

nacular from modern translators, such as Pettigrew, Crozier, Tanquist, Selander, Hutton, Harding, et al.

The importance of this Christian literature becomes evident when one takes into consideration that the Bible and such other printed literature as the missionaries have been able to produce constitute the only available reading material for the students in the various schools, except the reams and reams of typewritten and mimeographed material which has been furnished for use.

Medical work has served as an important agency in building the social structure of the Christian community. The first seventy years were practically barren of scientific medical work. The only practice of healing was such as the missionaries were able to accomplish with the meagre training they had. The pagan hill-men feared at first the coming of the doctor; and it was not without much coaxing that doctors persuaded them to avail themselves of the medical service the missionaries offered. In Tura, Dr. Crozier opened a hospital; and following him Dr. Ahlquist built up a confidence among the Garos that enabled the present Dr. Downs to establish a medical practice such as the early doctors hardly thought possible. In Impur, among the Nagas, Dr. Bailey spent many years in medical service, which opened the eyes of the Ao tribe to the value of personal and social hygiene. It was Dr. Crozier also who opened the medical work at Kangpokpi where Dr. Werelius is now in charge, and where the work is noted for its leper asylum, — a type of service which made it possible to open the mission at Kangpokpi and thus reach the many hill tribes in the Manipur state.

The Jorhat Hospital is the newest and largest medical work of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society⁸ in the province. Dr. Kirby and Dr. Ahlquist are

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in charge of a large hospital with a well equipped dispensary and a medical plant that will be second to none in Assam when it is completed. The Jorhat dispensary distributes medicine to all parts of India while the people of Upper Assam come to the hospital because of the Christian treatment received.

The Woman's Hospital in Gauhati has been recognized by the government as an outstanding institution. The reception accorded this hospital among the Assamese is phenomenal. Both Europeans and Indians who have availed themselves of its services speak of it in highest terms. Besides the above mentioned institutions much work is done by small Christian dispensaries not ordinarily mentioned in statistical tables, in various stations superintended by missionaries or by some Indian trained doctor or compounder.

In summarizing the work in Assam, a few statistical facts may be given in order to set forth present conditions on the Assam field:

Missionaries A. B. F. M. S. and W. A. B. F. M. S.	65
Native workers	975
Churches	904
Churches self-supporting	792
Church members	54,154
Baptisms	1,893
Schools	591
Pupils	11,103
Hospitals	4
Dispensaries	6
Patients	26,517

The chart of missionary service in Assam will indicate the number of stations now in existence in the province. Some of these are equipped to care for two or more missionaries, and others are only for one. The

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