REPORT
OF THE
NORTH CHINA MISSION
OF THE
AMERICAN BOARD
FOR THE YEAR
May 31st, 1904—April 30, 1905.
Printed by the CHINA TIMES, LTD.,
TIENTSIN
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REPORT OF THE NORTH CHINA MISSION
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for the year, May 1st, 1904—April 30th, 1905.

In Brief.

1.—The reconstruction necessitated by the Boxer uprising is about completed in most of the stations. The exceptions are Kalgan and Linching, which, like Mohammed's coffin, remain suspended in mid-air awaiting the money mandate of the churches through the Board.

2.—Spiritual growth in the churches is manifest all along the line, and consequently a higher appreciation of religious privileges and the worth of the church to its individual members.

3.—There is a manifest and growing interest in the question of self support, which will place the church on a higher plane of usefulness, and make the members realize more fully that it is their own church.

4.—The increasing number of inquirers is a noticeable feature of the work, among whom is found a larger proportion of intelligent seekers than ever before.

5.—In many villages we have been asked to open schools and chapels, and frequently aid has been promised if we could provide the men.

6.—There is an increased demand for Christian and scientific books, and for all grades of scientific learning.

7.—The changed attitude of the Officials and Gentry towards the Missionary and the Church is very noticeable. Not infrequently their willingness to forward our plans is quite manifest.

8.—The Union or Federation of the Presbyterian Mission, the London Mission, and the North China Mission of the American Board along Educational lines of work has been practically accomplished, details only remaining to be arranged,
9.—The great need of our entire field is; (a) more workers, both native and foreign; (b) more of the money the Lord has placed at the disposal of His people, to enable us to improve the opportunities presented on every hand; (c) more prayer for the giver and how to give; for the worker and how to work; for the work that it may be genuine; for the converts that they may be Spirit-filled to lead the Christ-life; for the heathen that their hearts may be made open and receptive.

Tientsin Station.

Note.—This station was opened in 1860. It has an extensive country work; was reinforced last autumn by Rev. C. E. and Mrs. Ewing. Its great need is two single ladies.

Missionaries.
Treasurer and Business Agent.


The Personnel of the station for the first half of the year was as at the close of the previous year. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley were in charge of the work; Mr. McCann, Treasurer and Business Agent, Mrs. McCann and their little son Robert. On July 1st the birth of a daughter brought joy to the McCann household.

On Sept. 30th Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ewing with their four children, returning from furlough, joined the station. A great and long-felt need is thus met and we are grateful. Mr. Ewing has given most of his time to country work. Mrs. Ewing, assisted by Mrs. McCann and Mrs. Peck, has begun work for women at the city chapel. A girls' day school has also been opened in charge of Mrs. Ku, an elderly widow lady of some education. Early in May Mr. Stanley was taken ill and excepting a few weeks in the fall was unable to do any work till late in March. Otherwise the health of the members of the station has been good.

General.—No interruption has come to the work through the year. With one exception of an old chapel keeper and assistant preacher, dismissed from service for dishonesty and opium smoking, all the Native assistants have been at their posts, with
but slight interference from illness. In all departments and at all outstations, development and growth are manifest. We have been asked to open schools and chapels in several villages with partial support promised in some cases. The Missionary and the work are being more appreciated. A high regard is felt for the United States because of her efforts for neutrality, but this estimate is being seriously affected by her unjust exclusion laws; she will lose prestige; her increasing commerce in this largest of markets will fall off; students will be driven to other countries; and the country which might have a leading influence will drop to a lower position. This must affect our work more or less.

We deeply regret being prevented from occupying the new site at an early day, by which our getting into closer touch with the people is delayed and the work much hindered. This site is off the northern suburb, healthily located on the river bank, between which location and the city is one almost unbroken line of shops and houses. This northern side of the city has never been worked, and we have a field all our own. This delay means a setback in work of at least two years.

Schools.—We have had a year of uninterrupted successful work in the Boys’ School. Mr. C’hen has been in charge assisted by Liu En Rung, a graduate of the Tungcho academy. The morale of the school has been good and a number of the boys have made the great decision. Eight boys went to the Tungcho academy in the autumn. At the Sept. reopening, applications much exceeded our accommodations. More and more is it becoming evident that our schools are an important agency in reaching families, opening villages, and enlarging our evangelistic opportunities. In this they are second only—if at all—to the medical arm. We desire to enlarge our school plants when permitted to remove to the new site, to include both primary and academic departments, and to accommodate not less than 50 or 60 pupils. The C. E. Soc. has done good work the past year. The school at Chien Ying has been a great blessing there. The teacher gives his evenings to teaching the inquirers.

Church Work.—The domestic chapel is the centre of our church work. In addition to the regular Sunday and mid-week services, other meetings are held in the schools to which others
than pupils are welcomed. Mr. C'Hen has been responsible for most of the church services the past year because of Mr. Stanley's illness, and has proved very acceptable. The additions during mission year were 12; on probation 16.

City Chapel.—It would be difficult to estimate the number who have heard the daily preaching in this chapel, certainly not less than 8,000 to 10,000. In addition to the missionary and the helper, the members have rendered voluntary service—notably one who was formerly a member of the Greek church. He has an interesting experience too long for this report. His strong desire is to become a self supporting helper if he can manage it. In the late winter it became known that the old chapel keeper and assistant preacher had become dishonest and fallen into the opium habit, which caused his dismissal from service. A student whose health prevented his finishing the full course has done good work. Liu Chia Lin, a seminary graduate this year, will probably be put in charge of the city chapel.

Touring and Country Work.—Mr. Ewing has taken principal charge of the country work, also assisting the home church when not away. In the fall Mr. Stanley made three short trips—one to Ching Hai and Yangch'eng village with special reference to rebuilding chapels. The other two were to the Laofa field. On one of these the Hu Chia Ying church, built during the summer from indemnity funds and voluntary labor, was dedicated. Mr. Stanley exceeded his strength on one of these occasions and was laid aside for the winter in consequence.

Our country work lies in three distinct fields. One, 25 miles N. W. of Tientsin, is reached by rail. Members or inquirers reside in some 20 different villages, and it is the most prosperous section of our wide field. The people seem to enjoy litigation. Land and temples—all in one village, and one each in six others, came to us as indemnity. Some temples are used for schools and churches, the land attached to the temples helping in the support. Two village schools have been reopened, in Huchiaying and Laofa, and the one at Chienying—boarding and day—continues to prosper. The Catholics opened a number of schools in this village, paying the pupils, but ours has held its own. Two Helpers have given much time to working this field. A Bible Society colporteur, superin-
tended by the missionary, has made good sales. There has been steady growth in the church, and the additions to the church in this field for the Mission year were 22; there are also many inquirers. This is a prolific field for perplexing problems arising from ownership of the scattered pieces of land amounting to about 150 acres; such as the collecting of rent; payment of taxes; the best use of the funds, etc. Court cases arise; 1, from our ownership of land; 2, persecution; 3, quarrels. The 2nd and 3rd are frequently so mixed up that it is difficult to ascertain just where the "persecution" comes in. The course of the Roman church in receiving and protecting wicked men and in other ways gives rise to many difficult problems, by which we are sometimes seriously affected.

Another field is the Ching Hai district, 25 miles south of Tientsin. There we have two centres, one in the city and one in Yangch'eng village, 8 miles east of the city, where a chapel was erected last year. A few years ago the Catholics had not a member in that field. Two years ago they opened two schools, paying the pupils for coming, and tried to undermine our work—with little success I am glad to say. A helper stationed there for a time more than met their evil design. One member has been suspended because of his evil life. In March Mr. EWING spent a Sunday there and received 22 into the church, and 18 as probationers. Seven children were baptised. Some of those received would have been baptised in the fall of 1899 but for conditions of health necessitating the missionary's furlough. A small village, it must be worked as a sub-station of Ching Hai. In the city we have a good site on the main street, and have erected one building for the helper with a room for the visiting missionary. The rise in the cost of material was such that the indemnity when received was not enough by about G. $300 to build the chapel, though much of the material is bought and on the ground. The church is much needed: most of the Christians are scattered in near villages, and there is no suitable meeting place for them or inquirers. The field contains several large market towns, and no other society is active in the field—it is practically our own. A number of inquirers are under instruction, and we do long for the wherewithal to build the needed chapel.
Our third field, distant 100 miles S. W. of Tientsin, lies in the districts of Hsien Hsien and Chiaoho. It has a large village population, and offers many opportunities and encouragements to the earnest worker. For a number of years we have not been able to place a permanent helper there, and from necessity the visits of the missionary have been rare. Mr. Ewing made a tour there in December, and another in March. While many of the members and inquirers have fallen away from lack of shepherding, there are faithful ones. In spite of distance from the central station and enforced neglect, there are many things to encourage the hope for good results of good work faithfully done. The Christians in one village have land for a church. Another village offers a building if we can furnish the preacher. We lack the workers; and we lack the means to support them. Such fields require constant attention, systematic oversight, and an efficient corps of native helpers.

In addition to the threefold country field, the city and the domestic work as outlined, there are scores of villages near Tientsin in which little or no missionary work has been done. In a few there are church members but for the most part they remain untouched. Our native force should be tripled, and if we had the money we should certainly try to add to it. "The King's business requireth haste": who will come to the rescue?

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**Woman's Work, Tientsin Station.**

*General.—*The year covered by our last report which closed so encouragingly, was soon followed by the serious illness of our younger teacher who graduated from the Bridgman school in February. She suddenly developed symptoms of tuberculosis and was seized with severe hemorrhage of the lungs. She became so weak she could not be moved—in truth she had no other home to go to; and it soon became necessary to send the school girls away, as she could not endure the sound of many voices or the sight of many faces. A school mate staid with her, and she had most careful medical attendance and nursing. While still in school she was betrothed to a student in the Tungcho Academy belonging to a
well-to-do family in our Chien Ying outstation. Realizing her condition, while anxious to do what was most decorous, at heart she had a longing desire to have her name coupled with a respectable family that she might enjoy its protection while living, and dying, be laid to rest in the place sacred to their dead. Being apprised of her condition and the slight hope of her living many months, this family with no apparent hesitation expressed its willingness to take her for long or for short, and to do all they could in caring for her. With good food, nursing, medicine, and fresh air, she was so much improved that in September she thought she might go to her affianced husband’s home—about 30 miles from Tientsin by rail, and the remainder by bridal chair. She received a warm welcome, and Mr. Ewing went up to perform the wedding ceremony. In the later winter she began to decline, and her father-in-law made several visits to Tientsin to get medicine or some delicacy in the way of food; the mother-in-law attended her most carefully day and night, and won the admiration and praise of the villagers for miles around. But nothing could stay the ravages of the fatal disease, and early in the new year, the frail body was laid to rest and the spirit returned to God who gave it. We have no one as yet prepared to take her place and our need grows more pressing every day.

In the autumn our working force was more than doubled by the coming of Mr. and Mrs. Ewing to our station after their prolonged furlough. Mrs. Ewing has given heart and energy and much time to all she has undertaken. Mrs. Peck has rendered regular and valuable service, while Mrs. McCann has gladly taken on new duties and rendered much needed help. Mrs. Stanley has had charge, and given most of her time and strength to the girls’ school. No one has been idle; each has had household and family cares whose pressure was not light, especially on those who had children dependent on home instruction for their lessons each day. Our assistants are two teachers and a Bible woman. Mrs. Ch’en, a Bridgman school graduate, has had several years experience and is a faithful teacher. Mrs. Ku, a widow lady of some education, has charge of the city day school. Mrs. Chang, our Bible woman, with her helpful spirit attracts the women to her, and so their hearts are opened to listen to truth.
Schools.—The Boarding school closed last year with 17 pupils on the roll. Two of these returned for only half the year, and the addition of 8 new pupils brings our present number up to 23. Their ages vary from 9 to 17. There are many degrees of intelligence and acquirement which makes it difficult to combine many in the same grade, and thus extra time and labor are consumed in teaching.

The health of the school has been exceptional—nothing occurring more serious than colds and sore eyes. There has been no occasion for discipline during the year, although there has been the frequent call for “line upon line, and precept upon precept.” There are seven professing Christians in the school, they maintain a Christian Endeavor Society, and all the school attend their meeting by courtesy. With one or two exceptions the pupils come from Christian homes of our own or other missions, so that we have an extra hold on them, and a good hope that they will become true and useful Christians.

The day school which was started in the spring has proved quite successful, and we hope many pupils will, in the future, get their primary preparation there before entering the Boarding school. We hope the ambition to learn may also be communicated to the mothers, and may sometime bring us valuable assistance from among their number.

Woman’s Work.—Through the first part of the year several women met in the city for a weekly prayer meeting. In the autumn an attempt was made to hold a station class with the women who could be gathered at the settlement, but there was no one who could give sufficient time to its oversight. In December the Bible woman who had been in training, was prepared to give regular instruction. Since January a woman’s prayer meeting has been held in the city regularly every Thursday, and one at the settlement on Wednesday. On these days the women read over the lessons they have learned during the week. Nine women have studied continuously and six others a part of the time. Because of the new interest the number attending the Sunday services has nearly doubled.
During the Chinese New Year holidays all the women whom the Bible woman had visited were invited to a tea meeting in the city. Seven foreigners and 22 native women attended. There were also 11 children present, and the mothers of six promised to send them to school if one was started. In order to meet this need, the Bible woman and a school teacher moved into the house vacated by the chapel keeper Chao and a school was opened in their rooms. Not only the six children promised, but five others came. Their attendance has been steady, and nearly all have completed two books besides learning several hymns.

Beginning the first of March, the women in the settlement have remained after the Sunday morning service to review the sermon and join in prayer. The average attendance has been 11, the largest number being 26 on Easter Sunday when the city and settlement churches united.

The first Sunday in May two women were baptised, and six were received on probation. Other homes are now open to visits from the Bible woman, and the foreigner is also a welcome guest. The married ladies of the station have shared in the responsibility for this work, and special thanks are due to Mrs. Peck who has given continued assistance. The outlook for steady growth is most encouraging, and we sincerely hope an "unencumbered" lady may very soon be granted to us.

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Peking Station Report.
Station opened in 1864.

**Personnel.**

Missionaries.

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<th>Missionaries</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. M. P. AMENT.</td>
<td>Mrs. M. E. S. STELLE.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss J. E. CHAPIN.</td>
<td>Miss RUSSELL (returned).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss LUELLA MINER.</td>
<td>Miss PAYNE (joined the station).</td>
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<td>Miss B. REED.</td>
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The health of the station has been in general good, and there has been no serious interruption to the work during the year.
Buildings.—It was a glad day when the new church was dedicated last September. Its seating capacity is about 1,000, and it is heated by a furnace. The pulpit furniture was provided by the Chinese, and we were pleased to welcome several of the city Officials at the dedication services.

Mr. Stelle's house has also been completed and occupied. Land for the Bridgman school enlargement has been purchased, and the kinder garden building in in process of erection. New churches have been opened in Suchia C'haião and Mantou t'sun west of Peking in charge of Pastor Jen of the N. Church.

Schools.—The boarding school in Peking has about 40 boarding pupils, most of whom pay something. The enrollment is 75; average attendance 55. Teachers Kwo and Liu have been faithful to the best interests of the school. A fine company will be ready for the Tungcho academy this fall. At Nan Meng, 60 miles south of Peking, six boarders are partly supported, the other expenses of the school being borne by the local church. Teacher Ma is a literary graduate of good repute, and interested in the school. At Cho Chou a third school has 6 or 8 boarders at no expense to the mission. Other local schools are planned to meet local needs, from which to select for the larger education. More trained teachers is one of our great needs. In addition to the above, ten day schools have been established in nine villages and one at Peking N. Church with an attendance ranging from 7 to 26—for a total of 117 pupils. Such schools though imperfect often ally some of the best elements in the village on our side. We have tried to join forces with the village schools, but the Confucian prejudice is too strong for union yet, even where local support is insufficient.

Native Pastors.—Pastor Jen of the N. church is faithful, but not being of robust constitution is liable to overwork. He oversees the boys' and girls' schools of his church, which are supported by rent revenues. He also oversees the out-station, Wen T'ou T'sun, Deacon Wen being the helper there.

Pastor Li at Cho Chou, though very cautious, and lacking in energy, has a growing work, and plans of enlargement are in mind. He has a branch work at Sung Lin Tien which is visited once a month,
Perhaps the chief event of the year was the CONFERENCE held at Chō Chou in February, when the Peking Home Missionary Society was formed, and WANG WAN CHIH was called and ordained as pastor. Pastors JEN and Li as President and Secretary and Mr. STELLE as Treasurer, with one member from each of the branches, form the committee. Mr. WANG will act as pastor in the southern part of our field. In four villages churches are partially organized. He has deep convictions on the question of self-support, and is likely to grow and make his influence felt.

Our Christian Endeavor Societies now number 14. In them members are trained for intellectual and spiritual leadership, and they are spiritual centres for the church. Our Peking societies—of the American Board, M. E. Epworth League, and the London Mission—united in a banner costing $22 for the Ningpo national gathering. Others have gone from Peking to the united societies in Boston and Denver. Training in C. E. Methods and ideas will help the work.

In March the Rev. R. R. GAILEY of the Y. M. C. A., Tientsin, assisted us in special services in Peking. The burden of the message was the Person and work of the Holy Spirit. The most marked result was an increased desire among the members for added study and knowledge. For over two months the daily class subject was the Holy Spirit.

Tours.—The time spent in the field would average about half the time of one man. Trips of 6 weeks have been the common thing. Mr. JEN has also inspected the schools in all the out-stations. In some of these village stations the conditions have been most adverse. At P‘ing Fang, Deacon Kwo has acted as pastor, friend and general advisor, and supports the school of 10 boys. Dea. Lo of the North Church goes to Fang Shan at duty's call. Mr. WANG FAN T'ING takes charge at Hsin I Hsien: he and the people are pleased and the church promises to reach self-support in another year. The blood of 53 martyrs in this region must produce rich fruit. At Liang Hsiang Mr. KAO HSIN, a seminary graduate, resumes charge of the work of his first choice. His mother-in-law accompanies him as Bible woman. At Su Ch'ia Chiao, a populous market town, large premises have been purchased which will accommodate the work and add to the
revenue for self support. It is on the river about half way between Paotingfu and Tientsin. The new pastor Wang, and the Bible woman Mrs. Hung, will live there and have charge of the work in the four sub-churches of Nanmeng, Paoting, Fanchia, and Wenan. Two leading Roman Catholic teachers in this region wish to renounce Catholicism, and are in Peking studying Protestant books. The power of Rome, which has been great in this region, appears to be giving way before greater intelligence. Many Christian books have been sold and many villages desire instruction. In April Mr. Ament went beyond his beat to Liukusz in Ho Chien Fu to see two members baptised in Nanmeng. He found 35 families enrolled as seekers, studying the doctrine, and 10 who were ready for baptism. It is a large town with an overcrowded population of very poor people. Thus are the opportunities crowding upon us on every side. The presence of Dr. and Mrs. Young has relieved us of many cares and anxieties for students and others and brought joy into many homes. Our many schools—not to mention the Union College—make a resident physician almost a necessity.

**Woman's Work, Peking.**

Mrs. Ament, Mrs. Stelle, 7 Bible women and the wives of three pastors has been the working force. The three Bible School normal teachers have taught in the Sunday school. Dr. and Mrs. Young added much to the joy of the Christmas season by getting up a special tree for the children. As we note the growth in every department of women's work, doors wide open in cities, towns, and villages, we can but exclaim, "What hath God wrought!"

Mrs. Ament has had charge of and taught in the boys' school of 60 pupils, besides making many calls with the Bible woman and meeting about 120 women in private homes. Sciopticon views have attracted many who later have come to church. She made three country trips with her husband, and in the prayer meetings has kept in touch with the women of our two city churches. Mrs. Stelle has had the care of the boys' day schools, kindergarten and Cho Chou boarding school, visiting that city once a
month in the school year. She made 4 trips with Mr. STELLE, and looked after the monthly missionary meetings which have increased in interest. The C. E. women's contributions made possible a station class in Shansi. Accepting invitations to feasts gives opportunity to speak to many outsiders who often ask questions and listen with interest. Several homes in the imperial city have been opened, and the women have learned that foreign ladies keep their promises. How we need to strive to have these city churches filled with the Spirit and charged with love and earnest desire as examples for the country churches. The pastor's wives, Mrs. JEN and Mrs. WANG, have done good work in the schools, taught Bible women and others, and been daily examples in the home life of the value of Christian education; while Mrs. LI is a valuable helper to her husband in Chō Chou. Two brides, one a graduate, the other a long-time student in the Bridgman school, have come into our working force. Besides doing excellent teaching their examples in their neat homes, good cooking, cutting and sewing and other home duties, continually commend the blessings of Christianity.

Day Schools.

The little schools in the out-stations are among the most powerful evangelizing agencies of the church in reaching and stimulating the parents to learn, and also to provide means for the children to continue study. On account of the illness and later the removal of Mrs. KAO to Liang Hsiang, Miss CHANG and Mrs. YUAN of the Bridgman school, and a recent graduate of the same, have assisted in the South church school. The average attendance in a roll of 30 was 22. They hold a meeting every Friday.

In October the kindergarten occupied its new quarters. The two assistants from the Methodist Episcopal Mission could not attend and the two other assistants had to take full charge for two months in the autumn. One of these left to study medicine, and an academy graduate took her place. The mothers are becoming interested in the progress of their children—all seats are filled; and we will be glad to enter the new building in the fall. The Sunday school for outside children and the day school now
meet in the church basement as a part of the regular Sunday school. The North church school of 12 pupils has doubled in two years, and the grade has advanced. Some of the girls are from good families and two are related to Na Tung, Governor of the city. Mrs. Liu is now in charge, with no salary, as she desires to "pay back a little" by this service. The country schools are small but accomplish much good. The one in Hsin I Hsien was started by the Chinese, has children from other villages, and now receives a little aid from the Board. Miss Russell recently examined the school and was well pleased. The two small schools at Lu Kō Ch‘iao and Fang Shan have exerted a good influence. Stories of Mrs. Chang at Fang Shan have exerted a good influence. She will become the Bible woman for this region. Mrs. Stelle examined the Chō Chou school in December and found their work creditable. The girls attended the Week of Prayer meetings, at which time Miss Russell held a women's class for Bible study. Two of the girls have been received into the church. The first class to enter the Bridgman school on full work done, will probably come from Ch Chou this fall. At two other out-stations the helpers' wives have taught a number of girls, though no school has been organized. About 150 girls have been under instruction.

Bible Women.

Mrs. Tung of the South church has pushed her work till now she has 50 women studying at their homes. She assists those who lead the meetings in preparing. Duke Kō to whose family she is related is not pleased at her relations with us, but she continues her Christian activities in spite of all, and secures pupils for the school. The work at the North church has grown, and Mrs. Ah has 20 women reading. One woman, a former gambler and nearly blind from weeping for her eldest son killed by a Boxer when on his way to his post in the palace, now gives her time to learning and talking to others. Her children are in school, a neighbor has been attracted by her son's singing, the young wife is reading, others are being led to the truth, and the whole courtyard is transformed. At Lu Kō Ch‘iao, Mrs. Hung has 17 women reading
twice a week; she also does some visiting. Mrs. I has labored in Hsün I Hsien, and in the villages N. E. of Peking, but has now removed to Liang Hsiang with her son-in-law, and will look after the work in the Puantun region. Mrs. Wang, supported by the Chô Chou church, visits in many city homes and in the neighboring villages. She is earnest in teaching the women how to pray. Other workers are making openings in the villages about Fang Shan and Ping Ting, a very hard place. Mrs. Feng at Fanchia village conducts three services on Sunday, a Wednesday church prayer meeting, a woman's prayer meeting on Thursday, and evening prayers in the church. Several men and women are learning to read. Mrs. Ament and Miss Payne spent Easter at Liang Hsiang. Bible women have made eight tours to various sections where none reside, since November. Miss Russell spent three months touring and holding out-station classes for women. Five such classes have given instruction to 75 women, and the truth has found a response in their dark hearts illumined by the Holy Spirit. During the 10 days' stay at Liang Hsiang fully 100 women called. Our great need is more trained Bible women, now made possible as to housing by the memorial gift for Mrs. Angell from the Michigan branch of the W. B. M. I. Once we longed for work, now it is waiting for us everywhere.

Bridgman School.

The first term of four and a half months closed February 1st. The erection of the needed new buildings made possible by the grant of the W. B. M. I. made it necessary to reduce the school to the three higher classes—23 pupils. Fifteen girls went to Miss Newton's school in Paotingfu, others to the North church and Cho Chou schools, and some home. The presence of numerous workmen necessitated the early closing of the school—May 9; also the presence of a foreign teacher day and night in the building, in which all the school work, eating, and sleeping, had to be done. Only eagerness for study and freedom from sickness made this possible. We hope for uninterrupted work hereafter. Miss Chapin has two classes in geography and one in gospel harmony. Miss Miner has classes in psychology, geology, elementary physics, geometry, and analytic studies in the epistles, recitations in the
Psalms, and reviews the lower classes. Miss REED has looked after the domestic department and calisthenics, and later taught Western History four days in the week, and Isaiah two days. Miss PAYNE arrived in September, and has already supervised classes in algebra and arithmetic. Mrs. STELLE has taught chiefly in the kindergarten. Dr. SHEFFIELD gave the advanced classes five lectures on ethics which stimulated them to study. We must urge the appointment of another teacher in order to meet the requirements of full college-grade requirements. Mr. WANG resigned as head classical teacher in the fall, and Mr. CHENG finished the year's work. Mr. T'AN, a modest, dignified Christian gentleman from one of the best families of Chö Chou, will take that place. Miss WANG, class of '01, after four years of good work, marries and leaves us soon, for her home in Nan Meng. Miss MAN in physiology and algebra, and Miss CHANG in kindergarten, both of the class of '01, have done faithful work. Four of the seniors have also taught a class daily. Miss YUAN who taught the under grade girls, goes to the day school.

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Health.

Miss Dr. LEONARD continued as our physician till the arrival of Dr. and Mrs. YOUNG in December. We had one severe case of scarlet fever attended by Mrs. Dr. TUCKER, then with us, with no evil results. Later a girl from the Anglican Mission was removed to her home with diphtheria, thus preventing contagion, and only the most careful nursing saved her life. We feel that our hot air and ventilation system, larger play ground and improved sanitary conditions, have added much to our freedom from disease. Dr. and Mrs. YOUNG's presence has lifted many heavy burdens from our shoulders, and emphasize the need of just such watchful care near at hand.

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Pupils.

Six stations of our mission, and 5 of other missions, the Presbyterian, the London, the English Baptist, the China Inland, and the Anglican, make a union school in fact, if not in name; 15 pupils coming from Shantung, seven from Shansi, and one from Chiangsu.
We have charged 33 cents a month towards board, which has generally been willingly paid. All other expenses, as for books, travel, etc., are met by parents or friends with few exceptions, and amount to about $17 per year. Graduating exercises are a new feature. On the morning of January 31st, 9 graduated from the Academy in the school room; and in the afternoon 5 received their red satin diplomas in the church, three from Tungcho, one from Shantung, and one from the English Baptist Mission, Shansi. One will begin study to become a hospital nurse in Taiyuenfu, one will teach in the Bridgman school, one in P’angchwang, one will marry Mr. Liu of the North church school, and one, married, will teach in the Tungcho girls’ boarding school. Two of the academy girls cannot return, but they are in useful places of influence.

New Property and Buildings.—We were fortunately able last fall to purchase adjoining land making possible buildings for kindergarten, Bible Training school, laundry, and enlarged playground; and with the new college building near the church, we shall be provided with two laboratories, museum, recitation rooms, heating plant, scientific apparatus, laundry and bath rooms, also isolation wards. With this equipment finished, we hope this fall to be ready for full college work. We have already begun collecting for the museum, library and reading room, and have received geological specimen from friends. Rev. R. T. Cross of Denver has sent us some fine specimens of minerals. These rooms we hope will attract educated men and women within our influence. The Woman’s College, in the Union educational scheme of the Presbyterian Mission, London Mission, and the North China Mission of the American Board, will be in charge of the American Board Mission, Peking, the Academy department still retaining the dear old name, “Bridgman School,” but all under the affiliated College Board of Managers.

The Religious Life has been fostered in many ways; as, morning and evening prayers, Senior and Junior C. E. meetings, prayer meetings regular and special. All but four in the college and academy grade are church members, and we believe these are Christians. A considerable number in the lower grades are also Christians,
Opportunities are limited only by lack of funds and workers. The opening of, and projects for Government schools, the sending of young men and women to Japan for education, are signs of the times, and hints of opportunities. Whence are to come the needed and the right teachers, to meet the present call? Already our pupils are teachers, Bible-women, pastors' wives, evangelists, and teachers' wives, helping to spread the leaven which is to redeem China; but what are so few in the face of such grand opportunities?

Medical Report.—This report covers the period from Dec. 6 to May 13, during which time we had 580 official calls and visited 146 patients; a total of 726. We found it impossible to limit practice to the compound. We had three cases requiring general anaesthesia—a savage dog bite, a midwifery, and a diphtheria case. Antitoxin was used in the latter. Two Chinese infants died in the compound. The schools have required the most attention, the cases being chiefly colds, sore eyes and ears. The constant presence of a physician in the compound is a very great need.

Some time has been given to aiding in the plans for the Union Medical College, which will occupy a most important place in mission work. The doctor should be educated and able to take his place beside the native pastor approximately as in similar positions at home. This will help solve many difficult problems. One or two physicians in hospital and dispensary work cannot give the training necessary. Owing to our residence in Peking instead of Paotingfu, only the Bridgman school appropriation and some personal allowances were available for replenishing supplies. Mrs. Young has rendered valuable assistance in the care of cases treated.

Kaligan Station Report.

Opened in 1864.

Note.—The chief steps of progress made by this station during the year are: 1. The building of two dwelling houses and a dispensary; 2. A first class medical work done for 4 months by our summer guests; 3. The reopening of our girls' boarding
school; 4. The growth of the boys' boarding school from five to fourteen pupils; while the regular work, church care, preaching and touring have been maintained as in the past.

**Personnel.**—This remains as last year, Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Roberts, and Rev. W. B. and Mrs. Sprague. We had hoped for the return of Miss Eng to the station, but her health prevented. Rev. Dr. Williams, Drs. Francis and Emma Tucker, and Dr. and Mrs. Hemingway spent the summer with us and rendered valuable service.

**Buildings.**—Two spacious and convenient dwelling houses were built in '04 which can accommodate some who desire mountain air, or a health change. The roofs are yet to be tiled, but all will come within the appropriation.

**Medical.**—The dispensary was rebuilt on the old site in time for use by our medical summer guests. The renewal of medical work, suspended since 1898, brought many to hear the preaching in the waiting room, excited much interest, and elicited tokens of gratitude. It was evident that if such work could be maintained, the spiritual result would not be small.

**Boys' Boarding School.**—This is taught by a Tungcho graduate, and has nearly three-fold more students than last year. The parents have paid 60% of the cost of food. Mr. Roberts has charge, and taught the Life of Christ and the gospel of Mark. Mr. Sprague led the C. E. meetings. The advancement of the pupils in general knowledge and in faith is noticeable.

A boys' day school was opened in C'hing K'o Ta with ten pupils, and the one at Hsi Hō Ying prospers under a former Tungcho pupil.

** Helpers.**—Mr. Kao Hsi has proved efficient at Hsi Hō Ying. Kao Yueh has done good work at Kalgan, but his usefulness is impaired by a consumptive tendency. Chou Tsz Pang and Yen I in the Kalgan chapel, and Lo Su T'ang in Hsüen Hwa Fu, as also on tours, have done efficient service. Two colporteurs have been in the field all the year, and two student helpers preached, and sold more books at fairs than in former years.

**Tours.**—In July Mr. Sprague made a tour of 10 days to C'hing K'o Ta, and with Mrs. Sprague one of 22 days in October to all the out-stations, accompanied by Mr. Sung and helper Yen I.
They usually had large audiences. In February Mr. Sprague visited the near villages, speaking to large companies, but a fall from his horse and a fractured rib demanded rest thereafter. In Nov.—Dec. Mr. Roberts visited the Yu Cho region, and a village 50 li west of Kalgan. In March he and Mrs. Roberts circuited among the villages west and south of Kalgan, spending 19 days among the villages in the Ch'ing Ko Ta and Yu Chou valleys. In the village of Ch'ing Ko Ta (our largest Christian centre), a Christian was nearly killed by a spade stroke in June '04. The offender was apprehended, but soon released on an agreement made by middle men that a certain sum of money should be paid, and a tablet placed over the church door, "The people and the church have renewed friendship"; but the agreement was fulfilled only under compulsion. While the visible results of work may seem small, the spiritual and eternal results are not to be tabulated. Of our 500 communicants before the Boxer uprising one half have gone to their rest, of whom 30 wear the martyr's crown. Eight have joined the church in the mission year, and the outlook is encouraging. Kalgan, on the main road from Peking to Mongolia and northern Shansi, is a city of 80,000 population, through which officials, soldiers, teachers, traders—all must pass. Kalgan is a city of strategic importance and opportunity as well as a wicked city, and a stronghold of idolatry with its 42 temples. The only outpost of the Board in the North West, we have a field comprising five and a half counties, 7,500 square miles, nearly two millions of people—a parish equal to Massachusetts, and all our own. It is so far from the coast that progressive ideas get in slowly, and the wildest rumors find credence. In 1900 Kalgan felt but slightly the military power of foreign nations, and our enemies are still arrogant and our friends timid. Russia's failure in war removes a threatened danger. This and the promised railway are signs pointing to better things in the future if the opportunities can be met.

The above indicates some of our difficulties. Further, the dialect differs somewhat from that of Peking, and the books in aid do not fully meet the needs of speech. Mountain steeps and bridgeless streams—torrents often—have to be negotiated in touring; and in the city, money-grasping merchants, whose homes are not
here, dominating the simpler residents by their wickedness, make it a hard field. Opium is also a blight here as in Shansi. But should not these difficulties rather stimulate to courage than the reverse? Opportunity points to results for labor done, but the best results can only be attained by adding a physician and two single ladies to the working force. A Bible Society Agent sent us the following message; "I so much value what you are doing that I am prepared to give you every encouragement and support possible." May it be thus with the American Board. Though now "we sow in tears" then will we "reap in joy," for the churches of this field will "arise and shine, their light having come, and the glory of Jehovah having arisen upon them."

WOMAN'S WORK, (Kalgan.)

The status is about as a year ago; no reinforcements have come and no advance could be made. We have tried to "strengthen the things that remain," but the married ladies have not been able to go out to any extent with the Bible woman for visitation. We have kept in touch with a few of the women helped by Mrs. Dr. Tucker last summer. The blind woman from whose eyes two cataracts were removed now sees with the help of glasses. The recent death of her carpenter husband left her and her boy destitute—beggars. The church finally assumed the required fee for food, and the boy is now in school. After various escapades and motherly castigations to make him remain at his place, we see some signs of better things. Mrs. Roberts has continued such medical help as she was able to give with simple remedies in simple cases. Not a few remember, and were delighted with the visit of, Mrs. Mary Williams Hemingway, calling her by the pet name of childhood, and claiming her as their own.

A pleasant feature of the summer was a health-outing up the hills to, and over the grass lands of Mongolia to Tabol, the summer camping ground of the B. and F. Bible Society's agent, Mr. Larson—a four days' trip by rude, springless carts, and resting in dirty inns. Our large company divided into two parties, each spending 10 days of rest and recreation in the invigorating
atmosphere of the great plain, with picnics, and hunts, and visits to the Mongol tents and temples. Many Mongols came for medical treatment—one a paralytic, came in an ox-cart driven by his two daughters; also a young man who had been thrown from his horse.

*Tours* by the ladies have been few, but advanced the work. The Drs. Tucker, returning to Peking in October, stopped a day at C'ching K'o Ta with Mr. and Mrs. Sprague (touring), when some 200 cases were treated. Mrs. Sung accompanied Mrs. Sprague and assisted in the woman's meeting, visiting the villages, and getting girls for the school at Kalgan. Mrs. Roberts made two short tours among the villages near Kalgan, and in April visited the outstations with her husband, meeting and instructing the women as occasion offered. In such trips there are always exciting incidents in connection with crossing the bridge-less or corn-stalk-bridged streams, containing more or less of water and mud according to the season, when the traveler may be considered fortunate if a wetting and a muddy coat are not a part of the play. Our friends had one such experience, but with no serious results.

The ladies were most cordially received on these tours even by the heathen women, which made clear the opportunity and the promise awaiting the lady who can devote her time to their spiritual needs. The field is white for the harvest.

*Girls' Boarding School.*—A suitable building is very much needed for this school. Mrs. Sung secured four girls for the school—one an old pupil before 1900; two from Kalgan make a school of six pupils. The former matron, Mrs. Sung, is again performing all the matronly duties, helping the girls in their studies and teaching them domestic duties. Mrs. Kao Yueh will probably be teacher if her health permits and the school increases. Mrs. Roberts has charge and hears lessons in the Christian books. Mr. Roberts' and Mr. Sprague's personal teacher assists in other studies. The girls have done well. The fear that another uprising may occur hinders the growth of the anti-foot-binding sentiment, and our girls still have bound feet. The Prefect of Hsien Hwa Fu has emphasized the Imperial proclamation, and a few women have taken heed. Some of them are church members, of whom six were
former school girls. We have three girls in the Bridgman school. The father, mother and baby sister of one of these died some time ago, and the home-coming will be a sad one for her.

Meetings for women have been held regularly at C'hiaotung and the "Hill Place." Mrs. Larson has kindly taken charge since her return from Mongolia when not detained by the weather, sickness or various cares. Mrs. Roberts has taught a class of women in the Sunday school lessons, the school girls in the "Life of Christ," and heard the boys recite in Scripture lessons. We are still waiting and hoping that two single ladies may be sent before long to our aid; and in the mean time we are going to "Hold on."

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Tungcho Station Report.
Opened in 1867.

Personnel.—The members of the station are:

Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, D.D.    Rev. Mark Williams, D.D
Mrs. Sarah B. Goodrich.          Miss Mary E. Andrews.
Mrs. Louise A. Galt.              Mrs. Grace Tewksbury.
Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, D.D.        James H. Ingram, M.D.
Mrs. E. W. Sheffield.             Mrs. Myrtle Ingram.

Of the London Mission, instructor in the college,


Of the Shansi Mission, temporarily in Tungcho,

Rev. and Mrs. P. L. Corbin, and Miss F. K. Heebner.

Dr. Goodrich has continued his work as Dean and instructor in the Theological Seminary, taught one class in the College, and been pastor of the local church. Bible translation took him to Chefoo last summer till recalled to Peitaiho by the illness of his daughter. But individual translation work has been carried on. Revision of the hymn book and new translations of hymns has taken much time, as have also the duties of the Mission Secretaryship.
In the autumn a deep sorrow came to the Goodrich family and the station, in the death of Dorothea Goodrich. Before the family went to Peitaiho last summer, she was not well, but not till mid-summer was the real cause—diabetes—discovered. Everything possible was done to combat the disease and prolong life; but all in vain, and on October 19th the fair young life was translated.

Dr. Sheffield, after a particularly wearing year of college work, became seriously ill in the early summer. His health was very much impaired by the stubborn fever, and not till in the autumn, after recuperating at Peitaihō, was the recovery complete. He has had his usual work in College and Seminary teaching, given much time to details of College administration, and continued his labors along the lines of Church History and Bible translation. Dr. Williams has done faithful and uninterrupted teaching in the college. In addition to his duties as station physician, Dr. Ingram has given one day a week to lectures in the Peking University Medical school, and has spent much time on the translation of a standard work on therapeutics into Chinese.

The Conference for Chinese Christians at Peitaihō last summer took much of Mr. Tewksbury’s time. In addition to his College duties, he has labored on the preparation of a small edition of Williams’ Dictionary, and a Union Hymn Book: also cooperated with Dr. Goodrich, in the revision of the Hymnal. The “Industrial Farm” has been sub-leased to Chinese, and so has required less of Mr. Tewksbury’s time. During Holy Week a stereopticon was used in conducting special meetings.

The evangelistic work has been in charge of Mr. Galt; also the oversight of the buildings for the girls’ and boys’ schools. Some time was given to “coaching” the College boys in athletics near the end of the year. Study in Chinese was kept up as far as possible.

Mr. Wilder and family are in the U.S. on furlough; Miss Chapin is also absent from the station. Mr. Wilder has served the station well in soliciting funds for the deficit in general work. Our visiting Shansi members, Mr. and Mrs. Corbin and Miss Hebner have done faithful work on the language, and the ladies have assisted in the women’s station classes.
Buildings.—A group of five buildings in semi-foreign style has been erected for the boys' school, which will accommodate five or six pupils. A similar group for the girls' school, of about the same capacity, is nearing completion. The cost of each plant has been about $2,000. Five dormitory rooms for the men's station class have been built. Four houses for College Teachers have been purchased. One house for the Hospital helper, and one for the village primary school have been purchased. An old temple, later a dairy stable, has been purchased and remodeled into a good residence for Mr. Kao, the station helper. Chapels have been completed and dedicated in the outstations of Hsichi and Niupaot'un, and a helper's house built at Yunglotien. Two bridges have been built in the compound, and two gate houses are about completed.

Church.—Under the pastoral care of Dr. Goodrich, assisted by genial Deacon Chang, the church has made a wholesome growth. Foreigners and Chinese have about equally divided the preaching. Fifteen have joined the church, and 41 have been received as probationers. The present full membership is 210, and the average congregation about 400. We are beginning to plan for enlargement of what was thought a large church when built; we rejoice in the growth. The regular activities of the church are: Sunday morning service followed by special meetings for women and children; Sunday School in the afternoon; midweek Prayer meeting; Women's meeting Friday afternoon; and men's Christian Endeavor meeting Friday evening. Some of the members assist in preaching in the chapel.

The contributions for the year have amounted to a little over $100 gold, not as much as they should have been. They will be much increased the coming year to meet a new responsibility assumed by the Church.

For some time there has been a growing feeling that the church ought to be served, in part at least, by a native pastor. At length, the native church acting largely on its own initiative, with the approval of and suggestions from the foreigners, has taken the matter in hand, has selected two men for the work of the station, and secured pledges sufficient to cover their salaries. Arrangements are already made for their ordination. As the College
students worship with the church, in its present status, it seems wise that a foreigner continue as the responsible pastor, and Dr. Goodrich will be assisted by Mr. Kung Ch'un Fu, while Mr. Kao Wen Lin will act as an evangelist, when they are ordained.

Evangelistic Work.—This work is carried on from five preaching centres. The most important one is the Tungcho chapel, which has an excellent situation, and gathers a daily audience that nearly fills it the year round. Mr. Li the helper, is faithful, and in addition to the preaching, gives special teaching to those interested. Additions to the church have been largely the fruit of his labors. Foreigners, members and students have assisted in this daily preaching to large and attentive audiences. It is proposed to buy and enlarge the present rented property as soon as possible.

The out-stations of Niupao and Yunglotien were occupied some years before 1900, and the roots of Christian efforts are not wholly eradicated. At the former place the helper was incompetent and imprudent, if not worse, and allowed a younger brother to bring reproach on the church. A change of helpers in January, brought improved conditions. There is now an earnest little group of inquirers, who will soon be ready to enter the church. Deacon Li and his able young wife from the Bridgman school are in charge. Five persons have been received on probation, one a man of some influence. The chapel is well located on the main street of the town, and generally the audiences have been good. A helper's residence has been built in the west suburb, and a small three roomed house fitted up for Sunday services; a mid-week service is also held.

In Yen Chiao a chapel was first opened in 1903 after a thorough evangelistic campaign by Mr. Wilder. Mr. Liu has done faithful work there, with little effect as yet on the people, although there are five or six men ready to become probationers. The property is rented, and we were glad to learn recently that the landlord, a military man of means and influence, refused to lend his carts to assist in temple repairs, because he had lost faith in the temple gods, and desired to learn more about Christian truth. Work has been conducted a little more than a year at Hsi Chi, our fourth out-station. The new chapel, begun under Mr. Wilder,
was finished and dedicated last May, the occasion being marked by much friendly intercourse between shop keepers and Christian workers. The chapel is outside the town proper, but the best obtainable site at the time. Deacon Wang is in charge, a man of little education, but winsome and of genuine Christian character. An old man, Mr. Li, who became a Church member last fall, has been wonderfully blest in his influence on others. A son has broken off the opium habit, and is a probationer; a grandson entered the Tungcho school; a granddaughter has unbound her feet and entered the girls' school; two neighbor brothers are probationers and will probably be baptized before long; and the daughter of one of these has unbound her feet and entered the school. At Niuchiafu, 13 miles N. E. of Tungcho, a boys' school was started in February in charge of an earnest Christian young man, who also conducts a Sunday service. The outlook is hopeful.

In the winter and spring Mr. Galt made extended visits to the four regular out-stations, giving addresses with the use of the sciopticon on scenes in the Life of Christ and other interesting pictures, to full houses on several evenings in each place. The miscellaneous crowds made little trouble, listening attentively as a rule to the explanations of Gospel themes. Probably 3,000 persons heard the truth, many for the first time. The work suffers from lack of women workers: the families cannot be reached. Her many duties and conditions of health have prevented Miss Andrews from doing much touring; nor have our native women been able to give regular time to this work. We have not been able yet to establish regular work in Hsiang Hö and Pao Ti counties. Colporteurs have reported large sales, as many as 130 copies of the Gospels being sold in one market town in an afternoon. A bystander volunteered to sell so that the colporteur might preach. Mr. Galt has visited the field twice, meeting with some fear of, and antipathy towards, the foreigner, due perhaps to our infrequent visits. The field seems an inviting one, and we hope in co-operation with Tientsin perhaps to press work there at an early date. Mr. Galt called on the Pao Ti Magistrate, who was very friendly.

Mr. Kao Wen Lin held three station classes in the winter, in which about 40 men were instructed in the truth, and some
prepared for church membership. Although we can report nothing of stirring moment, yet there are in our field marked signs of progress, and great opportunities for work, as compared with former years. We cannot close this part of the report without reference to Mr. Wilder who is known to thousands in this field, and whose genuine friendship was shown in their many inquiries regarding his return.

_Educational Work._—A prosperous year of work in the boys’ school of about 30 pupils, graduated 6 boys into the Academy last autumn. There is a Christian Endeavor Society in the school, and the boys also attend the church prayer meeting. The new buildings provide a large school room, two recitation rooms, a dormitory to accommodate 20 boarders; a house containing dining room, kitchen and bath room, a teacher’s house and a matron’s house.

The general health of the station has been good with the exceptions referred to above. All the families have cottages at Peitaiho, and all save Dr. Williams, who went to Kalgan, spent a part of last summer at the shore.

_Woman’s Work._

New opportunities are continually presenting themselves, but although each lady is doing all that her time and strength will permit, we can scarcely touch the “fields white to the harvest” with laborers so few.

_Personnel._—The working force of women remains as last year. The three Manchurian ladies returned to their station in September. Miss Andrews, our only single lady, did not benefit as much as was hoped from her stay at Peitaiho last summer, and has had to be exceedingly careful all the year to avoid a breakdown, Mrs. Sheffield was ill for several weeks in the early autumn, but was able to continue her teaching in the College and superintend the boys’ and the primary schools. Mrs. Goodrich found little rest in the summer at Peitaiho on account of the illness of her daughter Dorothea who passed away in October. Mrs. Goodrich has assisted in the teaching of the foreign children, led in organizing and managing the girls’ school, and assisted in various forms of woman’s work. Mrs. Tewksbury helped in teaching the foreign
children, had charge of the orphanage and two primary schools, and assisted in women's work. Mrs. Ingram assisted in the women's department of the hospital and dispensary, as also in the women's station class. Mrs. Galt superintended a primary school, and assisted in station class and Sunday school work. Miss Ruth Ingram has occasionally taken a class in the Chinese Sunday school. Mrs. Corbin and Miss Heebner have given their attention chiefly to the language, have taken a deep interest in the work, and given such assistance as they could. Miss Evans, a senior member of the station, returned home in search of health in the spring of 1903, but she gradually failed till in the autumn she received the reward of her long and faithful labors. This report should also mention the death of Mrs. Chapin, which occurred last autumn in California, who with her husband opened this station; Miss Abbie Chapin, her daughter, now at home on health furlough, we hope to have with us again this fall.

_Tours._—Miss Andrews has been able to make seven short village trips, and five of the Christian women have spent twenty-five days touring. On the occasion of a wedding in a Christian family, one woman spent two days, meeting many heathen women, some of whom heard the gospel for the first time. Another woman spent five days in a village where there is only one Christian, and met many women in their homes. At the invitation of a helper, three women spent four days at a village where theatricals were drawing great throngs from all the country. They were able to talk with many, and invited to visit other villages. On a similar invitation and occasion just after the new year, three women spent a week there. We hope, if Miss Chapin returns, to be able to enlarge this form of work in the autumn.

_Bible Women's Work._—Mrs. Chao is aging and is now less able to get about than formerly, but continues faithful. Shortly before the close of the year, Mrs. Li was employed as an assistant. She is a quiet woman and had done some work in her neighborhood, in going to villages and in connection with the Y. M. C. A. They have made 572 visits to 73 homes, giving 75 lessons to 94 women and girls, and made 18 visits to 9 villages. Several of these women have become Christians, and Mrs. Chao has held special meetings for such in their homes. A station class of 23 of these women was held for a month, much to their benefit.
Day Schools.—The six little schools have been continued, but with some interruptions from sickness. With an enrollment of 117 the average attendance was 89; about 59 are from Christian homes. Two schools were closed for a month; one could not be reopened. Most of the pupils in the two were Christians; some will go to the Bridgman school and some enter our boarding school. There has been growth, and some new text books have been added. Just before Chinese New Year a union examination of the six schools was held when about 100 children were present. It was quite satisfactory, and gave a real stimulus to the pupils.

Girls' Boarding School.—A crying need of the station was partially met in April by starting a small girls' school at the home of a helper. Applications far exceeded the capacity of two rooms and a kitchen, and only 13 were admitted. Mrs. Li, a woman of dignity, firmness and love for children, is showing her ability to teach. In addition to the secular studies, all are studying Old and New Testament History, and 4 are taking Genesis. With the completion of the new plant now building, we hope to add another teacher and 15 to 20 pupils. In the Boxer uprising Mrs. Li lost her parents, mother-in-law, husband, brother and sister. She was brought before a Boxer altar about which a number of bodies were lying hacked to pieces, and promised safety, if she would recant. Refusing, her death was ordered, but in some marvelous way, amid the crowding around she managed to escape.

Station Classes.—Five classes, containing a total of 83 women, were taught by Mrs. Ch'iang during the year, the general care and management being in the hands of Mrs. Tewksbury, save the last class which was in Mrs. Galt's care. 63 gave all their time to study, 5 a half day, and 15 came to one or more classes. "Christian truths," "Catechism," "O. T. History," "Bible Sayings," "Gospels," and geography were taught. Lessons were heard by Miss Andrews, Mrs. Ingram, Mrs. Galt and Mrs. Tewksbury. Three very promising girls who had studied some at home attended 4 of the classes and studied two weeks between classes. The most interesting class was that for teachers and Bible women, preparation for teaching which, required much time. Some of the more advanced were taught "Evidences of Christianity," Drummond's "Greatest Thing in the World,"
"Giant Killer," with some talks on Hygiene and Tonic sol fa. Several tea meetings were held for closer social acquaintance and helpfulness. Deacon CHANG gave an hour daily to the explanation of the Classics taught in the schools.

Y.P.S.C.E.—It had long been our desire to change our Y.W.C.A. into a C. E. Society, but the women feared they could not keep the pledges. But after Mrs. GOODRICH clearly explained the advantages, the vote finally carried it. A Constitution combining the strong points of both societies was prepared, and the meetings have improved: a few have not been willing to take the pledge. The contributions for the year have increased. Sunday school classes have been taught by some of the ladies and by two Chinese women in the different places, to increase the attendance. A number of women have been led to more active personal service, and are becoming better able to serve on committees.

Foot Binding.—This subject has been much agitated. At one Station Class tea meeting several promised to unbind. At a meeting held this spring, Mrs. GOODRICH brought in Mr. KUNG to take the leader's chair. He tactfully alluded to their surprise, and then spoke in such a way as to elicit the respect of all, and convince them of its evils. While many have unbound some still hesitate, and we find that the men are usually the objectors. In this year 19 have unbound and several others have promised to do so when their shoes are worn out.

Orphanage.—There has been improvement in the last half of the year. The children had little care during the summer, and the three girls returned from the Bridgman school were inclined to impose on the smaller ones, sitting about like ladies doing nothing. In the fall the girls will enter the boarding school—the three boys having already entered their boarding school, and the orphanage will doubtless be closed.

Medical Work.—As before, MRS. INGRAM has had entire charge of this department of women's work, and with a native assistant has attended daily clinics. The increase in the number of patients has been steady, though not up to the record before 1900; it has doubled in two years, and as the population was reduced about one third in 1900, we believe more are coming to us from the country. Daily visits have been made by the Hospital
Committee of the Y W.C.A., and the assistant teaches the in-patients out of clinic hours. About 50 have been taught the Bible Primer, and many have gone away saying that "after what we have heard and seen here we cannot go back and worship gods made with men's hands." Many have not the courage to act but believe the truth. When on a walk recently Mrs. INGRAM met a family and inquired concerning their religious beliefs, and learned that a long time ago they heard Miss ANDREWS in a village meeting, and since then they had not kept idols in their home. We long for the return of Miss CHAPIN, and the coming of Miss BROWN. We need a strong, consecrated woman now, to enter into the work as her knowledge will permit.

Medical Report, Tungcho.

The Health of the station has not been as good as usual the past year. ISABEL INGRAM had a severe attack of diphtheria, and DONALD TEWKSBURY a mild attack. Dr. SHEFFIELD was prostrated with fever for three weeks, and attended by Dr. HOPKINS of the M. E. Mission, Peking, in the absence of Dr. INGRAM. Miss ANDREWS was ill most of the summer and fall—nervously exhausted; but improved with the cooler weather. DOROTHEA GOODRICH, after five months of suffering from Diabetes Mellitus, was taken home in October. In the fall Mrs. SHEFFIELD had a severe attack of remittent fever causing much anxiety, but heroic doses of quinine finally conquered. Miss HEEBNER was quite ill for a month with influenza.

In the Academy and College of over 100 students, one boy had to go home early because of sickness, and one unfortunately broke his leg in play—the only cases requiring careful watching. Faithful athletic exercise under Mr. GALT doubtless accounts for this excellent health record.

We have added wards both for men and women and can accommodate 40 patients without crowding. It has been a good year of work. The number of women attending has been eight times more than two years ago.
An army officer, after exhausting all the native remedies, came to the Hospital for the relief of cataract. After the diseased lenses were removed he related his experiences. He had eaten the livers and galls of 30 sheep, had taken 300 doses of heating, followed by a like number of cooling, medicine; had tried a diet of live snails; and finally 30 large, live grey spiders were prescribed, but the cataract was not absorbed. He desired to know if there was any line of diet which would keep his vision clear. The men patients have come chiefly from city camps. The operations on women in-patients have been mainly for their eyes.

Committees have had charge of the preaching in the two departments—for men and women—before dispensing hour, and a large number of books and portions have been sold.

Dr. Hemingway assisted in surgical operations until he left in June (1904). The U. S. Legation guard surgeon has assisted twice. Mr. Biggin, who has much knowledge of medicine and surgery, has given valuable assistance on occasion. Mrs. Ingram had charge of women's clinics. Mr. Kao has been a "right hand" man in hospital and dispensary. Mr. Fan Fu Lin has entered the Union Medical College, Peking. This Union College is meeting with very great favor. Both the Peking University (M. E. Mission), and the Anglican Mission (S. P. G.) are planning to enter, and thus all the Protestant Missions in Peking are likely to come into connection with it: and a movement is on foot to unite all the Protestant Missions in North China so as to have a fully equipped institution. We need a man in Peking to represent the American Board. Dr. Young is admirably adapted for this position with his experience in teaching. Foreign medicine is steadily gaining favor. Medical missionaries are driven as never before, and the demand can only be met by training native physicians. More fees have been received the past year than ever before. Many of the Christians have contributed to the Hospital.

Paotingfu Station Report.
Opened in 1873.

Note.—The large field of this station lies to the S. and S. E. of the city and extends along the Lu Han Railway to the S. W. some 150 miles.
Personnel.—The members of the station are:

Mrs. E. L. Perkins.     Mrs. R. E. Aiken.
Miss Laura Jones.

Mr. Perkins has spent most of his time at the station in charge of schools with occasional tours to the south-eastern part of the field. No interruption of the work from illness is reported.

Church Work.—The room in which we have held services since 1900 is too small, and the church is planning to build with a seating capacity of about 600. Funds are being raised for the purpose, $1,179.61 having already been collected on the ground. Friends in the U. S. have assisted to the amount of $769.26. Mr. Tewksbury gave valuable assistance in sending plans, thus saving the time of the resident missionaries. Pastor Meng has been faithful and diligent in the discharge of his duties, ably assisted by Chang Ch'ing Hsiang and Deacon Li. He reports 11 trips to Peking, Tungcho and Tientsin in acceptance of invitations to public meetings.

The local church, with the aid of indemnity money, recently purchased a place for a daily preaching chapel. Mr. Kao, the former occupant and a station Helper, gave about one third the cost. It will take the place of the former mission chapel in the city. It was opened soon after Chinese New Year; is on one of the principal streets near the centre of the city and well situated for getting good audiences. At the back is a reading room supplied with periodicals, and a book room where the Scriptures and some other books are on sale.

Schools.—The boys’ boarding school of 35 increased to 40 after the Chinese New Year. Mr. Tsui and Mr. Kwan have continued in charge, doing good work. We sent eight boys to Tungcho in the autumn who were prepared to enter the second year of the Academy. Our Shansi Mission sent us nine pupils. Arithmetic, geography, Chinese Classics, Gospels, Acts and other Christian books have been taught; there has also been some instruction in music and Chinese gymnastics. We cannot report any great progress in our schools, the tendency being towards the government schools. The responsibility of providing rooms and
teachers for these is laid on the District Magistrates who raise the money from all available sources, as public and temple lands and contributions. They will become the public schools of China. Young men of moral character, ordinary education, and a fair command of English are in demand as teachers. We have partially met this call by opening a small school for teaching English, with arithmetic and geography as the students may elect. Seven young men have domiciled themselves in our compound, and ten others are coming daily from the city. Some have come and gone again. Several have given their names as desirous of becoming Christians. A few pay Mex. $3 per month which helps to support the boys' school. Mr. Perkins has taught when not in the country; then some other member of the station has taken his place. This school brings us into touch with a class of people with whom we have had little intercourse before.

In Wang Tu district, 30 miles S. W. of Paotingfu, with its 108 villages, 50 Government schools have been established. A leading and influential man, well acquainted with Christian books, has given such attention to these schools that they have been commended as models by the Viceroy. In Hsiao Kao village, Chao Chou department, a boys' school has been established by the Christians. Mr. Kao, the teacher, is a literary man with the A. B. degree, and took first rank among 400 at the examination. The establishment of public schools indicates that the civilization of the world is deeply influencing the Chinese mind.

Country Work.—Pastor Meng has been active in this. In Hsiao Hsin village, Wang Tu District, the Christians have fitted up a chapel. Deacon Sun has been faithful in all his work, and Mr. Chang, a prominent member, has frequently set forth the doctrine in tea shops and other places. In a village in the mountainous district of T'ang Hsien, a man was seriously persecuted for attending meetings in another village near the city. The case was not satisfactorily handled by the Magistrate, and there has been coldness on the part of the Christians in consequence. But there are indications now of a better state of things both in the treatment and in the members. In Ting Chou Department, along the railroad to the S. W., Helper Wei Tung Ch'ang has done excellent work the past year. The father of the young man killed some
r8 months ago in the trouble with the Catholics was recently baptised. In the city those interested have rented a chapel. In Mu Lou village two have been baptised. In the village of Chi Ch'i, a chapel has been built largely with indemnity funds, having guest, school, and teacher's rooms and a kitchen. Mr. CHAO KWAN PI has been stationed as helper in the populous region east of the city Cheng Ting Fu. In the Chao Chou field Helper SUN was beaten because some of the Christians refused to pay taxes for the idolatrous theatricals. The matter was finally settled satisfactorily by the Magistrate, and in May 29 were baptised in the village where the Helper lives. One was an old man of 73 in whose family nine had already become Christians: another was an old man of 75 and two sons, from near the village where the trouble occurred. Mr. KAO (teacher of the boys' school) was baptised at the same time. Deacon LANG and wife have charge of the work in four or five villages of Kao I district. On Christmas day a general meeting was held and Pastor MENG received 18 into the church; others were received in May. Some 10 or 15 women and girls expressed the desire to become Christians. A Deacon was also ordained. All the services were held in the "Ancestral Hall" of the Li family, many of whom are Christians. A score or two of ancestral tablets still stand on shelves in a closet, but not worshiped by the Christians, and only one member of the family mildly opposes the desire of the others to turn the Hall into a Chapel. In all the field where helpers have been located, the Christians and those interested have raised one third to one half the preacher's salary. The cool and courageous TIEN Hô Fu in Li Hsien has done excellent work, especially in connection with the Catholics. Also in the same district, CHIA FENG LAI has been much sought after because of his legal turn of mind. The Ti Chuen church in Po I Hsien has been served by YANG CH'ING FANG. Local members have assisted; and not being strong, he often has to take rest and treatment at the station.

At Nan I village the keeper of an opium den has turned his shop into a little chapel and several of his family have been received into fellowship. Two Tungcho students have assisted, one returning to school in the fall and one going to South Africa. A village school teacher has divided his time between the villages of Tai Hsi Lin and Chia Li. In presenting our cases to the officials, WANG
Pu Chia has rendered good service, and also given some time to translating the U. S. Constitution into Chinese. There has been considerable friction between our inquirers and the Catholics. Two of our chapels were locked up by the latter—one has since been opened. The Magistrate was very slow to assert his authority, and we threatened to appeal the yet unsettled case to our authorities. The leader in seeking justice was a Catholic previous to 1900. On the last visit of Mr. Perkins one chapel was still locked; but meetings were held at another place and five young men were received into the church. A new centre has been opened in Sung Chia village in Kao Yang District, Wang Shu Wen of Chi Chi church rendering assistance.

Steady work and good wages have attracted many from our field to South Africa, including some connected with us, and the reports from the first emigrants was so favorable that others were induced to follow.

Station Class.—No regular class has been held; but a few who desired to study were referred to and received into the ten day classes of the Presbyterian Mission. An evening class was opened in the winter for such members and neighbors as desired to learn about the Bible and Hymn Book. It was taught by some of our young men who had the time. Such classes are of much value in forming the habit of getting together to talk and pray and study about the things of the kingdom. We believe there are hundreds, perhaps thousands, who are getting their first knowledge of their own written language and of distinctive Christian thought from these same two books, the Bible and the Hymn Book. The number who are seeking the truth is certainly greater than ever before. We believe more has been accomplished than appears on the surface, and that with the Divine blessing, the moving on the face of the waters is to continue till the entire great ocean of Chinese social life shall be permeated and stirred to its very depths.

Woman's Work. (Paotingfu Station.)

The work for women has been continued with growing interest during the year. The native Pastor and teachers conducted classes
for Bible study in the summer. In November a class was opened for country women and girls. Two of the girls have since joined our boarding school, and others hope to do so. "The Union Memorial School" is the name selected for the united school of our own and the Presbyterian missions, and Miss Grace Newton is the Principal. We have 24 girls doing well in the school.

**Bible Women's Work.**—Of our three women, Mrs. Wang K'uei Yuan was laid aside for a time, but hopes soon to be able to resume her work. Mrs. Ma from another district did good work in her place, and will be much missed when she leaves. Mrs. Wang P'u Chai continues work in the south suburb, with the result that at our Easter service nine women took the covenant. Mrs. Liu tours with the foreign ladies and holds classes in the country. The wives of two of the Helpers are also doing good work among their village neighbors.

**Touring.**—More touring has been done than last year. Mrs. Perkins and Miss Jones spent over 70 days visiting, holding classes, and teaching those interested, making about 40 visits.

**Primary School.**—This is doing well under the care of Mrs. Yang, and has an average attendance of about 20. Some rote work is being replaced by geography, arithmetic and nature-study, and a little English till Chinese New Year. The little boys and girls quite enjoyed this change. The Catholic persecutions resulted in closing all our country schools; a few children came to our city school. Classes of from 10 to 20 days have been held in these villages so that the work goes on. It can be readily seen that we need another lay worker to keep abreast of the opportunities.

**Medical Work.**—The American Board has no physician in Paotingfu. The entire surrounding country field is ably and willingly served by the physicians of the Presbyterian mission. Yet in a sense it is a union work—the Presbyterians furnish the physicians, and we the patients—three fourths of the latter coming from south of our dividing line. The work is much older in our field, and it is more frequently visited by the Helpers, and thus the people have become familiar with the foreign treatment of disease—this may possibly account for present conditions. As we go among them we tell of the fully equipped hospitals in the city, and many
are thus led to seek needed help. Parents are sometimes sadly indifferent to the sickness of a child, and, when told that we have no medicine, will not trouble to go where the cure would be speedy. Some very sad cases come to our notice. One was of a girl of eight who had lost one eye from smallpox, was blind in the other from disease, but curable by an operation. But as she did not need to see in order to twist pigs' bristles into rope, the widowed mother would not spare her for a time from helping to provide the daily bread, even though all expenses would be met. We recently heard of one prescription which savors of the faith in the efficacy of "relics" which prevails in some other countries. The dose consisted in an infusion of dead men's bones. Another remedy, well calculated to bring on the disease for which it was prescribed, was to pick up 100 cash scattered on the floor.

None who avail of the hospital privileges go away without hearing the Gospel story, and many carry away in their hearts something helpful—sometimes a small book or Bible portion as well. Women who have become interested in the truth are frequently invited to remain to the monthly ten-days class connected with woman's work in the Presbyterian mission. We have sent a Bible woman to assist, and borne a part of the expense. To meet the needs of the school and of our immediate neighbors of the south suburb, and also to use in touring, Mrs. Perkins keeps a small supply of drugs. A few simple remedies can accomplish much good and encourage the people to trust themselves to the care of those who have charge of the hospitals. We long for the day when graduates of the Union Medical College shall be lifting the veil of superstition and leading the people into better ways of treating their ailments, and let us hope also, in many cases, to a knowledge of the Great Physician as well.

P'ang Chwang Report.
Opened in 1880.

Note.—The beginning of this station is interesting and suggestive of the Divine initiative. In the late autumn of 1866, five men came into the chapel of the American Board in Tientsin, and became interested in what they heard. The next day they
came again and the missionary and the Helper noticing their presence a second time, and their apparent interested attention in the entire service, engaged them in conversation. Thus it was for a week, when they said their road money was getting short and they must return home. But they earnestly requested the missionary to accompany them, and teach "the way" to their neighbors. A promise was given that before long a visit would be made to their village, Ti C'hi, or No. 7, about 8 miles south of Teh Chou, Shantung.

About a month later, in December Mr. STANLEY, accompanied by Mr. WILLIAMS who had recently joined the mission, started for this village 160 miles distant. Over a week, including two Sundays, was spent in the village and vicinity, preaching and selling Scriptures at the fairs in the day, and holding meetings in the evening at Ti C'hi. A helper was left with them all the time to instruct them daily, and to diagnose any signs of a law suit or a quarrel in which they desired the backing of a foreigner (a la Rome). On the second Saturday night an old man, the uncle of one of the above five, died, expressing his faith in Christ and exhorting his family to throw away their idols. Mr. STANLEY was called up and found the body surrounded by lighted caudles, to light the soul as it left the body. A few words of comfort and instruction were spoken and prayer offered as the spark of life went out. The old lady asked about the candles and the Christian custom, to which it was replied that they were harmless, but that the soul needed no such light—trusting Christ, all was light. The candles were immediately ordered away by the bereaved widow, and no idolatrous rite was allowed. The funeral when held later was conducted in a Christian manner by a Helper. Two years later the old widow and her daughter-in-law, also a widow, were the first to receive baptism in that now large and flourishing field. It was about this time that we learned the object of the visit of these men to Tientsin. They belonged to one of the best of China's smaller sects—the "Shen Hsien Men" (Fairy Door or sect.) Their leader had been apprehended some time before, taken to Peking and executed under suspicion of fomenting rebellion. Their visit was to try and get in touch with foreigners and buy arms to be landed somewhere along the coast S. E. of Tientsin;
they found the Gospel instead, opened the door of northern Shantung, and lost their revengeful spirit. "Thy footsteps are not known."

**Personnel:**

Missionaries.

Mrs. E. D. Smith. Rev. C. A. Stanley, Jr.
Dr. F. M. Tucker. Mrs. L. H. Stanley.
Mrs. Dr. E. B. Tucker. Rev. E. W. Ellis.
Miss H. G. Wyckoff. Mrs. Ellis.


**Personnel.**—No serious illness has befallen the station during the year, nor interruption to the work in any way. As 18 years ago we asked for a single lady and two came, and later for a physician and another was added, so now again our request has been doubled and two families have gladdened us with their presence. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley arrived Nov. 11th, and Mr. and Mrs. Ellis just in time for our Happy Thanksgiving dinner. Mr. Stanley as a child of the Mission rightly belongs to it, and there is an appropriateness in his being located in a station which had its origin in the labors of his father. They have all thrown themselves into the study of the language and the work of the station with great energy and earnestness. As the Lin C'ching station has not been reopened, and Mr. Chapin's family occupies one of our houses, some changes had to be made to secure a reasonable degree of comfort for all, three families lodging in the largest building.

Our present and immediately future needs are moving us to ask the W.B.I. to grant funds for a Ladies' house, with which and the addition of another single lady, the station will be well equipped for the work in its large and compact field, clearly delimited on all sides but one.

**General Work.**—Mr. Lu Kwo Shun, for two years a teacher in K'an Fan, has been stationed as Helper in Teh Chou, his native city, since Chinese New Year, and will render efficient service to the increasing membership there. Three of our students will graduate from the Theological Seminary in May from whom we
hope for important service. Our present colporteur force is four; one other was dropped for indiscretion and prevarication. The four have done good work, as is obvious to all. We have city chapels in six of the eight county seats of our field, though but little work has been done yet in the new place in Wu C'ch'eng on the canal. It is near the Catholic headquarters for that region, and great care is required to so conduct our preaching as to avoid collision, which would elicit much heat but no light. An Inter-provincial and Interdenominational Association was organized in P'ang Chwang in 1899 to settle policy and delimit fields. The first meeting held since then was called recently by the London Mission at Hsiao Chang when six stations of the two Missions were represented, and an agreement on all the main points reached, which ought to diminish if not eliminate friction. As a consequence we have withdrawn from Ku Ch'eng Co., except a limited area around the very important trade-centre and market town of CHENG CHIA K'OU on the canal. We hope ere long to open a chapel there; also in Sang Yuan a market town about 16 miles north of Teh Chou, beyond which the field is occupied by others. A village in Fei Ch'eng Co., long open to, but too remote for, us to occupy, is given to the Anglican Mission who will not enter our field at any other point. The village of CHANG SZ MA in Shen Chou, at the request of its members, has been retransferred to Paotingfu station. It is hoped that the chapel may be rebuilt this year, for which there is ample indemnity.

There is greater willingness to listen to preaching than before Boxerism began, but book sales are small, and there is prejudice against "following foreigners." Thousands recognize the indestructible character of Christianity, but fear its reproach, and prefer to wait developments. In every mission station "cases" are constantly occurring which absorb time, tax patience and exhaust the vitality of all who come in contact with them. Try as one will, they cannot be evaded any more than the attraction of gravitation. Many of them have not the least connection with the church; but there are many others where without the least interference with Official jurisdiction, explanations can be made, and the word spoken in season may prevent innumerable evils; but it requires knowledge, skill and care. The two cases of Christians murdered as
mentioned in last year's report—one of a mother and son by copperas mixed in their food, the other of an elder brother killed in the yard of the younger brother—the father assenting—have not been satisfactorily settled. In the former case two Magistrates had to do with it, one of whom had the coffins buried and considered the matter ended, no clue of the guilty man being (officially) found. The Magistrate held an "inquest" (a farce), buried the body, and officially ended the matter. The father testified that he did the deed, which was impossible owing to age and weakness, and that the son was a bad man and ought to be killed: this because he was unwilling to lose this son as the penalty of killing his elder brother. An appeal to our Minister brought a letter from the Provincial Governor and from the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, a special Deputy (heavily bribed probably), another mock inquiry, and a letter from the Bureau reaffirming the falsehoods with grave detail and affected honesty. A third and worse case was that of a Christian living in a village where he had most generously and with much appreciation from outsiders, condoned a grievous wrong, who was set upon by some relatives at the instigation of a Roman Catholic, brother of a teacher in their service, and killed in a most barbarous manner. The bones in both lower legs were comminuted, and in this condition he was dragged through his town, no one daring to interfere. The body was brought to our city chapel where two Magistrates held an inquest and ascertained these facts. The Roman Catholic went to the yamen and declared his connection with the matter, expecting, with no inconvenience to himself, to secure the release of his tools, when to his surprise he was detained till all the murderers should be arrested—which may never occur. Meantime, Mr. CHAPIN and our helpers visited the Catholic Father of the region, who agreed that justice should take its course unhindered as per agreement of the previous year, but under pressure from his teachers he violated his promise, and went several times to the yamen and violently demanded the release of his client. The Manchu Magistrate had become our fast friend from long acquaintance, and positively refused; asking us to write to the Governor to order him not to do it, which we did. Endless correspondence with different officials and the Bureau of Foreign Affairs followed; the Magistrate has
been changed, and a wholly inexperienced man is taking his place; our relations with the Catholics are strained, and no one knows how it will end. Nevertheless, the most growth and hope in the three years is in this Hsia Chin Co. Mr. LI CH'UN HWA, our best helper, has so endeared himself to his flock in the midst of all these difficulties that the church has requested his ordination, but it is thought best to delay for a time—we hope not for long. In appreciation of the absence of law troubles, this friendly Magistrate presented the local church with 50 ounces of silver. He is almost a Christian, and so are all his family. The Teh Chou Magistrate is very friendly, sending presents of pheasants, oranges and the like, and subscribes himself, the "Stupid younger Brother." As soon as the Teh Chou chapel was completed, calls were made at every yamen in and out of the city, which had the effect of a presentation at court in protecting us from authorized snubs. But the people are shy, sly, and suspicious except when they want help, and the medical work carried on twice each month at the chapel aids in dissipating prejudice.

The three great meetings at Christmas, Easter and early in July, are always crowded with attendants from many counties, and now smaller "Large Meetings" are held at Hsia Chin, Kao T'ang Teh Chou, and Chiu Ch'eng to receive members. A short conference has been held with the P'ang Chwang and Lin Ch'ing helpers for two years past after the summer meeting. The helpers and a dispensary assistant appreciated the privilege of attending the conference at Peitaiho last summer. We regret that differences between members, and between them and outsiders, often become seriously complicated by one or both of the parties joining or threatening to join the Catholics, who take up every case, however unrighteous. The danger feared for years is being realized. The little church at Kö Chwang, once harmonious and prosperous, is now in ruins, several families have left us, and new Catholic premises are occupied in a near, small hamlet which was already more than half Christianized. A constant, often thin-veiled menace is, "if YOU do not right our case we will join the Romanists who will." It is exceedingly difficult to make the Chinese realize that apparent temporary gains may be real permanent loss. The constant plaint is, "the members are disaffected" because the case of the stolen donkey, the bad bill for which one was unjustly
beaten, the bit of land taken when he "had a red deed," the "lost face" never recovered, has never been "put through;" and the chatter of heathen neighbors, old customs demanding that one be set right if attacked or injured, are more powerful than the prudence which warns against going to law "to gain a cat and lose an ox," or the Christian law of forbearance, and the principles set forth by Paul in 1 Cor. 6. But right will triumph in the end. The number added to the church during the year is 81; 151 have taken the covenant; and 177 have registered as applicants. A few have dropped from the roll, and 8 have died, making the present total about 700 members. It is an immense labor and care to keep track of, teach, lead and train such a number. Station classes have been held for men at P'ang Chwang, and at several out-stations, nothing being furnished but lights and fuel, but with results less than we had hoped. It is almost impossible to secure the men best worth teaching without offering some inducement to a part of them, and precedent counts for too much to allow a rule to be broken readily. A number of men from Lin Ch'ing attended one of the classes at P'ang Chwang.

Pastor CHIA and Helper WANG HSU T'IEN have given considerable time to the necessities of the Linching field during the year, the latter being specially gifted for evangelistic work. Our efforts to bring the contributions up to a higher level have succeeded in increasing them about 600%, the Hsia Chin church leading, and so stimulating others. We are trying to overcome the tendency to spend it all upon themselves. A class of seven graduated from the Academy in July last, six of whom went to the T'ungcho College, and one to take the school in Lin Ch'ing. Mr. STANLEY has taken charge of the physical drill of the school, and the progress they have made in regularity of motion is very marked, and must have a reflex influence on their minds. The number of pupils is 31. Many others apply, but we accept only those who can pay the moderate tuition. One lad lost his father and would have had to leave school but was led to give a bond signed by his three teachers that he would eventually pay the amount. Five of our six seniors who left the college at the time of the trouble in 1903 made satisfactory apologies and returned last autumn, and are exemplary students. We regret that one left without any apparent consciousness of obligation, attended a
Government school in Tientsin, studied a little English, and finally got an appointment as an "interpreter" for the African mines at a salary far above his merits.

Of our nine schools in 1904, eight are continued, though some are little more than such in name. One teacher caught the African fever, but we found a successor who is doing good work. Only three schools are entirely self-supporting. One of the great needs is teachers educated in a Normal school, to secure the best success. Much evangelistic work is done in the dispensary and hospital with good results, but we need a man to give all his time to this department. Many patients take the initial steps of registration and probation, and several have been baptised. The present guard of soldiers stationed here are not as susceptible to good influences as were those of last year, several of whom were baptized, being much given to gambling and opium smoking, and the colporteur in charge is wearied of his efforts in their behalf.

At the close of the Chinese New Year Mr. and Mrs. Smith made a rapid tour of Kao T'ang, Ch'ih P'ing, and Tung Ch'ang Fu, expecting also to visit the South Chihli Mission in the hope of coming to a mutual understanding on many important points, as our work is contiguous; but a violent and extensive storm of wind and snow necessitated their return. There has been a great deal of excitement over the call for laborers for Africa, and among the many who have dared Fate are found a score or two of church members. It is extremely difficult to make them comprehend that this business has not the least relation to the church. As soon as it was known that the appropriations were reduced, and that the difference in exchange would cause a further deficit, this station asked for a special Mission meeting to consider and represent the situation at home. When this is comprehended we confidently believe relief will come. We hope the four churches which support four families in P'ang Chwang will supply the deficit of this year—$1,533.12—towards which the members of the station have contributed as they felt able. It is irrational to reduce the work just as we have the force to enlarge and press it as never before. We are glad that premises have been, or soon will be, purchased in En Hsien for the work, for which money was given by a grateful ex-Boxer whose release our good offices secured. We are also about
to secure commodious premises in Hsia Chin, sold cheap because of necessity. The members of the station supply the funds to save the rent, which in 14 years will cover the purchase. It opens on the ground where a crowded fair is held every other day—a good position for gospel work. As we look over the field we see many signs of promise. The field is immense; the need overwhelming; the opportunities unlimited.

**Woman's Work. P'ang Chwang Station.**

Although we have had to live in somewhat cramped quarters, and although some of our ladies have been much afield, living in damp, stuffy houses, yet there has been no serious illness among us, and it was a glad day when two new families sat down with us at our station Thanksgiving dinner with Mr. and Mrs. CHAPIN. Miss Gertrude Wyckoff's throat has been severely taxed and needs rest; for the rest we have had marvelous strength for our overburdens.

Mrs. Dr. TUCKER with Dr. TUCKER was absent about six months, spending about four months in Kalgan, giving their work a generous lift, though getting very little rest. It has brought Kalgan nearer to us and enlisted our sympathy in their disappointment. Returning home, they spent two nights and a day at a Kalgan out-station with Mr. and Mrs. SPRAGUE, where 200 patients were treated, of whom 30 were women. Mrs. SMITH was absent about two months in the summer, attended the Conference at Peitaihö, and gave ten days to the women of the Chö Chou church at the invitation of Dr. AMENT. The residence here of the Chapin family, whose station is Linching, has been most helpful to us in giving a home to our ladies who could not keep house, and in the conduct of Chinese morning prayers with the women by Mrs. CHAPIN. Mrs. STANLEY has taken a deep interest in all the doings of the station; has played the organ in church; inspected the school girls' daily room work; and heard the lessons of some of the women. Mrs. ELLIS, after mastering the words "add, subtract, result" &c., took an arithmetic class, and both ladies have done what they could in other ways to help
the work. Difficulties have been conquered and obstacles overcome by the resolute spirit and strong faith which would not let go the promises, as we have met in our prayer circle.

Native Assistants.—We had to dismiss Mrs. MA as matron of the hospital on account of her son’s evil course. We found Mrs. K’UNG ready for the place with the patience and kindliness so needed, and a faithful teacher. Mrs. MA, willing “to obey God in all else,” refused at her age to unbind her feet, and her spiritual life has declined since then.

Two Bible women are in employ, one of sweet spirit and stable character, the other of executive ability: also an ex-school girl in training for a hospital nurse who is matron and teacher in the girls’ school. A number of others are voluntary teachers in station classes. A large number of our girls have not pursued studies beyond our own school, but they do good station class work, and can sing and lead meeting well. One of not extra mental equipment did good service in a small girls’ school in Lin Ch’ing.

Station Classes.—Miss GERTRUDE WYCKOFF spent over five and a half months in Lin Ch’ing and three months in Pang Chwang with station classes, reaching 105 women and girls: and Mrs. SMITH spent four and a half months with a total of 185 women: and almost no expense to the Mission. Meetings were also held to deepen the spiritual life. Altogether 32 women and girls have assisted in teaching, and in the main have done good work for which we are grateful. So to go among the teachers and the taught as to foster ever a meek and gentle spirit, prevent and heal jealousies, dispel anger and settle quarrels, and smooth away difficulties and differences—all this, and more, is an exacting labor. We are thankful that in damp, dark, cold rooms and on mud floors, we have been kept in health to do it all. Valuable results are found in helping to found the prayer habit, and establish the family altar.

While holding classes in the three cities of Enhsien, Hsia Ch’ia, and Teh Chou, Mrs. SMITH called on the wives of the Magistrates. In each case the work and sufferings of Christ in atoning for our sins were set forth, aided by pictures; prayer was also offered for them by the class, and with them, and in each case they
kneed with us. The Officer’s family at Hsia Chin had been friendly with the foreigners at Chou P‘ing (Eng. Bap.) After several visits the eight ladies began to pray, and later sent the Helper about $6.00 worth of self-denial money saved on hair strings, powder, rouge, peanuts, oranges etc. The last day of the Chinese year the Hsia Chin church held a meeting of fasting and prayer on account of a murdered member, and for the Magistrate’s Mother who had been made ill by the tragedy and its consequences, which the yamen ladies attended. These visits impressed the the Christians as great events—as they were.

One class studied the Romanized Primer amid “shedding of tears” the “eating of bitterness,” and calls for their “ch‘in niang (own mother) the one always invoked in extreme cases. With experience we hope to do better next time. In December Mr. Ellis, through an interpreter, examined a woman who had been waiting eight long years, and having carefully learned the formula “In the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost,” baptised her.

The subject of unbinding the feet is never allowed to get cold, but it is a slow and difficult task to create sentiment, even when backed by Imperial Edicts and the examples of many high officials. During the year 56 women and girls have taken this important step. Guessing at patterns to fit the dwarfed, twisted feet, no two of which are alike, involves an immense amount of labor. Un-binding is sometimes a harder step to take than entering the church; involves persecution frequently, one woman being forbidden to enter her mother’s house again. These women who have unbound need our sympathy and prayers continually.

_Tours.—_Miss Gertrude made three short tours to three villages. Mrs. Smith accompanied her husband in January through the Kao T‘ang, Chih P‘ing and Lin Ch‘ing fields. The cold and the snow necessitated a return home.

_Girls’ Boarding School._—One of the first pupils of the school when started 12 years ago has just graduated from the Bridgman school, and will become our school teacher in the autumn. Her first teacher, Mrs. Wang, was in the Bridgman school 20 years ago: she is a good woman and has done and will do good by her exemplary life. There have been 44 boarding, and five day
pupils, coming from 32 villages; and a total of 85 from the first. In the Boxer times nine were married into heathen homes; we have lost sight of four; six have died; one is in a decline; one is training for a hospital nurse; one has taught a three months school at Lin Ch'ing; and seven are in the Bridgman school. The Christian life in the school has been good.

The contributions of the Christian Endeavor Society were sent, a part to the Morning Star, and a part to Micronesia. Some brought a tenth of their spending money at the New Years time. The number who desire to enter the school is on the increase; we need more schools to relieve the pressure. Hereafter we shall charge for the first time, about 30 cents a term per pupil.

**Village Work.**—In addition to the care of her large school, Miss Gertrude Wyckoff has had the oversight of the village work. Mrs. Kao and Mrs. Sun have labored in the near villages, and led many to come to church. Five P'ang Chwang women have kept the Sabbath quite regularly, and two have become registered applicants for membership. At the New Year two schools were opened at P'ang Chwang for two weeks—one for girls with an attendance of about 25, and one for boys with an attendance of 12.

**Hospitals.**—The number of men is double that of women. The increasing number exceeds the accommodations, and benches, floors and chapel are utilized for sleeping. There have been as many as 36 female in-patients at a time staying on an average three weeks. A large proportion have been surgical cases: deaths have been few. No operation is undertaken unless there is good hope of a successful issue. One woman came in May who had for five successive years endured a cut five inches long over the spinal column for chills and fever. About half the cases are for eye treatment. Some bring companions for nurses, so that we often have 40 or 50 at morning prayers, few of whom have heard the gospel before. Never have we had so many dispensary helpers, or more gracious answers to prayer. Many patients have manifested a changed life, and a number have registered. The number of outpatients has been 2,743; inpatients 153; total 2,896 women. We are all in deep sympathy with hospital work and rejoice to see it grow day by day.
Needs.—1. A normal school to give one or two years’ training to girls who cannot take a longer course. 2. A larger building for the Girls’ school is a pressing need. 3. A House for our single ladies. 4. Another single lady. Mrs. Smith spent nearly six months in her classes, and scarcely a place could be visited a second time. Illness and death of pupils has made it a trying year for Miss Grace Wyckoff; and Miss Gertrude’s throat admonishes us that their furlough should not be delayed much longer. "Now is the accepted time" to reinforce P’ang Chwang.

Williams Hospital Report. P’ang Chwang.

It is the great task and also the privilege of the Medical Missionary in his efforts to heal the body and alleviate the physical condition of his patients, to co-operate with God and to imitate the ministry of the Great Physician in striving to awaken and develop the spiritual life of the soul. In what may be styled “our field” there are 1,700,000 more or less accessible to the “healer.” While preaching the Kingdom of God, or explaining the simple Gospel truths, or why we pray before each operation, we have often met with responses which indicated that a spark of desire had been kindled in the soul for a better life—for a spiritual healing. We are rich in the heritage of the consecrated services of Dr. Porter and Dr. Peck in this large field for near a quarter of a century. A busy, happy life does much towards warding off disease. Mrs. Chapin was ill for some weeks last fall, and Mr. Chapin had some trouble with an exacerbation of an old bone, while other slight ailments such as sore throat have come to others. The health of the Chinese in the compound, including the students in the schools, has been exceptionally good. In January we were called to Lao Ling, two days to the north east, by our English Methodist neighbors, and Mrs. Dr. Tucker remained several weeks, rendering assistance following the death by hydrophobia of one of the missionary children. Such service was a privilege and brought us friends and suggestions from another field.

At this writing, there are 108 registered patients in the hospital, a number not exceeded for a dozen years or more. With these, there are half as many more relatives and friends, and
not one in 100 of all these can read when they come. This is a station class problem for the solution of which Mr. Kwan T'ing Hsiens divides his time between religious instruction and his laundry business; Kao Shan Cheng, an oft-time patient always leaving before cured, helping as he can; and the gate-keeper and the yard-sweeper giving time as other duties permit. Dr. Smith's labors when present are much appreciated. The hospital matron Mrs. K'ung; assisted by other Bible women, is a felt force in the daily instruction, while the Misses Wyckoff render invaluable service as time permits. As the morning rounds are made to the wards, some are found studying in the dim light, others are seized with an acute attack of industry at the sight of the doctor; but many, especially of the young, strive to improve the opportunity. About all the men patients attend morning prayers, and we have had to seek a larger room. Mrs. Dr. Tucker meets with the women. Following prayers the patients study their books and listen to explanations while waiting for treatment. In the afternoon a service is planned especially for the dispensary patients, who may never again have the opportunity of hearing the truth. As this work is in the hands of the physicians, the patients are led to see that the medical work is spiritual, and the spiritual work is medical. Preaching continues while the patients are being treated. As the Chinese are prone to memorise with no idea of the meaning, the native pastors or teachers hold an afternoon meeting to explain what has been learned. A class for learning to read is held in the evening, and one listening to the shouting of characters at the top of their voices would not mistake it for a music class. We are specially favored in our senior hospital assistant, empirically well trained, but faithful, loving, and on duty day and night. The other two assistants have done as well as they know, but they understand but little, and we have neither time nor available language to instruct them at present. Mr. Chou and wife, both school trained, have been added recently to the nursing force. Ho Ch'Ying attended the Bible conference last summer at Peitaibo, but did not add the spiritual invigoration to our force that we had hoped for. More direct evangelistic effort is needed than we otherwise busy ones can give. A fully qualified assistant is our greatest need, so that the physicians may have more time for thorough medical work and language study. We
trust the proposed Union Medical College of Peking will more than fulfill its promise, which largely depends on the necessary funds, and the thoroughly qualified Christian teachers being found, and the students being willing to live on the small salaries the hospitals are able to pay. Our brothers and sisters of this most numerous people on the globe, where a very high death rate prevails, are entitled to the best that progressive science can give both in professional equipment and in medical and surgical supplies. A recent patient whose eyes had been ruined for life reported that one claiming foreign training, and to be a teacher in the "Jesus Church" had treated him. Such a claim shows the prestige and the opportunity of foreign medicine, and no outlay should be considered too great to prepare the men. Untrained assistants have their place, but there must be the trained physician to do what they cannot, and should not try to do.

Our physicians took their needed health change last summer at Kalgan, giving aid to the medical work there and studying the language. The P'ang Chwang work was carried on by the assistants. Returning home across the mountains on horse back, about 200 patients were treated in one day at the Ch'ing K'ô Ta out-station in the chapel built in memory of 1900 in that region. Everywhere is found the marvel that Christianity will not down. An average attendance of about 30 day by day means many seeds scattered, of which some, it is promised, will bear fruit. We are located in a small village, yet only about a score of the hospitals among China's millions, has a larger dispensary attendance, and they are chiefly in large cities. After trying the plan of charging each patient 30 cash (1 cent) with the desired result of inhibiting those with minor ailments, the charge has been raised to 50 cash, and still the number is increasing. This is about an average half day's wage, and indicates the appreciation of the benefits for which they have paid some thing. There are now four hospitals in other mission fields bordering on ours, and we are likely to have fewer patients in the future, but our own field is sufficiently large, having nearly the population of Chicago, in which is only one hospital. Results are most marked with in-patients. A young man who came to us about 18 months ago not able to walk, after treatment and four operations which kept him here
about a year, is now able to walk without limping, and is our
carter. Another whose eyes were operated upon in vain, and who
is quite blind, has received the "inner sight" and witnessed a
good profession; he brought us the large brass god his family had
long worshipped, and is now a member of the church. He will
attend Mr. Murray's school for the blind in Peking and we trust
will be of service to the church.

The cure of a patient often brings others from the same
neighborhood. Thus for three months, since in January, we have
had 41 come from Hsien Hsien, two or three days to the north
west—nearly all eye cases. The amount thus collected by much
"urging" the past year is about $45. One man who we learned
later was a man of means, had his cart wait for him at a distance,
and when he was ready to leave displayed his rags and told a
pitiful tale of poverty. But although the proverb says "all crows
between heaven and earth are alike black," there are white ones,
and recently a poor beggar whom we received a year ago, came
out of his way a half day's tramp to again thank us and bring a
present of tea. Our quarters have been overcrowded the past
year, but we hope for more room before long. An isolation ward
is very much needed. During the year over 40 have become
inquirers from among the patients, some of whom have received
baptism. The branch dispensary at Teh Chou, our largest city,
has been in operation over a year, and is opened once every two
weeks, when as high as 100 patients are sometimes treated. It has
no appropriation but such side feeders for the general hospital
seem most desirable. As the Board was only able to grant us
about 48% of what was asked, our medical supplies have necessarily
been limited. Were it not for the help given by the W.B.M.I.
and others interested in the work, we could not have done half as
much as we have. It costs about $413 in England or America
to maintain a bed; with us, the patients furnishing their own food,
bedding etc., it is about $10. A valuable addition to our equip-
ment is a tablet machine; a compound microscope is also proving
very useful. Since the establishment of the medical work in
1881, there have been about 300,000 dispensary treatments; and
12,000 surgical cases. They come in all sorts of ways—on animals,
in carts, sedans, on beds and in baskets, slung on poles and carried
by men, and with all sorts of diseases from gunshot wounds with
an old brass button for bullet, to leprosy, attempted suicide from eating opium or matches or drinking kerosene, and repulsive gangrene sores. Eye troubles abound; also tuberculosis in almost every part of the organism, dyspepsia and kindred ailments: many of which are traceable to unhygienic surroundings and lack of nourishing food. The presence of a lady physician has greatly increased the number of female patients notwithstanding the difficulties connected with their leaving their homes and work, and their bound feet which prevent their walking long distances, and it is not easy always to get a conveyance of any kind. We ask your earnest prayers that the hospital may do the work God has given it to do—that the whole man may be blessed in its ministrations.

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**Lin Ching Report.**

Missionaries.

Rev. F. M. Chapin.  Mrs. F. M. Chapin.

Resident at P'ang Chwang.

The Linching field covers nearly 20 counties, occupying a territory about the size of Connecticut, with a population as large as that of Greater New York. There are more than 5,000 villages. Mr. Chapin, the only missionary, has continued to live at P'ang Chwang, a day's journey from the northern edge of his parish, and more than three days distant from the southern limit. Pastor Chia of P'ang Chwang has given valuable aid, visiting each out-station once or twice. Dr. and Mrs. Smith have also visited several out-stations and Mr. Wang Shu T'ien held a station class at Kung Chwang for a month. Miss Gertrude Wyckoff has labored among the women the greater part of the year. There has also been a native force of eleven men; but owing to ill health and other causes this is now reduced to eight.

Extensive repairs were made on the chapel at Tung Ch'ang Fu in the summer, and the chapel at Po P'ing was rebuilt. At Ch'iu Hsien, 35 miles west of Lin Ching, a good place was purchased on the main east and west street at a reasonable price. It will serve well both as street chapel and for Sabbath services; but owing to the dismissal of Mr. Tu for conduct unbecoming a Christian teacher, the chapel has not been opened this year.
In the summer and early fall there was a recrudescence of Boxerism in the Tung Ah and Yang Ku districts. One of the leading church members was thrown into prison and beaten, other members were persecuted, and two incendiary tracts of the same tenor as those issued by the Boxers in 1900, were secured. An appeal to Peking resulted in the arrest of the principal culprits, the sending of troops and commissioners, a final settlement in which justice was done to the Christians, and the removal of the official who had taken the part of the would-be-Boxers.

Persecution by the Roman Catholics in the west has continued throughout the year. In some cases a conference or letter has helped to secure justice. In others, the decision has been made by the Magistrate in a way which showed fear of the Roman hierarchy, and still others remain unsettled.

The difficulty of getting supplies from Tientsin has led the Shantung stations to print many tracts, leaflets, and calendars at Tung Ch'ang Fu and Lin Ching. The cost has differed little from that of books printed on foreign presses, and we have appreciated the convenience of getting what was wanted when it was wanted.

The out-station of Sung An Ts'un belonging to the London Mission, by the advice of the conference held at Hsiao Chang in November, was turned over to Lin Ching with all the church members of that Mission in Wei Hsien district. On the south there has been a similar attempt to delimit our field. We have naturally taken the Yellow river as our southern boundary, and the Presbyterians of Chi Ning Chou and the Anglican Mission, have kindly accepted our suggestion to such division. The latter mission has already sent in a list of a dozen inquirers for our helper to look up and shepherd. Ten of our men were in the P'ang Chwang station class, while as many more studied with Wang Shu T'ien at Kung Chwang in the spring. Four of our Lin Ching boys are in the P'ang Chwang Academy, and another graduates from the T'ung Chou College this summer. Our only primary school was opened at Lin Ching last fall, and has a very uncertain hold on life. There have been ten pupils, and the expenses have been borne by the native church.

The station has made its greatest advance along three lines: 1. In the building of chapels. One has been erected at Chu
Ch'uan T'un, Hsia Chin district, with indemnity money. Another is in process of erection at T'ao Ch'eng P'u on the north bank of the Yellow river, the expense being met by a family named Wei. The third is being built on land given by Mr. Ssu (Sz) Tien Chü, the man who was imprisoned for his outspoken words last fall near his home at Ssu (Sz) Chwang. He has given time and money also, and been aided by other members and inquirers.

2.—There has been a large gain in contributions—from $33.00 to over $160. At the large meeting held in November it was determined to do more than had been done towards meeting the growing needs of the church. Inasmuch as Pastor Chia of P'ang Chwang gives a large portion of his time to this field, it was decided to raise half his salary. It was thought possible after providing for the expenses of the large meetings of May and November, to support two catechists. The returns from the out-stations will hardly warrant so much, but one man is now giving his entire time, and all his support comes from the native church.

3.—The gain in membership is the largest in the history of the church. We reported last year a gain of 55%; this year it is 91%. The number of inquirers is also increasing, and may safely be reckoned at more than 1,000; but it is doubtful if they all hold on. The potent factor in their losing interest lies in this, that we have not the men to visit and instruct them; they are largely illiterate, they are scattered in many villages, and the weariness of waiting for some one to teach them the truth, and train them in "the way," can in general have but one result. Mr. Chia well said, ten helpers would be none too many where we now have three.

Of the growth and deepening of the spiritual life in the members, little can be said. Men who cannot read, who live far from any one who can teach and lead to the higher life, and stimulate them to grow in grace, knowledge and true godliness—how these are to be "rooted and built up in Him" is a problem one knows not how to solve. In spite of the labors of Miss Gertrude Wyckoff and a few Chinese women, the proportion of men in the church is still large. In fact this ratio has increased. Last year we reported four times as many men in the church as women; this year there are seven times as many. When one thinks what this means to the future church, where
in hundreds in families one part is Christian and the other heathen, one cannot fail to look forward with misgivings. We have only to glance at the present state of the oldest out-station connected with Lin Ching to see what will be the probable condition of the nineteen other out-stations a decade from now. Where the children are so much under a mother's care, where the surrounding atmosphere is so laden with that which will drag men down, it is inevitable that in hundreds of these homes that now are nominally Christian the power of evil will prove the stronger, and they will fall away. The present condition is such as to cause as much anxious foreboding as present rejoicing.

**Woman's Work. Lin Ching.**

The faithful work done in the Lin Ching field by Mr. Chapin, the missionary in charge, and the multitude of men flocking into the Kingdom, made it seem imperative that some special effort should be made for the women this mission year. This necessitated giving up some of the work in the P'ang Chwang field. Hence it was decided that, while Mrs. Smith should still work her old field and so continue help to the larger churches, Miss Gertrude Wyckoff should make shorter visits to the smaller churches of her field, composed of elderly women, and in one of two of which jealousy or some grievous sin had separated the Christians. This made it possible, without great injury to the home work, to spend four months in visiting among the out-stations of Lin Ching before the Chinese New Year, 20 days visiting You Fang and attending the general spring meeting in the city, and lastly going to Tung Ah Hsien district for the first time, which completed the circuit of the out-lying field.

In the fall and winter three classes were held; one of twelve women at You Fang; one of eight women at Ch'ing Ping; and one in Lin Ching where twenty-five studied with avidity. It was great pleasure to impart the instruction they had been without for so long. Three generations of the Chia family spent fifteen days in devoted study. Three of this family were cruelly killed in 1900, leaving mother, wives and children desolate and alone; but they cling to the church and find their comfort and trust in God,
The father-in-law of one young woman compelled her to attend the class, and finding herself among friends she became happy, faithful, diligent, and entered with spirit into the lessons on prayer, in the Primer, the catechism and the hymns, and learned to pray in the class. She did not wish to return home. Since then we hear that she has been severely persecuted by her mother's family, but remains firm, and continues to study with her husband, younger brother, and father-in-law, who is just beginning to learn after being in the church for ten years. He is delighted with the results of her studying, while she appears to prize very highly the knowledge she has of the Gospels. Being young and living from the city she cannot attend church regularly. One stupid old woman tells of what she has learned in the church; that one must not revile; must think of God before acting, and whether certain things one wants to do can be forgiven; and that she can give up smoking and never thinks of it now, though formerly when she attended the fairs she must have tobacco even at the cost of half a pound less of grain. Although she has to be exhorted to the exercise of patience and love and not to get angry with those who refuse to listen to the gospel, she responds to the gospel teaching and shows in whom she has put her trust. Four women who had unbound their feet previous to 1900, rebound in those days of terror, hence the importance of agitating the subject especially among the older members; with the result that there are now 30 who have natural feet living in nine villages; of whom two are in school, four are little girls in Christian homes, and the rest are young women and women of middle age.

Impressions Afield.—We had heard from Mr. Chapin of the wonderful awakening among the men, but it was a fresh surprise when some inquirers and Christians expressed a desire to pay their respects to the lady teacher, to have them pour into the yard by scores as happened in several villages. The thought that forced itself upon us as we looked at the faces of those men was, the fearful need of the women and our utter inability to reach them. When would the glad tidings of the gospel of peace be carried to them all? to the 70 villages which the helper said would be glad to receive a visit? Time was short and curiosity was great to see the first foreign lady that had visited that section, so that little could be
done by way of impressing the Truth upon them. A sad impression was made in some places by the apparent utter indifference of the women, even in cases where their husbands and sons had tried to teach them, and were longing to see them manifest an interest in the doctrine. Lack of opportunity to hear and failure to comprehend the importance of the message largely account for this. Then too, they are in constant fear lest the hatred of the Catholics be turned against them and their quiet days be changed into days of terror and confusion, and so religion is left severely alone. The almost total absence of women from Sabbath services may be accounted for by the newness of the work, the scarcity of those who can go among them and teach them, the felt inappropriateness of a few women meeting with a large gathering of men, and the distance most of them would have to go through crowded streets in the city. It is pitifully interesting to see their struggle to learn a few characters or sentences, but the eager desire on the part of some to learn makes one enjoy helping them and long to give them more time. One woman spent over an hour in learning the few characters corresponding to "God is love." It is also to be noted that the women in the church have not yet learned the meaning of "The communion of saints." They feel little responsibility for others or for being helpful to one another. We trust that more instruction and time will bring a desire to reach out after others and make the church strong and efficient. On a second visit in the spring to Ch'ing P'ing and Tung Ch'ang Fu it was gratifying to notice that one inquirer had learned several hymns, a part of the Primer, and how to pray. Her husband is in the Magistrate's employ, but is an earnest Christian, and has taught her the account of the coming of the Son of Man recorded in Matthew, which she can recite perfectly, thus showing their interest in the Bible. A little boy of seven in one of our Christian families taught a heathen woman a simple prayer, and she appeared to get a little interest in the truth. Another such woman told a similar story of "some heathen child"; and so heathen and Christian children are fulfilling the word, "A little child shall lead them." The sons of a Mrs. Kwo in Ch'ing P'ing became inquirers, which led the mother to come to see what was in this doctrine. The daughters-in-law refused to come to the chapel and were inclined to laugh at the singing. Then the old lady, having learned a little, put away her gods, a
little granddaughter learned to read, and so her mother became interested, and has since attended the service of song and the Sabbath services, and the mother, two daughters and the daughter-in-law have promised to unbind their feet. A few uninstructed women in Tung Ah Hsien manifest a simple faith in God. The mother of Ssu (Sz) Tien Chu is of one mind with her son, who is giving land and a large part of the money to build a chapel as a thank offering to God for saving him from persecution and death. The only Bible woman in employ, has labored in Su Ts'un and a few near villages, but has not found the women very responsive. A few only have been willing to learn. She is a woman of 60 and has been able to help the men also. Mrs. TING has done good service in touring and in classes. Her daughter now in school at P'ang Chwang was very helpful on one tour, and the young school teacher accompanied by a church member visited a few villages near Lin Ching, received a warm welcome, and were urged to repeat their visits. At the request of the Lin Ching Christians a school for small girls was opened in the yard of a Christian family, having for teacher a girl who has finished the P'ang Chwang school course. She has executive ability, though limited in education, and conducted the school successfully until it had to be closed at the 4th Moon Festival. There were six regular pupils who passed a satisfactory examination in the several Christian books studied, and did honor to their teacher's good training. She seemed to overcome all difficulties successfully, and we hope will continue in the same service next year.

The Fourth Moon Festival lasts a month, and affords a fine opportunity for preaching. "Doers of good works" come from far and near, have "a good time" for a few days visiting temples, burning incense and making offerings, attend to any business in hand, and then give their spare time to gambling. Some of them wander into the "Jesus Hall" to hear the preaching. For several days three of the Christian women spread mats in the court, and spent the entire day talking of the doctrine to the crowds that came. Many leaflets were distributed, and the women report a more sincere response to the truth apparently than formerly.

We rejoice at the prospect that Mrs. CHAPIN, probably accompanied by Mrs. ELLIS, will return to Lin Ching the coming
year to resume her work there. We also rejoice that a single lady may be appointed to this field and join them in the autumn. What a different showing there would be now if workers among the women had been in the field these last few years!! But we hope things are not to continue thus for long when so many doors are wide open. At the last general meeting, of 70 baptised one was a woman; of 98 probationers, two were women. Pastor Chia received 30 into the church at out-stations, of whom four were women. With a membership of 400 men, there are some 50 or 60 women. In the 33 places visited last fall there are about 50 women, who, with instruction ought soon to come into full membership. It is a large field in which are many hungry souls, and abundant opportunity to give them "the Words of Eternal life." Such is the work God holds in readiness for whosoever shall hear the call of the Lord.

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The North China Union College and Theological Seminary.

The College year consisted of two terms of study divided at the Chinese New Year and continuing from the middle of September to the middle of June. There were in attendance sixty five students in the Academic department and forty five in the Collegiate department. The foreign teachers have been Mr. and Mrs. Sheffield, Mr. Tewksbury, Dr. Williams and Mr. Biggin of the London Mission. Dr. Goodrich has taught one class. Teaching in western lines of study has been mostly in the hands of the foreign members of the Faculty, though the Chinese teachers have done valuable work in mathematics, geography and history. The grade of excellence in study in the two schools is steadily advancing and the appetite for knowledge is growing with increasing realization of the things to be known. The reading-room which is furnished with papers giving current news is well patronized, and in essays and discussions, topics of political, social and industrial interest are handled with a confidence of mastery which it is hoped will not increase with increasing knowledge! Great emphasis is placed on clear and correct speaking and on forceful writing. In these regards no former year of
school has shown better results. Several public discussions have been held at which Confucian scholars have been invited to take a part, and have thus helped to realize that foreign schools set the blood to coursing with a quicker pulse than in the old order of things.

The Young Men's Christian Association has been active throughout the year both in spiritual self-culture and in evangelistic work. Its activity has been especially well directed during the latter half of the year through the effort of Mr. CH'UEN—one of the native teachers—as President. There is much that is yet lacking in the Christian life of the students. There are few who do not accept Christian truth at its full value and meaning, and yet there are few who know the life and power of such truth. For the most part they are little more than formal followers and not inspiring, aggressive leaders. We can only continue to hope in the living truth, and rest in the confidence that where there is life there will be growth.

Eleven young men completed the required course of study and received their diplomas of graduation. There is very special interest attaching to this class, since a year and a half before, it brought serious trouble to the College by attempting to interfere in Faculty discipline, with the result that the students of the class were suspended from the privileges of the College for the current year. The wholesome condemnation of their conduct which they received from all quarters wrought in them a happy transformation of their ideas as to students rights and duties. They returned to College with thorough acknowledgement of wrong, and proved by a faithful year of study that their purposes were in harmony with their words. This experience will doubtless prove of life-long value to them, and its wholesome influence will be lasting in the College.

There were eight theological students in training throughout the year, completing the required course of three years study. Two or three irregular students were in a portion of the classes. Dr. GOODRICH conducted a daily recitation in pastoral theology and directed in the practice of making sermons. Miss ANDREWS taught in Old Testament study. Dr. SHEFFIELD taught Church History and for the three closing months studied with the class
Ephesians and Galatians. The students have engaged with the College young men in the work of the Christian Association and have given efficient help in the work of the church, preaching in the outer chapel, conducting meetings and working for inquirers. The studies of the year were concluded the middle of May with an interesting and impressive public meeting, the students in well delivered addresses doing credit to their training, and giving good reason for hope that their work will be of great value to the church in the years of the future.

With this class the work of the Theological Seminary as the single organ of the American Board Mission is concluded. From this time it is to be removed to Peking to serve also the London and the Presbyterian Missions in fitting young men for the Christian ministry. This institution has abundantly justified its existence in the long list of earnest and efficient workers it has produced, and this we will believe is but the beginning of wider influence and more abundant fruitage in the years of the future.
### Statistics for 1904; Workers and Churches. Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATION NAME</th>
<th>When Opened</th>
<th>Missionaries</th>
<th>Native Agency</th>
<th>Churches</th>
<th>Contributions (Gold.)</th>
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<td>Physicians</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>and others.</td>
<td></td>
<td>and others</td>
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<td>Preaching places</td>
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<tr>
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Statistics for 1904; Educational and Medical. Table 2.

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<th>COLLEGE AND SEM.</th>
<th>STATION CLASSES</th>
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* No figures.