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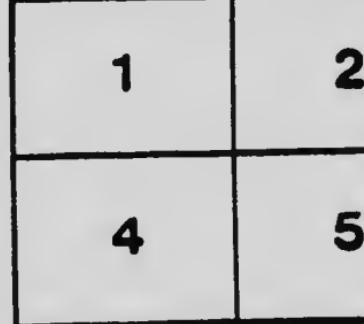
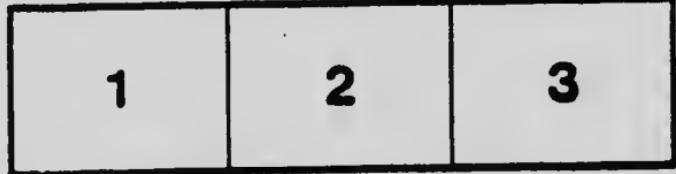
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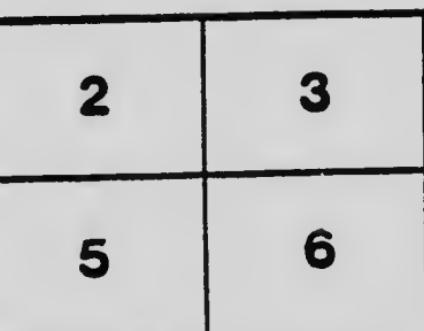
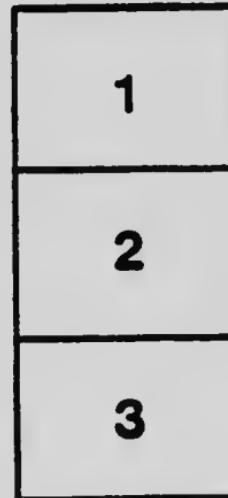
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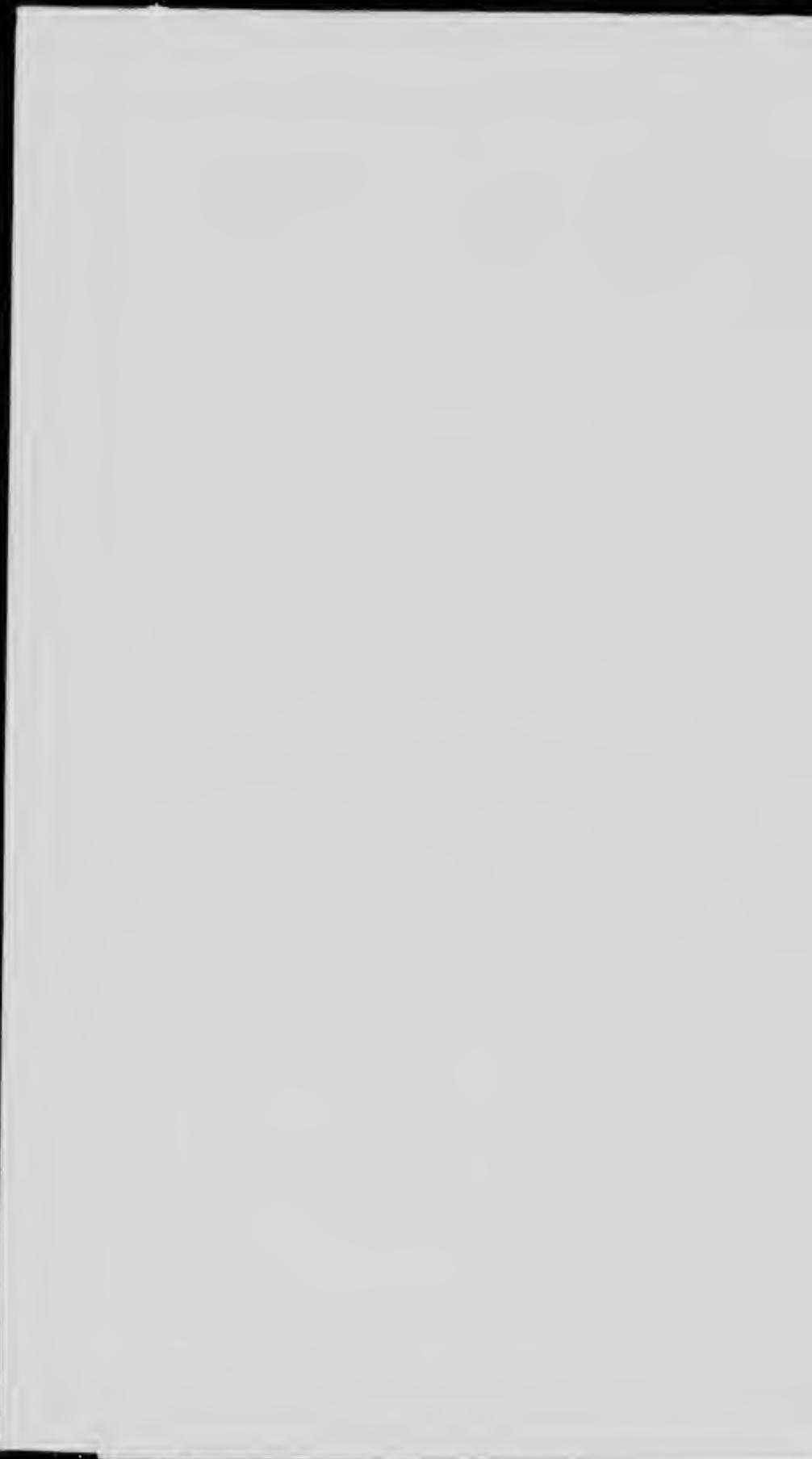
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Baptist Forward Movement

The Financial Objective

\$300,000

Foreign Mission Board	-	-	\$110,000
Home Mission Board	-	-	\$ 60,000
McMaster University	-	-	\$ 60,000
The Grande-Ligne Mission	-	-	\$ 40,000
Western Mission Board	-	-	\$ 10,000
Sunday School Board	-	-	\$ 10,000
Ministerial Superannuation Board	-	-	\$ 10,000

CANADIAN BAPTIST FOREIGN MISSION BOARD.

\$110,000

The Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Board, through the allotment of \$50,000 from the Forward Movement of the Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces, \$110,000 from the Forward Movement of the Convention of Ontario and Quebec, and \$10,000 from the Forward Movement of the Baptist Union of Western Canada, or \$170,000 in all, plans to meet the following outstanding needs of its work in India and Bolivia:—

1. The discharge of its present liability of \$8,000 due to unpaid exchange in the year 1917-18.

2. General Missionary Purposes for two years, \$80,000. The salaries of missionaries, preachers, teachers and Biblewomen in India, and amounts for work there are paid in rupees. In every three of these coins there are eight ounces of silver, and as, on account of the world-demand for it, that metal has risen in value from forty to fifty per cent., these rupees cost much more than before silver values mounted up. As the Foreign Mission Board must send 330,000 rupees to India next year, this increase in the value of the silver in them amounts to a large sum of money, say, at present rates, somewhere about \$40,000 a year. This \$80,000 is meant to cover this extra charge for two years, and, as the amount required may be more or less than this, and accuracy is impossible, freedom of adjustment has been provided for in the wording "General Missionary Purposes." It is hoped that exchange may fall sufficiently to permit the saving of funds to send at least one missionary to India and one to Bolivia next fall.

3. \$2,100 is needed to pay the increase in the salaries of missionaries for the next three years, by which time it is expected that the regular income of the Board will meet the higher rates.

4. \$3,400 is allotted for the repayment of advances by missionaries in India for the purchase there several years ago of an indispensable school building, for which the Board could find no funds then or since.

5. \$2,100 is needed to supplement a personal gift of \$2,000 for a bungalow for our medical missionary to the Savaras, a hill tribe whose language has never yet been reduced to letters, words, and the printed page.

6. \$25,000 is required to purchase sites and to erect Mission buildings at La Paz and Cochabamba, South America, where, after twenty-one years, our work has no permanent habitation and therefore little chance of permanent progress.

7. \$20,000 is allotted for a Memorial to our martyr-missionary, Rev. John Davis, and provides for medical and industrial work, in the former of which is included \$2,000 for the long-awaited and much-needed Home for Nurses at Pithapuram.

8. The balance, \$10,500, is designed for equipment for the McLaurin High School at Coecanada, with its four hundred Christian students, and the High School at Vizagapatam, with one thousand Bible-studying Hindu students.

H. E. STILLWELL.

880118

THE GRANDE LIGNE MISSION.

\$40,000

"The Province of Quebec contains ONE-QUARTER OF THE POPULATION OF THE DOMINION, of which 83% are French-speaking.

In the City of Montreal 70% of the population are French. It is the fourth French-speaking city in the world. The City of Quebec is 90% French."

When Madame Feller began her work at Grande Ligne in 1833 it was as a Christian school. Its first habitation was a log house, which still exists. It has developed, and to-day there is a residential school with accommodation for 180 pupils. The Christian ideal has been preserved. Not less than 5,000 pupils have professed conversion while there, and more than 100 of these have given themselves to missionary work in Canada and elsewhere, while others of them are shedding forth the influence of a Christian life in all departments of industrial life and the learned professions.

To widen and extend the Christian influences of this school, further equipment is absolutely necessary.

In 1913 plans were prepared for this extension and equipment; these plans were interrupted by the war in 1914. It is now determined to put them into execution. They are estimated to cost about \$100,000, of which \$40,000 is expected from the Forward Movement Fund.

It is proposed to add VOCATIONAL TRAINING with suitable building and equipment. The Christian boy who is master of his trade has growing opportunities for usefulness in the Kingdom of God.

A GYMNASIUM. A well-developed body in which to exercise the powers of a well-developed mind is a worthy ideal.

A LAUNDRY. Feller Institute is located in the country. There are many difficulties arising out of sending the laundry away, much expense and much loss, and often great inconvenience.

The REMOVAL OF THE HEATING APPARATUS to a central place outside of the building. It will be a great relief to the staff, which is responsible for the safety of 180 children, and will reduce the cost of insurance.

The INSTALLATION OF A SMALL ELECTRIC LIGHTING SYSTEM. The price of calcium carbide has reached such a level that a very great saving in lighting expense will be effected if this can be done.

The PROVISION FOR AT LEAST TWO FAMILIES OF MARRIED HELP. The difficulties of having married help in a co-educational institution conducted under one roof will be apparent to all who think the matter over.

The whole of these additions are needed in order to carry out more fully the ideal of the school, "**A good education in the atmosphere of a Christian home.**"

E. BOSWORTH.

WESTERN MISSION BOARD.

\$10,000

It is necessary to point out our unique position. We are the agency through which our Convention co-operates with the Baptist Union of Western Canada. Our funds are transmitted directly to that body at Winnipeg, to be administered through the channels by which they carry on their activities. Thus we decide the direction of our share of the objective only on the advice and approval of the brethren who hold the administrative responsibility in the West. All phases of the work are pressing. It is at least approximately true that if the English-speaking work were their sole responsibility the Western Baptists could be expected to carry it on. Even then it would be a big task, for there are still communities "in which no services are being held, no gospel being preached, in which a generation is coming to manhood and womanhood without an opportunity to know the truth of the Scriptures." But a short consideration of the appalling proportion of foreign-born and non-English—one male in three in the city of Winnipeg is non-English—will make very evident that this is the storm centre for the Christian Church in Western Canada. It is in this direction that we are making our appeal for the Forward Movement.

Dr. Patterson finds two phases of this non-English problem, particularly pressing. One of these is work among Slavs, a race of many branches, possessed of numerous common characteristics. They are ignorant and oftentimes difficult to reach, and hard to guide after they are reached, but a people with fine possibilities, and in many cases peculiarly open to the Baptist message. This is "at once the most promising and the most difficult of any work done by us among the non-English of Western Canada. The field is ripe, but the people are untrained, and fall an easy prey to all kinds of marauding sects. The greatest need of this work just now is an educated leadership, and to this end a small beginning has been made in the establishment of a Slavic Department in Brandon College. But this must be strengthened and enlarged if the situation is to be met adequately."

Work among the Hungarians is also urgent. There are about 30,000 of these in Western Canada, located mostly in colonies. They are overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, but promising beginnings of Baptist work have been made, largely by lay workers. In one place where a few families are settled all those sufficiently mature are already members of the Hungarian Baptist Church. "They are now considering the sale of their properties and the purchase of land in unevangelized Hungarian districts, that they may continue their work as lay-missionaries." Surely there could be no more imperative missionary necessity than the provision of more than \$500 yearly—the limit hitherto—to meet such an opportunity as this.

W. B. TIGHE.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOARD.

\$10,000

The Sunday School Board has to do with 50,000 people of various conditions, the great majority being under twenty years of age.

What advance steps must the Board take in order to build this wealth of growing life into the work of Christ and His church?

1. The Board is planning to employ a Boys' Work Secretary to reach in an adequate way our teenage boys for the Christian life. The abundant success that has attended the efforts of our Girls' Work Secretary makes this advance step necessary.

2. A site and equipment for a Boys' and Girls' Camp. In order to make this a success, the Board must begin at once to own its equipment and grounds. These could be used almost constantly during July and August for a Summer Assembly for boys, girls, and young people.

3. The Board must have a supply of literature dealing with Sunday School work. We need for free distribution leaflets on Teacher Training, Evangelism, Home Instruction, Boys' and Girls' Work, the Organized Class, as well as series on the organization of the various departments, from the Cradle Roll to the Home Department.

4. Office help and equipment. There must be a trained stenographer, a larger office, filing cabinets, etc., so as to enable the Board to keep adequate records, and do more efficient work.

5. Promotion. At present the Board is not able to use the possible aid of the Associational Secretaries in arranging Conferences, Institutes, and other educational and inspirational gatherings. No forms of effort are more potent than these, and our men throughout the Associations are willing to help but unable to do so for lack of funds.

Summary of Budget.

Salaries (three workers).....	\$7,000 00
Stenographer.....	800 00
Office, rent, telephone, supplies, postage.....	1,000 00
Printing.....	300 00
Library for teacher.....	300 00
Camps.....	300 00
Literature.....	1,200 00
Sundries.....	500 00
Promotion expense	600 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,000 00

P. K. DAYFOOT.

McMASTER UNIVERSITY.

\$60,000

Everyone who was present at the Ottawa Convention must have been impressed with the testimonies of McMaster men to the very powerful way in which their Alma Mater had affected their lives. A deep impression was also made by the words of Dr. John MacNeill, by which he showed that the strategic position of efficiency in our Home and Foreign work must in the natural course of events be manned with men and women from McMaster and her colleges.

Mr. S. J. Moore rightly referred to McMaster University as our greatest denominational asset. In her we find a great instrument of solidarity so much needed in our denominational life. In her student bodies we are presented with great field of missionary activity. To her we look for the leaders of future generations. Upon these leaders the denomination will have to depend for direction in fulfilling its mission. We must furnish the University with much more effective equipment in the near future. In the meantime, while assistance is being rendered to our other great denominational enterprises that these may be maintained, and in some cases extended, McMaster must receive more generous support that she may "carry on" until greater assistance can be given.

During the war many a college closed its doors owing to financial difficulties. It is a matter for congratulation that our conventional institutions came through the war period without deficits. This result was achieved through the generous support of the Baptist community, the hearty co-operation of alumni and student bodies, the associations and indefatigable labors of our Boards, and the sacrifice of our professors.

This achievement was also rendered possible through retrenchments in certain directions, through deferring much-needed equipment, and through keeping all salary expenditures almost stationary, notwithstanding the fact that the dollar in the professor's hand had decreased one-half in purchasing power.

With the demands and opportunities of this new era, equipment can no longer be held back, retrenchment cannot be the order of the day. The work must be extended, and more adequate salaries must be paid. Well-equipped leaders cannot be produced with inefficient means. Were one to open the secret pages of many a professor's life, he would find that it is not the pastors alone who have been neglected. A president of one of the largest universities in the world writes: "There are scores of colleges which live to-day, and in God's providence will continue to live, because of the devotion, even at terrible cost, of a few teachers or a few alumni. Such devotion money cannot purchase. It is a gift more precious than anything material." While such devotion cannot be purchased, will not the members of the Convention share in the investment of life and sacrifice by contributing to the necessary maintenance of this greatest asset of our denomination, until it is possible to initiate and consummate large projects.

D. E. THOMSON,
Chairman, Board of Governors.

BAPTIST HOME MISSIONS.

\$60,000

We are asking for \$60,000. We purpose investing it in parsonages. We shall loan the money to our Home Mission churches, at a very low rate of interest. It is not the purpose of the Board to purchase parsonages and present them to the churches. The money will be loaned to the churches, the general understanding being that the church to which the loan is made shall contribute at least one-third of the cost of the parsonage, pay ten per cent. of the principal two years from the date on which the loan is effected, and another ten per cent. each successive year until the principal is paid, the Board being secured against loss by a mortgage on the property. Thus the fund may be employed in perpetuity.

This will not lighten the financial responsibility of the Board for the support of its pastors to any appreciable extent until the parsonages are fully paid for, as the pastor will be required to pay rent, and the Board is responsible for the rent, having guaranteed a minimum salary with house rent in addition. But it will do far more. It will establish our churches in the community. The people will take knowledge that the Baptists mean business and are in the place to stay. Our pastors will be able to give themselves unreservedly to their work without the haunting fear of being thrust upon the street at a few days' notice, and the consequent waste of good Baptist time, strength and energy in house hunting and moving.

As an illustration of the inconvenience to which our men are put, on Thursday last I was visiting one of our pastors in the western part of the Province. I found him on his knees, but not in prayer. You may imagine what was in his heart. He and his family, with their household goods, were in transit—books and barrels, clothing and furniture, all thrown together in one conglomeration of horrible confusion. Across it all I wrote the word, "Forced out! No parsonage."

On Saturday we received a letter from one of our men who is resigning his pastorate because he can find no place in the town to live. He is not overly particular. He would be willing to dwell in tents with Isaac and Jacob under similar conditions, but he is a bit averse to facing the extremes of our Canadian winters in evaporators and cold-storage plants. "Forced out! No parsonage."

Yesterday, Sunday, I was with another of our men, who is comfortably housed at the present moment. But during the first year of his pastorate he was compelled to move three times. "Forced out! No parsonage."

Do you not think that we are very modest in asking for only \$60,000? We are confidently expecting that amount, and it may be, who knows, that there shall be given us exceedingly abundantly above that which we are asking.

H. B. COUMANS.

MINISTERIAL SUPERANNUATION BOARD.

\$10,000

During the year ending October, 1919, fourteen retired ministers and seventeen widows have received grants from the Superannuation Fund. The average paid to ministers was \$142, and to widows \$139. These amounts are shamefully small, and can afford but slight relief in these days of high prices of even the necessities of life. There surely is an obligation upon the denomination to provide more generously for those servants of our Lord who labor faithfully under conditions which make it impossible for them to make pecuniary provision for the time when old age or other disability compels their retirement from their beloved work. Every minister, especially if he labors in fields where the remuneration does not permit him to lay up something for the day of his enforced retirement, should have the assurance that he and those dependent upon him shall not suffer privations, nor lack the ordinary comforts of life. We all appreciate the self-sacrificing labors of these men, but that appreciation should find tangible expression in a fund adequate for all needs.

The money at the disposal of this Board for semi-annual distribution is derived from two sources, namely, the interest on the Permanent Fund, and the contributions from churches and individuals. Therefore to increase the grants to a reasonable amount for each individual, say, an average of \$500 a year, it is necessary largely to increase the interest, or the contributions, or both. To increase the interest it is necessary to increase the Permanent Fund, and to increase the Permanent Fund is the financial object of the Forward Movement so far as it relates to this department of our denominational work.

It is fifty-five years since the Superannuation Board was formed. The first constitution provided for a "Permanent Fund," which was to be securely invested and the annual interest to be added to other contributions to form the distribution fund. Money was not so plentiful in those days as it is now, but almost immediately \$10,000 was raised for the Permanent Fund, and the interest has been used from year to year. If the example of those pioneers in this work had been followed and a reasonable addition had been made to this fund each year, the denomination would now be able more nearly to discharge its obligations to its retired ministers and the widows and orphans. But in fifty-five years only \$30,000 has been added to the Permanent Fund, which now amounts to about \$40,000. Shall we say that, in view of the small contributions during the past years, a good many Baptists must have in their possession money which properly belongs to the Superannuation Fund, and this time of the Forward Movement affords an excellent opportunity for the payment of a debt long overdue.

J. M. FOSTER, Secretary.

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