"The real object in Christian missions is the planting of Christianity for permanency, by raising up a Christian people who shall ultimately take up Christian work in their own country and carry it forward to larger success"
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

NORTH CHINA MISSION

of the

American Board

For the year May 1st, 1905 to April 30th, 1906

Reports of General Work Compiled by Rev. Howard S. Galt.
Reports of Woman's Work Compiled by Miss Mary H. Porter.
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Members of the Mission</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table of Statistics</td>
<td>IV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TIENTSIN STATION:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Report</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report of Woman’s Work</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PEKING STATION:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Report</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report of Woman’s Work</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Report</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KALGAN STATION:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Report</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report of Woman’s Work</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TUNGHOU STATION:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Report</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Report</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report of Woman’s Work</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PAOTINGFU STATION:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>General Report</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>Report of Woman’s Work</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>P'ANG CHUANG STATION:</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>General Report</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Report</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report of Woman’s Work</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>LIN CH'ING STATION:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Report</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Report of Woman’s Work</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North China Union Theological College</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North China Union College</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>North China Union Woman’s College and Bridgman Academy</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>North China Union College Press</td>
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MEMBERS OF THE MISSION.

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<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>Date of joining Mission</th>
<th>Chi. Surname</th>
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<th>Address in the U.S.</th>
<th>Supported by</th>
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<td>1865</td>
<td>An</td>
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<td>1st Cong'l Church, Grinnell, Ia.</td>
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<td>Miss Mary E. Andrews</td>
<td>1868</td>
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<td>Miss Adie S. Browne</td>
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<td>Miss Abby J. Chapin</td>
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<td>Lin Ch'ing</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Chapin</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich</td>
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<td>Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Ingram</td>
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<td>Miss Laura N. Jones</td>
<td>1899</td>
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<td>Miss Lucia E. Lyons</td>
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<td>Mr. and Mrs. James H. McCann</td>
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<td>Miss Lucilla Miner</td>
<td>1901</td>
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<td>&quot;</td>
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<td>Miss Jessie Payne</td>
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### Table of Statistics by Stations for Calendar Year 1905.

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<th></th>
<th>Totals</th>
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<th>Peking</th>
<th>Kulgan</th>
<th>Tungchou</th>
<th>Pootingfu</th>
<th>Pohung Chuning</th>
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<td>When established</td>
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<td>Physicians and others</td>
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<td>Hospitals and Dispensaries</td>
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REPORT OF THE NORTH CHINA MISSION
OF THE AMERICAN BOARD
For the Year May 1st, 1905 to April 30th, 1906

Tientsin Station: General Report


The personnel of the Station has remained unchanged during the year. Besides those mentioned above Mrs. McCann's mother, Mrs. King, has been in residence, and if children be counted, the whole company numbers thirteen. The good health of all has been a cause for gratitude but Dr. and Mrs. Stanley have felt the effects of burdens too great for them. All members of the Station spent at least part of the past summer at the seashore. Mr. McCann visited the Shantung Stations during December, and the rest of the McCann family visited the same Stations in April.

Dr. Stanley has continued in charge of the work in Tientsin, both in the native city and at the foreign settlement, including the boarding school for boys. Mrs. Stanley has had entire charge of the girls' school, giving some time to teaching as well as to general oversight, and in addition has devoted herself, up to the limit of her strength, to the work for women. Mr. Ewing has had charge of the country work and has also given assistance in the city work. Mrs. Ewing has had charge of an interdenominational mothers' meeting, has taught in the girls' school, and had general oversight of the work for women and children in the native city. Mr. McCann has been busy with his duties as Treasurer and Business Agent. Mrs. McCann has done kindergarten work for both Chinese and American children, has assisted in the work for women, and, in addition to regular household duties, has kept "open house" for missionaries and others passing through Tientsin. Mrs. King has taught English in the Y. M. C. A. evening school. Three of the children of the Station have been enrolled in the newly established Tientsin School.

The location of the Station in the midst of a large European community offers certain privileges, musical, literary, and social which are denied to workers in other Stations. Many duties of a more or less public
nature have also presented themselves to the members of the Station, such as those in connection with the Union Church, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Temperance Society, and the Tientsin School. In the midst of these varied demands on time and strength the daily Station prayermeeting, revived last autumn, has been a privilege and a source of help.

Business.—The business side of the work has been much in evidence during the year. Mr. McCann has introduced reforms into the financial affairs of the Mission. Negotiations have been carried on for the sale of the present Station Compound, and for a street to be cut through the same by the French municipal authorities. A plan has been adopted for the new compound at Hsiku, and to this new compound one building from the old has already been removed. Two new houses are being built, and there is hope that the two boarding schools will soon be provided for.

Education.—The boys' school at Tientsin has had a satisfactory year. A delay in opening the autumn term occasioned by lack of funds was overcome by a special fund raised by Dr. Stanley. Mr. Ch'en is the efficient teacher, and Liu En Jung is proving himself a capable assistant. The curriculum follows that outlined by the Mission. The pupils have done excellent work and several of them will be ready to enter the Tungchou Academy in the autumn.

Tientsin is a notable educational center. Schools of all kinds, and of all grades, some requiring fees, and some paying a bonus to students, mostly under official patronage and having military drill and uniforms—many such have been established, and yet in spite of these conditions there is a large and growing demand for Christian education, so that Christian schools are overcrowded and obliged to refuse applicants.

Connected with the country work of the Station are two boys' schools. One of these, situated in the village of Chien Ying, has come to be considered permanent, and averages about ten pupils. The other, in the village of Hu Chia Ying, four li distant, was at the time of its establishment a year ago something of an experiment, but the number of pupils has increased from four to eleven, and the teacher has not only made the school a success, but has himself grown in the Christian life.

In the College at Tungchou the Station has two students, and in the Academy, eleven. These are doing good work. The two in College were employed in Christian work during the summer vacation, and the others did volunteer service. The Theological College in Peking numbers three students from Tientsin who are preparing for efficient Christian service.
Evangelistic Work.—The Tientsin city chapel is opened for preaching five days each week. The helper in charge, Mr. Liu Chia Lin, a graduate of College and Seminary, is assisted by lay members of the church who give volunteer service. One of these, eloquent though unlettered, is especially efficient, and holds the close attention of a changing audience.

The country fields have been reached by frequent tours. Dr. Stanley went once to the most distant section, Chiao Ho and Hsien Hsien, visiting Ching Hai on the way. Mr. Ewing during the year made four trips to Ching Hai, seven to the "North Villages" and two or three to nearer places. Chinese preachers and booksellers have also done considerable touring in villages and market towns. At Huang Hou Tien, among the "North Villages", there is a Gospel Chapel, and at Ching Hai there is a Chapel and a bookstore. The helpers at these places seize every opportunity to reach out into smaller villages and get in touch with the people.

Church Work.—In October there was a series of special meetings in which all the missions united. These were led by the Rev. Messrs. Jen of Peking, Meng of Paotingfu, and Liu of the Methodist Mission in Peking, members of a deputation appointed by the Conference for Christian Workers at Peitaiho to visit various places for the purpose of arousing the Chinese church to a sense of its unity, fellowship and opportunity. These special meetings at Tientsin produced a notable effect. Mr. Liu Chia Lin of the City Chapel took a prominent part in these meetings and has since been regarded as a leader in Christian work in Tientsin. Pervading the whole Christian community there seemed to be an unfortunate and hardly definable spirit which interfered with the full and normal effects which were hoped for from these meetings. Only the divine Spirit of holiness and love can give the blessing needed.

At the City Chapel the Sunday congregations number about thirty. A midweek prayer meeting is held, and the spiritual condition of the church members is encouraging, although progress is slow. At the church in the Foreign Settlement, where the missionaries live, the Sunday congregations often tax the seating capacity of the chapel. The Sunday School is led by Mr. Ch'en, who also takes his share of the preaching. The weekly prayer meeting is held on Fridays, and the constituency of the church is gradually enlarging.

When the Station is moved to Hsiku some of this constituency must be transferred to other missions, but in spite of this there will be a gain in making the move. First, by getting away from the distraction of
the Foreign Settlement; and second, by coming into new and closer contact with the Chinese people, those in the village at our door, those in the busy region between Hsiku and the City, and those living in the neighboring villages.

The church work in the out-stations has made but little progress, partly because the missionaries have been unable to devote themselves to touring, and partly because of the lack of efficient helpers. In the Chiao Ho and Hsien Hsien districts the church members are scattered and in need of careful shepherding. The report of Helper Nieh, who spent some months in this section, indicates strongly the need of a man of marked ability in some such center as Hsien Hsien in order to conserve and enlarge the work. Dr. Stanley's visit to this district in October was at the time when the troops of Viceroy Yuan were gathering for their autumn maneuvers, and although Dr. Stanley was hindered by the consequent state of unrest from doing much of the work he had planned, he was able to accomplish much in the way of quieting the people and explaining the real character of the military maneuvers.

In the city of Ching Hai Hsien the long residence of Mr. Nieh has produced a good impression and the people seem friendly. Seven persons have been received into the church during the year. In the autumn a new chapel was built, part of the funds being provided by Dr. Stanley, and at the dedication in December the district official and many prominent citizens gave visible tokens of their good wishes. A bookstore adjoining the chapel is occupied by a bookseller employed by the American Bible Society, who gives valuable assistance in the chapel preaching.

At the village of Yang Ch'eng Ch'uang-tzu, eight miles east of Ching Hai, there are a chapel, a company of thirty church members, and numerous adherents. This little flock has been shepherded partly by the helper in Ching Hái, and partly by the teacher of the boys' school in Tientsin, who spent a three months' vacation in the village.

At the large market town of Tu Lin, six miles west of Ching Hai, a theological student will be located for the coming summer with the hope of reviving a languishing work formerly in the charge of the London Mission.

In the southern half of the Wu Ch'ing Hsien district there are a large number of church members, the majority of whom live in Hu Chia Ying and Chien Ying. At the latter place a temple has been remodeled and made into a very attractive chapel, which will be ready for dedication in May. The expense of this work has been borne in part by the church members.
According to the division of field made with the London Mission the American Board Mission relinquished the work in Lo Fa and took charge of the work at Huang Hou Tien. This place is a large and busy market town, and a strategic center for Christian work.

Outlook.—On the whole the year has brought many discouraging experiences, but bright promise for the future appears also. The removal to the new site at Hsiku will place the station in conditions favorable for advance work. The station has in training a fine company of students who may be depended upon for future service, so that the present great need of qualified evangelists may be supplied. And even now new places are being occupied by our present workers, inasmuch as they seem especially fitted for pioneer work. So we take courage, looking to our loving Father, trusting that He will guide us in our work, make the way plain before us, and overcome all obstacles.

(Compiled from the report prepared by Rev. C. E. Ewing.)

Tientsin Station: Report of Woman’s Work.

The woman’s work of this station has been carried on in most of its branches, in spite of peculiarly adverse conditions. Instead of having, as was hoped, the addition of a foreign lady, Miss Noble, although under appointment has not yet come, and the station wait with the Hope deferred which they long to see changed to Desire accomplished. In addition to this disappointment, the reliable and competent teacher of the girls’ school has been laid aside by illness much of the year. This has thrown the care of the school upon Mrs. Stanley. She has had two assistants, but each was but temporary, and for some time she was obliged to spend the day in the school room, as well as to hear her own classes. The Bible woman, Mrs. Chang, met with an accident last autumn, which confined her to her room for two months. Later she spent some time in the country villages, and was in the Training School in Peking for another two months. While we hope that her usefulness may be much increased by this study, it has, with the other breaks in work, left her little time this year for visiting and instructing the women of the city parish.

Mrs. Ewing was enabled by the kindness of Miss Payne, in coming down to care for her children, to make one tour last autumn. The region
visited was on the R. R. near the station of Lao Fa. Calls were made in seven villages, the nights being spent in three different centers. The days were a real inspiration to the missionary, and meant much to the little groups of Christian women who had received no such visits for more than two years. "We have wanted you to come for so long." "We want to study." "Cannot Mrs. Chang stay and teach us?" "Do teach us to sing." "Don't go away, stay with us all the week." "When will you come again?" Such were the entreaties of the Christian women. How glad too the outsiders were to listen! It was very noticeable that few asked personal questions, but instead inquired about the Gospel, because as one woman said it made her "Heart alive." If a station class could have been held fifteen women would have come, but they had to be left with only an expression of sympathy. How can they believe that the church in Christian lands really cares when this goes on year after year?

Another woman went with Mrs. Chang to the Peking School and both did faithful work. The women in the city have kept up a weekly prayer meeting and one has been held at the settlement under the care of Mrs. Peck. The study of the Lord's Prayer under her guidance has shown them the deeper meaning of its familiar petitions. A meeting of the women after the Sunday morning service has been carried on by Mrs. McCann, who has superintended the primary department of the S. S. A. A beginning in Kindergarten work has also been made by her. She gathered the little ones who live in the compound and held an hour's session with them each day for several months. A girls' day school in the native city has had an average of twelve pupils. This was cared for for a time by Mrs. Gammon. Several of the new girls come from well-to-do families, and are glad to buy their books, slates etc. The Bible woman is kindly received in the home of the scholars, but in spite of many invitations, and not a few promises, none of the mothers have yet come to the chapel. A union meeting for women was started at the suggestion of the deputation from the Pei Tai Ho conference last October. Six meetings have been held, with an average attendance of thirty women and fifteen children. Only a few women in all the missions are equal to the leading of such gatherings, and these few are found among our own circle. When one remembers the long years of labor in Tientsin this is a saddening record. It is expected that our work will be transferred from the Settlement to the new homes at Hsi Ku within a few months. There in purer air, social as well as atmospheric, we may well look for a different record in the near future. All the seedsowing has surely not been in vain. May those who have sown
through these years of discouragement rejoice in reinforcements, and a changed outlook in the new year that is just before them. The meeting for children held at the same time as that for mothers, under Mrs. McCann's care has been very satisfactory. She has arranged the programs and had two young Chinese women as assistants. The mothers have hurried from their own meeting to see what the little folks were doing, and been greatly interested in their exercises. The women are enthusiastic about the union plan, and it is one of the things from which we may hope much.

Girls' School.—As has been said, the main care of this has come upon Mrs. Stanley, and without the usual reliable Chinese aid. Mrs. Ewing has taught some classes, and Mrs. McCann helped with the music. There have been thirty-one pupils during the year with an average attendance of twenty-five. Other applicants have been declined because of lack of proper accommodations. There have been two girls from Shantung, two from Canton, two from Shanghai; the others were from this province. Mrs. Stanley says "We rejoice that our opportunities have been far beyond our ability to embrace them, supplying us with ample encouragement for renewed and persistent effort along all lines."

Peking Station: General Report


Since the return of Miss Chapin to America the personnel of the Station has not changed and all have been able to keep steadily at work. Miss Chapin's sudden return, made necessary by health considerations, although it saddened all hearts, was in the manner of her going a benediction. She laid down her work quietly and in a single act, in the same strong faith with which she had wrought so well for thirty-four years. Mrs. Ament's departure for America, soon to take place, will be another serious loss. Miss Porter's opportune return to the Mission is appreciated by all, and the Peking Station peculiarly needs her help in maintaining the remarkable work for women in the Capital.

Miss Reynolds has carried on faithfully her work of teaching English and her presence in the Station has been a positive help to all.
New Work.—The most important new form of effort has been the establishment of lecture courses to meet the strong popular demand for information. Last summer Pastor Jen of the North Chapel began a weekly evening meeting for the free discussion of current themes. This meeting steadily grew in favor, and in the autumn a similar work, a sort of university extension gathering, meeting every Thursday evening in the church, was established in the south Compound. At these meetings there has been no mention of Gospel Truths, the workers being content for this one meeting simply to scatter useful information. The effort has been appreciated and there have been many new comers to the Compound. Students from the newly established government schools, members of the official classes from the palaces, and progressive men and women from mercantile establishments, have mingled familiarly with our general congregation. Duke Te, the nephew of the Empress Dowager, has been a constant attendant, and at his own suggestion gave one of the lectures.

Representatives of the newspapers have been present and taken part. An excellent lecture was given by the editor of the daily Mandarin paper, who spoke frankly and directly of the relation of the church to the new aims of China, and it was surprising to hear sincere words of appreciation from one who in print had called the church hard names. A young teacher from a government school who had been educated in a Christian mission gave a learned discourse on electricity. Alumni of Tungchu College who are in Peking as doctors, medical students and teachers have made us proud, with their lectures packed with thought, orderly in arrangement, and well delivered,—finished discourses worthy a hearing by citizens of any country.

At the close of the lectures Dr. Ament, by skillful questioning has drawn the audience out into free discussion of the topics presented. Some of the subjects presented have been: astronomy, hygiene, geography, botany, China's export trade, conditions in Manchuria, banking, opium, tea; kinetoscopic and magic lantern views have been shown; and on one occasion the Gospel was presented, strange to say, by Duke Te and his teacher, who under the subject of Filial Piety spoke straight truths with all the fearlessness and directness of a Christain preacher.

At both the North and South Compounds successful lecture courses for women have also been maintained. It is a remarkable sight to see princesses coming to the Mission Compound, and that moreover to take a leading part as lecturers to women of all classes. After the lectures the foreign dwelling houses have been thrown open to interested guests. It
was progress enough for the ladies of high degree to sit beside their more lowly sisters in the public meeting, and not to scorn those who were adherents of a religion recently introduced by foreigners. One of the leading lecturers was Prince Su’s sister who has established a school for girls of the higher class. (It is pathetic to know that this able and progressive woman openly mourns the fact that she can give but a half of each day to school work because of slavery to opium.) Her younger sister, the wife of a Mongol Prince, has the distinction of establishing a school for Mongol girls. At one of the lectures she gave an interesting account of this achievement, and the obstacles and persecution connected therewith. Present with her were fifteen Mongol girls, her pupils, who contributed to the entertainment by singing a Mongol song. Some of these girls have since gone to Japan for study.

The lady editor of the woman’s daily was among the lecturers. Two daughters of one of the highest officials of the realm frequently attended, and one of them gave an address.

These systems of lectures have also been extended to the country stations where possible. In the autumn Dr. Ament on his extended tour attracted to the chapels men who had been indifferent or hostile by evening lectures on broad educating themes. In the spring tour Mr. Stelle did a similar work with the use of a magic lantern.

The Station has also interested itself in the new system of writing Chinese by shorthand, and classes for the study of the system have been established both in the city and country stations.

**Chinese Helpers.**—Pastor Jen at the North Church is leading that people to increased numbers and spiritual attainment, and exerts a most helpful influence on the other helpers. With Pastor Li in the northern part of our country field and Pastor Wang in the southern, the work is well organized. They frequently visit other stations and administer the sacraments. The two young graduates of college and seminary, Kao at Liang Hsiang, and Yang at Lin Kou Ch’iao, are achieving much and their growth is full of promise. The four college graduates who are teaching are gaining new power and growing spiritually. One of these has entered the Medical College, and two plan to enter the Theological College in the fall. Three young helpers, not college men, entered the latter institution last fall.

**Helpers’ Conference.**—About a hundred came together at the annual meeting for helpers, forty-three being from the country stations. Carefully prepared essays and addresses led the way to profitable discussion
of timely subjects. At this, the first annual meeting of the newly formed Missionary Society, it was decided to increase the budget from $65 to $130 (gold), to appoint a man to a new field, and to establish a girls’ school at Pastor Wang’s station. Having thus doubled their financial obligations for aggressive missionary work the helpers returned to their stations with new purpose and hope.

Christian Literature.—The bookstore adjoining the Gospel chapel in Peking acts as agent for the Christian Literature Society and does a general business in religious and educational books amounting to $2000 (gold) a year. Dr. Ament is the honorary agent of the North China Tract Society, and from this bookstore are distributed all the publications of that Society. Sixteen colporteurs of the Bible Societies are also directed by the Station. The large sale of Bibles and tracts, heretofore reported, has not abated. An earnest colporteur sells six thousand Gospels and tracts in a year, and in addition spends half his time in preaching.

Educational Work.—The Peking Boys’ School, under the supervision of Dr. Ament, has enrolled seventy-one pupils, with an average attendance of sixty, thirty of whom were boarders. Miss Russell and Mrs. Ament have assisted in the teaching, and a third Chinese teacher has been necessary. At the daily prayer meeting spiritual progress has been apparent. The boys’ school at the North Chapel has had an average attendance of twenty-five. In the country districts the people usually regard with suspicion the newly established government schools, paying the school tax, but not enrolling their sons. In the villages where for some time the light has shown forth from Christain churches the government schools are more prosperous. In one village the church school has become the government school and is supported by the village. In six other country schools the combined average attendance is seventy-two.

Christian Endeavor Societies.—There are a number of these societies in connection with the Station. They are all alive and increasing in numbers and in spiritual power.

Self-support.—In both city and country the work is slowly moving toward self-support. Cho Chou is wholly self-supporting, but one half comes from property income. Shun I Hsien raised $70 (gold) toward Chapel repairs, and now proposes to pay part of the preacher’s salary. Nan Meng supports its own school and plans to pay three months of the preacher’s salary. Su Chia Ch’iao, under Pastor Wang’s leadership, is just becoming organized for giving, but already stands second on the list. Liang Hsiang is the banner station for contributions, having a yearly
average per member of over $4. In the entire church membership of both city and country the average annual contribution per member amounts to over a week's wages of a day laborer.

Results of Evangelism.—As heretofore conspicuous works of grace have cheered the workers. Enumeration must not be attempted, but one case may be mentioned. Three years ago a man living outside the nearest city gate heard the Gospel in the front chapel, believed and lived a new life. His changed habits and manner attracted much notice among his friends. One result was that last year one of his old associates, who openly lived a life of the lowest brutality, inquired about the Gospel and came to the chapel and church services. He was in earnest, and the power of the Gospel transformed him. He now makes a living in an honest way, and his new life lights up his face. His joy in the new life and regular attendance at worship attracted a third associate in the old manner of life. This man also was recently baptized, and the people of that neighborhood are deeply impressed with the changed character of these three men.

In General.—Dr. Ament has preached on Sundays in the new church, except when in the country, and the congregations continue large. The city Gospel chapels have had good attendance with constant results. In touring the two preaching missionaries have been able to keep fairly well in touch with the country field, having together a total of nine months in the country.

The past year has brought to the church 156 new members and a goodly number of probationers. But the emphasis in the work has not been so much upon ingathering as upon preparation. In city and country alike the people have been reaching out for general information. We have striven to meet this want. Men and women of both high and low degree have come to our churches and chapels and we have talked with them personally and in public meetings of the things which they wanted to know. They have become acquainted with us, and liked us better than they expected, and we have appreciated our acquaintance with them.

So with thankfulness we enter upon the new year. And what we are working towards and expect is a marked increase of spiritual power, in ourselves and in our Christians; and in that day many will rejoice with us, and most of all our good Father in Heaven.

(Compiled from the report prepared by Rev. W. B. Stelle.)
Peking Station: Report of Woman’s Work.

The woman’s work of this station has been under the care of Mrs. Ament and Miss Russell, with such occasional aid as Mrs. Goodrich, from her far away residence in the Presbyterian Mission, and the busy teachers in College and Academy could give. Over beloved Miss Chapin, associated for so many years with the life and growth of the station was suddenly called to lay down her work in the summer of 1905, by disease which required an immediate return to the U. S. for surgical care. We rejoice in her recovery of health, and in the memories of the long faithful service, which will continue to bear fruit in the field to which she gave without stint the strength of more than thirty years.

The difficulty of presenting a report which shall do justice to the opportunities of the year and yet not suggest greater results than have really been seen is very great. We seem, as never before to be feeling the heartbeats of this people and getting in touch with them. Perhaps the largest hope for the future lies in friendships thus formed, and the mutual understanding which comes with them.

“Familiar Conversation” Gatherings and Lectures.—Among the new methods of work which changing conditions have made feasible are popular readings and lectures. At the North Church readings and familiar talks on the Woman’s daily paper have been given. The dates of these meetings are arranged to co-incide with the dates of nearby fairs, six each month, which are largely attended by women. At the South Church lectures have been given, many of them illustrated with the stereopticon. For the lectures invitations were issued and they brought large companies to our church. These were experiments, great innovations upon former methods. They have given opportunity for meeting many who would not come to a distinctively Christian service and thus widened our circle of acquaintance. Not a few of these new friends, their prejudices somewhat removed, have attended Sabbath services and some of these have found joy and comfort in the Gospel. The help of the teachers in the Academy in these gatherings has increased the interest in the education of girls and, as a result, eight or ten new pupils have been added to the Memorial School at the North Church. Mrs. Jen has been the main stay in this lecture room work. Her wise womanly words have been a help to many wives and mothers. Those who know her realize that she illustrates in her own home that which she sets before them. She thinks that the time has now come for opening a street chapel for Gospel preaching to women and we hope to
make this advance move in the autumn. The lectures given at the South church were six in number. They were on Chinese History, Geography, Hygene, Coal, and other themes of general interest. The editor of the Woman's Daily spoke twice on "The Need of Education for Women"; Mrs. Chang, the daughter of a literary Chancellor of the Empire on "Love of Country"; and Mrs. Pao, sister of Prince Su, on "Education." These were interesting occasions. It seems almost incredible as we recall the near past, that the day has come when ladies of rank will appear upon the platform of a Christian church. We were proud in these gatherings of the appearance and words of our pupils and Bible women. It could not have been easy for the Chinese ladies to hear of the great world of knowledge, of which they know so little, from these humble women trained in our schools. During these months many windows have been opened for us from which we get new glimpses of Chinese life, with its peculiar burdens and pathetic bravery. It is a joy to know that some of these heavy laden ones have found comfort in hearing of a Friend ready to help and that some of them are now regular attendants upon our services.

_Bible Women._—Eight of these have been employed during the year. Two stationed in Peking, the others in the smaller cities or in country centers. They differ much in training and capacity, but each has her own gifts and each is doing something to win and enlighten the women about her. Some of the fields are peculiarly discouraging. It was the women in these who most needed the cheer of weeks or months of study in Peking. They went back to take up their burdens with fresh courage.

_Bible Training School._—It is not to be anticipated that foreign teachers can ever win the Chinese, or any oriental people, in large numbers to a new religion. Their work is rather to make the beginnings, then instruct the evangelists and teachers who will carry forward the propaganda among their own people. After long years of waiting the Bible Readers Training School was opened in Peking last autumn. Its building, the Angell Memorial, is suitable and attractive, with its sunny rooms, their walls hung with Scriptures, pictures, maps, and charts. These rooms, thrown together, make a chapel large enough for the woman's meetings of the Peking church, while, with doors closed between, they are not too large for the work of classes. Two stations of our own Mission beside Peking, and the London Mission, were represented by the fifteen students of this first year. It means a great deal for the Bible women, already in the field, thus to come together for a time. While storing up instruction for themselves and others, they get much help by comparing experiences, consulting
about and discussing methods, and getting into a sympathy which enables
them to realize that the work in their several isolated fields is indeed one.
Miss Russell was at the head of the school, and carried its especial re­
 sponsibilities, assisted in the teaching of classes by Mrs. Ament. The
Course of study embraced: Old Testament History, the Gospel of Luke,
Geography, and Methods of Teaching. The text book for the latter was
one of those prepared and published by the Y. M. C. A. Much time was
given to Chinese shorthand, that the women might acquire facility in taking
notes, as well as accustom themselves to this method for correspondence.

Tours.—An interesting trip was made by Miss Russell to many
villages in the region of Shun I in the early autumn. Later Mrs. Ament
went with her husband to the stations south of Peking. One of the great
 joys of such trips is to find here and there the homes of our pupils, which
give object lessons the results of which we cannot estimate. At the home
of the home missionary pastor, supported by the native church, we were
followed along the street by friendly and eager women, who pressed
against us as we sat on the *kang* and could not get enough teaching in
the limited time we had to give them. In many places we had crowds of
women and the greatness and preparedness of the field, for which there
are no laborers, was constantly impressed upon us.

Kindergarten.—Our Kindergarten is a living thing. For years we
have hoped for it and seen it afar off, but now it is actually with us, and
as full of promise as the happy little ones who sing and play within its
walls. The new building and equipment are the making of the school.
The children are not largely from Christian homes, but from our neighbors’
families, many of them heretofore strangers to us. In fact the school is
very popular, which is only another way of saying that *many* such are
needed. Mrs. Stelle, with two girls in training, has cared for it this year,
but her home and other work in the large parish demand her time. We
must have a kindergartner, and that soon, or our opportunity to be leaders
in this field will be lost.

Primary, Boarding, and Day Schools.—We now have three such as
preparatory, to the Bridgman Academy, or for pupils who will never get
so far as that, yet desire rudimentary instruction. One of these is in Cho
Cho; Another, The Emily Ament Memorial, in connection with our North
Church; and the third in the upper story of the Kindergarten building.
Graduates of the College, who are now the wives of Tung Cho men, have
been the teachers in the Memorial School, which thrives, as well it may,
under women of such training. In Cho Cho we have had a change of
teachers and the school has lacked supervision, but it is doing good work and we hope may be under Miss Payne's superintendence another year. At Shun I Hsien three girls are beginning to study. "The hour has rung for the education of women and girls in China. Schools are opening all about us, not only in Peking but in all the large cities. It is now the fashionable thing to be the patron of some school. The special style of collar or the latest kind of trimming does not any longer put one in the front rank among the fashionables, but to be interested in girls' schools means that one knows the proper thing, and is quite up to date." Many mistakes will be made, but it is the beginning of the glad day for which we have so long looked and prayed; Prince Su's sister, Mrs. Pao, said "If it had not been for the example of you foreign ladies, my school of ninety girls would never have been organized." We need strong fresh workers from the best trained and most deeply consecrated American women, to keep our position of leadership and give the impulse which may be a powerful factor in making the New China, which, if we are faithful, is to be a Christian Land. The vision tarries, but that which our eyes see, strenghtens our faith, for we know that what is yet only in the germ, will develop if the church of Christ provides the environment.

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**Peking Station: Medical Report.**

The general health of the members of the Station has been good, with one or two exceptions. Miss Chapin was compelled to return to America in August, 1905 for medical treatment.

The erection of an isolation ward for the students of Bridgman school proved a wise step, for it became necessary to place two patients in the ward soon after the opening of the autumn term. It was notable that the health of the students improved greatly when they came under the routine of school life, the two cases mentioned being the only serious ones during the year.

In the boys' school conditions have not been so satisfactory, owing doubtless to the introduction of infectious diseases by the day pupils. Coughs have been frequent and there was one case of tuberculosis. In the spring there were four cases of measles, but the epidemic was cut short by the isolation of the patients. There is much need of an isolation ward similar to that of the Bridgman School.
Pastor Wang of Su Chia Ch’iao was seriously ill in Peing during and after the annual Helpers’ Conference, but returned to his field much improved.

In February Dr. Young spent a few days in Paotingfu assisting Dr. Lewis, of the Presbyterian Mission, in surgical operations, many of the patients being from the field of the American Board Mission. This was repaying a very small part of the debt owed to Dr. Lewis and Dr. Mackie for their constant care of the sick from the American Board territory.

In March Dr. Young took charge of the clinic at the Presbyterian hospital, Peking, Dr. Griggs having been called to Kalgan. During ten afternoons 406 cases were seen, exclusive of the in-patients of the Opium Refuge, who numbered from 35 to 40. At a later time, Dr. Griggs having been again called away, Dr. Young took charge of his clinic, and in three afternoons treated 115 cases.

During the year since the last report Dr. Young has seen 1134 cases, all but about 100 of which were students in the two schools; these with the 621 seen at Dr. Griggs’ clinic give a total of 1755 cases. On an average two hours a day have been necessary to attend to the needs of the schools.

For six weeks this spring Dr. Young has taught a two-hour class weekly at the Union Medical College.

(Compiled from Dr. Young’s annual report.)

Kalgan Station: General Report.


The regular personnel of the Station has remained unchanged during the year. Miss May Chapin, daughter of the Rev. L. D. Chapin, long of the Mission, came to Kalgan in October, independent of the Board, to engage in work for women. She and Mrs. Larson, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, have gathered the women around them and visited them in their homes, doing a valuable work, for which the Station is sincerely grateful.

The most important event connected with the personnel of the Station has been the impending departure of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts.
Although their departure was postponed until Mission year, the dread of their going cast a gloom on the Station during the year, for the fear is, owing to the feeble condition of Mr. Roberts' mother, that they will never return to the Station. The remaining members of the Station feel keenly their loss in the going of a brother and sister with whom they have labored for a quarter of a century.

During the year both Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Sprague have suffered much from ill-health, and the need of a physician in the Station has been keenly felt, not only to care for the workers, but to care for the multitudes of sick and suffering in the large field.

Helpers.—In the lack of foreign workers the Station needs greatly efficient Chinese helpers. In 1900 the Station had nine helpers located in six cities and villages. Of those nine five have left Mission employ, and there have been but four to take their places. The eight helpers at the present time are located in but four cities and villages. Thus the three missionaries in the Station in 1900 had more Chinese assistants than the one now remaining, which shows how great is the need of reinforcements. The lucrative business of collecting the tax on opium has seduced three helpers away from mission work.

Mr. Kao Hsi has continued to do good work at his home in Hsi He Ying and the surrounding market towns. Mr. Kao Yueh has helped in the girls' school part of the day for six months. Mr. Lu Su T'ang, who has been located at Hsuan Hua Fu for three years, has lately been transferred to the city of Yü Chou. The work at Hsuan Hua Fu will be passed into the hands of Mr. Söderboim of the Swedish Alliance Mission, and the transfer of Mr. Lu to Yü Chou will enable him to conserve the work at this the oldest of our out-stations.

Colporteurs.—The two booksellers have walked hundreds of miles, attended many fairs, and sold more books than in any preceding year. In the summer they were joined by two students home from Tungchou on vacation.

Schools.—The boys' boarding school, under the instruction of Feng Ching Ch'eng, supervised by Mr. Roberts, has had fifteen pupils. Half the cost of board is paid by the boys. One boy has joined the church during the year, and others have become probationers. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have assisted in the teaching.

One dayschool came to a close at the Chinese New Year because the parents of non-Christian boys thought too much time was being given to Christian studies. Being in a majority they hired an outside teacher.
to continue such instruction as they desired. A new dayschool has been started at Ch’ing K’e Ta, taught by a Christian teacher and holding its sessions in the chapel. It has had fifteen pupils during the winter.

A deaf and dumb boy, the son of Mr. Kao Yueh, has been sent to a special school in Chefoo. Two blind boys have been sent to Mr. Murray’s school in Peing.

Touring.—Two tours have been made through the entire Yü Chou field, and two tours in other directions. On three of these tours earnest efforts have been made to secure the repentance, reconciliation, and restoration of the helpers who have gone astray in opium. Hearts were softened and there was hope; but either the love of money or cherished hatred hindered a whole-hearted surrender and return to the fold. Special prayers are asked for the four erring brothers thus estranged. These tours have witnessed a few admissions to the church, but many persons seem to lack courage to take this step, for in all the country field there still lingers a fear of another Boxer uprising.

Medical Work.—Kalgan has no physician and the dispensary stands closed and locked. Nevertheless there is a small distribution of medicines and the attendance upon several accident cases to report. It seems impossible to refuse all the importunities for assistance, when simple remedies at hand will give relief. There have been a great many minor accidents such as burns, stabs and bruises. A number of “hurry calls” to rescue opium suicides have been responded to, in some cases too late. One such case was that of the young man, a church member, whose frozen feet were amputated by the physicians present during the summer of 1904. This young man had lost his place of work, had become sick and discouraged, fearing no doubt that he would have to beg on the streets again. Help had been rendered him many times and would have been gladly given again, had his dire need been known.

No careful record of cases treated has been kept, but the number would be an average of one per day, perhaps, an equal number of cases having been turned away. The total income from medical treatments has amounted to $10.50 (gold).

Kalgan’s Immediate Needs.—Because of the final departure of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts there is great need of others to help carry on the work. A physician is needed not only as a sine qua non for missionaries living in Kalgan, but as essential to the best work for the people. There is likewise great need of a single lady to take charge of the girls’ school and of woman’s work. These needs are perfectly evident to all who know the
conditions at Kalgan. This darkest hour of Kalgan's history must presage the dawn of a brighter day. "In our extremity we look to God to send us help, encouragement and strength for better things than we can ask or think. Pray for us, that, hearing the word of God, 'My strength is made perfect in weakness,' we may even 'glory in our weaknesses, that the power of Christ may cover us.'"

(Compiled from the report prepared by Rev. W P. Sprague.)

Kalgan Station: Report of Woman's Work.

Mrs. Sprague's brave report makes much of the mercies of the year and only mentions, does not dwell upon, the long continued and painful deferring of hope for the reinforcement and upbuilding of the station. Mrs. Roberts left in May for the U. S., not expecting to return to the field, so that Mrs. Sprague, alone of our mission, is left to care for the woman's department of the work. Kalgan is farther removed from missionary neighbors than any other one of our centers, and it is now left with but a single missionary family. Happily Miss May Chapin, daughter of our beloved Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Chapin and sister of Miss Abbie Chapin of Tung Cho came out as an independent worker last year, and felt herself called to Kalgan. In physical health she is very frail but strong of spirit, and has already made a large place for herself in the hearts of the Kalgan women. Her sister went up to spend the summer with her, and later Miss Andrews also joined them, so that for these few months there are quite a company of workers. During their stay Mr. and Mrs. Sprague hope to get a month of rest in Mongolia, and then take up again their position as holders of an outpost.

Mrs. Sprague says "The time for which we have long prayed seems coming at last to Kalgan, that in which homes should be open to us and women not only ready to receive us, but eager to listen to the Gospel. During the last half year the change has seemed quite remarkable. Friendly greetings and urgent invitations are extended to the ladies as they pass along the street in going to and from the few places in which regular work has been attempted. Some Mohammedan families have been especially cordial in urging us to go to their homes to explain the Gospel."

For nearly five months regular Sunday meetings were held at the home of the Bible woman. This service recently has been removed to the
Dispensary. The people in the vicinity are particularly friendly and as the property is controlled by us, we see no reason why the work should not be a permanent one, if only there be some one to carry it on. At the regular Sunday service for women and girls there has been an average attendance of eighteen during the year. In the absence of Mrs. Roberts last summer Mrs. Larson of the British and Foreign Bible Society took charge of it. She is always most willing to aid in our work, when not away in Mongolia with her husband, and her presence in our compound is always a strength and help. Two week day reading classes for women have been held during the year. The teacher of the boys school has aided in these. The Peking Woman's paper has been read and explained and has widened the horizon of the women not a little. Mrs. Sung, matron of the girls' school had never taken any interest in the anti-footbinding movement. She learned from the paper of the recent edicts against it, and of the spread of the reform in various parts of the country, and was so moved that she urged it strongly upon the women in a recent visit to the country. She assured the women that the custom was sure to be abandoned and that they ought not to bind the feet of their little girls.

*Girls School.*—This school was organized in 1904 by Mrs. Roberts and is now having its first vacation. There have been in all eight pupils. They have recently been taught by one of the helpers. Since the arrival of Miss May Chapin last October, she has mothered and cared for them in a very tender way. She took charge of evening prayers, looked after their bodily needs, and welcomed them to her room to seek comfort and counsel in all their lesser or greater troubles. Immediately after the close of school the eldest girl was married, the next two are to be married this autumn. Let us follow them with prayer that they may not forget what they have learned, but that they may be Christian lights in the midst of the heathen darkness into which they go. During the year three women have been received into the church. One of these is the blind woman, from whose eyes Dr. Emma Tucker removed cataracts. She comes to the Sunday services quite regularly. She is wretchedly poor, but we have not yet seen any way to relieve her and take her out of the life of beggary which she lives. The future does not look very bright for Kalgan. "Why is light given unto a man when the way is hid." Mrs. Sprague says, "As long as the Lord stands by us, and *He never fails*, we cannot be hopeless. He who is able to accomplish his purpose, whether by few or by many, will perhaps make this, our extremity, His opportunity to do great things for us." Pray that it may be so.
Tungchou Station: General Report.


The end of the last school year found Dr. Goodrich closing the Theological Seminary at Tungchou and removing it to Peking, where, under the union scheme of education, it is to be located with the Presbyterian Mission. He spent the summer in Chefoo in Bible Revision Committee conference. Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich continued the care of the church in Tungchou until November, when Mr. and Mrs. Wilder returned from furlough and resumed the pastorship of the flock, and the supervision of the evangelistic work in city and country. This latter had been in charge of Mr. Galt, who resumed his work in the College at the opening of the school year. Mr. Galt has also established the new College Press.

Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield, in addition to their regular duties in the College, have continued their literary work. Mrs. Sheffield has prepared the Mission’s share of the Sunday School quarterlies. Dr. Sheffield has prepared his work on Ethics, seen his Medieval Church History through the press, and continued Bible translation work.

Mr. Tewksbury has finished the great variety of matters entrusted to him, the most important being the Union Hymnbook, the supervision of the re-arrangement of Williams’ Dictionary by three Chinese scholars, the publication of the Tonic Sol-Fa Hymnal, and matters connected with the administration of the Tungchou Widows’ and Orphans’ Fund and the Industrial Farm. He largely gave up his regular classroom work in the College, and, with his family, left for his furlough in February.

The farewell meetings given to Dr. Goodrich in November, and to Mr. Tewksbury in February, are among the memorable events in the church year. The presents were numerous and costly and the expressions of love were heartfelt on both occasions.

Dr. Ingram, in addition to work in hospital and dispensary has lectured once a week in the Union Medical College in Peking, and is preparing his lectures (on Therapeutics) for the press.

Dr. Williams has taught in the College as heretofore.

Mr. Biggin, besides his regular duties in the College, has, with Mrs
Biggin, carried on medical and evangelistic work in the villages southwest of the city.

The Station is glad to welcome into its midst Mr. C. F. Gammon and family, of the American Bible Society, who are occupying Mr. Tewksbury's house during his absence.

Miss Chapin returned from her furlough in the autumn, but went to the relief of the Kalgan Station in April. Miss Browne arrived in November to reinforce the woman workers, and is cordially welcomed by all. Mrs. F. D. Wilder has conducted a small school for the larger American children, and has taught English to a few college students.

The Church.—The year has been made memorable in the history of the Tungchou church by the ordination, last May, of two pastors, Mr. Kao Wen Lin, an experienced preacher, and the younger Mr. Kung, for some years the teacher of the boys' school. Mr. Wilder retains the pastorship of the church, Mr. Kung being considered his assistant, while Mr. Kao gives special care to station-class work and acts as a sort of pastor-at-large and evangelist for the country field. No hard and fast division of work has been made, however, the three pastors covering the whole range of church and evangelistic work harmoniously and efficiently.

The east suburb may be considered Tungchou's slum, and it has almost become an out-station for work. There are now thirty church members in the community. They have held nightly meetings in the shop of one of their number and have their own Christian Endeavor society, and Sunday evening service. Pastor Kung has given them special shepherding and instruction.

The Sunday preaching has been shared by Dr. Sheffield, Mr. Wilder, Mr. Kao and Mr. Kung. The spiritual atmosphere of the church has been neither cold nor hot. The active membership of the Christian Endeavor Society has fallen off. The weekly prayer meeting averages an attendance of about thirty, besides the fifty scholars of the boarding schools. The attendance at Sunday services is from 350 to 500.

Evangelistic Work.—The Gospel chapel in the city, purchased during the year, is in the best possible location. The front has been remodeled, and a court in the rear, with a fine large "inquiry room," has been added. Pastor Kung is in constant attendance, and the work has been very fruitful. Audiences fill the chapel daily, and the inquiry room never lacks visitors. When the remodeling of the property was completed, the tradesmen, gentry and officials insisted on coming to congratulate with red hangings and tablets. A feast and a dedication service adapted to the
occasion were provided, the guests including Mohammedans, Confucian scholars, officials and a Taoist priest, in all over eighty in number. A number of well-to-do Christians and the Government School united in presenting tablets containing the Beatitudes, the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, etc., to adorn the walls. On request the best writers in the city wrote inscriptions and Bible texts for various wall spaces, and signed their names. A few years ago they would have been ashamed to have their writing appear even without their signatures. The Tao T'ai, a high scholar, wrote the large characters for the sign outside over the door. Friendly intercourse was never more sincere.

The popular lectures that have been given five or six evenings each month since the new year have been well attended by the best classes of Chinese. Students and teachers in the College have been the chief lecturers. During the new year vacation several students gave similar lectures in the out-stations, but they were not uniformly successful, owing chiefly to the lack of experience and suitable preparation.

For six years there have been no students in the Station old enough to assist in evangelistic work during the summer vacations. Furthermore several boys persistently refused to join the church, at the same time professing to be Christians. It is a pleasure to report that these difficulties are now at an end, for all these boys have joined the church, and there will be eight or ten students available for Christian work the coming summer.

Yung Lo Tien, the oldest out-station has taken on new life. It has been in charge of Mr. Pi, who graduated from the College last year. Being a man of social accomplishments and full of the ideas of progress for which the country gentry are groping, he won the interest of all classes. The boys in the local school came to his night school to learn arithmetic, geography and Genesis. At a public examination the prizes were given by the gentry. Parents who had formerly forbidden their children to go near the church attended and were proud of their offspring.

In his daily preaching Mr. Pi made much use of science, and by his fresh illustrative methods of presenting the Truth gained a large number of regular attendants. A young school teacher learned of the fad for lectures that was running in the Capital and made up his mind to introduce them in Yung Lo Tien. He found the Christian chapel the only suitable audience room, and asked for its use on a day when there was no market. He had no idea of preparation for speaking, and only after much broad hinting by Mr. Pi did he decide, the day before the lecture, to select a
subject. He supposed that he could talk at random on any topic of reform. He said, “Your Christians are not nearly so well educated as I and they seem to have no difficulty in speaking, and I have no trouble in finding works when I talk with a friend across my study table.” “Well,” Mr. Pi replied, “it is strange—our platform is only eight inches high, but when you get on it to talk it is another world.” When the day came, as Mr. Pi was the only one in town who knew what a lecture was and how to conduct a meeting, he had to preside and introduce the speaker. When the speaker arose he was speechless with stage fright for a time, and finally whispered to Mr. Pi that it was “no go” and he would have to do the talking. Mr. Pi persuaded him to say a few words to the scholarly friends who had come from far and near at his invitation. So he began in stentorian tones, with the thought uppermost in his mind, “I am not a follower of foreign devils, and this is not foreign doctrine!” He did not intend to offend and said afterwards that his head felt as big as a barrel, and he knew not what he had said. He rambled on for five minutes on the love of Country, and then told Mr. Pi that he would have to help him out. Being reminded that he had selected a second subject, “Reading the Newspapers,” he talked on that for five minutes and stopped again. Mr. Pi advised him to talk a little longer, and he repeated what he had already said. He then declared he had not another word to say, and said his friend must speak. Thereupon Mr. Pi, with proper apologies, began and talked for an hour and a half on patriotism, delighting everyone. As his hearers went out they remarked, “After all, it takes a man educated by the foreigners to talk on these topics.” Mr. Pi had taken his part so kindly that even the would-be lecturer was pleased, and more eager than ever to have the lectures continue, saying, “I am no good, but we must get those who can talk to come often.” Afterwards he began to ask about Christianity, a topic he had sedulously avoided before, while inquiring much about the multiplication table and the shape of the earth.

The outstation of Niu Pao T’un is now in charge of Mr. Wang, who has regained the confidence of the community which was to a large extent lost by the delinquencies of his predecessors. Here, as in Yung Lo Tien, there are several new families of hopeful probationers.

At Yen Chiao there have been several baptisms and inquirers in spite of the fact that the helper, Mr. Liu, has been absent in the Theological College during most of the year. One of the new church members was severely persecuted by his family, but his patient endurance has won them and they are now asking to be admitted on probation.
At Niu Chia Fu there is a remarkable instance of this same kind. Mr. Li, the helper there, joined the church twelve years ago, and has suffered great persecution at the hands of his parents and uncle. But his patient endurance and filial helpfulness have undermined their opposition, and the uncle now declares that his nephew is better to him than his own sons. The parents now welcome the visit of the pastor and have joined on probation. Mr. Li conducts a small school in the village and leads the Christians in their services.

The Christian community at Hsi Chi has been reinforced by newcomers, and by the transfer of a family by the Methodist Mission, so that with a number of new probationers, it is assuming the proportions of a church.

The growth in the out-stations may be slow, and yet it is much more rapid than before 1900. Tours to each station, either by Mr. Wilder or Mr. Kao, have been made at least once a month, and communion is administered at each place once in two months. One extended tour was made to spy out the land in the remoter parts of the field, Hsiang Ho and Pao Ti hsien. On this tour Mr. Wilder visited thirteen market towns, and found that the field contained at least twenty-five such towns, and two thousand villages. In this field Mr. Ts'ao, a helper in Manchuria driven home by the recent war, had begun very efficient Christian work at his own expense, and will be taken on as a regular helper in July.

Educational Work.—The boys' school, under the two teachers, Mr. Kuan and Mr. Li, has had thirty pupils. The two teachers are enterprising and constantly improving their work. The boys have caught the spirit of athletics from the College and have had some friendly match games of football with a small government school in the city. The other educational work of the Station is specially reported elsewhere.

(Compiled from the report prepared by Rev. G. D. Wilder.)

Tungchou Station: Medical Report.

General Health.—No serious illness has prostrated any of the workers during the year. Dr. Sheffield and Miss Andrews both were for a time on the verge of a breakdown, but did not give up their work. Both are better at the close of the year.
Among the College students there has been no grave illness. There were two cases of measles which were removed to the isolation ward at the hospital, and the disease spread no further. Measles also broke out in the girls' school but was checked after there had been three cases.

Dispensary Work.—The dispensary has not been closed during the year except on Sunday and at the Chinese New Year season. The number of treatments is the largest since 1900. Among the soldiers quartered in Tungchou are several thousand from central China. Members of the various camps through the hospital and dispensary, there being no medical officer at the camps. The rank and file seem to regard the American Board Hospital as a part of the new army regime. Many of these men from the south show the results of Chang Chih Tung's reform policy. Their deportment is in great contrast to that commonly seen. Many of them can read and write. Their clothing is neat and their bearing military. There are however some culprits in the camps, and when a soldier is "bamboozled" his officer sends him with an orderly to the hospital that the wounds caused by the beating may be treated. One day three men were brought in who had received 2000 blows each for drunkenness and disobedience. The wounds usually require six weeks for healing as there is so much destruction of tissue, and the pain continues for many days whenever the limbs are moved. Not long since a soldier was beaten for calling at the hospital and leaving without paying his bill. This is certainly in marked contrast to conditions in 1900 when soldiers were ordered to join the Boxers in destroying the foreigners' property.

Union Medical College.—Dr. Ingram has made weekly trips to Peking to lecture in the Union Medical College, which was opened at the beginning of the New Year with about forty students. There are two students from Tungchou. The institution with its present staff of instructors, nine in all, is better equipped than any other medical college in the empire. And yet there are still many very urgent needs, and it seems but fitting that a Christian institution should supply these needs, as Christianity was at the foundation of their development in western lands. Among these needs may be mentioned: (1) An asylum for the insane; no such institution exists in the Empire save one which was started by Dr. Kerr of Canton. In the north the insane usually have no care or refuge, and are either deliberately starved to death or disposed of in ways equally cruel although more rapid. (2) A plant for the production of vaccine is urgently needed, and one for the production of diphtheria antitoxin. It now requires months to obtain antitoxin, and because there is no source of supply
in the Empire many lives are sacrificed annually. (3) A department of Sanitation and Public Health is greatly needed. This may sound like sarcasm, but China is not destined to live in filth and squalor to the end of time. Witness the progress already made in Peking.

_Evangelistic Work._—A representative of the Woman's Christian Endeavor Society has met the women daily in their waiting room. The Christian coal firm employs a man to preach daily in the men's waiting room. Many months ago a young woman suffering from tubercular bone disease came to the hospital, as eager to gain physical healing as she was to avoid spiritual healing. But after being long in the wards she yielded to Christian Truth and now seems like a new person.

_Miscellaneous._—For several months Mrs. Ingram accompanied Miss Chapin on her weekly visits to the out-stations, dispensing medicine to these in need.

The amount of money received for medical service during the year is $572.51 (gold). Of this amount about $150 was contributed by foreigners.

The number of operations has been about the same as in preceding years.

(Compiled from Dr. Ingram's annual report.)

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_Tungchou Station: Report of Woman's Work._

The story of the year in this station is one of steady work in all the usual lines, hindered from continual enlargement only by a force of laborers quite inadequate to its increasing demands. The removal of Dr. Goodrich to Peking, to continue work in the Union Theological College in connection with the Presbyterian Mission, took from the woman's force Mrs. Goodrich, and the return to the United States of Mrs. Tewksbury took another of the strong burden bearers from the little circle. Miss Abbie Chapin returned from her home furlough in the autumn, but went early this spring to Kalgan, so that she had but a small part of a year for her own field. The station was enriched in November by the arrival of Miss Browne, who has been studying with enthusiasm, and will soon be one of the well equipped workers. All have felt the subtle change in the attitude of the Chinese in and near Peking during the year, and have seen more of the old fear and aloofness on the part of the city women than had
been apparent during the two or three preceding years. This has not been the case in the country however. Miss Chapin reports that she has never found that work so promising. The women listen more attentively, ask more intelligent questions and many are not only willing, but anxious to learn a prayer or verse of Scripture.

The two Bible women have made 148 visits in 126 homes and given 1298 lessons to 125 women and girls. Some of these homes have been open to them for only a short time, but in about fifty they have made frequent visits and some forty-five persons are under their regular instruction. In these homes, they not only teach those who wish to read, but devote much time to telling of Jesus to those who have never heard, and holding little prayer meetings with the Christian women. Beside the city work, the Bible women have visited twenty villages. In this village work other women, not in the employ of the church, have given valuable help, spending a few days, in places where a theatre or other public performance brought crowds together, thus making an opportunity for broadcast sowing of Gospel seed.

Station Classes.—Four Station Classes have been held during the year. Forty-seven women and girls have been enrolled and had each her month of constant study. Several of the foreign ladies have had classes and otherwise assisted the Chinese teacher in this work, as a result of which, a number of women have united with the church. Miss Chapin held one class in the out-station of Yung Lo Tien. At another center she planned for a similar one but the women were frightened by wild rumors which were prevalent in the region and were too timid to come.

Country Work.—Miss Chapin arranged for regular visits to country stations, two trips each week, so that each center might have at least a monthly meeting, and other places an occasional one. In these trips she was sometimes accompanied by Mrs. Chao and sometimes by Mrs. Ingram. The presence of the latter with her medicine case has proved beyond a doubt that many will come for help for their bodily ills who will not do so simply to hear the truth. Miss Chapin's work was abruptly closed by her trip to Kalgan and with that the medical work also was dropped for the time. Miss Andrews, held by duties in the Academy and College, has been able to go only to villages within a short distance from the city. She has made thirteen such visits to eight villages.

Day Schools.—Tungchou this year, as for a long time, has done more in this line than any other station of the mission, having had five primary day schools. The care of these has been divided among the ladies
of the Station. Those which have had competent teachers have been most successful, while others, for which no suitable woman could be provided, have suffered in consequence. On the whole the year has been a satisfactory one and the gathering before the Chinese New Year for a joint examination, for the inspiration of the pupils, and pleasure and instruction of interested friends was most successful. These children, nearly a hundred of them, will soon be the men and women of Tungchou. Surely it is matter for sincerer gratitude that the Christian Church is putting its impress upon their youth.

Boarding School.—For a number of years it has been growing increasingly evident, that a boarding school to which girls from the country and others who have completed the day school course, could come for further study and fitting for the Peking Academy was needed in this station. Such a school was opened last year in temporary quarters by Mrs. Goodrich. In the summer of 1905 suitable buildings were planned and constructed under the supervision of Mr. Galt and Mrs. Goodrich. When Mrs. Goodrich moved to Peking the school was left without a head, and its opening in the new house, was delayed until the return of Mrs. George Wilder from the U. S. The first of December fifteen pupils gathered. The number has since increased to twenty seven. A recent graduate of the Union College, Peking, was installed as teacher and has done excellent work. The training in all the little details of every day life, which she received in the Bridgman school has stood her in good stead in her new position and her quiet dignity commends itself to the girls, who all love and respect her. The result has been a well ordered school, and a general condition of harmony among the pupils. One girl from the country is a marvel to the neighbors because of the great change which has been wrought in her character by the school life in Tungchou. The course, as at present outlined, covers six years, beginning with the simplest character work and preparing those who complete it to enter the Bridgman Academy. The girls have organized a C. E. Society and hold meetings every Sunday evening. This first year's work closed with a distinct recognition of the important place this new department of our work already holds, and with the conviction that this is but the earnest of better things yet to come.

The Woman's Christian Association was re-organized during the year as a C. E. society in order to bring it into line with the many such societies throughout China. There are fifty women enrolled, with an average attendance of about twenty, except on Consecration meetings,
when a larger proportion of members are present. These are precious gatherings, and have proved helpful in many ways.

The "Heavenly Foot Committee" has induced several women to unbind their feet during the year. One old lady took them quite by surprise. In talking of those who should be prayed for and labored with on the subject they passed her over, as one whose years and disposition precluded hope of such a change. Imagine their surprise when about a week later she appeared with her feet unbound, dressed in the approved style, and apparently quite comfortable.

The absence of Miss Chapin makes it impossible to give certain facts and incidents of the year's work which would be of interest as she is the one who has followed it most closely in its details.

Paotingfu Station: General Report.

Personnel.—REV. and MRS. H. P. PERKINS; REV. and MRS. E. E. AIKEN; MISS LAURA N. JONES.

The Local Church.—The church has experienced slow but real progress. The new church building was completed and dedicated on October 28th and 29th. These were glad days, the joy being shared by foreign and Chinese representatives from the nearer mission stations. Among the congratulatory gifts were a tablet, presented by thirty families, and eleven large red banners with appropriate inscriptions. One of these was presented by literary graduates, one by salt-merchants, and one by representatives of the yamen. The remaining eight were contributed by out-stations.

A stone Memorial Tablet has been erected in the entrance to the church upon which is inscribed a vivid account of the uprising of 1900, and the names of 48 persons, Chinese, American, and English, who were slain at that time.

The membership of the church is about 100. Faithful, patient work has been done by Pastor Meng and his assistants. One evening each week has been devoted to lectures and discussions on themes of current interest. The Christian Endeavor Society has continued its work and meetings regularly. A comfortable parsonage, in semi-foreign style, containing five rooms, is nearing completion.

A general church meeting of special interest was held at Easter time,
with addresses by Mr. Miller and Dr. Lowrie of the Presbyterian Mission. At this meeting 17 persons were received into the church, and about the same number joined on probation.

**Evangelistic Work and Country Churches.—** The Gospel in the city is open practically all the time for the “man in the street.” There is a reading room in connection with it. The local church has taken entire responsibility for this work and is already being spiritually enriched by its deep interest in preaching the Gospel to the people of the community.

A station class for men was conducted for a month the latter part of the winter. About 40 persons attended, among them being some literary graduates. The reading, study and social intercourse were felt to be of marked benefit in increasing Christian knowledge and building up Christian living.

In the country fields the reportable gains are not great, but peaceful conditions prevail, the seed has been sown, and a growth in the spirit of self-help has been apparent.

In the district in charge of Mr. Perkins members of the two churches in Ta Ch’uan and Nan I have combined their energies and taken the initiative in opening a Gospel chapel in the large town of Hsiao Ch’en. The two large towns of Nan Hsii and Pai Ch’ih have seen the largest expansion of any part of this field. A recent visit to Pai Ch’ih found 40 attendants at the evening service. The young teacher of the government school in the place has become a probationer. The helper, Mr. Tien, is not a man of scholarly attainments but he wins men from all classes into the Christian way.

Mr. Aiken has charge of the district bordering the railroad to the southwest of Paotingfu. In the county of T’ang Hsien two villages have small Christian communities, the members of which have withstood persecution and continued their weekly services without the care of a helper. In the county of Wang Tu a month was spent by Mr. Liu, a recent graduate of the seminary, whose presence greatly revived and encouraged the Christians of the district. In the district of Ting Chou there are three centers of Christian work, one in the city of Ting Chou, and two in villages. The work in the city was established by Mr. Chia, another graduate of the Seminary, largely through the co-operation of a well-to-do man of the place. In the two villages the work makes slow progress because of the lack of workers.

Further south in the county of Hsin Lo work is established at two villages, and a marked interest has been shown. Since the Chinese New
Year however, there has been a lack of workers, the two helpers having gone to Peking for further study.

Still further south are the districts of Chao Chou and Kao I. A committee on delimitation of fields decided last year that the work in these districts should be transferred to the London Mission, a decision which was received by the local church members with some dissatisfaction, but the change will be facilitated by the fact that the helper, partly because of independent reasons, withdrew from these districts and established work just east of the city of Cheng Ting Fu. Another helper has assisted in the work here and beginnings have been made in two villages, both of which have buildings for chapels, and one of which has a boys' school with 15 pupils.

**Bible Distribution.**—Colporteurs representing the Bible Societies have been steadily at work and have sold many thousands of copies of the Gospels. Such work is a powerful auxiliary agency in evangelistic work, the colporteurs not only selling their books, but preaching as well.

By the terms of the "Pollock Bequest," established by a lady in Scotland, copies of the New Testament may be presented to officials in China through the agency of the British and Foreign Bible Society. A pleasant share in this distribution has been taken by members of the Station. Copies of the New Testament in the higher literary translation, bound in Morocco, have been presented to officials in Pao Ting Fu, Cheng Ting Fu and other cities. Calls were made, and explanations given, and the greatest courtesy was shown by those called upon. Return calls were received from the Provincial Treasurer and Judge, and from the Tao T'ai living at Pao Ting Fu.

**Educational Work.**—The boys' school has had a prosperous year with an attendance of 35 in the autumn and 40 in the spring. When Pastor Meng removes to the new parsonage, his house will furnish additional rooms for the use of the school. An additional half an acre of ground has been purchased, but the funds to build a wall around it and make it available for a playground are not yet in hand.

Five boys went from the school to the academy at Tungchou in the autumn, two of them being from the Shansi Mission. During the year there have been seven boys from the Shansi Mission in the school.

In the Theological College there are four men, and in the Medical College there are two men, from the Pao Ting Fu Station.

Mr. Perkins has given a great deal of his time to teaching English to boys and young men. From September 18th to the Chinese New Year 59 names were enrolled. Only 26 of these returned after New Year, but
others have been enrolled, making a total of 56 names. The average attendance has been about 30.

No mission report from this field at the present time would be complete without some reference to the marvellous awakening of the Chinese people, political, educational, industrial and social, in all spheres of life and thought. Humanly speaking it is the impact of western and Christian civilization, along with the successive shocks of war, which has at last awakened the ancient East from its lethargy, and is quickening it to a new and throbbing life. It does not require unusual spiritual vision to discern among all the forces working so mightily in China the presence of the Son of Man; nor unusual faith to believe that first and greatest, deepest and most abiding, among all the results of this stupendous change is, and is to be, the establishment of the Kingdom of Heaven in the hearts and minds and lives of men.

(Compiled from reports prepared by Rev. H. P. Perkins and Rev. E. E. Aiken.)

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Paotingfu Station: Report of Woman's Work.

The work for women of this station has differed little from that of former years, except that more time has been given to country station classes. Each of the three ladies has been busy in her own department to the full limit of her time, and sometimes beyond a safe limit of her strength. Mrs. Aiken in addition to teaching English in the boys' school and a weekly class for women in her own home has been doing regular visiting and teaching in city and suburb.

The pupils of boys' and girls' schools and the church members, beside not a few outsiders, come to Mrs. Perkins (M. D.) for medical help. With a small supply of drugs kept in the house she is able to give relief to many. Home dispensing is exacting and has its disadvantages, especially for the dispenser, but its embarrassments are cheerfully met, in the hope that it aids the great work of the station in its practical demonstration of the law of Christian burden bearing. Beside home dispensing and an occasional day spent in assisting at the Presbyterian Hospital Mrs. Perkins has had classes in the boys' school. Both she and Mrs. Aiken have gone occasionally with their husbands to the nearer villages for the Sabbath services.
Bible Women.—Mrs. Wang Pu Chai still works in the homes in the south suburb, occasionally adding a new home to those in which she visits. Mrs. Liu, who did touring and teaching with Miss Jones, left the employ of the mission last December. She has now been taken on by the local church and finds her time full of work, visiting homes in the city. Sometimes the foreign ladies go with her, but only by invitation, as her work is entirely directed by the native church.

Primary Day School.—This has improved very decidedly this year both in attendance and course of study. To the small Christian books have been added Arithmetic, Geography, a new Chinese Reader and Writing, in all of which the children passed creditable examinations at the end of the term. As most of the work was oral we have greater cause than ever to appreciate our faithful teacher Mrs. Yang Ch'ing Tang, known still by her Bridgman School name of Mercy. The school opened with nineteen pupils and closed with thirty-three. In connection with this school Mrs. Aiken has a C. E. society, which meets at her house every Saturday afternoon.

At the Union Memorial School in the Presbyterian mission, we have twenty-four pupils. One was added at the Chinese New Year, and one taken away by death, a lovable child and faithful student. She was one of a class that received baptism some months ago. Five others entered the church at Easter time. Miss Newton reports our girls as being, almost without exception, studious and obedient.

Boarding School.—Owing to the difficulty of getting teachers for country schools a girls' boarding department was added to our primary school so that a few little girls from the outside villages might begin to study. It adds but little to the cost and the benefits are already apparent. Unless encouraged and aided in the first steps few of these girls would ever be prepared to go to the Memorial School where they are not received before they are twelve years of age, nor until they can pass an examination on the primary books.

Station Classes.—A class of one month's duration was held in December in Paotingfu which was well attended by country women and by a number from the Suburb in which we are. The women worked diligently all day and were hardly ready to stop when bedtime came. Some of them came from a long distance, and it seemed best to meet all their expenses while with us. Six country classes were held during the year, the time of each varying from eight to ten days. This is perhaps as exacting work as a foreigner finds to do, but has in it especial elements of
interest and is a step toward the development of the self dependence which we so much desire to see among them. Nothing is furnished but the small books with which they begin. The lady missionary goes where the people can furnish an "idle room." Which often means a room with a place for one more. There she settles down, for the eight or ten days' teaching and explaining to any who care to study or listen. The number and character of the pupils differ much in different places. Sometimes there will be only old women and little girls. Again the older women stay at home and care for the children, allowing the young mothers to come. In other places they all come. The lame, the halt, the blind, old women, middle aged women, young women, little girls and ever and always "the rampagious baby" mentioned in Mrs. Smith's report last year. From one to eight of such were in each of our classes, much in evidence, a constant problem and a constant interest. At first thought, so few days given to a class would seem, as some one has said, "Ridiculous if it were not pathetic." But during the time, the women work early and late, spur one another on, get new ideas of life and its issues, and carry not a few of these to their homes, as we find to our joy when we meet them again. Some not only remember what they learned but add to it during the year, and the daily round of toil is lightened by the memory of the last, and hope of the next such opportunity.

The number of days spent in the country during the year by Miss Jones was seventy four. The field was not covered by half. It cannot be until there are one or more additional workers. So once more this report reminds you of the pressing, immediate need for "A single lady for Pao-tingfu."

P'ang Chuang Station: General Report.

**Personnel.**—REV. and MRS. F. M. CHAPIN; REV. and MRS. C. A. STANLEY, JR.; The MISSSES GERTRUDE and GRACE WYCKOFF, LUCIA E. LYONS, SUSAN B. TALLMON, M. D. Absent on leave, DR. A. H. SMITH.

The above list of members of the Station is intended to indicate who were in residence the past year, and does not necessarily indicate permanent membership in the Station, inasmuch as some of the persons mentioned really belong to the Lin Ch'ing Station.

All members of the Station spent the summer either wholly or in
part at Peitaiho. In October at Tientsin a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley.

Dr. Smith left for a trip south in October, and after visiting the South China and Foochow Missions of the American Board, beside several missions of other boards, was summoned by cable to the United States to enter upon the “million dollar campaign” in January.

Mr. Chapin has been the only ordained preaching missionary at the Station, and in addition to the P'ang Chuang work, has carried much of the responsibility for the Lin Ch'ing work also.

Mr. Stanley has endeavored to find time for language study but trouble with his eyesight, and the pressure of other duties have interfered with his plans.

Miss Lyons and Dr. Tallmon arrived on the field in December and have spent their time faithfully in language study.

Building.—Appropriations for a house for the ladies, and for a new academy building were received in the autumn, and plans for these buildings were at once prepared. The Station was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Campbell, an experienced carpenter formerly connected with the South Chihli Mission, who took the oversight of the building operations, thus saving much of the time of the missionaries, and at the same time securing buildings better and more economically constructed.

Methods of Work.—During the year arrangements were made with neighboring missions resulting in the clear delimitation of the P'ang Chuang field. The territory thus delimited consists of six counties and parts of five others. It is now twenty-five years since the Station was opened. During this period the growth of the work has been normal and symmetrical, the three branches of the work, evangelistic, medical and educational, being developed side by side.

During this period there has been progress in the direction of a system in evangelistic work. A county seat is now looked upon as a strategic point, the center of the political and commercial life of the county. In these hsien cities the purpose is to secure a large compound, with courts for women as well as men, a church, and schools. A place thus equipped becomes the headquarters for aggressive Christian work in the county, carried on by a helper and his assistants, with occasional visits from the missionary. The pastors, leading helpers and teachers, and the missionaries are organized into a sort of council which meets at stated intervals to discuss important matters connected with the work. Large general meetings are held semi-annually or quarterly at central places which all
church members are urged to attend. Thus is fostered a spirit of unity and Christian brotherhood. It will be noted that in the scheme thus outlined there are elements bearing resemblance to certain features of both Presbyterianism and Methodism.

**Chinese Workers.**—Four men from the Station entered the Theological Seminary in Peking last autumn. Six others wished to go but had not sufficient preparation. Several men have been loaned to the Lin Ch’ing Station for periods of varying length during the year, among them Pastor Chia, who spent about one-fourth of his time in the Lin Ch’ing field.

**Evangelistic Work.**—At P’ang Chuang regular services have been held throughout the year and there have been three large assemblies for church members. There are twelve out-stations within thirty li of P’ang Chuang, much of the work in which is conducted from the central Station. The force of Chinese available for this work is very small. The teachers and pupils in the Academy have assisted regularly. The majority of these nearby outstations show little or no growth. The long period of six years during which the Station has been conducted by but one preaching missionary accounts in part for this lack of progress. Lack of earnest, efficient leaders, local quarrels and lawsuits, have also operated to produce a low state of spiritual health.

In the county seat of Wu Ch’eng the chapel rented two years ago is still held, but has been opened but few times owing to the lack of helpers.

The work in the county of Ku Ch’eng is in charge of Chang K’e Chien a graduate of college and seminary. The work is prosperous, there have been many additions to the church, and these have been mainly from the better portion of the community.

The important city of Te Chou has been opened only three years. Mr. Lu Kuo Shun is in charge. The strong prejudice against the Gospel shown in former years is in a measure overcome. The bi-monthly clinics held by Dr. Tucker in the city have done much to remove this prejudice. Regular Sabbath services have from thirty to forty attendants. A station-class during the spring was attended by twenty-three men.

In the city of Kao T’ang Chou, 100 li south of P’ang Chuang, conditions show a good advance in contributions and membership. Two "large meetings" which were held were well attended. A station-class lasting twenty days had an attendance of eighteen to thirty. Outside of the city of Kao T’ang there is an out-station at Yuan Chuang having a large number of inquirers.

In the county of Hsia Chin the work shows many encouraging
features. Mr. Li Ch'un Hua is in charge of the work and has three assistants, besides the teacher of the school. Fifteen persons were baptized during the year and twenty-five were received on probation. There are inquirers in seven new villages. The church is growing in the quality of its members as well as in numbers. A school with twelve pupils has been kept up during the year. The contributions of the Hsia Chin church have amounted to $60 (gold), and an additional sum of $100 has been raised for the purpose of erecting a chapel. Besides the county-seat there are two out-stations where services have been held regularly. Two "large meetings" are held annually and the attendance exceeds the capacity of the chapel. A station-class held during the spring was attended by twenty-eight men.

Needs.—A letter from Secretary Smith to the Mission last autumn expressed the desire to know which the Mission needed the more, missionaries or money. The reply from P'ang Chuang is emphatically both. At the central Station are needed three missionaries, one to be in the field touring most of the time; one to have charge of the educational work, including a normal school; and the third to assume the pastoral care of the Station and the superintendence of the helpers.

Fifteen helpers are needed at once to develop the stations already opened and to enter new and inviting fields.

Money is needed for the rental and equipment of five new chapels for Gospel preaching, and for the purchase of two new compounds, one at P'ing Yuan and one at Ch'ih P'ing, both of which are county-seats. At the former place there has been offered a good place which with equipment would cost about $600. If two men could be located there they would be able to reach many run-down places in the region, and revive and build up the church. In the county of Ch'ih P'ing there are more than a thousand villages, while the only center of Christian work is an out-of-the-way chapel in the county-seat which is always cold and damp and endangers the health of the ladies who spend much time there every year. A sum of $800 would be needed to provide adequate quarters in this place.

This list of needs might easily be extended. Only the most immediate and pressing have been mentioned.

The P'ang Chuang Station has had a wonderful history, and in the ingathering of the past year there is much cause for rejoicing and for giving heartiest thanks to Him who has blessed this Station so richly during the past quarter of a century.

(Compiled from the report prepared by Rev. F. M. Chapin.)
P'ang Chuang Station: Medical Report.

The ten months since the last chapter in the history of the Williams Hospital was written have been busy ones, though as far as the physicians were concerned, much of the time their work was conducted at long range. Half of the period they were at Lin Ch'ing, attempting to find the needed opportunity for language study.

The timely arrival of Dr. Susan Tallmon in December was a blessing to the medical phase of the Shantung work. Her preparation has been so varied and so fitting that it augurs well for the Lin Ch'ing field. Her coming made it possible for the P'ang Chuang physicians to go to Lin Ch'ing, leaving the foreigners, happily augmented in numbers, in her professional care. During these months of residence at P'ang Chuang she has avoided other medical work with difficulty.

The health of the missionaries has been such as to permit their continued efforts, when perhaps, in some cases, they should have been discontinued for a time, but golden present opportunities for Christ are more alluring than a distant taste of bitter tablets is restraining. The October addition to our force, Miss Mary Helen Stanley, quite eclipsed other P'ang Chuang events of a like nature since our last Mission Meeting.

"If there is anything that will endure
The eye of God because it still is pure,
It is the spirit of a little child,
Fresh from His hand, and therefore undefiled."

Some of the members of the two stations touched upon in this report, urged on by the exigencies of building houses; by the feeling that the present opportunities were soon to take wings; by the seeming pressure of duties mammoth in size and number, have possibly mortgaged their future. The half-dozen assorted samples of ‘new missionaries’ (may their tribe increase) have perhaps not fully realized that acclimitization is a very real problem, and that the greater the care now the more sturdy will be their Temples of the Holy Ghost later. The regular inhabitants of the compound, 125 in number, have had relative health, largely due to the care of those in charge of the schools.

By a system of detailed reports we have attempted to keep in touch with the P'ang Chuang medical work when away, and the fidelity with which hospital and dispensary duties have been performed, including the most important phase of teaching and preaching to the patients, speaks
well for the assistants and teachers in charge. The branch dispensary at Te Chou (hitherto carried on without appropriations) has more than proved its right to exist. The immense arsenal there, now nearly complete, means increased importance to the place, and possibly visits should be made oftener than twice a month. Till recently the arsenal has held aloof from the foreigner, but a recent accident or two has brought a number to the hospital, and better relations are in order. It is urged that we have a like branch dispensary at the important city of Cheng Chia K’ou. This may be done if appropriations permit. All about us are requests which call for men and women medically trained. There are also a number, well prepared, who desire to pursue the medical courses offered in our Union Medical College in Peking. It is a pity that these two desires, for financial reasons, cannot offset one another, though $40.00 will give the necessary aid for a student for one year. This year we have one representative (He Sheng Ch’ang) in the medical school, while six applied. Our head assistant (Chiang Yiu Shan) has given the usual good account of himself, and has become much more proficient professionally, as well as in matters of administration, to our great relief. Another assistant, because of combined carelessness and ignorance was responsible for a life lost, which but emphasizes the need for more properly trained help. Perhaps the need is fully as great for a larger supply of preachers and teachers, for the 100 who are often in the hospital present an opportunity which even the angels do not have. The four ‘preacher-teachers’ (two men and two women), so ably and beautifully supplemented by the Misses Wyckoff, have, however, done a great work. The help of Dr. and Mrs. Smith has been greatly missed. Where the ignorance is so dense, more teachers, on fire with love for souls, are sadly needed. To win these men, women, and children, to plant the seed, and in many cases to gather the fruit, is the main reason the hospital exists. We look to the hospital, not to the dispensary patients, for results, though daily preaching and explanation is the portion of the latter also.

The results of the year’s work are, under God, due to faithful assistants and oversight by cooperating missionaries, who happily recognize no line between the medical arm and other branches of the work. In 1905 there were 603 in-patients, a larger number than for many years, again demonstrating the Williams Hospital to be one of the largest mission hospitals in China. During the year there were 496 surgical operations of all degrees of seriousness. The total dispensary attendance was 6,174, a much smaller number than last year. We prefer to reduce the dispensary
attendance if by so doing we increase the number of inpatients, for the latter may be systematically taught. Singing is also taught, and every tune is a new one!

The hospital would have had a difficult time to get along at all, were it not for the appreciated and consecrated special gifts that have come during the year, including the income ($90.00) from the “Tank Endowment,” and yet our total income is about one-fourth of that of the average mission hospital in China of the same size. Our clientele is helping as never before, receipts on the field for the year in fees (1½ cents a visit) and gifts being $208.50 Mexican currency. This is not much, but we are in a region of nearly 2,000,000 of the earth’s poorest. Our hospital is the only medical aid for them all, except the minus quantity furnished by the native quack.

With pleasure is it noted that there has been a marked increase in the sale (at cost) of soap and condensed milk, about the only ‘medicines’ the hospital sells. If this be contrary to treaty, we request treaty revision. Our heavy tablet machine has paid for itself, and the output already is not only satisfactory, but the tablets cannot be imitated by the Chinese. Needless to say, the boycott disturbs us not at all,—the aching tooth does not object to an American cure.

Despite the furor in several lands decrying patent medicines, there is no such movement in China. There is ‘movement enough, but all in the direction of increased advertising and sale of all sorts of noxious nostrums. Alas that they should be advertised (and therefore endorsed) in some of the Christian papers of China, as well as in other periodicals, and so bring true medicine into disrepute. A supply of good Chinese physicians will assist in eradicating this evil which seems sure to become more severe. A small 15 grain bottle of dirty looking powder was offered the writer at Lin Ch’ing for a few cash. The vendor guaranteed that my head ache, my indigestion, my failing eyesight, my sore foot, and a number of other troubles I inquired about, would surely be cured, all for one cent from the same minute bottle!

Materials were once on hand for long postponed hospital repairs, and though they were used elsewhere, they will be replaced, so perhaps another year will see a beginning in the repair line, though we do not cease to earnestly hope and pray that ere long a modern or semi-modern hospital building will be erected. No repairs, even to mud buildings, have been made for ten years, at least no repairs worthy the name. Now that the problem of adequate buildings for residence is solved by the erection
of the ladies' house; now that the fine Porter Academy building is in evidence; and now that provision is made for the enlargement of the Girls' School, it is hoped that very soon the only remaining large plant in our compound, and yet perhaps the most cramped, may be more satisfactorily housed. Most of the year some of the women patients have been sleeping on the floor of a mud building which was condemned two years ago. Dispensary and hospital accommodations for women are especially unsatisfactory, due to the increase of the number of women patients since a woman physician came. One small structure has recently been torn down as a matter of safety. The compound, considering its contents, is the smallest of any of our North China mission compounds, and should, as a sanitary measure, expand at once. The hospital should have eight or ten times the present yard area if possible, and yet fall far short of its opportunities as a country hospital.

Limited space forbids mention of eyes God has opened in a double sense; of the noble boy who was here over a year, and then, having become a Christian, God took him; of his mother who unbound her feet and opened her heart to the Gospel; of the grateful woman whose foot has just been taken off because of disease resulting from the cruel foot-binding custom; of the grand array of 15 nursing babes here at one time because of their mothers' ailments; of the beggars whose stomachs were lined while they were cured quicker than they desired; of the former blind patient who returns this summer to preach in the hospital after a year in the School for the Chinese Blind in Peking; of suffering and sorrow oft relieved. These are from the land of Sinim, they have life and they have it more abundantly.

Next year will not only be the centennial of Protestant Missions in China, but the quarter centennial of medical missions in P'ang Chuang. May it be even a grander year than those that have gone before. Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and in the power of the King of heaven may we proceed.

Emma B. Tucker, M. D.
Francis F. Tucker, M. D.
HOSPITAL PATIENTS, JUST ARRIVED

Personnel.—The ladies of the station have been separated during the year. Mrs. Smith, Dr. Emma Tucker, and Mrs. Ellis have been at Lin Ch'ing. While Mrs. Chapin of Lin Ch'ing, Mrs. Stanley and the Misses Wyckoff have been in P'ang Chuang. Just before Christmas they welcomed Dr. Tallmon and Miss Lyons who have spent the winter and spring diligently studying, in preparation for future work. Mrs. Smith's presence in Lin Ch'ing has been richly blessed, both to the city church and the great outlying country field, but her absence has put a heavy burden upon the small circle at P'ang Chuang. God has given health and strength to each of those left at the station and much of the activity in each line has been carried on.

Touring and Station Classes.—In the early summer, Mrs. Smith held two station classes and visited seven villages in the most distant portion of our field. In July, there was a training class at P'ang Chuang in which four girls from the school aided, as teachers, and one of the most earnest helpers gave daily expositions of Scripture.

In the same month came two extraordinary experiences in connection with funerals. The son of one of the oldest church members was determined to have a great heathen funeral for his father. He had been a most undutiful son and showed the same spirit still. The mother, a Christian woman, was entirely opposed to his plan, and pleaded with him that his father's last expressed wish had been that his burial be conducted by the church friends. Exhortations being of no avail Mrs. Smith went in a cart and brought the widow and her daughter to P'ang Chuang, leaving the son with three hundred invited guests, to come the next day, to find neither hostess nor mourning wife to receive them. Messengers were sent in hot haste to sue for peace, and the mother and daughter returned, with the promise that the heathen ceremonies should be given up. They had a Christian service. There had been a long, vain struggle over the case of a murdered Christian in the Te Chou district. The magistrate would do nothing. The church could only pray. This the church did, fervently, when there came news that the offending family had been punished and an expensive funeral was to be provided at their expense. The villagers had looked at us through the eyes of prejudice and were agreeably surprised to find us kindly inclined. Preaching to the crowd filled the time while waiting for the feast. One and another said "Why, they seem like very nice folks after all."
Including the summer classes mentioned above, nineteen in all have been held during the year. Of these, six were without supervision by a missionary lady, and in a number of the others, the one in charge left the class for ten days at a time, in the hands of the native assistants. In these classes there have been 280 pupils from 80 villages with an average time of study for each of eighteen days. The amount of grain brought, to go into the common store for food was 980 catties or 1280 pounds. This was a little beginning towards self-support. The order in the classes, and the spirit of harmony and Christian love have been most cheering. In many faces a new light has beamed and many have new standards for the Christian life, after weeks of such association and instruction. Both old and young have shared the benefits of these classes, the pupils ranging in age from the child of ten, to the aged woman of eighty six, years.

Native Assistants.—The women regularly employed by the mission are, three in the school, three in the hospital, and three in the field outside, with one other who receives a small sum for a little work which she is able to do at a small center. These include matrons in school and hospital and the teacher in school, as well as those doing more distinctively Bible woman's work. Aside from these, six others were employed, during some months of the year, and six others, rendered unpaid service in station classes. An experiment was made in sending two women to Peking, especially that they might learn the new shorthand method of writing Chinese. The younger woman, who is very bright, did good work and received a diploma with a fair mark. The other was too old to accomplish so much and was sent chiefly as an escort.

Village Work.—With the depleted force, it has been impossible to make the frequent and regular visits to villages which we used to do before so much of the time was spent in the large centers. A committee of the school girls, accompanied by Mrs. Ellis, went in the autumn to three nearby villages. Since the New Year, Miss Grace Wyckoff has gone on Saturdays to some Christian home where she could meet the local circle of women and returned to P'ang Chuang in time for the S. S. Sunday afternoon. This is too hard for one carrying the burden of a large school through the week. But the breaking away from the routine has been pleasant, and the joy of the women in such opportunity for instruction has been a real reward.

Anti-Foot-binding Reform.—The great joy this year is in the increasing number of the school girls' mothers who are now ready to unbind their feet. Of those now in school, seventeen have mothers who bear with
them this reproach among their neighbors, and share with them the comfort of the emancipated and neatly clad feet. It is far more difficult to carry on this reform in the country than in the cities, where the new public opinion is setting against the barbarous custom. To these country women it means slander and often abuse. Twenty three in all have unbound this year and others are preparing for the change.

Hospital.—A former schoolgirl aided Dr. Tucker, before she went to Lin Ch'ing, in teaching the women patients in the hospital. She still has morning prayers with them, but it did not seem best to keep her in regular employ with no one to guide and oversee the work. Miss Grace Wyckoff has tried to do something but could go in only once a week. It has been a great opportunity, lost simply for want of adequate force to cope with it. The matron gives such instruction as she is able, and many of the patients carry home in their minds the simple prayers and Scripture texts which she has taught them. With the return of Dr. Tucker and the ability of the new recruits to take up more work we may look for a different record from this important department.

Boarding School.—The year has been a good one for the school. The excellent teacher who had been with it from the beginning, was obliged to leave last summer. Her place was taken by a graduate from the Peking College. She has proved herself equal to her task, and won the respect and love of her pupils. The standard of scholarship has been raised and the general condition of the school is very satisfactory. The Christian Endeavor Society shows healthful growth and the spiritual atmosphere is positive and such as to fill the teachers with hope that the girls are learning that the evidence of love to Christ is in doing the things that He commands. Miss Lyons has begun some number work with the girls and Mrs. Stanley has looked after their rooms. Four of the P'ang Chuang pupils are now in the Union College in Peking and two more will probably go up this autumn.

The new house for the ladies will soon be ready for occupancy. It is the first two story house in the compound, quite like the new ones built at the North since 1900. It is attractive, commodious and only needs the additional lady or two, for which the station pleads, to make it all that could be desired; empty rooms in the midst of such need are depressing. The story of the year’s work is its own best argument for the claim of the great and growing work. Mrs. Ellis has gone to Lin Ch'ing. Miss Lyons remains at present, perhaps will remain permanently, at P’ang Chuang. The Misses Wyckoff are to have their furloughs, first Miss Gertrude and
later Miss Grace, during the next two years. There should be another lady on the field ready, as soon as possible, to take up some of the many lines of work already started and enter into new fields which are opening. Miss Gertrude Wyckoff’s report closes with the appropriate words, “Having received help of God unto this day, I continue.” That is, in a sentence, the story of the patient, hopeful spirit of the station.

Lin Ch’ing Station: General Report.

Personnel.—REV. and MRS. E. W. ELLIS; the DOCTORS F. F. and EMMA B. TUCKER; MRS. A. H. SMITH.

As in the case of the P’ang Chuang Station the above list of workers does not indicate the permanent members of the Station, but those in residence during the larger part of the year.

Mrs. Smith has been indefatiguable in her labors both for men and women. Mr. Ellis, besides studying the language, has acted as treasurer for the Station and has assisted in other ways. The Doctors Tucker who had come to the Station for study also found time to do many other things such as attending important cases of sickness, and overseeing the building of Chinese houses.

Chinese Workers.—One man has been dropped from the helper roll during the year. Three men have been added from the P’ang Chuang field, besides three others who have labored temporarily this spring. Mr. Ting and Mr. Ma, personal teachers of the foreigners, have given valuable assistance in the daily and Sabbath preaching. Pastor Chia has continued to serve at Lin Ch’ing as well as P’ang Chuang as pastor, making the rounds of the out-stations just before the “large meetings,” and receiving to the church by baptism or on probation those who were fitted.

Land and Buildings.—During the spring Mr. Ellis purchased a piece of land with a few small buildings adjoining the old hospital premises on the south. Here Dr. Tucker has erected a building which served as a recitation room and living room for the station class.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Smith and others a place in the heart of the city, formerly used as an opium den, was rented and transformed into a Christian chapel where the Gospel is daily preached.

Education.—The primary school formerly in session died from lack of interest, but was re-organized under the instruction of a former pupil
of the P'ang Chuang Academy, since which time it has been doing well with an attendance of eleven pupils. At Sung An Ts'un a school has been started with six pupils, all from Christian homes.

For religious instruction there have been five station classes for men, three of which were held at Lin Ch'ing, one at Sung An Ts'un, and one at Ch'ing P'ing. The last class at Lin Ch'ing, lasting for twenty days, had an attendance of twenty to thirty. The one at Sung An Ts'un was attended by over twenty, and the one at Ch'ing P'ing by ten or more.

Evangelistic Work.—It is twenty years since this Station was opened and eighteen years since foreign missionaries took up their residence in the Station. During these years, by all the regular methods of mission work, the Gospel has been made known to many thousands in all the great region. Since the spring of 1902 Mr. Chapin has been the only ordained missionary connected with the Station. For the two preceding years the church members were entirely unshepherded. As compared with the older station, P'ang Chuang, the work is far less well organized. Where organized at all, it has been done along the lines of the older station.

The field naturally divides into two parts, one lying to the east of the grand Canal, the other to the west. The part on the east is fairly well organized. The territory is all delimited and, with one exception, the street chapels are located in county seats. West of the Canal all is different. Only one county seat has a street chapel, while the territory which each worker tries to cover, like the political boundaries of the counties, is somewhat undefined.

In extent and probably in population, the Lin Ch'ing field is twice the size of that at P'ang Chuang. There are fourteen counties besides portions of six others under this one Station. There are five thousand villages, seventeen out-stations, and church members in seventeen counties.

This report will speak first of Lin Ch'ing city and the region to the east.

During last summer and early autumn the work in Lin Ch'ing languished from lack of workers. But with the coming of the missionaries there was a marked change. A second street chapel was rented and several of the teachers agreed to share in the preaching. Chief among these was Mr. Ting Wan Ch'eng who has been very faithful and shows ability as a preacher. The chapel was often kept open until eleven o'clock at night because of the sustained interest of the hearers. The attendance at Sabbath services improved. Several church members went out to nearby places and conducted Christian services. But, notwithstanding these evidences
of increased interest, the time is not yet ripe for a widespread turning to Christianity.

In the hsien city of Ch’ing P’ing there is little perceptible growth, although the attendance on the Sabbath has been fair, and there are a number of inquirers. Two station classes for men were held.

At Po P’ing, another county seat, the helper had to be dismissed but in spite of this fact there has been a gain during the year. Several persons have been baptized and others received on probation. Good audiences assemble whenever there is a market day and the people listen with interest.

In the city of Tung Ch’ang Fu and the associated out-station of Wang Chia Yueh Ho there has been marked progress. At the latter place Mr. Wang, the nearly blind leader, rejoices over about twenty men who are coming to inquire into the truth. He receives no pay, giving much time to the affairs of the church in his community. There are prospects for the building of a chapel in the future.

In other parts of the region east of the Canal a great deal of trouble has been caused by persons pretending to be church members or Christians and then using the name and influence of the church as a means for black-mailing and other malicious practices. When communities troubled by such persons are situated at a distance from the missionary or a reliable helper such affairs are exceedingly difficult to manage. To two such communities helpers withdrawn from other fields had to be sent and chapels opened in order to prevent the malpractices of wolves in sheep’s clothing, and preserve the good name of the church.

The region west of the Canal, which might be termed the “Western Reserve,” extends from north to south some forty miles, and from east to west some twenty-five miles. This large district is under the care of only three helpers two of whom are not strong physically. In general it may be said that Christian work is very prosperous, considering that the amount of labor possible to bestow upon it was so small. In only one place is the interest in Christianity said to be dying out. Other places report increased Sabbath attendance, or increased interest in listening to the Gospel, or a school organized, or a station-class held, or additions to the church by baptism or on probation, or other encouraging features. New work has been started in three places. A visit to all the places in this western region by Mrs. Smith brought new stimulus and encouragement.

Needs.—At least ten more chapels are needed to be the centers of work in as many counties. Connected with these there should be com-
pounds which open on the grounds where the markets are held, and buildings sufficient for boys' and girls' schools and for men's and women's station-classes.

At least fifteen more Chinese helpers are needed to occupy these centers, preach the Gospel, teach the new converts, and conduct Christian services.

There is great need of a larger force of woman workers. The field is immense, and even Mrs. Smith with all her immense strenuousness has not been able to visit all the out-stations, not to mention the training of the women in station-classes, and the establishment of girls' schools.

The wide territory to be covered calls for at least three ordained missionaries. The conditions in the field make this need urgent and immediate. Four years ago there were only 108 church members in the entire Lin Ch'ing field. Now there are 550. This growth is phenomenal, and the promise of growth for the next few years is also great. During the past year the only ordained missionary connected with this Station could not make a single tour in this great field. Pastor Chia went through its length and breadth only twice. With so large a number of new church-members the need of instruction as well as preaching is very imperative. The present force of workers, both foreign and Chinese, is utterly insufficient. As long as the responsibility for the evangelization of this region rests with the Mission, it, and the home Board, are under the strongest possible obligation both for the training of the hundreds of church-members, and for the preaching of the Gospel to the multitudes who sit in darkness.

(Compiled from the report prepared by Rev. F. M. Chapin.)

Lin Ch'ing Station: Report of Woman's Work.

Since the breaking up of work and destruction of property in 1900 no mission family has resided in Lin Ch'ing. Miss Gertrude Wyckoff has spent months in work among the women at different times and there have been occasional visits by others. In the autumn of 1905 Mrs. A. H. Smith decided to leave the work in P'ang Chuang, and give the remainder of the mission year to this field. She went down early in November and was joined a few weeks later by the Doctors Tucker and Mr. and Mrs.
Ellis, who left P’ang Chuang that they might secure more time for study than was possible in that busy hive where they had made themselves too useful to escape constant demands from the parishioners. In December Dr. Susan B. Tallmon and Miss Lucia Lyons reached Shantung with the expectation of being located in Lin Ch’ing. No homes were ready for them there and they remained at P’ang Chuang for study. They made a visit to Lin Ch’ing at the Chinese New Year to gladden the hearts of the women by the sight of their long desired, earnestly prayed for, “very own” missionaries. It is anticipated that Mr. and Mrs. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and Dr. Tallmon will occupy temporary quarters at Lin Ch’ing this autumn and that suitable houses will be built for them during the year. The story of Mrs. Smith’s six months’ labor in this great, uncared-for field is of deepest interest. We can glean from it, for this report, only a few details of that distinctively for women. The students from P’ang Chuang, Mrs. Emma Tucker and Mrs. Ellis each aided in some part of the work, Dr. Tucker reorganized the Sunday School, and Mrs. Ellis superintended the girls’ school of ten pupils.

Native Assistants.—Three women from P’ang Chuang went as volunteers, to assist Mrs. Smith in the new work. They were Mrs. Hu, her beloved “Sunny Heart,” Mrs. Ma; the ex-hospital matron and Mrs. Tu, an energetic, masterful woman from Kao T’ang. They went bravely through hard touring over icy and frozen roads, through snow and sleet, “enduring hardness” with courage and patience and reaping the reward of such service in the gratitude and affection of many. The Lin Ch’ing assistant was Mrs. Ting, the mother of one of the most earnest helpers. A burden was laid upon her heart for the cold, indifferent, apparently dead church members. She has been greatly blessed in searching out, and leading back, not a few of these.

One of the prominent families in the church, in the old days, was that of Mrs. Chou. The three sons have all become opium smokers, and the heart of the mother was almost broken for them. A campaign of fasting and prayer was begun in their behalf by the church. Faith, love, and purpose, deepened in the aged mother’s heart and she was taken on, to assist in station classes and in talking to outsiders. The story of the transformation of her sons’ opium den into a place for Christian worship is given in the general report of the station. There the grateful mother now preaches with fervent zeal, saying to the women, “When my son was here, those who came in lay down to smoke opium and went the Devil’s road, now we sit up, alert, cheerful. We are teaching men the way to Heaven.”
Mrs. Chang, painstakingly trained by Mrs. Wagner, although now deaf and feeble, has done good work with one circle after another. Her pupils showed her care and thoroughness, by passing the best examinations for admission to the church. She has taught the girls’ school, but finds that too taxing, and we must have a younger woman to control vivacious girls. A Mrs. Liang came to the church with a great burden of heart for her violent, ill-tempered husband. Much prayer was offered for him and he appears to be a changed man. Trying to save her sons, made a Bible woman of Mrs. Chou. Seeking to deliver her husband made one of Mrs. Liang, who has much sweetness and latent power. Mrs. Smith adds, “Few things are more fascinating in life, than discovering Bible-reader buds, and helping nurse them into bloom.”

Station Classes.—In the half year, six station classes were held. Seventy eight women and children availed themselves of the opportunity for study. At one of these, in Yu Fang two viragos were brought by the Lord to gentleness and humility. In Lin Ch’ing the 1905 revival lasted through the first class. There the characters of several men and women, who were to be workers, were established and consecrated. Another of the Lin Ch’ing classes was for young mothers. These women, the church of the future, were beautifully helped by the son of Mrs. Ting, a Tung Chou graduate, who gave them graphic illustrated lessons.

Tours.—Mrs. Smith made tours in December, January and March, visiting over sixty cities and villages. She was accompanied by helpers and Bible women, but the field was not covered. In some places the women were wistfully silent, in others they said, “Teacher-mother, we want a teacher to help us, we want to study, we want to learn.” After all explanations of inability to give them aid the conversation closed with, “But Teacher-mother who will lead our meeting next Sunday?” Mrs. Smith says “It is a pasture full of lambs with no shepherd, or with a shepherd about once a year for one day. At one place they told us ‘This is a bachelor Church. Last year in Lin Ch’ing ninety-six persons were received at one time on probation, ninety-four men and two women. At another time eight-five were baptized, eighty-four men and one woman. The church is like a bird with one wing, or a boat with one oar. In center after center the helpers’ words have kindled the divine flame in men’s hearts but no one has been sent to the women.” What are the needs of the Lin Ch’ing work? The least that we can ask is two single ladies, at once, for work in these twenty counties. We need a good girls’ school. The majority of the children will never get as far as P’ang Chuang. They should have
good rudimentary instruction at home, and a few selected ones pass on to P'ang Chuang and Peking and then come back to cultivate their own fields. A modest equipment for medical work for Dr. Tallmon should also be promptly provided. Mrs. Smith says of the last six months, "The very best thing about it has been the golden Prayer girdle with which the Holy Spirit has bound even the distant, ignorant, unthinking members, into one blessed whole,—His dear body. Tours had to be very rapid, the ground to be covered was so very great. One got acquainted with the leaders, who followed one from point to point, to get fresh blessing. One discovered strategic points for Bible women and station classes. But the great thing accomplished was neither of these. At each little center there was fastened upon the wall, to stay there, a prayer list in large characters. It was carefully explained, often gone over twice. If the women seemed slow of appreciation they were examined upon it to make sure that they understood, and pledged themselves to pray constantly for the things mentioned. This new, wonderful prayer nerve brought pain and joy quivering along its length. The church was alive. If the little finger had a felon the rest knew it. When healed, the whole body rested. How faithful these ignorant ones were! How their eyes shone as one prayer after another was answered! They prayed through to victory the Boys' School, the Girls' School, the three Chou brothers' opium habit, the opium shop, and other specific things. What wonder the Lin Ch'ing church believes in prayer and will send a messenger a long way to get some one prayed for!"

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**Report of the North China Union Theological College.**

The Theological College was first opened at Tungchou, a station of the American Board Mission, in the Autumn of 1871, the Rev. L. D. Chapin having been chosen to teach a Class of theological students. Mr. Sheffield assisted in teaching, and in the Autumn of 1873 Mr. Goodrich became a member of the Faculty. When Mr. Chapin, for reasons of health, withdrew from the Mission, Mr. Beach, and later Mr. Kingman were connected with the Theological College, each for a few years, but withdrawing for reasons of health. For the last fifteen years the Faculty has consisted of Dr. Goodrich, Dean of the Faculty, Homiletics and Pastoral Theology; Dr. Sheffield, Theology and Church History; and Miss Andrews, Gospel Harmony and Old Testament Study. During the years, seven classes have been
PHOTO. BY DR. C. W. YOUNG.

NORTH CHINA EDUCATIONAL UNION
THE MEDICAL COLLEGE, PEKING

PHOTO. BY DR. C. W. YOUNG.

NORTH CHINA EDUCATIONAL UNION
THE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, PEKING
taken through the course of study, and sixty five young men have gone out from the School into the ministry. A few have disappointed the hopes of their teachers. Others have finished their life-work with honor, and have entered into rest. A large number of the graduates are now actively and successfully engaged in Christian work in the various stations of the Mission.

Some ten years ago the College received a gift of ten thousand dollars (gold) from the Hon. Nathaniel Gordon of Exeter, N. H., and since then, by Mr. Gordon’s request, it has borne the name of “The Gordon Memorial Theological Seminary.”

During the past few years, in the evolution of missionary work, there has grown up a desire for a closer union in our educational work, and in connection with a plan of union, it was agreed that the Theological College should be transferred to the Presbyterian Mission in Peking.

The work on the new college building was pushed forward as rapidly as possible, but it was late before the building was completed, and the furnaces were still later in coming. That the buildings were completed at all during the year is due largely to the enthusiasm with which the work was pushed by Dr. Fenn.

At the first meeting of the Faculty, October 17th, it was voted that, owing to the unfinished condition of the building, the College open on the 15th of November, and that there be only a class of those who have not had a preliminary college training. This class has numbered for the most of the year twenty-two members, an additional student coming near the close of the year. The students have manifested an earnest and receptive spirit, and have lived together in almost unbroken harmony. There are, however, in the class four or five men not equal to the work of the College, who will be allowed to drop out of the class at the end of the year.

Owing to very peculiar circumstances, the school year has been exceptionally brief, commencing late and closing early. During the five months of actual study, the work has been distributed among the Faculty as follows:—

Dr. Wherry has taught one class each week, giving an exegesis of difficult passages in the Gospels.

Mr. Meech has taught three classes each week in Church History, and two classes in the Pentateuch.

Dr. Fenn has taught three classes each week in Gospel Harmony, and two in Geography.

Dr. Goodrich has taught three classes each week in Christian
Evidences, and two in Homiletics. He has also given one lecture each week in Astronomy. In addition he has had charge of the Morning Prayers, giving a practical exposition of the Books of Zechariah and Revelation. A half hour has been given each day to this service. Some attention has been given to singing.

During the winter Dr. Sheffield has given two lectures on Christian Ethics, and one on Spurgeon. Dr. Ament has given one lecture on Russia. And Dr. Williams has given one lecture on his visit to Jerusalem.

For the coming year, it has been decided that the subjects taught shall be divided among the Faculty as follows:—

Dr. Goodrich. Homiletics and Pastoral Theology. Exegesis of the Pastoral Epistles and Hebrews.

Dr. Wherry. Exegesis of the New Testament Epistles.

Dr. Fenn. Systematic Theology, the Gospels in Harmony, and English.

Mr. Meech. Church History, Old Testament History and Literature.

It is also expected that Dr. Martin will give lectures (weekly it is hoped) on Comparative Religions, or on such other subjects as he shall elect, and that Dr. Sheffield will give lectures on Christian Ethics. While no other courses of lectures have been arranged for, it is hoped that other persons will lecture from time to time.

We also hope that the College will ere long be on a satisfactory financial basis, so that various improvements now planned, and constantly dreamed of, shall be matters of history. We need a Reading Room and Library; Charts and Maps, and various equipments for teaching; A Playground, with some opportunity for Athletics. This latter will be of great physical advantage to the students. The above are a few of our needs. Others have been presented to the Home Board, and we trust they will be met in due time. We also hope that each Mission represented may have enough special gifts, so that there shall be no financial difficulty in receiving suitable students who apply for entrance to the College.

Chauncey Goodrich, Dean.
Report of the North-China Union College.

The College was in session from September 15th, 1905 to June 2nd, 1906, with the usual recess of two weeks at the Chinese New Year. The foreign teachers throughout the year have been Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield, Miss Andrews, Dr. Williams, Mr. Biggin, Mr. Galt. Dr. Sheffield's classes have been in Ethics, Psychology and International Law. Mrs. Sheffield has taught in Geology, Zoology, General History, and English. Miss Andrews has taught two classes in the Bible. Dr. Williams has taught in Bible Study and Geography. Mr. Biggin has conducted classes in Mathematics, Old Testament Study and Biology. Mr. Galt has taught classes in Mathematics and one class in English. Mr. Tewksbury was in residence during the first half of the year, and gave some time to a class in Applied Chemistry. He started home on furlough in February.

Mr. Ts'ui Ming has been the head Chinese teacher and has made a year's record of excellent work. He has accepted large responsibilities in the general management and discipline of the school, and in every way has strengthened the hands of the Principal. He has taught in Mathematics, and Chinese studies. Mr. Kuan has taught two classes in Chemistry, two in Physics and one in Mathematics. Mr. Tu has assisted in Western History, Chinese History and explanation of the Classics. Mr. Yang, a Confucian scholar, has given his entire time to teaching in the Chinese Classics and Literature. Another Confucian scholar, Mr. Ku, has criticised the essays of the students composed in the Classical style.

There have been twenty-five students during the year in the Collegiate department and eighty-five in the Academic. The two departments while distinct in their work merge into one school, usually a College student occupying a dormitory with two Academic students. Their classes are conducted in the same rooms. They are also united in their rhetorical exercises, in their religious meetings, and Christian work. The results of the work of the year in the various lines of study are such as to bring to the teachers a moderate measure of satisfaction, though aware of serious short-comings on the part of a considerable number of students, and with ideal excellence attained by relatively few. However, we take comfort in the thought that our ideals are expanding from year to year, and the number of really excellent students is steadily on the increase. We know that there is an art of study which can only be learned by close contact with the living example. Confucian teachers give out to their students from a definite and stationary quantity of knowledge which is supposed to be
always ready at hand for use. Foreign teachers study as they teach, study in order to teach, and the successful teacher sets before his students an example of that type of study that becomes the key to ever expanding knowledge. This to Chinese students is a dawning revelation, but it is a revelation which they must apprehend if they are to become real leaders in the New China.

The College reading-room is large and well supplied with books, papers, and magazines. This room is well patronized by the students, and they follow the great events transpiring throughout the world with the interest of western youth. Perhaps no exercise is of more value to the students than the Wednesday afternoon rhetorical exercise, consisting of essays, discussions, and the reporting of the news of the day. The Principal and Chinese teachers are always present to criticise and give additional information. Under this supervision the students have made encouraging progress in the art of public speaking. Once each month a special lecture has been given to the students by invited speakers. Several public meetings have been arranged by the students, inviting scholars of the city to be present and read essays on prepared topics, also joining with the students in discussions. Every Saturday morning the College students, including the upper class in the Academy, have been required to write a wen-li essay on a topic given at the time. These essays have been carefully criticised by a competent Confucian scholar, Mr. Ku, who has also given weekly instruction in composition.

The Young Men's Christian Association has been well organized and active in work throughout the year. The students have given assistance in the outer chapel, have helped in meeting outsiders in the inner chapel, and have gone in companies among the villages contiguous to Tungchou to preach the Gospel. The work thus done by the students indicates an active Christian life, and yet the evidences of a deep, pervasive spirituality have been somewhat lacking. However, at the close of the year, there is manifest a deeper religious interest on the part of a few influential students, and we hope that during the coming year the Christian life of the students may become more full and abounding.

The taste for athletics has been fully awakened among the students, and in the future the question before the faculty will be not how to stimulate this taste but how to regulate it for the good of the entire student body. Dr. Ingram testifies to the value of athletics in the College in helping to eliminate sickness and disease. The students have enjoyed a number of games of foot-ball with the English soldiers, and two games of
base-ball with the American marines. In April a company of students from Dr. Hart's Anglo-Chinese College in Tientsin came to Tungchou for an athletic "meet." In the track and field events the Tungchou students won by a narrow margin. The foot-ball game was called off because the visiting students objected to a ruling of the referee, but there was nothing to mar the good fellowship between the students of the two institutions, and the day was greatly enjoyed by all.

In the graduating class this year the Faculty is pleased to send out ten Christian young men who in culture and character they dare to hope will stand on a high level. Not many of these ten seem to have determined what is to be their life work. The new conditions in China are somewhat unsettling, when so many new and important lines of activity are opening up in so many directions. These young men understand well the need of the church in China for Christian workers, but it is uncertain how many of them will decide to enter the Theological College to prepare themselves for the Christian ministry.

Mr. Biggin has given three years of excellent, scholarly work in the College, and now returns to England for his first furlough. We strongly hope that nothing may prevent his return to the College in due time.

In the present condition of our teaching force there is urgent need for a new man to be sent out by our own Mission Board. And it is very desirable, both to meet the immediate needs of the College, and to realize our ideal in this Educational Union, that a man be assigned to the College by the Presbyterian Mission.

With this report the Faculty submits to the Board of Managers a carefully considered revision of the courses of Collegiate and Academic study. The five years' course of primary study of the American Board Mission has also been revised in harmony with these courses. In this revision the standard of study has been slightly advanced, but the changes have been chiefly in the direction of a better correlation of the departments. Mathematical studies have been considerably advanced in grade, and, with exceptional mathematical ability on the part of two of the foreign instructors, there has been a decided advance in the quality of teaching. Biblical and Christian studies occupy the same prominent place as in former years, with the hope that Christianity may be regarded by all graduates from the College as the patron of true culture, and that the end of learning may be regarded as nothing less than the realization of the ideals of Christianity.

(Compiled from the report by Principal D. Z. Sheffield, D. D.)
Report of the North China Union Woman’s College and Bridgman Academy.

The Union College has really been inaugurated during the last year, as its Board of Managers, from the several Missions, met in the autumn of 1905 for the first time, for formal action. The classes graduated in 1904—1905 had taken but a single year of College work. The next year the course of study was extended, and it is hoped that the present advanced class, now beginning the Sophomore year, can complete the full course in 1909. Until that time we shall continue to be a College in name but not in fact.

The Faculty, elected by the Board of Managers, consists of Miss Luella Miner, Principal, Miss Reed and Miss Payne, while Miss Newton of the Presbyterian Mission, and Miss Moreton of the London Mission are advisory members. The two Chinese gentlemen teachers have done good work in their departments and the three graduates, one of 1904, two of 1905, have been most useful in the classroom, and in their influence in all the family life. The most gifted and competent of these still declines to receive any salary from the mission to which she feels she owes so much. Until a class completes the course, all the work in the collegiate department, except the teaching of Chinese History, must be done by missionaries. This will make the burden of the coming years very heavy, as our foreign force numbers but three. Our especial needs lie in the lines of music, drawing, normal methods, kindergarten training, and either science or mathematics. We greatly regret that a teacher, appointed by the Board, was unable to come to us, and earnestly request the woman’s boards to find some one to take her place.

It is with grief that we record the loss of Miss J. E. Chapin from our number. She left us on account of failing health, in the summer of 1905. We rejoice in her restored strength and in the work she can do in the home land for the school she cared for so long.

Students.—The number of students enrolled during the year has been 84. The present attendance is 72. Of these 14 are in the College, 23 in the Academy, and 47 in the lower grades. It is expected that about 25 students from this and other affiliated schools, will enter the Academy in the autumn. We still receive pupils for two years of study preparatory to entering the Academy, but the development of schools doing this work in other places, should soon enable us to give all our time to the higher
LEFT WING: BRIDGMAN ACADEMY.
PHOTO BY DR. C. W. YOUNG.

CENTRAL PART: WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF THE NORTH CHINA EDUCATIONAL UNION.

RIGHT WING: ANGELL MEMORIAL WOMAN'S BIBLE SCHOOL.
PHOTO BY DR. C. W. YOUNG.

NORTH CHINA EDUCATIONAL UNION
THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS, TUNGCHOU
grades. Although most of our students are still from the American Board Mission we have those from the Presbyterian, London, English Baptist, China Inland, Swedish Alliance and Anglican Missions.

Course of Study.—In addition to the four years of Academy, and four years of College work, which form the regular course, we have prepared and submitted to the Board of Managers for criticism or approval three special courses for students who cannot take the full College course, or who desire to prepare for special work. These are called the Normal, Kindergarten Training, and Scientific courses. The latter is especially designed for those who wish to take up the study of Medicine, although it is recommended that such students, if possible, complete the entire College course. Nineteen girls have graduated from this school since 1899. Four of these have died. Of the remaining fifteen, eleven are now teaching in mission schools; another has taken a nurse’s training, and goes to help in a mission hospital. This is sufficient answer to the objection, still frequently heard, that it is useless to give girls advanced education as little help will be given to the missions in return. As far as the girls themselves are concerned no pledge of service would be needed, but the family friends may not permit them to render the service which they consider both an obligation and a joy. This suggests the desirability of a definite pledge of a certain term of service in the mission, for those who receive financial aid from the mission.

Buildings.—The buildings erected previous to 1905 provided dormitory accommodations for more than a hundred pupils, and school rooms for the lower and Academy classes. In 1905 the W. B. M. I. voted funds for erecting and equipping the first College building. The Bible Woman’s Training School was built in connection with it. The cost of the entire plant, including bath rooms and isolation ward, was about $10,000. The money for the part of the building for the College department exclusively ($5500.) came to the Board from the “Tank Estate,” through Mr. James W Porter, with an additional gift of $1500, for equipment, and a Porter Scholarship of $1000 from the same source. A valuable gift of physical apparatus from Dr. Mateer of Shan-Tung, which once more links our “Miss Haven” with the school, is gratefully acknowledged. We are indebted to friends in America for minerals, and to others in Shansi and Tungchou for stuffed animals for the museum.

Health.—The new isolation ward was hardly completed, when a pupil arrived from Kalgan with a well developed fever, and soon another was prostrated by a virulent type of the same disease, which, but for the
skill and constant care of Dr. and Mrs. Young, would almost certainly have proved fatal. With these exceptions the health in the school has been excellent. This section of the city is much more sanitary than in the past, and with dry, sunny buildings, and a large playground, we are at last free from the tuberculosis which has claimed so many victims among our pupils.

Religious Life.—In this we see steady growth. It is an attentive audience which faces the teacher at morning and evening prayers. How to develop conscience and teach these girls to be true to its guidance, how to help them to acquire the poise and self control of noble womanhood, are the problems to be worked out, through the little details of daily life. The special meetings of Passion Week brought the pupils a deep sense of their debt to Christ, and the little voluntary meeting which they held in the evenings showed that some, at least, were learning the lesson of self surrender. Dr. Johnston’s meetings made a deep impression on many. The students are learning, as never before, to bear on their hearts the burden of their country, which is struggling to free itself from its darkness and weakness. Many will go to their homes with quickened desire to win family and neighbors to Christ.

New Opportunities and New Work.—The year has been one of strange new opportunities, and the school has been brought, as never before, into touch with the life of this great city, the new life among its women, so pathetic in its reaching after the light just beginning to penetrate the darkness. Never before in the history of the school have so many visitors been received. Much more may be done in this line when Laboratory and Museum are in order, and teachers can give more time to guests. The change in the sentiment with regard to the education of girls is almost revolutionary. The sisters of princes, the wives and daughters of dukes, the families of some of the highest officials are taking the lead in this movement. With the unity of effort on the part of Christian missionaries, with this marvelous, groping life developing in the hearts of China’s millions of women and girls, may not miracles be wrought through us in this twentieth century? China will not be transformed in a day, but we are on the eve of the wonderful evolution of a great people.

During the Mission Meeting of 1903 the following vote was passed:
"That we request the Prudential Committee to appropriate $2000 from the Press indemnity for the purchase of presses, type and other outfit for the use of the North China College, to be under the supervision of one of the foreign members of the Faculty, the work to be done as far as practicable by students in the College and Academy."

The Prudential Committee in due time granted this appropriation, but for various reasons the outfit required was not ordered until the spring of 1905. In September the outfit arrived, consisting of presses, paper cutter, English book and job type, and accessories, from America, the cost of which in San Francisco was $637.50; and of four fonts of Chinese type from the Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai, the cost of which was about $440. Type cases, furniture, and other fittings were made at Tung-chou, and cost approximately $100. In addition two lots of paper and stationery were ordered, one from Japan and one from America, and these orders, together with expenditures for freight and duty, swelled the total cost of equipment and materials up to January 1st to nearly $1500. Later an order was placed in Shanghai for an additional 300 lbs. of the second size of Chinese type, and this order should be shipped soon. A stereotyping outfit and some additional equipment were also ordered in the winter from San Francisco, but apparently the earthquake has interfered with this shipment.

On consultation with the College authorities it was decided that the Press should occupy the first story of the octagonal tower of the College, and this room is well adapted to our present needs, although one font of Chinese type and the supplies of paper had to be located elsewhere.

The pressure of duties in college and evangelistic work kept the manager from giving much consecutive time to the setting up of the press, so that not until the latter part of December was the press ready for operation.

Two men experienced in Chinese typesetting were engaged, one of them, who was made foreman, having been in the Mission Press at Peking for 22 years. A common laborer was engaged and taught to run the press, thus making three regular employees. Student labor has been used occasionally as opportunity offered, most of the English typesetting thus far having been done by students. It is the hope that more student labor may
be used in the future, especially in the setting of English type and binding of Chinese books, these being the forms of work which seem best adapted to the students, in view of the intermittent time they have available for work outside of study hours.

During the period from December to the end of April twenty-seven pieces of work were finished, the most important being an edition of 3500 copies of the new Union Hymnbook for the North China Tract Society. The total number of pages printed during this period was 587,438.

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Men speak of China, with its immense area, with its multitudinous populations, as being impossible to reach, penetrate, and subdue to Christ. If China resists the Gospel, it is to go to fractured pieces, like a potter’s vessel. Pray God it may not, but may accept that which has given power to other nations such as China desires to have for itself! But this is the law of history; whatsoever withstands the manifestation of God in Christ is broken before it. There may be occasional and temporary revulsions of waves here and there; but the mighty and tremendous tide of an unseen power which nothing withstands, is sweeping forward toward millennium all the time, and everything that resists it has to go down before it. There is only one banner in the world that never fails and is never furled, and that is the banner of the Son of God!

—Dr. Storrs.
No report from this field at the present time would be complete without some reference to the marvellous awakening of the Chinese people political, educational, industrial and social, in all spheres of life and thought. Humanly speaking it is the impact of western and Christian civilization, along with the successive shocks of war, which has at last awakened the ancient East from its lethargy, and is quickening it to a new and throbbing life. It does not require unusual spiritual vision to discern among all the forces working so mightily in China the presence of the Son of Man; nor unusual faith to believe that first and greatest, deepest and most abiding, among all the results of this stupendous change is, and is to be, the establishment of the Kingdom of Heaven in the hearts and minds and lives of men.

—Rev. E. E. Aiken.