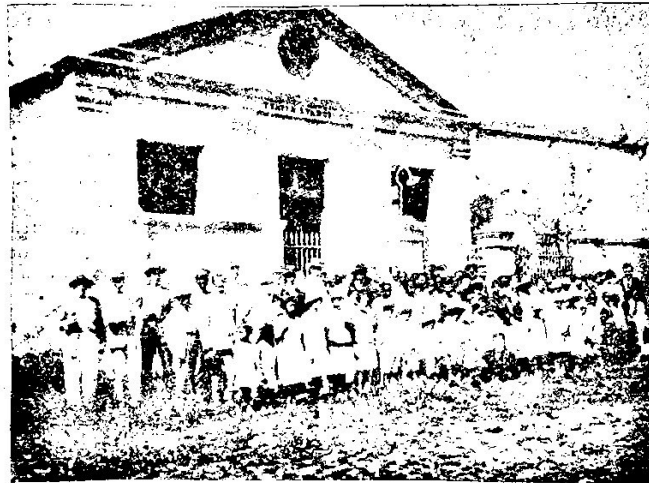


Central Brazil Mission

BULLETIN No. 2

BAHIA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



Boys Stand The Test

Bahia, like other large cities, attracts young men from the country. Some come for study and others come to get a job. A group of these boys, some from Christian homes and several trained in our Ponte Nova School in the interior, has taken an active part in our Church life this year. The Sunday School and the Christian Endeavor Society have been strengthened by their presence and they have done good service in helping to build up a choir.

We have rejoiced to see these young men develop in many ways in their new environment and overcome the temptations which beset them in a large city. They have not been swept off their feet by the allurements of cheap movies, of gambling and of immorality. They have led clean lives in an environment where such a life is little dreamed of and seldom attained.

Two of these boys have had to fight not only to keep clean but also to earn enough to keep body and soul together. This fight for daily bread was in itself a help in their moral battle. Two incidents, however, reveal how deep religious convictions and a dependence on Him who strengthens are the bed-rock factors in their make-up.

David was working in a jewelry shop as a goldsmith's apprentice and earning about thirty five cents a day. He let it be known when he took the job that he was a believer and it was understood that he would not be called upon to repair crucifixes or images on account of his religious convictions. Last year Brazil had the honor to receive a visit from the Crown Prince of Italy, and Bahia was the city in Brazil singled out for the honor of entertaining the distinguished guest for all Brazil. The government, quite naturally, left nothing undone in the preparation for the reception and entertainment of the distinguished guest. Some government official sent to this jeweler to be cleaned and repaired a fine silver crucifix which was to be placed in the guest room for the Prince. Somehow, either by accident or purposely, David was called to work on the crucifix. He showed his surprise that they should call on him to violate his religious principles. His employer, however, remarked that this was an extraordinary occasion and that David should lay aside his scruples and consider the honor of repairing such a costly crucifix which belonged to a prominent family and would be used by the Crown Prince of Italy. In other words, pressure was brought to

bear upon the boy to do what his conscience did not approve of. David stood the test. He politely offered to work over time on any other piece of work which did not run counter to his religious convictions, and thus help out his employer in a pinch, but at the same time firmly declined the honor of repairing the crucifix. This decision cost him his job. He was not let out at once; but a short time afterwards he saw that his services were no longer wanted and so he resigned. Happily he was not unemployed long. He has a better job now with another firm.

The other incident happened only a few weeks ago. Another boy, Edgar by name, had succeeded in getting a job in the packing department of a wholesale drug firm. He was earning just enough to pay his board bill at the end of the month with a surplus of \$1.50. Another drug firm wanted to hire a boy to pack drugs and nail up boxes. Edgar applied for the job and qualified to the satisfaction of the boss of the department. The change of employer would mean a sixtyfive per cent increase in wages in return for which increase he would have to work one and one half hours more a day and every Sunday till one o'clock. Edgar came to ask my advice. I told him frankly that I did not favor his working on Sunday. He said he did not mind the extra hour and one half each day but did not want to work on Sunday and so miss out on Sunday School and the morning service at the Church. He took my advice and turned down the new job. Naturally I felt a certain responsibility for the boy and I began to look around to see if could find a better job for him. To my surprise and gratification I found that the old firm had discovered that Edgar can do clerical work and that he can be trusted to make payments at the bank. They have found some one else to nail up the boxes and Edgar has hopes of a raise in a notvery distant future.

A generation or two of business men recruited from boys of this type will revolutionize business and raise the standard of living and wages.

A Gospel which builds Christian homes where boys of this kind can be nurtured, and which establishes Christian schools where they can be trained, and which inculcates Christian principles that make for Christian character which stands the hard test of life, is a gospel worth propagating and supporting.

HAROLD C. ANDERSON.

THE OLD ADOBE HOSPITAL AT PONTE NOVA

Brazil sounds a long way off, and so it is. The State of Bahia—yes, I heard of it somewhere, perhaps at a Missionary Conference. The Station of Ponte Nova to some may sound a bit stranger yet, but here we are, a colony of eight or more American citizens, working for the Master.

We are also very fashionable, as the Utinga River divides us into the east and the west side. The east side being the school and farm; the west side, the Church and Medical work.

It is the little adobe hospital I wish to tell you about. A low adobe building which served as hospital, doctor's office, waiting room, work room and pharmacy, till just a few months ago; and which has the distinction of being the only Presbyterian Mission Hospital, not only in all of Brazil, but in all of South America. Are we as Missionaries and Presbyterians proud of it? Yes; but not so much of the building as of the work begun there by Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Wood in 1916, which continues to grow and serves a great need from day to day.

This year to date, we have given hospital and nursing care to twentyeight patients. I wish to say that only those who cannot walk after the operation are cared for in the hospital. Had we more room, I am convinced the number would be greater. The word hospital, to some of these people, is a word filled with fear, and they prefer most any other place to it. However, I am happy to say that those who have been taken care of, have left with a far happier definition.

Recently we did an extensive operation and the patient a poor old dear wanted to know if she could go home immediately after the operation. It took quite a bit of explaining that that would be impossible, and that she would have to remain in bed for at least ten days to two weeks. they seem to have the idea that they can walk right to the operating table, be operated on, and walk back to their room immediately after the last suture is tied.

Time means little or nothing to them, and especially the time of some one else. Just this morning a man whose lower limb we amputated a few days ago, and who needs to be treated every other day, requested that he be allowed to go home, or rather to the place where he was lodging. Upon inquiry, I found that he lived about half a mile from the hospital. So after a long explanation of the busy days of the doctor, and how it would be impossible to take good care of him in his shack, he concluded to remain a few more days. «Be it ever so humble there's no place like Home». I suppose it is just as true here as elsewhere.

Are we serving a large community? Community—no; but a large territory. Just now we have a patient who traveled over five hundred miles and about all of it on mule back over a narrow, rocky trail. But has the State of Bahia only the one hospital? No, there are several in Bahia City, but in the interior there is no other.

LYDIA C. HEPPLER

Rural Life in Central Brazil

People and things move slowly in interior Brazil, a country of great natural resources that has not learned how to economize. The State of Bahia is especially backward, a large proportion of its population not being able to read and write.

Brazil has a good soil in most parts, but a large section of the interior suffers from a deficiency in rainfall. We have a dry season from six to eight months of the year.

The common tool of the farmer is the hoe. In one place, on a journey, we saw a man making holes in the ground with a stick to plant seeds. Most all tropical crops do well here—cotton, rice, sugar-cane, bananas and many other varieties of delicious fruits. Corn and beans are also grown extensively. A man who has a little plot of ground, clears it first of brush and of forest. He burns almost everything, leaving only the charred logs to make a fence around his garden. When the rains come, with a hoe, he makes hills in which to plant beans, corn, cotton or sugar cane. With various amounts of cultivation throughout the year with a hoe, he trusts for a harvest. Plows as well as cultivators are unknown in most parts. Mr. Bixler demonstrated the efficiency of these instruments by doubling the harvests on Ponte Nova land. To make our work more efficient, we still lack many instruments, such as disc harrows, better plows and harrows, and harvesting machines.

This is also a great cattle country. After the land is cleared and planted to grass it makes excellent pasture during the rainy season. During the dry season the cattle suffer greatly. The pastures are parched and the water is distant. Little attention is paid to milk or dairying here. Needless to say, the cows give very little milk during the dry season. Ponte Nova school must have more milk for its growing boys and girls, for the sick in the hospital and in the community. We hope to be able to grow alfalfa or clover to make hay and also to build a silo to furnish green feed during this trying time. We also hope to improve the milking qualities of the cows by buying individuals of the dairy breeds.

Meat is one of the staple articles of diet of all Brazilians. Their method of slaughtering animals is quite interesting. However it is not very sanitary and certainly does not give one a strong appetite for the meat. The steer is selected, and, many times only after a long chase, is tied to a post. With an eighteen inch knife, the animal is stabbed in the heart. It suffers from one to five minutes before it is dead. Two or three men, with hands none too clean skin the animal and cut it into quarters. No water is used to clean the carcass and no care taken in choosing a place to kill the animal. Sometimes it is done in the main square of the town. Ponte Nova has a very careful butcher, tho not clean according to American standards. He spreads broad banana leaves

around in order to keep the carcass clean. After the carcass cools over night, the bones are removed and the meat cut into thin slices, salted well, and hung in the sun to dry. In the rainy season, great care must be taken or the flies will deposit their eggs and the meat may become full of squirming maggots. I remember how horrified I was the first trip we took in Brazil, when I saw the cook cleaning the maggots from the meat we later ate and relished. Sun dried salt meat is really very good when roasted. We hope soon to have the funds to build a more sanitary slaughtering house in Ponte Nova.

In building construction we believe they are very wasteful. Their method of obtaining timbers and boards is very antiquated also. Many of you have seen pictures of Japanese or Chinese sawyers at work. The same method is used in the interior of Brazil. The log is suspended on a frame of poles about the height of a man's head. One man is on top and the other below and they operate a large rip saw. Of real hard wood, two men can saw a dozen boards in two and one half days. The heavier timbers are rough-hewn. Most of the houses are built of sun-dried adobes with roofs of burnt tile. The supporting timbers of the roof, we believe, are usually twice as large as necessary and the door and window jaubs, several times heavier than necessary. The doors and windows are made of extremely heavy boards. We hope in Ponte Nova, for the construction program that we have ahead of us, that we may be able to get a saw mill and other machinery to lower the cost and to facilitate the work.

S. IRVINE GRAHAM

Our Evangelistic Work

The Central Brazil Mission has always considered direct evangelistic work as of greatest importance. The older missionaries were all evangelists and directed their energies towards winning souls for Christ, by preaching the gospel and by training and preparing Brazilian evangelists, pastors, and teachers. Our Mission long ago adopted the plan of extensive itineration in order to reach the people of the interior. Time and results prove that God's blessing rested upon that venture of faith.

Our Ponte Nova School which was started to care for the needs of the children of families evangelized in the interior, has always been and continues to be an evangelical school. Boys and girls from Christian homes are given a good training under Christian influences; boys are prepared for the ministry and girls are trained not only to teach in primary schools but to do evangelistic work in the communities where these schools are opened.

The Gospel is preached to the patients who come to Dr. Wood's clinic and Bibles, New Testaments and tracts go out all over the State from the Hospital. Prea-

ching, teaching and healing the sick all are done in Christ's name and with the aim of winning the whole man, body, mind and soul. The preaching and the itinerating have not been carried out by sporadic efforts but continuously; we have always regarded the continuity of the preaching and the itinerating as of equal importance with continuity of the education and medical work.

As I write four of our missionaries are engaged in evangelistic work. Mr. Reese has gone on a trip of four months through one corner of the Caeteté field and on over into North Minas, traveling by day on mule back and preaching by night to small groups of believers and their friends interested in the Gospel, confirming the faith of scattered Church members and receiving new converts. Mr. Johnson is visiting the large territory around Ponte Nova, looking up families who have visited Dr. Wood's clinic and who are receptive to the message of God's love. Mr. Bixler is doing evangelistic work right in Ponte Nova, preaching in the new church building which he himself erected, and looking after the spiritual needs of that shifting community and of the school. The writer of these lines is serving as preacher and temporary pastor in the city church in Bahia until a Brazilian pastor be found to carry on the work here.

Besides our missionaries we have seven ordained Brazilian pastor evangelists giving their whole time to the work of making Christ known to their own people. One man, a lay evangelist and colporteur, is visiting the whole Caeteté field this year during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Carnahan who are home on furlough. He writes of several families ready to profess their faith and waiting for a visit from an ordained man. Another colporteur, self supporting, is doing good work at Petrolina where the railroad ends and river navigation begins on the San Francisco River.

I cannot begin to give a report of all our teacher evangelists. I can only mention four of the schools with which I have been in contact this year, all of which are self supporting. First there is Dona Antonia, a Ponte Nova trained girl. For years a group of believers in North Minas has been calling for a teacher and also for more regular visits from a missionary. For two successive years we were not able to send either the teacher or the missionary. In Feb. 1925 they would not take no for an answer. Dona Antonia, after teaching four years in the cultured city of Recife, came to Bahia ready to teach in our Church school. We felt that the call from North Minas was urgent and should have the right of way; when Dona Antonia was consulted, she replied without hesitation, "I am ready to teach anywhere you think best. I am ready to go to North Minas". It meant a long journey, one day by river steamer, two days by train and then 250 miles by mule back. She had the missionary spirit and went carrying cheer and joy to that little community of believers. "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and all these things shall be added unto you". Dona Antonia sought to build up the

Kingdom in that far-away village and a husband has been added unto her.

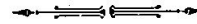
Dona Sancha with the assistance of Dona Adalgiza, is carrying on down the coast in the center of the cocoa bean country. They have a flourishing school and most of the pupils are from non-protestant homes of the better class. That little school with its two consecrated teachers represents the Gospel in the thriving city of Itabuna.

Dona Julietta, not far from Itabuna in a small village is doing the same kind of work. She too is a Ponte Nova trained girl like the others and is determined to carry the light of the Gospel and Christian learning to her own people.

Dona Julia is a teacher here in the city of Bahia. She is a daughter of a former elder in the Bahia Church. She attended the old Bahia School in the time of Rev. Kolb. Now she is living in one of the little chapels in a suburb of the city, teaching for a mere pittance the children of believers and unbelievers of that community.

All honor to these girls and to dozens of others who on their own initiative and for a very small compensation are doing the work of home missionaries. I cannot report any great mass movement but I can report the working of the leaven of the Gospel among all classes.

HAROLD C. ANDERSON.



ITINERATING IN CENTRAL BRAZIL

In the first place allow me to make clear what the word Station means in the Central Brazil Mission, with the exception of Ponta Nova where we have a group of missionaries carrying on educational, evangelistic and medical work, on a big farm the center of our Mission. When you hear the word "Station" applied to other points in the Central Brazil Mission, do not think of a fort, or a Mission Compound, or even of a number of missionary families. It is merely the place of residence of a missionary family, or a place where a single wandering missionary like Mr. Graham gets his mail. Usually there is a congregation of believers at this center and perhaps a primary school taught by a Brazilian teacher trained at Ponta Nova. Only a portion of the missionary's time and energy are spent at this center. To quote from the Board's report of 1921: "The work of the Central Brazil Mission is notable for the plan followed. Instead of establishing fixed Stations the missionaries carry on their evangelistic work by frequently changing the place of residence. The missionary force is thus not an entrenched but a mobile force".

Think of the Caeteté field then, situated in the southwest corner of the state of Bahia; a district about the size of the state of Iowa. Even a poor and antiquated

map of Brazil will show you the São Francisco River; some river let me assure you, draining an immense valley from 300 to 1000 meters above sea level and approaching sea level at the famous Paulo Affonso Falls. At Carinhanha, where we usually cross the river; it is nearly a mile wide. During the floods of 1921 however, it attained a width of twenty miles. The river teems with fish of many varieties. The larger part of our field lies to the east of this river, but a section about the size of the state of New Jersey lies to the west, bounded roughly by two tributaries, the Carinhanha and the Corrente River. Once a year an evangelistic trip of two months is made to this part of the field by Mrs. Anderson and myself. Mr. and Mrs. Carnahan now home on furlough cared for the whole field in 1923 and 1924.

Caeteté, our center, lies 120 miles east of the São Francisco River, 14 degrees south of the equator, and on a line due north from Rio de Janeiro; a little town of 2300 inhabitants nestling at the foot of a mountain range. We are 900 meters above sea level which gives us a much cooler climate than on the coast. Like Tarsus, Caeteté is no mean town. It boasts of having had a baron during the time of the empire, and furnished one governor for the state. Several old families whose revenue comes from big cattle ranches in the São Francisco valley reside here, and it is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishopric, Caeteté styles herself «The Queen of the Interior», and after you have visited some of the other interior towns, you do not dispute the title. Caeteté sustains two newspapers, a dramatic club, and a brass band while some of the more progressive citizens are interested in promoting agriculture and industry. What we need to better the commercial life here is a railroad. All transportation is by mule, whether from the river, 120 miles away, or from the railroad, 160 miles away to the northeast. Slavery existed until 1888 and its evil effects still survive. Many descendants of slave holding families, having never learned to work are poor. The more progressive state of São Paulo to the south of us, with her coffee plantations and numerous factories, absorbs not only the European emigrants but is drawing away the young men from the cattle ranches and little farms of this field. In time there will come an economic readjustment, but at present hardly a living wage is paid the day laborer, and little capital is being invested.

Exactly twenty two years ago, the Rev. Pierce Chamberlain came up the São Francisco River preaching at points along that river and also on the River Corrente. Before this, the Rev. Mr. Tucker of the American Bible Society in Rio de Janeiro came down the São Francisco River distributing Bibles and preaching. This was the beginning of work along the river. Various visits were made to these river places during the years 1904-1907 by the Rev. Pierce Chamberlain and the Rev. Woodward Finley, and in 1910 the Rev. H. J. McCall arrived with his family, choosing the city of Carinhanha for his residence.

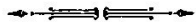
Caeteté and points away from the river were first visited by the Rev. Zachary Taylor, who came up on the railroad from the coast and then overland by mule back. One would have thought that as ardent a Baptist as Dr. Taylor would have stuck to the waterways, and that the Presbyterians would have been the first to mount mules and journey through the parched interior where at times not enough water can be found to quench one's thirst, let alone to immerse a convert. Perhaps it was this scarcity of water that impressed our Baptist brother for he never came back after spying out the land. News of people who were reading the Bible reached Mr. McCall in Carinhanha and he came to visit these inland families. His visit to Caeteté was of great importance. The local priest tried to inflame the people against him; but the leading citizens of a more liberal mind banded together and resisted the priest's efforts. The cordial reception that Mr. McCall received in Caeteté and the need of getting his family away from the fever infected São Francisco River, decided him for Caeteté as his center. Mrs. MacCall was immediately prevailed upon by the leading families to open a school which she did. The good will of the town was behind Mr. and Mrs. McCall from the start. Some families accepted the Gospel, especially in the country districts around, and the fame of the American School and the prestige which Mr. MacCall enjoyed here in Caeteté was heralded far and wide. Prejudice was broken down and doors opened on every side to the preaching of the Gospel. Mr. and Mrs. MacCall had for their helpers, in addition to teachers from Ponta Nova, the Rev. F. F. Graham, who arrived in 1912 and the Rev. Philip Landes who arrived in 1924. They used Caeteté as a base and carried the Gospel into the northern part of the State of Minas Geraes. In 1923 Mr. Graham made an extensive journey clear through to Bolivia, opening up a work that has since grown extensively in Cuyabá, the capital of the State of Matto Grosso.

In 1907 Mr. and Mrs. McCall were transferred to the coast to strengthen the work of the Brazilian Presbytery and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Reese took over the Caeteté field with the exception of the district west of the São Francisco River, which district was cared for by the Rev. João Capristano, a Brazilian pastor, until his death in 1918. The period of Mr. McCall's ministry, 1910-1917, was one of rapid growth. About 250 professions were made in the whole field during that time. Another means of measuring the influence of the Gospel are the efforts put forth by the enemies of the cause. The Roman clergy got frightened; a bishopric was created with Caeteté as the seat. For years proud Caeteté had begged in vain for this honor. Years ago when the archbishop visited Caeteté, he had mentioned a large sum of money as a necessary preliminary to the creating of the Caeteté bishopric. But thanks to Mr. McCall's activity Caeteté got a bishop without its costing her a penny, and a half dozen Jesuits also. These

Jesuits started an opposition boys' school, and later a girls' school was started by nuns. In short, Rome reacted quick and hard against our work. While this has made the work harder it has not stopped it. Protestantism got in before the bishop, the Jesuits and the nuns, and the people remember this. During Mr. and Mrs. Reese's time the bishop excommunicated the leading local paper for publishing a simple account of the closing exercises of the American school. The editor and proprietor (a Spiritualist) stood his ground and courteously defended the liberty of the press. The people made quite a hero of him; the story made good copy, and the courage of the editor and the medieval methods of the bishop were commented upon all over the state. During our time the bishop has again helped to advertise the Gospel. This time instead of interfering with the liberty of the press, he tried to interfere with the personal liberty of a family who offered to rent us a desirable house. The bishop wanted the house for his own purposes, but the family, preferred to rent it to us. The bishop first tried to intimidate the family, and failing in this made violent threats, but the family stood firm and we got the house, and a second time the bishop went down in the people's estimation.

We have been here since April 1919. The greatest growth during our time has been in the district west of the São Francisco. On our first visit in 1919 we found a wonderful work of God's grace in the little village of Cocos. After five years of prayer and faithful work of two families of believers, the results came. Twenty seven professed that first visit, in 1920 six more, in 1921 seven, and about fifteen are awaiting this year. Only once a year can I get around to visit them; but how they enjoy it, and so do we! It is a regular camp meeting, the greatest event in the year to those believers; and a week or ten days is all that we can give them for remember we have 285 believers scattered over an area the size of the state of Iowa without Iowa's network of railroads. Our Pulman is a mule; our chair car a saddle. Frankly, we need another missionary couple right away. Our field is too big. Many places are open to the Gospel, and we can not enter in for lack of time.

HAROLD C. ANDERSON



MISSION JOTTINGS

Mr. A. Reese left Ponte Nova in August for an evangelistic trip in part of the Caeteté field and in North Minas. Mrs. Reese remained in Ponte Nova, assisting in the work of the school. Mrs. Reese is planning to leave for the United States early next year on a health furlough.

Mr. C. E. Bixler returned from furlough in July and proceeded at once to the Ponte Nova Station where he will remain till the end of the year, teaching in the

school and carrying on evangelistic work in the neighborhood. Mrs. Bixler remained in the United States with the children and will return to the field the latter part of next year.

The Central Brazil Mission welcomes its newest member, Miss Ellen Williams. Miss Williams is no stranger to Brazil, having been born in São Paulo and having spent some years there. Miss Williams is at Ponte Nova, studying the language and teaching in the school.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter G. Baker, who came to the field in November of last year, have been studying the language in Bahia City. After returning from Mission meeting in May, they lived with a Brazilian family for three months in order to get a first hand knowledge of Brazilian customs and the Portuguese language.

Miss Elizabeth R. Williamson transferred her field of work from Jacobina to Bomfim.

Due to the numerous building operations going on at the Ponte Nova Station, the Mission appointed Mr. Fred Johnson as superintendent of construction work. Work on the new boys' dormitory has been started and the new Grace Memorial Hospital will soon be completed.

Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Graham have taken charge of the Ponte Nova Farm and School; Mr. Graham acting as Director of the Farm and Superintendent of School, and Mrs. Graham acting as Directora of the School.

On June 26, 1925, Mr. and Mrs. Graham announced the birth of James Wyant Graham.

Miss Hepperle, assistant to Dr. Wood in the medical work, has had a busy year. She is anxiously looking forward to the completion of the new hospital in which she will be able to take better care of the patients who come from miles around.

Mrs. Wood writes that the foundations, walls and partitions of the new hospital are up and that the consultoria building is complete. Mrs. Wood reports that the hospital is full all the time and that there are always others waiting to get in.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Carnahan are in the United States on their first furlough. Besides campaigning in the interests of the Board's work in Brazil, Mr. Carnahan is taking some courses at Olivet Institute, Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Anderson have been located in Bahia City for the past year. Since his return from furlough two years ago Mr. Anderson has been acting pastor of the Presbyterian Church in the city. The Church has called the Rev. Sergio Maranhão to be its pastor.

The annual meeting of the Mission will be held during the latter part of Dec. in Ponte Nova.

WHAT WE NEED

As your representatives seek more adequately to strengthen and enlarge the Kingdom of Christ in this part of Brazil, we feel our deep need of divine aid and ask for your prayers.

The following list of our property needs speaks for itself:

1. For the completion of Grace Memorial Hospital, Ponte Nova	\$3000
2. Saw-mill, much needed for construction work, Ponte Nova	1000
3. Steam tractor (wood burning) to run saw-mill, Ponte Nova	2000
4. Missionary residence and boys'dormitory, Ponte Nova	2500
5. Purchase of two houses and land from the independent medical work, Ponte Nova	1500
6. Purchase of site for Hydro-electric plant, Ponte Nova	1500
7. Purchase of farm and property for a station of the Ponte Nova type in S. W. Bahia, Caeteté field	5000
8. Drainage and sanitation, Ponte Nova	1000
9. Purchase of property for American school, Bahia city	15000
10. School equipment for Ponte Nova (maps, books, blackboards, simple laboratory equipment).	1000
11. Farm machinery for Ponte Nova (plow, disc harrow, corn planter, cultivator, wagon, ensilage cutter).	1000
12. Dynamo (15KWK) for Ponte Nova Station	500
13. Accessories for electrical equipment, Ponte Nova	500
14. Water system for dormitories, Ponte Nova	1500
15. Silo and dipping tank for stock at Ponte Nova	1000
16. Improved live stock for Ponte Nova. Work animals	2000
17. Roads and bridge building at Ponte Nova	2000
18. Purchase of farm and property for a station of the Ponte Nova type in N. E. Bahia, Bomfim field	5000
19. School building at Ponte Nova	3000

Any one wishing further information will please write to the Board of Foreign Missions, 156 Fifth Ave., New York, or to missionaries on the field. Contributions should be sent to Mr. Russel Carter, Treasurer, 156 Fifth Ave., New York, accompanied by a clear statement that the contribution is for New Property for the Central Brazil Mission.

