REPORT
OF THE
NORTH CHINA MISSION
OF THE
AMERICAN BOARD
OF
COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS,
For the Year May, 1892—April, 1893.

SHANGHAI:
AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS.
1893.
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NORTH CHINA MISSION
OF THE
AMERICAN BOARD,
For the Year May 1, 1892—April 30, 1893.

The Annual Meeting gathered at T‘ung Chou, Saturday, May 13th. A preliminary course of lectures had been given for the native preachers and teachers, including a series of six discourses upon the Apostle Paul, by Rev. Dr. H. D. Porter. Sermons were preached on Sunday in Chinese, by Rev. W. S. Ament and Mr. Jên Hsüeh Hai, and in English by E. E. Aiken, and the communion service was administered by the native pastors, Rev. Messrs. Meng Chi Hsien and Hung Ching Chên.

Reports from the various stations were made in Chinese Monday morning, and a Chinese essay by Dr. Porter upon the Right Use of Gift was read and discussed in the afternoon. Tuesday morning a paper by Mr. Ho Tien Yin upon “The Duty of the Native and Foreign Church with regard to the Establishment of Self-supporting Churches” was followed by a general discussion. The minutes stated that “A noticeable feature of all these meetings with the Chinese brethren has been a marked advance both in intellectual grasp and spiritual uplift.”

The deaths of Miss Diament, after years of service at Kalgan, and of Chang Tyn Ta, the valued first medical assistant at Pao-ting-fu, just previous to the meeting, exerted a solemnizing effect which could not but be felt.
The Congregational Association of native and foreign pastors met and continued the licenses of nine native preachers for three years.

Rev. Messrs. Jackson, of the Presbyterian Mission in Shantung, and Whiting, of the Presbyterian Mission in Peking, were invited to sit as Corresponding Members.

A vote was passed recognizing the faithful and efficient work of Mr. and Mrs. W T. Beynon at Kalgan, and inviting them to continue their connection with the mission.

An important step was taken in approving the proposed removal of Mr. Sprague and Mr. and Mrs. Beynon from Kalgan to Yu Chou, the district city in the wide valley three days' journey south of Kalgan, looking to the renewed occupancy of that place as a station.

Mr. and Mrs. Perkins were invited to assist the station at Pao-ting-fu during the coming winter. It was voted that Mr. and Mrs. Kingman be located at T'ung Chou upon their return from America next year, and E. E. Aiken and Mrs. Aiken were located at Tientsin.

New missionaries expected in the autumn were located as follows: Miss Gertrude Stanley with her sister Miss Mary Stanley already on the field, at Tientsin; Dr. and Mrs. Waples at Kalgan; Mr. Mills at P'ang Chuang; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ewing at Peking; Mr. Geo. Ewing and Miss Gould at Pao-ting-fu.

It was voted that the mission emphasize its request for a mission printer to be secured at the earliest opportunity; that two ladies be asked for Kalgan, one coming this year, if possible, to take Miss Diament's place; that a medical map be asked for Tientsin, with especial reference to dispensing in the country field; and that in view of the rapidly increasing work among women in and around Lin Ch'ing a single lady be requested to come to that field as soon as possible.

Land having been purchased in the suburb at T'ung Chou and buildings being already in process of erection for the mission school and college it was felt that the time had fully come for the organization of the college. It was voted that the college be called "The North China College and Academy of the American Board."
A Board of Managers was elected and a faculty appointed of seven members, foreign and native, with Rev. Dr. D. Z. Sheffield as President. The first college building, now in process of erection, was named Williams' Hall, in memory of the late Dr. S. Wells Williams, from whose gift of the stock of his Chinese dictionary to the mission a large part of the funds necessary for its erection were derived.

It was voted unanimously that the ladies of the mission have the privilege of voting hereafter on all questions concerning their own work.

The first Tuesday of October was appointed as a Day of Prayer for God's blessing upon the work of the mission.

A report on the making of a mission map of Chihli and Shansi Provinces and the Western part of Shantung Province was made by Mr. Roberts, and the map presented was adopted as the map of the mission.

A committee was appointed to consider courses of study and examination for native preachers and teachers and report next year.

It was voted that the whole of the first Monday and Tuesday of the Annual Meeting should hereafter be given to the Chinese meetings, and that arrangements for these should be made by the North China Congregational Association.

The provisional schedule for the course of lectures in Chinese, preliminary to the Annual Meeting next year, is as follows:

Maccabees and the Period following, Three Lectures, Rev. J. H. Roberts.
Jerusalem, One " , Illus. with Model.
" " Stereoscopic Observation of the Sun, " " Rev. J. Wherry, D.D.
" " The Atmosphere, Two " , Rev. G. Owen.
The Babylonian Empire, " " Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, D.D.
The Persian " " Rev. C. Goodrich, D.D.
Chemistry, One " , Mr. Lin Tso Li.
The building up of a Church, " " Mr. Chia Chi T'u.
India, Two " , Dr. A. P. Peck.
OFFICERS OF THE MISSION, 1893-94.

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<tr>
<td>Secretary</td>
<td>Rev. C. Goodrich, D.D.</td>
<td>T'ung Chou</td>
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<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Mr. H. J. Bostwick</td>
<td>Tientsin</td>
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<td>Auditors</td>
<td>Dr. W. C. Noble, Rev. C. A. Stanley</td>
<td>Pao-ting-fu, Tientsin</td>
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<td>Librarian</td>
<td>Rev. E. G. Tewksbury</td>
<td>T'ung Chou</td>
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<td>Depositary</td>
<td>Rev. W. S. Ament</td>
<td>Peking</td>
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<td>Correspondent Bible Soc.</td>
<td>Rev. W. S. Ament</td>
<td>Peking</td>
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<td>&quot;Tract&quot; E. E. Aiken</td>
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COMMITTEES.

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<td>Mr. H. J. Bostwick</td>
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<td>Mr. H. J. Bostwick</td>
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<td>Rev. W. S. Ament</td>
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FACULTY OF THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, T'UNG CHOU.

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NORTH CHINA COLLEGE AND ACADEMY, T'UNG CHOU.

Board of Managers.

Rev. C. Goodrich, D.D., Secretary.
Mr. H. J. Bostwick, Treasurer, ex-officio.

For the years 1893-96,

- Rev. F. D. Gamewell, "
- Rev. G. Owen, Peking.

For the years 1893-95,

- Rev. C. A. Stanley, Tientsin.

For the years 1893-94,

- Dr. W. C. Noble, Pao-ting-fu.

FACULTY.

Rev. E. G. Tewksbury, Natural Philosophy and Music.
Miss M. E. Andrews, Bible Study.
Mrs. D. Z. Sheffield, Western History, Biology and Physiology.
Mr. Sun Ping Wen, Mathematics and Chinese Classics.
Mr. Lin Tso Li, Mathematics and Chinese Classics.

PREACHERS AND ESSAYISTS FOR ANNUAL MEETING, 1894.

First Chinese Sermon, ... ... Rev. J. H. Roberts.
Alternate, ... ... E. E. Aiken.
Second Chinese Sermon, ... ... Mr. Kung Ch'Un Fang.
Alternate, ... ... Mr. Chang Shao Ching.
English Sermon, ... ... Rev. H. P. Perkins.
Alternate, ... ... Rev. W. G. Sprague.
English Essay, ... ... Rev. H. Blodget, D.D.
Alternate, ... ... Dr. A. P. Peck.
Chinese Essays:—
First, ... ... Mr. Ch'uan Wen Shou.
Second, ... ... Rev. W. G. Sprague.
Third, ... ... Mr. Chiao Ch'eng Hsien.
TIENTSIN.

The principal port of North China on the Peiho River.

MISSIONARIES.

Rev. and Mrs. C. A. STANLEY.
Rev. and Mrs. Henry KINGMAN.
Mr. H. J. BOSTWICK, Mission Treasurer, and Mrs. BOSTWICK.
E. E. Aiken and Mrs. Aiken.
Miss Mary E. STANLEY.

Mr. Stanley spent several months of the year superintending the erection of the chapel and ladies' house at Pao-ting-fu, and Mr. and Mrs. Kingman assisted the same station during the winter; but E. E. Aiken, returning with Mrs. Aiken in the autumn, was able to give some assistance in the enlarging work at Tientsin.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley met with a deep sorrow in the death of their beloved daughter Helen—Mrs. Ash—in September. In the following month Mr. Bostwick was joined by his sister, Miss E. F. Bostwick, who came from her home in the United States to assist her brother in office and clerical work.

Daily preaching has been continued at the chapel in the city, and the native preachers have been earnest and efficient. A number of persons have often remained after the preaching for the weekly prayer meeting or for personal conversation.

Sunday services with Sunday School in the afternoon have been maintained both at the chapel in the city and in the meeting room at the mission station in the foreign settlement.

Grateful acknowledgment should be made of the frequent assistance in preaching and teaching given by Rev. G. W. Clarke, of the China Inland Mission, and Rev. Mr. Hsü, of the Presbyterian Mission.

Until recently nearly all the country work has been at a distance. Promising openings made through chapel preaching have been followed up, though at distant points. The first interior work, thus begun in 1862, was about 400 li to the south west. The next opening
occurred in 1866, 500 li to the south. In 1867 came another over 600 li to the south-west. The development of these interests required all the time that could be given, till they were handed over to newer and nearer stations. There is still an out-station in the district of Hsien Hsien, 300 li to the south-west.

A favorable opportunity for preaching was made by the "floods relief" distribution two years ago in nearly seventy villages around Tientsin. Invitations have come the past winter to visit and preach in a number of these villages, and frequent visits have been made in response. Ten persons have been received into the church from three of these villages, and about thirty persons from ten or twelve villages within fifty li of Tientsin have registered their names as applicants for membership.

As a favorable impression had been created by the distribution of relief in time of distress, doubtless the hope of further aid influenced the request to preach, and we cannot anticipate too much from this movement. But the opportunity to avail of a favorable disposition to listen is not too often met with, and, however produced, should be improved. Wherever this has been done wisely good results have followed, and not a few bright centres of light owe their origin to such occasions.

Mr. Stanley made two tours to the Hsien Hsien district, the first occupying about six weeks in the autumn. A class of seven was gathered from different villages and several weeks devoted to giving instruction based on selected lessons from the Gospels, with excellent results. A room on the street was opened evenings for preaching and singing, and was generally well filled. Before leaving the field six persons were received into the church.

During the second tour, in March and April, a village was visited, where there is but one church member. Opposition from relatives has not made his life easy, and but for the intervention of neighbors, who showed that he had been a better son than before he became a Christian, it seems probable that his father would have compelled him to leave home in order to live in peace. In the winter he started a small day school, giving an old, impecunious
Christian from another village his food for teaching. Here were eight boys able to repeat the elementary rhyming book of Christian teaching, and three little girls in the family could also repeat nearly two chapters of the same.

At another village the members and others interested have met every night for the study of Christian books and prayer. Three men were baptized here, and the native preacher speaks of a number in different villages, including some literary men, who are reading the books.

Two special difficulties are met in this field. One is that the Romanists are active and strong, and the other is the poverty of the people, resulting from the annual flooding of half the territory over which the work extends.

It is hoped that arrangements may be made for opening two or three day schools in this district in the near future. Such schools are a necessity for the proper development of the work, and as feeders for more advanced and central schools, while each would cost only about $30 annually.

At the opening of the day school at the chapel in Tientsin, after the Chinese New Year, there are always more applicants for admission than the 34 seats can accommodate. The falling off by the end of the year is usually about one-third. There is generally in the school a promising company of boys, who make good progress, but as soon as they get enough knowledge to become small clerks or writers in the shops their studies are stopped, and it has never been possible to carry them beyond a certain point. They are mainly from heathen families, and it is becoming imperative that a boarding school be opened at the settlement in order to secure boys to prepare for the immediate—not to say the future—needs of the work.

A class was held for about two months during the winter at the foreign settlement. Sixteen men were connected with this, mainly from villages near Tientsin. Mr. Stanley met them every morning for careful study in the Gospel of Matthew, and the winter's work appeared very satisfactory.
The work for women and girls has gone steadily forward, with a decided increase in results. The girls’ day school, reported last year as having an average attendance of ten, has flourished and been transformed into a boarding and day school, with an attendance of more than double the above number. The boarders are furnished with food; clothing and bedding being supplied from their homes. The teacher, Miss Chen, late of the Bridgman School, has been faithful and thorough, and has herself been a true example to her pupils. Christian books, the Chinese “Girls’ Classic” and other native books and mental arithmetic have been studied.

One half day each week has been given to sewing and knitting. Mrs. Brereton, of the Church of England Mission, has kindly given her services in this department during the winter.

A noticeable feature about the school is the anti-bound-feet sentiment, which at first was extremely feeble, but the year closes with the feet of half the school unfettered.

A woman’s prayer meeting is held at the settlement every Friday afternoon, and the average attendance of women at this and the Sunday services has been fifteen. Of these five have remained after Sunday School to try to learn to read, and many of them understand much, which not long ago was hid from their darkened understandings.

Four women were at the station for study last winter. Of these, three lived a long way below their privileges, but the remaining twenty-five per cent did very good work.

The appeal is renewed from the station for a physician, with special reference to country touring and dispensing. From the presence of other medical men in Tientsin the outlying fields of the mission receive comparatively little or no benefit; whereas with dispensing in the city and regular visits to these fields, near and remote, one man will easily find ample occupation for all his time.

Gathering up the results of the year they indicate an advance, while the prospect for the future has seldom been more hopeful. The outlook in the work for women and girls is very encouraging, and this only needs close following up to be productive of much fruit.
PEKING.
The Capital of China.
MISSIONARIES.

Rev. and Mrs. W S. Ament.
Miss Jane E. Chapin.
Miss Ada Haven.
Miss Virginia C. Murdock, M.D.
Miss Nellie N. Russell.

Little Emily Ament, whose sweet smiles and joyous sports threw a light on every face, was suddenly taken away by diphtheria, February 27th, 1893. Already her budding efforts were joined to those of her mother for the women and children of China. "O Miss Russell," she said, "If we could only know what to say to make them believe!"

A memorial school has been opened, through which her young life may be fruitful among the children of China in years to come.

Owing to the urgent need at Kalgan, Dr. Murdock spent most of the year at that station.

Miss Haven returned to her work in the spring of 1892, with fresh inspiration from her visit to the Holy Land.

Preaching in the street chapel at the Central Station has gone forward as in past years. The native preachers, Messrs. Jung, Hsia and Hung, have all borne their part, assisted by others of the native Christians. One of these, Mr. Hêng, has given quite constant assistance without receiving any financial return from the mission.

Jung Hsien Shêng, the old preacher, whose name still stands upon the list as the first member received into the Church after the opening of the station nearly thirty years ago, has suffered from failing health. Probably no other man in Peking has addressed so many persons in regard to their soul's salvation.

A daily morning Bible class for the native preachers and any others who may attend has been conducted by Dr. Blodget as in
years past. At this class the work in the city and country is reviewed and help sought for its various needs.

The prayer meeting Wednesday afternoon gives an opportunity for any who have heard the Gospel in the street chapel to confess their faith. A Thursday evening prayer meeting at the street chapel is conducted by the native brethren. A third prayer meeting held on Monday evening has been established in response to a call from Shanghai to pray for the raising up of native preachers in China.

The attendance at Sunday services in the South Chapel has been gradually increasing for some years, until the house is full, even with new seats, which have been added. A plan has been made for enlarging the building, which meets with general approval.

The South Chapel Church has three deacons, two of whom are very earnest and active. It bears a considerable part of the expense of supporting one native pastor in the country, and gives various other benevolences. The spirit of Christian sympathy and mutual helpfulness appears to be growing among its members. Recently on the death of a poor widow belonging to the Church a subscription to meet the funeral expenses was started by the native brethren, which soon amounted to eight Mexican dollars. This sum in America, measured by the difference in rates of wages, would be not far from $40.

Mr. Ament has continued in charge of the Church at the North Chapel, which has had a comparatively prosperous year. Several voluntary preachers have assisted quite regularly, one or two being present almost every day. One young man, who is studying medicine with Dr. Taylor, of the Presbyterian Mission, has proved himself eminently useful. The prayer meetings are well attended, and the Church members, who have been lacking in confidence, are coming to take part.

Twenty men were invited to stay for a time at the North Chapel to study Christian teaching at different times during the year, with the pleasantest results.

The native pastor, Mr. Hung, lives in the country some distance south of Peking. There are in his district more than one hundred
Christians, living in one city, one market town and eighteen villages. A plot of ground was purchased last year in one of these villages for a chapel which, however, has not yet been erected. Meantime the Church members meet in the house of one of the deacons of the Church.

There are three country chapels in connection with the North Church. The largest and most prosperous of these is at Cho Chou, an important city, where the great road leading south from Peking divides into two main branches. The work here seems to be on a good footing, with a few live, active Christians, who are the foundation of hope for the future. The native preacher, who had been in charge for a year or more, proved unsatisfactory, and it seemed best that he should be retired from active service. After this six of the church members, two of them being deacons, took charge of the Sunday services in rotation. The interest seemingly has not declined, the attendance at no time having been less than forty.

The audiences, as a rule, are so large that it seems best to enlarge the chapel this summer. Two plots of ground at the rear have been purchased for the sum of $11 gold. The addition of these makes a wide, roomy compound, nearly if not quite large enough for the residence of a foreign family. It is hoped that a good sized school building may soon be erected upon the premises.

The well-to-do members of this church live too far away to be very regular in their attendance, otherwise the church might hope to develop towards self-support more rapidly.

During the year one of the voluntary preachers at Peking, Mr. Kuang, was invited to Cho Chou for a month; his expenses being met by the church members.

Another chapel is located in a country village south of Peking, where resides the native preacher, Mr. Jen Hsüeh Hai. Here there are quite a number of church members, who have been remarkably harmonious and united. During the year, through the kindness of Dr. Ingram and other friends, a bell was purchased and given this church. The members raised a sum of money amounting to about five Mexican dollars and erected a bell tower. At first perhaps the
bell was rung oftener than was necessary, and the heathen villagers began to fear that it had a bad influence. Petty persecutions and various troubles arose, but these annoyances ceased after a time.

A chapel has recently been opened also 20 miles east of Peking in the walled city of Shun I Hsien. The generosity of Drs. Martin and Blodget made it possible to rent the place occupied, which gives plenty of room for all purposes. The members of the North Chapel Church have undertaken to provide Sunday preaching, and eight men have gone there in rotation, their expenses being paid from the church contributions. There are only three church members in this vicinity, but seven names have recently been entered as applicants for membership, and the outlook is encouraging.

Two men, selling Christian books, delayed the work somewhat at its beginning by getting into an unnecessary row on the streets, but Mr. Ament visited the magistrate and apologized for the improper behavior of the men, and the magistrate of his own accord issued a comprehensive proclamation, which met all purposes. He also appointed four deputies to look after the chapel and protect its occupants from insult. The official proved to be a man of most agreeable disposition, gentlemanly in his bearing and well disposed towards Christianity. After presenting him with a number of Christian books his servant reported that he sat up till three o'clock in the morning to read them.

The boys' day school at the South Chapel has numbered about twenty pupils. The present teacher is a member of a Christian family, and was educated in the mission school at T'ung Chou. The number of pupils has greatly increased since he took charge of the school, and their deportment also has very strikingly improved.

Three boys' day schools are in successful operation in connection with the North Church and its country chapels. The school in the city numbers 24, which is as many as the room can well accommodate. Through the indiscretion of the teacher in Cho Chou in giving foreign cough medicine to pupils, the rumor spread abroad that foreign medicine was being given to beguile them, which caused the loss of some of the best boys. Schools are
requested in three other places, but in these instances it is proposed to ask the people themselves, if they really wish for schools, to furnish part if not half of the running expenses.

Dr. Blodget has given much attention during the year to the work of Bible translation, being engaged both upon the version in Kuan Hua or the spoken language, and also upon that in the lower form of Wên-li, or the easier literary style. Mr. Ament has continued the editorship of the *North China Church News*. This is published monthly in Chinese, and is the only religious publication in all the wide region of North China.

The coming of Miss Russell and Dr. Murdock has given a new impulse to the work for women and girls. There are now also three native Bible women, two of whom, it is expected, will go into the country to stay for longer or shorter times, the other remaining in the city. During the year there have been more than a thousand calls at homes in the city, of which about a hundred and fifty have been made by the foreign missionary, either by herself or in company with one of the Bible women. Fifty homes have been open to such visits, and forty of these to the foreign missionary. Most of these places are constantly visited by the Bible women, and they have more than thirty persons reading regularly with them.

On Sunday afternoon the oldest girl now in the Bridgman School has a Sunday School class of little girls, who come in from their homes; the attendance being over forty.

During the winter eight women were studying for ten weeks by invitation of the missionaries at the station in Peking.

There are three girls' day schools in the city and one in the country. The school at the South Chapel is taught by the girls in the senior class of the Bridgman School, each girl giving two hours a week. The second school is taught by a girl who was formerly a member of the Bridgman School, as also is the third, which is located near the North Chapel. This is the "Emily Ament Memorial School," and little Emily's four Sunday School children are regular attendants. The influence of the little life did not stop
with the children, but was the means of opening a door to one home, where now three women are reading with the Bible women.

The wife of the native pastor, Mrs. Hung, has opened a school for girls at her home in the country. There are no church members in the village where she lives, but her own neat home and children and her earnest life are making an impression for good. One little girl is teaching her father to read, and every one in the town seems interested in the school.

In the autumn Dr. Murdock and Miss Russell, accompanied by a Bible woman, made a six weeks' tour, visiting 35 villages. Wherever they went the people came in large numbers. In the spring Miss Russell made another tour of 17 days, visiting 15 villages.

Magic lantern exhibitions at the North and South Chapels in Peking have been the means of giving entrance to some homes. One woman, who joined the church at Cho Chou during the year, was first interested in Christianity by hearing her son read the story of "Christie's Old Organ."

In the spring a motion was signed by the members of the mission and forwarded to the Board at Boston, asking a grant of $4,000 for the purchase of premises for a new North Chapel and buildings needed for schools and work for women. With such premises secured it is believed that an extensive and important work may be developed in that vicinity.

---

KALGAN.

On the borders of Mongolia, in a mountain pass crossing the Great Wall.

MISSIONARIES.

Rev. Wm. P. Sprague.
Rev. and Mrs. James H. Roberts.
Rev. and Mrs. Mark Williams (absent).

In connection with the Mission:

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Beynon.
In the spring of this year Miss Diament, the senior missionary at the station, fell sick with typhoid fever. Her age and recent malaria, after the cares and labors of the year, unfitted her to resist the disease, and God's Spirit received her into rest and joy and light eternal on the 3rd of May, just as the morning light was breaking over the hills. Who will take her place and carry forward her quarter of a century of work for Chinese girls?

Mr. and Mrs. Beynon joined the station in August, and have been a great help in all departments of work.

Dr. Murdock’s presence has been an inestimable blessing, as there has been some one needing treatment nearly all the time; but God has blessed her efforts to the recovery of almost every case.

Mr. Gatrell, of the American Bible Society, also spent much of the year in Kalgan and sold many Scriptures.

There have been five native preachers regularly connected with the station. One of the school teachers and two of the students from T'ung Chou also preached during the summer vacation.

The oldest native preacher, Chao Hsien Shêng, was called to his rest just at the close of the year. He was one of the first converts 26 years ago. He had joined the Buddhist priesthood, but on hearing of the religion of Jesus at once embraced it, and ever after bore faithful witness to the truths in which he had believed.

The two street chapels have been opened daily. The audiences have been small, but there usually have been some interested listeners, and several have entered their names as wishing to become Christians.

The boys’ day school continued in the upper city since the station was opened has now a Christian teacher and about 20 pupils. A preaching service is held every Sunday morning in the school room. In September the school was transferred to the house so long occupied by Mr. Williams, since when there has been a larger attendance of neighbors at the Sunday service.

The Boys’ Boarding School has grown in size and efficiency. It now numbers 25. The teacher, Mr. Lo Su Fang, has a dignity
in governing and a conscientious accuracy in teaching, whether Christian books or Chinese classics, which makes studious, gentlemanly boys.

A class of twenty men and boys studied Christian teaching for three months at the station. Most of these, it is hoped, came to know the truths which they had studied in their own experience. As often before, the Week of Prayer was the occasion when several commenced a Christian life.

Frequent tours were made through the year to Yü Chou, Ch'ing K'e Ta and vicinity. The missionaries never before saw so many in the touring field speaking favorably of the "Jesus religion" and wanting to join the church. Especially was this true of Ch'ing K'e Ta, where the native preacher Kao Hsien Shêng and his wife had been located. In February, after preaching by one of the missionaries for several days and careful examination of candidates, ten were received into the church, and the next day, at a neighboring village, four more were baptized, and in the two villages the names of twenty others were entered as wishing to become Christians.

One "shan-jen," "good man," as he was called by the Chinese, who had conscientiously read the Buddhist books for a lifetime, urged his brother and also his own son to join the "Jesus Church," saying that he himself was too old to change.

Again in April Mr. Roberts spent ten days in Ch'ing K'e Ta and the neighboring villages, and so great was the desire to hear that both he and two native preachers were kept constantly preaching, having two or three services in the chapel daily and talking with persons interested. On Sunday Mr. Roberts baptized sixteen adults and received fourteen others on probation.

The accession of forty new members to the church in the last four months is unprecedented in the history of the work at Kalgan, and is a reason for gratitude to God.

The great drought of last year and the scarcity of rain for several years past has caused much suffering in the region about Kalgan. The price of ordinary food has risen to two or three times
the usual figure. Help has been given to the poorest of the church members, who were brought almost to the point of selling some members of their families to keep the rest from starving. A few in like circumstances outside the church have also been helped. Contributions were made by the Kalgan church, and some money also was received from America. Hundreds and thousands of wives and children have been sold out of the famine region. Cart loads of women and girls have been going through to the south all winter. This seems a sadder picture of the famine than the fact that thousands have starved and frozen.

Mr. Roberts has made two tours into Mongolia, studying the language and visiting some of the Mongols among whom Mr. Gilmour used to work. During the winter he has had a Mongol teacher, and a part of the time three Mongol pupils, one of whom learned the catechism and a large part of Matthew in Mongol. Mr. Roberts has mastered most of the words in the Mongol catechism and Gospel of Matthew, and has been able to hear the recitations. There are several young Mongols who wish to study at the station next winter, and there seems good reasons for encouragement in this work.

The church members have taken great interest in a special weekly meeting established in response to an appeal from Shanghai to pray for more native preachers.

The lay members of the church have voluntarily organized a Christian Endeavor Society and named it the "Christian Life Saving Society."

In work for women much has been done by Dr. Murdock as in former years, besides her medical work in teaching women and bringing them into the church.

In the winter a class was formed of eight women, who studied regularly with Dr. Murdock, and on Sundays there were from ten to fourteen. They had rooms on the premises, but studied mostly in her sitting-room, for want of a more suitable place. They were very poor, and were happy in their refuge from cold and hunger; food and fuel being furnished by the mission. They proved their
gratitude by diligence and progress, and after very satisfactory examinations several were admitted to the church. In April a second class was formed of women from Ch'ing K'e Ta.

There are now two native Bible women. The one in the lower city has twelve, whom she is teaching to read.

The girls' school has been larger this year than at any previous time. Many girls had to be refused, or put off with a promise of being received when a vacancy occurred. Most of the pupils are from Ch'ing K'e Ta and vicinity, where a large part of the church members live. It has been very hard to persuade the parents to trust their children so far away from home in a foreigner's school, and still more difficult to convince them that they ought to educate their daughters. Girls who did come, however, were so much improved on returning to their homes that not only their parents but the whole village would take pride in them, and the school has been growing popular.

The famine has had much to do with the growth of the school. Families hitherto self-supporting have found it impossible to feed all the members. They might have done as many of their heathen neighbors did—sell their girls for money to the highest bidder; but in the school they found a refuge for their daughters, where the girls might be fed and cared for kindly, and perhaps also might receive higher blessings, of which their parents sometimes thought but little.

While the year has been full of interesting work and has added more names to the church roll than any previous year the distress caused by the famine has been no light strain. And the sickness on all sides resulting from scanty and poor food and invading the missionary circle itself and cutting down the only lady teacher of the station has added a great sorrow to the rejoicing in the progress of the Lord's work.
T'UNG CHOU.

Head of Navigation on the Peiho River, near Peking, and Seat of the College, Academy and Theological Seminary of the Mission.

MISSIONARIES.

Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, D.D.
Mrs. Sheffield (absent).
Rev. and Mrs. E. G. Tewksbury.
J. H. Ingram, M.D.
Miss M. E. Andrews.
Miss J. G. Evans.
Miss Luella Miner.

The members of the station were made glad by the return of Miss Andrews in the autumn. She entered at once upon her former work, adding to this also teaching in the Theological Seminary.

In the spring building on the new college grounds was begun, and Messrs. Sheffield and Tewksbury have given attention to building houses for their families. Mr. Tewksbury was also chosen by the station to superintend the erection of the first college building, Williams' Hall, which he has done with characteristic thoroughness and enthusiasm. He has also largely superintended the building of a house at the Western Hills for use in the summer by the ladies of the Peking and T'ung Chou station.

The members of the station are much occupied in teaching in the college and other schools at T'ung Chou. Drs. Sheffield and Goodrich have given half their time to Bible translation. Dr. Sheffield has finished the re-writing of his theology, in easy literary style, and this is now in press. Dr. Goodrich has prepared Sunday School Lessons in Chinese and given attention to bringing out the edition of the hymn book with tunes, which is still in process of stereotyping.
The course of lectures in Chinese, preliminary to the annual meeting of the mission, may now almost be called an established institution. It was originally begun partly as a means of conserving scholarship already gained and also making further acquisitions, but still more to assist native preachers and teachers in a growing love for the Bible and knowledge of its contents. Among the lectures given this year were a number by Dr. Sheffield on Bible Translation, one by Dr. Blodget on Bible Societies and one by Mr. Sun on How to grow after Graduation. One afternoon was given to a symposium on the subject of Foot Binding. Each morning Dr. Goodrich has given a Bible Exposition, taking up the 15th and 16th chapters of John. The book of Esther has been given as a subject of study for the year, in preparation for further study at next year's meeting.

A graduate of the mission school and seminary, Mr. Chang Ch'un Jung, was installed last autumn as Pastor of the T'ung Chou Church. He has more than fulfilled the hopes of the station, and the church are united and happy in their pastor. He is a man of modest bearing and humble, yet of manly and independent spirit, and has given himself to his work with his whole heart. He has taken also the responsibility of two station classes which, though not large, have been successful, and has also assisted in the oversight of the street chapel.

Besides the joyful day when a native pastor was installed the church has had at least two other red letter days. The first was when seventeen little ones—two foreign and fifteen native—were baptized by the new pastor. Perhaps this was the most beautiful and touching sight T'ung Chou has ever witnessed.

The second red letter day was Christmas. By the kindness of Mr. Tewksbury the chapel had been wonderfully festooned by Chinese decorators. It had been suggested by Mr. Tewksbury that in America Christmas is often the occasion of bringing gifts for the poor. The suggestion was readily taken up, and on Christmas day the desk was removed, and gifts, such as rice, fuel, vegetables, cloth, cash, etc., etc., to the number of more than three hundred, were
brought and placed upon the platform by almost every member of the congregation. A little child would toddle up to the platform with a cabbage nearly as big as the giver, while a poor woman, just above beggary, would bring a towel or a bit of cloth.

The world holds no people who love to give more than the Chinese, says the report; poverty alone holding them back from large gifts. An illustration of this was given by a contribution of nearly $12 gold, the equivalent of seven or eight times that amount in America, privately made by the church to support for four months a young man who gave his time to travelling about and preaching in a district near T'ung Chou.

The Sunday School also has had a Chinese superintendent during the year.

The itinerating system of the Methodists has been imitated to some extent; all the native preachers having changed their places of labor the past year. Each of the country stations has now a membership of some fifteen persons.

The boys' day school is still taught by Kao Hsien Shêng, who gives himself with unremitting diligence to his work. He has an especial gift in teaching the Bible, of which he is a close student.

In the work for women and girls there have been open doors in many directions, many of which there has not been time to enter. Not a little of the work has been in the hands of the native women. Their Women's Christian Association has conducted the women's meeting Friday afternoon; this being sometimes a mother's meeting, sometimes a missionary meeting and occasionally a tea meeting. The Christian Endeavor Pledge has been taken by a number of the members, with the result of bringing more to take part in the meetings and leaving less to the leader than formerly.

Seventeen women and girls have been received to the church during the year, and nine to full membership. Among the former three were from one family, and represented as many generations: grand-mother, mother and daughter.

Miss Evans has had charge of the work in the hospital and dispensary during the year, in which work Mrs. Fei has also been
regularly engaged. Several hours have been spent each day talking to the women in the waiting room and hospital wards. The women listen with much interest, often with eagerness to the Gospel story, so that it is a joy to talk to them.

One woman, the wife of a well-to-do farmer, was in the hospital all winter. At first she was very unwilling to listen, but as time went on she came to look forward to the visits made her, with the accompanying talks, and herself learned to pray. Her husband also became interested, and began to attend the Sunday services.

Five classes of women have been formed for study at the station during the year: one in the summer for the Bible readers and the young teachers of the girls' day schools and the others of Christian women and others interested, for a month each during the autumn and winter. Miss Miner had charge of these classes, and besides her regular teaching spent several evenings of each week with the women, having little social talks with them and teaching them to sing and pray.

The new building given by the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior for entertaining these classes has been a great comfort and convenience.

Miss Andrews has conducted a Bible class two evenings each week for more advanced Christians, which has been attended by as many of these as were near enough to come. The subject of study has been Acts, with the reading of the Epistles of Paul in their proper places in the narrative, and the women have taken much interest in the lessons.

There are now seven girls' day schools connected with the station. These are visited once or twice a week by Miss Miner or Miss Andrews for examination and special teaching. Parents and neighbors often come in to listen, and some women have thus been led to enter their names as wishing to become Christians. A number of the girls themselves are Christians, and their childish prayers are very sweet to hear. One child is ridiculed by her heathen friends, but still persists in kneeling down every day to pray.
Two of the schools, that near the West Gate and another at what is called the "Western Sea," or the "Western Lake," have each obtained new and very convenient accommodations in premises which have recently been secured.

At the Chinese New Year Miss Miner gathered the scholars from several schools for an examination, which was attended by a great number of parents and friends. There are also groups of little girls in different places, who are learning to read with the Bible women, and it is hoped that other schools may be opened as soon as suitable teachers can be secured. The girls themselves are eager to learn, but they have not much idea of application to study, and their parents realize but little of the benefits of education so far as their daughters are concerned. Hence it is felt to be necessary to offer some slight inducement, usually a comparatively small sum of money, in order to secure regularity of attendance and devotion to study.

Three Sunday Schools have been held in different places. One of these was started during the year with a nice company of women and girls, who had already made good progress in reading with the Bible women. Some of them had learned to pray, and in several of their homes idols had been given up. Some prejudice against foreigners developed itself from one or two relatives of the family, in whose house the school was held, and the foreigners were obliged to withdraw, but the school continued in charge of the native Bible women.

Meetings for women have been held in different neighborhoods as frequently and regularly as time would permit, and there is a large field open for work of this kind.

There have been two Bible women at work nearly all of the year. They report nearly 2,000 visits in about one hundred and fifty homes in the city and adjacent villages, and have about a hundred women and girls, whom they are teaching regularly, besides a considerable number, who read with them now and then. They reach many homes not open to the foreign missionaries, but many more are open to the latter than they have time to visit.
Work in the country villages has been one of the most hopeful forms of effort. It is a new thing to have so many villages open to teaching. The ladies have visited places from 5 to 50 li distant usually accompanied by a native preacher who could talk to the men while the foreign missionary gave her attention to the women and children. The nearer villages have been visited every month, with some exceptions, and at Fu Ho, 2 li distant, where a native preacher is located, a weekly meeting has been held with the little group of Christians and others who have come.

In almost all of these villages there are some Christians, but crowds of others also come as well, among whom the lady missionary rarely fails to find some eager listeners. One of the most hopeful things about this work is the fact that everywhere children are found who wish to read, and the ladies therefore take picture cards with Bible verses written upon them, to give to those who learn the verses. In one village, when the missionary arrived, so many little girls came in that the part of the room where they were was perfectly crowded, and they were so eager to see and hear that she was obliged to leave the women who came in a little later to the Bible woman, while she devoted herself entirely to the children.

On making one visit to a distant village, where no foreigner had ever been before, a perfect rabble of men, women and children thronged the house, coming out of simple curiosity, and so great was the confusion with the rude, noisy talk and laughter of the older people and the pushing, quarrelling and crying of the children, that teaching was impossible. But upon a second visit a few months later, the man at whose house the visit was made kept the doors closed for a time to give his wife, who had studied for a while at T'ung Chou, in the meantime an opportunity to read. When the doors were opened a group of women gathered, who seemed hungry for the truth, and after a pleasant talk with them an hour was given to a crowd of children, who learned a Bible verse and a verse of a hymn and listened quietly to the story of the Saviour.
MISSIONARIES.

Dr. and Mrs. C. P. W. Merritt (absent).
Dr. and Mrs. W C. Noble.
Miss Mary Morrill.

Grateful acknowledgment is made in the report from Paotingfu of the fact that Dr. Merritt has for three years held in hand all branches of the widely varied work of the station as few men could do. Valuable assistance, however, has been given by Mr. Stanley, who spent three months last year in overseeing house and chapel building at Paotingfu, also by Mr. and Mrs. Kingman, who spent the winter at the station. Dr. and Mrs. Noble arrived in November to the great relief and joy of Dr. Merritt; but Mrs. Merritt's health obliged Dr. Merritt to return to the United States with his family in April.

The native pastor, Rev. Mr. Meng, was spiritual head of the entire work of the station up to the time of Mr. Kingman's arrival in the autumn. His faithfulness and efficiency deserve all praise, but the presence of an ordained missionary would yet have been a decided advantage in meeting the widely varied needs of the station; the single fact that including the native pastor there are eighteen native preachers and teachers and other workers regularly connected with the station, suggesting the volume of work carried on at Paotingfu and in the surrounding district.

The large new chapel or church building at the premises in the southern suburb was dedicated early in the winter. The chapel is the largest in the mission, but was filled with an audience of more than two hundred and fifty upon the day of opening. Some meetings have also been held, at intervals of two or three months, of members, probationers and others interested from the entire field, which also have brought together like large numbers, and have been full of interest and inspiration.
Sunday preaching and weekly meetings for prayer have been continued both in the city and the southern suburb. The large Sunday School at the suburb has also been placed under a permanent superintendent, and for the first time divided into classes.

Daily preaching at the street chapel in the city has been sustained by the native preacher in charge, Mr. T'ien and others. Constant assistance has been given here by Mr. Hoddle, of the China Inland Mission, whose relations with the station are of the pleasantest kind, and who works with its members as one of their own number.

The street chapel has been enlarged to twice its former size, at little expense to the mission. It is felt that a place for a street chapel might be secured to advantage in the southern suburb also, where the large number of people in the inns, idle always in the evening, give an excellent opportunity for the holding of evening meetings.

In the first part of the winter the native pastor, Mr. Meng, went south to Lin Chi'ın, endeavoring to fan into a blaze the embers of church life there. As a result of his labors premises most advantageously situated in the centre of the town have just been purchased for about $70 gold, of which the church gave half. If the year be a good one the church members and others interested propose to erect buildings this autumn, chiefly at their own expense. They are anxious to have the native pastor settled permanently over them, and are willing to guarantee half of his support. The coming of an ordained missionary would open the way for carrying out this proposal, which also is welcome to the pastor himself.

The pastor's younger brother, Mr. Meng Chi Teng, continues with his wife to render invaluable service to the church at Wang Tu, where also through his efforts premises have recently been secured at an expense of about $50 gold, of which nearly one-half was contributed by the native brethren. The buildings, purchased with some additions, give accommodations for church and school and also a home for the native preacher.

In November a new medical assistant and preacher, Mr. Hung
Feng Wei, formerly of P'ang Chuang, was located in the country at Ch'ing Liang Ch'eng, where were already a number of church members. From the time of his coming interest increased rapidly. Audiences from a score became more than a hundred; many came daily for medical treatment and a number for regular instruction, and the indications are full of hope for the future.

The crying need of the work at Paotingfu, it is felt, is more native preachers, and it is earnestly hoped that larger numbers may be coming from the schools at T'ung Chou to supply this need here and elsewhere.

A class of about twenty men were invited to study at Paotingfu in the winter. They met Mr. Kingman daily for study of the Gospels, and valuable service in explaining and teaching was also rendered by Mr. Wang Lao I. A third of the class were church members, and five more were baptized at the end of the session.

The boys' boarding-school has continued to thrive under the care of Mr. Wang Shou Chih. The life of the boys in a Christian environment and in daily contact with the missionaries can hardly fail to be an element of much importance in preparing them for the service of the church.

Two colporteurs have been engaged in selling books, and at the close of the year two more were added. More small books, suitable for general distribution among those unacquainted with Christianity, have been purchased, and as a result the sales of the winter have been much increased.

The station is grateful for the pleasant ladies' home just built with its adjoining buildings, all so conveniently arranged with reference to the girls' school and the work for women, and every day proves the usefulness of the new accommodations.

The oldest Bible woman, Mrs. Chang, proves her faithfulness by being ready, despite her sixty years, to take long, hard tours in winter or summer. She has eight regular visiting places among the homes in the southern suburb, and not a week passes without her making her way into homes where a foreigner perhaps would not be welcome.
Mrs. Kao has spent the year in the city, where she often visits ten homes a week. She has herself also given proofs of progress. Before she became a Christian she was a confirmed tobacco smoker. Afterwards even she could only be persuaded to reduce the quantity. But last year she was one of the women who went from Paotingfu to attend the lectures given the native preachers and teachers at T'ung Chou. To quote her own words, "I felt ashamed somehow to carry my pipe with me, and so at the very last moment left it at home. While there I did not have the slightest desire for tobacco, nor have I since. It seems as though the Lord just took it away from me, because I never could stop it before." She has also unbound her daughter's feet, and now advocates the reform of the custom of foot-binding as freely and gladly as she had before opposed it.

Mrs. Meng gives efficient help to her husband in his work at the station, where he is located as preacher in the country. She has a number of day scholars, whom she teaches, and she visits women in their homes, and also goes occasionally with her husband to neighboring villages, to the admiration and wonder of her neighbors, as being to their minds one of the rare women who are model housekeepers and at the same time are able to preach and teach.

Two classes of three women each have been invited to the station for study. The youngest member of the first class gives promise of making a fine, earnest worker. Before the Chinese New Year twenty-two women were receiving fairly regular instruction from Miss Morrill and the Bible women. Of these some were servants in the employ of the mission, others were taught at their own homes or when they came to service. One of the Bible women has been studying Dr. Martin's "Evidences of Christianity," in Chinese, and another Dr. Sheffield's "Church History."

The girls' school has had fifteen pupils, besides one day scholar. Teacher and pupils rejoice together in the new quarters for the school, which were completed in December. The feeling against foot-binding continues, and nine girls now have natural feet. The oldest girl says, "I am praying the Lord will help me to do the right thing, but I do wish the large feet did not look so homely."
After the Chinese New Year Miss Morrill also opened a day school in her court. This numbered seven pupils, but the attendance suffers from the superior attractions of theatres and funerals and the necessity of picking fuel. The children seem interested, the neighbors friendly, and it is hoped that time will make the experiment a success. Miss Morrill has also conducted the reviews in the boys' school and given daily lessons in geography and arithmetic.

Touring is felt to be the most fruitful line of work for women in the Paotingfu field; but it is not always easy to leave the schools and the city work to go into the country. At the Chinese New Year Miss Morrill, accompanied by the first medical assistant, Mr. Chang Shun T'ung and a Bible woman, made the tour of the field. The party made their head-quarters at T'ang Feng, a place considerably to the south of Paotingfu, and from thence visited six villages. If the interest shown the year before had been a cause of surprise and delight the results of this year's visit were not less so. The children not only remembered what they had been taught but came to learn more and brought others with them. The curious and inquirers came from early light till late in the evening, but fatigue was all forgotten in seeing former curious gazers now earnest listeners. In one village many said that they had not pasted up their usual household gods of paper this year, and on making inquiry of a servant who lived in the village he said he knew that the larger part of the villagers had given up their idols.

A most encouraging work is that of meeting patients in the dispensary waiting room, for which Miss Morrill goes into the city four times a week. She finds the room a kind of woman's street chapel, so often do women come in simply to listen to the doctrine. Twenty or thirty women gather every day from all parts of the city and from villages on all sides; some of these being as far as two hundred li distant from Paotingfu.

The women's missionary society still maintains its interest, sending a small contribution to aid the work on Ponape in the Micronesian Islands for, as the pastor's wife said, "We want it to aid those who are more miserable than ourselves."
P'ANG CHUANG.

A village on the Great Plain, in Western Shantung.

MISSIONARIES.

Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Smith.
Dr. and Mrs. A. P. Peck.
Miss H. G. Wyckoff.
Miss E. G. Wyckoff.

Early in November the station had the pleasure of welcoming back Dr. Peck and family. Their coming could hardly have been more opportune, as the illness of Mr. Smith obliged Dr. Porter to take almost entire charge of the preaching work of the station for the winter.

As in previous years the dispensary has been the best means of reaching a large number of people. The old native preacher, Mr. Wu, has been indefatigable in the effort to get every patient to take away as many books as possible, as well as to induce all to read and understand what they hear. During the year a number of patients have been received to probationary membership.

Preaching has also been done at the fairs in the region about P'ang Chuang. Many of these are very large, the attendance frequently being estimated at more than 10,000 persons. While few among these vast crowds get a distinct idea of what is preached many hear enough to make them wish to learn more and to lead them to purchase a book or two, and this is as much as can reasonably be expected at first.

Many books have been sold, including many large and relatively expensive books, which could not formerly be sold at all. Of these Dr. Faber's Civilization East and West is an example.

General meetings, to which all the Christians in the district are invited, are held several times a year. These acquaint the church members with what is going on in different parts of the field, also with matters which may be of special interest at the time.
The theme of the sermon each Sunday morning for a long time now has been the section of the Gospels coming in course. The teachers' meeting on Saturday evening and the Sunday School are given to the same subject, and the women also after the morning service are examined upon the sermon, so that there is abundance of "line upon line and precept upon precept."

There are fourteen out-stations, from 20 to 200 li distant from the central station.

In Kuan Chang, 50 li to the south, there has been unusual interest, extending to villages on all sides. In Ho Chia T'un there has also been a gain. The interest has been greater than in any previous year, and a considerable number of members have been received to the church.

After about three years' probation the first members were received from the Kao T'ang district this year. Five persons were baptized, whose united ages amounted to about 365 years!

At Li Lu Chuang those wishing to believe have held fast amid many insults and persecutions, and the difficulties there have finally been settled. The leader of the Church has shown rare courage and patience, now happily rewarded.

The native preacher, Mr. Chia, is away from his home in the Shen Chou field most of the time, but his wife is indefatigable. Their youngest child recently died, and was given a Christian funeral, attended by both father and mother to the grave. The villagers gathered to see the strange spectacle, and were addressed at length by the preacher, though both he and his wife were too heart-sore to join in singing the child's favorite hymn, "Around the throne of God in heaven," which was read instead. This place, which a few years ago seemed beyond hope, is now in a very different condition.

Four village schools have been in operation in the P'ang Chuang field, in each of which the scholars have paid a fixed tuition. Besides this a moderate sum is paid to the teacher by the mission, as needed. The missionaries are convinced that this is the true way to begin Christian schools.
A class of men were studying at the station with Dr. Porter for about thirteen weeks of the year. This form of teaching is perhaps the most fruitful of all, the report states, but it requires the whole time of one missionary during the period of study, which it is not always practicable to give.

In native contributions there is steady progress year by year, notwithstanding difficulties in the way, and the missionaries say that now they do not despair of anything in this line.

There have been five Christian weddings and seven Christian funerals. Three church members were buried with heathen rites; in two cases without the missionaries' knowledge. These instances are very common, and illustrate the difficulty of altering the customs of China.

Much of the work for women has been left for the Misses Wyckoff to do, as the illness of Mr. Smith and of other members of his family, at different periods of the year, has obliged Mrs. Smith to give a great deal of attention to the sick ones.

Mrs. Wang, a former pupil of the Bridgman School, has voluntarily taught a school of girls during the winter, and has done so well that the ladies now see their way to establish the girls' boarding school so long desired. Mrs. Wang is to be the teacher, receiving as salary six and four-tenths cents each day.

Many days of voluntary service have been given by other women as well. The brightest of all the girls spared twenty-one days from the making of her wedding trousseau, to give valuable aid. Mrs. Wu, widow of a native preacher, gave more than sixty days, and another seventy-four, but loved Mrs. Hu, the "Sunny Heart" of the station, carried off the palm for helpfulness with eighty-four days of faithful labor. While her husband lived, and she had even a meagre support, she would not accept a grain of rice from the church. This year she has had her food.

Twenty-four villages have been visited during the year by the foreign ladies and two others by the native Bible readers. Death has removed an unusual number of the aged, among them Mrs. Wang, popularly known as the "crazy woman," a quaint, simple-
hearted dame, eccentric and somewhat unbalanced by the heavy weight of the sorrows of a life-time, but to the end true and loyal to her faith. She brought in more neighbors and friends to hear the truth, and set more little girls to studying than many a bright woman who looked down upon her.

In the early autumn the young ladies went together to a village 10 miles south of P'ang Chuang, lived in the adobe chapel and taught a class for fourteen days. Later, in the early winter, the Misses Wyckoff taught a hard and exhausting school at Ho Chia T'un for 20 days. Peripatetic schools may seem odd, but the ladies say that their Mahomet and mountain must be got together, even at the expense of much cold and weariness to the prophet!

With every class of women studying at the station "hope revives for our poor, busy, discouraged old Shantung world. With the material once close at hand we can see it slowly taking shape day by day." 376 women and children are under constant instruction. Of these about two hundred, from 35 different villages, have been taught in the winter school at the station. "In the beginning of our school it required sore conflicts with the Chinese lords of creation to get the women transported to P'ang Chuang and to force unwilling consent to their remaining there 20 days. But we have ‘taught those men of Succoth’ so effectually that it is seldom now that we hear even a resistant murmur."

This year some of the brighter women studied forty days, and "it was marvellous to see how much more they accomplished."

But "we do not despair" of the dull ones. "It is quite clear to us that there are some Chinese women with tolerable memories and able to learn to read fairly well, who cannot for their lives listen to the simplest exposition of Christian truth and give it back." "Divine truth having entered into such a Chinese woman, looks inquiringly into the bare empty garret of her brain, shakes his head thoughtfully and marches straight down into the warmest corner of her heart, where he gets such a hearty welcome that he stays forever and becomes a part of herself."
A Sunday School at P'ang Chuang for little girls bring in many visitors beside, so that about one-tenth of the entire population of the village come into the pleasant new children's chapel every Sunday afternoon. Many of them also come on Saturday afternoons to learn to read.

In the hospital Mrs. Ma teaches and talks faithfully to those who come. She has to lead the blind, shout at the deaf and encourage the timid, while often there are surgical cases to be seen through the grim operating room. "Her uniform good sense steadiness, kindness and truthfulness make us wonder whatever we did before she came."

After more or less talk for a year or two on the subject of foot-binding a meeting was gathered in April of about forty mothers and grand-mothers of small children and twenty-four little girls. They were first given a feast and afterwards addressed by native preachers upon the evils of binding the feet and the benefits of unbinding. Pretty new shoes and stockings were offered all Christian girls proposing to enter the girls' boarding school, who would unbind their feet. The next morning four girls came to get the new shoes. In the afternoon both men and women were addressed on the subject by the missionaries, and the pledge of the anti-foot-binding society was given those who were ready to take it. Those willing to take large-footed daughters-in-law were invited to rise, and eight rose. This may seem to have been but a little break in the ice, "but we shall never give our Christians any peace on this subject, till our whole river flows free and unfettered to the sea."

Within the past three years the work of the station has greatly developed in almost all directions, and it is felt that there is every reason to anticipate further expansion in the immediate future.
LIN CH'ING.

On the Grand Canal, at its junction with the Wei River.

MISSIONARIES.

Rev. and Mrs. F. M. CHAPIN.
Rev. H. P. PERKINS and Mrs. ESTELLA A. PERKINS, M. D. (absent).
Dr. and Mrs. E. R. WAGNER.

In August Mr. Chapin and his two oldest boys were taken ill with typhoid fever. The Wyckoff sisters kindly came and assisted in watching and nursing, and all were at length restored to health.

The year opened as usual with the great fair held in May. Two preachers from P'ang Chuang helped during the ten days when the crowds were largest. Mr. Mackenzie, of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, also rendered valuable assistance.

This fair is the great seed-time of the year. During a few days the preachers meet more than half of those who hear any preaching during the twelve months. Two-thirds of all the books sold also are disposed of at this time. Last year a number of persons were especially interested, through one of whom some work has been begun in two villages to the south-west.

The attendance at Sunday services is larger than ever and still increasing. Twelve families belonging in the city are reckoned as regular attendants, while upwards of thirty families send representatives.

A boys' day school was opened in December. There are so many free schools in the city that there is little inducement for parents to send their children, except in the case of those who wish their sons to have a Christian training. A school in connection with the station, however, is felt to be an absolute necessity with reference to the future development of the work.

Mr. Chapin has spent more than two months in touring. Except when visiting neighboring villages Mr. Chou, Dr. Wagner's
chief medical assistant, has accompanied him and dispensed medicine, with results which, if not large, have always been encouraging.

There are now three centres for work outside the city, two of which have been opened during the year. At Chung Mêng also, the oldest of these centres, there has been a considerable improvement in the state of the church. A school was opened in December, and the teacher, besides conducting the school, has led the services on the Sabbath. In March thirteen persons were received on probation.

A promising opening exists at Wang Kuan T’un, a village of three hundred families forty miles from Lin Ch’ing. As in so many instances this opportunity came through the dispensary. Three men came for treatment, one of whom had heard the preaching at P’ang Chuang some time before and had in consequence given up his idols. They remained in the hospital several weeks, and before leaving their names were entered on probation.

At their invitation Mr. Chapin and Mr. Chou visited Wang Kuan T’un and remained there nine days, leaving finally only because of another engagement. During this time over one thousand treatments were given for various diseases, Mr. Chou on one day seeing about two hundred and eighty patients. The evenings were given up to preaching, and much conversation was also held during the day. About thirty have been received on probation, and there are persons interested in six different villages. This unusual interest may be attributed to the fact that patients from that vicinity have been coming to Lin Ch’ing for several years, and consequently the work at the mission station and the books issued there are well known.

In the work for women the ladies feel that results of the careful sowing of the seed on the part of Mrs. Chapin and Mrs. Perkins during the first years of the station are beginning to bear fruit. One result of this has been apparent in the earnestness and knowledge of the doctrine displayed by Mrs. Chang, who has been employed a part of the time in doing the work of a
Bible woman, and who, it is hoped, may soon be ready to give her whole time to this work.

Mrs. Chapin's Bible Class has been growing in numbers and interest. The women come to morning service and stay all day. As soon as the preaching is over Mrs. Chang and Mrs. Liu talk to the other women and teach them personally. At two o'clock all are taught a Bible lesson by Mrs. Chapin, after which there is more personal conversation and teaching. Sometimes the boys from the school stray in to enjoy the singing, and with childish pride assist in teaching mother and neighbor.

One of the members of the class is Mrs. Shih, who came to the dispensary last August, carrying on her back her eldest, a poor crippled lad of fourteen. She would leave him at the dispensary and go off to earn her pittance, $\frac{3}{2}$ cents a day, by washing. Her younger son got what he could by begging. When the cold weather came on all were sheltered in the dispensary, and the younger son entered the boys' school to become one of the brightest pupils. Lessons were given to the sick boy also, and at last the mother too began to learn from her children and to realize that "the good tidings of great joy" were for her. Her eyes beam, and the tired face, so prematurely old and wrinkled, lights up with a radiant smile as she reads of God's care for the birds and flowers, and realizes that He cares much more for us.

Two girls, who come every day, have pleased the ladies very much by their rapid progress. One is a prepossessing, neat, lady-like girl, the daughter of a native doctor; the other, a wild, gipsy-like creature, is the bride of the man employed to keep the gate.

At the time of the fair women come by thousands, and during the entire year many calls are made by strangers, who are anxious to see the foreigners and learn their ways of living. Sometimes they say they have been afraid to come before, and express pleased surprise when invited in and entertained.

One lady, who thus came to call, was the chief military official's third wife, who on one occasion became so angry with the fourth wife that she tried to hang herself, while the other attempted to
commit suicide by taking opium. Her life was saved by the medical missionary, and the way into that harem is now open to the missionary ladies.

Several homes in the city are open for visiting, and at one of these a weekly meeting has just been started. Urgent calls for visits also come from different villages. If these opportunities can be improved they in turn will certainly lead to others.

The Bridgman Girls' School at Peking.

The attendance was somewhat less for 1892 than for the previous year, averaging 37, but though quantity has diminished quality has improved. One girl left during the year on account of unwillingness to unbind her feet, but no new girls have been received with bound feet. It was a triumph of conscience over custom when Dorcas, who easily surpasses the other girls and who before also surpassed them in the diminutive size of her feet, resolved to allow her feet to take their natural size.

New store rooms were put up and walls repaired last year, and now for the first time the teachers are thoroughly satisfied with all the equipments of the school.

The expense for each pupil for the year has been less than $16 gold, tuition being furnished by the mission and clothing by the pupils themselves or friends who may assist them independently of the mission.

For the first time the school has been graded into classes, embracing a preparatory class for beginners, a four years' primary course and a four years' high school or seminary course. The principal subject in each of the eight years is some form of Bible study. In addition to this the Chinese classics and mathematics are studied, and in every year but the first some branch of foreign science, or else history. Last year the highest grade attained was the lowest year of the seminary course.
Much time is allowed in the later years of study for normal work. Miss Russell's day school near by gives the older girls a capital field for practice, where also they can be under her excellent training. The three pupils of the highest class also assist in teaching some of the lower classes in the Bridgman School.

This same class has also received instruction in drawing through the winter from Miss Wyett, whose most kind labors the teachers acknowledge with gratitude.

Compulsory physical exercise has been introduced during the year. There has been some reluctance on the part of the pupils to overcome, but various forms of exercise have been arranged, and the teachers hope that regular exercise may become an established feature of the course.

Christmas was a glad day for the schools. On that day nine girls were received into the church, among them some who had been on probation a long time. One child had been long held back by her heathen mother, though the girl's prayers showed more spiritual depth than those of many in the church. But her mother afterwards gave her entirely to the teachers of the school, so she was free to do as she wished. She said the day before, "When I feel the water on my forehead I am going to be praying all the while that the Holy Spirit will come into my heart."

In the spring a meeting was held in the chapel to welcome a party of ten Swedish ladies who were passing through to their work in the North, and it was a great inspiration to the girls to see so many new missionaries coming to the field.
There has been an average attendance of fifty pupils for the year, besides five day scholars living in T'ung Chou. Five have studied in the college department, twenty-seven in the academy and eighteen in the primary department.

Chinese history, natural theology, mathematics, geology and physical geography were among the subjects studied, while Bible study occupies a central place in the work of the school. The school has made great advancement as well in the standard of acquisition in Chinese classical studies.

Mathematics, including trigonometry and algebra were all taught and taught thoroughly by the two native teachers. The school is fortunate in having such teachers, both men of earnest Christian spirit, who have the highest interests of the students at heart.

Tradition has a peculiarly powerful hold on the Chinese mind, and the school has some excellent traditions that have come down from past years. Most of the students are professing Christians and there are many of the older pupils, whose Christian influence is strong and positive.

The Young Men's Christian Association among the students has had a powerful influence for good over its members, and has also given valuable aid in the work of T'ung Chou station.

Every Sunday members of the Association are appointed to go out and preach in different country villages about the city. At the close of the morning service in the city a company of from thirty to fifty men, who are more or less interested in Christianity, gather in the chapel. Students serve them with tea and talk with them for two hours, explaining the "doctrine" and helping them to become Christians.

The street chapel has been opened each evening for preaching and members of the Association have gone thither two by two and done faithful work.

With the establishment of the college course the school is now entering upon a new stage of development, in which the native
church will come to realize its purpose more fully, and a greater desire will be felt to enjoy its privileges. The expenses of each student for a school year, tuition being furnished, are only about $40 gold, and sometimes even less, showing how much may be done in China for very little money.

There will be no limit to the demand for educated Christian men in the future, and the teachers wish that the number of pupils may be increased, as they can give instruction to a hundred as well as to fifty, but they are yet more anxious that the students shall be young men of promise, both in regard to intellectual ability and Christian character. Educated men to serve the Church as preachers and teachers and physicians are greatly needed everywhere, and must be had, in order to carry forward the work now so happily opening on every hand. Older converts, great as their usefulness may often be, can yet hardly fill the place of those who have been under Christian influences and receiving a Christian education from early years. What is needed, and what only can finally establish Christianity in China upon a firm basis, is the Christian education of children, beginning in primary schools, continuing in higher schools and academies and finally completed with that thorough and liberal culture which colleges alone can give; thus affording the best possible preparation for life in any one of its callings, and above all for that highest service of their country and their race which is now opening before the young men of China in preaching and teaching the truths of the Christian religion and laying the foundations of the Christian church.

For several years the school buildings at T'ung Chou have been wholly insufficient to accommodate the increasing number of students who come from the different mission stations, nor have there been suitable buildings for the college which has been gradually developing itself out of the mission school. Some years ago, however, the Board made a grant for the purchase of land for the mission school and college. After much trouble a beautiful site was secured south of the city, containing nearly twelve acres and situated upon comparatively high ground. In the spring of the
present year, having on hand about $12,000 from the Williams’ Dictionary Fund and other sources, it was decided to make a beginning with the new college buildings, and two houses for members of the faculty are practically completed.

Plans for the first college building, to be called Williams’ Hall, were made on the basis of accommodating 100 students, or twice the present number. This building, which also has been begun and partially completed, is to be about two hundred feet long and nearly forty feet wide, with two stories and basement. The latter contains kitchen and large dining hall; the first floor is divided into students’ rooms, and the second floor is to contain large and small recitation rooms, with large school room in the centre, which can also be used temporarily as a chapel. The material employed is gray brick, with stone and red brick trimmings.

It is proposed to move the school to the suburb as soon as this building can be completed, which will require about $5,000, in addition to the amount already promised and in hand; the estimated cost of the building being about $14,000.

The Theological Seminary at T'ung Chou.

A theological class was organized in October. Seven of its members had already studied from five to eight years in the schools at T'ung Chou; one was a young man of excellent promise, received from the London Mission, and six others were admitted to the class without very much previous training.

Some of the students are men of first class promise, and all have done their best to master the studies pursued. It is hoped that the admission of some untrained men may result in fitting them for places of usefulness which otherwise they could not have filled.

The Mission Press at Peking.

The experience of the past year adds new proof, says the Report, of the need of a Protestant Mission Press in Peking.
There has been more to do than the present force and machinery have been able to accomplish. Hence some work has been delayed, and other work has not come, which would have been offered could it have been executed more promptly.

The mission has more than once requested that a printer be sent to take charge of the Press. It seems hardly possible that no earnest and competent man can be found, while before such an one there would open a broad field of usefulness.

The fact that Dr. Blodget, who in addition to many other duties has for some time taken charge of the Press, is anticipating a return to the United States next year, emphasizes the need for a printer. The Report says that no reason appears why this Press, which was established in Peking twenty-five years ago, and which has won so good a name in China, should now cease from its work. In China more than in any other nation the Press must be used in spreading Christianity. Preaching and exhorting to virtue are not known among the Chinese. All this is done by tracts and books. The art of oratory is relegated to play-actors and storytellers. Among Christians the pulpit will have its place, but the Press will also have its place, and that, owing to the nature of the language and the habits of the people, a much larger place than in other lands.

The Needs of the Field.

The mission, says the Report, has not forgotten its calls in the past for men to man new stations. Its motto is still, "Advance!" But some lessons have been learned from experience.

1. That men are not to be had for the asking. With all the Macedonian cries that have been uttered by the mission but one new station has been added in thirteen years.

2. That old stations must not be weakened to build up new. It will not do to "dig a hole in the East to fill a hole in the West." And so the past year the thought of the mission has been centered on strengthening the old stations, planning for more vigorous and
aggressive, and thus, it is hoped, more fruitful and permanent work in every part of the field already occupied.

Advance, however, is contemplated in one direction, though along old lines, in dividing the Kalgan station so as to re-occupy the old station of Yü Chou. The mission therefore ask for a physician to join the party moving to Yü Chou.

A physician is also asked for Tientsin, especially to dispense medicine and treat the sick in the numerous out-lying country villages.

The mission emphasizes the request for a mission printer, referred to in the Report on the Mission Press, asking that he be sent as soon as possible.

T'ung Chou asks for an ordained missionary, with especial reference to evangelistic work, making a distinct and personal call.

Another ordained man, besides those already appointed, is greatly needed at Paotingfu, as Mr. and Mrs. Perkins are located there only for a few months, and the new man should be on the field learning the language and getting ready for work as soon as possible. Power of winning men, an evangelizing spirit and organizing ability would be qualities particularly effective on this field.

Seven ladies are asked for in different stations.

An urgent call comes from Kalgan. A lady is needed there at once to take the place in the girls' school, made vacant by the call of Miss Diament to higher service. Another lady is also asked for at Kalgan; the two together to take charge of the school and to do evangelizing work in the city and the country.

Lin Ch'ing also earnestly asks for a lady to engage in the growing work for women in that station. This call is second in urgency only to that made by Kalgan.

P'ang Chuang also needs another lady to meet the wants of the large and expanding work for women carried on from that centre.

Peking asks for two ladies, one to take Miss Chapin's place in the Bridgman School, in view of her anticipated return to the United States next year. One with a faculty for teaching and discipline, as well as for winning the confidence and affection of
her pupils, would be most happily adapted to this work. A second lady physician is also asked for to fill the gap in case Dr. Murdock should be called home.

T'ung Chou, with the teaching in the college and the related schools and the work for women and girls, feels the need of another lady missionary; in this case also making a distinct and personal call.

There is another class of needs, however, which may be mentioned. The ever-expanding work on the field, says the Report, demands an ever-expanding supply of money from the churches.

New houses are imperatively needed for the accommodation of missionaries at Paotingfu. Aside from the house just built for the single ladies there is but one other dwelling-house, that built by Dr. Merritt and now occupied by Dr. Noble. Other missionaries are obliged to live in the new hospital wards, which are ill adapted for occupancy by a missionary family, and which moreover should be set free at the earliest possible moment for use as a hospital, having been originally built for this purpose. At least two new houses, therefore, are an immediate and pressing need.

A new operating room, which can be erected at a moderate cost, will also be greatly needed as soon as the hospital is moved to the new buildings.

Kalgan asks the Board for $800 for the purchase of property in the north part of the city, giving a place for Christian work in that district. The purchase will include good buildings at a very low price, where the boys' day school and domestic chapel or church building may be permanently located.

T'ung Chou asks for $1,000 with which to rebuild and enlarge the domestic chapel on the premises in the city. The removal of the college to the suburb will relieve the pressure on the men's side for a time, but the women's side is greatly crowded, and the work is constantly growing.

P'ang Chuang asks for the very modest sum of $200 with which to start a girls' boarding school. It has been found too
difficult to send girls to study in a school so far away as Peking, and it is felt that the time has now come for starting a girls' school at P’ang Chuang like those already opened in other places.

There is another urgent need of the mission, namely $5,000 to complete the erection of the first school building of the North China College. Spacious grounds have been purchased, beautifully situated in the midst of the open fields just south of T’ung Chou; houses for members of the faculty have been built, and an academic building of fine proportions and most convenient accommodations for double the present number of students has been about half completed. $5,000 will insure the completion of this building, upon which some $8,000 or $9,000 have already been expended, when the college and academy may be at once transferred to the new grounds, thus entering under most favorable circumstances upon a new stage of progress.

The Medical Report following is compiled for the mission by Rev. Dr. H. D. Porter, and the preceding part of the mission report by E. E. Aiken.

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**Expenditures upon the Field for the Year 1892.**

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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<td>Missionaries’ Salaries</td>
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<td>Native Preachers and Readers, Salaries and Expenses</td>
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<td>Churches and Preaching Chapels, Current Expenses</td>
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<td>Touring by Missionaries</td>
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<td>Schools, not including Expense of Foreign Missionary Teachers</td>
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<td>Vacations and Health Changes, Missionaries or Members of their</td>
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## ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1892.

### EDUCATION.

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### NATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS. GOLD.

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<th>For Preachers.</th>
<th>For Church and School Buildings.</th>
<th>For Schools and Tuition.</th>
<th>For Missions.</th>
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Total contributions: $431.42
REPORT OF THE MEDICAL WORK OF THE
NORTH CHINA MISSION,

For the year ending December 31st, 1892.


Miss V. C. Murdock, M.D.

The absence of Miss Murdock during the large part of the year limits the record to the months of May and October. The dispensary was opened only one month. The statistics cover this month and the work done while on a tour in the country about Peking. In October Dr. Murdock was called away to Kalgan to fill the vacancy there until a new doctor should be appointed for the latter place.

The month the dispensary was opened patients were in larger attendance than during the previous year, showing that the work was becoming known and was growing. The patients often attended Church, Sunday School and Prayer Meetings, and two Chinese Bible women took turns in talking to the patients in attendance. Two short trips were made into the country, accompanied by a Chinese preacher and a Bible woman, the second time Miss Russell joined the number. Dr. Murdock reports a large crowd of people all day. A service was held of reading, singing and prayer with some explanation of the Scripture by the helper. The crowd was often so great as to render it difficult to get elbow room. Miss Russell and the Bible woman talked to groups in a side room during the dispensing. It seemed that the familiar talk of an hour or two did more good than the more formal preaching at the beginning. Though this kind of work is hard we feel that it is the best way of reaching the people in the villages. We have in the village attended a church member who kindly gave up his house for the day to the work. Miss Russell and Mr. Murdock went
on a long tour in September, remaining till the last of October. They visited the fields of Dr. Blodget and Mr. Ament, going to about thirty-three villages. A meeting was held in a place attended by great crowds. A meeting addressed by an educated Chinese woman, discoursing of a new doctrine in a most effective way, was a great novelty and was fully appreciated. To get to these places every variety of vehicle was used—carts, wheel-barrows, donkeys. At one place medicine was dispensed from a boat during a drenching rain. The number of patients seen at the villages while on this tour was 900. The number of patients seen at the dispensary and tour in May was 1,350, two-thirds of them being women.

We certainly hope the W. B. M. I. will send out a lady doctor to be associated in this work. Two physicians could be well employed.

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Report of Kalgan Hospital and Dispensary.

Miss V. C. Murdock.

Dr. Wagner left Kalgan the last of March for his station at Lin Ch'ing. He supplied the vacancy here for nearly a year. In May it was thought best to suspend the work at Peking that this station might have a physician until one is regularly appointed to the place.

Health of the Station.—This has been an exceptional year for Kalgan. Never have we had in ten years as much sickness on the compound. Several of the missionary children were sick at different times through the year. All summer Miss Diament suffered from neuralgia. In November Miss Diament suffered from malaria, accompanied by weakness of the heart. In December Dr. Murdock had symptoms of typhoid fever, contracted from the Chinese patients. Beginning in November and continuing till the present Report is completed there has been a succession of Chinese fever. Both the boys and girls' schools have been subject to the disease. In January the first case of fever in the girls' school appeared. In the spring, while caring for her girls, Miss Diament took the fever from them in a malignant form. Her heart was feeble from the first. It almost
seemed as if she had a partial stroke of paralysis, as she lost the power of articulation and control of her hands. The rash was unusually heavy. She was unconscious for four days and died in a state of complete coma after a short illness of ten days. We deeply mourn her loss as an associate in our station and as a dear friend and companion. She was unable to say much, but she made us know she was glad to go to the place prepared "and to be at rest." She died on the third of May. Her Chinese matron, her pupils and her Chinese friends, grieve very deeply over her loss.

April 23rd our oldest Chinese helper died after a short illness of emphysema. He was ripe in years and a faithful Christian and has now his exceeding great reward. The records of the compound show 18 cases of typhoid fever, one of diphtheria, five of malarial fever, one of pleurisy, one of post partum hemorrhage. Most of the cases of fever are the sequence of the famine which has prevailed to the north of us. There has been fever among the Chinese everywhere. It has been reported by eye witnesses that great numbers have died of cold and starvation, and the dead have often been left unburied or buried in shallow ditches or graves. It naturally follows that this part of the country is unhealthy. Kalgan has always boasted of its health. It may do so again as soon as this scourge passes away and we have abundant rains and harvests.

On Nov. 7th a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Shoolingin, of the Russian community, and December 2nd a son to Mr. and Mrs. Beynon, of our mission.

The dispensary has been open since the first week in June, but since the medical work has been carried on so irregularly for the past three years the Chinese were long in learning to come in.

When it dawned upon the public mind that the dispensary was regularly opened on the same days as in the past the clinic revived and the old acquaintances came flocking in rejoicing in the return of the doctor. I was obliged to return to Peking in September to make a tour in the Peking field. It was found best that I should return to Kalgan for the winter and remain a year. The clinics have been small during the winter, owing to the severity of the weather.
My time has been more than filled, however, by many anxious nights of watching and days of weariness. We have had few in-patients in the hospital. These have been encouraged to study the Truth, attend Church and Prayer Meeting. One young boy of seventeen gave in his name for probation in the church.

The number of patients seen during the year has been small, because the work has been so broken up. The greatest number of patients were seen in July and August and in April.

Total patients seen at Kalgan, 1,055.

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T'ung Chou (Medical Report).

The work of the T'ung Chou Hospital and Dispensary has varied little from that of the previous year. The dispensary has been open about eight months of the year, averaging an attendance of nearly fifty per day, or for the year of nearly 10,000. The exact statistics it is impossible to give here, as no copy has been received of the T'ung Chou Medical Report. The work in the clinics has been done by Dr. Ingram, who has since returned to the United States, assisted by two medical students, who are pursuing their medical course with him, and by the keeper and his wife, both of whom have a considerable knowledge of medicine.

Before the hour for daily clinics has arrived the two medical students, who are both graduates of the Theo. Seminary, have talked faithfully to the crowd of male patients concerning the Great Physician, and have given much time to instructing hospital patients. Miss Evans and a Bible woman have also given the time before clinics to teaching the female patients.

In addition to the regular hospital work Mr. Tewksbury daily gave medicine during the three summer months of 1892, at the sanitarium west of Peking, treating not far from a thousand cases. A building was erected on the south-western slope of the hill, with funds received from private sources, partly for a sanitarium and partly for school room and other purposes. Here the Gospel was daily preached, while on the Sabbath the crowds gathered and sat
quietly in an amphitheatre on the north of the building, as the old new story was told them. We hope this place may become the centre of much Christian activity and spiritual blessing in the years to come.

Twelfth Annual Medical Report of the Paotingfu Station.

C. W P. Merritt, M.D.
W C. Noble, M.D.

The year marks an era of prosperity in medical work unexampled in the history of the station. The dispensary work has been continuous throughout the year, with the exception of ten days at the Chinese New Year. Advantage was taken of this interval to remove the drug room to the hospital premises at the south suburb, thus making the first step toward the long wished for removal of the hospital to the premises erected for its use more than four years ago.

The clinics have been large and interesting, and because of many successful operations and cures the reputation of the hospital has spread over a wide region of country. Many of our patients come from a distance of three hundred li and sometimes of four hundred, and during the year some have come from even greater distances. Many for the first time have had the Gospel preached to them, and some have become probationers while many others have become friendly to us and kindly disposed toward the Gospel. Miss Morrill has given much time to the teaching of the women in the waiting room, visiting the city four times each week for this purpose. She reports this feature of the work as most interesting and encouraging.

Dr. Noble and family arrived at the station on the seventh of November. On December 12 Dr. Noble began work in the clinic, making a daily visit to the city with Dr. Merritt. A year of enlargement along the lines of medical work was looked forward to,
but the unexpected departure of Dr. Merritt and family to the United States has made it necessary to abandon for the present at least all thought of further advance. In view of the need of work already developed, to say nothing of the opportunity of carrying the Gospel into places as yet unopened, we hope that Dr. Merritt's sojourn in the United States will not be a lengthy one.

Health of the Station.—Dr. Merritt's youngest child was ill during the summer. The eldest son was delicate during the summer, and was taken to Tientsin and Chefoo for rest and recuperation. In February it became evident that Mrs. Merritt's health called for a speedy return to the U. S., and accordingly Dr. Merritt left on the 10th of March. Two of Dr. Noble's children have been ill with tonsillitis.

Four deaths have occurred among the Chinese connected with us. The city gate-keeper and Mrs. Tu, the woman's nurse in the hospital, each lost a child during the summer. The men's nurse was also removed by death at the time of the New Year. Chang Shun T'ung, the first assistant in the dispensary, has also been called from earth to Heaven. He was taken ill with remittent fever on April 21 and died on the 28th. He was a young man of much promise in his profession and had gained quite a reputation as a physician among the Church members. As a preacher and Sabbath School worker he had also developed abilities of a high order, while his earnest consistent life as a Christian drew all foreigners and natives toward him. His loss to the station is irreparable. His place in the dispensary will not easily be filled.

Medical Work in Out-stations.—In November last a helper—Hung Feng Wei—was placed in charge of the work at C'hing Liang Ch'eng. He has a daily clinic, at which he treats from twenty to thirty patients. Helper Hung was a medical assistant at P'ang Chuang for several years, and when he came he was well equipped for medical work. He combines the duties of preacher and physician in a happy manner, and under judicious guidance will do a useful work in both departments. The helper at Wang Tu and Po Yih and Pastor Meng at Liu Ch'i are kept supplied with
small stocks of medicines and find the dispensing of them a useful means of drawing the people to them.

Medical Tours.—Dr. Merritt during the year made several tours to Wang Tu, Ch'ing Liang Ch'eng, T'ien Ko Chuang and Po Yeh. At these places many patients were treated and others invited to Paotingfu for more extended treatments in the hospital. Dr. Merritt and Dr. Noble also visited T'ien Ko Chuang together and dispensed to many patients. At the Chinese New Year the first assistant, Chang Shun T'un, made the tour of the field in company with Miss Morrill and added much to the success of the tour by his skillful treatment of the patients that came for help. Several patients were induced by him to come to the hospital to undergo surgical treatment. These patients have since returned to their homes cured, and they carried with them many of our books and a knowledge of the truth which was taught them in the hospital wards.

Dispensary Assistants.—The death of Chang Shun T'un, to which we have alluded in another part of the Report, has deprived us of our efficient assistant. He took great interest in the work and was competent to do many minor operations. In eye surgery especially he was an enthusiastic student, and could he have had the advantages of a training abroad he would have become a surgeon of no mean repute. Chang Mo Hsi and Wang Chê Chên continue to do faithful service and are gaining in clinical knowledge. Helper Chang Lao T'ai does good work in the men's waiting room, preaching daily from 2 p.m. to 5. Mr. Aiken and Mr. Hoddle, of the China Inland Mission, have also rendered valuable service in the male wards in preaching to the patients and in bedside conversation. Miss Morrill and Mrs. Kao, the city Bible woman, and Mrs. Tu, the nurse, have rendered similar service among the women patients.

Summary.—It is conceded by all familiar with our work that it has never been in a more hopeful condition than now. Opportunities for larger usefulness are opening to us. The coming of a second physician to the station has given an impetus to work already developed and opened the way to the inauguration
of new lines on the return of Dr. Merritt; it is hoped that the coming year will witness the removal of the hospital to the suburb. The completion of the ladies' house and the domestic chapel, and the strong hope we have that suitable houses will be provided for the new comers expected in the autumn, give us encouragement that our hope will crystallize into a reality. It should be emphasized that the suburb hospital buildings are in no way suitable for residences, although used as such for four years. It should be borne in mind that the work is carried on at a great disadvantage to the physician and a corresponding loss of efficiency in the hospital service; personal oversight of the patients is impossible under existing circumstances, and if an occasion arises, which demands the attention of the doctor after night fall, the case must wait until morning before relief can be obtained. It may seem wearisome that this should be mentioned in this Report as it has been referred to in several previous Reports. It, however, is of such vital importance that the hospital should be where the physicians in charge can obtain access at all hours of the day and night that we again draw attention to the fact that the lack of houses for the missionaries still makes it necessary that these buildings be held for temporary use as residences.

In conclusion we are thankful that God has given such abundant proof of His blessing and that under His guidance the work has reached its present efficiency.

Statistics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total No. of treatments, male and female</td>
<td>18,448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>outside and unclassified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>new male patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>old &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>new female &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>old &quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempted suicides</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total male in-patients</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; female in-patients</td>
<td>425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgical cases</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions by patients</td>
<td>$4.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thirteenth Annual Report of the Williams’ Hospital.

Being the Medical Department of the P’ang Chuang Station.

A. P. Peck, M.D.

In the general advance and development of the work of this station, as reported for the year, the hospital bears its share. Thousands of unfortunates are brought to our doors, who would not otherwise be brought into connection with us, most of whom carry away some substantial proof of good to be found in the new religion.

It is worthy of note that in addition to the number of patients in the hospital there are a large number of others who come as nurses for their friends and relatives, for instance an old lady of seventy-two, from whom a large cancer was removed, came attended by three sons and two daughters, who cared for her most tenderly and assiduously during the first most trying days. Although all have not remained during the whole convalescence, at least two have been here all the time. Few patients bring so many nurses, but a reasonable estimate could add perhaps one quarter to the residents of the hospital wards, who are not mentioned at all in the statistical tables. So our accommodations are taxed for more people than appears in the number of patients, and more souls are brought under our influence than the records show.

Personal.—The members of the station consisted up to November 1st of those mentioned in the last Report. At that date we were re-inforced by the arrival of Dr. Peck and family, bringing the number up to sixteen; eight being adults. Illness in the family of Mr. Smith has not only afflicted several of its members but has deprived the station for a time of their valuable services. Visitors have been scarce. Dr. Van Schoick, of the American Presbyterian Mission, brought his wife for consultation for an injured arm. One member of the official staff of student assistants was compelled by a family emergency to return to his home near Paotingfu. The three remaining are competent and reliable; they have not only done their
work at the station but have assisted to some extent in the evange­
listic work in surrounding villages. The head assistant has proved
a wise and judicious counsellor in composing some of the vexatious
disputes arising to try our native Christians in their social relation
with heathen neighbors.

During the year besides the abundant clinical instruction they
get they have finished under Dr. Porter the study of Osgood's
Anatomy and Dr. Kerr's Materia Medica. The three assistants
are hardly equal to the demands of the work, and we are looking for
a scholarly and capable young man of high Christian character to
enter on the course. It is to be hoped that in years to come
Christian physicians from these training classes, which are a part of
the staff of every mission hospital, may find their way open to a
support in the native communities and add greatly to the strength
of the native church.

Buildings.—A few rooms forming a comfortable court have
been added during the year. This furnishes accommodation for the
families of two of the interne staff of the hospital. We are glad to
have the wife and the mother of one of the assistants as an
addition to the circle of Christian women we have about us. We
greatly need more accommodation for in-patients, both men and
women and a larger waiting room for both.

Evangelistic Work.—The work of daily Christian effort for
these patients is somewhat hampered by the lack of room, but has
been carried on as usual through the opportunities afforded in the
mens' waiting room through the sale of books and preaching to the
patients. Morning prayers are held in the waiting room, and
missionaries and helpers relieve each other in talking to the as­
sembled patients during the day. The book sales are increasingly
large. In the woman's wards the efficient matron marshals those
who can go to prayers in the morning to the woman's chapel. She
works under the direction of Mrs. Smith who examines the patients
on what they have learned and keeps a general oversight in that
direction. The wide range from which our patients come, as noted
in former reports, continues with perhaps some extension. Two
patients were recently here from a distance of 200 miles S. W., from which region we have had patients before. The composite character of the groups of patients is well illustrated by one occasion in which Mr. Smith found sitting on the benches before him at one time representatives from twenty-three different Hsien districts; a district being the equivalent of a county. May we not hope that the wide and continuous seed-sowing may in time bear a harvest larger than we can even see promise of now.

The statistical table has been carefully compiled by Dr. Porter, and very largely represents his work as the two months since Dr. Peck's arrival were not the busiest of the year.

Notes on the Tables.—Malarial diseases have been especially frequent during the year, and a larger number of rheumatisms than in previous years owing to longer continued dampness. Lepr o sy takes a place on the list for the first time. Six of these unfortunates have visited the hospital and one case was seen in the country. The source of this trouble so far north seems to be due to contagion through residence in the regions near Tai An Fuin, Shantung. Each of these cases has an interesting history. None of them knew the terrible nature of the disease fastened upon them. All the symptoms were present in varying stages, from the first slight induration and anesthesia to the more pitiable forms of loss of members and slowly forming ulcers. The man in the country showed his hands and asked what the trouble was. When the native name was given, Ta Ma Feng, he assured us that it could not be that. He had been at Tai An and had seen many cases. But he laughed when he said that they did not hurt, these ulcers. He even went so far as to amuse the crowd by telling that when the ulcers came he would take a knife and cut off the fingers at the joints to save him trouble; several had been to us amputated without any pain.

The number of eye cases continues about the same in proportion.

Forty cases of cataract have been seen with 13 operations. Diseases of digestion have increased in proportion. Two very serious
cases of stricture of the oesophagus have been treated. Each of these was greatly relieved for a time, but both succumbed to indiscretion in both eating and drinking, simply hastening on the disease to its final result. When one sees the extreme anxiety and suffering produced by the final struggles it is not to be wondered that the natives have a wholesome dread of the malady. 39 tumors of different kinds were seen, most of which were subjects for the knife. Among the long list of surgical diseases we find the pitiful record of personal neglect until the remedy becomes very uncertain. One large calculus was removed, but the patient being much enfeebled by months of suffering did not survive many days. A dislocated shoulder presented itself. The man had gone in every direction trying every local doctor and every charm known to the travelling quacks, from abundance of incense to red paper wads. A half hour’s interview with the charm of a Western anaesthetic brought him around all right. One case of general necrosis, involving both hands, the malar bone and the tarsa bones, was subject to repeated operations, with very good recovery. Returning to his home the young man was an object of wonder. His right hand had lost three fingers, and the thumb and the one long finger he wished to retain was a curiosity to himself and his friends. One case of a man, whose lower lip was split by the goreing of a calf, amused us and himself until he was well cured.

Of opium cures there were 26. The method preferred is the use of the hypodermic syringe. Several attempted suicides called for attention, the least alarming of which was perhaps that of swallowing half a pint or more of kerosene oil. The surgical operations number less than in the previous year, but the number of days spent in hospital wards is larger than in the previous year.

One man appeared with the beginning of a supernumerary thumb.

It had developed into an exostosis of the thumb. Its easy and successful removal with entire healing led him to take great interest in the Gospel. The wife of this man came to have an epithelioma of the eye removed. It was too late. She returned to
die. The grateful husband remembered the kindness to him and his wife, and expresses firm belief in the new doctrine, of which he learned while with us. The following table will give a brief summary of the diseases treated and of the surgical service:

**Statistical Table.**

**General Summary.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Diseases</td>
<td>705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diseases of Nervous System</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye</td>
<td>989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Respiration</td>
<td>417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circulation</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digestion</td>
<td>1,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genito-Urinary System</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin</td>
<td>1,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lymphatic System</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumors</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgical Diseases</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opium Habit and Cure</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempted Suicide</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Total Cases: 6,667*

**Summary of Surgical Operations.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Circumcision</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amputations</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fistula in Ano</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harelip</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hæmorrhoids</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necrosis</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resections</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone in Bladder</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumors excised</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Surgery</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Total Carried forward: 259*
Brought forward ... 362

Eye Operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cataract</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entropium</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iridectomy</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichiasis</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ptérygium</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other cases</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New patients ... 3,864 2,793 6,657
Old ... 2,400 1,600 4,000

6,264 4,393 10,657

Treatments ... ... ... 15,848
Patients in hospital—Men ... ... 500
Women ... ... 311

811

No. of days in the hospital ... ... ... 8,068
Average days in Hospital for each patient ... ... 10

Fifth Annual Report of the Medical Work of the Lin Ch'ing Station.

E. R. Wagner, M.D.

The health of the majority of the members of the station has been good through the year. We are especially grateful that the lives of our little community have been spared. Mr. Chapin, while on a short tour in June, was nearly overcome by the heat and the closeness of Chinese quarters. He began to be troubled with a headache which continued till the last of September, when he recovered from an attack of typhoid fever. About the middle of August Mr. Chapin, the two older boys—Willie and Bertie—his cook and the Helper Ch'i all came down with what proved to be typhoid fever. So many cases occurring together would suggest that some cause...
was at work, which should not be hard to find. This cause seemed to be due to impure drinking water, due to the rise and overflow of the river at the west gates of the compound. Four of the cases were light, one moderately severe and one very severe. But for the timely assistance from Pang Chuang the result might have been different. The Misses Wyckoff stayed with us three weeks, taking the entire care of the most serious cases. The mean temperature for the month of June was 85 F.; July, 84 F.; August, 80 F.; September, 71 F. The lowest and highest temperatures were: June 64 and 102.

Evangelistic.—More attention has been paid to the evangelistic work in connection with the dispensary than hitherto. The wisdom of this is shown in an increase of adherents and the opening up of places for Christian work, which would not otherwise have been found. Mr. Chapin and Helper Ch'i have visited the dispensary daily, striving to let some of the Gospel light shine upon minds darkened by sin and superstition and enfeebled by bodily ailments, for which they came to be treated. Our student from T'ung Chou spent his summer vacation assisting in the work of preaching and teaching in the dispensary. Two patients have joined the church on probation. One of these owes his life to the treatment received; when he came his right thigh was in a horrible condition, completely riddled with abscesses. The other is the grateful father of a little patient with hip joint disease.

Notes and Comments.—The dispensary has been opened daily at 2 p.m. through the year. The work in general is much the same as in former years, though of course varied in its details. As usual there was a great deal of dysentery and malaria during the autumn. There was not a little fever among the Chinese, characterized by symptoms of typhoid, as continued fever, diarrhœa, yellow offensive stools and pain in the right iliac region. Generally speaking the surgical part of the work is more satisfactory, and the results tell more for the cause than purely medical treatment. There are very few cases which do not go through the hands of the native physicians before coming to the foreign dispensary.
The prejudices and preferences are as yet almost wholly in favor of the native doctor. During the summer two cases presented themselves, which were interesting for two reasons as showing the want of confidence in native doctors in surgical emergencies, and second as showing want of confidence in foreign surgery. The patient, the head of the Customs at Lin Ch'ing, was shot in the abdomen by thieves. The foreign doctor was called at once at the request of the Chow official. He was expected to revive the dying man by a prescription, and was scarcely allowed to touch the wound, to say nothing of using the knife and searching for the open vessels, through which the man was bleeding to death. He died within six hours of being shot. Seven cases of hip joint disease were treated during the year. Several of these were from the practice of a native doctor who seems to have acquired reputation in this line.

An interesting case of pemphigus, with relapses every few months, has been coming. The patient, a boy of twelve, had the whole body covered with blebs, resulting in excoriations and crusts, so as to quite disfigure the face and body. 139 cases of malarial fever are recorded, 60% being tertian ague. A case of stricture of the esophagus stayed in the hospital for over a month. One day there appeared a native doctor from Chinan Fu, who had learned something of the doctrine and who brought his daughter to learn of the ladies. The patient mentioned suddenly developed alarming symptoms. The stranger from Chinan had opened a shop for selling medicines, a sort of branch to our dispensary. One of his nostrums had been the source of the difficulty with the patients. The case illustrates the aggressive character of the native profession in trying to encroach on the foreign practice. It is needless to say that gradually the apothecary and his daughter lost their interest in the doctrine.

For the last six months a boy of thirteen has been in the hospital under treatment for acute articular rheumatism in both legs and arms; he has not been able to stand up or walk for nearly a year, and during all this time has been scarcely free from pain. His case is interesting in contrasting the fruits of Buddhism and Christianity. His mother is a widow with no means of support for her two boys,
the younger 6. The older boy was given to a Buddhist monastery to be trained as a priest. The mother thus hoped to secure for her a support which she was unable to provide; the boy when taken sick was sent back to his mother. He had been sick five months when first brought to the dispensary. It was a touching sight to see the poor woman bringing her son in her arms, who would cry out in agony from any sudden movement imparted to the inflamed joint. The old woman at best could earn but seventy cash a day. We hope the patient may soon be able to walk again. While lying on his back the boy has committed the San Tze Ching and part of the catechism. The younger brother is developing into a bright little pupil in the boys' day school. A parallel case was that of a girl of ten, brought from a Buddhist nunnery. She had no mother to care for her. She was dying of marasmus and was brought to the dispensary by a nun, simply for the looks of the thing. They made no secret of the wish that the girl would soon die that they might be rid of her. What can Christianity do for a little waif such as this. The Catholics try to solve the problem by establishing orphanages, with what result can be seen in the riots at the South.

Deaths.—There has been one death in the hospital during the year. The patient was a young man with chronic dysentery, who was nearly dead when he came.

Assistants.—There have been two medical assistants and part of the time three. In addition to reading on subjects suggested by the work at the dispensary, Dr. Porter's Physiology has been reviewed preparatory to the entering upon a systematic study of Gray's Anatomy as translated by Dr. Osgood. The first assistant has accompanied Mr. Chapin on several preaching tours, at which times he has treated 300 patients.

Statistical Table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I General Diseases</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II Diseases of the Nervous System</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III &quot; Ear and Eye</td>
<td>554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carried forward</td>
<td>949</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We have more patients in the hospital in May and June than at other times. In May, 35; in June, 29.

Patients have been treated from seven different provinces.

Of the patients 57% were from Lin Ch'ing, 25% were from within 100 li; 12% were from 100-200 li, and 10% from over 200 li.

Of those coming from a distance 55% are from the country to the south and east.

**SUMMARY OF SURGICAL OPERATIONS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Carried forward</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abscesses</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amputations</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calculus, Urethral</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cataract, Senile</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cauterizing Corneal Ulcer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalazeon</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circumcision</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cornea Cutaneum</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dilating Stricture Oesophagus</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrolysis for Trichiasis</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entropium 2</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fistula in Ano</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Body in Cornea</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harelips, single</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haemorrhoids</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrocele</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iridectomy</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacrymal Canal slit up</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necrosis, Radius, scraping</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occlusion of Nostrils</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Brought forward 949

IV Diseases of Respiratory System 165
V " Circulatory System 10
VI " Digestive 303
VII " Genitorty-Urinary System 52
VIII " Integumentary and Connective 313
IX " Locomotory System 45
X " Hæmopoetic 14
XI Unclassified 140

1,991
Paracentesis Abdomen ... ... ... ... ... ... 95
Cornea ... ... ... ... ... ... 10
Polypus, Aural ... ... ... ... ... ... 6
" Nasal ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
" Uvula ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
Pterygium ... ... ... ... ... ... 11
Symblepharon ... ... ... ... ... ... 4
" Transplantation in ... ... ... ... ... ... 1
Teeth extracted ... ... ... ... ... ... 49
Trichiasis ... ... ... ... ... ... 17
Tumors removed ... ... ... ... ... ... 3
Warts scraped ... ... ... ... ... ... 1

Men. Women.
New Patients ... ... 1,484 ... 507 ... 1,991
Treatments ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 5,464
Patients in hospital—Men ... ... 138
Women ... ... 20

Average days in hospital for each ... ... ... ... ... 11
Received from patients in hospital ... ... ... ... $5.32

STATISTICS OF THE MEDICAL WORK OF THE NORTH CHINA MISSION.

Peking ... ... 450 900 1,350
Kalgan ... ... ... ... 1,055
Pao ting fu ... 3,027 1,049 4,067 18,448 716 296
Pang Chuang ... 3,364 2,793 6,157 15,848 811 647
Lin Ch'ing ... 1,384 507 1,891 5,464 158 200

Totals. 8,725 5,249 15,120 39,760 1,685 1,143