REPORT
OF THE
NORTH CHINA MISSION
OF THE
AMERICAN BOARD
OF
COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS,
FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.
FOR THE MISSION,
A. H. SMITH.

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NORTH-CHINA MISSION
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AMERICAN BOARD,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30th, 1889.

The Mission occupies at present the seven following stations: Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, T‘ung Chou, Pao Ting Fu, P‘ang Chuang, and Lin Ch‘ing. The report of the past year will be presented under the head of each station separately. The lists of Missionaries represent those only who are on the ground, June 1st, 1889. Three families are absent in the United States.

TIENTSIN. Opened, 1860.

MISSIONARIES:

Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Stanley,
Rev. Henry Kingman.

Mission Treasurer and Wife:
Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bostwick.

The removal of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins to Lin Ch‘ing during the past year involved a serious loss to the working force at Tientsin. During the autumn the station was reinforced by the
arrival of Mr. Kingman, who has applied himself to the acquisition of the language with extraordinary energy and success. A dwelling and office accommodations for Mr. Bostwick have been erected during the year, and the experience of the past year and a half has shown conclusively that the business agent must have his head-quarters at this natural gateway of North China. Although Tientsin has been so long occupied as a station of the Mission, an uncertainty existed for many years whether the center of activity ought to be at the settlement, or in the city two miles away. All the other missions at Tientsin decided this question years ago in favour of the settlement. The growth of Tientsin within the past eight years has been perhaps the most remarkable of any port in China. A new city has virtually been created about the foreign settlement as a center. Several large hospitals and dispensaries, which were never dreamed of ten years ago, have been developed by a natural process of evolution, and an extensive and promising mission work has sprung up in many directions. It is not to the credit of the American Board that it has not thus far any kind of domestic chapel at the settlement, nor any building which can properly be used for a boys’ school, not to speak of other needs. It is hoped that within a year or two some of these serious deficiencies may be supplied, estimates for which have been already voted by the Mission. It is thought that an industrial school might be begun to advantage in a tentative way, free of expense to the Board, and preliminary steps have been taken in this direction. Miss Mary Stanley is expected to join the station in the autumn, with a view to greatly enlarged efforts on behalf of women, for which hitherto there has been little accommodation. A physician is also asked for to develop a work in districts which have thus far been overlooked by other workers. The population of Tientsin and its immediate vicinity cannot be much below a million, and there are wide doors which may be opened, if the proper means are tried. Preaching at the city chapel has
been prosecuted as in former years, and under similar conditions. The audiences are of the most fluctuating character; individuals are frequently met representing several different provinces. Much of the seed sowed in this way often seems to be not so much sown beside all waters but on the waters, and to be borne out to sea never to return. Few forms of Christian work are more taxing to the faith of missionaries than that of preaching to audiences in a street chapel of a great city in China. But this form of work must on no account be given up, for experience has shown that here as elsewhere great opportunities are the result of the improvement of small ones. A single casual visitor at a city chapel has been the means of introducing the gospel to a score of villages hundreds of miles away. One of the former helpers having been found unworthy, his place was supplied by Wang Han, a graduate of the T'ung Chou school, who has been connected with the Pao Ting Fu station and who has done good service. A student helper has also assisted in the work.

The resident members of the Tientsin Church are only eleven in number, but their contributions for eight months amounted to nearly $6 gold, a part of which was given to assist a small church in Shantung in building a new chapel. The morning Sunday School in the city has studied the Gospel of Matthew. The attendance at the services has been about 40. An afternoon Sunday School is held at the settlement for the benefit of such as are too far from the city to attend there. The average attendance was 13. Meetings are held on separate evenings for singing and for prayer, and also a weekly prayer meeting at the city. The attendance at all these is at present small. A few women have been taught in the Gospel of Matthew by Mrs. Stanley. The opening for regular work in the line of visitation deserves to be improved. The city day school has been continued, with an attendance of 32 and an average of 20. Experience has shown that the pupils all drift away as soon
as they are able to get into employment as clerks in native shops, and the ranks are recruited from heathen; in the hope of remedying this evil it is now proposed to open a school at the settlement. A small beginning has been made in a day school, which is well patronized. A Christian teacher has been found, who gives good satisfaction, and from this something of importance may easily develop. Two tours were made by Mr. Stanley to the Ning Chin district, and another by the Helper Wang. The condition of things in this district has been far from satisfactory for a long time. Ten members were dropped, and others admonished; one was received at Chung Meng. At this village there has been a meeting kept up most of the year, and advantage has been taken of a favourable opportunity to secure a suitable building by a loan of about $38. The gathering of a local church is often dependent upon the securing a fit place in which to meet, as the hatching of young birds is intimately connected with the mother’s nest. The great distance of the Ning Chin field from Tientsin decided the mission to transfer its care for the next year to the Lin Ch’ing station.

PEKING. Opened, 1864.

MISSIONARIES:

Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Ament.
Rev. E. E. Aiken.
Miss Jane E. Chapin.
Miss Ada Haven.

The return of Mr. and Mrs. Ament to their old home in Peking has greatly added to the effective force of the Station. The time and strength of Dr. Blodget have been largely given to
translation and other literary work, and to the care of the Church at Teng Shih K’ou. Messrs. Ament and Aiken have made several tours, one of which extended over a month, during which all the out-stations to the South were visited. On another tour of ten days to Cho Chou and the adjacent region, they were accompanied by Mrs. Ament, Miss Haven, and Dr. Ingram of T’ung Chou.

The street chapel at Teng Shih K’ou, and the north chapel, have both been opened, with the usual good attendance; the former in the care of Deacon Jung, and the latter in charge of Mr. Ament assisted by helper Jen. The number of persons who hear the gospel through these channels must be very great, but Peking is a large city, full of a floating population, and there is no limit to those who might be reached. For this reason an appropriation is again asked to secure premises on the street leading to the south-east gate of the Tartar city. This would open up a region not now occupied by any mission, and would be something like entering a new city.

The attendance at the Sunday services in the city is very good, and the large Teng Shih K’ou chapel, which once seemed so commodious, is not more than adequate to the need. Constant accessions to the church take place from the Bridgman School. Assistance in the work of the church has been afforded by some of the members, both in the city and in the country. Among these members should be mentioned Mr. Kuo, a tailor who was employed in making the wedding trousseau of the young Empress, previous to her late marriage. The zeal and good sense displayed by this man was the means of introducing the Scriptures to the notice of the mother of the Empress, and to the household, and led to a request on their part for an exhibition at the residence of the parents of the Empress, of the sciopticon pictures representing the principal scenes in New Testament history. Much prayer has been put up that more light may penetrate into high places through this rift so unexpectedly opened.
almost into the Imperial Palace itself. During the year another deacon has been appointed, who seems to appreciate the importance of his duties. Social relations with the church members have been promoted by a weekly reception held by Mr. Aiken expressly for their benefit. The day schools for boys at Teng Shih K'ou, and at the north chapel, have been maintained with the usual degree of success. There is another school in the Cho Chou district, and a fourth was kept for a time in the Liu Li Ho district, but afterwards given up. Considerable opposition was met with in the latter place from a man of local importance, who wished to check the beginnings of Christianity while it had not taken too firm a root. A visit from Mr. Ament to the local magistrate corrected the evil for the time. The two helpers Hung, father and son, have been employed in the country, the former in itinerant work, and the latter as a pastor in the district of Pai Mu Ch'iao. Owing to troubles in the latter church, the younger Hung was transferred to another more suitable village about ten miles south of his former location; he seems to be a man of much character, and has showed some special qualifications for the position of pastor. Two of the seven helpers reported by this station, are supported by the contributions native and foreign, taken on Sundays. Difficulties in regard to securing Christian burial for members of the church and their families are of frequent occurrence in every Christian church in China. In one such case in the Peking station, prompt interference by foreign pastors and native assistants barely averted bald heathenism in the final ceremonies. Problems of this sort are among the most difficult of the many which confront the missionary in China. The work for women has been prosecuted with renewed vigor since the addition to the force of Mrs. Ament. Miss Chapin instructs the Bible woman, who has done much house visitation, of much of which, as is commonly the case, there is but little visible fruit. On Sunday morning after the services, meetings for women are held at each of the chapels,
and Mrs. Ament has endeavored to attract her immediate neighbors by a special opportunity afforded them to come and get acquainted with the lady missionary. Many of the nearest neighbors are still practically totally unacquainted with the Gospel. It is hoped that the opening of medical work for women in this part of the city may prove to be the golden key to unlock many homes and hearts.

The attendance at the Bridgman School has aggregated 34 pupils, or, including two day pupils, an average of about 18, at an expense for each pupil of $24.72. The teacher loaned from the T'ung Chou station has proved a valuable help, although too old to exert a very stimulating effect upon the scholars. At the beginning of the year the attendance was small, but it has gradually increased, so that it is now as large as at any time since the rule was adopted requiring the pupils to furnish their own clothing. The majority of the pupils are either children of church members or connected with Christian families. Twelve are members of the church, five having been received during the year, and three others on probation. The behavior of the pupils has been a great improvement on that of former years, which more than compensates for the lack of any girl of exceptional intellectual capacity. More time than formerly has been spent in teaching industry, and the incidental effect is to leave less leisure for those quarrels which are the children of inactivity. The domestic work is such as cooking, making and mending clothing, knitting, and the like, by which means the pupils are able to earn a little money to buy clothing for themselves. Out of these earnings, a fund has been formed toward supplying the more destitute pupils as they come, until they can earn something for themselves. The health of the pupils has been good in the main. One of the most capable of the scholars, long connected with the school, died last August of consumption, and thus many hopes were frustrated. Two of the girls are the daughters of former pupils, and as the school increases in age
this is a class which ought to become more numerous. With the consent of their friends, four of the girls have voluntarily unbound their feet. The only exception to the rule requiring pupils to provide their own clothing is in the case of those who unbind their feet, when shoes and stockings are offered them, but this slight inducement is inadequate to break the chains of despotic custom. Still, it is encouraging to perceive that a sentiment is slowly forming in the church against the vicious habit of foot binding, and the experience of other schools in various parts of the empire shows that even this iron fetter can be broken in time by the power of the Gospel.

The press has been in operation during the year on a reduced scale. The lad who did the English printing has been taken to a distant part of the empire, and another employé who had been in the office since its establishment has died, as he had lived, a heathen. There are four men in constant employ, and another who works a part of the time. Most of the work is done by the piece, and there is no cost to the Board, but rather a small gain. The principal books printed during the year are as follows; Half of an edition of 5,000 hymn books; Responsive Readings, 500 copies; Thomas à Kempis, 500 copies; Madagascar Martyrs, 3,000 copies; Matthew, 3,000 copies; Mark, 3,000 copies; Matthew, on foreign paper, 200 copies; Common Prayer, 500 copies; same, on foreign paper, 50 copies; Calendar of Sabbaths, 300 copies; Sunday School Quarterlies, 433,720 pages. The total number of pages aggregates 2,945,780. The work at present on hand consists of the binding of books already printed, a part of the edition of the Book of Common Prayer, the Gospels of Luke and John, the S. S. Quarterly, and a primary geography. There is always a certain amount of local work for a well conducted and properly managed press of this sort, as all other printing offices are distant and expensive.
KALGAN. Opened, 1865.

MISSIONARIES:

Revd. and Mrs. Mark Williams.
Revd. and Mrs. James H. Roberts.
Revd. and Mrs. A. B. Winchester.
Miss Naomi Diament.
Miss Virginia C. Murdock, M.D.
Revd. and Mrs. W. P. Sprague (absent).

The health of Mrs. Sprague having been for some time steadily failing, in the month of April Dr. Murdock advised an immediate return to the United States. They were accompanied by their adopted son, and by Missionary Williams.

The city work at this station is conducted through the agency of two chapels, one in the upper city, in charge of Helper Keng Kô, the lower chapel being visited daily by missionaries, and the former once or twice a week. Although both of these chapels are in busy streets, it is not easy to attract hearers; singing will draw an audience, and at times the preacher is constrained to adjourn to the street. Four helpers have been employed a part of the year. Two of them have been seriously ill, and are advanced in years. Student helpers and colporteurs have given assistance of value. Use has been made of the sciopticon two evenings in the week, for two months. This form of presenting the truth simultaneously to the eye and to the ear has been found to prove an unfailing method of exciting interest, wherever it has been adequately tried.

The domestic chapel has been well filled on Sundays, the various schools and the station class forming the best part of the audience. The Sunday School classes meet in several different places. The station class has numbered in all 31, most of whom remained for three or four months, under the management of the colporteur. Mr. Sprague gave much time to this class; Mrs. Williams taught singing, and one of the helpers
held daily Bible meetings with them. Special interest was manifested during the week of prayer, two uniting with the church at that time, and four more in April. The quarters for this class being inadequate, they have been duplicated, neither of the buildings having cost the mission anything.

The two day schools for boys are in a better condition than last year. The upper school has nearly twenty scholars, the lower eleven. The teachers are in each case heathen, for the reason that no others are available, but the schools are each visited daily by a helper who attends to the Christian instruction and conducts prayers. The results of these schools, as in other stations, have fallen much below the expectations of those who have bestowed so much time and thought upon them, and the work continues to be to a considerable extent one of faith. The boarding school for girls has completed its seventh year, and has instructed more than forty pupils.

At present the number of pupils is 11, five of whom are under 10 years of age. They are nearly all from the country, their homes at such a distance that the girls cannot easily return to them, but they seem contented and happy. Three of the girls are Christians, and nearly all are connected with Christian families. Six of the pupils in all have been baptized. The deportment of the pupils has been good, and there is little occasion for discipline. The families from which the scholars are drawn are poor, and the question of providing clothing is here, as elsewhere, a difficult one to solve. The great distance of Kalgan from the Bridgman School practically cuts off this means of education, and renders a school for girls a necessity. Tours have been made by the missionaries in the Yü Chou field, and by helpers and a colporteur to the east. The same difficulties are met with in this field as in others in securing any observance of Sunday as a day of worship; during the busy season it is impossible even to get
the members together, whatever the day may be, except after the work in the fields has been finished. The Chinese Christians, like many in the home land, are very apt to take a vacation from their religion during the summer months. The growth of opium is steadily extending in the Yu Chou district, and the number of smokers proportionately increases. The great fairs in the neighborhood of Yu Chou have been attended by a colporteur and native helpers. The most important out-station connected with Kalgan is at Ch'ing K'o Ta, where there is great need of a suitable place of meeting, for which an appropriation has been asked by the mission. Much of the success of work in centers of this sort is dependent upon the securing of a good local leader, a matter of extreme difficulty. When a suitable leader has been found and a place of meeting adequate to the needs is offered, there is the beginning of a local church, and not before. A Christian funeral was attended in the out-station just named, and an aged relative of the family was baptized. The wives of two intelligent church members were also received to the church in March. It is not until Christianity takes hold of families that it can be expected to exert to any great extent a power of propagating outward. Among the forms of work at Kalgan, none is of more interest and importance than the tours which have been made by Dr. Murdock, combining evangelistic and medical labor in judicious proportions. She was accompanied by Miss Diament on some occasions, and by a great variety of native assistants at all times. To say that 27 different tours have been made since September by Dr. Murdock, Miss Diament, and the women of the industrial class, seventeen medical tours, besides many others by the native women alone, would convey a very inadequate idea of the value of this kind of work in a center like Kalgan, where the people are so hard to reach. Every village in each direction from Kalgan to a distance of five or six miles has been visited by Dr. Murdock, and
medicines have been dispensed. The inevitable effect of this must be the dissipation of prejudice and the opening the way for further evangelistic work in future. Rooms have been hired for several months at a time in different villages, and there is every indication that the people appreciate the special opportunities thus afforded them. Thirty towns and villages have thus been reached, some of them for the first time, and good seed cast in many furrows. The woman's station class has comprised five women and girls, of various ages, who have made good use of their knowledge in practical ways in village work. The woman's industrial class numbers four pupils, who have likewise accomplished a great amount of touring under the energetic leadership of Dr. Murdock, and have made five tours by themselves, visiting 99 different houses. When not engaged in this work they have made embroidery, which has been sold abroad, done foreign sewing, and studied.

The dispensary was closed during the summer, on account of the absence of Dr. Murdock on a much needed tour for health. The winter is so severe that patients will not come if they can postpone their visit until milder weather. It is not until March or April that women begin to attend the clinics. But few invitations to visit patients at their city homes have been received, the principal work in this direction being in the villages. The hospital is in its third year, and has repeatedly outgrown its accommodations, which are again inadequate. Opium patients form by far the larger part of the inmates of the hospital, numbering 61, as against 14 for all other diseases. The total number of patients in the dispensary was 1,710. The total number of patients for the past eight years of dispensary work has been 14,700. Much Christian work has been done among them.
T'UNG CHOU. Opened, 1867.

MISSIONARIES:

Rev. and Mrs. Chauncy Goodrich.
Rev. and Mrs. D. Z. Sheffield.
Rev. and Mrs. H. P. Beach.
J. H. Ingram, M.D., and Mrs. Ingram.
Miss Jane G. Evans.
Miss Luella Miner.

The largest body of missionary workers to be found at any one station, is at T'ung Chou. During the year the force has been increased by the addition of Miss Miner, who has at once proved her value, and has already rendered herself indispensable. Sorrow has come to a wide circle in the death of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich, at the age of eighteen months. A blossom of rare sweetness and promise, transferred by the Master to his gardens above. Dr. and Mrs. Ingram have been gladdened by the advent of a little daughter. The health of Mrs. Beach rendered it necessary for her to take a trip to Japan, which it is hoped may give the much needed rest. More than half of the strength of the station has been given to the work of education in its various branches, but direct evangelistic work has also been pressed with vigor. The street chapel has been opened daily, and several of those who have been received to the Church have come from this source, a marked contrast to the comparative barrenness of this work in former years. Helper Ch'üan has been in charge of this work, assisted by one of the Theological Students, and each of them has manifested zeal and earnestness. The most important part of the work for men at this station has been connected with the Young Men's Christian Association, a most potent agency for good, now in its third year. The methods of operation do not differ essentially from those in use in the United States, but they are a vast improvement upon anything
which we have hitherto seen in China; a few years ago they would have been thought wholly impracticable for the Chinese, but now they appear to be a most natural mode of exerting reduplicated efficiency. The secret of these methods is well understood. It is simply the application to Chinese Christians of Wesley's plan for all Christians: "All at it and always at it." Meetings are held for discussion of modes of work, and the students are divided into relays, each responsible for a definite task. In this way, preaching at the street chapel on week-days and Sundays, simple talks with illustrations by experiments in the rudiments of physics, used as an introduction to the truths of Christianity, sciopticon exhibitions, village work, Sunday Schools in obscure places, and personal effort for the gathering into the chapel of those who had elsewhere been interested, have been carried on with a quiet order and steady purpose which are themselves guarantees of success. As the result of these labours, a company of men numbering from twenty to thirty have been in pretty regular attendance on Sundays, some of whom have been received to membership, and others on probation. The seating capacity of the domestic chapel has been taxed to accommodate the audiences, which have averaged about thirty. About half of these are from the city or adjacent villages, and represent inquirers and those who are favourably disposed toward Christianity; a class the increase of which is a most hopeful feature of the work. The reflex influence upon the young men who have engaged in this form of activity is scarcely if at all less valuable than the direct results already named, and as the T'ung Chou students represent the whole Mission, the value of this training will be diffused over a wide area. A station class was held for three months, beginning in February. All the members of the class have been received into the Church or on probation. The number in attendance was five, but two of them were unable to be present constantly. Special interest has frequently been manifested
by the church at this station during the week of prayer, and the past year was no exception. A religious awakening having begun in the Methodist school at Peking, T'ung Chou was visited by a delegation of three of the Methodist students, to whose fervid appeals the students in the theological class and the senior pupils in the high school at once responded. Many obtained a new religious life, and interest in the work of the church was greatly quickened. The contributions of the church have been put upon a better basis than hitherto, since January, by the adoption of a fixed subscription, payable each Sunday. Two young men have charge of the collections, and gently remind dilatory contributors of their obligations. The effect has been almost to double the amount given, which for the past three months averaged about $1.50 per Sunday. The funds thus gathered have been devoted to the support of Chang Ch'un Jung, a young helper who has removed with his family to a village called Yung Lo Tien, seventeen miles south of T'ung Chou. Instead of meeting with the overt or covert opposition so frequent in such cases, Chang has experienced much kindness, and has been welcomed with cordiality. This most desirable state of things has been much promoted by weekly visits from Dr. Ingram and Mr. Goodrich, who have accompanied the dispensing of medicines with preaching. The same plan has been tried in the village of Fu Ho, four miles to the North, where helper Kao Wen Lin has labored with a zeal greater than his present success. A few inquirers are reported, and a small school has attracted several little boys and girls. The country work seems much more promising than in some former years, and the outlook is certainly hopeful. Mr. Beach made a ten days' tour to the north-east, with Helper Ch'uan, and found many persons who had already a good deal of knowledge of Christianity, and were well disposed
towards it. A former pupil of the high school, a barber by trade, having a remarkable aptitude for personal work among all classes of men, has been given work as a colporteur and has been singularly successful. He makes friends among the reading men, and has preached through a narrow hole in the wall, to the spirits in prison in a Chinese yamen, to their great delight and apparent benefit.

The Mission High School has been in session from the beginning of September to the 18th of May—eight and a half months. The average attendance has been 31. The excellent teacher, Mr. Ting, who had done such good service for three years, was obliged to leave at the close of the previous year. In November it fortunately became possible to engage another graduate of Dr. Mateer's school, Teacher Sun, who, although not fully equal to the former, is a good man for the position. The teacher of the classics continues the same pachydermatous old heathen as ever, and must eventually be replaced by a Christian when the right man can be found. The course of studies is substantially the same as heretofore, and covers a wide range. The larger scholars have been organized into a lyceum, and have held discussions and read compositions. Music has been taught, by the use of a singing chart, by Mrs. Sheffield and Mrs. Beach. The general deportment of the pupils has been good, and a trial has been made of the system of monitors, with partial success. Since the religious quickening at the week of prayer, a daily prayer meeting has been maintained by some of the boys. Of the thirty-two now in the school, twenty-four are church members, and three have joined on probation. In general, the health of the scholars has been good. The Theological Seminary was in session seven months, to May 4th. There were as last year eleven students in attendance. Besides the usual thorough course of Bible study, under a great variety of instructors, the scholars have made a study of the Book of Rites, have practised
singing, and have written Chinese essays. At the close of the
year of study, the theological students remained to unite with
the helpers from the various stations, for whom a course
of special study had been prepared; of this fourteen helpers
from five stations availed themselves for a period of ten days.
The value of this special opportunity in inciting former
students to continue their previous habits of study, ought to
be, and it is hoped will be, great. The examination of the
theological students showed that they had not only made good
use of their time in study, but had also cultivated their powers
of discrimination; they give excellent promise of becoming
valuable labourers in the not distant future. The examination
of the students in the High School occupied two entire days,
and was attended by the larger part of the Mission. The
mastery of the various subjects studied which was displayed by
the pupils, was in the highest degree creditable both to
themselves and to their indefatigable instructors. While this
is true of all the studies, it was most striking in the departments
of Physiology, Algebra, and Chemistry. It is a most unusual
spectacle to see Chinese youth experiment unaided with the
evolution of oxygen and hydrogen, and the resultant reports
were listened to with awed admiration by the Chinese visitors.

At the last Mission Meeting the Committee on Education
was directed to report on a uniform course of study for the
various schools of the Mission, with a view to improvement
and uniformity. This Committee has presented a very
thorough report, discussing the subject in all its branches.
Experience in all lands has shown that it is vain to build up
a Christian church without an educated ministry, and of no
land is this more true than of China. It is as difficult to train
Chinese converts in the Christian Life, as it is to induce them
to begin that life in the first place. For this most essential
work, the foreign missionary, whatever his qualifications, is but
imperfectly fitted for the very reason that he is a foreigner. The
experience of the past few years with the recent graduates of the Theological School has shown that this is the type of men which we must depend upon for the planting and training, on a wide scale of Christian churches in China. The growth of the Mission High School has been gradual, year by year, in response to the needs of the students, until it now covers a much wider range of studies than was the case a few years ago. It is at present the practical equivalent of two years of a college course, reckoning the study of composition in Chinese as the equivalent of the classical course in Western Colleges. It is now proposed to fix a course of study for Station schools which shall cover four years. At the expiration of this term, the most promising pupils may be sent up to the academic department of the Mission School, which will cover a range of three years. By adding two years to the present High School course, lengthening it to four years, opportunity will be afforded for all the education which the native helpers are likely to need, or which it will be wise for the Mission to offer. The object of this will be to raise up a class of native assistants who are masters both of the colloquial and of the written Chinese style, and who will be able to co-operate with the missionaries in the development of all forms of high class Christian literature. At the mission meeting, a request to the Prudential Committee was unanimously voted, by which ten thousand dollars is asked for this important object. There is a need for educators, only second to the need of preachers, and the Mission is convinced that the time has fully come to take the proposed step. It is hoped that there will be found some friends of higher education, who, without diminishing their regular gifts to the American Board, will appreciate the wisdom of the proposed advance, and will gladly furnish the means by which alone it can be accomplished.

The work for women at T'ung Chou has received an
impetus from the arrival of Miss Miner, and by assistance afforded by Mrs. Ingram. The attendance at the regular Sunday morning service having so greatly increased, the meeting for women held immediately after reaches a larger number than any other. Mrs. Goodrich, Miss Evans, and Miss Lizzie Sheffield have each taught classes in the Sunday School, and Miss Evans and the Bible woman have, as ever, made a speciality of personal work, in which the Christian women have given valuable help. The weekly prayer meeting has been conducted as a mother’s meeting once a month, at which needed instruction was given to the women of the church in duties which are very little thought of by Chinese mothers without special and continued teaching. A most practical aspect of this service has been the preparation of a book in which were recorded the names of those children for whom specific prayer was desired. One meeting in the month has been devoted to the Missionary Society, which has been of great value in widening the horizon of the members. The contributions of the native members alone have amounted to $6, and this has not interfered with the regular church contributions, which have steadily increased. Among the forms of work for women are two Sunday Schools in Chinese homes, conducted by missionary ladies, one of which began October 1st, and has continued nearly through the year with an average attendance of 22. Mrs. Beach and Miss Evans have spent two or three afternoons a week in visiting Chinese homes, both in the city and in the outlying villages to a distance of 12 miles. The only visible limit to this work thus far is the lack of time to accept all the invitations given. The protracted illness of the Bible woman, Mrs. Ts’ui, has thrown the care of the school upon Miss Evans. Mrs. Chang, another former Bible woman, is the mother of the young helper who has removed to Yung Lo Tien. Although not employed, Mrs. Chang continues her faithful work in her new home. Mrs.
Chao, the other Bible woman, has labored with her wonted zeal. There are forty places regularly visited, to most of which foreign ladies are also welcome; sixty-four women and children are under instruction, besides those in day schools. Of these there are two, one under the care of Mrs. Goodrich, taught during a part of the year by the wife of helper Ch'üan, and after the Chinese New Year by the oldest pupil. The money required to continue this school was furnished by a lady in Wisconsin. A pleasant room has been fitted up and suitably furnished; each Friday a review is held. Mat weaving and singing have been looked after by Miss Lizzie Sheffield. The other school is half a mile distant, under Miss Miner's care. The attendance at these schools averages respectively 13 and 6. Each of them is a striking object lesson to the Chinese, which they cannot fail to admire. Three pupils of these schools have gone to the Bridgman School, making eight from the station now in that school. The work for women is every year growing broader and also deeper.

Work in the dispensary has been continued uninterruptedly throughout the year. Mrs. Sheffield has spent the greater part of the afternoon there, giving attention to the women and children first; after which Dr. Ingram prescribed for the men. Experience having shown that the requirement of the small fee of ten cash led to practical embarrassments with no apparent corresponding benefit, the fee was abolished, with the result that the number of patients has since doubled. Previous to her illness Mrs. Ts'ui spent an hour daily in the waiting room in teaching the patients, and after that the word was taken up by Miss Evans, Mrs. Beach, and four Christian women in turn. The work for men in the dispensary has not been so successfully prosecuted as that for women, owing to the pressure of other duties, but during a part of the year Mr. Sheffield visited the waiting room daily, and more perfect arrangements are in contemplation for the
future. Reference has been already made to the combined evangelistic and medical tours by Mr. Goodrich and Dr. Ingram, during which more than 2,000 patients were treated. The hospital and dispensary were erected by the young women of New England, for Chinese women. There is now a great need of additional accommodations for men, for which an appropriation of $1,000 is asked.

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PAO TING FU. Opened, 1874.

MISSIONARIES:
Rev. and Mrs. Isaac Pierson.
C. P. W. Merritt, M.D., and Mrs. Merritt.
Rev. and Mrs. H. W. Fraser.
Miss M. S. Morrill.

The return of Miss Pierson last November was a great addition to the force at Pao Ting Fu. She brought Mr. Pierson's second daughter from the United States. The development of a spinal difficulty in the eldest daughter of Mr. Pierson has unfortunately necessitated her return to the United States with Miss Pierson, early in May. Miss Miner was transferred to T'ung Chou last autumn, and now Miss Morrill has been added to the roll of the station. The health of Mr. Winchester has made his transfer to Kalgan a necessity, and the last missionary family who have arrived, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, have been assigned to Pao Ting Fu. Each of the three former families were gladdened by the advent of little ones, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Pierson, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Winchester, both born at T'ung Chou, and a daughter to Dr. and Mrs. Merritt, born at P'ang Chuang. During the year two new dwellings have been completed, and have been occupied by Dr. Merritt and:
Mr. Winchester. They are intended to be used eventually as a dispensary and hospital. An excellent piece of property has also been purchased, admirably situated, and embracing about four and a half English acres. It combines the advantages of a suburban home with that proximity to the city which is so desirable. The attitude of the people both of the city and of the South suburb has been a friendly one, in striking contrast to the ordinary experience of missionaries who enter a provincial capital. This state of things has been to a considerable extent due to the prudence of those who for so many years have had this important work in their charge.

The staff of native helpers, although not large, embraces some men of unusual efficiency, among whom Meng Ch'ang Ch'un takes the lead. His brother, who is the leading student in the theological seminary, will be able to begin his work by another year, and is at present very usefully employed in the vacations. Teacher Wang, who has done excellent service in the boys' school, has been gradually promoted to be a regular preacher, and has been formally licensed as such. The membership of the church has increased from 77, at the close of the last mission year, to 86 at the end of eight months, when the statistical year now closes; many others have been added since the beginning of the current year who will not be reported until next year. In addition to church members, more than 130 persons are daily praying, inquiring the way, none of whom derive any pecuniary benefit from foreigners. There has been more voluntary work done by the church than ever before. The street chapel has been opened every afternoon and evening, and the preaching was largely by volunteers. The evening meetings appeared to meet a need, and many have been interested through the chapel work. The station class was taught by Meng Ch'ang Ch'un, and the highest number present was 22. The members of the class studied
well, and have interested themselves in the work in the vicinity of the city, where encouraging openings have been found at Ch'ing Liang Ch'eng and T'ien Ku Chuang. These villages have been visited every Sunday throughout the winter by helpers or missionaries, and Helper Meng has spent some time among them. The Roman Catholics are strong in this region, and have made vigorous efforts to prevent the people from heeding the new Teaching. The boys' school has been under the care of Teacher Wang, though taught by his son. The average attendance was eleven. Four of the lads are from the new villages just referred to, and all of them are interested in the truth, while three are church members and six more have been received on probation. The reflex influence of these boys upon their heathen homes has been in some cases very decided, and the record of those who have been sent to T'ung Chou is most encouraging.

The native contributions have amounted to $22.58, and are applied to the expenses of the domestic chapel and to the book work of the station. This has been made a prominent feature for many years. Two colporteurs are employed, and have been very successful, especially in the Chao Chou region, in the course of a tour of 25 days selling over 400 gospels, besides catechisms and other tracts. The country churches have been visited by Messrs. Pierson and Winchester, and Miss Pierson, on two tours. The principal member at Liu Ch'ui has fitted up a comfortable room for a chapel, and the Christians would be glad to pay half the salary of a helper for six months. There is a small company at T'ang Feng, which has promised to continue to meet for worship and prayer. The troubles which have alienated many of the older members at Chang Ssu Ma give some promise of being on the way to a cure. A considerable part of the membership here belongs to the church at P'ang Chuang, the result of former unhappy differences. With the restoration to a better state of things
this unfortunate anomaly in mission work will probably be remedied.

The occupation of the new premises in the south suburb has doubled the opportunities for work for women which were already increasing. Some of the Christian women have assisted in talking with the patients at the dispensary, the number of whom has been less than in some previous years. The former Bible woman has spent three months at Ch'ing Liang Ch'eng, receiving only the use of a room. A class of seven women from this village were invited to the city, where they spent five weeks in study. A daily class for women was held for three months, from October 24th, the members of which actively assisted in work for others, to their own benefit as well. At the weekly prayer-meeting for women, the average attendance has been 25. One meeting each month has been devoted to foreign missionary instruction in regard to Japan, India, Africa, and the Isles of the Sea, for which they have been ready both to pray and to give. On Sundays the attendance of women has been such that the accommodations for them were scarcely sufficient. In the afternoon they are taught by themselves. The mother of the chapel keeper, who was last year bitterly opposed to Christianity, for several Sundays walked two miles bringing in a group of outside women to be instructed. During the winter months the average attendance of women and girls was 30. There is abundant opportunity for a missionary lady to spend all her time in village touring. The school for girls during the winter numbered twelve boarders and four day-scholars. The accommodations are of the most meagre description, the same room serving for school room, dining room, kitchen, and dormitory. Four of the pupils have been received to the church. This school is the only avenue of Christian instruction open to those who are unable to go to the remote Bridgman School in Peking.
The opening of the new premises at once attracted great crowds, especially on Sundays, when it is known that foreigners are likely to welcome all who come. More than 100 came on a single Sunday, and remained all day. Every effort is made to attract and hold this class of neighbours, whose minds appear to be not unfavourably disposed toward what they hear. So many applied for medical help at the new premises, that a small daily clinic was opened by Dr. Merritt. This has had the effect of promoting friendly relations between the missionaries and their new neighbors. Two successfully treated cases in the adjacent village have had the same result. Increased hospital accommodations have rendered possible the treatment of more hospital cases. Various causes, not likely to operate in the coming year, have caused a marked diminution in the number of patients treated the past year, which aggregates to December 31st, 3,789.

P'ANG CHUANG. Opened, 1880.
MISSIONARIES:
REV. AND MRS. ARTHUR H. SMITH.
ALBERT P. PECK, M.D., AND MRS PECK.
MISS H. G. WYCKOFF.
MISS E. G. WYCKOFF.
REV. AND MRS. H. D. PORTER (ABSENT).
REV. AND MRS. I. J. ATWOOD (ABSENT).

The health of the youngest son of Dr. and Mrs. Peck rendered it inexpedient for his mother to postpone the contemplated return to the United States, and accordingly, just at the close of the mission year, Mrs. Peck and the children sailed for Japan, escorted by Dr. Peck as far as Yokohama.
After a three years' stay in P'ang Chuang, Mr. and Mrs. Chapin removed to Lin Ch'ing in November. Two families and a single gentleman, who have come to North China to open a Mission of the Canada Presbyterian Church, have found a temporary home in P'ang Chuang, while preparing to go to the region of Northern Honan. The staff of helpers remains as at last year, seven in number. The main work of the station is given to preaching at large fairs, to work in villages as opportunity offers, and to work among the dispensary patients. The chapels at market towns, of which there are two, are less frequented than formerly, as familiarity with the preaching has diminished curiosity. But at the much larger fairs, which may be attended ten months in the year, the hearers have been more numerous than in any previous year. Nearly forty of these large fairs were attended during the year, some of them by several different helpers and volunteer assistants. The students from T'ung Chou willingly took part in this work, receiving only their expenses. The number who obtain some idea of Christianity in this way must run into the thousands. Invitations to villages are not so numerous as they once were, but several such cases show that much interest exists. A prominent feature of the work of this station has been the labor among the dispensary patients, of whom there were a greater number in the eight months to Dec. 31st than for the whole preceding year, aggregating more than 11,800. Most of the patients are very poor; many of them come from long distances, and scarcely one in twenty can read at all. This last circumstance makes it difficult to teach them anything at first, as most of them are firmly persuaded that a person who does not already know characters, cannot learn to read. Many of them have been induced to try, and great numbers have learned by heart the Lord's Prayer, the Commandments, and other simple truths. It has been the aim, however imperfectly realized, not to allow any to leave without an opportunity to hear the
truth and to learn something which he can take away. Although it is not easy to sell books in this region, a good number of small tracts have been disposed of in connection with the dispensary work, where they are far more likely to be of use than if sold at a fair without explanations. There are eight regular Sunday meetings, some of which are always attended by helpers, and others are in part dependent upon local leaders. The death of the former temple keeper at Shih Chia T'ang, Mr. Chu, was an irreparable loss. The chapel at Chou Ch'üan Chuang, has been completed within the year, about $49 having been raised for this purpose among the native Christians. The school at P'ang Chuang failed of receiving a suitable support, and was given up, but the one at Ho Chia T'un, in the Hsia Chin district, 26 miles south, flourishes with 15 scholars, each of whom pays 1,000 cash tuition. A suitable head-quarters at this out-station having become an imperative necessity, advantage was taken of the bad year to buy a place upon which, immediately adjacent to a chapel bought a few years ago for the native church, a suitable building has been put up. It will serve as a much needed meeting place for women, whenever the ladies visit the region. The little band of Christian women at Chang Ssu Ma, connected with this station, who have so long been mainly dependent on the care of the wife of the Helper Chia, have taken a resolution to build a chapel, and have of their deep poverty, and by extra midnight toils, secured the beginning of a fund which is sure to grow. The difficulties connected with heathen funerals, and the neglect of Sunday services, are strongly felt, and the only remedy appears to be the gradual development of a deeper Christian life. The Sunday meetings at P'ang Chuang are generally well attended, but the regular attendants are not numerous. The system of definite contribution adopted a year ago has greatly increased the contributions at the central station; the amount taken on Sundays, exclusive of donations for chapels, aggregating $20.
With this fund, ten colporteurs were sent out by the church, who were absent about a fortnight. Travelling by twos, they visited the country in all directions, sold many books, and excited much interest by their reports, which were read in a general meeting called for the purpose. There is one Bible woman in employ, but three women have done considerable voluntary work in this line. An effort has been made to reach the many women who visit the hospital as patients, some of them for protracted periods. A large part of the time of the ladies is devoted to village work, which has expanded to considerable proportions. Six villages are thus visited regularly for instruction of the women, and as many more occasionally, besides a new center at Kuan Chuang, sixteen miles south of of P'ang Chuang, and Ho Chia Tun. Each of these places has been repeatedly visited by the ladies. The Misses Wyckoff, besides making excellent progress in the language, have done a great variety of work in instruction. Something has been accomplished toward getting an entrance into the heathen homes of P'ang Chuang, which have been hitherto almost inaccessible. A Sunday School numbering 13 scholars has been begun, and gives promise of opening some doors hitherto closed. A large portion of the time and strength of the ladies during the winter and spring was given to a series of station classes for women. Seventy women and girls have attended, representing 28 villages, the pupils ranging in age from eight years to eighty-eight. The total number of days of study was 1,030; the only thing furnished was food of a plain but substantial quality, and the result of careful supervision of the expense in this line showed that even in a year when grain is exceptionally dear, it is possible to conduct a class of this description at a very trifling expense. The total cost was only $1,629.69, or about two cents and a half per day for each pupil. The work accomplished was very satisfactory, a result due not less to the untiring zeal of the instructors than to the diligence of the women, many of whom have learned the
rudiments of Scripture truth as they never could have done in their distracted homes, and have received a new and practical conception of the value of prayer. The friendly services of Dr. Peck have been asked during the year for the relief of members of the Am. Pres. Mission at Chi Nan Fu, and of members of the London Mission at their new station at Hsiao Chang, 36 miles to the westward. Although situated in a country village, far from any great city, the number of patients at the dispensary and in Williams Hospital is larger than those reported from all the other dispensaries and hospitals combined, and is constantly increasing. The number of hospital patients was 2,428, who remained an average of twelve days each, affording an excellent opportunity for imparting instruction. Increased accommodations are needed for families, who often remain in the hospital for considerable periods. A most commendable spirit of mutual helpfulness and goodwill has been observed among the patients, in striking contrast with what is often seen in the domestic life of the poorer classes. As there are but few applicants for cure of the opium habit, no special attention has been given to this class of cases.

LIN CH'ING. Opened, 1886.

MISSIONARIES:

Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Chapin.
Rev. H. P. Perkins, and Mrs. Estella A. Perkins, M.D.

The arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins in October, and that of Mr. and Mrs. Chapin a few weeks later, may be regarded as completing the occupation of this station. Mr. and Mrs. Chapin were soon called upon to mourn the loss of their
little daughter, at the age of seven months. The medical knowledge of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins has been of the greatest value in conciliating the goodwill of the people. A street chapel has been opened a part of the year, but this was afterwards given up, owing to the work in the dispensary and the cares connected with building two new houses. The neighbors at the old place having persistently declined to part with the adjacent lots, new property was bought about half a mile from the former place. There is much low ground in the vicinity of the city, but the new premises are on high land near the river, with much open country in the neighborhood, being situated near the northern limit of the western suburb. The larger part of the premises has been walled in, and work on the new dwellings is at present in active progress. Sunday meetings have been temporarily held in the studies of the former premises, which have been too small to accommodate those who desired to be present. There has been no manifestation of other than friendliness from the first on the part of the people. Throngs of alleged "neighbors" have poured in anxious to "unloose their curiosity," and advantage has been taken of this to promote good feeling and to extend invitations to them to come and hear, as well as see. Aside from servants and other employees, there is but one woman as yet who is learning in the Sunday class for women, but the time has been insufficient in which to overcome the inevitable prejudice against too much foreign instruction. Regular dispensary work was begun November 1st, and continued daily. Very inadequate accommodations for the hospital were obtained, at a considerable distance from the mission homes. New premises have now been secured, which it is hoped will prove far more satisfactory. Four students have been taken into the dispensary, selected from among the applicants; each is paid $1.53 per month. About 700 treatments are recorded for the months of November and December. A little over $6
was received in presents for medical aid. Mrs. Perkins has given attention to special cases among women and has visited several homes, and many women have come for medical help to her house. Opium cases are not infrequent. The new hospital and dispensary will be much more convenient on all accounts, especially for work with the women. Evangelical labour among the patients, while not overlooked, by no means meets the need, and requires the active assistance of a competent assistant.

At the last Annual Meeting, Messrs. Chapin and Smith were appointed a Committee to visit the regions in which it was proposed to open new stations. They spent a month on an extended tour of more than 800 miles through Southern Chihli and Northern Honan—to which two weeks were devoted—and Western Shantung. They visited thirty walled cities, nine of them of the first rank. The district traversed contains about ninety walled cities, and is equal in size to the state of Ohio. Each city governs from a hundred to fifteen hundred towns and villages, and the population ranges from two hundred to five hundred for each square mile. The people of all this region are friendly to foreigners, and have become accustomed to see them through the continually repeated visits of colporteurs. The dialect is not sufficiently different from that in Western Shantung to form any obstacle to free intercourse. All of this great region is at present practically unoccupied, with the exception of Shun Te Fu, where a station of the China Inland Mission has been begun since this tour was made. The Canada Presbyterians, as already mentioned, have sent a considerable force to begin work in this wide and needy field. The China Inland Mission are pressing in the same direction both from the north and from the south. While there is the utmost harmony between each of these bodies of missionaries and ourselves, it is not to be supposed that with the rapid development of mission work in China
this field will long remain open to us. If we intend to occupy it at all, now is the time. At the mission meeting last year, six missionaries, two of them to be physicians, were asked with a view to work in this region. Instead of the twenty-nine new recruits for which we then asked, we have received but three, one missionary family and a single lady, who are needed at once in Pao Ting Fu. In view of the report of the Committee which has visited the new fields, the mission has selected Chang Te Fu, 110 miles south-west from Lin Ch'ing, and Wei Hui Fu, 55 miles S.S.W from Chang Te Fu, as the new stations, and now urgently repeats the request for six missionaries to occupy these places at once. The call is also repeated for a missionary family and a physician to assist in re-opening the Yū Chou station. Besides these calls for new fields, a physician is asked for at Tientsin; another single lady at Peking; the same at Kalgan; an ordained missionary at T'ung Chou; two single ladies at Pao Ting Fu, one of them a physician; and a missionary family at P'ang Chuang. The visible and immediate need is thus for seven ordained missionaries and their wives; four physicians, with their wives; three single ladies; and one lady physician; a total of 26 new missionaries. Unless recruits are forthcoming within a short time, it will be difficult to hold the work already begun in its natural growth, and impossible to make any advance.

It was felt at the late meeting of the Mission that the time has fully come to ordain several of the young men who have for several years been doing admirable work either as pastors or as evangelists. After a full discussion of the subject in all its bearings, the Congregational Association connected with the Mission unanimously agreed in the recommendation that the several stations with which the helpers are labouring take steps to ordain as pastors or as evangelists the following young men, all but one graduates of the Theological Seminary at T'ung Chou, in the class of 1886, Chūan Wen Shou (an
earlier graduate), Chang Ch'ün Jung, and Kao Wen Lin, of T'ung Chou; Men Ch'ang Ch'un of Pao Ting Fu; Jen Hsüeh Hai, and Hung Shan Chung of Peking. The position of the Mission in regard to the ordination of native pastors has always been conservative, possibly conservative to an extreme degree. The fact, therefore, that at this time the Mission was heartily unanimous in its action, indicates that the time is ripe for a long step in advance. Only a few years ago, the problems connected with the erection of suitable church buildings in the various stations seemed nearly insoluble. Now one or more of these structures is built every year, and self-help in this work is well matched with a certain spirit of mutual helpfulness which promises well for the future. It has long been a question how to bring about a more adequate practice of benevolence on the part of native Christians, and while the difficulty is by no means fully surmounted, the remarkable impetus throughout the entire Mission in this direction within the past few years, indicates that a solution may be found along the line already taken. The building of church homes, regular and adequate contributions, an educated and faithful native ministry to watch over the native Christians as they alone can,—these are the outward essentials of the Christian Church in China. A sufficient beginning has now been made in each of these lines to warrant the conviction that what remains is altogether practicable, and far less difficult of achievement than what has been already accomplished. The great need is for a more abundant measure of the spirit of God, without which all our work is in vain; with it, we can already see the not distant day in which there shall appear in China the answer to many years of labour, faith, and prayer,—self-supporting, self-governing, and self-propagating churches.

For the Mission,

ARTHUR H. SMITH.

T'ung Chou, 1st June, 1889,
MEDICAL STATISTICS.

The Medical Statistics for the year are less exact than could be wished. The statistical year has been changed so as to close December 31st instead of April 30th, but the Kalgan and Pao Ting Fu reports cover the full period. There seems to be a lack of uniformity in the method of keeping the records, but they are at least approximately exact:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>T'ung Chou:</strong></td>
<td>New Patients</td>
<td>719</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>1,258</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Old</td>
<td>1,229</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>1,787</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Patients seen on medical tours (additional)</td>
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<td><strong>Kalgan (To April 30th):</strong></td>
<td>Dispensary Patients</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,710</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Other diseases</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>75</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pao Ting Fu (To Apr. 30th):</strong></td>
<td>New Patients</td>
<td>1,840</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>2,198</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hospital, Opium</td>
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<td><strong>P'ang Chuang:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hospital Patients...</td>
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<td>187</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Surgical Operations</td>
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<td>215</td>
<td>11,886</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lin Ch'ing (Nov. &amp; Dec.):</strong></td>
<td>Total treatments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21,205</td>
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</table>

Total treatments... | 11,886 | 700 | 21,205 |
## Statistics of the North China Mission of the American Missionaries and Assistants

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<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
<th>When Begun</th>
<th>Americans</th>
<th></th>
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<th>Natives</th>
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<th></th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ordained</td>
<td>Physicians and other men</td>
<td>Wives</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>Fathers</td>
<td>Other Preachers</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Peking</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>1867</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
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BOARD, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1888.

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