REPORT

OF THE

North China Mission

OF THE

AMERICAN BOARD

OF

COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS,

For the Year ending April 30th, 1895.

For the Mission, by F. W. Chapin.

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The following report of the North-China Mission is for the most part made up from the station reports. It will be seen from these that the war has had a varied but decided effect upon the fortunes of the Mission. In general the effects of the war were confined to two kinds; it caused nearly every station to contract the field of its operations, notably in the case of work for women, and it brought the missionaries into pleasant and closer relations with the officials, and consequently with the people. The days and weeks of uncertainty were extremely trying, particularly as advice was freely given to hasten and find refuge at Tientsin under the protection of the gunboat at that port. Yet there were compensations. The sense of danger brought with it a feeling of helplessness calling for more entire dependence upon the wisdom and strength of a Heavenly Father. It showed also how far the native church was to be trusted to carry on the work of the Gospel, and brought to light many an instance of friendship and goodwill hitherto unsuspected.

Looked at from one point of view the war was certainly providential. What would have been the effect of a war upon missions twenty years ago no one can doubt; the result would have been disastrous in the last degree. It is said repeatedly that the Chinese never learn anything from past experience; that the late war has taught them nothing. That the Chinese do not learn as much as might be expected of them is painfully true; but this Mission permitted to carry on its work without hindrance when the dynasty was in danger, and Peking confidently expected to be captured, is a witness to the fact that the people and their leaders have learned many lessons since the massacre of 1870 at Tientsin.
The reports which follow show how large an advance has been made in almost every department of Christian effort. New work of some kind has been begun in every station. In some there is an advance in every direction; in others local and temporary reason prevented as great a growth as was hoped for. New schools have been opened in all but one of the stations. New out-stations have been established as centres of light in many places. The Mission as a whole rejoices to see the North-China College on a firm basis. From the theological seminary have gone forth this year eleven fine young men, blessed with an unusual experience of God's power, and well equipped intellectually and spiritually for winning men. In some stations there have been new movements, as at Kalgan, which has formed an anti-foot binding society; Peking, which has enjoyed a revival that has influenced those within and without the Church; Tientsin, where a medical department has been opened in connection with the street chapel; while others have followed up previous efforts by opening street chapels and building churches and school-houses.

It is a cause for gratitude to God that the Mission has not been called to mourn the loss of any member by death within the year. Some members of the Mission are still in the home land in search of health; others have left us in hopes that a change may prove to be the required medicine to make them sound and well. All these and others we hope to welcome to our number again within a few months. Two families and one single lady have joined the Mission, and one has returned to take up again the tasks which were laid down many years ago.

The American reader is requested to note that the contributions from the native Church exhibit twice as much self-denial as the same sums would have done twenty years since. Inasmuch as the currency of China is on a silver basis it requires twice as many cash, twice as many days of toil, to save a dollar as it did in 1875.

The following are the locations of the different stations reported below:—

Tientsin. Port of North China.
Peking. Capital of the Chinese empire, eighty miles north-west of Tientsin.

Kalgan. Largest city in the province of Chih-li, north of Peking; situated just south of the Great Wall, on the border of Mongolia. 140 miles north-west of Peking.

Tung-cho. 13 miles east of Peking. Seat of North-China College and Theological Seminary.

Pao-ting Fu. Provincial capital of Chih-li. 110 miles south-west of Peking.

Pang-chuang. A village 150 miles south of Tientsin, centre of a large country work.

Lin-ching. A chou city on the Grand Canal at its juncture with the Yü river. 45 miles south-west of Pang-chuang. Both this city and Pang-chuang are in the province of Shantung.

Tientsin.

Opened 1860.

Missionaries: Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Stanley, Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Aiken, Mr. H. J. Bostwick, Treasurer, Mrs. Bostwick (absent), Miss M. E. Stanley.

Owing to the uncertainty regarding the war Mr. Kingman and wife made this station their home during the winter; early in the spring symptoms of pulmonary consumption made it necessary for him to seek a different climate, and they sailed for the U. S. on the first steamer. Mrs. Bostwick and child accompanied them, hoping that the change would be of aid to them both.

Mr. C. E. Ewing and wife, who joined the Mission in the autumn, remained in Tientsin during the winter rather than go on to Peking, where it seemed quite possible all missionaries would be ordered to leave in a short time.

Soon after the opening of hostilities it was apparent that the war was affecting the work unpleasantly. The audiences in the chapel fell off; some of the best boys in the school left, and at the settlement the question whether to continue the girls' boarding-school was seriously debated. Up to the close of the Mission year Tientsin was one of the storm centres, owing to the arrival and
departure of troops, and the apprehension that it might be the point of attack by the Japanese armies. All this could not fail to leave its mark upon the work. Yet in spite of everything the preaching in city chapel has gone on without interruption. The feeling of distrust was soon changed to one of curiosity and interest, so that the audiences have been both large and attentive. A part of this interest is due to the medical work carried on by Dr. Atterbury, formerly of the Presbyterian Mission in Peking. He kindly offered to give treatments at the city chapel, if a room for such work was provided. This was gladly done, and since then the number of patients has gone on increasing until now the daily clinic numbers from twenty to thirty.

There is Sabbath preaching both at the settlement and in the native city, besides Sabbath schools; the latter held in the afternoon. At the latter Mr. Bostwick has a class of young men from the Chinese Medical College, who show much interest.

A less amount of touring was done than in previous years. This was in part due to the floods which inundated the country, and partly to other reasons. No tour has been made to Hsien-hsien, where a severe storm destroyed the chapel used by Helper Sung as a residence. The helper himself, it is feared, has taken again to using opium, and the work in that region by reason of the poverty of the Church members is not encouraging.

At Hu-chia-ying there is much more to report of a hopeful nature. There are now five Christians at that village with probationers in neighboring places. At Ching-hai, where there was trouble last year, matters have gone on smoothly ever since, and under the faithful care of Helper Chiang, who preaches in the city and nearer villages, a hold upon a few is being made. At both this place and Hu-chia-yang the native Church have leased premises for the use of the helper and missionary.

The discouraging side of missionary life is seen in the numbers of men, both at Tientsin and elsewhere, who have a knowledge of the truth, say they believe it, but the fear of man or apprehension that it will interfere with their financial interests prevents them from taking the all-important step of confessing Christ. Another
side comes to light in numerous instances of men who profess an interest in the truth until it is manifest that the missionary has no intention of supporting people in order to report converts. One such man has done considerable injury to the work near Ching-hai, but fortunately he was found out before he could do lasting mischief by joining the Church and being regarded as a sample of the fruits of Christianity.

The day-school in the city has been kept up with good success. Some boys left soon after the breaking out of the war, but their places were soon supplied by others. "A few have expressed a desire to become Christians, but coming from heathen homes, surrounded by heathen influences, it is difficult for them to take a decided stand for Christ."

The school at the settlement contains eighteen boys, of whom eight are boarders; several of these are members of the Christian Endeavor Society and applicants for baptism.

**Woman's Work.**

*Girls' School.*—The school has not been closed during the entire year, except at the regular vacations, but owing to the uncertainty which existed at the Chinese New Year due to the war those girls living farthest away were sent home, thus reducing the number under instruction by one-third.

The regular studies have been pursued, and the girls have shown commendable faithfulness both in applying themselves to their duties and keeping the rules of the school. Five have joined the Church, while the matron and another girl have been received on probation.

The marriage of the Chinese teacher this spring has thrown more burden upon Miss Stanley. Now that her younger sister has joined the station at T'ung-cho these burdens are greatly increased. Examinations held at the close of the winter term, conducted by ladies belonging to other missions, showed what diligence and effort had been given to learn; and the progress made called out warm commendations from the examiners.

During the summer eight of the girls who remained helped to pay their expenses by sewing and knitting. Largest number
of girls in school at one time was twenty-six. Present number eighteen, of whom seven are day scholars.

Work for Women.—The war has interfered with this as with other departments of evangelistic effort. Tours could not be made away from the city, while the added labors in the school-room prevented doing as much outside visiting as in the previous year. In spite of these hindrances one tour was made by Miss Stanley in May, and 435 visits have been made during the year; most of these accompanied with teaching.

Mrs. Stanley has had her usual Bible class, averaging ten women, two of whom come a long distance each Sabbath. Mrs. Aiken and Miss Gertrude Stanley each taught classes of girls,—classes that varied in numbers as the weather was warm or cold, but giving promise especially in the case of two bright interesting girls, who were a constant delight to their teacher.

Mention also should be made of a former matron of the girls' school, who at a village a few miles distant has been teaching six little girls to read.

Peking.

Opened 1864.

Missionaries: Rev. H. Blodget, D.D. and Mrs. S. F. R. Blodget (absent), Rev. W S. Ament, Mrs. M. Ament, Rev. Chas. E. Ewing, Mrs. Bessie G. Ewing, J. L. Mateer, printer; Mrs. M. L. Mateer, Miss J. E. Chapin, Miss Ada Haven, Miss N. N. Russell, Miss V. C. Murdock, M.D., Miss S. F. Hinman.

In the fall of 1894 Dr. and Mrs. Blodget, after forty years’ service in China, returned to the U.S. The members of the So. Chapel, to show their esteem and love for one who had done so much for them, have erected an honorary tablet in the Church. Missionaries and others before his departure took occasion to testify in many ways their appreciation of what Dr. Blodget had accomplished and show their own friendship, but no testimony equals this one given by the Chinese, among whom he has labored, and for whom he has such intense love.
Although some ministers ordered their nationals from the capital when the successes of the Japanese army promised an invasion, the missionaries deemed it their duty to remain as long as possible. Life during the winter was much like living over a volcano in constant danger of eruption. Many, both foreigners and Chinese, left the city.

The station mourns the loss of a larger number from death than usual. Among these was one young man of promise about to graduate from the Theological Seminary at Tung-cho, and a medical student who had been trained by Dr. Coltman.

There are now thirteen men connected with the Press, all Christians. Miss Haven has spared no pains to teach these men to sing, and with good results. There is now promise that the So. Chapel will have a choir, and that there will be singing not only with the heart but in time and tune.

The Church at the So. Chapel is well organized. There are now two deacons (one having died recently,) who give a large part of their time to its needs, and engage in evangelistic labors. A committee of the Church takes the entire charge of administration—raising money for the poor, attending to the burying of the dead, preaching in the chapel during the week, etc. They hold themselves responsible for the boys' day-school; the support of the latter being given by the Church—three men assuming one-half. Pastor Hung, over the country work, is supported entirely by this Church. Three prayer meetings during the week are well sustained, a circumstance which explains the eminently practical piety of the Church members.

In March last revival meetings were held daily, afternoon and evening, at the request of the native Christians. The result was extremely gratifying; the neighbors came in, men who had never attended Church became regular hearers, the Church was quickened, numbers rose for prayer every night, and at the close thirty-six were received on probation. After the meetings closed a Church quarrel broke out among the members, but in spite of this cause for sadness the revival has been productive of much good.
The north chapel, under the care of a faithful keeper, has also prospered. The audiences have been good, and the boys' day-school has increased in numbers.

The out-stations of Cho-chou, Liang-hsiang and Shun-i are under the care of this Church. At Cho-chou the Sabbath audiences are quite good, averaging from fifty to sixty. The helper being a man of literary ability is attracting to him many of the students and gaining an influence over such men, which promises well for the future. Conversation with all who are ready to talk upon the subjects of religion and Christianity is his favorite method of reaching men.

The day-school for boys has proved unsatisfactory, and has been closed; the intention being to try again and re-open on a different basis.

Three men from this Church are in the employ of the Bible Society; one of these is a man of great earnestness and spirituality.

From Cho-chou the interest in the Gospel is spreading into other districts, particularly I-chou.

The people are very friendly, and two men, brothers, have promised a house and the local expenses of a boys' school if opened in their village.

At Shun-i, north-east of Peking, there is a regular steady growth. Premises have been rented, thus securing a foothold. The prospect in the city is not specially hopeful, but is so in the neighboring villages.

Connected with the south chapel are three districts south-east of Peking, viz., Pa-chou, Wen-an and Pao-ting. These are all under the care of Pastor Hung, and is much too large a field for one man to work to advantage.

The opposition and whilom persecution has largely diminished. The pastor is successful in making friends, a gift which partially accounts for the change of attitude on the part of the people.

Mission Press.

In October Dr. Blodget left for the U. S. For many years he had had the care of the Press in addition to much evangelistic and literary work; it was a great joy therefore to him before leaving to welcome
Mr. Mateer, an experienced printer, to take entire charge and give his whole time to labors which had been onerous from being unfamiliar.

Mr. Mateer since his arrival has introduced many changes, and others are in contemplation. A smaller margin of profit is demanded; several of the old employées have been dismissed, and their places filled with Christian men; these latter live on the premises, thus making it possible to demand regular hours; new machinery has been ordered, not costly, but indispensable; repairs have been made on some out-buildings, and a cistern built, so that it is hoped soon to have the photo-engraving process in operation.

Meantime orders have been coming in, and all hands have been fully employed, so that during the past six months 4,000,000 pages have been printed, or more than double the amount of the preceding year.

Mr. Mateer's purpose in taking charge of the Press is best given in his own words:—

"It is not in any sense the aim or desire of the present superintendent to branch out into a large money-making concern, but to go quietly on earning only enough margin to enable us to gradually improve and grow with the increasing need into wider and wider influence."

**Work for Women.**

The war seriously crippled the efforts for women and made caution the watchword of the day. In May Miss Russel made a tour of twenty-two days, visiting fifteen villages. Four trips were also made to a village two miles from the city; but with the exception of these no touring was done. The war also kept many women at home, who would gladly have come up to Peking to study in a station class. Seven women from Shun-i hsien did come at the time of the revival meetings, and remained a short time.

The closing of the Bridgman School gave Miss Haven more time, which she improved by continuing to teach a Bible class for twelve women who lived in the compound.
There are seven day-schools connected with the station. Of these four are in the country, and have suffered from lack of oversight which the war prevented the ladies giving them. In consequence of the disturbed condition of the country, fears and rumors, besides the lack of food, these schools have led a checkered existence, but have managed to hold their own if not gain ground.

Of the schools in the city the attendance has increased. The Memorial School has averaged fifteen, and this last year has added arithmetic and geography to the list of studies. In these last the children have taken a real delight.

Two Sunday school classes for girls have averaged 51 throughout the year. Most of these are from heathen families, and it is observable that their mothers are showing greater interest in the welfare of their daughters,—a hopeful sign, even should they themselves not be led to think of their own future welfare.

Three Bible women have given their entire time to visiting and teaching the women. Two of these have made over 1,200 visits, and there are 65 homes where they go constantly. Thirty women are learning to read. Mrs. Ah, who has spent nine months of the year at Cho-chou, has had no little success.

She has visited many homes in that city and surrounding villages, besides teaching thirteen women, who are learning to read, and others from the country, who come in and stay with her for a day or two to obtain instruction.

The magic lantern has proved useful. Exhibitions have been given at both the north and south chapels, reaching in this way many women, who would not have come for the purpose of listening to the truth.

A missionary sewing society has been formed, which meets two afternoons each month. The immediate object is to provide a communion service for the north chapel. Those who gather at the south chapel usually number from eighteen to twenty.

_Bridgman’s Girls’ School._

The school has suffered this year as never before from untoward circumstances, events which could not be foreseen or prevented.
The chief hindrance was the war. Most of the girls live at a distance from Peking, hence had that city been besieged as was expected they would have been in a most unfortunate condition, and the future of the school would have been greatly injured. Acting under advice from the U. S. Legation the school was not opened in September, as usual; and now that the season is so advanced will not open again until autumn.

The arrival of Miss Hinman promises much for the future. A teacher also has been found to take the place of Mr. Chuan, who will thus be released to engage in preaching, for which his talents so well fit him.

During six months of the year the largest number of pupils present was 55; average, 47. Average expense for each pupil during the half year, $6.35.

Kalgan.

Opened 1865.

Missionaries: Rev. M. Williams, Mrs. Williams (absent), Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Sprague, Rev. J. H. Roberts, Mrs. Roberts (absent), Dr. Waples, Mrs. Waples, Miss H. B. Williams.

Several changes occurred in the personnel of the station during the year. In September Dr. Murdock left to take up work again in Peking. In October Mr. Roberts went to Pao-ting-fu to give much needed assistance at that city in the absence of Dr. Merritt. The following month the station welcomed Dr. and Mrs. Waples and their little boy. A few weeks later they were called to mourn the loss of the little one, a trying experience to those who had come so far to engage in the Master's service.

The war affected but slightly the preaching of the Gospel, unless to cause hearers to give more attention to the truths presented, in order to ascertain what they were. Officials of high rank have called upon the missionaries, prompted doubtless by the desire to thus notify the populace that the Americans were under the special protection of the authorities. The general state of uncertainty felt everywhere was present, but did not interrupt the general work. In the spring, in compliance with the advice of the consul,
the ladies of the stations were escorted to Peking, in order to be nearer a place of safety, should it be necessary to seek one.

It is now thirty years since this city was opened. Kalgan, as a field of labor, has proved like the mountains near it, difficult of cultivation; in this respect resembling many other large cities of the empire. The main work of the station is at the outside chapels (2), the boys' boarding-school, another for girls and a day-school in the upper city, besides a station class, continuing four months during the winter.

The majority of the Church members, however, live elsewhere; many of them in the Yü-cho district, more than eighty miles distant to the south. Hence the desire to re-open the station at that city, the natural centre of the outside field to the south.

Besides the two street chapels at Kalgan daily preaching has been kept up at Ch'ing-ke-ta and Yü-cho. Sabbath services are held at seven places.

Less touring has been done than in previous years owing to the absence of Mr. Roberts. Considerable, however, has been done, and the number who have listened on these tours has been larger than usual; on one tour to Yü-cho all members of the preaching force (four in number) were kept busy expounding the truth. The large numbers met at this time were due mainly to the patients who came for treatment, who seemed ready listeners.

A station class of fifteen men was taught four months during the winter. Several of these have joined the Church, and others received on probation.

The boys' boarding-school has grown in numbers, with more applicants than it was thought best to receive. As in previous years much time has been given to personal instruction by the missionaries, and great care is exercised to have the pupils trained in Chinese rules of politeness.

Three of the boys have joined the Church during the year, and six others received on probation.

The boys' day-school serves as a primary department for the boarding-school, but though it trains the pupils to have a kindly feeling toward Christianity, and a few have become Christians, yet
owing to the opposition of parents, and the fact that few boys remain in school longer than is sufficient to enable them to gain a knowledge of characters as a preliminary to a clerkship, the school has disappointed expectations.

At Yen-chia-t'un, a village six miles from the city, a school has been opened under the direction of a Christian teacher. Here are held Sabbath services, and everything is being done to improve the good feeling created by Dr. Murdock's visits in years past.

The Chinese Christian Endeavor Society has become alive to the necessity of doing more for those without the Gospel. The work of the Swedish missionaries in this part of China, and the purpose of the latter to bring out more missionaries from Sweden and the U. S., has not been without effect. The Society has raised nearly $32 in the past year, and are now looking about for some one to send out and preach the truth.

**Woman's Work.**

During the summer Dr. Murdock taught a station class of women who had been receiving instruction from her in years past. These numbered six, and the class was kept up for three months.

Since then two of these women, besides the matron of the girls' school, have been giving valuable aid in preaching the Gospel at Kalgan and Yü-cho. A third woman has been employed at Ch'ing-k'o-ta. These three women have made nearly a thousand visits in Chinese homes among their neighbors and friends, in fact wherever an opening could be found; places it is hardly necessary to say where none but Chinese women could enter.

The best reception received anywhere near Kalgan is in the region known as "the gardens," where a Church member gives the Bible women every encouragement, and rejoices to have them preach to his employées.

Owing to the labors of this Bible woman the number of women attending regularly on the Sabbath has increased, and as pains are taken to teach these after the morning service it is hoped that the seed sown will ere long take root and bear fruit. One woman has already made known her desire to join the Church, but is prevented by the opposition of her family.
Yen-chia-t'un, where Dr. Murdock had done so much medical work in past years, was visited by her and Miss Williams during the summer; since then Miss Williams has been obliged to give her whole time to the school, and it is feared the interest once so manifest is dying out.

At Yii-cho the Bible woman is meeting with good success; two women have been baptized, and others received on probation.

_Girls' School._—The school has been kept up throughout the year. A new teacher, an old man, of good scholarship and faithful in his duties, has been employed, thus lightening the labors of missionary and matron. Six girls have left during the year, and eleven new ones have joined, showing a good degree of confidence on the part of the people in a year so fraught with uncertainty and fears.

In addition to Christian books the girls are taught the Chinese classics. As in so many other places elsewhere we have to note the great difficulty of extracting answers from the pupils, except in the language of the text-book. To commit to memory and recite with all the precision and intelligence of a parrot is the natural inheritance of the Chinese mind. But to grasp the ideas which have been rattled off so glibly is an effort requiring thought and to teach pupils to think is far remote from the purpose of a Chinese pedagogue.

As more than half of the girls now in the school have entered during the past year the average age of the scholars is much younger than a year ago. Several of the older ones are members of the Church, others have been taken on probation. Of those who have left within the twelve months several are Christians. One of them looks forward to returning in a few years and complete her studies, interrupted by marriage.

The most noteworthy event of the year was the revival of an anti-foot-binding feeling that had long existed, but had become dormant. Meetings were held, a society formed and measures taken to call the attention of the Christians to the sin and folly of this barbarous fashion. As a result five more girls in the school have unbound their feet, making the total number seven.
Strange to say the men took the most interest in this reform; and in consequence got themselves into difficulties. One man had his daughter's feet unbound, but the mother on hearing of it countermanded the order, and with such energy as to carry the day. A signal proof that in China, as well as other lands, woman is the "power behind the throne."

**Tung-chou.**

*Opened 1865.*


The war and rumors of invasion have but served to show the pleasant relations subsisting between the missionaries and native Church members on the one side, and the officials and people on the other. Believing that the war might be utilized to show test, Christian courage and trust, the members of the station determined to remain until it was certain that it was actually dangerous to stay longer. The need of keeping the schools running, and the conviction that to close them that would be a great injury to the whole work extending to all the stations, helped to influence them to reach this decision. Events proved this decision a wise one. The three chief officials called upon the missionaries, treated them with the utmost courtesy and made plain their desires that the foreigners would remain. The people became more cordial in their attitude to foreigners and native Christians, and hence the work of the station not alone went on unhindered, but with increased prosperity.

The principal change in the year has been the dividing of the audience which has been wont to gather in the city Church. The completing of the college building, sufficiently to enable the students to move into their new home, left the city Church more room to expand and brought to light its real resources. Pastor
Chang has continued to give excellent pastoral care, and in addition to the Sabbath services assists in preaching at the street chapel. He is a man of "good culture, natural force of character and a deep spiritual earnestness. As one old woman said to several others after a morning service, 'Truly we seem to be filled full by what he says,' to which they all gave a hearty assent."

On communion Sabbaths the college and city Churches have united to their mutual profit; and on every such observance "there have been several persons received to the Church—teachers, children, servants, women, all classes and conditions, a constant and beautiful witness to the need of all and to the sufficiency of the Gospel of Christ to satisfy all."

There has been unusual encouragement at the outside chapel, not because of the numbers gathered into the Church, but in the many who have listened with real interest to the truths of Christianity, and in the proof that the divine leaven is not being cast in vain into this dry Confucian meal.

At the out-station, Fu-he, five miles to the north of the city, a boys' school has been started; the result of the girls' school which had for some time been under the care of Miss Andrews. Mr. Kao, one of the recent graduates from the seminary, has charge of the school, and it promises much for the future in that village. The Church at this village contains about twenty names, and a still larger number meet at this centre from Sabbath to Sabbath.

At Yung-le-tien, fifteen miles to the south, Mr. Li has charge. "The growth of the work is slow, but the native converts hold steadily to their faith, and we look with confidence to the days of larger things."

**Woman's Work.**

It has long been a cause for complaint in the Churches of the U. S. that no attention was given to the stranger. In this station this charge cannot be made. Committees of men and women are welcoming the stranger and see that he or she has an invitation to remain and come again, besides receiving instruction.
Another feature, not more noticeable here perhaps than at other stations, is the manifest growth of the idea that every Christian must be a seeker for souls. Hence in this station we find a W. C. A. with its committees of entertainment and those whose business it is to help others more ignorant than themselves; a Junior Endeavor Society with twenty-five members, giving $4 to the work of missions in Micronesia; and a swarming out into other fields, notably Hsi-hai-tzu, where a branch society of fifteen members has been organized during the year. This latter society is composed almost wholly of girls from heathen families.

Four Bible women have been diligent at the hospital, in the station classes and in house to house visitation. From the hospital there has been no little addition to the Sabbath audiences, while two of the women have had sixty-four women and girls under regular instruction, and have made visits to no less than 163 homes making on an average some eleven or twelve visits to each. Three small Sunday schools have been kept up. The missionary ladies while hindered from touring freely among the villages by reason of the presence of soldiers have gone to thirteen villages some eighty-five times.

But it is in the school department, particularly that for girls, that one observes growth. The Church membership is less than 200, while the number of pupils in the day-schools for girls alone numbers 160! There are seven schools (that at the East Gate being temporarily closed), two of which are at Fu-he. Sixteen girls from the latter place have been received on probation, and others will be later on. One family has been brought to accept the Saviour, largely it is thought through the influence of one girl who had become a Christian.

There is a marked contrast in the manner in which the little girls regard the teaching received. At the East Gate, where by reason of being unable to rent premises the school has not been opened since the summer vacation, the girls are very anxious to have the school in session again, and have ever been enthusiastic and on their good behavior; at the West Gate the very contrary is observable, although there is no reason to suspect that the dif-
ference is due to a difference in teachers. The pastor's wife who teaches a school in the city is giving instruction of a character usually taught in the boarding-schools, and is much more advanced than that of the other schools.

Two girls from the Bridgman School have each gathered a class of little girls from their neighbor's homes, whom they teach daily.

A normal class for women was instructed at the station during the summer; another of eleven from the villages met in December for a few weeks' study. And a class in the spring, composed of women mostly from the city, spent some eleven weeks in learning the elementary truths of the Gospel.

Total number of women and girls under instruction besides receiving occasional teaching, 259.

Tung-chou Theological Seminary.

This was the last year of the class in the Theological Seminary. The number graduating was twelve, all of whom but one are connected with the Mission. Of these eleven only one or two enter upon other work than the preaching of the Gospel.

In one respect this was the most remarkable class that ever graduated at the seminary, since it had not only experienced the effects of the revival of 1893, but the young men had engaged earnestly in evangelical labors on their return to their different stations, labors which in some places were very successful. During the winter the students, in addition to their regular studies, have given direction to the work of the Y. M. C. A., assisting the new association at the college to organize work, while they themselves either labored at the street chapel or at the close of the Sabbath morning service, talked with the men, who seemed interested, and taught them more in regard to Gospel truth.

An increase of eleven men who truly believe the Gospel is no small addition to the force of Christian workers. It was unfortunate that the men could not have been licensed by the Association, but they enter upon work all the same.
The college moved into its new buildings early in the fall. These will accommodate one hundred students, and there are two houses for the instructors. The grounds are large, and the change from the stifling quarters in the city has resulted in the improved health of the students, and makes it possible to lengthen the school year without danger to teachers or pupils.

The course of instruction has been enlarged by two studies, which required the preparation of text-books as instruction was given. Such difficulties to be surmounted by the teachers illustrate very forcibly the needs of the institution, but only those of a single class. There is a great need for a library and apparatus of all kinds. A gymnasium is also required, not for the purpose of training in athletics, but of giving opportunity for bodily exercise, so as to insure the best intellectual effort.

The object of the college is, as has been repeatedly announced, pre-eminently Christian. The year has shown this in no small degree. Prayer-meetings and Christian work engaged in by many of the young men, who have done much missionary work among the nearer villages, and above all, an excellent spirit as shown among the students requiring little or no discipline, these have borne witness to the change from a heathen to a Christian life.

Pau-ting Fu.

Opened 1874.


During the summer the young ladies started on a trip up the Grand Canal for the purpose of visiting the Pang-chuang station, but were turned back by a mob of soldiers.

In the winter the compound outside the city was invaded by a large number of roughs from the city, besides many soldiers, and it seemed for some time as if nothing could prevent the premises being looted. Soon after this riot some of the chief mandarins called
upon the missionaries, actuated probably by fear lest they be reprimanded for not taking active measures to suppress the mob, and also as an effective method of announcing to the people that the foreigners were under the protection of the government.

Mr. Roberts spent five months aiding in the evangelistic work, and having special charge of the street chapel in the city, besides giving instruction for two months to a number of helpers.

Seven of the latter have been in constant employ. They have been the main and almost the onlystay during a large portion of the year.

The war served to prevent touring, and thus the country districts suffered from lack of care and encouragement. Yet along certain lines we note a gain; the boys' boarding-school, under the efficient instruction of the younger Mr. Meng, has increased in numbers.

Sabbath services have been well attended, and the debt on the Church at Liu-chu has been lifted.

In February last a large theft was perpetrated, and after being discovered it was found that two Church members were principals, while two preachers by the name of Wang were seriously involved. The chief offenders were excommunicated, while the older of the two preachers, “for twenty years a tried and trusted helper, has been suspended for flagrant and persistent lying.” Quite apart from this a party of gamblers was discovered within one of our compounds. A helper of long standing, but member of another Church, misled two of our Christians; the case demanding their temporary suspension.

To add to these trials the station still has but one house for a mission family, and is in great need of an experienced missionary to take the oversight of a large and varied work.

**WOMAN’S WORK.**

No touring was done throughout the year by reason of the war, but the other lines of work were carried on as usual with a noticeable gain in nearly all.

Three Bible women have been in constant employ. One of these, though a woman of much ability, lacks those elements of cour-
age and perseverance necessary for carrying a despised Gospel to the Chinese, and is besides less influential with the common people from a feeling of superiority, a not uncommon failing where talent is united with a knowledge of the written language. In spite of these drawbacks this woman has gathered five little girls in a school, which she teaches two hours a day.

Another woman visits fifteen places regularly once a week, and helps Miss Morrill in entertaining the women who come to call. The third woman has begun visiting in the west suburb. Her labors are the more interesting, because the first attempts were met by opposition from members of the woman's family. But sickness and timely sympathy wrought the necessary change, and now she visits freely among neighbors and in the nearer villages; not only without hindrance, but by reason of her intense love for the Gospel and special fitness, is meeting with the greatest success of those employed.

During the summer Miss Morrill taught a class composed of the teachers and Bible women. The course of study was an advanced one, designed to meet the special needs of those engaged in laboring for others. Coming at a time when both teacher and pupils were at leisure, and sure to be free from interruptions, they made excellent progress, and the women greatly enjoyed the instruction given.

A class of eleven from the country, besides some women from the neighborhood, were taught the elementary books during the winter; the school closing just before the Chinese New Year.

The girls' boarding-school, which has largely been under the care of Miss Gould, now numbers nineteen pupils, of whom only seven have bound feet. Five other girls, who would have gone to Peking had the Bridgman School opened in the fall, entered the school and kept on with their studies. One of the assistant teachers from Peking was fortunately prevented from returning to that city, and gave valuable aid, contributing not a little to render the examinations at the close of the school most satisfactory.

Of the two day-schools one was newly opened this spring in the west suburb. The ten pupils walk every Sabbath three miles
to Church. The teacher herself seems to have profited by past mistakes, "and the dismissal, which seemed to her such a trial, has really proved a blessing."

The other day-school has had a change in teachers, the new one being a graduate of the Bridgman School; hence it has shown a marked improvement over previous years. "An examination was held before the vacation, well attended by the mothers of the children; the children acquitted themselves creditably to the delight of their parents and teachers. The average attendance has been sixteen, and despite the war rumors we have been obliged to decline several pupils from lack of room. We hope in the fall to have a larger rent."

"Despite interruptions and delays there are some reasons for bright anticipations. The interest among inquirers, as met in homes and in the dispensary waiting-room, is of a deeper nature than formerly seen. The women often exclaim: "We have sinned, and now the punishment has come in the war and these dreadful rains. What shall we do?" They often ask for cards or leaflets given to others, saying the men of the house want to read them."

Hang-chuang.

Opened 1881.


Upwards of two hundred and fifty thousand soldiers have passed within a few miles of this station, either by the roads on the east, or the Grand Canal to the north, on their way to the seat of war. Many of these took the road by the Mission compound, and some officers and soldiers visited the hospital. All showed by their behavior that they fully understood the foreigners were under the protection of the Imperial government.

The unsettled state of the country has kept away many patients from the hospital, hence there has been a less number of
tracts sold, and fewer men and women have listened to the Gospel. Touring by the missionary and the ladies has been confined to visiting places within a day's ride from Pang-chuang.

Dr. Porter has made eight tours, each from eight to ten days in length. The native force, which has increased from fifteen to twenty-four, and which will number twenty-nine on the return of the theological students from Tung-chou, has given the same faithful service in attending fairs and keeping up the Sabbath services in the out-stations.

The quarterly meetings continue to grow in favor; the last one held in the Mission year brought together four hundred and fifty worshippers, taxing to the utmost the chapel to contain them. At these times members are received on confession or probation. Nearly two hundred Christians received the communion at one such gathering, thus increasing their sense of fellowship. Many outsiders attend these meetings, particularly inquirers and men interested in the truth, but who still hesitate to make any profession of belief.

The return of the students from Tung-chou in June, and the revival meetings held by them during the summer, helped greatly to deepen the spiritual life among the Church members, and create an enthusiasm which will not soon pass away.

There are now one hundred and forty villages in which live Church members and those on probation. Besides Pang-chuang seventeen of these hold regular services every Sabbath, and are centres of work for the outlying villages. This is an increase of three new out-stations during the year.

Chapel and School Building:— The buildings, began a year ago at Chang-ssu-ma, have been completed. The entire cost was about $270, of which the Chinese have contributed nearly one-third, the result of many years of self-denial in giving.

The house in which services have been held for a few years past at Li-lu-chuang, Mr. Chu Kuang-kuei has publicly given to the Church for permanent use.

Mr. Sung Ching-wen, of Ma-chuang, has enlarged the premises already devoted by him for Sabbath services, and, with the help of other Church members, will this year still further enlarge them,
hoping in this way to meet the increasing need for accommodations. In two other villages land has been given to the Church, and the brethren are purposing to build the coming year. When these several buildings are completed thirteen of the seventeen outstations will be provided with chapels and school buildings.

"During the past ten years there has been developed in Shantung, under the leadership of the late Dr. Nevius, what has been called the 'Shantung idea' in the use of Mission funds." In the carrying out of this idea boarding and day-schools are maintained only where there is a Christian constituency, which is called upon more and more each year for their support. In this station the boarding and village-schools are largely supported by the Chinese themselves. In the former the boys paid 41% of their food during the past year; in the latter one-third or more of the teacher's salary.

As to native helpers "our thought has been to keep the salaries at a low rate until experience had shown the Christian Church what was right and wise to propose for the pastorate." In accordance with this plan only one man receives a little over $3.50 per month, most of the helpers being paid from $2 to $2.75, while four others receive from $1 to $1.60, and two men give their services.

The contributions have increased some $25, given by the men. This includes subscriptions for chapels, &c.

The boarding-school, divided for convenience into two grades, has for most of the year been under the charge of Mr. Wu Yuhsiang with an assistant teacher. Mr. Chang Feng-hsiang, having returned from pursuing his theological studies at Tung-cho, is now the head teacher. His efficient and animating ways are having a marked effect upon the pupils. Several have joined the Church, and ten others received on probation, thus showing the excellent religious influence of the teachers. During the year the attendance was a third larger than in 1893; after the Chinese New Year the number increased to thirty-six, more than double that of 1893, the largest number the limited quarters of the school court will accommodate. There are now seven village schools. One, that
at Kuan-chuang has been closed, and two new ones opened in different villages. Among these is a school at Chang-ssu-ma.

Total number of pupils under instruction, besides seventeen at Tung-cho, is 92.

Among those who have died must be mentioned Liu Tso-li. For thirteen years we had watched his mental and spiritual growth. He had won the highest regard of his native brethren and the esteem of his fellow-teachers at Tung-cho. He had begun to fill the duties of a professor at the college. After nearly a year of illness he returned to us and failed rapidly. He died during the last day of our general meeting in June. He seemed sustained by the presence of Jesus. His last feeble words were, "I am well now, I shall live now."

Three cases of persecution have been happily settled. In one instance a Christian brother was called upon to take joyfully the spoiling of his goods, rather than risk the uncertain outcome of a lawsuit. In another an over-zealous Church member was severely beaten, but the matter was finally settled by a feast—the ordinary Chinese *quid pro quo*—the alleviating the pangs within as a substitution for the pains without. In the third instance the hostility of heathen villagers and the duplicity of the official have prevented a rightful settlement, but outwardly all is peace, and time can be trusted to finally heal the breach.

It will thus be seen that the year shows signs of expansion and growth. One old man, a recent adherent, was called before the En-hsien official to testify about a deed. He said, "I am a follower of Jesus, and you may know that the followers of Jesus always speak the truth." The official said, "Good, good," and gave the verdict in accordance with his testimony. In the Church there is noted a like readiness to bear witness to the truth. The feeling of fellowship and interest is on the gain; while at the fairs the helpers find the audiences more willing to listen, and listen attentively.

**Work for Women.**

The return of Miss Porter in the autumn was a source of great joy to the station and to the native women who had been long
expecting her. Yet with all the aid she could give, supplemented by that of the married ladies, who have given much time in Sunday school and village work, less than half the villages where Christian women live have been visited during the year. This one fact illustrates how impossible it is to improve all the opportunities opening everywhere.

Three native women have given all their time, and thirteen others an average of a month each, in assisting as teachers or laboring on tours to carry the truth to others. These last have worked without pay beyond the cost of their food. In one village the Christian women sent word that they would themselves provide food for the teacher sent them. In another Mrs. Chiang had an experience of the discomfort and filth of some Chinese homes, which made her sick for several days. Mrs. Hu, one of "the two Sunny Hearts," always grateful for God's mercy, has given 121 days to patient, persistent labor in helping others to learn to read, even the dullest. In one village a little girl of thirteen has gathered a Sunday school class of six or eight heathen girls, who come together every Sabbath without being called. In another "a bright little girl, taught by her father, has taken up the teaching of a few girl friends." Two women, a Christian and an inquirer who had not been on speaking terms for years, were shown "a more excellent way," and now literally "walk together" to the house of God.

The Christian women of Pang-chuang, whose interest revived two years ago, are more alive and active. As a result of the revival services in June "a weekly prayer-meeting for the Pang-chuang Church members has been held for the last half-year; topics are prepared, and the younger, brighter women are the leaders." These meetings are, in addition to others, held at different times during the week.

Baby brothers and the grinding poverty of Chinese life keep many young girls from studying as they gladly would; while as some heathen neighbor shows that she is taking the first steps toward the light several Christian women join in exclaiming, "She is our fruit; we have long wanted to bear fruit."
Work among the villages near Pang-chuang has been carried on the same as in the past. In fifteen places regular visits have been made, and in five others occasional ones. All five of the missionary ladies have shared in these labors. To the more distant places as Ho-chia-tun seven tours have been made. On these last three station classes have been held at different times; the women coming together daily for afternoon instruction. Here it has been found difficult to insure regular attendance. Viewed from the foreigner's standpoint it would seem an easy matter to spare fifteen afternoons in which to learn a few characters and listen to the Gospel message; as seen from Chinese mud hovels, with want and misery ever present, the problem often seems a difficult one. It is this fact that can never be lost sight of. To spend money, to play the Lady Bountiful and be followed everywhere by a grateful crowd, is both pleasant and easy; to bring a people so poor and wretched as the average Chinese woman, to love the Gospel for its own sake, and be willing to make sacrifices out of her deep poverty,—this only comes when the truth has won possession of the heart. It is in the light of these facts that we must estimate contributions ($12.88) and the time given by over four hundred women who have studied more or less during the year.

In order to give some women more instruction five station classes have been held at different times through the year; the number thus taught being eighty-two.

Girls' Boarding School.—Owing to the uncertainty caused by the war the money given for enlarging the school-courts has not been used. The number of girls receiving instruction is twenty-one, of whom only one (a day scholar) has bound feet. The school is specially fortunate in its teacher and matron, who have done much to keep up the discipline and instruct the girls in their studies and sewing. The girls also show a growth in Christian character, which is very encouraging. At the vacation in January they helped to win over such members of their families as still doubted whether a girl could be trusted to run about on uncrippled feet. "The father of one girl felt that the home coming of his
daughter was the means of opening a long desired opportunity to speak the Gospel to many in his own village."

The Chinese New Year is always a time of temptation to the native Christians. The days which follow are spent in gambling or worse, and emphatically illustrate the old proverb about Satan and "idle hands." This year Mrs. Peck for fifteen days gave every afternoon to teaching thirty-six village girls; no inducement being held out in order to secure their attendance.

Linching.

Opened 1886.

Missionaries: Rev. F. M. Chapin, Mrs. Chapin, Rev. H. P. Perkins, Mrs. Perkins, M.D., E. R. Wagner, M.D.

The war proved more help than hindrance to the work of this station. In the fall, before the return of the missionaries from their summer vacation, rumors were prevalent that they had been called home to fight. After their return the mandarin issued proclamations, and although thousands of troops passed through the city on their way north, no injury was done to either missionaries or property.

The return of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins has greatly encouraged the workers, both native and foreign. In consequence a new street chapel has been opened daily, and the audiences have been always large.

More touring has been done than in any previous year; most of the time being spent in those villages within a day's journey from the city.

The native Church has started out to build a chapel in which to hold services on the Sabbath, and for that purpose have promised to raise from four to five times the contributions of previous years.

A colporteur has been engaged to sell books, a man of earnest Christian character, who is not content to simply sell the tracts but is active and faithful in urging all to accept the truths they contain.
Twenty men were in the station class during the winter; four or five times the number of any other year.

The numbers in the boys' day school have not increased, but have fallen off slightly, owing to an unfaithful teacher, whom it was found best to dismiss at the close of the Chinese Year.

Of the out-stations that at Ch'ing-shan-t'ou has been transferred to the London Mission in accordance with a vote of the Mission several years ago. That at Chung-meng also had better be transferred to some other station, as the native force connected with this station is entirely inadequate to give the brethren there the help and counsel which they so much need.

Hou-sun-chuang, ten miles north of this city, has now four baptized Christians, all of whom show a good deal of Christian activity, holding regular services on the Sabbath and selling tracts, etc., at their own expense.

The principal outside growth is that at Tsai-chia-tun, the centre of an increasing interest. Here are ten villages within a short radius of three to five miles in which live more than thirty probationers.

To meet the growing wants of the station several pieces of land have been purchased at prices much below those previously paid.

Work for Women.

This department of labor has been necessarily neglected. The married ladies give all the time they can spare to teaching those about them, but many opportunities go unimproved. About one-third of the Sabbath audience is composed of women. Of the patients at the hospital the same is true. Between twenty and thirty women are under instruction from Sabbath to Sabbath, or at other odd times during the week. A prayer meeting is well sustained, and one of the Chinese women has gone out among the people visiting, meeting everywhere a good reception. This woman made a trip to Hou-sun-chuang, where she was welcomed. At Tsai-chia-tun and the villages near by the wives and daughters of inquirers are ready to receive instruction, and some have expressed a desire to learn to read. Hence the vote of the Mission both last year and
this that two single ladies be called for to take charge of the work for women in Lin-ching.

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**Literary Work.**

Drs. Blodget and Goodrich were engaged in the revision of the New Testament in Mandarin; Dr. Sheffield in a translation into Easy Wên. Mr. Ament has continued editor of the *Peking North-China News*. Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield have each prepared lectures for the students in the college; the former on Political Economy, the latter on Typology. Dr. Sheffield has also superintended the publication of Chapin's Geography, besides assisting to revise it. Several editions of the Chinese Hymn Book, with additional hymns, have been published; also a Hymn and Tune Book printed in Japan, and welcomed as filling a long desired want in the service of song. This work is in the main the fruit of Dr. Goodrich's labors with some aid from Mr. Tewksbury. Dr. Porter has prepared an elementary work on electricity, besides revising his work on Physiology, adding to it some thirty pages.

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**Report of Committee on the Needs of the Mission.**

In presenting the needs of the Mission it is not the object of the committee to be exhaustive, nor is this practicable, but rather to emphasize those needs which are of vital importance to the growth and expansion of our enlarging work. The normal condition of a healthy mission is that of a growing boy—its needs are continuous and continually increasing. Its annual reports indicate as much. We can only specify some of the important needs.

Pao-ting-fu is in great need of another house. The buildings erected for hospital purposes are still necessarily in use for residences, although not fully suited for this purpose. This requires the continuance of the premises in the city at a yearly rental of $300 or more, including all expenses, and in conditions much less favorable to successful medical work than outside the city. It would also be a great saving of expense; indeed the new house would
about pay for itself in 8 or 10 years' time; possibly less. It seems strange that among the many patrons of the Board, whom the Lord has blessed, there are not many who are amply able to give the Lord a thank offering for special mercies which will meet such wants over and over again.

KALGAN calls loudly for another man to join Mr. Sprague in occupying Yü-cho as a permanent station of the N.-C. Mission. It is a large city in a populous country. There are already a goodly number of native Christians scattered about in the villages of this section. It is a promising field, but sowing must precede a harvest, and ploughing must precede the sowing. This cannot be successfully done at arm's length. The Mission has long desired to open a station there. Last year this desire was emphasized; and now we again wish to press this need upon the attention of the Board and its constituency.

TIEN-TSin is in great need of another single lady. There is more work in connection with girls' school and woman's work than two persons can overtake, and yet there is only one lady to attend to it all at present. She is much over-worked. Moreover, she will need a rest and return to the home land in two or three years at most—possibly sooner at present over-pressure—and some one should be on the ground at once to be in preparation for taking charge of the work.

The excessive floods of last year completely washed down our premises at Fan-tun, and we are without a head-quarters and facilities for doing the work in that section of our field. It is a large and expanding field. With this centre in a large market town, in which ten fairs are held monthly, where large crowds can be addressed, many villages can also be reached. We need at once $100 to make a beginning, and between $200 and $300 are needed to provide such buildings as will enable us to prosecute our labors with some degree of success there.

LIN-CHING feels that the time has come for a pressing appeal to be made for two single ladies for woman's work at that station. Already a good beginning has been made by the married ladies, but the work and its promise are greatly exceeding their time and strength. These opening opportunities should not be allowed to
slip by unimproved as they must be, unless the ladies are re-inforced. Is the Lord's people prepared to go forward, or must a halt be called?

Peking calls for another family to re-inforce its workers and take part in the expanding work of the station. There are many interests connected with the work which centres in Peking, and in addition the station has a large and a growing country work which needs continual attention. This important station should always be a strong and efficient one.

Pang-Chuang, in view of the return of the Wyckoff sisters to the U. S. at no distant day, urges the need of a single lady being sent to that station as soon as possible. The need is patent. The work of the station is rapidly expanding. Much of it will have to be given up on the departure of the Wyckoff sisters if provision for its continuance is not made speedily. The appeal is strong, because of the conditions and success. The station has also suffered greatly in the recent floods. Some rebuilding must be done. It is sincerely to be hoped that the careful estimate for this purpose will not fail of being granted, since it seriously affects success in work.

T'ung-Chou has one all-absorbing need,—a need which has to do with the welfare of the whole mission. Every station is interested in the full equipment of the educational plant so successfully begun there. The accommodations are not up to the needs of the Mission; the accommodations already provided are not fully furnished, and the equipments are not at all adequate for the best and most successful instruction. We appeal most earnestly for the increase of the funds at the disposal of the Board of Managers for placing the educational institution of the Mission on a satisfactory basis to do the best work in the best way, according to the recognised needs of the Mission. Well equipped native agents must be had in much greater numbers if the millions of China are to be reached, and we are to take our place among the regenerating forces of the future, and are to render efficient service in making the New China that is to be. Let it not be said that the congregational Churches of the United States are not awake to these needs. We refuse to believe they are asleep; napping they may be, but surely not asleep;
if so may the Spirit of the living God mightily arouse them with power to "come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty;" to increase their spiritual and material assistance as the needs of this immense field increase, so that there may be no restraint upon the Holy Spirit in His manifestations of grace!

To the Prudential Committee of the American Board, and the Churches, its constituency, in behalf of the North-China Mission.

Respectfully submitted,

Committee

C. A. Stanley.
Mark Williams.
(The other member not present.)

Tientsin, China,
September 21st, 1895.
MEDICAL WORK.

Kalgan.

The report of medical work at Kalgan is of necessity a general one, as the dispensary was closed from October 1st, 1894, until March 1st, 1895; also owing to the lack of regular service no records were kept during the whole year. The war also affected the attendance at dispensary clinics very noticeably on account of the general distrust.

The work has been far from uninteresting, however. Dr. Murdock succeeded, by persistent attendance at the village of Yen-chia-tun, in opening a promising work there among the women and in establishing a boys' school; the school room making a convenient place for the meetings conducted there every Sunday by one of the preaching staff. Dr. Murdock also made tours to Yü-chu and Ch'ing-ke-ta; having daily clinics of two hundred patients.

On the arrival of Dr. Waples in October Dr. Murdock returned to her work in Peking. From this time on until March 1st, 1895, the hospital was closed. Patients were seen in an informal way at the average rate of ten a day, but all systematic distraction from Dr. Waples' language study was avoided.

HEALTH REPORT.

Kalgan has in general sustained its reputation as a health resort, the dry bracing air of our mountain house having been appreciated by the guests from Tung-cho and Pao-ting-fu. It is unfortunate that the journey proves such an undertaking to those in need of such a change.

The station, as a whole, has enjoyed the best of health; the only noteworthy exception being the death by small-pox of Donald Riggs Waples, aged 11 months, which brings up the question of incessant quarantine. In spite of most thorough vaccination the child took the disease from a sewing woman living in an infected court. Dr. Waples having but just arrived in China was shocked to find people so extremely indifferent to public safety as to come directly from a
small-pox house to nurse a child. It has been said, "We cannot avoid exposure; thus must take the risk." The statement is widely misleading, and should read, Infection in China is difficult to avoid, therefore be ten-fold vigilant.

P'ang-chuang.

The station at P'ang-chuang felt the effect of rumors of war, touching their work indirectly. By sticking to their post, however, distrust of missionaries was largely overcome, and a general good feeling established. Dr. Peck took advantage of the relief in dispensary work to send his assistants into the outlying districts on medical tours. He found the experiment so eminently satisfactory that in future it will probably be a regular plan; the men healing and teaching in a way to add to the interest of the Gospel.

Dr. Peck suggests, as a graphic presentation of daily life among this people, the following partial list of accidents,—the list taken from his hospital record: Nose kicked in by a horse, blood poisoning from acupuncture by a native doctor, powder burn of face (explosion of loose powder), scalp cut (as punishment by father with a pitch fork), donkey bite on wrist, end of finger pulled off by rope hauling a fallen tree, donkey bite, man bite in a fight, upper lip cut by a hoe fight, child pulled kerosene lamp over (burned, died), mad dog bite, man in quarrel with wife hit her on head (a needle stuck in her back hair penetrated his finger, eye first, made heaps of trouble for him), stepped on by cow, kicked by a donkey, dislocated shoulder, soldier shot at Port Arthur, etc.

Of the curiosities of native practice will note but one case—a very chronic psoriasis in a man of middle age. Doctored for years without benefit he was at last persuaded by a priest learned (?) in the healing art that cure was impossible, unless some one would die for him. The matter was presented to the family, but as no one came forward with any alacrity the general sentiment seemed to be that he could be spared himself as well as any one. The helpful priest suggesting a vicarious sacrifice, the man's good donkey was killed, and he enfolded in its skin. The skin, however, failed to protect the artificial donkey from the disease, and a really good
beast was lost for nothing, as the man ruefully remarked as he applied for treatment.

The matter of suicide is such a common event in Chinese life, undertaken for the most trivial reasons, that the following list of cases may be of interest:—

6 women by eating matches.
1 woman " " opium.
1 " " kerosene oil.
1 " " face powder.
1 " attempted to thrust a needle into her heart, but not knowing anatomy she pushed it just above her stomach back to her spine.
1 man attempted hari-kari.
1 " took opium.
1 " arsenic.

The total number of patients treated, 9,964; of these 3,946 were women; in-patients in hospital, 410; of these 103 were women. Total treatments, 10,554.

Note.—Having no statistics from Kalgan, Tung-cho, Peking, Pao-ting-fu, no tabulated statement could be made.

Tung-cho.

The dispensary at Tung-cho never had a better report to offer; even though laboring under the disadvantage of Dr. Ingram's absence Mrs. Sheffield, with her devoted and able assistants, has conducted the work in a way that has brought its blessings richly.

She says, "For the most part of the year good health has been enjoyed by the members of our station, but there have been some important exceptions. In December, 1894, Mr. Tewksbury was attacked with a severe form of chills and fever, contracted while working in the new college building, while it was still very damp. Being advised to make a change he took his family to Tientsin, where he remained until the end of March. Here little Donald was taken ill. Returning home, Dr. Coltman, in consultation, pro-
nounced his condition critical, and advised a sea side change. So
the family went to Japan, where the desired effect seems being
attained. Our station feels deeply the disappointment in Mr. King-
man's being obliged to retrace his steps to America, because of fail-
ing health, before he had made his home with us. We trust the
prompt change will result in health re-established, and that in due
time we may welcome his family to Tung-cho."

The new college building has noticeably affected the health
and work of the students for the better. One boy, however, died
suddenly in the first week of opening.

The work in the dispensary was carried on with increase of
numbers attending, in spite of rumors of war and the presence of
troops passing daily through the city. Marked attention was
received from people of influence, and treatment given to families
of high standing.

But little surgical work has been done. One case, however,
deserves mention. A eunuch of the Empress-Dowager's household
was relieved of a dangerous illness by one of the assistants, and
was much impressed by all he saw and heard. He is now a hopeful
enquirer.

Another interesting case was for a time lost sight of, when the
following story was developed: A cook in a wealthy family was
treated last year for a few days, and seemed but a passive hearer of
the Gospel. On his return home he told his master's family of the
doctrine, and showed the books he had bought. A son of the
family became interested, and went to the street chapel to hear
more. His father, enraged at this, beat and persecuted the boy;
but patience and perseverance conquered, and he now leads a
younger brother to seek salvation. This beautiful growth from
hidden seed was unknown for some time, until recently the cook
applied to be received on probation.

| First treatments—male |   |   | 1,457 |
|                      |   | female | 617 |
| After                 | male |   | 6,131 |
|                       | female |   | 2,159 |
|                       | Total |   | 10,364 |
Dr. Wagner reports cheerfully of a year's work, practically unhindered by the war. It was found advisable for his family and that of Mr. Perkins to spend the summer at Shang-hai-kuan, even though, so far, no accommodations have been made for foreigners there. A leaky temple for a dwelling and crowded quarters were not sufficient to hinder nature from doing her part, and the company returned much refreshed. This trip was an urgent matter in the case of Dr. Wagner, who suffered severely during the winter from dysentery, lasting nearly three months.

During Dr. Wagner's absence Mr. Chapin and the native assistants carried on the work at the dispensary without decrease of patients. One of these assistants has since started out for himself, a thing to be encouraged in most cases.

The hospital is crying for a change of base. Its location next a slaughter house, and the inconvenient buildings, make us hope the change will soon be a reality. It is noteworthy to mention the fact that patients have come mostly from the south and east, and that in these directions the evangelistic work is now most successful.

This little incident may serve to illustrate some phases of practice in China. "This spring a patient with hysteria came to the dispensary for treatment. She seemed better at first, then stopped coming. On inquiry we learned that native doctors were trying to exorcise the evil spirits that are supposed to be the cause of hysteria. Her being benefitted by treatment at first was explained by saying that the spirits were not active then. As soon as the patient had another outbreak the spirits were again asserting themselves, and nothing would do but to drive them out by the all powerful charm of "cha-chen" (acupuncture). This native remedy would outrival in its universal use the blood letting and calomel, so common in Western practice some years ago, as not only doctors practice it, but there are few families, some member of which has not reputed skill in manipulating the needle."

Of all the sad sights we see in China in connection with dispensary work I think none are sadder than the loss of eyesight in
young children through neglect. Two such cases came recently, brothers aged six and nine years. A month before sight was perfect, but in four short weeks the clear wonderful eyes had become shapeless masses.

No. of patients, 2,786; of these 916 were females. Operations, 136. Total treatments, 5,600.

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Peking.

Dr. Murdock reports the opening of two new dispensaries in Peking, although times were very unfavorable. After leaving Kalgan in October Dr. Murdock was absent from Peking for several weeks on health account, so that her work has been done under difficulties. So far the numbers in attendance have not been large, and no report of cases made.

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LIST OF MISSIONARIES.

The following is a list of missionaries connected with the N.-C. Mission, the date of their entering upon work, name of station and P. O. Address. When two places are mentioned the first is that of the station.

Names of missionaries in U. S., October 1st, 1895, are marked with an asterisk.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Edwin E. Aiken</td>
<td>Tientsin</td>
<td>1885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Maud L. Aiken</td>
<td></td>
<td>1892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. William S. Ament</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Mary A. Ament</td>
<td></td>
<td>1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Mary E. Andrews</td>
<td>Tung-cho, Peking</td>
<td>1868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Mrs. Sarah F. R. Blodget</td>
<td></td>
<td>1854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry J. Bostwick</td>
<td>Tientsin</td>
<td>1887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Mrs. Amelia L. Bostwick</td>
<td></td>
<td>1887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Abbie G. Chapin</td>
<td>Tung-cho, Peking</td>
<td>1893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Franklin M. Chapin</td>
<td>Lin-ching, Tientsin</td>
<td>1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Flora M. Chapin</td>
<td></td>
<td>1880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Jane E. Chapin</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Jane G. Evans</td>
<td>Tung-cho, Peking</td>
<td>1872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. Charles E. Ewing</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>1894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Bessie G. Ewing</td>
<td></td>
<td>1894</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rev. George H. Ewing, Pao-ting-fu, Tientsin ... ... 1893
Mrs. Sarah H. Ewing ... ... 1893
*Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, D.D., Tung-cho, Peking 1865
*Mrs. Sarah B. Goodrich 1879
Miss Annie A. Gould, Pao-ting-fu, Tientsin ... ... 1893
Miss Ada Haven, Peking 1879
Miss Susa F. Hiumam, Peking ... ... ... 1894
James H. Ingram, M.D., Tung-cho, Peking ... ... 1887
*Rev. Henry Kingman, Tung-cho, Peking ... ... 1888
*Mrs. Annie L. Kingman 1890
John L. Mateer, Printer, Peking ... ... ... 1894
Mrs. Mary L. Mateer ... ... ... 1894
*Rev. C. P. W Merritt, M.D., Pao-ting-fu, Tientsin ... ... ... 1885
*Mrs. Anna C. Merritt ... ... 1885
Miss Luella Miner, Tung-cho, Peking ... ... ... 1887
Miss Mary S. Morrill, Pao-ting-fu, Tientsin ... ... ... 1889
Miss Virginia C. Murdock, M.D., Peking ... ... ... 1881
Willis C. Noble, M.D., Pao-ting-fu, Tientsin ... ... 1878
*Mrs. Willa J. Noble ... ... 1878
Albert P. Peck, M.D., Pang-chuang, Tientsin ... ... ... 1880
*Mrs. Celia F. Peck ... ... ... 1880
Rev. Henry P. Perkins, Lin-ching, Tientsin ... ... ... 1882
Mrs. Estella A. Perkins, M.D. ... ... ... ... 1886
Rev. Henry D. Porter, M.D., D.D., Pang-chuang, Tientsin ... ... ... ... 1872
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Porter 1879
Miss Mary H. Porter, Pang-chuang, Tientsin ... ... 1888
Rev. James H. Roberts, Kalgan, Peking ... ... ... 1877
*Mrs. Grace L. Roberts ... ... 1877
Miss Nellie N. Russell, Peking ... ... ... ... 1890
Rev. Devello Z. Sheffield, D.D., Tung-cho, Peking 1869
Mrs. Eleanor W. Sheffield 1869
Rev. Arthur H. Smith, Pang-chuang ... ... ... 1872
Mrs. Emma J. Smith ... ... 1872
Rev. William P. Sprague, Kalgan, Peking ... ... ... 1874
Mrs. Viette J. Sprague ... ... 1893
Rev. Charles A. Stanley, Tientsin ... ... ... ... 1862
Mrs. Ursula Stanley ... ... ... 1862
Miss Mary E. Stanley, Tientsin ... ... ... ... 1889
Rev. Elwood G. Tewksbury, Tung-cho, Peking 1890
Mrs. Grace H. Tewksbury 1890
Edward R. Wagner, M.D., Lin-ching, Tientsin ... ... 1889
Mrs. Myrtie C. Wagner ... ... 1889
Frank A. Waples, M.D., Kalgan, Peking ... ... ... 1894
Mrs. Cora C. Waples ... ... 1894
Rev. George D. Wilder, Tung-cho, Peking ... ... ... 1894
Mrs. Gertrude W. Wilder 1893
Rev. Mark Williams, Kalgan, Peking ... ... ... ... 1866
Mrs. Isabella B. Williams 1866
Miss Henrietta B. Williams, Kalgan, Peking ... ... ... ... 1893
Miss H. Grace Wyckoff, Pang-chuang, Tientsin 1887
Miss E. Gertrude Wyckoff, Pang-chuang, Tientsin 1887