North China Mission
A.B.C.F.M.

REPORT

- For the Year Ending -

APRIL 30th, 1899.

9/9

Compiled by HENRY D. PORTER.

Shanghai:
American Presbyterian Mission Press.
REPORT

OF THE

North China Mission

OF THE

A. B. C. F. M.

For the year ending April 30th, 1899.

Compiled by HENRY D. PORTER.

Shanghai:
AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS.
1899.
REPORT FOR 1898–1899.

Personnel.

The Mission met with a great loss in the death of Miss H. B. Williams at the beginning of the Mission year. She was a daughter of the Mission, a devoted and enthusiastic worker, in whom we had placed great hopes. Mr. Roberts returned in time to be present at the annual meeting of 1898. Dr. Ament and the Misses Wyckoff, with Miss Morrill, returned to their stations from the United States in the autumn. Miss Frances B. Patterson came at the same time to reinforce the work at Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kingman were obliged to return to the United States on account of Mr. Kingman's health. They left with Mrs. Sheffield in April, 1899. Dr. Sheffield followed them at the close of the collegiate year in May. The changes in location were: the transfer of Mr. Chapin to Tientsin to act temporarily as the Mission treasurer; the corresponding transfer of Mr. Aiken to Lin-ch'ing. Miss Porter spent six months of the year at Lin-ch'ing. Miss Miner returned to T'ung-chou from her furlough, and later in the autumn Miss A. G. Chapin to the same station. Miss Mary Eugh, of the Alliance Mission in Kuei-hua-ch'eng was invited to join the Kalgan station temporarily. She has had charge of the girls' school left without a teacher through the death of Miss Williams.

The Field of the Mission.

The field of the North-China Mission embraces a large portion of the province of Chihli and a section of Shantung, north of the Yellow River. The region covered by the seven stations of the Mission, extends from the Yellow River northwest, nearly four hundred miles. The immense population, the sorrows of the people from floods and ravages of uncontrolled rivers, and the bitterness of poverty, adds a pathos to the work and its incessant demands.
Three of the stations are in the political center of the province. These are Tientsin, Peking, and T'ung-chou. With these a fourth is naturally connected. Three of these stations have been joined by railroad. Tientsin is at present the railroad center, as it has long been the commercial center of the north. From Tientsin the railroad skirts the river southeast to Tang-ku and then branches off northeast to Shan-hai-kuan. This branch of the road is opened nearly to Chin-chou in Manchuria, and in the coming year will reach Newchwang. The road from Tientsin to Peking is eighty miles long. The distance is now reduced to three hours. The railway has succeeded in avoiding T'ung-chou, which must now be reached from Peking. The railroad extends southwest from Peking, passing on 110 miles to Pao-ting-fu. It is thus a whole day's journey by rail from Tientsin to Pao-ting-fu.

The most satisfactory maps of China for missionary study are those published by the China Inland Mission; a map issued by Mr. Blackstone, of Chicago; and the very careful map prepared by Rev. H. P. Beach for his recent volume, "The Hills of Tang." The latter map has the advantage of spelling all names after the now generally accepted system for Romanizing the Mandarin dialect. The out-stations in this report are given, for the most part, in Mr. Beach's map.

Tientsin.

The city of Tientsin, the port of Peking and of four great northern provinces, is the oldest of the stations of the Mission. During the long viceroyship of Li Hung-chang, it was the diplomatic center of China. Its commercial importance has steadily increased, the foreign trade advancing by "leaps and bounds." The main commercial interest centers in the foreign settlement. The number of foreign residents is only 800, but these have developed so great a trade with the interior as to necessitate the building of wool cleaning factories and other appendages of large trade. The government arsenals, with associate military and naval schools; the viceroy's hospital and medical school attached; the Tientsin university, with more than two hundred English-speaking students, indicate what has been attained in the way of scientific
progress during forty years of growth, while three missionary hospitals, as well as the French hospital and the Victoria hospital, show what is the humanitarian effort centering here. Eight missionary societies and three Bible societies have their agencies here. Missionaries of four provinces find Tientsin a convenient source of supplies and mail facilities.

The population of Tientsin is put down as 900,000. It may be doubted if there are more than 500,000 people in the narrow limits of the city and its suburbs, though crowded so closely.

The Tientsin station has had two missionary families during the past year and two ladies in charge of the girls' school. There are four out-stations—Ching-hai, thirty miles up the Grand Canal; Hu-chia-ying, thirty-five miles up the railroad from the city, and two in the neighborhood of Hsien-hsien, one hundred miles up the southwest river. The latter villages are to be transferred to the P'ang-chuang station.

Peking.

A new interest has been added to Peking by the newly-opened railway traffic. The Imperial Railway Company have built large and substantial depôts and repair shops at Ma-chia-p'u, three miles from the south gate of the southern city. Between the depôt and the Yung-ting gate a finely macadamised road has been built, which is now being extended within the city to the great front gate. An electric railway also connects the depôt and the city gate, running at the side of the metallized road. At the date of compiling this report the electric cars are running. It is also to be extended soon within the city, and will eventually enter the Imperial Tartar city.

The Mission compound is located on the Lamp Market Street, on the east side of the Imperial city, a short walk from the east Flowery Gate. By the purchase of grounds for hospital purposes, and more recently for the new church which is to be built, the Mission compound becomes a fine large open court, well fitted for its extensive work. The Mission Press is located here and the Bridgman school for girls.
The station is occupied by three missionary families, including the superintendent of the Press, and four single ladies—two of the latter being absent. Two churches in the city, one of which has a native pastor, represent the evangelical work. There are seven out-stations—Shun-yi-hsien, twenty miles northeast of Peking; Liang-hsiang, twenty miles southeast on the railroad; Cho-chou, forty miles, also on the railroad, the largest of the out-stations. Nan-meng is thirty-five miles southeast of Cho-chou; a native pastor lives at this station. The remaining stations are connected with the last three. The field is estimated to reach at least a million of people.

**Kalgan.**

This ancient gate in the Great Wall is one hundred and forty miles from Peking. It is a journey of five days by mule or litter. The telegraph has been opened here and a Russian as well as an Imperial post office. The Imperial telegraph will extend from this point across the plains. The Russian line of railroad extended across the fertile plains of Manchuria, instead of seeking the shorter route via Kalgan. The population of Kalgan is about fifty thousand, many being non-residents, merchants from Shansi and the west.

The Mission compound is located in an open space northwest of the native city, in full sight of the beautiful hills on the west and north. Two Mission families, one single gentleman, and one lady have constituted the working force the past year.

Four out-stations belong to this Mission. Ch'ing-ko-ta is thirty miles south of Kalgan, in the beautiful valley of the San-kang river. The city of Yu-ch'eng is forty miles south of Ch'ing-ko-ta and ninety from Kalgan, in reaching which the other out-stations are passed. The Colorado climate of this station is matched by some of the finest scenery in Northern China, all tributary to the Mongolian plateau.

**T'ung-chou.**

The city of T'ung-chou has held its importance as the head of the river and canal; an immense number of grain boats, as well as house boats, filling the river approaches. The railroad has very seriously affected this trade. The new city holds the Imperial
granaries, occupying half a mile of walled enclosure, within which grain was once carefully stored. The city population is about fifty thousand, but a teeming population in the fertile country about serves as a basis for unlimited work in the near future.

Four out-stations are at present occupied; Fu-ho and Tunghpa are within easy access. Yung-lo-tien is ten miles S., while Pingku-hsien is thirty miles to the N. E.

The North China College, which is practically now a station by itself, occupies a fine location directly south of the west end of the city. The College campus contains twelve acres of good land. William's Hall, the college assembly hall and dormitory, is perhaps the most attractive public building of Tientsin. North China Chinese temples and palaces are large, but not interesting architecturally. Three families and two single ladies at the College and two families with two single ladies in the city, have constituted the Mission force during the year.

Pao-tung-fu.

Although technically the provincial capital, many of the special privileges of a capital city, are lessened by the residence of the governor, as viceroy at Tientsin. The city is at the head of the upper West River, about fifteen miles from the western hills.

The population is about one hundred thousand. The completion of the railroad from Peking, adds considerably to the importance of the city as a center. This will increase as the railroad advances south into Honan and west into the province of Shansi. The Mission occupies a well chosen compound outside of the south gate and near the south bank of the river. The American Presbyterian Mission have a station on the north side of the city and the Roman Catholics have gained a fine location in the city itself.

This station was opened in 1873. Two Mission families, with a physician and two single ladies, constitute the force here.

P'ang-chuang.

This station, like that of the English New Connection Methodists at Lao-ling, and that of the London Mission at Hsiao-
clanging, is located in a small native village containing but five hundred people. Its country parish, however, extends from the Yellow River at P'ing-gyin as far north as Shen-chou and Hsien-hsien in Chihli. Its east and west lines are hemmed in by the newly-formed comity between adjoining fields. The village is reached from Tientsin by the Grand Canal, two hundred and twenty miles, or by land one hundred and sixty five-miles. It is but thirteen miles from the telegraph and postal city, Te-chou, while easy access is gained to the river at Ssu-nu-ssu, but seven miles away. No effort has been made to estimate the population reached; but it might easily approach two millions. The station is too far from the Yellow River to be affected by its ravages, although occasionally disturbed by local rains and river risings.

The station was set apart from the Tientsin station in 1880. Two missionary families, with a physician and three single ladies, composed the working force last year. The station has twenty out-stations, mostly in villages, but has important work in three cities—Kao-t'ang, En-hsien and Hsia-chin. At the out-station, Ho-chia-t'un, an effort was made to estimate the local population, which proved to be 2,100 to the square mile, a population unsurpassed perhaps in China outside of the city centers.

Lin-ch'ing.

This once famous and flourishing city was destroyed by the T'ai-ping rebels. The present city lies upon the river and the intersecting Grand Canal. Its population is about fifty thousand. The Grand Canal takes its course southeast from here, being separated from the Wei river by an embankment, over which the great grain boats are hauled with windlass and ropes. The station was opened in 1885. The Mission homes are located on the east bank of the river, in the midst of a large Mohammedan population. Two fine looking mosques are among the nearest buildings.

The station reaches out south and west, touching a population still unreached. Two out-stations are reported. One of these is at T'ung-ch'ang-fu, a city on the Canal, famous as a local center of political control and literary aspiration through its exami-
nations. Three Mission families, including that of the physician, composed the station force the past year.

**Notes on the Political Situation.**

No year since the occupation of Peking by the allied forces in 1860 has been so pregnant of meaning and purpose as the year which has just closed. Its import for the world at large has been full of wonderful significance. The year in which the American republic came suddenly to consciousness of a world-wide mission, would of itself have large meaning for American missions in China. The acclaim with which the overthrow of Spanish authority in the Philippines was met in the East, indicates how fitting it is that Oriental politics should be influenced by the free hand of the United States; but however interesting this sudden opportunity for America might appear, that interest was surpassed by the astonished reform begun in China under her Imperial leader. It is right to put on record in this permanent form some of the interesting events leading to the reform and its catastrophe. First in the line of providential leadings was the effort of the young Emperor to learn the English language. His Primers came from missionary homes. His success was sufficient to cause him to give an ear to the notes of progress in the air. Of even more significant was the gift to the Empress-Dowager, on her completing a cycle of sixty years, of a splendid copy the New Testament, the finest print of that book ever made in China. This was the happy gift to the Empress by her loyal Christian subjects, the women of the native churches. However it may have affected the Empress-Dowager, this gift made a great impression on the young Emperor. It led to his own purchase of a Bible and other books, which he diligently read. A third step in the progress of the Imperial interest was the visit of Prince Henry of Germany. The advice of this noble Prince to the Emperor evidently made a profound impression, and he hastened to act upon it. In the beginning of 1898 the Emperor sent orders, through his principal eunuch, for the purchase of 129 books, the names of which he had secured through the missionary magazines and catalogues. A few of the most important of these are mentioned here by title:
The Emperor waited for the arrival of these with great anxiety, and read many of them with eager haste. At the same time he made an effort to secure a complete set of the *Globe Magazine*, which was to him as to all the reformers the chief source of reliable political information and full of wise and determined criticism of the Chinese methods of government and education.

Scarcely two months had elapsed after the arrival of these books before the Emperor issued instructions to the Peking officials and the viceroys and governors of the provinces to recommend the best men in the empire to assist him in the reform, so that China...
might be ready for the hour of peril and prepare for the new education and the new life, the cool breeze of which came to refresh the feverish soul of the Emperor. The names of fifteen of the most important of these men have been published. Two-thirds of these were under forty years of age and full of youthful purpose to do for China what other young men had done for Japan. The most well known of these was Chang Yin-huan, a former Minister to the United States and a special envoy to the Diamond Jubilee; he was a member of the Grand Council and the Tsung-li Yamen. The actual leader who had the closest approach to the Emperor was K'ang Yu-wei, a Cantonese, with the degree of Doctor of Literature, who had gained great local repute by a commentary on the classics, and was called "The Modern Sage." He had read the recent missionary literature and magazine, and was instilled with the idea that China could be reformed.

Next in influence was Liang Chi-ch'ao, a young LL.D., the brilliant editor of the first "Reformed Paper" and later of the Chinese Progress. He was recommended by Chang Chih-tung.

Still another was Wang Chao, who presented a memorial to the Emperor, proposing the most radical changes, such as the adoption of the Christian religion and the cutting off of the queue.

Four others were appointed Under Secretaries of the Grand Council, with special reference to coming reforms. These all saw the peril of China and had a common longing for permanent change. The whole company formed a band of illustrious graduates and statesmen recommended by the high Provincial Governors, who might fittingly be trusted by the young Emperor. The advice given by this company was accepted most enthusiastically by the Emperor. He began his reform in a series of proclamations most radical in import, most brilliantly conceived and entered upon with a mental energy, which at once reminded the people of his great ancestor, K'ang Hsi, whose splendid rule he was supposed to supplement. The tide of reform thus begun was felt throughout the land in a rapid and wide extension of influence, whose import was a moral and intellectual renaissance. There followed in rapid succession a series of Imperial edicts, unparalleled in brilliance and
effective import, well fitted to make the name of Kuang Hsu truly illustrious. For the sake of permanent record it may be well to recall the edicts which illumined the halcyon summer of 1898:—

1. To abolish the eight-legged essay in examinations.
2. To establish an imperial university of Western science at Peking.
3. To secularize all temples in aid of schools for Western education.
4. To form a Board of translation for books of Western learning.
5. To establish a patent office.
6. To make the protection of Christianity absolute throughout the empire.
7. To adopt the reform paper, *Chinese Progress*, as the Imperial organ at Peking.
8. To abolish sinecure offices and officials throughout the empire.
9. To establish schools for the study of foreign languages and to send young Manchus abroad for study and travel.

The changes proposed carried with them the opening of the whole country to foreign nations in a friendly way and the adoption of Christian ethics in the administration of the country and in all foreign relations. These edicts were met by the officials and the people with a sudden burst of enthusiasm; they opened the way for immediate friendship with missionaries as the nearest accessible avenues of approach to the new learning. It was like the striking off of prison chains and hand cuffs. The purchase of books rose at once as a great tidal wave, and the hopes aroused were unparalleled.

It remains to record the sudden and absolute collapse of this powerful and hopeful effort at reform. The collapse came with lightning rapidity. The leading reformer, Kʻang Yu-wei, had not learned enough of Christianity to accept its methods. In the secret of his heart he wished to use it as a means to gain the mastery over the thought of the empire. His advice that the Empress-Dowager be put out of the way, and that other strong
leaders be disposed of, was most melancholy. The plans of the reforming party were divulged, and the cimiter of power, in the hands of the puissant Dowager, fell with sudden vengeance upon those nearest at hand. Chang Yin-huan was banished. Six of the noble young men, who perhaps were not involved in the perilous advice of K'ang, became the martyrs to liberty and reform. Liang and Chao, with K'ang Yu-wei, escaped to Japan to wage a quiet warfare against conservatism. K'ang Yu-wei fled to England, having been duly protected by English Consular influence at Shanghai.

As the Mission year closes we may sum up the situation as follows: Out of the wreck of such splendid hopes, the Imperial university, with Dr. Martin at its head, is the only visible salvage, and that greatly enfeebled and overladen with useless material.

It is, however, significant that we may now record the allaying of the fierce wrath of the Empress-Dowager. Having merited the absolute contempt of the Western world in her effort to destroy the life of her nephew, she has been making possible amends by issuing the most liberal edict of toleration for Christianity thus far obtained, by receiving the wives of foreign ministers at the palace in an elegant and charming manner, and by making wary but continuous advances toward the reform which her shrewdness discovers to be inevitable.

The missionary work has gained rather than lost by the first effort at reform. The feebleness of China is shown in its varied aspects, and the need of absolute renewal, such as Christianity can alone supply, is understood throughout China as never before. Truly this has been a marvellous year. The hand of the Divine is seen in the quietness and in the troubled fierceness of events. Our Mission shares in the conviction that the hopes aroused during the year are not to be in vain. The dawn has come and the noon tide is inevitable.

In the meantime the question of the partition of China looms up as a near possibility. The missionary body have been a unit in the opinion that it is the duty of Western nations to maintain the integrity of China. Since England has begun distinctly to waver
on these impressive questions, the query urges itself upon all the mission workers, Would it not be for the interest of Chinamen to be placed in large measure under the wise and careful tutelage of the Western powers? If that is the inevitable and therefore providential drift of these political manoeuvres, the missionary bodies must study the question with the new light thus obtained.

The sale of Christian literature is perhaps the best thermometer by which we can test the increasing interest in the message that is brought to China. These sales are recorded by the Mission Presses and the Tract Societies. The increased sales have been very great during the past year. The Society for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge increased its sales from 12,000 to 18,000 Mexican dollars, with an advance of over thirteen million of pages. The Chinese Scientific Depot increased its sales in a like proportion. The Presbyterian Press, which is the central source of publication for the whole of China, was scarce able to supply the demands upon it. The Central Religious Tract Society had sales reaching above 1,470,000 copies. The province of Hunan was a great purchaser. The North China Tract Society and the Chinese Religious Tract Society report a corresponding increase. It merely remains to state that in many cases the largest buyers are the officials of the numerous district and other cities of the empire, with the expectation that the myriads of scholars will be desirous of learning the secret of the wonderful material progress of the West. Of Mackenzie’s “History of the 19th Century” 13,000 copies were printed, and “The History of the Japanese War” required 7,000 copies. The British and Foreign Bible Society issued over 7,000,000 books, and the other Bible Societies in like proportion. The mind of China is slowly awaking to its deficiency and to its great need.

The greatest general growth during the year has been in the Fukien province, where 20,000 inquirers are recorded. In Manchuria the number of communicants has doubled, rising to upward of ten thousand. In Shantung the Second Conference of Missions, which gathers its statistic, reports 13,364 communicants. The present estimate of Christian communicants for the empire is a little
less than 100,000. These are straws which indicate the sources of our hopefulness and the incentives to redouble Christian activity and effort.

The development of the native newspaper in China is most significant in the bearing on the future of progress. In 1895 there were only eleven native newspapers. Five of these were published in the English colony of Hongkong, while only six were published in China proper. Three of these were published in Shanghai and three in Canton, Foochow and Tientsin. There are now twelve daily papers published in Shanghai alone; one semi-weekly and two weekly. There are now published in China proper no less than thirty-five native newspapers. Four years since there were but eight magazines and periodicals printed, and all in connection with missionary work. There are now no less than seventy-five newspapers and magazines published and circulated. The history of these, since the reform movement, is most interesting. One of them, published at Tientsin, was suddenly transferred to Japanese control, in order to escape government interference. It holds its successful course under such auspices. Other papers, in fear of suppression, have approached foreigners, in hopes of getting their names as ostensible owners, with the purpose of shielding the printers in their fearless political utterance.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting was preceded, as in previous years, by a lecture course for native helpers. The course began on May 18th and continued to the 27th. Lectures were given each morning by Dr. Goodrich on Isaiah; three lectures were given by Miss Andrews on Ezra and Nehemiah; two lectures were given by Miss Miner on Rivers and Winds; two were given by Mr. Wilder on "Personal Work with Individuals"; the native pastors Chang, Jen, and Meng gave each a lecture on the topics, "Changes in China," "The Sabbath," "The Christian Life." Dr. Ament gave a lecture on "A Trip to Hsi-shan-p'o," an account of a peculiar people living in the mountains. Dr. Porter gave two lectures on "Three Epochs in the History of Spain." One session was devoted to a discussion on foot-binding. A devotional service was held each evening. The meetings were all well attended, and proved of great help and stimulus to the listeners.

The regular annual meeting began on Saturday, May 27th, and closed June 7th. A supplementary meeting was held for half an hour June 8th. The annual sermons in Chinese were preached on Sunday, in the city chapel, by Mr. G. H. Ewing and Kao Wen-lin; the English sermon was preached at Williams' Hall in the evening by Mr. Pitkin. Monday was devoted to reports from the seven stations. These were given in detail, and were of peculiar interest, showing the healthful progress of the work. Tuesday was devoted to the appointed discussions. The morning topic was, "What methods should be especially encouraged in self-support, and what perils are to be especially guarded against?" The leaders of the discussion were Dr. Porter and Helper Kao Hsiau. The afternoon topic was, "What Method of Location of Native Helpers is found to be most Efficient and Satisfactory?" The leaders were Mr. C. E. Ewing and a theological student, Wang Shu-t'ien.

A third discussion, the native Christians being by themselves, was held on Wednesday morning; the topic being, "The Proper Training of Children; shall they be taught trades, etc."
The annual meeting of the North China General Association was held at William’s Hall in the afternoon. The Association withdrew the licenses of Wu Chung-hsiao, of P'ang-chuang station, and Tsui Jui, medical assistant to Dr. Ingram; both of these cases were for immorality. Two questions were selected as subjects for discussion the coming year. The first was, “What Authority has the Yi-shih-hui (newly-organized local associations in the stations) in Congregational Polity?” Leaders of discussion, C. E. Ewing, Chia Nai-chen. “How shall the Shih-chu-hui (the Native Self-support Association) use its funds?” Leaders of discussion, A. H. Smith, Chang Chun-yung.

The Association adjourned to listen to the reports of three delegates to the annual meeting of the Students Y. M. C. A. of China. Pastor Meng Chi-tseng gave a fine account of the meeting, which was so inspiring. He was followed by other delegates.

Mr. Lyon, who was in the chair, gave a brief account of the general meeting. A sociable followed, thus closing in good fellowship the union meetings of the natives and the foreign missionaries.

The first business session of the annual meeting was held Thursday a.m., June 1st. Dr. Ament was elected chairman and Mr. G. H. Ewing, clerk of the meeting. There were thirty-six members of the Mission present, ten of them being single lady workers. Mr. and Mrs. Willard Lyon, of the Y. M. C. A., were invited to be corresponding members. There was a group of twenty children, older and younger, making, with Mr. Lyon’s family, a company of fifty-nine present.

The reports from the several stations were duly read. The chair appointed as Business Committees: For men—Messrs. G. H. Ewing, Roberts, and Wilder; for women—Misses Chapin, Porter and Miner. Estimate Committees were in like manner appointed. The morning of Friday was devoted to the further reading of various reports and the election of committees as reported below. The afternoon of Friday and the morning of Saturday were devoted to the committee of the whole, considering the needs and condition of the Mission. The remainder of the day was given to election of officers as reported below.
On the second Sunday, Dr. Ament preached in Chinese, and the communion service was observed in the evening, led by Mr. Williams and Mr. G. H. Ewing.

On Monday the Mission passed to its more direct business. The more important resolutions and votes are as follows:

Voted, That the standing rules be suspended, and that Dr. Porter be asked to prepare the annual Mission report.

That in view of the expected return of Miss Murdock to China and of the urgent needs of Kalgan, she be located at Kalgan for one year, subject to her approval.

That Miss M. E. Sheffield be located at Peking.

That Miss Patterson be located at Tientsin.

That in view of the lack of money in the treasury of the Board, we wish to place on record the earnest protest of the Mission against giving up any station or part of the work and our determination that all shall be sustained as vigorously as the funds available will permit; and that we further protest against the beginning of new work involving large expenditures to the detriment of work already in hand.

That the lecture course for the helpers be modified as follows: that there be hereafter a general triennial gathering of the helpers, beginning with 1900, and that the time of the lecture course be limited to one week.

That in reply to Dr. Hykes' request, the Mission is not prepared at present to take any action on the "Term Question," but that an edition of the Scriptures may be issued containing "Shangchu," to meet the wishes of some of our members.

That we elect a substitute for Mr. Kingman for the preparation of a Manual of Church Polity.

That we request the Prudential Committee to send Miss Mary Williams in 1900 to engage in woman's work in Kalgan.

That Art. XII. of Standing Rules be added to as follows: "Committee on Music," and that "the Committee on Music shall consist of three persons. They shall arrange for the music of the various religious services and social gatherings of the annual meetings."

That Art. VIII. of Standing Rules be amended by adding "Two Ladies' Secretaries."

That the Standing Rules be amended so that Art. III. shall read as follows: "There shall be a Press Committee consisting of the superintendent of the Press, ex-officio, and three members to be elected annually by the Mission."

That the Press Committee have the sanction of the Mission to publish editions of the Hymn Book with such terms as may be ordered. The Standing Rules be amended by adding in Art. XVII. after the words: "Physicians in alphabetical order," the following:
"These reports shall be ready for publication within two months after Mission meeting."

That any lady assigned to the Bridgman School be located in Peking by the Mission.

That a committee of three be elected to translate the Free Church Catechism.

That Mrs. Wilder be invited to act as the treasurer of the Mission, due provision being made for additional help and suitable vacations; the business agency devolving upon the members of the Tientsin station.

That hereafter in the estimates for general work the item "Tours" shall not include the touring expenses of helpers, but these expenses shall be placed under the head of "Helpers," that is, native agency.

That we elect the following as assistants to the Committee on Revision of Williams' Dictionary: Miss Porter, Miss Miner, Mr. Chapin, Mr. Roberts, Mrs. Sheffield.

That Mrs. Gammon be requested to continue during 1900 such work in the Tientsin school for girls as cannot be committed to Miss Patterson, and that a request be sent to the W. B. M. to make such compensation for her service as they deem wise.

New missionaries were asked for as follows: A lady for the training school for Bible women, a lady for the Bridgman school and a lady for Lin-ch'ing; families for P'ang-chuang, for T'ung-chou, to supply Mr. Kingman's place, and a business agent and treasurer of the Mission at Tientsin, a physician for Kalgan, for which the name of Dr. C. H. Lyon, of Philadelphia, was urged as a candidate.

The devotional meetings during the sessions were as follows:—

Chinese prayers for the servants in attendance at 8:30 a.m.

Children's morning service at the same hour.

Devotional service for the Mission ... ... 9:20 a.m.

Ladies' meeting ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 12:00 noon.

Mission prayer meeting ... ... ... ... ... 8:00 p.m.

On Friday the annual essay was given by Mr. Aiken on the subject, The Missionary: his Relation to the Native Christians.

On Friday evening the Rev. Dr. Hykes, of the American Bible Society, gave us a most instructive and entertaining account of his visit last autumn to the Philippines and of the little parliament of Aguinaldo.
OFFICERS OF THE MISSION, 1899-1900.

Secretary ... ... ... Chauncey Goodrich.
Acting Treasurer ... ... ... Mrs. F. D. Wilder.
Auditors ... ... ... C. A. Stanley.
Librarian ... ... ... W. C. Noble.
Depositary ... ... ... J. L. Mateer.

COMMITTEES.

Devotional Exercises ... ... W. S. Ament.
 ... ... M. S. Morrill.
 ... ... J. H. Ingram.
 ... ... J. L. Mateer, ex-officio.
 ... ... C. Goodrich.
 ... ... G. H. Ewing.
 ... ... W. S. Ament.
 ... ... Luella Miner.
Press ... ... ... W. S. Ament.
 ... ... J. H. Roberts.
 ... ... G. D. Wilder.
Education ... ... ... W. S. Ament.
 ... ... J. H. Roberts.
 ... ... G. D. Wilder.
Building ... ... ... W. C. Noble.
 ... ... F. M. Chapin.
 ... ... A. H. Smith.
Needs of Mission ... ... ... C. E. Ewing.
 ... ... Mary H. Porter.
 ... ... C. A. Stanley.
 ... ... C. Goodrich.
Ad Interim ... ... ... W. S. Ament.
 ... ... H. D. Porter.
Self-support ... ... ... Mrs. Goodrich.
 ... ... J. H. Roberts.
 ... ... Mr. and Mrs. Tewksbury.
Entertainment ... ... ... Miss Grace Wyckoff.
 ... ... Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich.
 ... ... H. T. Pitkin.
Music ... ... ... Miss Grace Wyckoff.
 ... ... Mr. and Mrs. Tewksbury.
Permanent Supplies ... ... Miss Gertrude Wyckoff.
 ... ... C. E. Ewing.
 ... ... Mrs. F. D. Wilder.
Corresponding Secretaries for Women's Boards.
 ... ... Miss A. G. Chapin.
 ... ... Miss M. H. Porter.
THE NORTH CHINA COLLEGE AND GORDON MEMORIAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Board of Managers.

Rev. C. Goodrich, D.D., Acting President and Dean of Seminary (ex-officio).
Mrs. F. D. Wilder, Acting Treasurer (ex-officio).
Rev. G. D. Wilder, Secretary.

Term expires in 1900.
Rev. H. D. Porter, D.D.
" C. E. Ewing.
" T. Bryson.

Term expires in 1901.
Rev. C. A. Stanley.
" G. H. Ewing.
" G. D. Wilder.

Term expires 1902.
Rev. C. H. Fenn.
" H. P. Perkins.
" J. H. Roberts.

Examining Committee.
Rev. C. A. Stanley.
" G. H. Ewing.
" C. H. Fenn.
Assistant Examiners.
Rev. Meng Chi-tseng.
Mr. Chang Yen-tseng.

Advisory Board.
Term expires 1900.
Rev. H. P. Beach.
" J. H. Barrows, D.D.

Term expires 1901.
Rev. N. Boynton, D.D.
" E. D. Eaton, D.D.

Term expires 1904.
Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.
Eldridge Torrey, Esq.

College Faculty.
" C. Goodrich, D.D.
" E. G. Tewksbury.
Mrs. Sheffield (absent).
Miss J. G. Evans.
" Luella Miner.
" Mr. Ting Li-kuei.
" Kao Wen-lin.
Lecturers in Seminary for 1899 and 1900—G. T. Wilder, D. W Lyon.

Theological Seminary Faculty.
Rev. C. Goodrich, D.D., Dean.
Miss M. E. Andrews.

Autumn term opens September 13th, 1899.
**APPOINTMENTS FOR ANNUAL MEETING, 1900.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>First</th>
<th>Alternate</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English Sermon</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>C. E. Ewing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternate</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Mark Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Chinese Sermon</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>G. D. Wilder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternate</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>W. S. Ament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Chinese Sermon</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>Wu Yu-hsiang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essayist</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>C. Goodrich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternate</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>H. P. Perkins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STATION REPORTS.

Tientsin.

Missionaries: Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Stanley, Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Chapin, Miss F. B. Patterson. Not under appointment—Mrs. Charles F. Gammon.

In accordance with the vote of the Mission, Mr. F. M. Chapin was transferred from Lin-ch'ing to Tientsin to take temporary charge of the treasury. He arrived June twelfth. Mr. Aiken was in like manner transferred to Lin-ch'ing. Miss Patterson joined the station October 15th, and has given herself to the study of the language. A daughter was born to Mrs. Gammon on December 21st. Mr. Stanley, on one of his country trips, was exposed to severe weather, which brought on an attack of pneumonia. He was laid aside from active work for four months. The native workers have borne the added responsibilities faithfully and have kept the work well in hand.

There have been changes in the native staff also. Ch'uan Wen-shou, a college and seminary graduate, moved his family to Tientsin, and has done efficient service as a teacher and occasional preacher. There has been the loss of two native helpers under painful circumstances. Chiao Tso-lin, an efficient worker for some years stationed at Hu-chia-ying, became involved in a controversy regarding the character of his wife. She had been peculiarly indiscreet. Under the circumstances the helper felt compelled to withdraw. He entered the service of the Scotch Bible Society, but has since withdrawn from that also. Chang Kuei-sheng, a graduate of the seminary in the special course, after a season of trial, proved himself to be proud, arrogant and negligent of his duty. Later he was found connected with selling of spurious cash, and so was dismissed.

Touring.—The two adjoining districts—Hsien-hsien and Chiao-ho—are distant from Tientsin over one hundred miles. The distance and the inadequacy of working force have made it desirable to transfer this field to the P'ang-chuang station. That station has a
native pastor, about twenty miles west of Chiao-ho. Much hard work has been done in this field. The transfer will carry over some sixteen villages and sixty church members. The field extends east and west about twenty-five miles. In one village a warm-hearted man has given twelve mow of land for the support of the local church. These districts were visited in November before the final transfer was made. Services were held and the question of transfer was discussed. The Christians naturally cling to their old association and regret the change. It is hoped they will ere long come into full sympathy with their new relations and fellowship.

**Ching-hai** was visited by Mr. Aiken in June. It is a busy season for the farmers, and they do not respond readily to evangelistic work. An opportunity was offered in October to secure premises on the main street of Ching-hai. A valuable cemetery lot at Tientsin, belonging to the native church, was disposed of and the premises at Ching-hai secured. A good place for work is thus secured. The new premises were visited and inspected in November, and a visit in December, afforded an opportunity to meet and encourage the Christians. The general condition of the work reported by the helpers is encouraging; in one village there are ten or more inquirers. They are hoping to have a chapel for regular services. A friend has given twenty-five gold dollars in aid of this movement. A renegade member who has joined the Romanists, has given much anxiety to the Christians, lest they be involved with him. Over fifty villages entered into a league against him and his present defenders. He was arrested by the local magistrate and sent in custody at Tientsin. It seemed wise to call on the Mandarin and to assure him that the Protestant Christians were not involved in the case. The Mandarin received the call in a friendly way. He gave assurance that the case was well known and that as long as the Protestants remained well behaved they had no occasion to fear.

**Hu Chia-ying** was visited in June. The meetings were well attended. Four were admitted to the church and six enrolled on probation. Another visit was made in October to consider the
case of the helper. Arrangements were made for his quiet withdrawal. On his withdrawal, however, both himself and his wife behaved in a manner very disheartening to the church members. The effect on the village was also very apparent. Another visit in November, showed that the members had recovered somewhat their confidence, so that several women were present. One was a widow, driven from home by her mother-in-law, because she had become a Christian. She had taken temporary refuge with a Christian family in the village. At a special service three persons were received to membership and four taken on probation. Regarding the case of the widow, it seemed best to make a friendly call upon the magistrate of Wu-ch'ing city. The official promised to give the relief asked for, and spoke appreciatively of the conciliatory methods of Protestant missions. He insisted on my remaining to dine with him and made his friendly feeling evident in every way. The next day he issued a good proclamation and arranged for the return of the widow to her home.

In May of the present year the place was visited again; five were received to membership and fourteen on probation. A chapel has just been rented in the market town of Lo-fu, on the railroad, twenty-five miles from Tientsin.

A colporteur has visited the city of Pao-ti, half way between Tientsin and T'ung-chou. The helper Chang visited the place in November and thought it a favorable place to rent a chapel. By occupying four market towns we could have a continuous line of work from Tientsin to T'ung-chou.

Tientsin.—The work here has continued along the same lines as in other years. The city chapel has been opened daily, except on Saturday. The troubles in the capital has affected the audiences. The work with the members in the city, has been a Sunday morning service and an afternoon Sunday school and a Wednesday prayer meeting. At the Settlement regular Sunday and week-day services are held in the domestic chapel. The Christian pupils of the two schools, have each a weekly prayer meeting.

The schools attract more and more the children of church members. Five boys have been sent to T'ung-chou college.
These have made a good record. The present teacher of the boys' school is a graduate of the college. He has done good work and has had an excellent influence on the school. Two years ago we began to charge for tuition a small amount. No pupil is now taken without some charge. The amount realized the past year is about twenty-five gold dollars. The school could easily become self-supporting by introducing English into the course of study. The danger of diverting English students into commercial life, has prevented us from adding English to the course. Tientsin is the most important city in the north. Its influence extends beyond Chihli into the provinces adjoining. The introduction of steamers, the opening of mines, the inception of railroads, telegraphs, telephones and scientific schools, has started from it as a center. The concession has been recently greatly enlarged beyond the enclosing rampart. Germany has a concession extending along the Peiho, south of the English Settlement. The influence the city is destined to exert in the future, must be greatly to the advantage of all mission work. Any withdrawal from such a position of expanding influence, would be detrimental to the prestige and enlarging power of the whole mission.

In summing up the work of the year we may say: Mercy and goodness have followed us all the days of the year; from severe illness there has been gracious recovery; out of untoward conditions and limitation of working force, added blessing has been vouchsafed, so that we see but slightly diminished results over past years. New joy and hope have come into our lives. We enter with assured hopes and increased confidence upon a new year of work for the Master.

Peking.

Missionaries: Rev. W. S. Ament, D.D., Mrs. Ament (in the United States), Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Mateer, Miss J. E. Chapin, Miss Ada Haven, Miss N. N. Russell, Miss V C. Murdock (both in the United States.)

Personnel: Dr. Ament reached Peking October 8th, having left Mrs. Ament in Owosso, Mich. Mr. J. L. Mateer and Mrs.
Mateer returned to the station in September. Their health has been precarious through the year. It is the unanimous medical opinion that Mrs. Mateer can only live at Peking under changed external conditions. Mr. and Mrs. Wilder returned to T'ung-chou. Their presence in the Station was most helpful, and all were loathe to have them go. The Station was made happy by the arrival of Miss Ellen Ewing, born October 10th.

Mr. and Mrs. Shier, of the American Bible Society, have resided for a portion of the year in Miss Russell's rooms.

Peking.—The first matter of importance in Peking was the ordination of Jen Hsueh-hai as pastor of the north church. The council for this purpose met on the 23rd of May, and the ordination was followed on the 24th. Secretary Smith was present, and gave an address. The sermon was preached by Dr. Sheffield, and Mr. Stanley offered the ordaining prayer. The new pastor commands the respect of the Chinese, and his direction of affairs in his church has been wise and aggressive. His support comes from native sources, one-third of which is from the church.

The daily preaching at the street chapel at Teng-shih-k'ou has been kept up during the year with good audiences usually. Helper Hung has been faithful in attendance. He has had assistance from the deacons Chang and Wen and from two others. Four regular prayer meetings are held each week.

The Y. P. S. C. E. have their meeting Sunday morning. A meeting is held Sunday evening, and one each on Wednesday p.m. and Thursday evening to accommodate the needs of the members. Three of these are led by the Chinese, while the Thursday evening meeting is led by the foreign pastor as a special evangelistic meeting. The North chapel has pits daily reaching, followed by a short prayer meeting, two weekly prayer meetings, and a Sunday school.

A conference of Congregational churches of the Station was organized in the spring of 1898. The second meeting of this conference was held in November and the organization completed, a constitution drawn up and its limitations defined. All deacons of the represented churches are included, a delegate for each thirty
members, native pastors and helpers, and the Bible women. The local church is to pay the travelling expenses of the delegates and for their entertainment. The meetings are animated by a good spirit. It is difficult to provide accommodation in Peking; by rotation among the out-stations the Meeting may more readily be accomplished.

On December 28th, the purchase of a long desired property for the proposed new church building, adjoining our premises, was accomplished. The price was Tls. 1,750, five hundred of which is to be paid without interest at the rate of fifty tael per annum. The money for the new church building—the balance in hand from the Tank estate—has been voted to us for the new building. The plans have been drawn up, and are in the hands of the committee. Having a sum nearly sufficient to erect a suitable building, it seems a pity that this should not be increased and Peking adorned with an edifice adequate to its needs and an honor to our common Christianity.

A new chapel, the seventeenth in the Station, outside of the Ch'i-hua gate, is nearly finished. It will be soon completed, and a T'ung-chou student will open a day-school there. This new work will form the nucleus of the Third Congregational church of Peking.

The political reaction in September came suddenly, and was a blow to the development of Christian work. The tide has been against us in the city. Predictions of the dismemberment of the empire have not been realized, but intelligent officials have lost hope in the regeneration of the empire. The Tsung-li Yamen has but one progressive spirit—Yu Keng, late minister to Japan. The recent recruiting of soldiers may indicate a purpose to hold on to the bitter end. No man of reforming zeal is now in Peking. No event in recent history so illustrates the power of an absolute monarch to stamp out a movement seeming to have gained universal sympathy. The new railroad to Pao-ting-fu facilitates in a great measure easy access to most of our out-stations. No words can express the relief in taking a train to the country and in three hours finding ourselves at Cho-chou, our principal out-station.
Peking is in process of paving after foreign methods, a long step in advance and full of promise.

*Special Meetings.*—In March a series of meetings was held in two Peking churches. A young medical student from Tientsin gave us two interesting talks on personal religion. The student was imbued with the ideas taught by Mr. and Mrs. Woodberry, of the Alliance Mission in Tientsin; still his influence was felt for good. It seemed best to continue the meetings after his departure. Morning prayers were turned into meetings for special prayer for the Spirit’s help. Daily noon meetings were held in both churches and union evening services were held. The influence of the Holy Spirit was felt from the first. About thirty persons took a start in the Christian life. On the 7th of May twenty-five persons were received to membership and ten on probation. There is no reason why we should not have revivals of great power in China now. In every mission station there are a goodly number of evangelized persons ready for the descent of the Spirit.

We have in connection with our work sixteen chapels, definite places set apart for preaching purposes—four in Peking, two each in Shun-yi, Cho-chou, and Nan-meng, and one each in six other centers. Our field is well defined and delimited as to space acknowledged as ours, with no cross lines except in Pa-chou, where the Methodists have opened a chapel, though against our protest.

*Shun-yi.*—This out-station, twenty miles N. E. from Peking, has secured, through the patient efforts of Mr. Ewing, a fine spacious property on the main street. The place will be ample for years to come.

*Liang-hsiang.*—This city, twenty-five miles S. E., has a good street chapel, well filled on fair days. There are but three baptized members here.

*P’u-an.*—The good work formerly done here has been dissipated by the death of members. Others have fallen away. They gather a company of twenty on the Sabbath.

*Cho-chou.*—The church remains as in past years. There are eighty-nine reliable members on the roll. The helper, Mr. T’ang, is intelligent, honest, laborious, but has failed to develop the church
spiritually. The work of Mrs. Ah, the Bible woman, has been efficient, and a good attendance of the women is the consequence.

P'ing-ching is 45 li from Cho-chou, where a converted fortune-teller has roused enthusiasm and opposition.

Nan-meng is sixty li from P'ing-ching. Pastor Hung is doing faithful progressive work. A good congregation has been gathered. Mrs. Hung has also gathered many women.

Pai-mu-ch'iao and Fan-chia-chuang are fifty li from the last place. The church is doing better than in some past years. They have 120 tiao, which they will put into a chapel at Shih-ko-chuang. They expect to raise sixty tiao more, and still will be behind some seventy tiao. Wen-an is twenty li still further south—a district city. Mr. Yuan still wishes the church to be at his house, a mile from the city. He is not in agreement with the rest of the members on this point.

Tours.—The length of our field is about one hundred miles N. E. and S. W. The three foreigners have visited each portion of the field twice during the year. Short tours have also been made. Mr. Ewing has reduced this touring to a science, leaving home without scrip at least, according to the gospel bidding, and walking the whole distance.

Schools.—We have two days-schools taught by graduates of the college, who are doing conscientious work. A school at Nan-meng has been disbanded owing to disagreements. We hope to have a school at the east gate supported by the people. There are ten pupils in the primary school at T'ung-chou. They should form a boarding-school.

The statistics of the Station have been carefully revised, and show a falling off from last year in consequence. The men's list is fairly good, but many imperfections still are found in the women's list. Peking is a lodging house. Our audience changes its complexion often, and only by care and diligence can its influence be maintained.

The contributions from native sources are larger than in any previous year. Two pastors have been supported, and miscellaneous expenses in three centers have been provided. The whole sum
approaches 200 gold dollars, and represents an advance in self-denial. We are grateful for the progress made and that we are allowed to work with such a loyal company of Chinese Christians. They respond to appeal to their higher nature, and are reaching out for the best things of Christian life.

Kalgan.


The Mission year had a sad opening. An epidemic of typhus fever had broken out in the girls' boarding-school. Miss Henrietta Williams came down with the disease during our Mission meeting time. She alone of the Mission was at home. Mrs. Larsen, from the upper city, and Mrs. Soderborn, from Hsuan-hua-fu, came to give the sufferer tireless devotion. There was no physician, but the loving Saviour was with them, speaking peace to their hearts. Mr. Williams arrived in time to see his daughter return to consciousness and to bid her a loving farewell. Dr. Ingram, who came at our urgent call, arrived too late to give any help. The Chinese knew that Miss Williams loved them and gave her life for them.

Her early life in Kalgan, and five short years of service, seemed to have prepared her for a long term of service, but the Lord has called her to a higher service in heaven. Five times in eight years have our loved ones entered into rest—one a beloved physician and three dear sisters devoted to woman's work. Their heroic lives and peaceful deaths have filled these mountain valleys with an aroma of faith and love. The return of Dr. and Mrs. Waples left our station without a physician. The hospital and dispensary were closed until September. Dr. and Mrs. Wagner then came from Lin-ch'ing. Their presence was a joy to us all. We owe them grateful thanks for their help in the work.

Schools.—The girls' school was closed till August. At that time Miss Mary Engh, of the Swedish Alliance Mission at Kueil-hua-ch'eng, accepted the invitation of Mrs. Sprague to give us her assistance. She had left the Alliance Mission, because the money for her support was not sent. The school was opened
October 1st and continued through the year. There were twelve pupils.

The boys' school has been in charge of Mr. Sprague. This school had an average membership of twenty-one. Two of them are ready to enter the T'ung-chou academy.

*Tours.*—Mr. Sprague made a tour to Yu-chou in September, visiting other stations. Mr. Roberts made a tour to Ch'ing-ko-ta in July, to Yü-chou in September, and to all five out-stations in December. After the week of prayer he spent two months in Yü-chou, preaching in the chapel and selling many books. In April he made a tour to Mongolia and the mountainous region east of Kalgan, and again a tour to the south; in all 113 days were spent and a distance of 1,277 miles travelled.

*Helpers.*—A conference of the helpers was held in July. A carefully prepared program was followed, with meetings three times a day. The interest was very well sustained and the influence of the Holy Spirit was manifest. We decided to redistribute the force of helpers. The problem of the location of the helpers, which was a source of discomfort, was happily settled by drawing lots.

Kao Hsi was sent to open the Norfolk chapel at Wan-ch'uan city, Kao Yueh to open a chapel at Hsi-ning, and Chou Tze-pang to open the Bristol chapel at Huai-an-hsien. The expenses of these chapels were met by a special gift from Norfolk and Bristol, Conn., and by the native "Life Saving Society."

Yü-chou was supplied again by Ts'ai Fu-yuan, Ch'ing-ko-ta by Chou Hai-chen, and Kalgan upper city by Wang Ch'ang-sheng. The latter had finished a special course of two years at the seminary. He has preached well in the street and domestic chapels. The attendance at chapels has been good. In the domestic chapel evening service, the stereopticon has been frequently used.

*Church Work.*—Twenty-six persons have been received to membership during the year, and more than seventy on probation. The whole number of members from the first has been 357. Thirty have been excommunicated in thirty-four years; seventy-one have died. There remain as members 249 at the present time. A recent convert deserves mention. He mastered in a short time the little primary
Christian books. When he had read the Gospel of John he exclaimed frequently, "The more I read this, the hotter my heart becomes." His testimony for Christ was clear and earnest. Our religion has evoked the commendation of many heathen. The uncle of one of our helpers was angry because the nephew refused to perform heathen rites at the New Year. He relented afterwards and said: "It is all right, for I have seen that these Christians are good people. They cannot do anything bad."

Contributions.—The total from all sources in gold is forty-four dollars and eighteen cents. A new chapel at Ch'ing-ko-ta was rented; half of it given by the native church. An annual collection of grain at the autumn harvest was given, and a special collection in the spring for the new chapel of $5.44.

The Kalgan chapel has received a pulpit lamp and four large and beautiful hanging lamps from the Union Congregational Church of Marboro, Mass.

An endeavor has been made to keep the needs of Kalgan before the minds and hearts of many young friends, in one hundred and twenty churches in America, through a quarterly letter. The thought has been, not merely to enlist an interest in Kalgan, but also in all the work of the Mission. Many most cheering responses have been received.

The work of preaching, teaching, and healing, continues to bear fruit. The reaction against reform had made many persons afraid to seem to be friendly to us. In this state of things the readiness of the native Christians to testify for Christ has been most encouraging. We hope that the Station may be reinforced by a physician and two ladies. The re-appointment of Dr. Murdoch to the Mission gives us great pleasure. If she be located at Kalgan we shall be most thankful. Most of all we pray for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit to bring to fruition the good seed sown in many hearts.

Tung-chou.

Missionaries. Rev. and Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich, D.D.; Rev. and Mrs. D. Z. Sheffield, D.D.; Rev. and Mrs. E. G. Tewksbury; Rev. and Mrs. Henry Kingman; Rev. and Mrs. Wilder; Dr. and
Mrs. J. H. Ingram; Miss M. E. Andrews; Miss J. G. Evans; Miss Luella Miner; Miss A. G. Chapin; Mrs. F. D. Wilder (not a member of the Mission).

**Personnel.**—Dr. Goodrich and family have occupied the house of Mr. Tewksbury, on the college grounds, during the absence of the latter. Mr. D. Willard Lyon and family, of the Y. M. C. A., have had residence in Dr. Goodrich’s house during the year. Miss Miner returned early in September, and Miss A. G. Chapin in October. Mr. Wilder returned from Peking in the autumn, and has been engaged in evangelistic work only. It has been our great delight and advantage to have had Mr. Lyon with us. While here for the purpose of studying the language, they have been very helpful in evangelical and educational work. By request of the Mission, Mrs. F. D. Wilder was called to help in the treasury at Tientsin during several months of the year, as occasion seemed to require. Dr. Goodrich was at Têng-chou during the autumn, until December, at work with the Mandarin Revision Committee. The great sorrow of the station has been the departure of Mr. Kingman and family, owing to the increasing evidence that he must seek a climate more favorable to lungs and heart. Mr. Kingman was a comrade who was a tower of strength, both in his own department and in that of others, through his sympathy and counsel for all. The inexpressible grief of parting bore upon us heavily for two months, culminating in the leave-taking on March 16th. Mrs. Sheffield left on furlough with the Kingmans, while Dr. Sheffield delayed till after college commencement, in order to attend the meeting of the Educational Association at Shanghai.

**Literary Work.**—Dr. Goodrich spent three months at Têng-chou-fu, with the Committee on New Testament Revision. The Book of Acts has been published as the result of that work, and is offered as a tentative basis of the final revision. Drs. Sheffield and Goodrich have given a portion of the time of the year to the individual work on their respective portions of the Bible Revision in Wên-li and in Mandarin. They have also prepared work on dictionary revision. Mr. Kingman has given portions of his time
as chairman to the same, and Dr. Ingram has given his leisure hours to the portions allotted him.

Schools.—The boys' primary school, in the city, has been in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Wilder, Kao Hsin continuing as teacher. Mr. Lyon has taught in geography. Military and gymnastic drill have been introduced with promise of future good result. The pupils, twenty in all, have paid one tiao per month. The remaining cost has been paid by individual missionaries. Nine day scholars have paid two tiao a year for tuition. The strong and constant influence of the teacher has been excellent. At Yung-lo-tien there is a school for Christian pupils. Helper Li assisted in giving instruction. The progress of the pupils in intelligence was remarkable.

Two Station classes were held in the city and country. The numbers were diminished through the new rule of supplying only fuel and cabbage, in place of full support as in previous years.

A school of unique interest was established in the city by a wealthy young man, who has spent five years at the south in schools for Western science. Inspired by the example of foreigners; he plans to introduce the same studies as those of the college, with less of Bible and more of English. He underrates the importance of Christian truth, but encourages church attendance by the teacher and pupils. His fellow-citizens say that the school is founded by money from the reformers. Mr. Wen considers this persecution a test of his sincerity and gets comfort from the life of Christ, and the story of the founding of the church. There are twenty scholars, twelve of them being given free tuition. The rest pay one tael a month and board themselves.

Evangelical Work.—The severe check given the reform party in September, affected the evangelical work more than any other. Street preaching was out of the question, and the chapels were avoided by all but a few. Wild rumors filled the country side. It was believed that foreigners put magic potions in the well. November 6th was set for expulsion of all foreigners and massacre of Christians. The edict of toleration, issued by the Empress-Dowager at New Year, greatly relieved the situation, and the chapel attendance began once more. The studied friendliness of the local officials
had an encouraging effect. They called upon us in the early autumn. The Taotai made his interest in us especially prominent by frequent visits. An exciting rumor that Mr. Wilder and Dr. Ingram had been captured while on a country trip, and were held by the rude soldiers of the western army, was the occasion of a renewed effort to emphasize the diligence of the officials. The country was scoured to find and rescue the captives, who returned safely, ignorant of the rumors and anxiety about them.

The outer chapel has been in charge of Mr. Wilder and Pastor Chang. The College students and Seminary students, under the Y. M. C. A. Committee, have taken many evening services and afternoon work on Saturday and Sunday. A teacher in the Taotai's office, by his visits and testimony, had aided the attendance on chapel preaching. At the close of the triennial examination for the twenty-five counties of the district, books were distributed to the 1,500 scholars in attendance; Mr. Kingman providing the means. Only a few persons showed dislike to the offer of books. The sales of books, under Dr. Ingram's careful guidance, has increased to $65.11. Two societies of the Y. M. C. A. have been especially active during the year. They paid half of the expenses of two delegates to the Shanghai intercollegiate conference in May. Mr. Wilder has introduced a custom of administering communion at each of the five out-stations every two months, with occasional visits besides. Forty-five trips have been made; most of them being on the Sabbath, since four of the Stations are within two hours' distance of the city.

**Out-stations.**—Fu-ho is five miles north. It has sixteen members. They have paid all local expenses, have bought a church bell, and have held a Station class, paying the food of the helper sent to teach them. The teacher has been ordained a deacon.

Yung-lo-tien is still faithfully cared for by Li Te-kuei. He is assisted by a blind organist and singer, of Mr. Murray's school at Peking. A prominent grain dealer has been received on probation. He has offered a room and ten taels of money for the street chapel. An uncle of his has also become a Christian.

Niu-pao-t'un, thirteen miles south, has been in charge of Li Wen-yu. The church has increased to eleven members. An old man and
woman in the church were persecuted by a nephew, and finally the woman was beaten by him. An appeal was made to the official, and the culprit was supplied with a wooden collar. Kindness to him during his imprisonment, has led him to desire a reconciliation to his friends and to us.

Ping-ku, forty miles N. E., has been cared for by Kao Chih. It has been the center of continual rumors. An old priest was the source of the special difficulty. A new magistrate called upon us before taking his office. Our helper was with us at the time, and told the official the condition of affairs. On the arrival of the official at his post, he drove the old priest away in a dramatic way and posted up proclamations of a very satisfactory character. The official had acquaintance with Dr. Griffith John and had read Dr. Sheffield's Universal History with pleasure. A chapel has been opened at the west gate of the city; the rent being provided by the native. Mr. Kung, the dispensary assistant, is to be in charge of the Station next year.

Chu-tze-fang.—This is a new Station. The membership has increased to four families, making eleven church members. They plan to furnish a chapel. The local expenses have been paid by themselves. This Station has been subject to some persecution. A proclamation warning the people to avoid disturbing the Christians, was torn down by the constable. On appeal to the official the constable was arrested and held a month before examination. He was then beaten and ordered to wear the cangue. Forty men from six villages came to us to guarantee peace in future if the penalty were remitted. They agreed to sign definite promises, and the magistrate agreed to release him. A feast of peace followed, attended by one hundred men. The feast was in a temple yard. The helper preached to the people, and a lantern show added emphasis to the ending of the troubles. Cordial relations were thus established. This is an almost ideal outcome of a case in court. Mr. Ament and his teacher at Peking gave us great assistance in the matter.

In the congregational, Yi-shih-hui, or Station Council, the deacons and chapel helpers have been admitted as voting members,
and church members from a distance are invited to a central gathering at the close of three such councils in the year.

New City Chapel.—We wish to thank members of other stations for their contributions. A Boston architect has contributed plans for the building. We have $1,500 in hand. Col. Hopkins has made good his promise of $1,000. The church is needed more than ever. At the last communion the elements had to be passed out of the windows to reach the people.

Pao-ting-fu.

Missionaries: Rev. and Mrs. G. H. Ewings, Rev. and Mrs. H. T. Pitkins, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Noble (Mrs. Noble in the United States), Miss M. S. Morrill, Miss A. A. Gould.

Personnel.—Miss Morrill returned to the Station last autumn, renewed in health and re-equipped for the work.

Pastor ordained.—Meng Chi- tseng was ordained to the pastorate directly after the last annual meeting. Dr. Judson Smith was present at the ordination. He came, accompanied overland from Peking by a goodly company of brother and sister missionaries. Dr. Goodrich preached the ordination sermon; the ordaining prayer was offered by Mr. Lowrie, of the Presbyterian Mission. The country church members came in large numbers, and the semi-annual convocations of our Christian membership was inaugurated on a permanent basis. A long felt need has been the emphasizing of the unity of the church. Following close upon this series of meetings came the organization of the Local Congregational Association. The creation of this body marks a distinct step of progress in our Station life. The helpers feel that they have a representation in the affairs of the Station, and their interest is correspondingly greater. Four deacons were at this time set apart by ordination.

The autumn convocation of the Association was full of importance. At this time definite conditions were made for recognition of out-stations; there must be at least an attendance of ten upon each Sabbath; there must be a fixed place of meeting; weekly offerings for local expenses and a semi-annual offering for support
of native pastor; there must be one or more deacons appointed, and a record of Sabbath attendance and contributions.

Touring.—The younger Pastor Meng, with Teacher Liu, made an extensive tour in the summer, visiting P'ang-chuang at the time of the summer general meeting. In the autumn Mr. Ewing, Mr. Pitkin, and the younger pastor, visited all the out-stations. This was Mr. Pitkin's introduction to the country work in visiting the people in their homes. Seven deacons were set apart during this trip at four different centers. The city of Shu-lu was visited. A large market is held every second day. It is desirable to open a chapel here. At T'ang-feng, an old Station, the Christians have given up the Sunday service. They have suffered from frequent inundations and have suffered much from poverty. They were persuaded to resume their services on the Sabbath. At T'ien-ko-chuang, ten miles from Pao-ting-fu, the people are also disaffected, and have given up the Sunday service since the mother church had thought best to sell the little chapel. The most distant Station is at Chao-chou. The work there had its origin twenty years ago in a lawsuit, resulting in the exile of a Mr. Li. He went in exile to Fu-kien, where he heard the gospel. Having been released he returned to his home, and for fifteen years has remained true to his faith, a beautiful Christian, a light in the darkness. In a village four li from here another lawsuit brought the litigant to Pao-ting-fu, where he heard the gospel. His son is an earnest, loyal follower. In March, Mr. Ewing visited the village of the first of the two men. He visited the home of Mr. Pai also, where no foreigner had ever been. Every family was represented at the service. In a near village, four Christian families are found. The heads of three of these families are in mission employ, and are highly esteemed for their work. A fourth family is comprised of an aged couple nearly eighty. The wife became a Christian at seventy-two years. She has committed to memory more than two hundred hymns. When this woman became a Christian she said to her gods: "You have treated me well all my life, but now I have found a better." In another village an old woman has loaned her house to the church for services, having drawn up a paper to that effect. It seemed best on this visit to
gather the scattered members together for a general meeting. The company, gathered was far larger than the largest building could hold. Nine men and two women were received on probation. Two men were appointed as deacons and set apart to their service. These deacons are the sons of the forerunners of the work, who for twenty years have been followers of the Master. Thirty-four persons were present at the services.

_Schools._—The boys’ boarding-school has continued the same in numbers as before. Under teacher Liu the boys have been doing good work. Mr. Ewing has taught classes in the Bible. It is hoped to establish an academy course as suggested at the annual meeting a year since.

The Y. M. C. A., organized a year since, has more than held its own. Its principal work has been accomplished through Sabbath afternoon preaching. Last autumn the Sunday services were re-arranged, so that the afternoons could be given to evangelistic work in the villages. The trained helpers, the local talent, and the boys in the school all assist in this weekly campaign. Four or five parties go out in different directions. Sometimes these groups go together, carrying the book seller’s tent and his wheel-barrow. The interest in this form of work continues most excellently.

_P'ang-chuang._

_Missionaries:_ Rev. and Mrs. H. D. Porter, M.D., D.D.; Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Smith; Dr. A. P. Peck (in the United States); Miss M. H. Porter; Miss H. G. Wyckoff and Miss E. G. Wyckoff.

_Personnel._—Toward the end of October the Misses Wyckoff were welcomed back, and took up the heavy end of their work. Miss Porter has spent six months at Lin-ch’ing. Dr. and Miss Porter were absent a month attending the second Shantung Conference at Wei-hsien, a gathering of great value and importance in the interest of mission workers in this province.

_Native Pastorate._—The first full year of the native pastorate has been completed. It has proved an entire success. Pastor Wu attended the ordination of the younger Meng at Pao-ting-fu, with the principal of the academy. Returning they visited the home
of Pastor Chia at Chang-ssu-ma for the first time. The present rule is that the pastors make the rounds of the out-stations twice a year in company with the general steward, whose office it is to stimulate contributions. Communion is administered and candidates received, though the larger numbers are received at the general meetings.

Association Meetings.—The third year of the Association has been completed. Pastor Chia has been the competent presiding officer the past year. The Association has voted that an out-station to be such must have a regular place of meeting; must keep up Sunday meetings and a mid-week prayer meeting; must have local and general contributions; and must have deacons or stewards. The academy and the village schools come under the general care of Counsel of the Association. The Association voted to introduce certificates of church membership. These are given only to male members over twenty years of age and only to those whose church attendance complies with these rules. The certificates are renewed annually and stamped with foreign stamp to prevent counterfeiting.

Native Helpers.—The work of most of the native helpers has been excellent, but we are pained and humiliated to record that one of them, Mr. Wu Chung-hsiao, betrayed his own niece (one of our school girls), and that he eloped with her to Manchuria. Serious troubles of a like nature in the family of another helper (Mr. Kuan T'ing-yung), distracted the church there for a time.

Of the six men who studied in the special course at T'ung-chou, two have been steadily employed and two have gone into business. Probably the most useful among them has been the ‘giant’ Kao Shan-cheng. He has been sent out to the region south of his home and also to the north. In P'ing-yin, near the Yellow River, he came near to being mobbed, and several villages turned out to repel the reputed foreigner, but he was only a Chinese, and was unmolested. Old Mr. Wu, for nine years the hospital chaplain, is seventy-six years of age, and most literally lives for his work—the best example we have ever seen in China of such devotion. For many years his sales in the wards and dispensary have averaged seventy thousand cash. For the past six months he has been ably seconded by Liu Yun-lung, popularly known as the “Dragon.”
We are under great obligation to Col. Hopkins for timely and indispensable aid in meeting the expenses of colporteurage. Miss Martha Newcome, of Oakland, Cal., after listening to Col. Hopkins' presentation of the needs here, sent us also fifty dollars for the same work. Mr. and Mrs. Woodberry, of Tientsin, for the past three years have given sixty Mexican dollars in memory of their son Roy for a like work.

Schools.—It was mentioned in the last report that the boys' school was to be removed to new quarters built by private funds loaned to the Station. The work of construction was completed in time for the autumn opening. The new buildings are south of the Mission premises, and consist of eighteen chien of rooms, twelve of which are used for dormitories, six as recitation rooms, three as dining rooms and three as kitchen and steward's room. In place of the contracted quarters in the village we now have a spacious area of 250 feet by 150, with abundance of fresh air and room for play-ground. It was necessary to provide a large cistern on account of the unwholesome nature of the water. At the beginning of the current year the number of students in the academy and intermediate school was forty-five. Feeling the need of a primary school to act as a feeder we have at private expense started one in the old quarters in the village, and one of the T'ung-chou students has been in temporary charge. Mr. Kuan Wan-kung and Mr. Wang Yuan-chih, graduates of the last college class, were appointed teachers. The course of study in the academy has been adjusted to correspond exactly with that in the preparatory department at T'ung-chou. The plan for a medical school, voted at the last annual Mission meeting, failed for lack of pupils.

A year ago the decisive step was taken of refusing to grant any money to village schools, of which there were eight. The reasons for this action were clearly understood by the Chinese and approved by the Association; but as nearly all the church members were poor, we doubted whether many would survive the test. We are therefore glad to say that we have this year six schools wholly self-supporting, with the exception that we have promised ten tiao to one at Pastor Chia's home, enabling them to secure a graduate of
the T'ung-chou college. The number of scholars in the six schools is fifty-seven. Some of the schools are crude beginnings, but we are glad that the long pending question as to the possibility of educational self-support is settled, assured that the quality will improve with the supply of better teachers and the development of a larger Christian community.

During the reform period it seemed advisable to establish a Reál-Schule, or Shih-hsiao, at P'ang-chuang, as we had vacant buildings and an available teacher just from the college at T'ung-chow. Prospectuses were sent out in all directions, and it seemed as if many would come to the school. The alteration of wind in Peking undermined this airy fabric. Only one pupil materialized, and in the exceptional circumstances of not having money to pay for his tuition.

Attempted Reform.—During the period when Western learning was to the front our compound became the center of great interest to a wide region. We were in frequent communication with several district magistrates. Our local official called several times, presented us with scrolls and fans of his own elegant writing, sent for us to assist him to manage certain local floods and called himself "Your stupid younger brother." We ordered books for him in large amounts. He subscribed for a daily paper and the Review of the Times. The Hsia-chin magistrate also communicated with us and bought books, although later he issued a brochure denouncing the motives and religion of "the Barbarians." The attention of the United States Minister was called to this document. During the time of special interest we sold books to the value of Tls. 45 in one month. The missionaries were invited to a friendly feast by our late enemy, the Mohammedan official at Ping-yuan, but this was a fiction of friendship, since he at the same time blocked our efforts to secure a chapel in his city, even though Dr. Peck had put down a drive well in the Yamen.

Union in Work.—Last autumn our Congregational Association sent formal invitations to the Pao-ting-fu and Lin-ch'ing Stations of our Mission, and to the Hsiao-chang Station of the London Mission, to meet with us in our eastern quarterly gathering
with a view to forming a congregational union. This body convened on the last of March; five missionaries being present and three native pastors; sixteen delegates in all. Five objects were set forth in the invitations—to define boundaries, to make rules for systematic transfer of members living in the territory of another station, to come to an understanding as to a principle regarding the employment of members of other stations or missions, and to provide for the universal use of annual church certificates. The union held two sessions. A difficulty in arranging a frontier with the London Mission, which had become interlaced with our work in a perplexing way, was settled by a private conference between the missionaries. We agreed to retire from Wu-yi and to accept the town of Cheng-chia-k'ou, sixty li west of us on the Canal. All boundaries between the London Mission and our three Stations are clearly and accurately defined; one thousand li being the circuit of the frontier. We voted to invite three other Stations to meet with us next year to complete the work in other directions. Rules covering these points, were formulated and every motion passed unanimously. We regard this as a most important step in advance.

At the Easter meeting, addresses were made by all the visiting guests on subjects cognate to the theme of practical union. As a result of this delimitation of our field we suddenly came to a realization of its great size. It includes the whole of the six districts in Shantung and Chi-li and the larger portions of six others, besides smaller portions of five others; some sixteen counties in all. The district assigned to our exclusive care, stretches from the banks of the Yellow River on the south in a straight line nearly five hundred li, the northern portion of which bends to the west like the leg of a carpenter's square, and gives a breadth of nearly forty miles, embracing more millions of people than we like to think of. In view of this work we wish to press the modest request for another family for P'ang Ch'uang, a request repeated annually for ten years.

*Self-support and Contributions.*—The contributions of the year did not exceed those of the previous year. The sum to be raised for the support of two native pastors, including an intercalary month, was 390 tiao. With money saved last year we came
within eight tiao, but we had hoped to secure the travelling expenses of the pastors. We are aiming for the coming year at 500 tiao. Forty-six tiao was contributed for the T'ung-chow church building and fifty-one raised by the association once called the Christian Endeavor, but which now adopts a name of its own selection. This association has invested its funds in two lots of land under the care of trusted church members. Should it finally adopt the suggested plan of endowing a teacher's chair in the academy, it would meet the future needs perfectly.

**Membership.**—One of our most satisfactory stations is K'au-fen. There has been, however, but little external growth until recently. A year ago there was a great stirring here, especially in the families of the church members. At the late quarterly meeting eight persons from that village were received on probation and fourteen baptized. The number received to the church during the year, for some unexplained reasons, has not kept pace with the previous record. Only sixty-five were received to full membership and 107 on probation. The total membership on January 1st was 681, not including sixty-two transferred to us from the Tientsin Station. Some forty-five have been baptized during the current year. The tendency is to stricter church discipline. Eight have died and thirteen have been dropped.

**Present Need.**—We wish to ask help for our educational work. Its claims have been so urgent that we have ourselves advanced some of the funds necessary for new buildings, and are yet a great way from having all the buildings needed. We need a fund with which to send out colporteurs by twos into the surrounding country and new regions where we are still unknown. We could use eight men in this way, the cost of whose expenses would be $225. With the plant which we now have, the reputation of our schools and our hospital, it is a wise economy to double the scale on which we work, the sooner to reap the great harvest which is already in sight.

We have now the beginning of a museum in our new reception room, finished within the year. There are a large number of handsomely stuffed birds awaiting the eager and critical inspection of many curious to see them.
We are on the eve of much greater developments than anything we have seen. The time is fully ripe, and we repeat with emphasis: "The harvest is at hand."

Lin-ch'ing.

Missionaries: Rev. and Mrs. H. P. Perkins, Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Aiken.

Personnel.—The action of the Mission last year resulted in important temporary changes in the personnel of the Station. Mr. Chapin removed to Tientsin to act as treasurer and business agent of the Mission. Mr. Aiken in like manner removed to Lin-ch'ing to assist in the work of the Station. In October, Dr. Wagner, instead of taking his furlough home, went to Kalgan to supply the need of a physician for the winter months. Miss Porter arrived from Pang-chuang and spent six months in work for women. Her work is mentioned in the woman's report.

In November, Mr. and Mrs. Houlding, Mr. and Mrs. McCann, and Miss Jones, of the South Chih-li Mission, occupied one of the Mission compounds. Our Station have greatly appreciated this addition to our circle, realizing that all our work is one.

The health of the Station has been less secure than its social life. Dysentery, jaundice, measles, and small-pox have divided the attentions and anxieties of the several compounds—a formidable array, yet happily unattended with serious results.

Native Preachers.—The Station is better provided with native preachers than ever before; three men having completed the two years' special course at T'ung-chow, beside one who had attended the course for a year. Two of the these preachers are located at out-stations and doing good work. They are men of experience and are fitted to deal practically with their own people. They have sufficient acquaintance with Chinese literature to render them acceptable to literary men. The colporteur falls behind none of the others in his earnestness and faithfulness. There is no one more highly esteemed in the church for his simplicity and genuineness of Christian life.
The Church.—The accessions to church membership, during the year, warrant the belief that the church is growing in strength. More important than external growth is the growth in Christian character and intelligence of the church members. The Chinese teachers and church members have entire charge of the Sunday school and the Friday and Sunday evening prayer meetings, which are not attended by the missionaries. A Wednesday evening meeting is a union meeting. A general meeting of all members, city and country, is held twice a year. Inquirers come from different out-stations. The expenses are met by a special contribution for entertainment from Saturday night till Monday morning. At the general meeting in December there were fifty-two communicants and thrice that number of attendants. The result of such an attendance is to make our small chapel quite inadequate for the general meetings. The hospital and dispensary are natural feeders of the church. The dispensary has daily preaching and the street chapel is opened daily on a busy street. One missionary attends this street chapel every day. Many Mohammedans, who live in a large community near our premises, frequently attend the dispensary and chapel preaching. They hold their faith much more strongly than the Chinese, and yet seem willing to listen to much of our teaching. One of these, who had been coming to the street chapel for some years, was received on probation. He has learned from the New Testament a fair amount of gospel teaching.

Touring.—Despite the continued illness in the Station, a considerable number of tours have been made. Village fairs near the homes of church members, enabling them to be present, have been frequently visited. Through the arrangement of these fairs on the first and sixth, or the second and seventh, of the Chinese monthly calendar, every five days practically unlimited opportunities are afforded for preaching and book selling. Such broadcast seed sowing will bring its abundant harvest in time, but definite results must come from definite work. Faithful visiting and preaching in a special center, seems to secure better results. There are now three such centers in our field—one in the city of Ch'ing-p'ing, twenty-five miles south-east; one at T'ung-ch'ang, a prefectural city of the Grand
Canal, forty miles from Lin-ch'ing, and one at Yu-fang, fifteen miles north on the Canal. A preacher is located at each of these with a church member, who has had instruction in the Station classes. Sunday services are held in these places. It is observed that people are more interested and responsive than hitherto. Helper Chang, who has been preaching west of the river, says that the crowds maintain better order and listen more attentively than before. The chapel at Yu-fang, has been opened this year. The magistrate of the district, is young, energetic, does not smoke opium, as so many do, and has an excellent reputation among the people as having a "clean reputation." There are mottoes over his official doors to this effect: "In examining cases, I will first examine myself," and "He who has right on his side, will win."

He received the call of one of us very cordially and willingly granted a proclamation asked of him. He has strictly forbidden gambling and slaughtering of cattle. A Taoist priest, with a well-endowed temple in this region, has said that he wished to give this temple as a school. It is not impossible that such a gift may be really offered when the next change and reform comes about.

The Boys' Boarding-school.—There are eleven pupils in this school, most of whom are day scholars. It may soon be best to divide the school into regular day and boarding-schools. The present teacher wishes to study medicine. Since the New Year a T'ung-chow student, borrowed from P'ang-chuang, has had charge of the school.

Union in Work.—One missionary and three delegates attended the Conference held at P'ang-chuang on Easter day. They joined the Congregational Union formed at that time. The chief business was the delimitation of the fields. Our sphere of influence extends on the north and east, twenty miles and forty miles south and west, where we have no fixed limits. We shall approach the limits of Mr. Houlding's mission.

Industrial Progress.—The sewing machine business introduced a few years since is gradually extending. One dozen machines, owned by church members, are busy making shoe soles for native shops. The business is irregular, but no reason appears why the
use of these hand sewing machines should not become increasingly popular. Two machines have been introduced into the boys' school.

Sales of Books.—Christian books and periodicals, to the amount of thirty-five dollars gold, have been sold. Among these, Mackenzie's History of the Nineteenth Century. Demands for the Old Testament, and church periodicals, published in Shanghai, are increasing.

Troubles in the West.—The troubles between the Boxing Society and the Roman Catholics, in the region west of the Canal, culminated last autumn in threats of violence and outbreaks. Many people in the country were in great alarm, and took refuge in Lin-ch'ing. The government finally sent soldiers in sufficient numbers to overawe the belligerent boxers. A few rioters were beheaded as punishment for making disturbances. They may have decided to expend their superfluous energies on themselves rather than on their neighbors and the Chinese government.

The North China College.

President's Report for the Year Ending May 6th, 1899.

The college year opened on Wednesday, September 14th, 1898, and closed its first term on Monday, February 5th. The second term began February 20th and closed May 6th. During the year there have been sixty pupils in attendance; thirty in the academic department and thirty in the collegiate. The classes are as follows: Academy, 1st, ten; academy, 3rd, 8; academy, 4th, 12. College, 1st, 14; college, 2nd, 8; college, 3rd, 14; college, 4th, 8. The number of students was less than last year. Notwithstanding this lessening of the numbers the current expenses have been in excess of the appropriations, and have been met by private contributions. It is hoped that there will be no failure in the regular entrance of a class each year.

Teachers.—Five missionaries have given their time to teaching in the college. There have been three Chinese teachers, and two pupils have taught certain classes, the equivalent of one teacher's time. Dr. Sheffield has taught four classes: in mental and moral philosophy, natural theology, and The Balance of Truth (which
compares Christianity with Confucianism). Mrs. Sheffield has taught four classes: in typology, botany, zoology, and physiology. Miss Evans has taught five classes: in physical geography, universal history, and the life of Christ. Miss Miner has taught five classes: in geology, international law, concrete geometry, and in the Epistles of Paul. Dr. Goodrich has taught classes in astronomy and Christian Evidences. **Memoriter** recitations in Scripture, the Chinese classics, together with correction of essays, have been in charge of the Chinese teachers, as well as classes in geography and mathematics. Mrs. Sheffield has had general supervision of food and work, passing the same over to Miss Evans at the beginning of the Chinese New Year.

**General Remarks.**—The students have been appreciative of their opportunities and faithful in study, making the work of teaching very enjoyable. They have made progress perceptibly in mathematics. New thoughts are beginning to stir China in many ways, and it is borne in upon the minds of the students that the knowledge of mathematics is the key to the knowledge of many other sciences.

Chemistry and physics were omitted during the absence of Mr. Tewksbury; an exchange in studies having been arranged. Miss Miner has been preparing special studies in mineralogy and geology, and the specimens as arranged show her care. Mr. Wilder has contributed a large number of specimens of birds—many shot and prepared by himself, others through exchanges. A case of such exchanges, from the Smithsonian Institute, was lost *en route*.

Emphasis has been laid upon correct composition, both in the written and spoken style. The Imperial effort to set aside the pedantic literary style of essay failed, but it is hoped that the leaven now operating will change the standard of literary composition; attention being given to the thought to be expressed as well as the style of expression. Two hours are given once a week to public discussion in the presence of the teachers. The news of the day, essays and declarations fill the hour. A well-stocked reading room is patronized by the students, and current problems are constantly discussed. The waking imaginations of the students discover many new and strange suggestions formed into facts. The
exuberance of their thought will prepare them for positions as reporters in the coming Press of China.

Religious Services.—Dr. Sheffield has had pastoral charge of the college, conducting the services or securing the help of others. The students give excellent attention, though they are lacking somewhat in eagerness to take part in prayer meeting. This may be owing to the presence of their teachers. It has seemed, however, as if there were a lack in spiritual earnestness. The school is composed of Christian students, and there is a high standard of Christian living, but in speech and manner there is much that must be referred to the old man rather than the new man in Christ Jesus. The supreme object of the school is to build character. The opportunities of the school have not been fully appreciated in this regard. It is well to emphasize the thought that this college is slowly supplying the Mission with Christian teachers who will have charge of the children of the church, is furnishing assistants to our medical missionaries, and is preparing a company of preachers and pastors for the native church.

It should be remembered that there is a demand as well as a need for such men, and that this demand increases despite the serious reductions in appropriations. Like the mud brick of North China, not a little of the spiritual building on mission fields is quickly destroyed by imperfection in the character of the material used. When solid material is used, the building may stand the storms of generations. Cultured Christian men on our mission field are an investment which the church cannot suffer to be lost.

Future Needs.—The Chinese say: "The difficulty is at the beginning." And the Scripture says: "To him that hath shall be given." It is not easy to inaugurate Christian educational work on the mission field. We cannot have Christian schools without Christian teachers. As our mission day-schools and station academies increase, the number of our students is certain to increase. The utmost capacity of the present building is ninety pupils. Another building must soon be provided that may accommodate one hundred pupils. With additional pupils there will be needed a chapel separate from the present building. Such a building,
rightly located with reference to ease of access, outside of the college grounds, might in future attract many families from the surrounding villages to our church services. Women cannot come to a college chapel daily occupied by students. A second college building, with dining room and kitchen and a college chapel, would cost twenty thousand dollars. In the West, institutions of learning have been built through the generosity and wise provision of men and women who understood their value in the training of men for the service of the church. This experience must be repeated on the mission field. The problem is: How can we stimulate the native church to do the most for itself; how can we develop true Christian manhood. It seems desirable to secure a considerable number of endowment scholarships of five hundred dollars each, the interest of which can be used to support worthy students.

No way has as yet been found to assist students in their own support. The students do their own work, but with present courses of study no one could spare more than an hour a day for manual labor. The college has sold strawberries, grown on the premises and cared for by students, for a hundred or more dollars, but that is a meager source of supply.

It should be added that the Y. M. C. A. sent one of their number as a delegate to the Triennial Convention in Shanghai, contributing about half of the travelling expenses.

With devout personal thankfulness for the privilege of adding another year of work to those past, in this Christian training of students, this report is presented on behalf of the faculty.

Gordon Memorial Theological Seminary.

Only one class, the middle class in the seminary course, numbering nine pupils, has been present the past year. Dr. Sheffield has taught the class in theology. Mr. Kingman has given an exposition of Romans up to the time of his withdrawal in the early spring. Miss Andrews has taught throughout the year, taking up the prophetical books. She has conducted morning prayers, during the early part of the year, in studies from the
Psalm. Dr. Goodrich, from the first of December, gave lectures in homiletics and pastoral theology, and has had daily sermon plans, with a sermon weekly. Morning prayers have been once a week during the latter half of the year. He has also conducted morning prayers, in the Epistles, with brief practical yet careful comments. The students have been uniformly faithful and earnest and apparently happy in their work and life together. We have seen no baptism by the Spirit, but on the other hand, there has been no cause for anxiety or grief. The work of the students in the outer chapel and in the Y. M. C. A. work has been much as last year. The lecture course at the close of the seminary year, to which we looked forward with some anxiety, has been of exceptional interest. Helpers came more promptly than ever before to this course, being nearly all present before the close of the first day.

A second item of interest was that a goodly number of women were present. Allow us to raise the question whether as often as once in two years all our helpers should not have an opportunity for mutual intercourse and refreshment, for mental and spiritual intercourse and uplift?

Miss Andrews gave three lectures—the Jews in Babylon: their discipline and preparation for return; the Books of Nehemiah and Ezra. Miss Miner gave two lectures on geology—the influence of water and the influence of wind, with explanation of the loess formation in North China. Mr. Wilder gave two lectures on the best way to gain men through individual and personal effort. Dr. Ament gave a lecture on the so-called rebels living in the mountains west of Cho-chou. Dr. Porter gave two lectures on Three Epochs of Spanish history. Dr. Goodrich gave two lectures on Evidences of Christianity.

Lectures were given to the women separately—one by Miss Morrill, one by Miss Porter, one by Mrs. Chas. E. Ewing, and one by Miss Abbie Chapin.

The seminary will sorely miss the inspiration and help of Mr. Kingman in the coming years. Mr. Lyon has kindly consented to give help for the next year, and Mr. Wilder will take a class in the New Testament.
The fall term will begin at the same time with the college term. We commend the teachers and students to your prayers. The class to be sent out to a life work, needs a baptism of love and power.

**Report of Board of Managers of the North-China College.**

In each department of work there has been a marked degree of efficiency. We wish to call attention to the good order and fellowship among the students. The underlying purpose of these institutions is the building up of responsible and self-reliant character. The pitiful lack of the Chinese is virtuous and vigorous leadership. If the young men through their courses of study have learned the real lesson of thoughtful submission to kindly control and that of mutual forbearance, they have raised themselves already to the level of large usefulness for the future. The value of such discipline has been felt in the character and dignity of the young men who have returned to their own Stations.

We wish to refer again to the desire that some form of industrial work be devised which may be an incentive to the students to aid themselves. Some simple industry might be discovered alike attractive and useful. When established it should be under the control of the faculty. The attempt at reform of the past year lends a new interest to all educational work. The spirit of Western education was the source of inspiration to that reform. The young men who go from our colleges are very soon to take part in a wider reform. The Christian colleges of China may assume the moral leadership of that reform. This Board while commending and urging that wise Christian discipline so well maintained in the college, desires to emphasize as well a high standard of Chinese scholarship, such as may command the respect and interest of the scholarly Chinese.

We find that in the regular course of study many of the students fail to pass from one grade to a higher without conditions. This Board would suggest that some modifications be made, obviating the necessity of such conditions. The academy course might be lengthened a year, so that students arrive at the more difficult studies in a more mature state of discipline.
The Gordon Theological Seminary, with its smaller number of students, has done very effective work. The loss of Mr. Kingman is an occasion of great regret. We rejoice that the class now preparing is to be so thoroughly equipped mentally and spiritually for its work, when added to the helpers already in the field.

Report of the Examining Committee.

At the semester examination, Mr. C. E. Ewing, Mr. Penn, of the Presbyterian Mission, and Mr. Ament, taking the place of Mr. Stanley, who was ill, were in attendance. At the close of the year Messrs. Stanley, Ewing, and Jen were present. The seminary students were examined in natural theology, homiletics, and Old Testament prophecy. It was evident that faithful instruction had been given. The students showed careful application. The same was true of the college classes. The students showed grasp of the subjects, indicating that they are learning to think for themselves. The college in this way demonstrates its right to be.

Press Report.

The superintendent of the Press, on account of illness, did not settle down to life and work in Peking until late in the autumn. Owing to work in other lines Mr. Ewing could only give a general oversight to the men and the work. The accounts for the whole year were made up after November 1st, and audited by the Press Committee about February 1st. The work of the Press cannot be seen to have appreciably suffered by the absences of the superintendent. The thanks of the Mission are due to Mr. Ewing. The health of the workmen has been excellent, due to their living on the place and having three good meals a day. Dr. Ament and Mr. Ewing have repeatedly said that the moral tone of the men is steadily rising. Seven were received into the church a month ago. We have a force of eighteen men, all of whom are church members. Much of the book-binding is now done outside, in the homes of the women who were trained by Mrs. Mateer to working skill and habits. Their work is carried to them by old brother Feng. This man, who has general charge of the premises and much respon-
sibility, has called out our sympathy and love. Always on time, always on hand, always contented he goes his round in a faithful and helpful manner.

The North China Tract Society gave us a heavy order in the early summer, keeping the presses printing night and day for some months. Our largest work is done for this Society. That work has fallen off this year owing to recent political changes. We have finished a third edition of Mr. Leas' Chinese Hymn-book, 3,000. We have printed 15,000 of this book in three years. The following books are waiting for foreign paper, now on the way from London: "Daily Readings," for the Tract Society, a book of 366 pp., 2,000 copies; Chapin's Geography; an edition of the Hymnal, and the small type Hymn-book, which has been stereotyped. The outlook is for a considerably smaller amount of work than was done last year. An arrangement has been made, consonant to the resolution of last year, by which the business of the Hymn-book is passed over to the Press. The Press has therefore stereotyped the standard edition and the small type edition, and will print 2,000 copies of the former instead of paying over to the publication fund the amount suggested. Another edition of the standard Hymn-book will soon be needed.

With the sanction of the Press Committee the superintendent has undertaken the general agency of the North China Tract Society. The stock of books has been transferred from Tientsin and accommodated in one of the east courts. We receive some rent for the rooms, and the convenience in handling the books is increased. The balance due on the rear court has been paid. On examination, unopened packages of Chinese type were discovered, hitherto unreported. The further purchase of type in Shanghai has enlarged the capacity of work. A new set of cases was made. We now have three full working fonts of medium-sized type. The new font is used for stereotyping purposes. By a readjustment of the cases and the putting in of a central skylight, a great advantage has been gained. The need of a medium-sized type, between the two we have now, is increasingly felt. It would be used for Sheffield's Church History, Pilgrim's Progress and many books and tracts. The Press Committee fully approves. The new font of English small
pica is on its way out. The larger cylinder press, so long on hand but unused, has been put in order, and by the purchase of a fly wheel and belt with pulley, is made to do effective work. Its use more than doubles our printing facilities. A new jobbing press, authorized a year ago, has just arrived. We shall now have presses to do good work in all lines and on a larger scale than hitherto. The record of pages printed is a slight increase over last year, probably 14,000,000 pages.

Only a general statement of financial result can now be given. The total amount received for work for 1896 was $2,220.00

1897  2,950.00
1898  3,375.00
Up to the first of June of this year we have done work 1,200.00

We have paid out $325 for additions to the equipment of the Press, and shall expend as much more for the new press and type. The balance on hand January 1st, $1,300, will be expended in the new equipment mentioned above.

An order has recently been sent to London for printing paper to be used instead of Chinese paper. A Swedish firm has succeeded in making this paper especially for the China trade. It is similar in weight and appearance and better in quality, as well as considerable cheaper. It works better on the presses, especially in cold weather. It is now largely used in Shanghai to the exclusion of the Chinese-made paper.

Conditions of health make it necessary for the superintendent to be away for the summer, for a period of change and rest.

Report of Press Committee.

The chief work done for our Mission has been the stereotyping of the standard and small type editions of the Hymn books and the printing of 2,000 copies of the standard. The small type edition has been issued, after stereotyping, with the term Shang-chu, by unanimous vote of the Press Committee. It has since been voted that all the editions of the Hymn-book be printed uniformly with the term Shang-chu. The Press Committee earnestly hope that this change of term will be accepted by the Mission, and that
our Hymnal will be allowed to take its place in due proportion in the service of song in North China. 10,000 copies of the Trimetrical Classic and 5,000 copies of our catechism were printed during the year. The accounts were audited in February and the Press found to be in good financial condition, with a working fund of about $2,000 gold.

The Press is now publishing two newspapers in Chinese, and is proving to be a valuable aid in our Christian work. These newspapers are: The Church News, "Hua Pei Hui Pao," publishing 600 copies and edited by Dr. Ament; and the Intercollegian, the organ of the Y. M. C. A., edited by Mr. Lyon.

We are glad to find in the office so good a company of Christian men, and the general testimony is that they add to the effectiveness of church work in Peking.

Report of Committee on Education.

The difficulties of travel and the pressure of work make it impossible for the committee to give efficient supervision to the local schools of the Mission. We hear good reports of the P'ang-chuang academy. Its work will be tested when its first class comes up to enter the college classes. The opening of academies in the several Stations, if provided with good teachers, will be a step in advance. There are now preparatory schools in each Station, while Peking sends its pupils to the boys' school at T'ung-chou. Day-schools in the country are multiplying; several of them being self-supporting. Upon the right developing of these schools depends the quantity and quality of the material upon which we work in the college and seminary. Double the number of students in the schools and in a few years our college classes will have twenty students in each class. Make this foundation work thorough and scientific, and students will enter academy and college with right habits of study, which will enable them to gain far more from their higher courses. A decided gain in quality has already obtained. The defect of the Chinese is in making memory do the work of the reasoning faculty. The slavery to the text book of our best Chinese teachers is the bane of the lesser schools. The limits set for
entrance to academy and college: at fourteen for academy and eighteen for college, is too low. The students come with minds too immature to gain more than a superficial knowledge. All students who cannot pursue the college course to advantage, should be carefully weeded out, lest they be a drag in the class room. We recommend that once in three or four years an institute be held for the teachers of the local schools. None of them have a normal course. The guidance and inspiration gained from a few weeks of special instruction, would greatly increase efficiency. The past year has been one of decided advance in the matter of self-support. Day-schools, where boys pay nothing, will soon be unknown in the Mission. In the Bridgman School the girls have begun to pay a small sum each year toward their food money. The Bridgman School, in addition to taking first steps in self-support, has graduated its first class. Three young women, at the time of the Chinese New Year, read their essays and received their diplomas with as much dignity and self-possession as could be shown by the "sweet girl graduate" of the Occident. A new era has come for the school since mothers and mothers-in-law are beginning to ask: How many years before my girl can graduate?

The temptation to take girls out of school to care for younger brothers and sister, is greatly lessened. We agree with the teachers in the school that the brighter girls, those who may become the wives of helpers or useful workers in the field, should be encouraged to take the higher course of study. For such we recommend an even more extended course since a new day is dawning in China. While a full college course may still be a dream of the future we need in the church a new woman to meet the new responsibilities.

Two members of the committee were present at the examination and graduation exercises at Peking at the close of the winter semester. The examinations showed faithful work for teachers and pupils. A gain in power to cut loose from text-book phraseology, to think and to express clearly, was shown. As in the college, better work is shown, because better material is at hand. We think each Station should have a girls' preparatory boarding-school, from which selected girls may be sent to the Bridgman School.
At present the daughters of church members of the Peking and T'ung-chou Stations must be sent without preparation.

Mr. Pitkin took his first examination last fall, and though it was past the time we are pleased with evidence of careful study, and feel that a good foundation has been laid for future work.

Mr. G. H. Ewing and Miss Gould were examined last summer by Mr. Kingman and Mr. Lowrie. This was Miss Gould’s final examination. Mr. Ewing took his final examination, and Miss Patterson her first, on May 30th. Dr. Goodrich assisted, in the absence of two members of the committee. Mr. Ewing has completed the course of study, with the exception of writing Chinese characters. His examination was quite satisfactory. Mr. Ewing’s sermon on Sunday, in Chinese, showed that he had attained a good use of the spoken language—correct, idiomatic, and with a fairly wide vocabulary. Miss Patterson has covered the ground of six months’ study and has made good progress in writing characters. There are several members of the Mission who have not as yet completed their examinations. The urgent letter from Boston, emphasizing the importance of taking an examination each year until the course is completed, needs renewed attention. Nothing should be so pressing as to interfere with these studies. The question is how to make a life-time of service most effective. The time spent in conscientious, though wearisome study, can be as truly consecrated to the Master as a sermon in the street chapel or the teaching of a training class.

Luella Miner.

[Dr. Sheffield and Mr. Smith were not present at Mission meeting.]

Report of Committee Ad Interim.

The following motions were passed by the committee during the year:—

In August.—Approving of the removal of Miss Porter to Lin-ch’ing till next annual meeting.

In September.—Asking the Prudential Committee to appropriate $700 for a second story addition—two rooms and a half—to the Press house at Peking.
In December.—Authorizing the expenditure of £s. 31.04 to rebuild a part of wall at Tientsin. The Prudential Committee suggest its payment from the "Rent Fund".

Approving the division, pro rata, of $300 among the Stations. The Prudential Committee did not approve, and the amounts reverted to the Mission treasury.

Asking the Prudential Committee to grant the Peking Station the sum of $4,500, the bequest from the Tank estate for a chapel at Peking.

January.—Authorizing the return of Mr. Kingman and family in the spring time on the urgent recommendation of Drs. Ingram and G. P. Smith; the treasurer to provide the funds.

March.—Approving of Mr. and Mrs. Mateer going to Japan on the medical certificates of Drs. Coltman and Curwen.

Approving the return of Dr. Peck to the U. S. in accordance with his arrangement with the Prudential Committee in 1891, to return to China for five years.

C. A. Stanley.
Chauncey Goodrich.
C. E. Ewing.

Report of Committee on Self-support.

The fact that we come to China as ambassadors of our Lord to establish a kingdom in His name, makes it imperative that we be wise to secure the true spirit of that kingdom. The real success of our work depends upon whether we have implanted the constitution of that kingdom in the hearts of this people. Dr. Lawrence, quoting the Rev. Henry Venn, states the object of missions as being "the development of native churches, with a view of their ultimate settlement upon a self-supporting, self-governing, and self-extending system". We shall be untrue to our congregational heritage if we fail to raise up an educated ministry who make possible a self-governing church. Thanks to God we already have a noble company of native pastors, evangelists, and teachers, whose faithfulness and devotion challenge our admiration and love and whose names have gone out through all China. We shall be no less untrue to our heritage if we fail to secure self-supporting churches. No one in the
home land can comprehend the difficulty of the task, for we deal with a people so very poor that it seems to mean to go hungry if they give ever so little. Dr. Nevius' system has already proved inadequate since it fails to secure a trained ministry and crystallizes the errors of untrained exhorters. While this system is commended for its protest against making pauper churches of the Christians in China, it is the almost unanimous opinion of the missionaries of all denominations in the province of Shantung that the system, after a trial of twenty years, "has passed into a gracious and beautiful memory." Self-support is not, however, a failure. Some have been able to secure what their enthusiasm has planned and desired. With most there must come the conviction that self-support must be pressed. There must be prayer for courage to carry out the conviction, and wisdom in promoting the result. There will be no harshness of method, no selfishness in action, but only firm and kindly love.

We must look to the educated ones among our people for direct help. The men and women taught in our schools and colleges, are the ones with educated consciences, with minds awake to the necessity of giving if there is to be growing.

The fact of self-support in the mission are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Membership</th>
<th>Contribution</th>
<th>Per member</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tientsin</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>$20.00</td>
<td>.115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>711</td>
<td>168.36</td>
<td>.234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalgan</td>
<td>236</td>
<td>44.18</td>
<td>.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T'ung-chou</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>165.17</td>
<td>.775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pao-t'ing-fu</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>53.00</td>
<td>.212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P'ang-chuang</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>228.25</td>
<td>.335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lin-ch'ing</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>16.50</td>
<td>.275</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total for Mission 2,348 $695.46 .296

Three stations—Peking, T'ung-chou, and P'ang-chuang—have contributed the salaries of their pastors, five in all, besides the amounts in gifts for other objects. Pao-t'ing-fu raised less than one-half the amount of one pastor's salary, but contributed to other objects more than enough to have paid for that salary. About $116.45 has been given for chapels by T'ung-chou, Pao-t'ing-fu, and P'ang-chuang—most of it being contributed for the new chapel at T'ung-chou. Land, worth $13, was given in connection with the Peking Station, and land, worth $12.25, by the P'ang-chuang Station. $31 have been contributed to foreign missions and
$34.60 to the Y. M. C. A. We are still only at the beginning of teaching the native Christians their duty to defray their expense in schools and Station classes. The girls in the Bridgman School have, in case of the most needy, the opportunity of earning their clothing through an industrial department carried on by Miss Haven. The last year the girls have earned $35. They contribute from this to the Sunday collections and towards their food.

The amounts paid by the pupils of the schools for their traveling expenses, amount to a considerable sum since many come several hundred li, involving a ten days' journey. Every Station reports this year something received from pupils towards their food in the boarding-schools. The total amount is $305. Of this sum $203 is reported from P'ang-chuang. Over this sum we can feel truly happy since it indicates an appreciation of these schools by the native constituency. Bridgman School has bravely started out to ask parents to contribute toward the food of their daughters, and has received $20.41. The sum of $11.60 has been received by the North-China College for tuition of two students, residents of the city, and day-scholars have given $5.48.

There are fourteen girls' day-schools in the Mission, only one of which offers any inducement for attendance. This seems to be a great step in advance.

The local station classes for Christian instruction in the winter, have begun to be in a measure self-supporting. There were six such classes for men at P'ang-chuang, three in T'ung-chou, one in Peking—eight of which were wholly self-supporting, and two at T'ung-chou partially so. Sixteen classes for women have been held at T'ung-chou, Pao-ting-fu, P'ang-chuang, and Lin-ch'ing. Eleven of these were partially self-supporting. At one of these, in Ho-chia-t'un, the teachers, four in number, brought their own food as well as gave their work.

Many of the native Christians are being trained in giving free service regularly to the Lord's work. We have record of eighty-two such women who work for the Lord freely.

Some of our hospitals and dispensaries are beginning to ask small sums for medicines given. T'ung-chou reports $61 from such
charge, while P'ang-chuang reports one hundred tiao; $32 from the contributions of patients to the hospital fund.

P'ang-chuang and T'ung-chou report large sales of books and large lists of subscribers to Chinese periodicals, indicating a growing appreciation of Christian literature and a desire for news and information. While this report of the work at the Stations is not all we desire, still we have great cause for gratitude that we are moving on a line which must end in producing a self-respecting, self-dependent native church. It is so much pleasanter for each one to think of himself as Lady Generous or Lord Bountiful. Such a role demands less effort and patience. But we must lay this spirit aside and aim to infuse the wine of individual charity, not omitting the iron of self-dependence into the blood corpuscles of the body of the Chinese church if we would have it strong and vigorous. Though conditions vary and methods of procedure correspondingly vary, we are laboring together toward that end.

A. H. Smith.
Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich.
J. H. Roberts.

Woman's Work in North China Mission.

Compiled from Station Reports by Mary H. Porter.

May 1st, 1898, to May 1st, 1899.

The reports of woman's work in the seven Stations of the North-China Mission, while differing much in detail, have three salient points in common.

1st. They are notably hopeful in tone.

2nd. They emphasize more generally than in any previous year the work of native Christian women.

3rd. Each one of them presents the result of experiments in the line of self-support, and in several these have a large place.

These things clearly show that here as everywhere in Christ's work "experience worketh hope", that the Mission has reached a real vantage ground from which, with things which once seemed impossible actually accomplished, it may meet vicissitudes with calmness, and even retrenchment and disappointment as to reinforce-
ments with undaunted courage. Again and again gain has come to us through apparent loss, and our disappointed hope been the precursor of some real advance. We think with glad anticipation that our next recruits will come with less to learn on the field, and so better prepared for immediate usefulness than most new missionaries, for did not Miss Sheffield prattle in Chinese before she learned the many syllabled English words, and have we not asked for Kalgan for another daughter of that household which has already given so largely both of themselves and their possessions to that Station? The only addition to the number of missionaries during the last year has been Miss Patterson, who has been at Tientsin engaged in study, and who hopes, by the coming autumn, to make a beginning in work in some cares for the school and Station class women. The working force has been richly increased by the return of Miss Miner and Miss Chapin, of T'ang-chou; Miss Morrill, of Pao-t'ing-fu, and the Misses Wyckoff, of P'ang-chuang to their respective fields. Peking has been without the efficient labors of Miss Russell and Mrs. Ament, and Dr. Murdock's return has been delayed. For the third time in the history of the Kalgan Station it has been bereaved—one of its workers for women, called to higher service, Miss Diament, went after long and faithful toil; Mrs. Williams just as she had taken up the work after years of devotion to her children. When freed from their dear demands, her hungry mother-heart poured itself out upon the needy Chinese sisters. Her daughter was taken almost upon the threshold of her work, but not before she had entered into it with loving ardor and won a large place in the affection of her pupils. By a most kindly providence, a Swedish lady connected with the Missionary Alliance, whom Miss Williams had desired as an associate, was free to accept an invitation to our Mission and has been, since last August, in school and woman's work in Kalgan.

Each report makes plain the great need of the work in every Station, i.e., trained native assistants who can be among the women what the native pastors are becoming in the larger field. After years of unremitting effort, in T'ang-chou notably, and in other Stations in greater or less degree, to secure and prepare such
helpers, the meagre result emphasizes the necessity for some larger plan, some more definite recognition of the demand and some wise provision to meet it. The cheering report of advance in all the best things in the Bridgman School reminds us again that its faithful senior teacher has had thirteen years of unremitting service, because she would not leave her post until provision had been made for assistance for her associate. In this school are gathered Christian girls, the future leaders in the native church. They are worthy, both from what they are and what they promise, of the best the American church can provide. They need a trained teacher abreast of the times as to methods, warm of heart, calm of judgment, and keen of mind, to love, lead, and guide them; a woman who can enjoy and interpret the best in their own literature and open the door for them into wider ranges of knowledge; most of all one whose every thought is in "captivity to Christ," and who can show as well as tell them that she who has "received much" holds what she has as treasure to give, not keep. The whole future of the Mission will bear the impress of the teachers in Peking, as it at present does of those in T'ung-chou. In Lin-ch'ing a field of the very opposite character appeals for aid.

Not because much has been done, and a harvest is ready, but because in all the outlying region women's voices have hardly proclaimed "the power of an endless life;" the Mission urges once more that a lady be sent at once to cultivate the little "Garden of the Lord" already bearing fruit in the central Station, and to reach out into the adjacent country after those who still "sit in darkness." Not to follow up the work already done is most improvident waste. The field is an inviting one. It needs most of all an evangelist, a winner of souls, but no endowment will be wasted there. The most richly gifted in heart and mind will find all her powers taxed if she have but eyes to see, anointed eyes, in meeting the ever varying demands of work among the lowly.

(Condensation of Station reports are given in the order of priority. The date of the opening of each for mission work, with names of workers now connected with it, being placed at its head. Names marked with the asterisk are those of members of the Station temporarily absent on home furlough).
TIENTSIN. 1860.

Mrs. U. J. Stanley. | Miss F. B. Patterson, 1898.
Mrs. C. F.Gammon. | Mrs. F. M. Chapin.

Although there has been no change in the working force of the Station during the past year the numbers have been increased and modified by the coming of Miss Patterson from the home land and of Mrs. Chapin from Lin-ching and by the going of Mrs. Aiken to the latter place. This exchange having been made for about six months of the year.

The work has been much on the same lines as the preceding year. School work taking the prominent place and yielding most satisfactory results. One Bible woman has been in employ, and has spent most of her time at Ching-hai, her native place. There she had a general meeting every morning for the women who could come, and gave personal instruction to those most interested and at leisure. She also spent more than a month, not in a single but in repeated visits at Hu-chia-ying, where there is much to encourage among the women. Four new girls have come to our school from these villages, willingly unbinding their feet and cheerfully submitting to law and order. From Ching-hai, a quiet lady-like woman came to Tientsin last autumn with three blind children—two boys and a girl. The boys were taken to the hospital of the London Mission, and after long and patient treatment had their sight restored. The little girl was treated in the American Methodist Episcopal hospital, and now rejoices in that, although once blind, she sees clearly.

The mother has been retained as the matron of Dr. Howard King's hospital, in a position to add rapidly to her knowledge of Christian truth and living, and is very faithful in attendance on services. Both Ching-hai and Ho-chia-ying are admirable places for holding station classes, easy of access and with women enough to keep a teacher very busy. There has been no outside work attempted for the women of Tientsin for the good reason that there was no one to undertake it. The number attending services is not large, but new faces appear from time to time. Were there some one
to follow up these something might be looked for from them. When Miss Patterson is prepared for such work, this, as well as that in the more hopeful country field, will appeal to her.

Mrs. Gammon, although no longer connected with our Board, has had the full charge and responsibility of the girls' school as before her marriage. It has prospered in her hands, and want of room has put a limit to the number of pupils admitted. Mrs. Stanley has assisted in the teaching of foreign branches. A graduate of the Bridgman School, formerly a pupil in Tientsin, has returned as teacher and rendered efficient aid, which it is hoped she may continue to give, although she has married the teacher of the boys' school and will have a little home of her own to care for. Two girls have died during the year happy Christian deaths, both from quick consumption, the disease to which pupils in all our schools seem peculiarly subject. The first of these girls had been in the Peking school. She came back to Tientsin for a few months of rest and care, and lingered for weeks after all knew that her days were numbered. She bore glad testimony to God's goodness and waited His time with quiet mind. She desired that on her head-stone should be engraved: "A believing hand-maiden." The second girl was not from a Christian home, and it was only when she was very low that her mother consented that she should be baptized and unbind her feet.

The rite of baptism was administered while her school-mates stood about her. Her face shone with joy, and she at once seemed easier in body, and with a bright smile called each by name. Next she must unbind her feet. "Jesus will not be pleased to have me come to Him with the bandages on," she said. Shoes and stockings were hastily prepared. She put them on with her own hands a few hours before she died, and then was "all ready" and content.

For good work in study and general deportment the school has a wide reputation. Mrs. Gammon's tact, kindliness, and admirable discipline leave an impress upon every pupil, and we believe are to bear rich fruit in these young lives which have come under her influence.
This year’s report must necessarily be comparatively meagre, as Miss Russell’s absence has left the work outside the city entirely without foreign superintendence.

The South church Bible woman has confined her work entirely to the city, making an average of fifteen visits a week and giving regular instruction in reading to fourteen women. In the east suburb a Mrs. Liu has taught a little school for girls in her own room, receiving nothing for her services. For the North church no suitable Bible woman has been found. The pastor’s wife, Mrs. Jen, has partially filled the position, as her home cares and other duties would permit. She has shown a very earnest and consecrated spirit, evidently growing as she entered more and more into personal work. She has visited twenty-three homes and given Bible lessons to ten women. She made two visits to a village where there is only one Christian family. The man works in the city and goes home infrequently, but his wife walks in to church every week, a distance of ten miles. If she fears the weather will be stormy or too hot on the Sabbath, she comes the evening before. In the latter part of February the women of the two city churches united in the yearly thank-offering meeting. Nearly one hundred written invitations were sent to church members and others who were interested. The first hour was spent socially in talking and tea drinking. Then came a prayer and praise meeting, followed by the opening of the mite-boxes. Stereopticon pictures were shown and explained as a closing feature.

The country work has been in charge of Mrs. Ah, the Bible reader. She spent nine months of the year at Cho-cho, from which, as a center, she made twenty-six trips to villages. In the city she went daily to six homes to hold meetings and teach the Scriptures. On the busy fair days many women came to the chapel to listen to the truth. Each Sunday found from fifteen to twenty
women gathered for services; from these six new inquirers have been added to the learners; one woman of over fifty years who walks, like the one near Peking, ten miles on Sabbath to church. One church member has offered to support a woman, if a suitable one can be found, to come to his home and teach his daughters.

A month and a half of Mrs. Ah's time was given to work in Liang-hsiang, where one family were led by an especial providence to trust in the true God. The father of the household was a believer, but the women had never shown any interest. A young daughter-in-law, while preparing bean-curd in an immense caldron, fell head first into the boiling liquid. Her screams brought immediate assistance. She was drawn out, and at once begged her father to pray to the Christians' God that He would heal her. Remedies were applied, continual prayer offered, and she made a remarkable recovery. This greatly impressed both the sufferer and her mother, and they have been earnest inquirers since that time.

At Nan-meng the pastor's wife, a Bridgman School girl, does good work in visiting the homes of those willing to receive her. Mrs. Ah has made brief visits to four other centers, but no station classes for women have been held during the year. Of the two city day-schools the one connected with the south church has been very prosperous. With the requirement that all pupils should furnish their own books four dropped out at the New Year time. The fifteen who remain are all from Christian homes. Their diligence in study, zeal to win perfect marks, and general appearance and behaviour, are in pleasing contrast to those who came from the midst of heathen surroundings. Acknowledgment should be made of the assistance of Mrs. Shier, wife of an agent of the American Bible Society, who took charge of the day-schools for a time, and later did house to house visiting in the neighbourhood. The Emily Ament Memorial School has had a year of vicissitudes. Its teacher proved most unsatisfactory, and was dismissed, and no suitable leader has yet been found. The rooms have been renovated and put in good order, and when there is a larger force
at the Station, so that the kindergarten can be re-opened and more time given to supervision, it is expected that much will be accomplished there. With Miss Sheffield's coming, and the return of Miss Russell, all the Station work will receive a new impetus. We may well remember with gratitude what has been done during the last year with such paucity of laborers.

BRIDGMAN SCHOOL.

Miss J. E. Chapin, 1871. | Miss Ada Haven, 1879.

Enlargement.—The year just closed has been one of unusual prosperity and progress for the school in many ways. The number of pupils has been greater than ever before, reaching sixty-six last October, with an average of above sixty throughout the year.

The enlargement of the premises referred to in last year's report has proved of great advantage. The unusually good health of the girls and their remarkable freedom from all forms of eye diseases, are undoubtedly owing to the larger air space in the courts, the room for exercise, and the rain water, with which they have been supplied for drinking and cooking, from cisterns for which the new courts gave a place. Another addition has been made within the year. A court at the west, which we have long desired to control, was offered at a more reasonable price than ever before, and purchased with money given to the station from the Tank estate. This gives room for building. We hope eventually to make a re-arrangement which will give more and better dormitory room, as well as a larger and more convenient open court.

One of the pleasantest events of the year, and one which marks an era in the history of the school, was the graduation, just before the Chinese New Year, of three girls who had finished the course of study. They were all young women of more than usual ability. Although they had never previously appeared before an audience, they read their essays and went through with the other exercises of the day in presence of the invited guests, who had gathered in the chapel for the occasion, with quite as much dignity and composure
as a class of girls in America would have shown on a similar occasion.

A place was waiting for each one of them. An English lady in Shan-hsi, who has a girls' school, has long been asking for one of our pupils to assist her until one from their own mission, whom she is supporting in the Bridgman School, shall finish her studies and be ready to become their teacher.

Heretofore we have had no one fit for the place who was willing to go to such a distance. The home of one of the graduates is at Pao-tsing-fu on the road to Shan-hsi; the young man to whom she is betrothed has still two years of study in T'ung-cho to complete his theological course, and the girl has gone for the intervening time to teach in the school in the western province. Another graduate went at once to assist Mrs. Gammon in the Tientsin school, where she has already proved herself an efficient helper. The third is now one of the teachers in the Bridgman School. Many of our girls have previously assisted in day-schools and in work for women in their various stations. We are glad now to send out those prepared for more advanced work, and that places were open for them.

Self-support.—Decided advance has been made this year in the direction of self-support. Those who remained for summer vacation, were last year, for the first time, required to pay for their board, and all are now expected to give a small sum toward their board in term time, except those whose parents, in the judgment of the missionaries in the stations from which they come, are too poor to raise the money. Such girls are excused from payment the first year, while they are unprepared, presumably, to earn the required amount. After that it is expected that they will be able to earn it by their own work. So year by year the spirit of self-help is developed. What this industrial department costs in time, patience, and labor, on the part of the missionary in charge, cannot be estimated, but if its fruit is, as we believe, industry, self-respect and so a richer womanhood, it is worth the heavy price. Were the pecuniary result the only or largest one, it would be quite too much to pay.
Religious Life.—The most delightful and encouraging experience of the year has been the religious awakening which has come to the school within the last two months. It began in connection with the Christian Endeavor prayer meetings, which have for several months past had for their subject different phases of the work of the Holy Spirit. An especially interesting future of the work was that the human instrument most used in bringing about the change was a girl who some years ago was sent away from the school for misconduct. She seemed at that time to be utterly without conscience. After two or three years spent at her home in the country she came to herself sufficiently to make acknowledgment of her wrong doing and promise amendment. She returned to her place in school much improved, but not a very satisfactory pupil. This spring a wholly new spirit took possession of her. Instead of leading the girls into wrong ways, it seemed to be her one desire to help her schoolmates to come into a more earnest Christian life. Her example and influence are a power for good. The whole atmosphere of the school has greatly changed; several, long on probation, desire to make full profession of faith, and others to be received on probation. Last October seven of the pupils were baptized. Of those now connected with the school thirty-three are members of the church; others will soon be received, either in Peking or at their homes, and we have good reason to believe that not a few of those who have as yet not asked for formal connection with the church, are really striving to live to please the Saviour.

T'ung-cho.

Miss Mary E. Andrews.  Mrs. H. Kingham.
Mrs. D. Z. Sheffield.  Miss Luella Miner.
,, Chauncey Goodrich.  ,, A. G. Chapin.
,, E. G. Tewksbury.

This has been a year of uninterrupted work; a year of building up rather than of expansion. More time has been given to helping those already brought to the truth to broader knowledge than to winning those in ignorance of it.
Personelle.—The changes in force of workers have been many. We have been enriched by the return from the United States of Miss Miner and Miss A. G. Chapin, and by the residence in the Station of Mrs. Lyon—of whose enthusiastic work and the willingness with which she responded to every call too much cannot be said; and impoverished by the going home on furlough of Mrs. Sheffield, and the probably permanent loss of Mrs. Kingman.

Bible Women.—The work of house to house visiting has been made very difficult through the year by the wild rumors that were afloat. On every hand, the women were met by unpleasant stories of all descriptions. In spite of all this, few doors have been closed against them, and some new ones have been opened to their visits. A few women have been led to discard their idols and attend Christian services and some to begin the new life of faith in the Saviour. Of the two Bible women, Mrs. Chao still remains with us, but Mrs. Chen has been led to feel that her home life kept her in such turmoil of heart that she was unfit for such service, and has resigned her position. God alone knows the bitterness of the trials she has borne from a passionate cruel husband. We believe that in the end He will give her victory and help her to live and work for Him.

Woman’s Christian Association.—The work of the Association has been on the usual lines. It has a membership of thirty, not including missionary ladies. The Committee for Outside Work has held an average of five cottage meetings each Sunday, at homes where the women cannot attend the regular church services.

The Hospital Committee has done unusually good work under the leadership of Mrs. Lyon; each of its six members taking her turn once a week in talking with patients in hospital and dispensary. The number of patients has been smaller than usual, but some of them have received the truth and come into the circle of believers.

The Junior Endeavor Committee has been rejoiced to see the number of children who attend its meetings increasing. Some of these little ones make the contribution of their mites a real matter of conscience, and their prayers show growth in comprehension of the truth.
Station Classes.—Four Station classes have been held in the city and two in the country during the year. The first in the city was for Bible women, teachers of day-school, and a few others of the better instructed Christian women; the others had in them an unusually large proportion of learners, who came for the first time and were very ignorant. The change in some of these women, has been a wonder to their friends, as they went back to their homes. Their very faces have a new light, and their changed lives give proof that they indeed found the Lord and felt His touch of power. In one of the out-station classes the women provided a part of their food.

Village Work.—More general village work has been done than for many previous years. Miss Chapin has spent many weeks in the country, visiting twelve villages; five of them new centers. Miss Andrews plans for four days each week free for work in the places which can be reached in a day or an afternoon. To ten of these nearer places trips have been made with great regularity. At three of these there are day-schools which are visited weekly. Much of the time is devoted to the children, but with more or less work for women. The unsettled condition of affairs at Peking, and the rumors which filled the air, had their effect upon village meetings. The number of outsiders who came to look and listen was less than in previous years, but this has made it possible to do more systematic work for the little groups of Christians and their friends, and been by no means all loss. The outsiders who do come have more real desire to learn the truth than the curious idle crowds. Many of them have listened earnestly and asked eager questions.

Day-schools.—We have eight day-schools (the one at P'ing-kuhsien, has but two pupils, but as they and the teacher are regular and faithful, it should not be omitted from the list). Four of these are in the city, four in villages. The Hsi-hai-tzü school, which has been one of the largest and most flourishing, has been bereaved in the loss of the beloved teacher who had been at its head since its organization. Mrs. Wên Kao-liu, the Chên-ui (Jennie) of Mrs. Goodrich's beautiful leaflet (W B. M.), was called away, not only from her pupils but from her own brood of little ones last year. A
new teacher has just been installed, but many of the scholars are scattered, and the work must be built up again almost from the beginning. The pupils of the north street school, under Miss Miner's care, are largely from Christian homes, but some from heathen ones have carried, from the instruction received, little lights into the darkness, which are shining for Christ. On the whole, in spite of some losses and many vicissitudes, the story of the day-schools for the year, is one of encouragement and progress.

The two pupils mentioned as forming the school under the care of the pastor's wife at P'ing-ku-hsien, are brothers. These boys have suffered no little persecution. One of them was attacked, and received such severe injuries on his way to school one day that he remained unconscious for some time in consequence, and it was many days before he recovered from the effect of the blows. The boys are persistent, and continue to come in spite of these things.

**KALGAN.**

*Mrs. Viette B. Sprague.*  
,,  
*E. D. Wagner.*  

The loss which came to the Station at the beginning of the Mission year, left it stricken and bewildered. In God's good providence Miss Engh was able to come to them in August, and from November until April, Mrs. Wagner, of Lin-ching, gave much time to the instruction of the Christian women in her home.

**Meetings.**—Two regular meetings for women have been held each Sabbath during the year—one immediately at the close of the morning service, the other in the early afternoon, after a social hour of tea drinking and a little study; the attendance has averaged well for the suburban place. A weekly meeting has been held on Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Jen, the wife of one of the deacons. Several Christian women live in this vicinity, Ch'iao-tung (east of the bridge). A few outsiders have been in, but the principal work has been to teach those who know something of the truth to read and understand the story of the Gospel.

**Tours.**—After Miss Engh came to Kalgan, before she began work in the school, she made a twenty days' tour to Sū-chou and outstations. Since the school began she has not been able to go
beyond Wan-ch‘uan—ten miles—where a helper, Kao Hsi, is located. This is within easy reach of Kalgan, and they plan for a day-school there under the care of the helper’s wife. Another helper is soon to take his family to Hsi-chêng. His wife is a bright, capable woman, who should find openings there also for school and evangelistic work.

Bible Women.—Of these we have three in employ—Mrs. Yen in Kalgan, Mrs. Chao in Yü-chou, and Mrs. Yü at Ching-kê-ta. These have each sent us written reports of their work. The first has made visits in six different localities in Kalgan in thirty-seven courts, in which she has found a welcome to sixty-three households. Her manners are pleasant, and she is attractive to those who meet her, but is more inclined to be led into mere social chat than we could wish, and needs a deeper Christian life to make a really useful leader.

Mrs. Chao has spent one hundred and ninety-six days in making calls in Yü-chou, and gone twice a month to a neighbouring village. She has held Sunday services; she is well received, and says the women listen attentively. Her letters indicate faithful work, a spirit of dependence upon God, and trust in His power to move the hearts of men.

Old Mrs. Yü, in spite of her eighty years, is still doing earnest work. When health and weather permit, she goes out daily, preaching, reading, and teaching as best she can. Although the usefulness of this dear sister is lessened by impaired sight and hearing, her life itself is an influence for good in the community where she dwells.

Schools.—The little school at Shui-ch‘uan, under the care of the helper’s wife, has continued through the year with eleven pupils. They recite very fluently, and seem to be doing good work, but as a small sum is paid to each pupil for attendance there is some question as to the advisability of keeping up work on such a basis.

The boarding-school which was closed after Miss William’s death, opened again on October 1st, under the care of Miss Engh. The matron did Bible woman’s work during the vacation, and at its close went for, and brought back, a number of the pupils. Twelve girls have been in the school; all but one of these, she a day scholar,
not a boarder, have unbound feet. Two of the pupils have united
with the church during the year. One has been married to our
youngest helper, and they have a pleasant home on the Mission
premises. The girls have done well in their studies; the matron is
a real mother to them. Miss Engh has won their hearts and done
much for them. Mrs. Wagner taught music to the three eldest and
arranged a very attractive Christmas program for them. Her little
stay in the Station left its impress in many ways, and will not be
forgotten. There is much to thank God for in this year of loss
and trial. He has cared for His work and been present, in the
difficult way, to sustain and comfort. We look with confident hope
for reinforcement from the home land to carry forward that which
has already cost so much, and to which have been given such
devoted lives.

Pao-ting-fu.

Miss Mary S. Morrill, Mrs. G. H. Ewing,
,, Anna A. Gould. ,, H. T. Pitkin,
Mrs. Wyllis C. Noble. (Absent).

The event of the year in woman's work was the return of
Miss Morrill from the United States in October, 1898. She at once
resumed general care, and has made many regular visits in different
parts of the city, beside giving two hours each day, except when
in the country, to the instruction of dispensary and hospital patients.

Bible Women.—Mrs. Kao still continues her work as city
Bible woman. She finds, or makes few new openings, and visits few,
except the church members. She needs a new spirit to enable her
to overcome the peculiar obstacles which she meets in this hard
field. Mrs. Chang Wen has the hopefulness and persistence which
open doors, and there are many homes in the suburbs and in villages
in the vicinity which she visits weekly.

Station Classes.—Requiring station class pupils to furnish one-
half their expenses did not increase the attendance, but it has made
a better foundation for work in the future. Eight were in the class
at Pao-ting-fu for a session of four weeks. There was some regret
that the "good old days" had departed, but on the whole a pleasant
spirit. Some important lessons, beside those from books, were laid
to heart. The sloven of the class purchased a piece of soap and ordered two pairs of large shoe soles; thus showing a radical change of view on at least two subjects, a change which her subsequent course has emphasized. Two classes were held in a remote corner of our field in the Chao-chou district. The women had never before been under instruction. They responded to it most delightfully. Of the nine who read in a two weeks’ class six lived at home, but, with the exception of time used in preparation of meals, they were at their books early and late. Nine out of the ten in the second class also furnished their own food; whilst the other one contributed a little to the common fund.

Boarding-school.—The boarding-school has been in the care of Miss Gould. In the autumn eight girls from the first class went to Peking. With two exceptions they were really good scholars, and they have continued to do excellent work. The school has numbered nineteen; one girl has united with the church and two been received on probation. Miss Morrill has conducted the weekly prayer meeting and had one class in St. John’s Gospel.

Day-schools.—Three day-schools have been carried on. One, under Mrs. Ewing’s care, in a village near the Mission residences; the other two in east and west suburbs of the city. The giving of money as reward for lessons learned has been discontinued, with the immediate result of decreased attendance, but many of the pupils still come with great regularity, and the examinations have showed good progress in their studies. In one school two children are from a Mohammedan home.

Touring.—At the close of the school term last June (1898) Miss Gould made a week’s tour, visiting four of the out-stations to the south of Pao-ting-fu. Arrangements were then made to have one of the older girls spend the summer at Chi’i-chi to teach the women and girls. At the Chinese New Year time an eight days’ trip was made by Misses Morrill and Gould. Despite the popular opinion that the people are too busy at this season, with holiday festivities, to listen to the gospel, they found the Christian women with plenty of leisure. They gave a most cordial welcome and entertained them with their best. There were many earnest inquirers from among
the heathen—young women and girls—who listened eagerly to the truth and were not inclined to the usual idle talk. In March and April, Miss Morrill spent five weeks in the most remote parts of the field. She found no inconvenience from being the first foreign woman to come among them; the women so desired to be taught, and showed themselves so peculiarly receptive, that she felt that their hearts had been prepared by God's Spirit. She left them with real sorrow, these sheep without a shepherd, four days' cart-journey from any teacher. For these and many who might become such, how we need the trained and spirit-endowed native sisters.

**Pa'ng-chuang.**

| Mrs. A. H. Smith. | Native—Mrs. Ma, hospital matron. |
| H. D. Porter. | " Liu, school |
| E. G. Wyckoff. | " |
| M. H. Porter (at Lin-ching six months). | |

The Misses Wyckoff returned from their home visit in October, 1898, and entered at once upon the work for the great circle of glad boys, girls, women, and little children who had been impatiently awaiting their coming. Miss Porter went almost immediately to Lin-ching, and Mrs. Smith was set aside by want of strength from so many lines of service that the heavy burdens of station work outside of P'ang-chuang fell upon these sisters.

**Assistance from Chinese Women.**—We have received much valuable assistance in Station classes and on tours, and in occasional work in the hospital, from ten of our *unpaid* middle-aged Christian sisters and from six youthful ones, married and unmarried, without any remuneration in money. The work of the great Invisible Teacher has been very manifest in some of these lives. Three of our best girls come from one village; not only have the two, not in school, been invaluable and growing helpers in the Station classes, but have done that much more difficult thing—persuaded their heathen fellow town-folk to study and listen to the truth. Often the lessons of the Christian women were crowded out by the outsiders, who filled the chapel and became for the time their pupils.
Mrs. Hu is still our strongest reliance as a helper. Entirely free from other calls and claims, growing constantly in grace and love, she is the one to whom we turn for any service too repulsive and matter too delicate to entrust to any one else. Her gifts are of the heart, not the mind. They carry her where no one else can go and make her indeed a "comforter of many."

Hospital and Dispensary.—Mrs. Smith has done daily work among patients, both in hospital wards and dispensary waiting room and given much time and loving care to those suffering in mind, body, and estate. She has also tried in many ways to enrich the work of the native sisters whom she has counselled, instructed, and inspired for similar service and has felt that often they received from the Spirit Himself the messages which they carried to these needy ones. The number of patients has been very large, and the opportunities for bringing the truth to those who remained weeks or mouths in the courts for treatment, peculiarly rich.

Paid Native Assistants.—The hospital matron, the school teacher, and school matron, still remain the only paid women who aid us. The first of these, Mrs. Ma, is increasingly useful. She has had great trials this year in the loss of a beloved grand-daughter, who was swept by the baleful breath of confluent small-pox from the ranks of the school girls, and in trying demands for aid from members of her family left, as she was years ago, homeless and helpless by the overflow of the Yellow River. Her faith has been strengthened by its testing, and she has new power with others because she herself knows more of the inner meaning of that which she teaches. The girls' school teacher is a burdened mother, whose own education was never carried very far. She does faithful, earnest work, and under the stimulus of Miss Wyckoff's example and influence her standard of teaching is steadily advancing. Mrs. Liu, the matron, has had a hard year, with much extra care on account of measles and small-pox in the school. Such a position is full of difficulties, and for a woman taken from such surroundings as hers had been, she fills it well.

Station Classes.—In May of last year a Station class for young mothers was held in P'ang-chuang. In December and January, Miss
Gertrude had one, in which eighteen out of thirty-five pupils provided their own food. At the out-stations, too, a beginning was made in the line of self-support. Five such classes were held at different points and three in the central Station. A spirit of thoughtfulness and almost entire absence of friction in daily life, was noticeable in all these, and Miss Wyckoff, in whose charge all but one of them were, was sustained through the prolonged and exacting labor by the constant evidence that the power of God was in His truth and that some seed had fallen into "good ground."

Tours.—During July and August, Mrs. Smith made a tour of some weeks with her husband, spending a number of days at two of our more distant centres. Immediately upon their return the Misses Wyckoff made a hasty round, visiting many villages, and during the winter and spring longer or shorter trips, in which nearly every portion of the field was reached were made by the ladies. Chinese sisters, too, have been sent out a number of times; occasionally to a distance and frequently to villages near our centre.

Girls' School.—The girls' school has at present thirty-three pupils, all boarders. Four have been added during the year, one died, one married, and one cut off from us by her own deep sin.

Christian Endeavor meetings in two circles—senior and junior—have been kept up during the year. Six of the elder girls make a most helpful band of teachers, conducting the Sunday school for P'ang-chuang village children. At the New Year time two of them assisted the matron in a half-day school for these pupils. They have been trained weekly for their Sunday work and have made a charming normal class. In school work there has been marked advance. The elder girls are acquiring a sense of responsibility for the morale of the family and are becoming real aids to their teachers, and class work has new meaning for them as their minds grasp larger ideals.

The home going of Dr. Peck, Mrs. Porter, and her sons, leaves a smaller number of foreigners in the station than ever before since its earliest years, and it is with real sense of need that, as so often before, among reinforcements asked for the Mission is placed "a family for P'ang-chuang."
Of the three ladies whose names are given as members of the Station, Mrs. Chapin has been in Tientsin, and Mrs. Wagner in Kalgan, during the working months of the year, so that to Mrs. Perkins fell the general care of the service which they had shared. Mrs. Aikin, of Tientsin, was in Lin-ching half the year, but almost constant illness in her family, prevented her from attempting anything systematic outside. Miss Porter went from P'ang-chuang to aid the depleted Station in November, and was there for the remainder of the mission year.

Mrs. Wagner and a little company of Christian women made most diligent use of the opportunities of the great fair in May, 1898. Women were received in companies of from ten to fifty or one hundred at a time, invited to the chapel and there heard something of the gospel. One woman was described as "fairly flinging her words at them" in her eager desire that they should receive something in the few moments of their stay. From such wide sowing, for these women come from long distances and all directions, there must surely come result. Mrs. Wagner also gave much time, during the long stifling summer days, to individual instruction of the Christian women, before she left them for a winter at Kalgan and a visit to the United States.

Medical Work.—Mrs. Perkins has done only such portion of the medical work as could not well be cared for by gentlemen, but has, in the course of the year, prescribed for many patients and had some cases of peculiar interest which have given opportunity for religious instruction and opened not only doors but hearts to the gospel.

Native Assistants.—The hospital matron, Mrs. Shih, has grown in interest in those about her during recent months, and having learned something more of the spirit of love, through God's discipline, has more to give to the suffering, ignorant women to whom she ministers. Mrs. Chang, the Bible woman, was taken at the begin-
ning of the year from the assistants under Mission pay and allowed to work in a narrower circle in the employ of one of the ladies. After some months, the Christian women asked for her instruction, and she was restored to nearly her old place. She taught the girls' day-school and visited regularly a number of homes. Just at the close of the year she yielded to the desire of her only son and aided him in a most unjustifiable attempt to put away his young wife, who was not even charged with any grave fault. In consequence of this she was dismissed from service. She met the discipline with humility and contrition, and we can but hope that by penitence and sorrow she is to gain fresh knowledge of the forgiving love of the Saviour and be restored to usefulness and honor in the church. A personal servant of one of the ladies has given most efficient service in station classes and village work, and several of the sisters have aided in teaching without any pecuniary compensation. One of these taught through a twenty days' class, giving not only her time but providing her own food.

*Girls' School.*—This has numbered ten pupils, of whom two have been sent to the boarding-school at P'ang-chuang. The study has been somewhat irregular, as the more advanced girls have given weeks at a time to assisting in teaching the women in Station classes, and the missionary lady in charge has held all the city work as secondary to that in the country districts. In spite of these things the little school has done some good work. Having now lost its leading pupils and its teacher, its future is uncertain, but the children from these Christian homes must be instructed and God will open the way.

*Station Classes.*—Three Station classes were held during the winter and early spring—two in Lin-ching and one in an out-station where there were no Christian women. In each of these some women gave their entire time and provided their own food, while in all but the last there were a few boarders who were supported by Mission funds. In Ching-ping it was decided to begin on the other basis. The Chinese sisters, who went with the missionary, advocated it both warmly and judiciously, and the ten days' work was unusually satisfactory. The native women returned to Lin-
ching with a joyful story of God's leading and the glad hope that two of their pupils had truly been taught of the Saviour and given their hearts to Him.

Anti-foot-binding.—Two women and one girl of sixteen have unbound their feet during the year. One of these is the former Bible woman who had been quite unmoved by all she had heard on the subject until last winter. A very tight new shoe, put on at the New Year, caused distressing pain and inflammation in her right foot. While upon her k'ang, unable to move, she resolved to unbind her feet, and made the new shoes and stockings. A number of little girls are growing up in the church, who will never know the torture of the bandages.

Village Work.—Ten different villages have been visited during the year—three centers, at which there is a little work begun, several times. Here and there the little lights are kindled, and were there someone to follow up these beginnings we might hope for a steadily growing and deepening work. Who will come to watch its growth, to water, and cultivate and to reap the sure harvest?
MEDICAL REPORT FOR 1898.

Tung-chou.

Dr. H. J. Ingram.

Dr. Ingram reports that Mr. Kingman, after a trial of two years and a half, is found to be in such a state of invalidism that his return to the United States becomes a necessity. Mrs. Goodrich's health has been much improved by removal from the native city to the college premises. Malaria can be largely avoided by living, especially sleeping, in an upper story. A plea is made for the putting on a second story to the houses in the city compound to secure health for the occupants. The health of the college students has been excellent during the year.

Work was carried on in the dispensary through the whole of the summer of 1898 for the first time. The native assistant, Mr. Jung, was in charge the whole time. The attendance was good up to the time of the deposing of the Emperor, when the numbers dwindled rapidly. A charge of ten cash for each treatment was thought to keep some away. It required boldness on the part of the patient to resist the opposition.

Hospital Work.—The same causes affected the hospital attendance, and the record is the smallest we have yet given. An interesting case was that of a Mohammedan meat seller. He had fallen into a large kettle and was scalded from head to foot. The injury was so extensive that he died in twenty-four hours. After his death we were told that it had been the habit of the man to sell camel meat instead of the supposed beef. He often bought worn out camels, and when this supply failed, worked up the trade in an unique way with an accomplice. He would slip along a camel train at night, hiding in the darkness with a club. Watching his opportunity he would strike an animal on the leg and escape. His accomplice would meet the camel train further down the road, and
finding the driver with a disabled camel, would buy the beast at a low price. Thus the market was supplied.

Another case was more happy in its outcome. A girl of three years had a facial injury, causing one eye to grow fast together, except at the nasal angle. The parents said: We can't get a husband for a girl with such a deformity. By severing a band of adhesions the margins of the lids were found to be intact, and the girl now has two good eyes. We suppose she will ere long have a mother-in-law, also, although scarce out of babyhood.

_Tours._—Four medical tours have been taken to Tung-pa, one to Ping-ku, five to Fu-ho and one to Niu-ma-ma-t'un. In April, in company with Dr. Ament, a long tour was made to the region west of Cho-chou.

Daily preaching has been kept up in the waiting rooms. A committee of women have given assistance in the woman's waiting room. The small attendance has diminished the results of this form of work.

The number of in-patients has been but twenty-seven; twenty-one of them males. The amount of sales and cash returned is two hundred tiao in cash, the gold value of which is $67.

_Statistics._

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First treatments</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>796</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsequent treatments</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,586</td>
<td>1,208</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seen on tours by helpers</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,560</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total                          | 7,453|

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In-patients</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cash taken in, 202,344 = Gold $67.

---

_Ilkgan._

Dr. E. R. Wagner.

The return of Dr. Waples to the United States necessitated the closing of hospital and dispensary for some months. A native assistant was put in charge for two months, but without good result. On his dismissal, he tried to secure patients for himself
and used a missionaries' card to demand an exorbitant price. He took his first step astray in receiving money from the patients. Many half-fledged assistants attempt to sell medicine on their own account. The temptation to assist a native to trade in foreign medicines, is often great. There is, however, no surer way to bring foreign medicine into disrepute than by encouraging a miscellaneous sale of foreign drugs.

The dispensary is located some fifteen minutes' walk from the compound. Dr. Waples, with characteristic energy, made the beginning of a hospital near the Mission premises. A kitchen, gate house, and small ward were built, sufficient for six patients. A woman's ward and operating room are the next essentials.

The dispensary was opened daily from November 1st to April 30th. The number of treatments during that time was 2,258. Daily morning prayers have been held in the hospital and a daily talk of half an hour before the clinic. The young man in charge of the hospital is an earnest Christian, and has been ready to bear testimony to Christ. The teacher of the boys' school has assisted in speaking to the in-patients. Three of these have been taken on probation. Kalgan has a great trade in hides and skins, which employs thousands of men and boys. A pernicious custom seems to prevail in this trade. The proprietors provide opium for guests as tea is provided in other places. This makes it almost impossible for the workmen to abstain from opium themselves. They must leave the trade. However, seven of these have broken the habit during the past year. The gradually decreasing dose has been the method employed. This ensures longer stay, more constant religious help, and less temptation to deceit in surreptitiously securing opium. There is less confidence in the foreigner here than at the south. The people are more superstitious than in Shantung. Geomantic stoues, at the head of a street, are very common, to ward off evil influences. Among the superstitions is that a newly-born child and its mother cannot be seen by friends for forty days. Even the Christian women cannot shake off the fear. Three infants have died on the Mission compound without allowing the foreigners to render assistance. If life is despaired of, the
exposing of the infant is a common practice. If it lives, the child is good; if it dies, it was an evil spirit seeking admission to the hearth stone to work ruin. Hence the dead body is “thrown out” to be picked up by the dead cart, or to be eaten of dogs. There is a custom here in the treatment of deranged persons, especially women, of suspending them by the hair.

A child in the hospital, of eleven years, had a feeble pulse. Word was left to call me at night, if necessary. The night was undisturbed, because the father feared some evil spirit would enter if the door of the hospital were opened. This lad goes by the name of “Girl Slave No. Four,” in order to deceive the evil spirit that seeks the lives of well-behaved boys. One of the graduates of T‘ung-chou College has named his boy “Sixty-one,” Liu-shih-yi. The infant of five months is so named after the age of the grandmother who attained that figure. The Chinese cycle of sixty is the ordinary allotment, and by making the infant “go it one better” the hope of a long life was illustrated. His brother had died in infancy, despite his name of “Sixty.”

A pitiable illustration of Chinese medicine appeared in the case of a woman who thought an earwig had gotten into her ear. The following had been “shot” into her ear: opium, mercury, tobacco, ashes, alcohol, cockscomb blood, goat’s-milk, salt, and arsenic. Instead of the pain being relieved the worm seemed to thrive. The hypochondriacal woman thought the worm was wriggling in her forehead then in her great toe; its power of changing its position being equal to that of a living Buddha. The middle ear was a mass of filth and one side of the face paralysed.

The physician at Kalgan needs to be a linguist. He will meet Russians, Swedes, Mongols, and travelling Mohammedans, who speak only Arabic. The Russians in business have five or six families. They are willing to pay $300 a year, with the cost of medicines, while the Swedish missionaries of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, with their sixteen stations, are dependent upon Kalgan for medical assistance, if they require it. Several members availed themselves of our help during the year.
Ours is the only hospital and dispensary north of Peking. Fifty dollars were received from the Russians during the half year. The in-patients were charged three and a half cents per day for fuel.

Statistics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First treatments</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>733</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subsequent treatments</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>1,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-patients</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pao-ting-fu.

Dr. W. C. Noble.

The year has been one of joyful service; happy in the thought that we have not worked in vain. Its labor and fruits are in the hands of Him who is the light and salvation of the world of sin and pain.

The health of the Station has been good. We devoutly record our thankfulness that we have been spared the pains of disease.

Assistants.—Our trusted assistant, Wang Che-ch'en, has been found guilty of stealing drugs and selling them. He had had a share in the religious life of the Station, was a deacon, a member of the Association, and prominent in the Y. M. C. A. It seemed best to dismiss him from work and from the church. His parents were also dismissed, because of supposed participation or knowledge of his errors. Owing to their long connection with the Station, and their full knowledge of Christian truth, their defection is peculiarly sad. Of the other assistants we have only words of commendation and praise.

Routine work has been the record of the year. Attendance has been affected by the deposition of the Emperor and the reactionary edicts of the Empress-Dowager. One dispensary has been open in the city and a second in the south suburb. In the new premises in the city, owing to the change of location the numbers have fallen off two-thirds. The work in the suburbs is growing rapidly; an attendance of one hundred cases daily during the spring time. The number of in-patients grows in importance.
Our best work is done with them. The number of important surgical cases grows steadily. Miss Morrill has done faithful self-denying work in the woman's waiting room and in the wards. Her loving sympathy and earnest words have comforted many a poor woman, and we wish to express our thanks for her kind assistance.

Statistics.

First treatments ... Men 1,947  
                 Women 696  2,643  
Subsequent treatments ... Men 7,272  
                          Women 2,316  9,588  
Cases seen by assistants in country ... 923  
                                      13,154  
Operations ... ... ... ... 239  
Number of in-patients ... Men 67  
                         Women 20  87  

P'ang-chuang.

Dr. A. P. Peck.

The failure to collate the report of P'ang-chuang for 1897 makes it seem desirable for the sake of completeness to introduce it here. The statistical table for 1897 shows that the work was less than the preceding year, due perhaps to the withdrawal of two of the assistants—Wang Shu-t'ien and Li Ch'un-hua—to take a course in theological study. Their desire to be better prepared for evangelistic work was thus secured, with the expectation of added benefit when they return to the field. The other assistants have remained at their posts through the year.

Old Mr. Wu, the faithful chaplain, is still spared to us. Despite his age and feebleness, his indefatigable book-selling allows few to depart without the benefit of his efforts.

The hospital matron continues her efficient services. She teaches many the simple gospel stories, and her tact smoothes over many difficulties. The Tank fund has enabled us to complete the rebuilding of the hospital. A new operating room—two large chien—isolated from other buildings, with large windows and sky-
light, is a valuable addition. It is situated between the male and female wards, with separate access to each. A male surgical ward has been added, with room for fourteen. The floors and kang beds are of cement, and can be thoroughly washed and cleaned. Six chien—bent—have been built in line of and east of the woman's wards. Two are in direct connection with the old wards and three are in a court way by itself, with a gateway leading into the east and north hospital court. In rebuilding the male wards, brick has replaced the adobe walls, and the north verandah has been taken into the several rooms, considerably enlarging the available space.

The central row of rooms, formerly the woman's wards, will be devoted to families of patients, both men and women. The building, loaned to the girls' school for some years, now reverts to the hospital, becoming the woman's ward, while the former operating room, which has a board floor and is well lighted, makes a nice waiting room and an available morning class room for the women, as well as for other purposes.

The addition of a kitchen department, amounting to a well equipped restaurant, proves a great convenience to the patients and to the church members as well. It has so far paid for itself. Our aim is to furnish food at such low prices that anyone can get a meal, even the poorest. It is hoped it may clear itself without loss.

The daily teaching in the hospital wards and in the waiting room, has brought to many hearts some knowledge of sin and the means of redemption. With thankfulness for the blessings of the year, not the least of which have been opportunities of service to his little ones, represented in the figures of the report, we pray for the blessing of the Master on what has been done.

NOTES ON CASES.

A young man received a cut in the upper arm during a quarrel over a gambling debt. The posterior circumflex artery was cut. We were not allowed to ligate the artery, since the successive hemorrhages served to be effective in bleeding the party who gave as well as the one who received the cut, reducing the one to the verge of the grave and the other to the verge of distraction.
When 400 "tiao of blood money had been squeezed out, the hemorrhage ceased. A child was brought in with hydrophobia, seventy days after the bite by the dog. This disease is so common as to require great care in regard to dogs. A curious case of automatic extraction of the crystalline lens appeared. A woman feeding a donkey, was struck in some way. The incision was in the right line and the lens was forced out upon the face with little loss of the vitreous. The recovery was uneventful. A case of dyspepsia was reported. The patient brought a handful of sand which he was accustomed to eat. It was made by grinding the stone rollers used on the fields in drilling in grain. He ate up several of these in a year. It was prescribed by a Chinese doctor. Others had followed his example. Several ounces of coarse sand, he said, would hold the pain down when it came on. A man tried to kill himself by falling off a house. He had done it three times. Of attempted suicides three were men and twenty women. Phosphorus matches were used by fourteen; kerosene, seven times. Five cases of dislocation of the jaw are reported. The fact that these were women, should not lead to a hasty generalization.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1898.

The rearrangement of the hospital, as mentioned last year, has given great satisfaction. The wards for men and women are well separated and commodious. The middle wards, adapted for families or for patients of one sex who need the constant care of friends of the other sex, have proved a great convenience. We have now put up, from the funds of the Tank estate, a building for the reception of the Chinese guests, of better order than common, a room long needed. This has also been used as a reading room, well supplied with daily and monthly periodicals. It has served as the beginning of a small museum. During the year Dr. Peck has visited the city of P'ing-yuan and has put down an iron tube well similar to those in our own compound. The magistrate is a Mohammedan, who wished for water uncontaminated by the drinking of infidels. This incident has increased the friendly relations between us and the official. This official has now been transferred to the district of Yi-chou-fu, on the coast near Chiao-chou, since he had boasted
that he could control the unruly people there. He met the wave of hostility to foreigners there, and is likely to discover the difference between dealing with missionaries and German soldiers. We have had several visits from the En-hsien magistrate. During one of these he accepted the invitation to see an operation for stone in the bladder; the patient being a child of eight years. His mind changed rapidly from wonder and fear to delight when he saw the easy success of the rapid operation. Later he sent a present of ten taels to the hospital.

We continue our efforts to increase the contributions from patients and friends toward hospital expenses. While the principle is recognized, its effective working is far too limited. The hospital has received over one hundred tiao from this source. The total income from these contributions and from sales of such articles and medicines as are constantly called for, is about 364 thousand cash, a gold value of nearly 120 dollars. This amount, while returned to the running expense of the hospital, only partially relieves the deficit.

Our staff of workers has been diminished as in the preceding year. The work only shows the figures of the home dispensary without any outside work.

Never has a year's experience brought us into closer and more vital relation to our patients and their friends. Faithful attendance by the missionaries upon the waiting rooms on the hospital ward, has impressed gospel truths upon many hearts. At the time of compiling this report eighteen men in the hospital, from widely separated districts, were about to unite with us on probation. We note in many ways, difficult to tabulate, a deep and tender response to our benevolent and prayerful interest in the many sufferers. The demonstrations of regard for the surgeon in charge as he is leaving for a home furlough, are many and touching. It is not unfitness for him to express his deep appreciation of the many testimonials, which are the sign of the accumulation of regard through the nineteen years it has been his privilege to be in this service. In the hope that the service may be renewed next year, this report is submitted, with gratitude to God for the
privilege of service and many thanks to kind and loving friends for their interest during the past year.

1897. First treatments ... Male 11,736
Female 8,078 19,814
Subsequent treatment ... Male 5,231
Female 803 6,034
Total treatments 25,848

Number of surgical operations ... Male ... 412
Female ... 106 518

1898. First treatments ... Men 9,134
Women 5,553
Subsequent treatment, repetitions 9,256
Total treatments 23,943

Number of surgical operations ... 872
Number of in-patients ... Men 452
Women 108 560
Average number of days in hospital, Men 16.6
Women 11.8

Lin-cbing.

Dr. E. R. Wagner and Mr. H. P. Perkins.

Dr. Wagner remained in charge until his departure for Kalgan in September. During his term of service, Dr. Wagner's able and unremitting care has slowly but steadily increased the medical work of this station. There has been a trying deficiency in the hospital plant. We have secured and walled in a suitable site for a hospital and for the doctor's residence. The first assistant has been called to take increased responsibility, especially during Mr. Perkins' illness. The second assistant retired, and a younger brother of the head assistant was taken in his place. The third assistant is the former teacher of our school. He wishes to study medicine. Dr. Wagner has given these students a course in
chemistry, and the writer has given instruction in anatomy and physiology.

The statistics show about the same amount of work as last year. The total amount of gifts received is gold thirty-two dollars. We have not charged for consultations, but have enlarged the lists of sales. The evils of the free dispensary are seen here as in other lands.

*New Building.*—The first permanent hospital ward, a four-chien building in native style, has been erected. Two double-room buildings are now being erected, nearly paid for by the ladies of Plymouth Church, Worcester, and the Junior Endeavor Society. Sixty dollars builds a durable two-room building, faced with brick, with abundant window space for light. A new kind of roof is being built by the natives, made with flat thin bricks in place of tile; the crevices being sown with millet, the roots of which are thought to grow thick enough to keep out water.

The most fruitful source of hospital work has come from Pinghsiang-hsien, fifty miles N. W. Some of these, returning to their homes, have started a meeting with an attendance of ten or twenty persons. The women seem especially anxious to be taught.

The number of books sold increases. Two patients have been received on probation and one baptized. Mrs. Perkins has been able to give increased attention to the women. We need good accommodations for the women who come. The gate-keeper has been faithful in talking to the patients, and has taken a personal interest in the hospital patients. This is the most difficult and necessary part of the medical work, and tests the spirituality of those who work in that line. Mrs. Aiken has given much time to this form of work.

The range of disease is much the same year by year. Scarlet fever and measles have been in vogue, and cancrum oris among ill-fed and nourished children. In the autumn some thing like an epidemic of jaundice, with disordered vision, appeared. Perhaps the most curious case and request came from the mother of a boy of four years. The woman wished that something be done for the front teeth of the lad, the corners of which were decayed, leaving
the lower corners too sharp for comfortable using. A few strokes with a file, brought smiles to the face of the fond mother.

Statistics.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of first treatments</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>...</th>
<th>2,979</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Total treatments</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>8,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of in-patients</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average number of days in hospital</td>
<td>...</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Opium patients (suicides)</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of these who died</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of surgical cases</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number cured of opium habit</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Medical Statistics for 1898

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospitals</th>
<th>First Treatments</th>
<th>Subsequent Treatments</th>
<th>In-patients</th>
<th>Surgical Operations</th>
<th>Number of Days in Hospital</th>
<th>Average No. of Days in Hospital</th>
<th>Fees, Sales, and Contributions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T'ung-chou</td>
<td>796</td>
<td>303</td>
<td>1,099</td>
<td>3,586</td>
<td>1,208</td>
<td>4,794</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalgan</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>1,225</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>1,525</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pao-tung-fa</td>
<td>1,947</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>2,643</td>
<td>7,272</td>
<td>2,316</td>
<td>9,588</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P'ang-chuang</td>
<td>9,134</td>
<td>5,553</td>
<td>14,687</td>
<td>7,056</td>
<td>2,200</td>
<td>9,256</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lin-ching</td>
<td>2,979</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8,969</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12,497</td>
<td>6,665</td>
<td>22,341</td>
<td>19,139</td>
<td>6,024</td>
<td>25,163</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

H. D. Porter.
### TABLE OF STATISTICS for the year ending December 31, 1898.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Population of Field</td>
<td>Uneducated</td>
<td>Educated</td>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>Single Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalan</td>
<td>1,865</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Out-stations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lin-ching</td>
<td>1,866</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Out-stations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pei-ling</td>
<td>1,867</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Out-stations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pao-ling</td>
<td>1,868</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Out-stations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>1,869</td>
<td>1,100,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Out-stations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiensin</td>
<td>1,870</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Out-stations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tung-chow</td>
<td>1,871</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Out-stations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHANCEY GOODRICH,**

Secretary.