed at the beginning of December. As Mr. Harvey was in his fifth year in Congo, and Mrs. Harvey was in frail health in England, he decided it was his duty to sail also.

We trust that this important work at Kimpese has only been stopped temporarily, and that October, 1918, will see a renewal of its activities.

SONA BATA

Rev. P. Frederickson reports: “Leopoldville field was put under our care in February. There are here six large camps with a population of about 2,000 people. The languages used among these are the Kikongo and Lingala. We have at Leopoldville one church among the Kikongo, and we shall in a couple of weeks form a church among the people who speak the Lingala. We baptized during the year forty-four people, and began school in three camps. The people in the surrounding district are called Bawumba. Among them we have started schools in five villages, and formed one church in the village, Ngombi.

“Our yearly thanksgiving conventions were held in three places this year,—Kinsangu, Leopoldville and Sona Bata. All were well attended and full of interest. At Sona Bata the conference lasted four days and over 1,000 people were present. We baptized 139, making in all 277 baptisms for the year, including those baptized at Leopoldville and Kinsangu. The collection of the three conventions amounted to $240, of which they gave $50 to the Belgian Red Cross Society. The Governor-general sent us a letter of appreciation, and so did our Commissaire, to whom two of our Christians brought the gift of the church. They also set apart 300 francs to be used to start a mission among people who have not yet heard the gospel. Besides,
a building fund was formed with several hundred francs to help to build small, permanent houses of worship, where experience and the work done have proved the wisdom of such a course."

With respect to the work of itinerating Rev. P. A. McDiarmid reports: "Eighty days out of the year were spent in itinerating. The longest trip was one of thirty days made by Mrs. McDiarmid and myself out amongst the Bamfunukas, and into the edge of the Bayaka country close to the Kwango River. The need and the opportunity in that large region made such an impression upon me that I made it my main plea at our Thanksgiving gathering. Mr. Frederickson then asked who was willing to go out as a teacher to these people who know nothing of the Way of Life. One man who had formerly been a convoyeur on the railway volunteered to go. We were surprised at this as these people do not often volunteer on the first invitation. But more wonderful still, in a service that followed, his mother arose and thanked God that her son had been called to do this work.

"Last week we had the joy of starting Samba and his wife out for what is to them a far and strange country, and before they left we had a special prayer service for them, again having a fervent prayer from the godly old mother. Her prayer was an answer to a question that was asked by one of our young teachers: 'What does that verse mean that says, 'It is more blessed to give than to receive?' ' Strange teaching, this, to the pagan mind, or that recently released from the thraldom of paganism! But here and there one, like this splendid old mother, catches the spirit of our Saviour, knows the meaning, and tries to interpret it to others."

Mrs. Frederickson has been bearing the burden of the medical work at Sona Bata and writes concerning it: "The medical work at Sona Bata has been carried on another year without a doctor. It has been a hard year with so many difficult cases. Twice I became quite exhausted, having worked and watched days and nights, and I lost several pounds in weight; but each day new strength and grace were given. I truly love this work and I spend much time in studying the medical books. There are many opportunities to study cases among so large a number of patients,—but what is that in comparison with the knowledge that qualified doctors have? We are praying for a doctor and for a hospital this year. We are reluctant to continue building temporary mud houses; they cost not a little, money is scarce, the missionaries give much valuable time in supervision, and in the end we only have unsanitary mud wards.

"We are the only dentists the people have. I have pulled over seventy teeth in two years. There have been two difficult cases of leg fracture,—one the thigh, and the other both bones of the leg. Both patients have gone back to work. I have lanced fourteen abscesses in pyemia, most of them large ones. There have been thirteen maternity cases. Only complicated cases are brought to us. A few years ago we had many sleeping sickness cases in our district, but we do not see many now.

"During the year, 9,798 treatments were given, and there were 321 in-
154  AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY [Report

patients. Most of them stay from four to eight days, but some stay from one to three months. Since the people buy quantities of simple remedies to take to their villages it is difficult to give an estimate of the number of patients who come for help, but perhaps 6,000 out of a population of from 80,000 to 100,000.

"We are pleased to have back our old head nurse who has been trained ten years in dispensary work. Our head girl-nurse, who is also our Bible woman, is a devoted, hard-working girl, loving to do things to help people. These two will be of great help to a doctor. There are three more girls and a young man in training, all of whom are promising. They have one hour's study every day in 'First Aid,' copying their lessons into their own books. The men nurses also have an hour's French each day.

"In May smallpox came to our nearest village. The Boma laboratory sent us at once, upon request, enough vaccine for 400 persons. We vaccinated 111 persons. Only one of our school children took the disease.

"Patients who are able come to our regular meetings, and also the nurses have led the worship every day down at the wards. I try to have a 'button-hole talk' with every patient, and prayer. We trust in God's blessing on the bread cast upon the waters."

Mrs. McDiarmid reports for the educational work: "During the first years of the work in this district it was difficult to get any children to remain on the station for training, and almost impossible to get a girl. We had hardly any entrance requirements to our boarding school and had to begin at the very beginning with their education. Now, to be accepted, a boy must read in the New Testament, and be able to write and do simple arithmetic. We are not able yet to make this standard apply to the girls. There are other considerations as well; we want healthy children, children with a record of good behavior furnished by the village teacher, and as far as possible those with Christian relatives.

"This year many had to be rejected—some who filled every requirement, except perhaps that their parents were not Christians. Native food is cheaper this year than usual, and counting our pennies so as to make them go as far as possible, we decided to accept thirty-one girls and fifty-six boys. We shall have to shorten our school term somewhat, which may not be a wise course, but we yielded to temptation and took more than we should have done.

"The past year 129 out-schools were maintained, with an enrolment of 1,626, comprising 1,133 boys and 493 girls. Sixty pupils from these schools were baptized during the year; the total baptisms were 277; church members, 1,373."

VANGA

Dr. W. A. Leslie writes: "The past year has been one of the busiest of all our twenty-five years of service in this country. There has been very satisfactory advance and development in almost every department of the
work, the only exception being the membership of the local church. While some growth has been made in grace and in giving, the membership has not been increased. It has been reduced by the erasing of several names for non-attendance and reversion to sinful practices—but this we hope is for the best. Some real indications of the Spirit's working have been manifest the past month or two. An increasing number of candidates are waiting for baptism.

"We have emphasized the importance of supporting outstations from funds raised here on the field. More than 2,000 francs in all were raised on the field in 1917. Of course, it is difficult to raise a large sum in the church, for it is composed of schoolboys who can earn but a pittance out of school hours. Large plantations have been made and we hope they will produce most of the food needed for the schools. We have begun the teaching of basket-weaving, which we hope to develop the coming year. There is a steady demand for baskets for the Lever Company.

"On account of the growing scarcity of food,—people being pressed into other lines of work,—most of our industrial work has been in the line of agriculture—the production of food to supply the needs of the rapidly growing schools. Although the school children on the station are better fed than the town children, yet they are not getting nearly the quantity that they require for vigorous, healthy growth. So, for more than a year we have been steadily pushing back the jungle on both sides of the station, and putting in food crops. By this means we have also greatly improved the station in appearance, comfort and healthfulness. There are now more than thirty acres planted in corn, peanuts, sweet potatoes, bananas, plantains, manioc and rice, with a little coffee and sugar-cane.

"The sawing of timber for building and the making of bricks for hospital and dwelling houses is in progress.

"The printing press is here and the printing-room built. Lack of time has prevented us from making a real start, though we hope to do so when school opens again.

"A small temporary hospital has been built on the station, and a lazaret for the sleeping sickness patients on the plain to the west of us. Three dormitories for boys, and a double one for girls have also been put up to accommodate the increasing number of children coming to the station to enter our schools. Four thousand square feet of ground has been covered with roof for the drying of bricks and timber. Fifteen other buildings, ranging in size from a chicken-coop to schools and dwelling-house, have been rethatched. All this means many tons of grass, many thousands of palm-fronds, and miles of native string, besides the clay and sticks.

"In the station schools the work has almost doubled during the year. Some of the old boys of our first years have returned with a real desire to get an education. Some of the new boys also manifest the same spirit. We have come into a new phase that means much for real fruit. The work for girls was begun in January and was quite popular for a month or two until
they grew weary of the discipline and the women wanted them back in the towns. For a month or two there was a struggle, but we won. Since then the number has gone on slowly increasing, and they have settled down to business.

"Four new outstations have been opened in four different sections of the field. They have only been occupied part of the time as we feel that the boys who are teaching need much teaching and shepherding themselves, and so they come in from time to time. We must occupy the field to hold it against the Jesuits, who are neglecting their legitimate field on the upper Kuilu, to come here and sow their tares of intolerance.

"At the outstation we opened a few miles above here nearly five years ago, sixteen have come out boldly and declared their faith in Christ, and have asked for baptism. In that village forty-six have had injections for sleeping sickness. Many seem to be cured.

"The medical work has continued to grow since our return last year. There have been 435 sleeping-sickness patients who have received more than 4,000 injections during the year. It is very difficult to get the people to continue this painful treatment, but about 50 per cent of the above number were treated fairly regularly and good results were obtained in a large number. The far-advanced cases have not responded to treatment except in a few instances, but where we got them in the early stages and could give injections regularly the results have been highly gratifying. Among the schoolboys this year, forty have been treated and only two failed to improve.

"At Moanza on the Inzia River, where we visited last June for the first time in two years, we found the work in a prosperous condition. The native teacher from the lower Congo who has been in charge has succeeded in winning the confidence and respect of those Bayakas, and they are listening to the message he brings them. He has a school of forty or more that he supports by agriculture and trading a little on the side. One of the older boys from this church is helping there and is supported from here. Five were baptized at Moanza and the first Bayaka church organized."

TSHUMBIRI

Mr. Metzger writes from Tshumbiri: "The outstanding features of this year's work are the opposition of the Catholics, which is new in our district, and the opening of a number of new outstations. In November of 1916 we began work at Nioki on the Mfimi River, eight days' journey from here, but we were compelled to give it up, because of the strong Catholic hold. On my return down river I located the teachers at Moshali reopening the outpost there which had been closed for years. This is one day's paddle up the Kasai River.

"While at Moshali, building the chapel, we heard that a priest was going to Masia to disturb our newly opened outpost south of the Kasai. We immediately followed and sure enough there he was building a chapel in the
same small village, having frightened the natives by stating that we had no
right there, for the entire district belonged to him. We were compelled to
go to Tua, three days away, for the government administrator to settle the
question, exposing the falsehood of the priest. But nothing daunted he re­
turned to the outpost stating that the government officer had said that
we were to be starved out by their refusing to sell us food. This state­
ment also was exposed to be false when the chief returned, warning them
most definitely not to do this very thing. When Mr. and Mrs. Wood vis­
ited this outpost some weeks later it was thought best to discontinue our
work there. Some of the people said they wanted the priests who gave
them the amulets which saved them, and their God was more lenient than
ours.

"A few weeks ago we had a simple service of dedication of the new dor­
mitory for girls. It is a simple brick structure, but a mansion compared to
anything the girls have ever occupied. The first few days they felt strange
in it, as a child in a new garment. The girls are in charge of a good Christian
widow under the direction of Mrs. Wood.

"For the past few weeks I have been working all my spare time on a com­
plete card index of the church. There have been 679 members since the
organization of the church, March 1, 1902; 79 deaths, 27 dismissed by letter,
30 names dropped in revising the rolls, and 133 suspended for falling back
into heathen customs. Some of these 133 will return to fellowship, however.
This year there have been 47 baptized, 7 returned to fellowship, with a
loss of 40 from various causes. This makes the present membership 347, a
net gain of 16." (Since the above report was written, Mr. Metzger has re­
turned to this country on furlough, joining his wife who preceded him.)

Regarding the educational work Rev. L. F. Wood writes: "Now we
have thirty-three boys in the boys' boarding school, an increase of twelve
over the number with which we closed school last year. Thus the school
is larger and more representative of the entire field, and the three tribes.
The standard of work is higher than we were able to make it last year.
Our highest class is studying the Life of Paul as set forth in Acts, and will
take up the Harmony of the Gospels at the beginning of the new year. The
next class is studying Old Testament history, and the lives of Old Testa­
ment heroes. In this school and also in the regular station school my
wife helps me. Her experience in teaching gained at Rochester serves her
well here. The station school is larger than it was a year ago, the attend­
ance often exceeding 100.

"Since the care of the inquirers' class falls to me, I am glad to report that
God has blessed us in giving us a larger number of inquirers at the station
than usual. There are about sixty on the roll.

"A very encouraging feature of our work is the financial achievement of
the past year. The sum contributed by the church members was the largest
in the history of the church, as indeed it ought to be. There was an increase
of 15 per cent over the sum given last year. We look for a further advance
this year, because many of our members have increased their pledges. The work that we have undertaken will demand a considerable increase, and we look to our Christian people here to pay the total cost of all teachers sent out.”

NTONDO (formerly Ikoko)

Rev. A. V. Marsh reports: “As usual, the past year has been a very busy one. Mr. Rodgers unexpectedly announced to us in April that he felt it his duty to accompany Mrs. Rodgers home, and they left the following month. The walls of the new church building had been erected and it was essential that the work should continue, and the doctor was very anxious to proceed with his house. As I am not a carpenter, or the son of a carpenter, Dr. Ostrom did the most difficult task of putting up the rafters and I superintended the finishing of the rest of the building. The building made of bricks is forty by sixty-eight feet. The large wooden pillars and the seats are stained almost black and the walls a pale pink color, so that the effect is very pleasing indeed. One special feature about it is the series of open arches, so that the stifling and sometimes suffocating atmosphere caused by a crowd of native boys and girls, not over clean, has a chance of being changed.

“Christmas day, we had the joy of baptizing twenty-two men and women. During the examination of the candidates for baptism, it was interesting to find out that many had been led to inquire the way to God through sickness.

“The native contributions were a little higher than the year previous, amounting to 2,091 francs. Christmas day, those who could not make a gift of money were urged to bring food or other useful things. On entering the church, we found the large space in front of the platform filled with large baskets of manioc, plantains, bananas, sweet potatoes, and a paddle.

“The building work has kept us more or less tied to the station. In March, I made a trip covering our entire field. The work in many places was somewhat disturbed through the people's fear of the State, who, needing soldiers and carriers for the East African campaign, obtained them by raiding the villages. This fear kept the people of many villages hiding in the forest. We have kept in closer touch with the outposts around and within easy reach of Lake Ntomba, Dr. and Mrs. Ostrom and I taking turns in spending the week-ends at one of these posts. Communion Sundays we have been together in Ntondo.

“The attendance at the station school has kept up very well. At the morning school for the little folks, there is an attendance of from forty-five to sixty, and the afternoon school for the older children averages about seventy. Our poor efforts put forth last year to teach French to the more advanced pupils, gained the commendation of the State official. The new building will add to the efficiency of the school and make teaching more
enjoyable. I hope to have the privilege of attending the General Conference to be held at Luebo the beginning of February.

"My furlough has been granted to take place this coming spring, but I do not feel it is my duty to leave Dr. and Mrs. Ostrom alone to undertake the whole burden of the Ntondo work. If the Lord will, therefore, I shall remain until the arrival of reinforcements."

Dr. H. J. Ostrom says: "When Mr. Rodgers went on his furlough in May, most of the practical work was left to me, such as building, repairs, and care of the steam launch, in addition to the medical work and the supervision of the outposts. Before he left I took part in erecting a dispensary building, and thus served my apprenticeship in bricklaying. Since then, I have been occupied every day with the buildings that have been put up during the year or are still in process of construction.

"Because I have been so occupied with so many other duties, I have not been able to accomplish what I have wished to do in the medical line. From the above-mentioned building we have given about 10,000 treatments to 1,100 patients. Adding the number of patients that have received treatments in Ikoko, where Frank has charge of the dispensary, we have a total of 1,750 patients and 16,000 treatments. I have had 42 in-patients, done 60 minor and 10 major operations, 1,500 injections for sleeping sickness, and 560 microscopical examinations.

"As seen from the human viewpoint I have been the means of saving the lives of two of our valuable assistants, Vinda and Maggie, besides treating the missionaries. The last two months a nurse of the Baptist Missionary Society (English) has stayed with us and regained health to such a degree that she is able to go back to her work, instead of returning to Europe. All our visitors say with one accord that Ntondo is unique in its qualities as a health resort. But as a place for a large medical work for the natives it is tucked away too far from the main highways of travel and communication—the rivers. My medical and surgical work is, therefore, not what it was or what I had hoped it would be. I hesitate about building the hospital, because I do not wish to make a mistake. Anyway, we cannot build under the prevailing difficult conditions of getting materials from home, and, perhaps, it ought not to be built until we know the fate of this part of Africa, that is, until the war is finished.

"When we left here in the spring of 1915 we had 47 teachers in 28 villages. On our return we found only 27 teachers in 17 villages. On the first meeting of our station council this work was again entrusted to me. I have since tried to send out more teachers. Especially have I tried to apply the theory of setting Christians to teach in their own home villages for a small pay of a few francs a month, instead of sending teachers that are paid twice as much from other parts. Thus at the end of the year we had 32 teachers in 23 villages. Mr. Marsh has made a tour of the field once, visiting all the outposts. I have sent Epunda over the same ground three times. Epunda is,
we hope and pray, a coming leader among the people here, of the type of Frank and Vinda.

"Throughout the year I have used Tuesday and Thursday evenings every week for translation work. My plan is to select passages from the Old and New Testament so that the whole may constitute a fairly complete Bible history. In this work I am ably assisted by Vinda. During the year we have used these translations for our Sunday school lessons.

"The turmoil in the world influences our people hardly at all. True they have to pay more for poorer quality of European cloth, and it is prohibited to sell or to give them imported food, kerosene, and a few other articles, but that is all. Our Christian men are, nearly all of them, sawyers or fishermen, and they are making more money now than ever. That is one reason—perhaps I ought to say the one reason—why they do not like to go out as teachers.

"It is very difficult for ourselves to get anything out from home. But the Lord has provided so that we have always had plenty. Several times we have opened the last tin of milk, and before we have sat down to our next dish of oatmeal fresh supplies have arrived, ordered sometimes months or even a whole year before. We have now only one pound of butter left. In order to save this small supply for some missionaries who are coming here shortly for a few weeks of recreation, we are eating our bread without butter. We are wondering if the case of butter that we ordered a year and four months ago will arrive in time to save us from shame before our visitors. Mrs. Ostrom has been indefatigable in devising means for manufacturing from native products either the real article or substitutes for flour, sugar, starch, tapioca, lard, coffee, cocoa."
THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION
Compiled by Rev. J. F. Russell

THE work in the Philippines has been on the advance ever since the first gospel message was spoken. There has never been a time when we have felt like retreating or halting. There have been times when waiting was a burden, but we were taught the wisdom of the pause. The results of the work have never been larger than are reported this year by those whom God has called to his service here in the Islands. The work is covered in a three-fold way as in other fields, namely: evangelistic, educational, and medical. We are carrying on work in six different provinces, instead of four, as last year.

Iloilo reports a strong advance in self-support, which is a very hopeful sign. One church alone is raising over four hundred pesos per year, and a definite tithing system has been instilled by the enthusiasm of the Filipino pastor of this church. This young man himself gives one tenth of all he gets and the people are asked to do the same. The saying of years ago has come true,—“Give us an educated ministry and we will get the work done as it ought to be done.” The pastor of this church is an educated young man, taught and trained by Rev. W. O. Valentine. Besides helping his people to give properly to the Lord, he helps them to get and hold homesteads. Instead of a few gypsy Christians as in the early days, this congregation now is a strong group of people, who respect themselves and are respected by others. God give us more young preachers like Antonio Plagata. So much for the evangelistic side of the work of this station.

JARO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

No regular report has been received from the Jaro Industrial School. Mr. Bigelow, accompanied by Mrs. Bigelow, returned in February, 1918, and took over the work from Mr. Munger who had been acting principal during Mr. Bigelow’s absence on furlough. Mrs. Bigelow is assisting in the school, having two regular periods of high school work besides her home duties. Mr. Bigelow has had the privilege of baptizing since his return, six boys from the school, also four from Jaro who are attending the Iloilo High Schools and two servants from the academy. So the work has been going on throughout the year, a constant testimony to the silent but powerful influence of the school in the lives of the boys who come from non-Christian homes. There are about 250 pupils, nearly 175 of whom are members of the school church.

ILOILO, BACOLOD, CAPIZ

The mission hospital under the care of Dr. R. C. Thomas is doing a great deal of good for the three provinces of Iloilo, Capiz and Negros. Iloilo is a center of these three provinces and the sick always find a warm welcome from those in charge of this institution. Dr. Thomas, it has been said, is the busiest man in the entire province. Who would doubt it as one follows him on his
daily rounds? He says at the close of a busy day: "Every minute has been filled with emergencies, when lives hang in the balance,—or infinitesimal details. One minute the medical missionary may be called to mop up an ink spot, and the next to control a hemorrhage. And the one haunting fear that possesses him as he passes from one task to another is that his evangelistic effort may be vitiated by other less important matters. But forewarned is forearmed;—a medical missionary may be an evangelist if he will, for where there is a will there is a way." The towns round about have cause to bless Dr. Thomas's name as he ministers to them in the numerous dispensaries. He has been to Capiz once with good results.

Bacolod is our second station: The first dormitory in the Philippine Islands was established in this station by Rev. A. A. Forshee. The first successful private school of our mission was established here by Rev. C. L. Maxfield. Twenty-three of these self-supporting institutions mark the earnest efforts of the missionaries in this station. Mr. Valentine says: "It takes ten gallons of gasoline to reach my farthest school and return to Bacolod again." That is certainly strange to the writer, who was privileged to labor in this part of the vineyard in 1908-1909, for a pushmobile was the thing in those days. But the minds that could get the private schools started here have a right to the 'Ford,' which is certainly a blessing. Mr. Valentine reports large accessions to the churches this year and a strong wave toward self-support. Many churches which were about to be buried have been set up again by the putting in of a private school. The teacher is always a Christian young man who makes it a point to preach every Sunday. A course in the Bible is part of the curriculum.

Mrs. Valentine matches the efforts of her husband in the work laid out for her. Kindergarten and social activities do much to keep the public in touch with things divine.

Capiz, the third station of the mission, has never had such a year for harvest of souls. Over 250 souls have been brought into the Kingdom this year by the faithful labors of the native brethren working side by side with the missionaries. Self-support has been a strong theme with us as with the other stations this year.

Forty-one students live in our dormitory home and many more would come if we had the room. Capiz field covers two provinces and a part of a third. Since last year Capiz province, which has always been a large one embracing many islands, has been divided in two. We are also doing some work among the people of Masbote.

At Samar, our newest outstation, the work is going along nicely. Dr. Sombito began his work there February, 1917, and today there are about fifty converts who have been baptized by him. The Friars are giving him much trouble.
FINANCIAL
CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS

To the Board of Managers of the
American Baptist Foreign Mission Society,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Gentlemen: In accordance with your instructions, we have audited the accounts of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society for the year ended March 31, 1918.

We ascertained that all cash recorded as received was deposited in banks to the credit of the Society and that all disbursements were authenticated by proper vouchers. We verified the cash balance as of March 31, 1918, and examined or accounted for all investment securities, shown by the balance sheet of that date.

The Revenue Account for the year ended March 31, 1918, is in accordance with the books and, in our opinion, correctly sets forth the income, appropriations and expenditures of the Society for the period.

Very truly yours,

Lybrand Ross Bros. & Montgomery.

Boston, Mass., April 26, 1918.
REPORT OF THE TREASURER  
For the Year Ended March 31, 1918  

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SCHEDULE I  
SUMMARY OF REVENUE ACCOUNT  

| INCOME | |
| --- | |
| Sources outside Donations: | |
| Income from General Investments (approximate) | $53,155 06 |
| Income from Special Investments | 31,327 70 |
| Special credits to income | 58 00 |
| **Total Income from General Funds Investments—less interest net (approximate)** | **2,549 57** |
| Less special charges against income | 3,407 70 |
| Annuity agreements matured | $81,133 06 |
| Legacies | 23,088 67 |
| Sales of property | 42,137 23 |
| Rent of homes, receipts from fields, etc | 1,032 63 |
| Income from General Funds Investments—less interest net (approximate) | 2,549 57 |
| Regular Donations: | |
| From individuals | $189,767 82 |
| From churches, young people’s societies and Sunday schools | $520,968 46 |
| Less donations division, United Apportionment | 50,907 28 |
| **Total Income** | **$898,340 04** |
| Transfer from Property Reserve | $12,000 00 |
| Transfer from Legacy Equalization Reserve | 8,866 79 |
| **Total income from all sources** | **$919,206 83** |
| Deficit for the year ending March 31, 1918 | 199,987 75 |
| **Received June 29, 1918, Laymen’s Campaign 50% allotment to apply on deficit** | **$99,493 87** |

WOMAN'S AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY  

| Income | $338,301 47 |
**SCHEDULE I**

**SUMMARY OF REVENUE ACCOUNT**

**OUTGO**

### Foreign Field Appropriations:
- Field salaries of missionaries .......................................................... $248,634 55
- Additional for exchange in China—field salaries of missionaries ... 20,000 00
- Salaries of missionaries on furlough ........................................... 113,313 33
- Passage of missionaries to and from field ................................... 75,235 80
- Work of missionaries and native agencies ................................. 231,792 91
- Additional for exchange in China—work of missionaries and native agencies 14,000 00
- Care of property—rent, repairs, etc ........................................... 32,620 61
- Work and workers in Europe ...................................................... 18,658 00
- Retired missionaries and widows .............................................. 24,250 68
- New appointees ............................................................................ 32,664 83
- New buildings, additions of land, etc ....................................... 45,515 40
- Homes for missionaries and missionaries' children .................. 11,046 11
- Mission, Handbooks and other literature sent to missionaries ... 425 50
- Secretary’s visit to foreign field ............................................. 2,500 00

Less savings in exchange: ................................................................. $872,157 72

Specifics received in America (contra):*
- For property ................................................................. $56,948 42
- For general work ............................................................ 15,321 71
- For war relief ........................................................................... 88,899 48

Total foreign field appropriations ....................................................... $958,786 71

### Home Expenditures:
- Foreign Department Administration ........................................... $32,056 78
- Home Department:
  - Administration ......................................................................... 21,388 03
  - Promotion of Interest and Beneficence .................................. 69,727 17
- Treasury Department Administration ........................................ 23,750 81

 Expenses of Secretary and Treasurer of General Conference of Free Baptists ........................................... $1,325 85

Northern Baptist Convention:
- Convention Budget .................................................................... $3,999 16
- General Apportionment Committee .......................................... 863 75
- Five-year Program .................................................................... 6,118 43


$110,981 34

Less refund on over-approximation in previous budgets ... 1,375 87

Retired officers and workers .......................................................... 2,400 00

To adjust Annuity Reserve ............................................................. 153 76

Total home expenditures .................................................................. 160,407 87

$1,115,194 58

*Include $30 received during 1916-17 and entered as regular donation and $500 received in 1916-17 and later refunded to donor.

**WOMAN’S AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY**

**OUTGO:**
- Field salaries ............................................................................ $89,201 69
- Mission work, buildings, etc ..................................................... 205,242 94
- Specific donations ...................................................................... 3,435 30
- Home salaries ............................................................................ 16,781 25
- Passages ...................................................................................... 16,640 2

$338,301 47
**SCHEDULE II**

**BALANCE SHEET, MARCH 31, 1918**

---

**ASSETS**

General Investment of Permanent and Temporary Funds and Annuity Agreements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bonds</td>
<td>$1,506,937 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes Secured by Real Estate Mortgages and Trust Deeds</td>
<td>421,303 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocks</td>
<td>61,496 36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Savings Bank and Time Deposits</td>
<td>1,300 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>367 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>293,248 99</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash (Uninvested Funds)</td>
<td>$1,500 00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Special Investment of Permanent and Temporary Funds and Annuity Agreements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special Investment of Permanent and Temporary Funds</td>
<td>656,487 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash (Uninvested Funds)</td>
<td>1,005 50</td>
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Advances on Account of Prospective Funds, Legacies and Real Estate:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Advances on Account of Prospective Funds, Legacies</td>
<td>$18,118 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances to Missionaries' and Children's Homes</td>
<td>2,088 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances on Account of Land at Yokohama</td>
<td>16,756 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advances for which Appropriations are needed</td>
<td>833 33</td>
</tr>
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Mission Treasurers' Debit Balances (including Home Treasurer's Sight Drafts, contra $714,500)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mission Treasurers' Debit Balances</td>
<td>1,542,054 96</td>
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<tr>
<td>Notes Receivable</td>
<td>1,650 00</td>
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Accounts Receivable:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donations in Transit: District Secretaries</td>
<td>$166,927 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>148,036 30</td>
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</table>

Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society</td>
<td>168,859 72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Missionaries' Personal Accounts</td>
<td>30,305 05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unadjusted Debit Balances</td>
<td>22,626 24</td>
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Suspense Account:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suspense Account</td>
<td>1,155 90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>2,000 19</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Funds Investments</td>
<td>171,614 56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deficit</td>
<td>199,987 72</td>
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$5,450,661 61
### SCHEDULE II

#### BALANCE SHEET, MARCH 31, 1918

**LIABILITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds and Annuity Agreements in General Investments:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Permanent Funds</td>
<td>$836,281 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Funds</td>
<td>27,636 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Funds</td>
<td>38,274 23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Special Temporary Funds</td>
<td>27,955 96</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reserve for Annuity Agreements</td>
<td>1,313,505 05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annuity Payments Uncalled for</td>
<td>3,076 99</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$2,246,730 11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reserve for &quot;Gain or Loss on Investments&quot;</td>
<td>53,423 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>$2,300,153 81</td>
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| Funds and Annuity Agreements in Special Investments | 657,492 63  |
| Gifts and Other Funds Held for Special Purposes or for Future Use | 21,465 82  |
| Drafts and Notes Payable:                          |           |
| Home Treasurer's Sight Drafts (contra)             | $714,500 00 |
| Mission Treasurers' Drafts                         | 1,974 93   |
| Notes                                             | 302,926 50  |
| **Total**                                        | 1,019,401 43 |

| Accounts Payable:                                  |        |
| Missionaries' Personal Accounts                    | $16,902 28 |
| Mission Treasurers' Deposit Liability (net)        | 34,679 10  |
| Unadjusted Credit Balances                         | 2,959 40   |
| **Total**                                        | 54,540 78 |

| Reserve for Purchase and Construction of Mission Real Estate | 26,777 95  |
| Reserve to Equalize Income from Legacies           | 11,537 91  |
| Unexpended Appropriations—Schedule 6                 | 1,359,291 28 |

**Total**                                            **$5,450,661 61**
**SCHEDULE III**

**Foreign Field Appropriations**

**THE BURMA MISSION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Rangoon</td>
<td>$72,019 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Insein</td>
<td>12,274 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Moulmein</td>
<td>43,438 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Tavoy</td>
<td>12,159 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Bassein</td>
<td>17,168 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Henzada</td>
<td>9,474 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Toungoo</td>
<td>12,483 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Shweyin</td>
<td>6,817 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Prome</td>
<td>4,882 03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Thaton</td>
<td>4,115 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Zigon</td>
<td>1,025 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Bhamo</td>
<td>6,658 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Maubin</td>
<td>5,635 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Thuton</td>
<td>2,386 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Mandalay (Maymyo)</td>
<td>10,328 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Thayetmyo</td>
<td>2,081 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Myingyan</td>
<td>2,179 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Pegu</td>
<td>2,070 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Sagaling</td>
<td>3,469 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Sandoway</td>
<td>6,413 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Tharrawaddy</td>
<td>4,213 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Melkita</td>
<td>2,052 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Hapow</td>
<td>1,646 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Mongmai</td>
<td>2,202 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Namkham</td>
<td>6,990 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Myitkyina</td>
<td>3,213 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Haka</td>
<td>4,743 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Loikaw</td>
<td>1,917 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Kengtung</td>
<td>11,516 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Pyinma</td>
<td>2,190 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Taunggyi</td>
<td>3,530 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Pyapon</td>
<td>8,983 40</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total appropriations for Burma .......................................................... $292,552 55

**THE ASSAM MISSION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33 Sibsagar</td>
<td>$4,649 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 Nowgong</td>
<td>7,757 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 Gaunhati</td>
<td>15,286 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 Golaghat</td>
<td>1,611 97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37 Tura</td>
<td>19,947 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 Impur</td>
<td>8,089 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39 Kohima</td>
<td>4,706 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 North Lakimpur</td>
<td>1,476 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 Ukhrul</td>
<td>6,744 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42 Tikia</td>
<td>822 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 Golaghat</td>
<td>3,130 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 Jorhat</td>
<td>7,745 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 Sadiya</td>
<td>4,399 40</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Total appropriations for Assam .......................................................... $114,139 06

**THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46 Nellore</td>
<td>$24,420 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47 Ongole</td>
<td>33,865 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 Ramnagar</td>
<td>11,389 01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49 Allur</td>
<td>3,362 57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 Secunderabad</td>
<td>8,142 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 Kurnool</td>
<td>10,513 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52 Madanapalle</td>
<td>17,357 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53 Hanumakonda</td>
<td>3,809 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54 Cumbum</td>
<td>3,418 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 Narsaravupet</td>
<td>3,095 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56 Baapatla</td>
<td>5,177 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57 Udayagiri</td>
<td>4,721 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58 Udayagiri</td>
<td>4,000 32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total appropriations for South India .................................................. $292,552 55

**Total Foreign Field Appropriations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SCHEDULE III</td>
<td>$292,552 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undesignated</td>
<td>10,328 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$292,552 55</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### REPORT OF TREASURER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Palmar</td>
<td>7,338 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nalgonda</td>
<td>4,860 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karagiri</td>
<td>4,104 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kavali</td>
<td>9,515 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandukuru</td>
<td>1,118 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atmakur</td>
<td>2,393 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pollili</td>
<td>1,782 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sattanapalle</td>
<td>2,687 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markapur</td>
<td>5,097 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurrala</td>
<td>1,722 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soorapett</td>
<td>5,273 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jangann</td>
<td>2,524 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donakonda</td>
<td>2,700 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gadwai</td>
<td>2,708 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nandyal</td>
<td>3,704 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madira</td>
<td>2,006 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undesignated</td>
<td>2,949 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total appropriations for East China:** $154,889 37

**Total appropriations for South China:** $83,369 05

**Total appropriations for East China:** $154,889 37

**Total appropriations for West China:** $73,377 65

**Total appropriations for China:** $311,636 07

### THE BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Balasore</td>
<td>$5,538 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Midnapore</td>
<td>7,280 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundapore</td>
<td>500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhimpore</td>
<td>1,300 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharagpur</td>
<td>5,171 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contai</td>
<td>1,149 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jelkore</td>
<td>550 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undesignated</td>
<td>4,033 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross appropriations</td>
<td>18,434 33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total appropriations for Bengal:** $43,957 81

### THE CHINA MISSIONS

#### South China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Swatow</td>
<td>$21,133 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaying</td>
<td>6,344 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ungkung</td>
<td>3,280 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinchowfu</td>
<td>2,800 40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kityang</td>
<td>4,460 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaoyang</td>
<td>5,230 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hopo</td>
<td>6,572 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canton</td>
<td>6,767 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changning</td>
<td>1,335 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undesignated</td>
<td>3,594 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross appropriations</td>
<td>11,949 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange</td>
<td>9,900 00</td>
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**Total appropriations for South China:** $83,369 05

#### East China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ningpo</td>
<td>$12,687 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaoching</td>
<td>11,849 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinwha</td>
<td>9,023 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huchow</td>
<td>22,887 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangchow</td>
<td>16,008 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>43,360 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nanking</td>
<td>3,067 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undesignated</td>
<td>17,783 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange</td>
<td>15,700 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total appropriations for East China:** $154,889 37

#### West China

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sultu</td>
<td>$22,770 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katingfu</td>
<td>3,515 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vachowfu</td>
<td>11,035 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ningyuentu</td>
<td>8,490 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chengtu</td>
<td>14,601 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undesignated</td>
<td>4,566 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange</td>
<td>8,400 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total appropriations for West China:** $73,377 65

**Total appropriations for China:** $311,636 07
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Appropriations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>THE JAPAN MISSION</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama</td>
<td>$16,758 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>45,518 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kobe</td>
<td>8,238 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sendai</td>
<td>11,903 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morioka</td>
<td>6,824 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mito</td>
<td>1,440 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osaka</td>
<td>8,907 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland Sea</td>
<td>783 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Himeji</td>
<td>8,748 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyoto</td>
<td>180 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undesignated</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross appropriations</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total appropriations for Japan</td>
<td>$140,595 69</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>THE CONGO MISSION</strong></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Palahala</td>
<td>$2,466 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banza Manteke</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matadi</td>
<td>6,315 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lukungu</td>
<td>5,535 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mukimivika</td>
<td>4,657 11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taumbiri</td>
<td>3,225 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sona Bata</td>
<td>6,916 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ikoko</td>
<td>19,316 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanga</td>
<td>3,865 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ikoko</td>
<td>19,316 52</td>
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<tr>
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<td>5,913 64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total appropriations for Congo</td>
<td>$67,641 30</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ilolilo</td>
<td>$30,982 38</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bacolod</td>
<td>10,761 78</td>
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<td>Cagayan</td>
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<td>Total appropriations for the Philippine Islands</td>
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<thead>
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<th><strong>THE EUROPEAN MISSIONS</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>990 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
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<td>Russia</td>
<td>1,170 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
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<td>Total appropriations for Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>France and Belgium war relief</td>
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<td>Contributions for war relief in general</td>
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<td>Additions to previous budgets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Homes for Missionaries' Children</td>
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<td>Missions, Handbooks and other literature sent to missionaries</td>
<td>425 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign Missions Conference</td>
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<td>Expenses of J. C. Robbins' visit to the mission fields, estimated</td>
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<td>Total Foreign Field Appropriations</td>
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*The above statement of foreign field appropriations includes appropriations on account of the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, amounting to $338,301.47.*
### SCHEDULE IV

#### Details of Home Expenses

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<th>Amount</th>
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<td>Cablegrams</td>
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<tr>
<td>Candidate Department Expenses</td>
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<td>Medical examinations</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous</td>
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<td>Newton Centre Conference</td>
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<td>Office supplies and expenses</td>
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<td>Postage</td>
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<td>Proportion of General Expenses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salaries of Foreign Secretaries</td>
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<td>Salaries of Associate Secretary</td>
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<td>Telegrams</td>
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<td>Travel of missionaries to meet the Board</td>
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<td>Travel of officers and others</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$32,056.78</td>
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| **HOME DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION**                                       |            |
| General library expenses                                                 | $6.45      |
| Miscellaneous                                                             | 2.50       |
| New England Baptist Library                                              | 250.00     |
| Office equipment                                                          | 150.50     |
| Office salaries                                                          | 5,582.32   |
| Office supplies and expenses                                             | 652.10     |
| Postage                                                                  | 1,602.86   |
| Proportion of General Expenses                                           | 5,692.81   |
| Salary of Home Secretary                                                 | 4,000.00   |
| Salary of Assistant Secretary                                            | 2,200.00   |
| Telegrams                                                                | 150.01     |
| Travel of officers and others                                            | 1,018.38   |
| **Total**                                                                | $21,388.03 |

| **PROMOTION OF INTEREST AND BENEFICENCE**                                 |            |
| Campaign Work                                                            | $3,048.25  |
| Department of Missionary Education                                       | 2,083.34   |
| Deputation work of missionaries                                          | 6,106.31   |
| Deputation work of officers                                              | 1,389.03   |
| General advertising                                                      | 3,071.48   |
| Literature Department                                                    | 11,107.69  |
| Missionary Exhibits                                                      | 405.79     |
| Proportion of General Expenses                                           | 1,250.00   |
| Sunday School Educational Campaign                                       | 2,766.97   |
| Salaries and expenses of:                                                |            |
| District Secretaries                                                     | 33,191.09  |
| State Collecting Agencies                                                | 6,307.22   |
| **Total**                                                                | $69,727.17 |

| **TREASURY DEPARTMENT ADMINISTRATION**                                   |            |
| Bank collections                                                         | $5.31      |
| Cablegrams                                                               | 91.75      |
| Certified Public Accountant                                              | 350.00     |
| Legal expense                                                            | 33.05      |
| Miscellaneous                                                            | 76.88      |
| Office equipment                                                         | 115.09     |
| Office salaries                                                          | 9,495.99   |
| Office supplies and expenses                                             | 443.65     |
| Over and short account                                                   | 3.14       |
| Postage                                                                  | 652.14     |
| Proportion of General Expenses                                           | 5,692.82   |
| Safe Deposit box                                                         | 75.00      |
| Salary of Treasurer                                                      | 4,000.00   |
| Shipping Department salaries and expenses                                | 2,175.63   |
| Telegrams                                                                | 77.74      |
| Treasury Department bonds                                                | 125.00     |
| Travel of officers and others                                           | 761.91     |
| **Total**                                                                | $24,175.10 |
| **Less discounts**                                                       | 424.29     |
| **Total**                                                                | $23,750.81 |
(5) DETAILS OF GENERAL EXPENSES

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Annual meeting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electric light</td>
<td>$187.04</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foreign Missions Conference of North America</td>
<td>$425.28</td>
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<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
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<td>Messenger</td>
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<td>Miscellaneous</td>
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<td>Office salaries</td>
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<td>Office supplies and expenses</td>
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<td>Post Office box</td>
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<td>Rent</td>
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<td>Telegrams</td>
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<td>Telephone and operator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel of Board of Managers</td>
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Modified as follows:
- To Foreign Department Administration: $5,692.81
- To Home Department Administration: $5,692.81
- To Treasury Department Administration: $5,692.82
- To Promotion of Interest and Benevolence: $1,250.00

Total: $18,328.44

(6) DETAILS OF LITERATURE DEPARTMENT EXPENSES

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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Advertising</td>
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<td>Annual report</td>
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<td>Cuts and electrotyps</td>
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<tr>
<td>General literature and printing</td>
<td>$4,563.79</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maps and charts</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Office supplies and expenses</td>
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<td>Photographs</td>
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<td>Postage and express</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stereopticon supplies</td>
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<td>Share of deficit on Missions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telegrams</td>
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Less cash credits: $1,399.96

Total: $11,107.66

(7) MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL EXPENSE

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenses of Secretary and Treasurer of General Conference of Free Baptists</td>
<td>$1,325.85</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Northern Baptist Convention:
  - Convention Budget                                 | $3,999.16|
  - General Apportionment Committee                  | $863.75 |
  - Five Year Program                                 | $6,118.43|
| Retired officers and workers                       | $2,400.00|
| Less cancellations in previous budgets             | $1,375.87|

To adjust Annuity Reserve: $13,313.32

Total: $13,485.08
### SCHEDULE V

**DETAILS OF INVESTED FUNDS AND ANNUITY AGREEMENTS AND INCOME**

**Permanent and Temporary Funds and Annuity Agreements in General Investments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Permanent Funds</th>
<th>Temporary Funds</th>
<th>Annuity Agreements</th>
<th>Income</th>
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<td>3,627 58</td>
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<td>12,831 73</td>
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<td>Argus Scholarship</td>
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<td>Eaches, Josiah P.</td>
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<td>15,339 69</td>
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<td>Eldredge, Truman</td>
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<td>Estes, Currie A.</td>
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AGGREGATE ACCOUNT

April 1, 1917.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Increased during year</th>
<th>Decreased during year</th>
<th>Balance March 31, 1918.</th>
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<tr>
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<td>1917</td>
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<td>81 17</td>
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<td>Fengar, Mary E.</td>
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<td>15,810 87</td>
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Total: 92,385 00 | 92,385 00 | 92,385 00
### REPORT OF TREASURER

**April 1, 1917**

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$836,266.40 $15.00 $836,281.40

**Temporary Funds:**

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$28,636.48

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**Special Temporary Funds:**

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$49,585.63

**Annuity Agreements:**

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$1,313,505.05

**Total Funds in General Investments:**

$2,222,300.87

$113,429.88

$92,077.53

$2,243,653.22
AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY

Permanent and Temporary Funds and Annuity Agreements in Special Investments

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<th>Decreased during year</th>
<th>Balance March 31, 1918</th>
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$534,762.01 $534,762.01

Temporary Funds: 2,636.00 2,000.00 2,636.00

Annuity Agreements: 111,748.62 8,346.00 120,094.62

Total Funds in Special Investments: $649,146.63 $10,346.00 $657,492.63

Summary of Changes in Funds

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Reserve for Gain and Loss on Investments 32,238.41 $21,185.29 53,423.70

$2,254,539.28 $78,807.87 $36,270.33 $2,297,076.82

In Special Investments:

| Permanent Funds        | $534,762.01  |               | $534,762.01  |
| Temporary Funds        | 2,636.00     |               | 2,636.00     |
| Annuity Agreements      | 111,748.62   | 8,346.00      | 120,094.62   |
| Total                  | $649,146.63  | $8,346.00     | $657,492.63  |

Rates of Income on Investments

<p>| Total Funds and Annuity Agreements March 31, 1918 | $2,297,076.82 | $657,492.63 | $2,954,569.45 |
| Income applied against annuity payments | $51,275.06 | 7,705.65 | $58,980.71 |
| Income applied against budget expenditures | 53,155.06 | 31,327.70 | 60,888.76 |
| Total income from investments | $104,430.14 | $339,033.35 | $443,463.49 |
| Rates of Income | 4.54% | 5.93% | 4.85% |</p>
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<td>5,000</td>
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<td>5,000</td>
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<td>Atchison, Topeka &amp; Santa Fe R.R., Trans. Short Lines 4's</td>
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<td>2,000</td>
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<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
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<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,154.92</td>
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<td>10,000</td>
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<td>Baltimore &amp; Ohio R.R., Co., Ref. &amp; Gen. Mort., Series A 5's</td>
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<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
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<td>5,000</td>
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<td>10.00</td>
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<td>Cincinnati, Indianapolis &amp; Western Ry., 1st &amp; Ref. Interest Certificate 4's</td>
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<td>3,000</td>
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<td>Lake Shore &amp; Michigan Southern Ry., 25 Yr. 4's</td>
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<td>Lehigh &amp; New York R.R. Co., 1st</td>
<td>4's</td>
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<td>$12,000 00</td>
<td>Louisville &amp; Jefferson Bridge Co.</td>
<td>4's</td>
<td>March 1, 1945</td>
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<td>Minneapolis, St. Paul &amp; Sault Ste. Marie, 50 Yr., 1st Cons.</td>
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<td>$10,000 00</td>
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<td>$10,000 00</td>
<td>New York Central &amp; Hudson River R.R., Lake Shore Coll.</td>
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<td>Feb. 1, 1998</td>
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<td>$10,000 00</td>
<td>New York Connecting R.R. Co., Series A, 1st Mort.</td>
<td>4 1/2's</td>
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<td>New York, New Haven &amp; Hartford R.R., Deb.</td>
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<td>Norfolk &amp; Western R.R. Div., 1st Lien, and Gen. Mort.</td>
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<td>Northern Pacific &amp; Great Northern R.R., Joint C.B.Q. Coll.</td>
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<td>$5,000 00</td>
<td>Philadelphia Co., Convertible Deb. of 1912</td>
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<td>St. Louis Merchants Bridge Terminal Ry. Co., 1st Mort.</td>
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<td>Scaboard Air Line Railway Co., 1st &amp; Cons. Mort., Series A</td>
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<td>Salmon River Co., St. Louis Div., 1st Mort.</td>
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<td>Terminal Railroad Asso. of St. Louis, 1st Mort.</td>
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<td>$10,000 00</td>
<td>Washington Terminal Co., 1st Mort.</td>
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<tr>
<td>$1,000 00</td>
<td>Wisconsin Central Railway Co., 1st Gen. Mort.</td>
<td>4's</td>
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**$606,047 67**

**TRACTION BONDS**

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<td>$4,000 00</td>
<td>Bleeker St. &amp; Fulton Ferry R.R. Co., 1st Mort. Ext.</td>
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<td>$25,000 00</td>
<td>Boston Elevated Railway Co.</td>
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<td>$5,000 00</td>
<td>Chicago Ry., Co., 1st 20 Yr.</td>
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<td>$5,000 00</td>
<td>Danville, Champaign &amp; Decatur Ry. &amp; Light Co., Cons. &amp; Ref. Coll. Trust</td>
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<td>$5,000 00</td>
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<td>$3,000 00</td>
<td>Danville, Champaign &amp; Decatur Ry. &amp; Light Co., Cons. &amp; Ref. Coll. Trust</td>
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### GENERAL INVESTMENTS

**Par Value** | **Book Value**
--- | ---
10,000 00 Galveston-Houston Electric Ry., 1st Mort., 45 Yr. | 9,716 98
5,000 00 Georgia Railway & Power Co., 1st & Ref. Mort., 40 Yr. Sinking Fd. Bonus | 4,668 68
5,000 00 Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 1st & Ref. Mort. | 4,931 15
5,000 00 Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 1st & Ref. Mort. | 4,976 04
5,000 00 Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 1st & Ref. Mort. | 4,931 15
5,000 00 Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 1st & Ref. Mort. | 4,893 24
5,000 00 Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 1st & Ref. Mort. | 4,893 24
10,000 00 Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 1st & Ref. Mort. | 9,952 08
1,000 00 Iowa Railway & Light Co., 1st & Ref. | 1,000 00
5,000 00 Kansas City Clay County & St. Joseph Ry. Co., 1st Mort., 30 Yr. | 4,658 64
5,000 00 Middlesex & Boston St. Railway Co., 1st & Ref. | 4,951 60
5,000 00 Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway Co. | 1,000 00
10,000 00 Portland, Oregon, Railway Light & Power Co., 1st Ref. | 10,000 00
5,000 00 Springfield & Northern Traction Co., 1st Mort. | 5,058 97
19,000 00 Washington Ry. & Electric Co., 50 Yr., Cons. | 16,566 51
10,000 00 West End Street Railway, Debenture | 10,579 79

$137,538 55

### ELECTRIC, GAS AND WATER BONDS

**Par Value** | **Book Value**
--- | ---
$ 5,000 00 Adirondack Electric Power Corp., 1st Mort., 50 Yr. | 4,661 66
10,000 00 Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Co., 1st & Gen. Mort. | 10,000 00
5,000 00 Blackstone Valley Gas & Electric Co., 1st & Gen. Mort. | 5,136 65
5,000 00 Citizens Gas Co. of Indianapolis, 1st & Ref. | 4,735 55
10,000 00 Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., 1st & Gen. Mort. | 10,083 75
5,000 00 Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., 1st & Gen. Mort. | 5,092 24
5,000 00 Commonwealth Edison Co., 1st Mort. | 5,057 32
5,000 00 Connecticut Power Co., 1st & Cons. Mort. | 4,791 86
10,000 00 Consolidated Gas, Electric Light & Power Co., 30 Yr. Gen. Mort. | 9,375 85
10,000 00 Consumers Power Co., 1st Lien & Ref., 25 Yr. | 10,000 00
5,000 00 Consumers Power Co. 1st Lien & Ref., 25 Yr. | 4,668 25
5,000 00 Detroit Edison Co., 1st 30 Yr. | 5,080 11
10,000 00 Detroit Edison Co., 1st 30 Yr. | 10,109 53
25,000 00 Federal Light & Traction Co., 30 Yr., 1st Lien Sinking Fund | 25,000 00
5,000 00 Fort Worth Power & Light Co., 1st Mort., 20 Yr. | 4,833 72
100 00 Franklin Water, Light & Power Co., 1st Mort. | 100 00
2,000 00 Gage County Gas, Light & Power Co., 1st Mort. | 1,891 33
6,500 00 Hutchinson Water, Light & Power Co., 1st Mort. | 3,440 00
5,000 00 Indiana Lighting Co., 1st Mort., 50 Yr. | 4,167 19
5,000 00 Indianapolis Gas Co., 1st Cons. Mort. | 4,833 92
5,000 00 Massachusetts Gas Companies | 4,853 64
5,000 00 Massachusetts Gas Companies | 4,857 85
5,000 00 Minneapolis Gas Co., 30 Yr. | 5,132 82
5,000 00 Minneapolis General Electric Co., 30 Yr. | 5,039 05
5,000 00 Minneapolis General Electric Co., 30 Yr. | 5,000 00
5,000 00 Minneapolis General Electric Co., 30 Yr. | 5,056 02
5,000 00 Northern Texas Electric Co., 30 Yr. Coll. | 4,827 76
5,000 00 Omaha Electric Light & Power Co., 1st Mort., 30 Yr. Sinking Fund | 4,937 19
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**Total**: $238,257 72

### DISTRICT, GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL, AND STATE BONDS

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<td>$5,000</td>
<td>$5,153 10</td>
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<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$10,829 44</td>
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**Total**: $158,446 09
### GENERAL INVESTMENTS

#### SUNDARY BONDS

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<td>1,000 Computing-Tabulating Recording Co., 30 Yr. sinking Fd. Gen.</td>
<td>6's July 1, 1941</td>
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<td>4,000 Federal Wharf &amp; Storage Co., 1st Gold</td>
<td>5's Feb. 1, 1912</td>
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<td>5,000 Illinois Steel Co., Debenture</td>
<td>41/2's April 1, 1940</td>
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<td>9,249.15</td>
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<td>2,000 International Silver Co.</td>
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<td>1,000 Iowa Loan &amp; Trust Co., Series 106, Debenture</td>
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Total: $286,054.73
## AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY

### Report

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<td>Iowa Loan &amp; Trust Co., Series 107, Debenture</td>
<td>4½'s Oct. 1, 1919</td>
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<td>4½'s Jan. 1, 1920</td>
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<td>Iowa Loan &amp; Trust Co., Series 109, Debenture</td>
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<td>Iowa Loan &amp; Trust Co., Series 112, Debenture</td>
<td>5's July 1, 1921</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swift &amp; Company, 1st Mort., Sinking Fund</td>
<td>5's July 1, 1944</td>
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<td>5's July 1, 1944</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iowa Loan &amp; Trust Co., Series 112, Debenture</td>
<td>5's July 1, 1921</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swift &amp; Company, 1st Mort., Sinking Fund</td>
<td>5's July 1, 1944</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swift &amp; Company, 1st Mort., Sinking Fund</td>
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<td>Swift &amp; Company, 1st Mort., Sinking Fund</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swift &amp; Company, 1st Mort., Sinking Fund</td>
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### MORTGAGES

| In various States | $421,303 45 |

### STOCKS

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<td>Atchison, Topeka &amp; Santa Fe Ry., Preferred</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Chicago, Indianapolis &amp; Louisville Ry. Co., Preferred</td>
<td>1,050 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Cincinnati, Indianapolis &amp; Western Railroad Co., Common</td>
<td>1,990 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Cincinnati, Indianapolis &amp; Western Railroad Co., Preferred</td>
<td>3,000 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>City Real Estate Trustees, Chicago</td>
<td>800 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Converse Rubber Shoe Co., Preferred</td>
<td>500 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Department Store Trust</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Delaware Water Co., Preferred</td>
<td>475 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Eastern Cuba Plantation Co.</td>
<td>1,000 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>First National Bank of Boston</td>
<td>4,014 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Fitchburg Railroad Co., Preferred</td>
<td>468 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Fitchburg Railroad Co., Preferred</td>
<td>1,080 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>International Trust Co., Boston</td>
<td>1,200 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Lumber Exchange Co.</td>
<td>6,000 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>National Fuel Gas</td>
<td>750 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>New York, New Haven &amp; Hartford R.R. Co.</td>
<td>100 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ninth Avenue Railroad</td>
<td>1,000 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Pennsylvania Railroad</td>
<td>901 76</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Southern Railway Co.</td>
<td>8,000 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation</td>
<td>1,800 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>United Traction &amp; Electric Co.</td>
<td>7,575 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Upper Coos R.R. Co., N. H.</td>
<td>10,500 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>Williams-Davis-Brooks &amp; Hinchman Sons, Preferred</td>
<td>1,387 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SAVINGS BANKS AND TIME DEPOSITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Deposit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fidelity Savings and Loan Association, Time Deposit</td>
<td>$800 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelburne Falls Savings Bank, Shelburne Falls, Mass.</td>
<td>500 00</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### MISCELLANEOUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co. of California</td>
<td>$200 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 Southern Railway Co., November 1, 1919</td>
<td>106 30</td>
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</table>

### REAL ESTATE

| In various States | $293,248 99 |

### TOTAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>$ 83,592 65</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MORTGAGES</td>
<td>$421,303 45</td>
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<tr>
<td>STOCKS</td>
<td>$6 496 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAVINGS BANKS AND TIME DEPOSITS</td>
<td>$800 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISCELLANEOUS</td>
<td>$367 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REAL ESTATE</td>
<td>$293,248 99</td>
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</table>

**Total:** $964,513 79
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Railroad</td>
<td>$606,047.67</td>
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<tr>
<td>Traction</td>
<td>137,538.55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electric, Gas and Water</td>
<td>235,257.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>Telephone &amp; Telegraph</td>
<td>158,446.09</td>
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<tr>
<td>District, Government, Municipal and State</td>
<td>286,054.73</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sundry</td>
<td>83,592.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,506,937.61</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Notes secured by real estate mortgages and trust deeds</td>
<td>421,303.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocks</td>
<td>61,496.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savings Bank and Time Deposits</td>
<td>1,300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>367.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Estate</td>
<td>293,248.99</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,284,653.81</strong></td>
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</table>
### SCHEDULE VII

#### GENERAL SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources Outside Donations:</th>
<th>1916-17</th>
<th>1917-18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annuity Agreements Matured ..</td>
<td>$27,818 79</td>
<td>$23,088 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from investment of permanent and temporary funds ..</td>
<td>$90,883 53</td>
<td>$84,482 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special credits to income ..</td>
<td>36 90</td>
<td>58 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Sources Outside Donations</strong></td>
<td><strong>$90,920 43</strong></td>
<td><strong>$84,540 76</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Less special charges to income .. | 2,334 44 | 3,407 70 |

Legacies | 166,449 94 | 42,137 23 |
Sales of property | 15,595 39 | 200 40 |
Rent on field, etc | 1,600 27 | 1,032 63 |
Interest received | 1,160 35 | 2,549 37 |
Gain on exchange | 8,852 21 | |

**Total Receipts Before Deductions** | **$310,062 94** | **$150,141 36** |

Regular Donations:

| From individuals | $209,565 90 | $189,767 82 |
| From churches, young people's societies, Sunday schools | 443,012 45 | 652,578 35 |

**Total Regular Donations** | **$1,042,151 44** | **$898,340 04** |

### SCHEDULE VIII

#### GENERAL SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foreign Field Appropriations:</th>
<th>1916-17</th>
<th>1917-18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field salaries of missionaries ..</td>
<td>$272,993 54</td>
<td>$218,634 55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional for exchange in China ..</td>
<td>20,000 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries of missionaries on furlough ..</td>
<td>89,991 65</td>
<td>113,313 33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passage of missionaries to and from field ..</td>
<td>61,019 89</td>
<td>75,235 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work of missionaries and native agencies ..</td>
<td>222,015 16</td>
<td>231,792 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional for exchange in China ..</td>
<td>14,000 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care of property, rent, repairs, etc ..</td>
<td>31,902 51</td>
<td>32,620 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work and workers in Europe ..</td>
<td>18,608 00</td>
<td>18,658 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired missionaries and widows ..</td>
<td>17,451 69</td>
<td>24,350 68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New appointees, (salaries, outfits, passages, etc.) ..</td>
<td>19,459 22</td>
<td>32,664 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property reserve account ..</td>
<td>6,804 39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New buildings, additions, land, etc ..</td>
<td>21,116 77</td>
<td>45,515 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homes for missionaries and missionaries' children ..</td>
<td>11,561 98</td>
<td>11,046 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missions, Handbooks, and other literature sent missionaries ..</td>
<td>633 49</td>
<td>425 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Missions Conference ..</td>
<td>1,500 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit of Secretary to field ..</td>
<td>1,591 70</td>
<td>2,500 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Foreign Field Appropriations** | **$775,149 99** | **$869,887 23** |

Less savings in exchange .. | | |
REPORT OF TREASURER

Specific Donations:
- Received in America (contra) ...... $63,686 98 $88,899 48
- Received on the field (contra) ... 15,861 56 79,548 54 88,899 48

Home Expenditures:
- Foreign Department Administration ............................................ $28,720 52 $32,056 78
- Home Department:
  - Administration ................................ 20,467 28 21,388 03
  - Promotion of Interest and Beneficence ......................... 65,834 46 69,727 17
  - Treasury Department Administration ......................... 24,827 40 23,750 81

- Share of salary and expense—
  - Special Joint Secretary ............ $1,231 68 $1,325 85
  - Retired officers and workers ........ 2,633 30 2,400 00
  - Northern Baptist Convention ......... 6,527 63 150,242 27 9,605 47 160,254 11

Total Budget Outgo ................................ $1,004,940 80 $1,119,040 82

To close out previous year's deficit ............................................ $3,805 94
For medical work in China ...... 5,000 00
To cover losses in missionaries' salaries due to exchange rate with China .......... 8,000 00
To establish Legacy Equalization .................... 20,404 70 37,210 64 153 76
To adjust Annuity Reserve ......

Total outgo ................................................. $1,042,151 44 $1,119,194 58

SCHEDULE IX

SUMMARY OF REVENUE STATEMENT AND OTHER RECEIPTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR, 1917-18

For purposes of comparison with similar statement of other years and by other organizations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>From</th>
<th>1 For Budget Purposes</th>
<th>2 Specific</th>
<th>3 For Permanent Endowment</th>
<th>4 For Annuity Agreements</th>
<th>5 Grand Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) Churches, S.S., Y.P.S., etc.</td>
<td>$470,061 18</td>
<td>$88,369 48</td>
<td>$15 00</td>
<td>$558,430 66</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) Individuals</td>
<td>189,767 82</td>
<td>189,782 82</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Legacies</td>
<td>42,137 23</td>
<td>42,137 23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(d) Annuity agreements matured</td>
<td>23,088 67</td>
<td>23,088 67</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(e) Income investment</td>
<td>81,133 06</td>
<td>81,133 06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f) Perm. &amp; Temp. Funds</td>
<td>3,782 50</td>
<td>123,936 99</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>$809,970 56</td>
<td>$88,369 48</td>
<td>$15 00</td>
<td>$1,018,509 43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Not classified into a and b.
Frequent inquiry is made as to the average annual gift for foreign missions by our people. While such statistics are interesting, they are in a sense misleading, and certainly do not do justice to those who give so largely and make up so liberally for the thousands who give nothing. There is also a difference of opinion as to what contributions should form the basis for this calculation.

**The Average Gift per Member is Found to be $0.80**

This is based on an estimated membership in the northern and one half of the border states of 1,349,796 in 9,616 churches, as given in the American Baptist Year Book for 1918, Page 110, and receipts of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society for 1917–18 as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amounts received from individuals, churches, Sunday schools and young people's societies, not including debt contributions</td>
<td>$659,829.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific gifts</td>
<td>88,369.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From Woman's Society</td>
<td>338,301.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,086,499.95</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above does not include the following items:

- Legacies: $42,137.23
- Income of permanent funds: $81,133.06
- Annuity bonds account: $23,088.67
- Other sources: $24,649.39

**Total (excl.):** $1,258,508.30

If the amounts contributed by the Woman's Society are excluded, the average gift would be $0.55.

If, together with the contributions of the Woman's Society a few large gifts be also excluded, the average gift would be $0.45.
# SCHEDULE XI

## RECEIPTS BY DISTRICTS AND STATES

### NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

REV. W. A. HILL, Joint District Secretary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Churches</th>
<th>Sunday Schools</th>
<th>Y. P. Societies</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Net after adjustment with W. A. B. F. M. S.</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
<th>Legacies</th>
<th>Annuity Agreements</th>
<th>Permanent Funds</th>
<th>Grand Total A. B. F. M. S.</th>
<th>Contributing Churches</th>
<th>Non-Contributing Churches</th>
<th>Total Churches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Donations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>$9628 67</td>
<td>$322 60</td>
<td>$617 57</td>
<td>$10585 85</td>
<td>$8850 39</td>
<td>$1861 93</td>
<td>$536 91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$11249 23</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>6093 67</td>
<td>202 59</td>
<td>155 00</td>
<td>7591 26</td>
<td>6148 00</td>
<td>1771 53</td>
<td>23 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$2000 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6224 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>3992 44</td>
<td>52 59</td>
<td></td>
<td>4017 03</td>
<td>4002 47</td>
<td>757 08</td>
<td>42 41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$400 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5609 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>5527 80</td>
<td>2018 65</td>
<td>774 06</td>
<td>5092 51</td>
<td>5092 51</td>
<td>4777 45</td>
<td>6924 29</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24180 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8677 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>7617 04</td>
<td>344 72</td>
<td>28 38</td>
<td>7990 14</td>
<td>7990 14</td>
<td>1816 00</td>
<td>1162 23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4500 00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>15445 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>9795 73</td>
<td>769 47</td>
<td>170 25</td>
<td>10735 45</td>
<td>10735 45</td>
<td>3720 00</td>
<td>1738 22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1000 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16963 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specific Donations</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>211 92</td>
<td>63 12</td>
<td>1 75</td>
<td>276 79</td>
<td>276 79</td>
<td>450 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>726 91</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>726 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>184 14</td>
<td>17 04</td>
<td></td>
<td>201 18</td>
<td>201 18</td>
<td>65 52</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>266 70</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>266 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>43 25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>43 25</td>
<td>43 25</td>
<td>43 25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>43 25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>43 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>9789 81</td>
<td>312 90</td>
<td>52 00</td>
<td>10154 71</td>
<td>10154 71</td>
<td>13619 38</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23774 04</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23774 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>153 73</td>
<td>74 06</td>
<td>14 00</td>
<td>241 79</td>
<td>241 79</td>
<td>155 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>396 79</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>396 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>745 69</td>
<td>68 00</td>
<td></td>
<td>813 69</td>
<td>813 69</td>
<td>288 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1101 60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1101 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals, 1917-18</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$104345 89</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>914 374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$111776 79</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals, 1916-17</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$84399 44</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>916 389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Increase</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$20046 45</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decrease</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>371 75</td>
<td>555 77</td>
<td><strong>$13358 47</strong></td>
<td><strong>$39022 61</strong></td>
<td><strong>$5224 50</strong></td>
<td><strong>$38327 41</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes the following specific donations: Maine, $1287.67; New Hampshire, $123.34; Vermont, $106.00; Mass., $2936.37; Rhode Island, $385.00; Conn., $738.52.
### NEW YORK DISTRICT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Churches</th>
<th>Sunday Schools</th>
<th>Y. P. Societies</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<th>Legacies</th>
<th>Annuity Agreements</th>
<th>Permanent Funds</th>
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<th>Non-Contributing Churches</th>
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*Includes the following specific donations: New Jersey, $386 66; New York, $158,2610.

### SOUTHEASTERN DISTRICT

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<th>Individuals</th>
<th>Legacies</th>
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<td>$10,850 64</td>
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# Ohio District

**Rev. Charles E. Stanton, Joint District Secretary.**

| States   | Churches | Sunday Schools | Y. P. Societies | Total | Net after adjustment with W. A. B. F. M. S. | Individuals | Legacies | Annuity Agreements | Permanent Funds | Grand Total (A. B. F. M. S.) | Contributing Churches | Non-Contributing Churches | Total Churches |
|----------|----------|----------------|----------------|-------|--------------------------------------------|-------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------|
| Donations | $32754.48 | $2763.32 | $48.67 | $35586.47 | $31778.60 | $4600.04 | $2054.70 | $2050.00 | $40483.34 |                      |                      |                      |                      |                |
| Specific Donations | 1603.42 | 329.32 | 1932.75 | 1932.75 | 329.32 | $2261.90 |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                |
| Totals, 1917-18 | $34357.91 | $3092.64 | $68.67 | $37519.22 | $33211.35 | $4929.19 | $2054.70 | $2050.00 | $42745.24 |                      |                      |                      |                      |                |
| Totals, 1916-17 | $29551.15 | $1630.11 | $81.26 | $31262.52 | $31262.52 | $3591.84 | $325.00 | $4041.02 | $41320.38 |                      |                      |                      |                      |                |
| Increase | $4806.76 | $1462.53 | $6256.70 | $2448.83 | $1729.70 | $1424.86 | $69.50 | $1991.02 |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                |
| Decrease | $12.59 | $762.55 | $1991.02 |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                |

*Includes the following specific donations: $1700.24.

---

# Kanawha District

**Rev. John S. Stump, D.D., Joint District Secretary.**

| States   | Churches | Sunday Schools | Y. P. Societies | Total | Net after adjustment with W. A. B. F. M. S. | Individuals | Legacies | Annuity Agreements | Permanent Funds | Grand Total (A. B. F. M. S.) | Contributing Churches | Non-Contributing Churches | Total Churches |
|----------|----------|----------------|----------------|-------|--------------------------------------------|-------------|----------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------|------|
| Donations West Virginia | $9894.54 | $485.75 | $228.99 | $10609.28 | $9585.41 | $662.20 | $507.57 | $500.00 | $11255.18 |                      |                      |                      |                      |                |
| Specific Donations West Virginia | 730.83 | 61.51 | 5.00 | 817.34 | 817.34 | 561.15 | $1378.49 |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                |
| Totals, 1917-18 | $10645.37 | $547.26 | $233.99 | $11426.62 | $10402.75 | $1223.35 | $507.57 | $500.00 | $12633.67 |                      |                      |                      |                      |                |
| Totals, 1916-17 | $8783.74 | $593.01 | $151.37 | $9528.12 | $9528.12 | $751.98 | $974.28 | $150.00 | $11404.38 |                      |                      |                      |                      |                |
| Increase | $1861.63 | $82.62 | $1898.50 | $874.63 | $471.37 | $500.00 | $1229.29 | $44.00 | $27.19 |                      |                      |                      |                      |                |
| Decrease | $45.75 | $466.71 | $466.71 |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                      |                |

*Includes the following specific donations: $244.48.
**MICHIGAN (SPECIAL DISTRICT)**

REV. E. M. LAKE, General Superintendent of Missions.

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<th>Individuals</th>
<th>Legacies</th>
<th>Annuity Agreements</th>
<th>Permanent Funds</th>
<th>Grand Total A. B. F. M. S.</th>
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<th>Non-Contributing Churches</th>
<th>Total Churches</th>
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*Includes the following specific donations: $451.77.

**WISCONSIN (SPECIAL DISTRICT)**

REV. D. W. HULBURT, Superintendent.

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<th>Y. P. Societies</th>
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<th>Net after adjustment with W. A. B. F. M. S.</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
<th>Legacies</th>
<th>Annuity Agreements</th>
<th>Permanent Funds</th>
<th>Grand Total A. B. F. M. S.</th>
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<th>Non-Contributing Churches</th>
<th>Total Churches</th>
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*Includes the following specific donations: $441.29.*
**INDIANA (SPECIAL DISTRICT)**

REV. CARLOS M. DINSMORE, General Superintendent.

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<th>Individuals</th>
<th>Legacies</th>
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*Includes the following specific donations: $256.67.

**ILLINOIS (SPECIAL DISTRICT)**

REV. A. S. CARMAN, D.D., Joint District Secretary.

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<th>Legacies</th>
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*Includes the following specific donations $2720.11.
### SUPERIOR DISTRICT

FRANK PETERSON, D.D., Joint District Secretary.

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<th>Legacies</th>
<th>Annuity Agreements</th>
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<th>Non-Contributing Churches</th>
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*Includes the following specific donations: Minnesota, $2408.21; Montana, $84.34; North Dakota, $444.23; South Dakota, $462.15.

### IOWA (SPECIAL DISTRICT)

REV. S. E. WILCOX, D.D., Budget Secretary.

| States      | Churches | Sunday Schools | Y. P. Societies | Total       | Net after adjustment with W. A. B. F. M. S. | Individuals | Legacies | Annuity Agreements | Permanent Funds | Grand Total A. B. F. M. S. | Contributing Churches | Non-Contributing Churches | Total Churches |
|-------------|----------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------|------------|----------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|               |
| Donations   |          |                |                 |             |                                            |            |          |                   |                 |                          |                       |                          |               |
| Iowa        | $14274.47| $596.91        | $320.42         | $15192.00   | $14274.40                                 | $1004.65   | $694.69  | $2000.00         |                 | $17973.74                |                       |                          |                 |
| Specific Donations Iowa | |                |                 |             |                                            |            |          |                   |                 |                          |                       |                          |               |
| Iowa        | 1548.86  | 48.23          | 1597.09         | 1597.09     | 945.00                                    |            |          |                   |                 | 2542.09                  |                       |                          |                 |
| Totals, 1917-18 | $15823.56 | $645.14        | $320.42         | $15192.00   | $14274.40                                 | $1004.65   | $694.69  | $2000.00         |                 | $20515.83                | 311                   | 29                       | 340             |
| Totals, 1916-17 | $14448.21 | $511.71        | $320.42         | $15192.00   | $14274.40                                 | $1004.65   | $694.69  | $2000.00         |                 | $27721.72                | 299                   | 41                       | 340             |
| Increase    | $4275.35 | $133.43        | $89.04          | $1468.17    | $4522.26                                 |            |          |                   |                 | 7539.10                  |                       |                          |                 |
| Decrease    | $3608.72 |               | $3608.72        | $3608.72    |                                          |            |          |                   |                 |                          |                       |                          |                 |

*Includes the following specific donations: Minnesota, $2408.21; Montana, $84.34; North Dakota, $444.23; South Dakota, $462.15.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>Churches</th>
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<th>Y. P. Societies</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Net after adjustment with W. A. B. F. M. S.</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
<th>Legacies</th>
<th>Annuity Agreements</th>
<th>Permanent Funds</th>
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*Includes the following specific donations: Colorado, $229.50; Kansas, $437.60.

NORTHERN PACIFIC DISTRICT

REV. A. M. PETTY, D.D., Joint District Secretary.
### NEBRASKA (SPECIAL DISTRICT)

**REV. CLARK H. BANCROFT, Budget Secretary.**

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<th>States</th>
<th>Churches</th>
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<th>Y. P. Societies</th>
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<th>Individuals</th>
<th>Legacies</th>
<th>Annuity Agreements</th>
<th>Permanency Funds</th>
<th>Grand Total A. B. F. M. S.</th>
<th>Contributing Churches</th>
<th>Non-Contributing Churches</th>
<th>Total Churches</th>
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*Includes the following specific donations: $1958.47.*

### MISSOURI (SPECIAL DISTRICT)

**REV. JOE P. JACOBS, D.D., General Secretary.**

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<th>Legacies</th>
<th>Annuity Agreements</th>
<th>Permanency Funds</th>
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<th>Non-Contributing Churches</th>
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*Includes the following specific donations: $15945.56.*
### SOUTHERN PACIFIC DISTRICT

**REV. A. W. RIDER, D.D., Joint District Secretary.**

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<th>Permanent Funds</th>
<th>Grand Total A. B. F. M. S.</th>
<th>Contributing Churches</th>
<th>Non-Contributing Churches</th>
<th>Total Churches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Donations</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>$740 88</td>
<td>$39 40</td>
<td></td>
<td>$780 28</td>
<td>$560 76</td>
<td>$500 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$1160 76</td>
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<tr>
<td>California, No.</td>
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<td>10223 79</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>227 75</td>
<td>23176 07</td>
<td>16032 52</td>
<td>7510 52</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>35793 04</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>255 62</td>
<td>23 20</td>
<td>6 90</td>
<td>285 72</td>
<td>289 51</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>338 39</td>
<td>70 04</td>
<td></td>
<td>408 43</td>
<td>292 54</td>
<td>10 00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>302 54</td>
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<td><strong>Specific Donations</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
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<td>34 19</td>
<td>34 19</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>34 19</td>
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<tr>
<td>California, No.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>284 43</td>
<td>284 43</td>
<td>192 20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>476 63</td>
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<tr>
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<td>408 71</td>
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<td>1005 36</td>
<td>1005 36</td>
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<td></td>
<td>14527 86</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27 95</td>
<td>27 95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>27 95</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>1 85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 85</td>
<td>1 85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 85</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals, 1917-18</strong></td>
<td><strong>$34210 25</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1605 94</strong></td>
<td><strong>$36248 07</strong></td>
<td><strong>$26149 85</strong></td>
<td><strong>$21855 14</strong></td>
<td><strong>$12250 00</strong></td>
<td><strong>$284 37</strong></td>
<td><strong>321</strong></td>
<td><strong>$60254 99</strong></td>
<td><strong>284</strong></td>
<td><strong>37</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Totals, 1916-17</strong></td>
<td><strong>$29270 16</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1476 20</strong></td>
<td><strong>$577 25</strong></td>
<td><strong>$31323 61</strong></td>
<td><strong>$31323 61</strong></td>
<td><strong>$22805 05</strong></td>
<td><strong>$27346 42</strong></td>
<td><strong>$296243 03</strong></td>
<td><strong>$300000 00</strong></td>
<td><strong>$145 35</strong></td>
<td><strong>34 19</strong></td>
<td><strong>27 95</strong></td>
<td><strong>1 85</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes the following specific donations: Arizona, $16.66; California, No., $120.35; California, So., $17936.10; Nevada, $100.00.

**There is included in the total of churches (from So. California) $3000.00 which has been transferred from the individual column to make comparison of receipts.
SCHEDULE XII

RECEIPTS FROM SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Note.—Contributions received from Sunday schools are put into a common fund, which is divided equally between the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society and the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. The Sunday School Cooperating Committee represents the two societies in the adjustment of Sunday school receipts. As the fiscal year of the committee ended September 30, 1917, the figures here presented will not agree with those in the reports of the District Secretaries, who report for the year ending March 31, 1918.

It is believed that our Sunday schools contribute much larger sums than the totals below indicate. The contribution of a church often includes that of the Sunday school. It would greatly aid in making this report accurate if those who send contributions from churches would indicate what amounts are from the Sunday school.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Year ending</th>
<th>Year ending</th>
<th>Year ending</th>
<th>Year ending</th>
<th>Year ending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sept. 30</td>
<td>Sept. 30</td>
<td>Sept. 30</td>
<td>Sept. 30</td>
<td>Sept. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
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<td>$505 73</td>
<td>$772 28</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>502 75</td>
<td>328 71</td>
<td>358 48</td>
<td>491 38</td>
<td>525 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>102 43</td>
<td>90 34</td>
<td>125 25</td>
<td>324 77</td>
<td>239 76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>3,077 86</td>
<td>2,418 52</td>
<td>2,175 60</td>
<td>3,019 50</td>
<td>3,377 71</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>773 27</td>
<td>678 39</td>
<td>576 19</td>
<td>602 46</td>
<td>698 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>773 18</td>
<td>486 60</td>
<td>684 87</td>
<td>864 33</td>
<td>961 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>5,111 08</td>
<td>3,919 69</td>
<td>4,190 43</td>
<td>5,735 80</td>
<td>5,577 35</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>2,579 49</td>
<td>2,541 06</td>
<td>2,640 42</td>
<td>2,360 50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>2,736 55</td>
<td>2,308 90</td>
<td>2,737 75</td>
<td>3,897 12</td>
<td>3,611 41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>70 43</td>
<td>53 74</td>
<td>57 16</td>
<td>49 10</td>
<td>52 34</td>
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<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>106 77</td>
<td>320 14</td>
<td>322 84</td>
<td>376 42</td>
<td>475 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>1,430 63</td>
<td>1,281 14</td>
<td>2,133 94</td>
<td>2,702 44</td>
<td>2,153 33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>490 43</td>
<td>451 87</td>
<td>730 75</td>
<td>262 94</td>
<td>328 20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>413 64</td>
<td>550 51</td>
<td>811 46</td>
<td>1,312 09</td>
<td>1,086 19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>773 06</td>
<td>386 41</td>
<td>504 11</td>
<td>360 86</td>
<td>226 37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>543 24</td>
<td>680 39</td>
<td>790 91</td>
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<td>971 91</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
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<td>240 83</td>
<td>188 03</td>
<td>616 54</td>
<td>506 51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>9 47</td>
<td>67 75</td>
<td>23 49</td>
<td>37 02</td>
<td>21 96</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>16 43</td>
<td>62 47</td>
<td>263 58</td>
<td>283 33</td>
<td>177 90</td>
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<td>Ohio</td>
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<td>1,735 29</td>
<td>1,556 95</td>
<td>2,599 53</td>
<td>2,868 02</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
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<td>275 36</td>
<td>375 68</td>
<td>515 52</td>
<td>419 59</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>219 84</td>
<td>301 18</td>
<td>277 22</td>
<td>670 91</td>
<td>577 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>396 37</td>
<td>461 11</td>
<td>524 30</td>
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<td>1,039 58</td>
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<tr>
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<td>205 14</td>
<td>323 91</td>
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<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>127 95</td>
<td>54 11</td>
<td>84 23</td>
<td>116 98</td>
<td>64 51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
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<td>267 70</td>
<td>475 27</td>
<td>625 47</td>
<td>531 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>372 29</td>
<td>336 53</td>
<td>551 13</td>
<td>621 78</td>
<td>531 39</td>
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<tr>
<td>California</td>
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<td>1,250 13</td>
<td>898 55</td>
<td>1,716 68</td>
<td>1,032 22</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
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<td>17 21</td>
<td>207 99</td>
<td>245 84</td>
<td>156 29</td>
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<td>Montana</td>
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<td>57 49</td>
<td>33 99</td>
<td>117 09</td>
<td>115 35</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>23 79</td>
<td>29 05</td>
<td>45 10</td>
<td>25 52</td>
<td>29 78</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>56 86</td>
<td>58 10</td>
<td>57 50</td>
<td>76 15</td>
<td>71 53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>385 98</td>
<td>211 38</td>
<td>287 98</td>
<td>504 83</td>
<td>527 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>69 49</td>
<td>88 11</td>
<td>77 93</td>
<td>29 35</td>
<td>508 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous States</td>
<td>69 49</td>
<td>88 11</td>
<td>77 93</td>
<td>29 35</td>
<td>508 65</td>
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</table>

Total $25,679 08 $22,458 96 $25,669 04 $34,401 82 $33,790 70
SCHEDULE XIII

THE BUDGET FOR 1918–1919 COMPARED WITH
THE BUDGET FOR 1917–1918

**INCOME**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources Outside Donations</th>
<th>1917–1918</th>
<th>1918–1919</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Annuity Account</td>
<td>$20,000 00</td>
<td>$25,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from investment of permanent funds</td>
<td>90,000 00</td>
<td>77,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacies</td>
<td>100,000 00</td>
<td>100,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous sources—sale of property, etc.</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
<td>2,000 00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total income from sources outside donations</strong></td>
<td>$212,000 00</td>
<td>$204,000 00</td>
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</table>

**Donations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regular</th>
<th>1917–1918</th>
<th>1918–1919</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>$260,901 00</td>
<td>$300,188 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches, young people’s societies, Sunday schools, etc.</td>
<td>487,844 00</td>
<td>667,392 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total receipts from donations</strong></td>
<td>$748,745 00</td>
<td>$967,580 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Regular budget receipts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1917–1918</th>
<th>1918–1919</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$960,745 00</td>
<td>$1,171,580 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Specifics Received in America**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specifics Received in America</th>
<th>1917–1918</th>
<th>1918–1919</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For new appointees</td>
<td>$30,000 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For property</td>
<td>500,000 00</td>
<td>$550,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For general work</td>
<td>10,000 00</td>
<td>10,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For relief work</td>
<td>10,000 00</td>
<td>25,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Specifics</strong></td>
<td>$380,000 00</td>
<td>$615,000 00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Total receipts Regular and Specific**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1917–1918</th>
<th>1918–1919</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1,540,745 00</td>
<td>$1,786,580 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OUTGO**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foreign Field Appropriations</th>
<th>1917–1918</th>
<th>1918–1919</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field salaries of missionaries</td>
<td>$273,960 58</td>
<td>$322,115 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries of missionaries on furlough</td>
<td>88,177 39</td>
<td>98,780 36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passages of missionaries to and from field</td>
<td>61,635 00</td>
<td>52,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work of missionaries and native agencies</td>
<td>221,376 78</td>
<td>241,939 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care of property—rent, repairs, etc.</td>
<td>31,245 00</td>
<td>33,385 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work and workers in Europe</td>
<td>18,538 00</td>
<td>18,508 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired missionaries and widows</td>
<td>22,736 25</td>
<td>21,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New appointees, (salaries, outfits, passages, etc.)</td>
<td>40,000 00</td>
<td>80,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building fund (land, new buildings, etc.)</td>
<td>25,000 00</td>
<td>25,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home for missionaries and missionaries children</td>
<td>10,000 00</td>
<td>12,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Missions Conference</td>
<td>1,500 00</td>
<td>1,800 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missions, and other literature sent to missionaries</td>
<td>400 00</td>
<td>500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary’s visit to the field</td>
<td>2,500 00</td>
<td>1,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for regular work</strong></td>
<td>$772,039 00</td>
<td>$913,528 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Less cancellations in previous budgets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1917–1918</th>
<th>1918–1919</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$15,000 00</td>
<td>15,000 00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Additions in previous budgets

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<tr>
<th>1917–1918</th>
<th>1918–1919</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$757,039 00</td>
<td>$898,528 00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

=='
Total for regular work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1917–1918</th>
<th>1918–1919</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$782,039 00</td>
<td>$913,528 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supplemental budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1917–1918</th>
<th>1918–1919</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48,000 00</td>
<td>48,000 00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Specifics Received in America

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For new appointees</td>
<td>$30,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For property</td>
<td>$500,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For general work</td>
<td>$10,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For relief work</td>
<td>$10,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Specifics</td>
<td>$650,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Foreign Field appropriations</td>
<td>$850,000 00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Home Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Department Administration</td>
<td>$27,991 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home Department Administration</td>
<td>$19,791 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of Interest and Beneficence</td>
<td>$71,906 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury Department Administration</td>
<td>$22,866 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>$750 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired officers and workers</td>
<td>$3,400 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary and Treasurer General Conference of Free Baptists</td>
<td>$2,500 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Home Expenditures</td>
<td>$148,706 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve for Contingencies</td>
<td>$30,000 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Outgo</td>
<td>$1,540,745 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## COMPARATIVE BUDGET STATEMENT 1917-1918

### INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources Outside Donations:</th>
<th>Budget Estimates</th>
<th>Actual Receipts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income from General Investments</td>
<td>$90,000</td>
<td>$81,133.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annuity Agreements Matured</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>23,068.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacies</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>42,137.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>3,782.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$212,000</td>
<td>$150,141.56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Donations: | |
|------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Individuals | $260,901 | $189,767.82 |
| Churches, Young People's Societies, Sunday Schools | 487,844 | 470,061.18 |
| **Total** | $748,745 | 659,829.00 |

| Transfers from Reserve: | |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Property Reserve | | 12,000.00 |
| Legacy Equalization Reserve | | 8,866.79 |
| **Total Receipts Regular Budget** | $960,745 | $830,837.35 |
| **Deficit** | 659,829.00 | 199,987.75 |
| **Specific Donations** | 580,000 | 88,369.48 |
| **Total** | $1,540,745 | $1,119,194.58 |

### OUTGO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foreign Field Appropriations:</th>
<th>Budget Estimates</th>
<th>Actual Expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field salaries of missionaries</td>
<td>$253,961</td>
<td>$248,634.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional for exchange in China</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries of missionaries on furlough</td>
<td>88,177</td>
<td>113,313.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passages of missionaries to and from Field</td>
<td>61,635</td>
<td>75,235.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work of missionaries and native agencies</td>
<td>221,377</td>
<td>231,792.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional for exchange in China</td>
<td>31,245</td>
<td>14,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care of property, rent, repairs, etc...</td>
<td>18,058</td>
<td>18,658.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work and workers in Europe</td>
<td>22,736</td>
<td>24,250.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired missionaries and widows</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>32,664.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New appointees</td>
<td>45,515</td>
<td>45,515.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homes for missionaries and missionaries' children</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>11,046.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Missions Conference</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>1,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>missions, Handbooks and other literature to missionaries</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>425.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary's visit to foreign field</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Foreign Field Appropriations</strong></td>
<td>$772,039</td>
<td>$872,157.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less savings in exchange</td>
<td>2,270.49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less cancellations previous budgets</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Foreign Field Appropriations</strong></td>
<td>$757,039</td>
<td>$869,887.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Home Expenditures: | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Foreign Department Administration | $27,992 | $32,056.78 |
## Home Department:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget Estimates</th>
<th>Actual Expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>19,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of Interest and Beneficence</td>
<td>71,906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treasury Department Administration</td>
<td>22,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$142,056</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share salary and expense of Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer of Free Baptist Conference</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Baptist Convention:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular Budget</td>
<td>3,999 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apportionment Committee</td>
<td>863 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five-year Program</td>
<td>6,118 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired officers and workers</td>
<td>3,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Less cancellations in previous budgets</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 6,650</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>To adjust Annuity Reserve</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Reserve Fund</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Outgo Regular Budget</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 960,745</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Specifics Raised in America:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Budget Estimates</th>
<th>Actual Receipts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For new appointees</td>
<td>$ 30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For property</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For general work</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For relief work</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Specifics</strong></td>
<td><strong>580,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Outgo</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,540,745</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>1916-1917 Receipts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arizona</strong></td>
<td>$467 29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>California North</strong></td>
<td>8,106 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>California South</strong></td>
<td>16,366 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Colorado</strong></td>
<td>5,854 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Columbia River Dist.</strong></td>
<td>1,070 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Delaware</strong></td>
<td>1,214 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>District of Columbia</strong></td>
<td>1,040 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Idaho</strong></td>
<td>1,118 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Illinois</strong></td>
<td>8,106 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indiana</strong></td>
<td>12,558 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Iowa</strong></td>
<td>14,504 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kansas</strong></td>
<td>10,385 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kentucky</strong></td>
<td>10,385 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Massachusetts</strong></td>
<td>50,327 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Michigan</strong></td>
<td>17,868 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minnesota</strong></td>
<td>15,866 38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Missouri</strong></td>
<td>9,401 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Montana</strong></td>
<td>645 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nebraska</strong></td>
<td>6,251 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Hampshire</strong></td>
<td>191 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Jersey</strong></td>
<td>10,249 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New York</strong></td>
<td>23,220 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>North Dakota</strong></td>
<td>50,327 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ohio</strong></td>
<td>1,091 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oregon</strong></td>
<td>30,857 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pennsylvania</strong></td>
<td>5,854 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rhode Island</strong></td>
<td>6,251 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>South Dakota</strong></td>
<td>1,091 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Texas</strong></td>
<td>1,091 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Utah</strong></td>
<td>4,037 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Washington</strong></td>
<td>1,770 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>West Virginia</strong></td>
<td>4,069 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wisconsin</strong></td>
<td>9,499 54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wyoming</strong></td>
<td>5,854 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Miscellaneous</strong></td>
<td>61 75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Unapportioned Territories**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>A.B.F.M.S.</th>
<th>W.A.B.F.M.S.</th>
<th>Total Receipts</th>
<th>Total Joint Apportionment Receipts</th>
<th>Distribution of Receipts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$437,199 21</td>
<td>$259,879 49</td>
<td>$780,000 00</td>
<td>$911,121 76</td>
<td>$520,968 46</td>
<td>$700,284 16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Receipts</th>
<th>A.B.F.M.S.</th>
<th>W.A.B.F.M.S.</th>
<th>Total Receipts</th>
<th>Total Joint Apportionment Receipts</th>
<th>Distribution of Receipts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$443,012 45</td>
<td>$259,879 49</td>
<td>$780,000 00</td>
<td>$911,121 76</td>
<td>$520,968 46</td>
<td>$700,284 16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MISCELLANEOUS
FIELDS AND STATIONS

With the names of missionaries assigned to each

Reference signs used in the list:
* ♦ Representing the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.
* ^ Serving without full missionary appointment.
** ♦♦ Representing the Mennonite Brethren of South Russia.

The key to the pronunciation of the names of stations given in these tables is that used in the latest edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

I. THE BURMA MISSION

Begun 1814. Area, 236,738 Square Miles. Population, 12,141,676

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>RANGOON (Rân-gōôn) 1813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(See footnote)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rangoon Baptist College**
David Gilmore, D.D., Principal
Mrs. David Gilmore
Prof. Wallace St. John, Ph.D., Vice-Principal
Mrs. Wallace St. John
H. E. Safford, M.A.
Mrs. H. E. Safford
R. P. Currier
Mrs. R. P. Currier
R. N. Crawford
Mrs. R. N. Crawford
C. E. Van Horn
Mrs. C. E. Van Horn
W. W. Bartlett, M.A.
Mrs. W. W. Bartlett
H. E. Safford
Mrs. H. E. Safford
R. P. Currier
Mrs. R. P. Currier
R. N. Crawford
Mrs. R. N. Crawford
C. E. Van Horn
Mrs. C. E. Van Horn
W. W. Bartlett, M.A.
Mrs. W. W. Bartlett
C. H. Whitman, M.A.

**Baptist Mission Press**
J. L. Snyder
P. R. Hackett
Mrs. P. R. Hackett

**Work for Burmans**
H. H. Tilbe, Ph.D.
Mrs. H. H. Tilbe
*Miss A. E. Fredrickson
*Miss Lillian Eastman (at Kemendine)
*Miss Hattie M. Price (at Kemendine)

**Work for Karens**
A. E. Seagrave
Mrs. Mary M. Rose
*Miss Louise E. Tschirch
*Miss Rachel H. Seagrave

**Work for Peoples from Peninsular India**
E. N. Armstrong
Mrs. W. F. Armstrong
*Miss Kate W. Armstrong

**Work among English-Speaking Peoples and the Chinese**
P. H. Singiser
Mrs. F. H. Singiser

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>INSEIN (In'-sān) 1889</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Karen Theological Seminary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D. A. W. Smith, D.D., President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emeritus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>W. F. Thomas, D.D., President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. W. F. Thomas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Miss Anna H. Smith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Burman Theological Seminary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John McGuire, D.D., President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Burmese Woman's Bible School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Miss Harriet Pinney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Miss Ruth W. Ranney</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>MOULMEIN (Mōl-mā'ne') 1827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Work for Burmans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. W. Kelly, Ph.D., D.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Miss Agnes Whitehead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Miss Lisbeth B. Hughes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Miss Mildred Mosier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Miss Selma M. Maxville</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Miss Martha J. Gifford, M.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Work for Karens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walter Bushell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Walter Bushell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Miss Esther W. Lindberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*Miss Nona G. Finney</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Work for Talains**
A. C. Darrow
Mrs. A. C. Darrow

**Work for Peoples from Peninsular India**
*In charge of E. N. Armstrong, at Rangoon*

**Work among English-Speaking Peoples**
C. L. Davenport
Mrs. C. L. Davenport, M.D.
*Miss Annie L. Prince
*Miss Helen M. Good

---

Note. — Work was begun in Rangoon in 1813 by Rev. Adoniram Judson, although the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society (at first known as "The General Missionary Convention of the Baptist Denomination in the United States of America for Foreign Missions") was not organized until 1814.
208  AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY  [Report

4.  TAVOY (Tā-voy') 1828
   Work for Burmans
   *Miss Augusta H. Peck

   Work for Karens
   B. P. Cross
   *Miss Thora M. Thompson

5.  BASSEIN (Bās'-ēne) 1852
   Work for Burmans
   O. H. Sisson
   Mrs. O. H. Sisson
   *Miss Frances E. Crooks

   Work for Karens
   C. A. Nichols, D.D.
   Mrs. C. A. Nichols
   L. W. Cronkhite, D.D.
   *Miss Minnie B. Pound
   *Miss Clara B. Tingley

6.  HENZADA (Hēn-zā-dā) 1853
   Work for Burmans
   J. E. Cummings, D.D.
   Mrs. J. E. Cummings
   H. S. Philpott (for language study)
   Mrs. H. S. Philpott (for language study)

   Work for Karens
   A. C. Phelps
   Mrs. A. C. Phelps

7.  TOUNGGOO (Toung-go) 1853
   Work for Burmans
   L. B. Rogers
   Mrs. L. B. Rogers

   Work for Karens
   A. V. B. Crumb
   Mrs. A. V. B. Crumb
   H. I. Marshall
   Mrs. H. I. Marshall
   Miss Harriet N. Eastman
   *Miss Alta O. Ragun

8.  SIWEGYIN (Shwe-gyin') 1853
   Work for Karens
   E. N. Harris
   Mrs. E. N. Harris
   *Miss Harrie V. Petheram (at Nyaung-plein)
   *Miss Lilly Ryden (at Nyaungplein)

9.  PROME (Prēmē) 1854
   Work for Burmans
   E. B. Roach
   Mrs. E. B. Roach
   *Miss Flora E. Ayers

10. THOONZE (Thōn'-zē) 1855
    Work for Burmans
    J. T. Latta
    Mrs. J. T. Latta
    *Miss Ethel L. Hunt

11. ZIGON (Zē-gōn') 1876
    Work for Burmans
    (In charge of J. T. Latta, at Thonze)

12. BHAMO (Bā-mō) 1877
    Work for Kachins

    Work for Burmans and Shans
    L. H. Mosier
    Mrs. L. H. Mosier

13. MAUBIN (Mā-ō-bin') 1879
    Work for Karens
    C. E. Chaney
    Mrs. C. E. Chaney
    *Miss Carrie E. Heseltine

14. THATON (Thā-tōn') 1880
    Work for Burmans
    (In charge of E. W. Kelly, Ph.D., at Moulmein)

15. MANDALAY (Mān'-dā-lāy) 1886
    Work for Burmans
    E. Tribolet
    Mrs. E. Tribolet
    J. Russell Case
    *Miss Sarah R. Slater (at Maymyo)
    *Miss Julia E. Parrott
    *Mrs. Ida B. Elliott
    *Miss Alice F. Thayer

    Mandalay High School
    Work among English-Speaking Peoples
    S. E. Baldwin (at Maymyo)
    Mrs. S. E. Baldwin (at Maymyo)

16. THAYETMYO (Thā-yēt'-myō) 1887
    Work for Chins
    E. C. Condict
    Mrs. E. C. Condict

17. MYINGYAN (Myīng-yān') 1887
    Work for Burmans
    *Miss Bertha E. Davis

18. PEGU (Pē-gū', ɡ is hard) 1887
    Work for Burmans
    M. C. Parish
    Mrs. M. C. Parish
    *Miss Mary L. Parish

19. SAGAING (Sa-gāng', ɡ is hard) 1888
    Work for Burmans
    *Miss Mary W. Ranney

20. SANDOWAY (Sān'-dō-wāy) 1888
    Work for Chins and Burmans
    L. W. Spring
    Mrs. L. W. Spring
    *Miss Helen E. Bissell
21. THARRAWADDY (Thār-rā-wad′-dī) 1899
   Work for Karens
   J. Lee Lewis
   Mrs. J. Lee Lewis
   *Miss V. R. Peterson

22. MEIKTILA (Make′-tl-la) 1890
   Work for Burmans
   J. F. Ingram
   Mrs. J. F. Ingram

23. HSIPAW (Sē-paw′) 1890
   Work for Shans

24. MONGNAI (Mōng-nl′) 1892
   Work for Shans

25. NAMKHAM (Nam-khām′) 1893
   Work for Karens
   Robert Harper, M.D.
   Mrs. Robert Harper

   Work for Kachins
   Ola Hanson, Litt.D.
   Mrs. Ola Hanson

26. MYITKYINA (Myīt-chē-na) 1894
   Work for Kachins
   *Miss Stella T. Ragon

27. HAKA (Ḥā′-kā) 1899
   Work for Chins
   J. H. Cope
   Mrs. A. E. Carson

28. LOIKAW (Loi-kā′) 1899
   Work for Karens
   Mrs. Truman Johnson

29. KENGTUNG (Keng-tōōng′) 1901
   Work for Shan and Hill Tribes
   A. C. Hanna
   Mrs. A. C. Hanna
   J. H. Telford
   Mrs. J. H. Telford

30. PYINMANA (Plīn′-mā-nā) 1905
   Work for Burmans
   B. C. Case
   Mrs. B. C. Case

31. TAUNGGYI (Toung-jē′) 1910
   Work for Shans
   C. H. Heptonstall
   Mrs. C. H. Heptonstall
   *Mrs. H. W. Mix

32. PYAPON (Pyā-pōne′) 1911
   Work for Burmans
   H. P. Cochrane
   Mrs. H. P. Cochrane

   AT HOME
   *Miss Lucy L. Austin
   Mrs. J. H. Cope
   Mrs. L. W. Cronkhite
   Mrs. B. P. Cross
   H. E. Dudley
   Mrs. H. E. Dudley
   H. C. Gibbens, M.D.
   Mrs. H. C. Gibbens
   Ernest Grigg
   Mrs. Ernest Grigg
   W. H. S. Haskell
   Mrs. W. H. S. Haskell
   L. W. Hattersley
   Mrs. L. W. Hattersley
   A. H. Henderson, M.D.
   Mrs. A. H. Henderson
   R. L. Howard, M.A.
   Mrs. R. L. Howard
   *Miss C. L. Johnson
   Mrs. E. W. Kelly, M.D.
   Mrs. C. A. Kirkpatrick
   F. H. Knollin
   Mrs. F. H. Knollin
   *Miss Nellie E. Lucas
   Mrs. John McGuire
   S. E. Miner
   Mrs. S. E. Miner
   *Miss Grace L. Pennington
   F. D. Phinney
   Mrs. F. D. Phinney
   *Miss Carrie E. Putnam
   Mrs. A. E. Seagrave
   H. W. Smith
   Mrs. H. W. Smith
   J. F. Smith
   Mrs. J. F. Smith
   Mrs. J. L. Snyder
   W. L. Soper
   Mrs. W. L. Soper
   M. L. Streeter
   Mrs. M. L. Streeter
   *Miss Margaret M. Sutherland.
   A. J. Weeks
   Mrs. A. J. Weeks
   W. E. Wiatt
   Mrs. W. E. Wiatt
   W. M. Young
   Mrs. W. M. Young
II. THE ASSAM MISSION

Begun 1836. Area, 61,471 Square Miles. Population, 7,059,857

33. SIHSAGOR (Sib-saw'-gor) (including Dibrugarh) 1841 (See footnote a)

Work for Assamese and Immigrant Peoples
Joseph Paul

34. NOWGONG (Nou-gong) 1841

Work for Assamese and Immigrant Peoples
A. C. Bowers
Mrs. A. C. Bowers
*Miss Annie E. Long
*Miss Elizabeth E. Hay
*Miss Elizabeth Vickland

35. GAUHATI (Gou-hā'-ti) 1843

Work for Assamese and Garos
A. E. Stephen
Mrs. A. E. Stephen
C. E. Blanc
Mrs. C. E. Blanc
*Miss Isabella Wilson
*Miss E. Marie Holmes
*Miss Nettie E. Holmes

36. GOALPARA (Gō-al-pā'-ra) 1867

Work for Rabhas and Garos

37. TURA (Tō'-ra) 1876

Work for Garos including the Garo Training School
M. C. Mason, D.D.
Mrs. M. C. Mason
F. W. Harding
Mrs. F. W. Harding
A. K. Mather
Mrs. A. K. Mather
J. A. Ahlquist, M.D.
Mrs. J. A. Ahlquist
*Miss Ella C. Bond
*Miss Linnie M. Holbrook

38. IMPUR (Im-pōr') 1893 (See footnote b)

Work for Nagas including the Naga Training School
W. F. Dowd
Mrs. W. F. Dowd
R. B. Longwell
Mrs. R. B. Longwell

39. KOHIMA (Kō-hē'-ma) 1879

Work for Nagas
S. W. Rivenburg, M.D.
Mrs. S. W. Rivenburg
J. E. Tanquist
Mrs. J. E. Tanquist

40. NORTH LAKHIMPUR (Lāk-im-pōr') 1893

Work for Immigrant Peoples
John Firth
Mrs. John Firth

41. UKHRUL (Oo-krōol') 1896

Work for Nagas
G. G. Crozier, M.D.

42. TIKA (Tē'-ka) 1896

Work for Mikirs and Immigrant Peoples
P. E. Moore
Mrs. P. E. Moore

43. GOLAGHAT (Gō-la-gāt') 1898

Work for Assamese, Immigrant Peoples and Mikirs
J. M. Carvell

44. JORHAT (Jōr-hāt') 1903

Jorhat Christian Schools — Work for Immigrant Peoples and Mikirs
S. A. D. Boggs
C. H. Tilden
Mrs. C. H. Tilden

45. SADIYA (Sā-dē'-ya) 1906 (See footnote c)

Work for Apors and Miris
H. W. Kirby, M.D.
Mrs. H. W. Kirby
L. W. B. Jackman
Mrs. L. W. B. Jackman

AT HOME

J. R. Bailey, M.D.
Mrs. J. R. Bailey
Mrs. S. A. D. Boggs
Mrs. J. M. Carvell
*Miss Edith E. Crisenberry
*Miss Florence H. Doe
William Dring
Mrs. William Dring
Url M. Fox
Mrs. Url M. Fox
*Miss Augusta M. Geisenhener
G. R. Kämpfer
Mrs. G. R. Kämpfer
W. C. Mason
Mrs. W. C. Mason
Mrs. Joseph Paul
William Pettigrew
Mrs. William Pettigrew
O. L. Swanson
Mrs. O. L. Swanson
A. J. Tuttle
Mrs. A. J. Tuttle
W. E. Witter, D.D.
Mrs. W. E. Witter

Note. a—The first station opened in Assam was Sadiya (1836). This was given up in 1839, being reopened in 1906. The oldest station in Assam in continuous occupation is Sibsagar.

Note. b—Work was begun at Molung in 1876, and was transferred to Impur in 1893.

Note. c—Work was begun at Sadiya in 1836, but was given up. In 1906 Sadiya was reopened.
III. THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION
Begun 1836. Area, 42,336 Square Miles. Population, 6,072,538

<table>
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<tr>
<th>46. NELLORE (Nêl-lo're) 1840 (See footnote)</th>
<th>English Church</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Work</td>
<td>The South India Mission was begun in 1836 at Vizagapatam, whence the work was removed in 1837 to Madras. In 1840 it was transferred to Nellore. Madras was reopened in 1878.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Rutherford</td>
<td>Mrs. Charles Rutherford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Lena A. Benjamin, M.D.</td>
<td>Miss Frances M. Tencate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Anna Degenring, M.D.</td>
<td>Miss Ethel A. Boggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys' High School</td>
<td>Girls' High School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. P. Manley</td>
<td>Mrs. F. P. Manley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Florence E. Carman</td>
<td>Miss Mabel C. Rix</td>
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<tr>
<td>47. ONGOLE (On-gôlë') 1866</td>
<td>Boys' High School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. L. E. Martin</td>
<td>W. E. Boggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Mabel C. Rix</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Boys' High School</td>
<td>Girls' High School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. J. M. Baker</td>
<td>Mrs. A. M. Boggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. R. Manley, M.D.</td>
<td>Miss Edith F. Bullard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. C. R. Manley</td>
<td>Miss Sarah Kelly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Miss Sarah Kelly</td>
<td>Miss Amelia E. Dessa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Miss Susan Roberts</td>
<td>Miss Sigrid C. Johnson</td>
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<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td>High School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. E. Rowland</td>
<td>Mrs. L. E. Rowland</td>
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<tr>
<td>48. RAMAPATNAM (Râ'-mâ-pât'-nâm) 1869</td>
<td>Theological Seminary and General Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. E. Boggs</td>
<td>W. E. Boggs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. W. E. Boggs</td>
<td>*Miss Lillian V. Wagner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Miss Lillian V. Wagner</td>
<td>49. ALLUR (Ôl-ôôr') 1873</td>
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<tr>
<td>50. SECUNDERABAD (Se-kun'-dër-â-bûd) 1873</td>
<td>*Miss Kate M. French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Miss Edith Hollis</td>
<td>*Miss Maud Kinnaman, M.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Miss Maud Kinnaman, M.D.</td>
<td>51. KURNool (Kûr-nûl') 1876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td>W. A. Stanton, D.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52. MADRAS (Mâ-drâs') 1878</td>
<td>English Church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. L. Ferguson, D.D.</td>
<td>The English Church at Madras was founded by the Rev. C. J. Cadman, B.D., in 1849, and conducted by the Rev. W. F. S. Stevenson, B.D., in 1858.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. W. L. Ferguson</td>
<td>Mrs. W. F. S. Stevenson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Miss Elberta F. Chute</td>
<td>*Miss Olive M. Sarber, M.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Miss Ethel A. Boggs</td>
<td>53. HANUMAKONDA (Hân-un-mâ-kôn'-dá) 1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. S. Timpany, M.D.</td>
<td>Mrs. J. S. Timpany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54. CUMBUM (Kûm-bûm) 1882</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Newcomb</td>
<td>Mrs. John Newcomb</td>
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<tr>
<td>55. VINUKONDA (Vin-û-kôn'-dá) 1883</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Dussman</td>
<td>Miss Edith F. Bullard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. John Dussman</td>
<td>*Miss Sarah Kelly</td>
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<td>Mrs. W. B. Boggs</td>
<td>Miss Amelia E. Dessa</td>
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<td>56. NARSARAVUPET (Nûr-sâ-râ'-vû-pê't') 1883</td>
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<td>A. M. Boggs</td>
<td>Miss Susan Roberts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. A. M. Boggs</td>
<td>Miss Sigrid C. Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Miss Edith F. Bullard</td>
<td>57. BAPATLA (Bâ-pât'-lâ) 1883</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Work and Normal Training Institution</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>A. H. Curtis</td>
<td>Mrs. A. H. Curtis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58. UDAYAGIRI (Ôd'-û-dâ-yâ-gi-rî) 1885</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. W. Stait</td>
<td>**Cornelius Unruh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. F. W. Stait, M.D.</td>
<td>**Mrs. Cornelius Unruh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59. MAHBUBNAGAR (Ma-hûb-nûg-ar), formerly PALMUR (Pâl-mûr) 1885</td>
<td>**Miss Aganetha Neufield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. J. Longley</td>
<td>**Miss Florence R. Weaver, M.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. W. J. Longley</td>
<td>60. NALGONDA (Nûl-gôn'-dá) 1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Miss Florence R. Weaver, M.D.</td>
<td>**Cornelius Unruh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61. KANIGIRI (Kûn'-i-gi-ri) 1892</td>
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<tr>
<td>G. H. Brock</td>
<td>**Mrs. Cornelius Unruh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62. KAVALI (Kâ'-va-li) 1893</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Edwin Bullard (at Ramapatnam)</td>
<td>**Miss Aganetha Neufield</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. Edwin Bullard (at Ramapatnam)</td>
<td>63. KANDUKURU (Kûn'-dûk'-ûrû) 1893</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. D. Bawden</td>
<td>*Miss Lucy H. Booker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. S. D. Bawden</td>
<td>**Miss Florence R. Weaver, M.D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Miss Edith P. Ballard</td>
<td>**Mrs. Cornelius Unruh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
64. ATMAKUR (At-mà-kôor’) 1893
W. C. Owen
Mrs. W. C. Owen

65. PODILI (Po’-dí-li) 1894
T. V. Witter
Mrs. T. V. Witter

66. SATTEANAPALLE (Sàt’té-nà-púy’-lè) 1894

67. MARKAPUR (Màrk’-kú-púr) 1895
*Miss Dorcas Whitaker

68. GURZALLA (Gùr-zàl’-là) 1895
(In charge of J. Dussman, at Vinukonda)

69. SOORIAPETT (Sùr-rí-á-pét’) 1900
A. J. Hubert
Mrs. A. J. Hubert
*Miss Melissa Morrow

70. JANGAON (Jàn-gàn) 1901
**Johann Penner
**Mrs. Johann Penner

71 DONAKONDA (Dò-nà-kòn’-dà) 1903
J. A. Curtis
Mrs. J. A. Curtis

72 GADVAL (Gùd-vàl’) 1903
Thorlief Wathne (at Kurnool)
Mrs. Thorlief Wathne (at Kurnool)

73 NANDYAL (Nàn-dì-al’) 1904
(In charge of W. A. Stanton, D.D., at Kurnool)

74. MADIRA (Màd-ír’-á) 1905
R. S. Wallis
Mrs. R. S. Wallis

AT HOME

*Miss Julia E. Bent
Mrs. G. H. Brock
Elbert Chute
Mrs. Elbert Chute
W. S. Davis
Mrs. W. S. Davis
David Downie, D.D.
Mrs. David Downie
*Miss Ella J. Draper
*Miss Bertha M. Evans
*Miss Marion E. Farbar, M.D.
J. Heinrichs
Mrs. J. Heinrichs
Frank Kurtz
Mrs. Frank Kurtz
F. H. Levering
Mrs. F. H. Levering, M.D.
*Miss Annie S. Magilton
W. R. Manley
Mrs. W. R. Manley
C. R. Marsh
Mrs. C. R. Marsh
Mrs. L. E. Martin
*Miss Margarita F. Moran
*Miss Grace H. Patton
B. J. Rockwood
Mrs. B. J. Rockwood
*Miss Florence H. Rorer
E. E. Silliman
Mrs. E. E. Silliman
L. C. Smith
Mrs. L. C. Smith
Mrs. W. A. Stanton
J. W. Stenger, M.D.
Mrs. J. W. Stenger
S. W. Stenger
Mrs. S. W. Stenger
G. N. Thomssen
Mrs. G. N. Thomssen

IV. THE BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION

Begun 1836. Area, about 12,000 Square Miles. Population, 4,000,000

75. BALASORE (Bàl-à-sòr’e) 1858 (See footnote a)
C. A. Collett
Mrs. C. A. Collett
V. G. Krause
Mrs. V. G. Krause
M. R. Hartley (for language study)
Mrs. M. R. Hartley (for language study)
*Miss Mary W. Bachelier, M.D.
*Miss L. C. Coombs
*Miss Amorette Porter

76. JELLASORE (Jël-là-sòr’e) 1840
*Miss E. E. Barnes

Note a. — The Bengal-Orissa Mission was begun in 1836 at Cuttack, in connection with the English Baptist Mission. Sambalpur, the first station, was opened in 1837, but on account of its unhealthfulness the work was transferred in 1838 to Balasore, and this became the first permanent station of the Free Baptist Mission. A. B. F. M. S., 1911.

Note b. — Work was begun temporarily at Midnapore in 1844, permanently in 1863.
79. **BHIMPORE** (Beem-pôre') 1873
   J. H. Oxrieder
   Mrs. J. H. Oxrieder

80. **CHANDBALI** (Chând'-bali) 1886
   (In charge of C. A. Collett at Balasore)

81. **BHADRAK** (Bhiid'-rack) 1890
   (In charge of C. A. Collett at Balasore)

82. **CONTAI** (Côn-tî) 1892
   J. A. Howard
   Mrs. J. A. Howard

83. **KARAGPUR** (Kâr-ág-pûr') 1902
   Zo D. Browne
   Mrs. Zo D. Browne

**AT HOME**

   Mrs. Julia P. Burkholder
   *Miss Amy B. Coe
   H. I. Frost
   *Miss S. B. Gown
   A. L. Kennan, M.D.
   Mrs. A. L. Kennan

---

**V. THE CHINA MISSIONS**

*Begun 1836. Area, 4,000,000 Square Miles. Population, 400,000,000*

**SOUTH CHINA**

84. **SWATOW** (Swa-tou) 1860 (See footnote)
   **Ashmore Theological Seminary**
   William Ashmore, D.D.
   Mrs. William Ashmore
   G. H. Waters
   Mrs. G. H. Waters

   **South China Baptist Academy**
   R. T. Capen
   Mrs. R. T. Capen
   A. H. Page
   Mrs. A. H. Page
   †F. C. Foster

   **General Work**
   Jacob Speicher
   Mrs. Jacob Speicher
   *Miss Edith G. Traver
   *Miss Helen H. Fielden
   *Miss Fannie Northcott
   *Miss Mabelle R. Culley
   *Miss Abbie G. Sanderson
   *Miss Marguerite Everham, M.D.

85. **KÂNG** (Kâng) 1890
   J. H. Giffin
   Mrs. J. H. Giffin
   G. E. Whitman
   Mrs. G. E. Whitman
   *Miss Anna E. Foster

86. **UNGKUNG** (Ung-kung) 1892
   G. W. Lewis (at Chaoyanghsien)
   Mrs. G. W. Lewis (at Chaoyanghsien)
   H. W. Newman, M.D.
   Mrs. H. W. Newman

87. **CHAOCHOWFU** (Chou-chow-fû) 1894
   E. S. Hildreth

**Note.** — Work was begun at Macao in 1836 and thence in 1860 to Swatow.
### EAST CHINA

<table>
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<th>Mission Field</th>
<th>Missionary Names</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NINGPO (Ning-po) 1843</td>
<td>F. C. Wilcox, Mrs. F. C. Wilcox, Miss Dora Zimmerman, Miss Harriet N. Smith, Miss Viola C. Hill, Miss Ann T. Howell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHAOHSING (Zhou-shing) 1869</td>
<td>A. F. Ufford, Mrs. A. F. Ufford, C. H. Barlow, M.D., Mrs. C. H. Barlow, A. I. Nasmith, Mrs. A. I. Nasmith, Mrs. J. R. Goddard, Miss Alma L. Pittman, Miss Lillian M. van Hook, Miss M. Jean Gates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KINHIWA (Kin-wha) 1883</td>
<td>C. F. MacKenzie, M.D., Mrs. C. F. MacKenzie, Miss Clarissa A. Hewey, Miss Stella Relyea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUCHOW (Hoo-chou) 1888</td>
<td>J. V. Latimer, D.D., Mrs. J. V. Latimer, F. H. Clayton, Mrs. E. H. Clayton, C. D. Leach, M.D., Mrs. C. D. Leach, Miss Mary J. Jones, Miss Edna C. Shoemaker, Miss Esther E. Hokanson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HANGCHOW (Hang-chou) 1889</td>
<td>General Work: Mrs. W. S. Sweet, Miss Helen M. Rawlings, Miss E. J. Peterson, Miss Harriet Brittingham</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Wayland Academy

- P. R. Bakeman, Mrs. P. R. Bakeman
- C. L. Bromley, Mrs. C. L. Bromley
- N. W. Brown, M.D., Mrs. N. W. Brown
- I. Brooke Clark, Mrs. I. Brooks Clark
- E. H. Cressy, Mrs. E. H. Cressy
- Miss L. J. Duhl, Miss Marie A. Dowling, Mrs. M. D. Eubank, Mrs. M. D. Eubank
- Miss Bertha A. Peeter, F. W. Goddard, M.D., Mrs. F. W. Goddard, Mrs. J. S. Grant, M.D., Mrs. J. S. Grant
- Mrs. G. A. Huntley, L. C. Hybert, Mrs. L. C. Hybert
- F. E. Jones, Mrs. E. E. Jones
- F. C. Mabee, Mrs. F. C. Mabee
- Miss Mary A. Nourse, Miss Martha D. Woods

### WEST CHINA

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<th>Mission Field</th>
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<tr>
<td>SUIFU (Swa-fo5) 1889</td>
<td>General Work: C. E. Tompkins, M.D., Mrs. C. E. Tompkins, A. G. Adams, Mrs. A. G. Adams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NANKING (Nan-klng) 1911</td>
<td>University of Nanking: C. S. Keen, Mrs. C. S. Keen, L. B. Moss, M.A., Mrs. L. B. Moss, S. S. Beath, M.A., Mrs. S. S. Beath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HANGCHOW (Hang-chou) 1907</td>
<td>General Work: Miss Narola Rivenburg, Miss Lydia C. Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHANGHAI (Shang-hi) 1907</td>
<td>General Work: Mrs. Victor Hanson, Henry Huizinga, Ph.D., Mrs. Henry Huizinga, E. J. Anderson, M.A., Mrs. E. J. Anderson, Miss Henrietta McKeen, General Work: J. T. Proctor, D.D., Mission Treasury: R. D. Stafford, Mrs. R. D. Stafford</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Monroe Academy
- J. E. Moncrieff, M.A., Mrs. J. E. Moncrieff
VI. THE JAPAN MISSION

Begun 1872. Area, 147,000 Square Miles. Population, 52,000,000

105. YOKOHAMA (Yo-kō-ha'-ma) 1872
C. H. D. Fisher
Mrs. C. H. D. Fisher
R. H. Fisher
Mrs. R. H. Fisher

Mary L. Colby School for Girls, Kanagawa (Kān'-a-ga'-wā)
*Miss Clara A. Converse
*Miss F. Marguerite Haven
*Miss Helen W. Munroe

106. TOKYO (Tō-kyō) 1874
General Work
William Axling, D.D.
Mrs. William Axling
H. B. Benninghoff, D.D.
Mrs. H. B. Benninghoff
J. F. Gressitt
Mrs. J. F. Gressitt
D. G. Haring
*Miss M. M. Carpenter
*Miss M. Anna Clagett
*Miss Gertrude E. Ryder
*Miss Harriett L. Dittridge
*Miss Amy R. Crosby
*Miss Ruby L. Anderson

Japan Baptist Theological Seminary
C. B. Tenny, D.D.
Mrs. C. B. Tenny

107. KOBE (Kō'-bē) 1881
R. A. Thomson, D.D.
Mrs. R. A. Thomson

108. SENDAI (Sn-dāi) 1882
*Miss Annie S. Buzzell
*Miss Thomasine Allen

109. MORIOKA (Mō-ri-o-ka) including Otaru (Ō-ta'-roo) 1887
Henry Topping
Mrs. Henry Topping
F. W. Steadman
Mrs. F. W. Steadman

110. MITO (Mē-to) 1889
E. H. Jones
Mrs. E. H. Jones

111. OSAKA (Ō-să-ka) 1892
J. H. Scott
*Miss Lavinia Mead
*Miss Mary E. Danielson
*Miss Evalyn A. Camp

112. INLAND SEA 1899
(In charge of R. A. Thomson, D.D., at Kobe)

113. HIMEJI (Hi-mā'-ji) 1907
*Miss Edith F. Wilcox
*Miss Alice C. Bixby
*Miss Annabelle Pawley

114. KYOTO (Kyo'-to) 1907
AT HOME
*Miss Amy A. Acock
VII. THE CONGO MISSION

Adopted 1884. Area of Belgian Congo, 900,000 Square Miles. Population, estimated 9,000,000

115. PALABALA (Pa-la-ba-la) 1878
Henry Richards
Mrs. Henry Richards
*Miss Frances A. Cole

116. BANZA MANTEKE (Män-te'-ka) 1879

117. MATADI (Mä-tä'-dl) 1880
A. Sims, M.D., D.P.H.

118. LUKUNGA (Lu-kööng'-ga) 1882
Thomas Hill
Mrs. Thomas Hill

119. MUKIMVIKA (Mù-kim-vë'-ka) in Portuguese Africa, 1882
F. P. Lynch, M.D.
A. L. Bain
Mrs. A. L. Bain

120. TSHUMBIRI (Chu-mbë'-rl) 1890
L. F. Wood
Mrs. L. F. Wood

121. SONA BATA (So-na Bä-ta) 1890
P. Frederickson
Mrs. P. Frederickson
Thomas Moody
Mrs. Thomas Moody

VIII. THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION

Begun 1900. Area, 115,026 Square Miles. Population, estimated 8,000,000

125. ILOILO (E-lo-e-lo) including JARO (Hä-ro) Panay (Pä-u'-l) Island, 1900

126. BACOLOD (Bä-köö'-lōd) Negros (Nä'-gros) Island, 1901

127. CAPIZ (Cäp'-ës) Panay Island, 1903

122. NTONDO (Ntöö'-ndö) formerly Ikoko (E-köö'-kö) 1894
H. Ostrom, M.D.
Mrs. H. Ostrom
A. V. Marsh

123. KIMPESE (Kim-pë'-sl) 1908
Congo Evangelical Training Institution

124. VANGA (Vän'-gä) 1913
W. H. Leslie, M.D.
Mrs. W. H. Leslie

AT HOME
Joseph Clark
Mrs. Joseph Clark
J. E. Geil
Mrs. J. E. Geil
C. H. Harvey
Mrs. C. H. Harvey
Judson C. King, M.D.
M. J. Judson C. King
*Miss Catharine L. Mable, M.D.
P. C. Metzger
Mrs. F. C. Metzger
S. E. Moon
Mrs. S. E. Moon
W. E. Rodgers
Mrs. W. E. Rodgers

AT HOME
Joseph Clark
Mrs. Joseph Clark
J. E. Geil
Mrs. J. E. Geil
C. H. Harvey
Mrs. C. H. Harvey
Judson C. King, M.D.
M. J. Judson C. King
*Miss Catharine L. Mable, M.D.
P. C. Metzger
Mrs. F. C. Metzger
S. E. Moon
Mrs. S. E. Moon
W. E. Rodgers
Mrs. W. E. Rodgers

AT HOME
Miss Christine G. Benedict
*Miss Caroline M. Bissinger
*Miss K. O. Johnson
*Miss Selma Lagergren
C. L. Maxfield
Mrs. C. L. Maxfield
H. W. Munger
*Miss Ethel Phelps
F. H. Rose
Mrs. F. H. Rose
J. F. Russell
Mrs. J. F. Russell
Miss Mary J. Thomas
**RETIRED LIST**

Note. — This list includes the names of a number of missionaries who are not permanently retired, but who have nevertheless been detained at home because of ill health or other reasons with no immediate prospect of returning to active service on the foreign field.

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**DEATHS**

- Miss H. E. Hawkes
- Miss Sarah J. Higby
- Mrs. D. A. W. Smith
- W. S. Sweet
- Miss M. Antoinette Whiteman

**RESIGNATIONS**

- Mrs. A. D. McGlashan
- P. R. Moore
- R. W. Nauss, M. D.
- Miss Sara G. Phillips

**MARRIAGES**

- A. E. Bigelow, Philippine Islands, to Miss Alice M. Stanard, Philippine Islands.
- J. E. H. Harris, Burma, to Miss Jessie E. Harvey, formerly missionary to South India.
- E. B. Roach, Burma, to Miss Agnes Nolen, Burma.

**MISSIONARIES UNDER APPOINTMENT**

- Gordon C. Adams, M.D.
- Mrs. Gordon C. Adams
- Gordon C. Adams
- Miss M. Elise Barnard
- Harold de B. Barra, M.D.
- Mrs. Harold de B. Barra
- Henry C. Bertelsen
- Miss Mabel E. Bovell
- Miss L. Emma Brodbeck
- N. A. Carman
- A. J. Dahlby
- Mrs. A. J. Dahlby
- Miss Ursula Desser
- William H. Duff
- Mrs. William H. Duff
- Miss Kate Failing
- Alvin T. Fishman
- Mrs. Alvin T. Fishman
- Paul Gates
- Mrs. Paul Gates
- *Miss Minnie E. Grage
- Miss Olive Hastings
- *Miss Ella A. Hill
- William R. Hutton
- Mrs. William R. Hutton
- George Kirkpatrick
- *Miss Josephine Lawney, M.D.
- *Miss Emilie G. Lawrence
- *Miss F. Jane Lawrence
- *Miss May A. Nichols
- W. H. Nugent
- Mrs. W. H. Nugent
- *Miss Edna Oden
- *Miss Georgiana W. Pearson
- W. B. Percival, Jr.
- Mrs. W. B. Percival
- *Miss Mary E. Phillips
- *Miss Ethel M. Ross
- *Miss Minnie W. Smith
- *Miss Emma H. Simonsen
- *Miss Ruth E. Smith
- *Miss E. May Stevenson
- Miss Elma Tharp
- *Miss Frances Therolf
- Harold Thomas, M.D.
- *Miss Mary D. Thompson
- Elmer T. Thompson
- Mrs. Elmer T. Thompson
- W. S. Webb
- Mrs. W. S. Webb
- *Miss Margarette Wellwood
- Chester F. Wood
- Norris E. Woodbury
- Mrs. Norris E. Woodbury
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### THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION—Table 3

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<th>Pupils in Primary Schools</th>
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### Totals for South India

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224
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### THE SOUTH INDIA MISSION—Table 4

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<td>Number of In-Patients</td>
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225
## THE BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION—Table 1

### Work and Stations

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Lines</th>
<th>Men Ordained</th>
<th>Women Unordained</th>
<th>Single Women</th>
<th>Pupils, Men and Women</th>
<th>Total Missionaries</th>
<th>Ordained</th>
<th>Unordained</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Billet Women and Men Screwed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| 133 | Bengal | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| 134 | Contai | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| 135 | Khargapur | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 10 |
| 136 | Midnapore | 2 | 1 | 2 | 11 |
| 137 | Totals, Bengal | (4) | (1) | (2) | (1) | (11) |

| 138 | Oriyas | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 139 | Balasore (h) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 9 |
| 140 | Bhadrak (i) | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 141 | Chandballi | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 142 | Jelasore | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 143 | Santipore | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 144 | Totals, Oriyas | (3) | (1) | (4) | (1) | (12) |

| 145 | Santals | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 146 | Biliempre | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 147 | Missionaries at Home | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |

| 148 | Totals for Bengal | 10 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 13 | 36 | 144 | 77 | 38 |

## THE CHINA MISSION—Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Lines</th>
<th>Missionaries</th>
<th>Native Workers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men Ordained</td>
<td>Women Unordained</td>
</tr>
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| 149 | Chinese | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 1 |
| 150 | Ashmore Theological Seminary (i) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 151 | Swatow | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 152 | Kaying | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 153 | Ungkang | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 154 | Chaoshowfu | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 155 | Kityang | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 156 | Chayanstien | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 157 | Hopo | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 158 | Canton | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 159 | Sunghai (formerly Channing) | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 160 | Totals, South China | (13) | (2) | (13) | (10) | (3) | (3) | (11) | (76) | (151) | (30) | (23) |
| 161 | (East) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| 162 | University of Nanking | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| 163 | Gilling College | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 164 | Shanghai Baptist College and Theological Seminary | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 1 |
| 165 | Ningpo | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| 166 | Shaochining | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 1 |
| 167 | Kinsha | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 168 | Huchow | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 169 | Hangchou | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 170 | Shanghai | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 171 | Totals, East China | (10) | (9) | (17) | (21) | (4) | (57) | (11) | (50) | (99) | (58) | (60) | (23) |
| 172 | (West) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| 173 | West China Union University | 3 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 1 | 1 |
| 174 | Sifu | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 175 | Katingfu | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 176 | Yachowfu | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 177 | Ningyuanfu | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 178 | Chengfu | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 179 | Totals, West China | (7) | (7) | (13) | (7) | (7) | (34) | (25) | (60) | (9) | (60) | (23) |
| 180 | Missionaries at Home | 13 | 7 | 23 | 14 | (10) | 57 | 22 | 151 | 310 | 117 | 44 | 56 |
| 181 | Totals for China | 43 | 25 | 66 | 52 | (24) | 186 | 22 | 151 | 310 | 117 | 44 | 56 |
### THE BENGAL-ORISSA MISSION—Table 2

<table>
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<th>Month</th>
<th>Native Workers</th>
<th>Total Native Workers</th>
<th>Total Organized Churches</th>
<th>Churches Entirely Self-Supporting</th>
<th>Total Places for Regular Meetings</th>
<th>Total Church Members</th>
<th>Added by Baptism during Year</th>
<th>Total Enrolled Sunday School Membership</th>
<th>Theological Seminaries and Training Schools</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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### THE CHINA MISSION—Table 2

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<th>Month</th>
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<th>Total Native Workers</th>
<th>Total Organized Churches</th>
<th>Churches Entirely Self-Supporting</th>
<th>Total Places for Regular Meetings</th>
<th>Total Church Members</th>
<th>Added by Baptism during Year</th>
<th>Total Enrolled Sunday School Membership</th>
<th>Theological Seminaries and Training Schools</th>
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(The table data is too long to reproduce here, but it follows the same structure as the Bengal-Orissa Mission Table 2.)
### THE BENGAL–ORISSA MISSION—Table 3

#### Educational Statistics

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<tr>
<th>Work and Stations</th>
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<th>Pupils in Secondary Schools (other than High Schools)</th>
<th>Pupils in Primary Schools</th>
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<td>Girls</td>
<td>Boys</td>
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<td>135 Khargapur</td>
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<td>136 Midnapore</td>
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#### THE CHINA MISSION—Table 3

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<td>(69)</td>
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#### Totals for China

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<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
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<td>For Missions and \n  Other Endeavours</td>
<td>Total Native \n  Contributions</td>
<td>Number of Hospitals</td>
<td>Total Number of \n  Inpatient Treatments</td>
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| \n  - Fees paid by \n  Pupils          | \n  - Government Grants \n  to Schools | \n  - Expenditure \n  (Net of Pupils) | \n  - Total Native \n  Contributions | \n  - Number of Inpatients | \n  - Number of Out-Patients | | \n
| 1007 | 25 | $6122 | $1490 | $79 | $337 | $1906 | 1 | 888 | 1439 | 15131 | $737 | $303 |
| 391 | 15 | 2360 | 108 | 18 | 110 | 236 | 1 | 2 | 230 | 2 | 2 |
| 374 | 18 | 641 | 859 | 94 | 307 | 1260 | 1 | 1 | 547 | 2512 | 1128 | 575 |
| 322 | 2 | 362 | 256 | 62 | 22 | 370 | 1 | 9 | 24 | 120 | 90 |
| 1639 | 12 | 5535 | 2374 | 427 | 2801 | 1 | 679 | 2608 | 1 | 251 | 280 |
| 803 | 12 | 3715 | 745 | 250 | 59 | 1054 | 1 | 134 | 1256 | 327 | 276 |
| 216 | 22 | 405 | 232 | 200 | 14 | 444 |

| 545 | 12 | 890 | 223 | 7 | 18 | 258 | 1 | 9 | 5045 | 7117 | 179 |
| 748 | (190) | (16805) | (6323) | (710) | (1294) | (8329) | (3) | (5) | (1857) | (12862) | (22478) | (2445) | (1615) |

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| \n  - Fees paid by \n  Pupils          | \n  - Government Grants \n  to Schools | \n  - Expenditure \n  (Net of Pupils) | \n  - Total Native \n  Contributions | \n  - Number of Inpatients | \n  - Number of Out-Patients | | \n
| 1006 | 25 | $6102 | $790 | $337 | $1906 | 1 | 888 | 1439 | 15131 | $737 | $303 |
| 391 | 15 | 2360 | 108 | 18 | 110 | 236 | 1 | 2 | 230 | 2 | 2 |
| 374 | 18 | 641 | 859 | 94 | 307 | 1260 | 1 | 1 | 547 | 2512 | 1128 | 575 |
| 322 | 2 | 362 | 256 | 62 | 22 | 370 | 1 | 9 | 24 | 120 | 90 |
| 1639 | 12 | 5535 | 2374 | 427 | 2801 | 1 | 679 | 2608 | 1 | 251 | 280 |
| 803 | 12 | 3715 | 745 | 250 | 59 | 1054 | 1 | 134 | 1256 | 327 | 276 |
| 216 | 22 | 405 | 232 | 200 | 14 | 444 |

| 545 | 12 | 890 | 223 | 7 | 18 | 258 | 1 | 9 | 5045 | 7117 | 179 |
| 748 | (190) | (16805) | (6323) | (710) | (1294) | (8329) | (3) | (5) | (1857) | (12862) | (22478) | (2445) | (1615) |
### THE JAPAN MISSION—Table 1

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**Totals for Japan**

|                  |                   | 14           | 3             | 16       | 23           | 56                           | 22              | 32         | 53       | 66   | 31 |

### THE CONGO MISSION—Table 1

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**Totals for Congo**

|                  |                   | 14           | 3             | 16       | 23           | 56                           | 22              | 32         | 53       | 66   | 31 |

### THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION—Table 1

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**Totals for Philippine Islands**

|                  |                   | 8            | 7             | 12       | 27           | 17                           | 8               | 38         | 20      | 27   |    |

|
## THE JAPAN MISSION—Table 2

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<th>Church Buildings and Chapels</th>
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## THE CONGO MISSION—Table 2

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## THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS MISSION—Table 2

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<th>Medical Summary</th>
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<td>For Church Expenses, Support of Pastors and Other Workers</td>
<td>For Education (Not Including Fees at Pupils)</td>
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### The Philippine Islands Mission—Table 4

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### SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—Table 4

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234
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## THE EUROPEAN MISSIONS

**Note:** On account of war conditions it is impossible to give recent statistics.

### Countries

| Countries          | Ordained and Unordained Preachers | Total Organized Churches | Church Members | Church Members: Baptisms during Year | Church Members: Sunday Schools | Church Members: Students in Theological Seminaries |Contributions for Self-Support| Student (
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<tr>
<td>France (Franco-Swiss)</td>
<td>150</td>
<td><strong>19</strong></td>
<td><strong>1137</strong></td>
<td><strong>19</strong></td>
<td><strong>337</strong></td>
<td><strong>8131</strong></td>
<td><strong>359</strong></td>
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<td>France (Franco-Belgian)</td>
<td>160</td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td><strong>1820</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td><strong>368</strong></td>
<td><strong>1120</strong></td>
<td><strong>359</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Germany (o)</td>
<td>110</td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
<td><strong>1400</strong></td>
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<td><strong>222</strong></td>
<td><strong>720</strong></td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
<td>110</td>
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<td><strong>222</strong></td>
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<td>Spain</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
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<td><strong>720</strong></td>
<td><strong>359</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2507</td>
<td><strong>212</strong></td>
<td><strong>1783</strong></td>
<td><strong>212</strong></td>
<td><strong>359</strong></td>
<td><strong>1120</strong></td>
<td><strong>359</strong></td>
<td><strong>359</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total last year</td>
<td>2512</td>
<td><strong>212</strong></td>
<td><strong>1783</strong></td>
<td><strong>212</strong></td>
<td><strong>359</strong></td>
<td><strong>1120</strong></td>
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**REFERENCE SIGNS AND NOTES**

**General Note.**—Figures in parentheses are not included in the totals of the sections (e.g., entries under heading "Physicians, Men and Women" are not included in total missionaries in Burma, 186), as they are included under other heads. Missionaries engaged in both general and school work are reported in parentheses in cases where separate entry is made for the school. Statistics of "Missionaries" are for the year ending June 1, 1918, to correspond with the list given under "Fields and Stations"; other statistics are for the year ending December 31, 1917.

*Figures for 1916 — not including baptisms.
*Figures for 1915 — not including baptisms.
*Figures for 1914 — not including baptisms.
*Figures for 1913 — not including baptisms.

(a) Small numbers of Burmese are included in the statistics for some Karen and other churches.
(b) Statistics, except for the Woman's Bible School, are included under Maubin.
(c) Figures for this work are included in statistics for other races, Assamese converts being few and connected with churches whose members are largely from other peoples.
(d) Statistics are included under Work for Rabhas, Goalpara.
(e) Statistics are included under Work for Raikes, Goalpara.
(f) Including statistics for Assamese and other Peoples.
(g) Statistics included under Work of Immigrant Peoples, Golaghat.
(h) Including statistics of Bhadrak and outstations of Busta, Metrapore, Ujarda, Salgodia, Soro and Bampa.
(i) Statistics are included under Balasore.
(j) No schools held during the past year.
(k) Include statistics of Union Girls' School.
(l) Statistics include dormitories conducted for students in government and private schools.
(m) Detailed statistics of missions in Europe will be found on page 298.
(n) Statistics for Bengal-Orissa Mission not included. Previous to 1911 work was conducted by the General Conference of Free Baptists. It has been impossible to make the complete comparison under all heads for the period of five years, because statistics now reported under two or three headings were given previous years under one heading, and it is not practicable now to separate the combined figures of earlier years.
(o) Apparently does not include statistics for work in the Balkan States, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Russia, and Switzerland.
(p) Statistics are for the churches of Russian Baptist Union (composed principally of German-speaking). If those for the Union of Russia Baptist Churches (native Russians) were included, the figures probably be doubled.
(q) Many stations have not been able to report an accurate division of church members into male and female. In such cases the total only is given.
MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING
AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY

MINUTES OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., MAY 15-21, 1918.

The American Baptist Foreign Mission Society in pursuance of the call previously published was called to order by President E. W. Hunt in Convention Hall at eleven o'clock, Wednesday morning, May 15.

On motion of Secretary G. B. Huntington it was

Voted: That the minutes of the one hundred and third annual meeting of the Society held May 16-22, 1917, in Cleveland, Ohio, as printed in the Annual Report of the Society for 1917 be approved.

The Annual Report of the Society was presented by Secretary J. Y. Aitchison and on his motion was accepted and referred to the Northern Baptist Convention.

On motion of Secretary G. B. Huntington it was

Voted: That the persons composing the Committee on Nominations of the Northern Baptist Convention be the Committee on Nominations of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, and that Rev. E. A. E. Palmquist of Massachusetts, be appointed a member of that Committee to represent the Board of Managers without the right to vote.

On motion of Secretary G. B. Huntington it was

Voted: That the Society meet for the election of officers at 9 A.M. on Monday, May 20, or at such time as may be designated by the Committee on Order of Business of the Convention.

Secretary J. H. Franklin presented Rev. and Mrs. Ruben Saillens and Miss Saillens of France. Rev. Ruben Saillens addressed the Convention.

On motion the Society adjorned subject to the call of the Chair.
Wednesday Evening, May 15

The Society was called to order by President Hunt at 7:30 o'clock in joint session with the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

After prayer, Foreign Secretary Franklin introduced the following Oriental students now pursuing courses of study in America in preparation for Christian service in their own countries: Mr. Wu, China; Mr. Aguiling, Philippine Islands; Mr. Tomoi, Mr. Yasumura, Mr. Idei, Japan.

Miss Prescott introduced the following young women from the Orient, also studying in this country: Miss Pauline Senn, China; Miss Ishihari, Japan.

Miss Prescott then introduced the following new appointees of the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society:

- Miss Ursula Dresser, Wisconsin.
- Miss Elsie Barnard, Rhode Island.
- Miss Ethel Ross, New Jersey.
- Miss Mary D. Thomas, Ohio.
- Miss Emilie Lawrence, Kansas.
- Miss Mary Phillips, Indiana.
- Miss E. May Stevenson, Colorado.
- Miss Emma H. Simonsen, Kansas.
- Miss Ella A. Hill, New York.
- Miss Ruth E. Smith, Ohio.
- Miss Frances Therolf, Ohio.
- Miss L. Emma Brodbeck, Illinois.
- Miss Mary Phillips, Indiana.
- Miss Emma H. Simonsen, Kansas.
- Miss Ella A. Hill, New York.
- Miss Ethel Ross, New Jersey.
- Miss Mary D. Thomas, Ohio.
- Miss Emilie Lawrence, Kansas.
- Miss Mary Phillips, Indiana.
- Miss E. May Stevenson, Colorado.
- Miss Emma H. Simonsen, Kansas.
- Miss Ella A. Hill, New York.
- Miss Ethel Ross, New Jersey.
- Miss Mary D. Thomas, Ohio.
- Miss Emilie Lawrence, Kansas.
- Miss Mary Phillips, Indiana.
- Miss E. May Stevenson, Colorado.
- Miss Emma H. Simonsen, Kansas.
- Miss Ella A. Hill, New York.

A song was rendered by students of Roger Williams University.

Secretary Franklin introduced the following new appointees of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society:

- Miss Olive Hastings, Massachusetts.
- Miss Elma Tharp, Washington.
- Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hutton, Kansas.
- Rev. and Mrs. N. E. Woodbury, New Hampshire.
- Rev. and Mrs. Elmer T. Thompson, New York.

Rev. H. C. Massee of Dayton, Ohio, addressed the Society on the topic "Conscience or Camouflage in Missions."

Selections of scripture were read by Mrs. Andrew MacLeish,
after which Mrs. W. A. Montgomery delivered the charge to the newly appointed missionaries.

After prayer by Dr. H. J. White of Connecticut, the Society adjourned subject to call by the Chair.

**FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 17**

The Society was called to order by President E. W. Hunt at 12.15 o'clock.

Professor F. L. Anderson of Massachusetts presented the emergencies of the work of the Society in China and Japan.

On motion of Secretary G. B. Huntington it was Voted: That the Northern Baptist Convention be requested to approve an addition of $50,000.00 to the specific budget of the Society in order to make possible the immediate repair and restoration of buildings damaged by the recent earthquake in South China.


On motion the Society adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

**MONDAY MORNING, MAY 20**

The Society was called to order by President E. W. Hunt.

The following report of the Committee on Nominations was presented by H. M. Fillebrown, Rhode Island.

**AMERICAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY**

**Officers**

*President*, Rev. T. J. Villers, Detroit, Mich.
*First Vice-President*, F. S. Dietrich, Boise, Idaho.
*Second Vice-President*, Horace Purinton, Waterville, Me.
*Third Vice-President*, W. D. Chamberlin, Dayton, Ohio.
*Recording Secretary*, G. B. Huntington, Boston, Mass.
*Foreign Secretary*, Rev. J. H. Franklin, Boston, Mass.
*Foreign Secretary*, Rev. J. C. Robbins, Boston, Mass.
BOARD OF MANAGERS

TERM EXPIRING 1921

Prof. F. L. Anderson, Newton Center, Mass.
Rev. S. W. Cummings, Pasadena, Cal.
Cyrus Eaton, Cleveland, Ohio.
John Nuveen, Chicago, Ill.
E. L. Rhodes, Boston, Mass.
Rev. T. H. Stacy, Concord, N. H.
Mornay Williams, New York City.

TERM EXPIRING 1919

H. M. Fillebrown, Pawtucket, R. I.
(To succeed Rev. A. K. Foster, resigned)

TERM EXPIRING 1920

(To succeed G. E. Briggs, resigned)

On motion the Society adjourned.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 21

The Society was called to order by Home Secretary J. Y. Aitchison who presided over a joint session with the Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

Addresses were made by Rev. S. W. Cummings of California, Mrs. W. A. Montgomery of New York and Rev. Ruben Saillens of Paris.

After prayer by Dr. Wright, the Society adjourned.
INDEX

A

Achikni, Ripeng: 97.
Adams, Mrs. A. S.: 122.
Adams, Gordon: 63.
Ager, G.: 111.
Allquist, Jonas: 60, 97.
Aitchison, John Y.: 29.
Ambrose, V.: 102.
Anderson, E. J.: 60, 94.
Andrew, C.: 108.
Annuity Agreements: 18.
Anthony, A. W.: 30.
Annuity Agreements: 18.
Anthony, A. W.: 30.

B

Bacon Home, Morgan Park, Ill.: 34.
Bain, A. L.: 149.
Bakeman, P. R.: 124.
Bajaj, D. S.: 60.
Bengal-Oriissa Mission, The: 111.
Benjamin, Lena A.: 108.
Benninghoff, H. B.: 141, 146.
Bent, Mrs. Annie: 98.
Bible Conference at Golaghat: 93.
Bickel, L. W., Biography of: 39; death of: 140, 147.
Bickel, Philip: 147.
Bickel, Mrs. Philip: 147.
Bickel, John L.: 63.
Bian, Clarence E.: 60.
Board of Managers: 21; Meetings: 23.
Board of Missionary Preparation: 63.
Boarding Schools, South India: 106.
Boggs, W. E.: 104.
Bousfield, C. E.: 118, 121.
Bradshaw, F. J.: 132.
Brook, G. H.: 103.
Brook, Maud: 34.
Brook, Maud: 34.
Brown, Lydia: 129.
Budget for 1918-19: 69, 199.
Burman Mission to: 77.
Burman Theological Seminary: 89.
Butler, Ernest: 29.
By-laws: 7.

C

Called to Higher Service: 65.
Campaign for an Extra Million Dollars, The: 14.
Candidates for Missionary service, Scarcity of: 61.
Candidates Department, Plans for: 63.
Clayton Christian Hospital: 121.
Capers, R. T.: 119.

Carman, Newton S.: 63.
Carson, Mrs. A. E.: 87.
Case, J. Russell: 79.
Central Baptist Church, Tokyo: 141.
Certificate of Appreciation, Misaki Tabernacle: 141.
Chambers, Miss I. M.: 131.
Chaney, C. E.: 85; Mrs.: 85.
Chiba, Dr. Y.: 147.
China Baptist Publication Society: 121.
China Disturbances in: 87, 122, 123, 129.
China Mission, The: 115; South China Mission, 115; East China Mission, 123; West China Mission: 129.
China, Mission to: 87.
Christian Endeavor Societies: 105.
Churches, The: 112.
Chute, Rev. and Mrs. E.: 99.
Chute, Miss E. F.: 99.
Clark, Charlotte: 34.
Clark, P. J.: 111.
Clough Memorial Hospital, The: 58, 107.
Cole, Miss F. A.: 151.
Colleton Memorial High School: 105.
Colo-Ackermann Memorial High School: 105.
College, Rangoon Baptist: 96; Cotton College: 96.
Cotton College: 96.
Crumb, A. V. B.: 84.
Cummings, J. E.: 77, 80.
Curtis, J. A.: 106.

D

Davis, B. E.: 77, 79, 80.
Davitt, C. Glass: 137.
Day Memorial: 101, 103.
Dearing, John Lincoln, death of: 140.
Day, Anna: 108.
Department of Missionary Education, The: 27.
District Secretaries: 10, 22.
Dowd, W. F.: 96.
Dudley, H. E.: 78.
Dundale, J. W.: 142.
Duscman, John: 100, 103.
Dzu, B. Y.: 124.

E

Earthquake in South China, The: 54.
East China Mission: 123.
Eastman, Harriet: 84.
Eddy, Sherwood: 119.
Edmands, M. Grant: 92.

Education, South India: 104; Bengal-Orissa, 113; South China, 115; West China, 134.

Erukala Settlement, Kavali: 99, 109, 110.

Etta Waterbury Hospital: 108.

Evangelism, South India: 99; Bengal-Orissa, 113; South China, 115; West China, 134; Educational, 134; Medical, 137.

Evans, Katherine F.: 63, 77.

Ewing, R. H.: 124.

F

Fannie Doane Home, Granville, Ohio, The: 34.

Farewell Meetings for Outgoing Missionaries: 25.

Ferguson, W. L.: 100, 101.

Field Administration: 53.

Fielder, C. C.: 110.

Fields and Stations: 207.

Finance Committee of N. Baptist Convention: 19.

Financial: 163.


Findings, Summary of Important: 50.

Finney, Nona G.: 61, 78.

Firth, John: 93.


Five Year Program, The: 26, 116, 120; in Japan, 140, 146.

Foreign Field Appropriations: 170.

Foreign Speaking Baptists, Cooperation with: 29.

Forsee, A. A.: 162.

Foster, Anna E.: 61.

Foster, C. L.: 131, 134.

Foster, Frank: 120.

Foster, J. M.: 119; Mrs.: 122.

France, Missionaries in: 47.

Frederickson, P.: 152; Mrs.: 153.

Free Baptists, Baptists and: 30.

French and Belgian Relief: 48.

Frost, H. I.: Report by: 111.

Fukukin Maru, The: 147.

G


Gels, G. J.: 75, 87.

General Outlook, So. China: 122.

General Progress, East China: 123.


Gifford, Martha J.: 61, 76.

Gilmore, David: 88.

Ginling College: 125.


Grant, J. S.: 125.


Guidebook, The: 38.

H

Hackett, P. R.: 91.

Haggard, Fred P.: 15.

Hanna, A. C.: 82, 92.

Hanson, Ola: 86, 87, 91.

Harding, F. W.: 97; Mrs.: 97.


Harr, E. E.: 85.

Hartley, Morley R.: 60, 111.

Harvey, C. H.: 150, 152.

Hattersley, L. W.: 88, 89; Mrs.: 89.


Heinrichs, J.: 104.


Heptonstall, C. H.: 75, 82.

Hesseltine, Carrie E.: 61, 77.

Hewey, Clarissa: 127.


Hildreth, E. S.: 119, 123.

Hokanson, Esther E.: 61, 127.


Holmes, Nettie E.: 61.

Home Representation, Foreign Field Enterprises with: 32.

Homes for Missionaries: 33.

Homes for Missionaries' Children: 33.

Howard, J. A.: 112.

Howell, Ann T.: 61, 125.

Hubert, Mrs. A. J.: 109.

Humphreys, J. C.: 131.

Hunt, Ethel L.: 61, 77.

Huntington, George B., acting Treasurer of A. F. M. S.: 22.


I

Increased Cost of Missionary Work: 43.


Ingram, J. F.: 86.

Investments, General: 179.

Interdenominational Relationships: 32.

International Exchange: 44.

J

Jackman, L. W. B.: 93.

Japan Baptist Theological Seminary: 56.

Japan Mission: 140.

Jaro Industrial School: 161.


Johnson, Mrs. Truman: 75, 84.


Jones, E. H.: 144.

Jones, Mary L.: 127.


K

Kampfer, G. R.: 95.

Keen, C. S.: 129.


King, J. C.: 150.

Kinnaman, Maud: 61, 77, 99.

Kiry, H. W.: 93.

Krause, V. G.: 60; Mrs.: 111.

L

Labor Corps: 93; Garo, 95; at Kohima: 96.

Manipur: 96; at Tura: 97; in Bengal: Orissa: 111.

Latimer, J. V.: 127.

Legacies: 17.


Lesher, C. B.: 120.


Lewis, E. E.: 94.

Lewis, G. W.: 119.

Lewis, J. L.: 60, 76.
INDEX

Literature Department, The: 35.
Longwell, R. B.: 96.
Lynch, F. P.: 150.

M
Mable, Catherine L.: 150.
Manley, F. P.: 105.
Mason, M. C.: 97.
Mather, A. K., Report read by: 93.
McDermid, P. A.: 153; Report by: 149; Mrs.: 154.
McGlashan, A. D.: 118.
McGuire, John: 90.
McKeen, Henrietta: 61.
Medical work, South India, 107; South China, 120; West China, 137; Sona Bata, Congo: 153.
Metzger, P. C.: 156.
Miner, S. E.: 91, 92.
Ministry, Relationship with: 27.
Minutes of Annual Meeting: 237.
Missionary Staff, Reductions in: 58; South India, 98; Bengal-Orissa, 111; East China: 124.
Missionary Exhibits: 36; Benefit Board: 27.
Mix, Mrs. H. W.: 82.
Moncrieff, J. E.: 134.
Moody, Thomas: 149.
Moon, S. E.: 150, 152.
Moore, F. E.: 97.
Moore, P. H.: 95.
Morse, L. B.: 129.
Munroe Academy: 134.
Murphy, H. R.: 111, 112.

N
Nakajima, R.: 141.
Nasmith, A. I.: 126.
Native Christian Leadership: 54.
New Literature: 35.
New Missionsaries for 1918: 62.
Newman, H. W.: 120.
Newton Center, Home at: 34; Missionary Conference at: 48, 110.
Nichols, C. A.: 84.
Northcott, Fannie: 122.
Nourse, Mary A.: 129.
Nurses, Home for: 108; Examination: 108; Department: 121; Class for: 131.

O
Officers: 9.
Openshaw, H. J.: 131, 133.
Ozard, J. H.: 111.

P
Page, Miss F. P.: 130.
Paranjote, Mr.: 106.
Parish, M. C.: 78, 80.
Pasadena Dispensary: 107.
Paul, Joseph: 94.
Peck, Augusta H.: 78, 80.
Pettigrew, William: 96.
Phelps, A. C.: 84, 85.
Philpott, Henry S.: 60, 76.
Pinney, F. D.: 91.
Plagata, Antonio: 161.
Political Situation, The East China: 123.
Preface: 5.
Proctor, J. T., Report by: 123.
Protestant Reformation, Four Hundredth Anniversary of the: 32.
Provision for Larger Needs: 64.
Publicity: 34.

R
Ramapattam Theological Seminary: 104.
Rangapoo Baptist College: 88.
Ranney, Mary W.: 89.
Receipts by Districts and States: 189.
Receipts from Sunday Schools: 198.
Red Cross, Work for: 138; Belgian: 152.
Reenforcements during the year: 60.
Relationship with Ministry and Missionaries Benefit Board: 27.
Richards, Henry: 150; Mrs.: 150, 151.
Rivenburg, Naron: 129.
Robbins, J. C., Visit to India of: 57, 76, 90, 96, 110.
Roblee, Mr. and Mrs. J. H.: 117.
Rockwood, B. J.: 105.
Rogers, L. B.: 78, 80.
Rowland, Leon E.: 60, 99.
Rudd, H. F.: 130, 133, 134.
Rutherford, C.: 102, 106.
Rydén, Lilly: 61, 77, 85.

S
Safford, H. E.: 89.
Sakata, T.: 142.
Salquist, Mrs. C. A.: 131.
Sarbar, Miss O. M.: 99.
Sato, Mr.: 146.
Saya Thanbyah: 84.
Schools, The Bengal-Orissa: 113.
Scott, J. H.: 143.
Seagrave, A. E.: 84.
Seagrave, Rachel: 84, 85.
Secretarial Staff: 22.
Self-Support: 102.
Seminaries, Burman: 89; Karen: 90; Ramapattam Theological: 104.
Shoemaker, Edna: 127.
Shokai Jogakko: 84.
Smits, A.: 149, 150.
Sisson, Oliver H.: 60, 76, 79.
Sloot, Carrie E.: 61, 77, 131.
Smith, D. A. W.: 90.
Smith, F. N.: 130, 134.