ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE NORTH CHINA MISSION
OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

1906 / 1907

THE NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

NORTH CHINA MISSION

of the

AMERICAN BOARD

For eleven months; from May 1st, 1906 to March 31st, 1907.

Reports of General Work Compiled by Rev. William B. Stelle.
Reports of Woman's Work Compiled by Mrs. William B. Stelle.
Generous aid and supervision at press given by Mrs. W. S. Elliott.

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Tungchou
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<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>Date of joining</th>
<th>Mission name</th>
<th>Mission Station</th>
<th>Address in the U.S.</th>
<th>Supported by</th>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Aiken</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>Paotingfu</td>
<td>21 Johnson St., Waterbury, Conn.</td>
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<td>1st Cong'l Church, Grinnell, Ia.</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Amiel</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>Oberlin, O.</td>
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<td>Dwight Place Church, New Haven.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Mary E. Andrews</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td>Tungchou</td>
<td>2154 E. 13th St., 8 E. Cleveland, O.</td>
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<td>Churches in New Haven.</td>
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<td>Miss Alice S. Browne</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Lin Ch'ing</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mt. Holyoke College.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Abbie G. Chapin</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>Tientsin</td>
<td>Los Angeles, Cal.</td>
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<td>C. E. Societies in the East.</td>
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<td>Miss May Corbett</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>Tungchou</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Ellis</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Ewing</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Peking</td>
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<td>Farmington Valley Conference, Conn.</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. Howard S. Galt</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Tungchou</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Leavitt St. Church, Chicago.</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Ingram</td>
<td>1897</td>
<td>Paotingfu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Laura N. Jones</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Tungchou</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Miss Lucia E. Lyons</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. and Mrs. James H. McCann</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Tientsin</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Luella Miner</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Miss Jessie Payne</td>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Tungchou</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Miss Mary H. Porter</td>
<td>1868</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>La Mesa, Cal.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Bertha P. Reed</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Tientsin</td>
<td>38 Richmond St., Rochester, N. Y.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Nellie N. Russell</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. and Mrs. D. Z. Sheffield</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Tungchou</td>
<td>Warsaw, N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. and Mrs. Arthur H. Smith</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>Beloit, Wis.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Sprague</td>
<td>1874</td>
<td>Tientsin</td>
<td>Shortville, N. Y.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. and Mrs. Chas. A. Stanley</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. and Mrs. Chas. A. Stanley, Jr.</td>
<td>1914</td>
<td>Tungchou</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Steele</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. Susan B. Tallmon</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Tungchou</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. and Mrs. Francis F. Tucker</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. and Mrs. Geo. D. Wilder</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>81 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. Mark Williams</td>
<td>1866</td>
<td>Tungchou</td>
<td>Berkeley, Cal.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss E. Gertude Wyckoff</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>Falls City, Nebr.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss H. Grace Wyckoff</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Tungchou</td>
<td>Oberlin, Ohio.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Young</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>Oxford, Ohio.</td>
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MEMBERS OF THE MISSION.
### Table of Statistics by Stations for Calendar Year 1906.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Totals</th>
<th>Tientsin</th>
<th>Peking</th>
<th>Kulgar</th>
<th>Tungchou</th>
<th>Foochow</th>
<th>Pang Ching</th>
<th>Lin Ching</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>When established</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1860</td>
<td>1864</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>1867</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>1880</td>
<td>1886</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Population of Field in millions</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Missionaries. Ordained</strong></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Physicians and others</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Married women</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Unmarried women</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td><strong>Native Helpers. Ordained</strong></td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unordained</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>Teachers and others</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>Bible women</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>19</td>
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<td>18</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>28</td>
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<td>Communicants</td>
<td>3795</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>1124</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>537</td>
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<td>Additions. 1906</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>28</td>
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<td><strong>Education. Students in The. Sem.</strong></td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Students in College</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Boys' Boarding and High Schools</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pupils</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>37</td>
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<td>Girls' Boarding Schools</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pupils</td>
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<td>21</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>38</td>
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<td>Day Schools, etc.</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pupils</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>45</td>
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<td>Kindergarten pupils</td>
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<td>50</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>Total under instruction</td>
<td>1009</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>35</td>
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<td><strong>Hospitals and Dispensaries</strong></td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of Patients</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>519</td>
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<td>Number of Treatments</td>
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<td>400</td>
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<td>5222</td>
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<td><strong>Native Contributions (gold)</strong></td>
<td>30556.34</td>
<td>49.16</td>
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<td>44.58</td>
<td>492.04</td>
<td>857.39</td>
<td>923.04</td>
<td>140.08</td>
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REPORT OF THE NORTH CHINA MISSION
OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

For eleven months; from May 1st, 1906 to March 31st, 1907

MINIATURE.

In our distinct field of seventeen million people helpful conditions for religious life have improved during the year.

**Deputation.**—Our Mission has long besought a deputation from home and Professor E. C. Moore and Doctor James L. Barton came and sympathetically counselled with us. Benefit is sure. We deeply desire that the exact conditions here be known at home, and the Board as representing the churches, rightly demands the best possible use of all appropriations, present and future. God will bless these two branches of the work which is His.

**Centenary Conference.**—Years of work and prayer prepared for the Conference at Shanghai. Marked progress for the Kingdom of God was achieved. Our Mission will never lose the new appreciation and enthusiasm born at this epoch of the century.

**New China.**—“China for the Chinese” is the yearning of this Empire. On the political side, and as held by the masses, shortsighted; but following all history: on the religious side and really throbbing in the few Christian breasts, the glory of the nation. The expressions of patriotism by our Christian leaders at annual meeting were hymns thrilling with spirit-inspired wisdom and love.

**Confucius.**—The decree exalting Confucius to the trinity of deities and prescribing regular worship to him as the god of letters, seemed at first to be the determined doom of the new education. It is rather a conciliatory endeavor to advance the reformed system of education, of Western type, which with slow success is struggling against tremendous obstacles.
Opium.—The Government's decree against opium represents the sincere efforts of a small coterie of China's most enlightened leaders.

Famine.—The awful desolation of famine has displayed anew the utter decrepitude of the old aim and methods of government; and Christians and others have contributed generously, and have seen again real friendliness in foreign aid.

Union.—Our union with other denominations along educational lines works well and grows stronger. And other regions have received and given encouragement.

Bible.—The demand for the Scriptures continues. Two thousand five hundred Gospels a month are sold at a railway station in Peking, and the foreign agent of the American Bible Society by systematic canvass in the business portion of the Capital sells a Gospel a minute.

Transition.—Our beloved Pastor Chia has been called Home, but in the revival which stirred and purified the hearts of the Tungchou College students there have been called forth by the Spirit new leaders of the church.
UPPER ROW: VETERANS OF OVER FORTY YEARS' SERVICE IN THE MISSION.
CENTER: A CHAIRMAN OF THE CHINA CENTENARY MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.
LOWER ROW: THREE CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES AT THE CHINA CENTENARY MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.
Tungchou Station: Historical Sketch.

Tungchou City is situated upon the river Peiho and owed its former importance to its being the river port of Peking, fifteen miles to the West. The great bulk of travel and traffic to the Capital passed through its thronging streets, and over the famous old stone road connecting the two cities.

The first preaching of the Gospel in this city was done by Mr. Goodrich who visited it from Peking and rented a chapel. In 1867 it was opened as a station and Rev. and Mrs. L. D. Chapin transferred thither from Tientsin. The next year Miss Andrews joined them, and the two ladies began the Woman's Work, which has developed so successfully. The Boys' Boarding School, although small at first and of primary grade, became the nucleus of the future Mission College. That year saw the first convert baptized, and the Tungchou church was established. Of those first converts one became a Bible woman and one of the men a useful preacher.

In 1869 Rev. and Mrs. Sheffield joined the station, and in 1871 Miss Jennie Chapin, who remained but a short time in Tungchou and was later transferred to Peking.

In 1871 the Mission voted to establish a Theological Seminary for the training of native preachers, and two years later Mr. and Mrs. Goodrich were transferred to this station, that he might take part in that work. That same year Miss Jennie Evans joined her sister Mrs. Chapin, and for thirty years gave valued help in the Boys' School and Woman's Work. The following year Mrs. Goodrich passed away.

In 1876 a deep revival visited the church, and the work of the Spirit, which before had shown itself in the conversion of individuals, was at this time manifested in a church baptized with power. That year the Church and School were removed to the western part of the city where greater space gave opportunity for enlargement.

In 1878 Mrs. J. E. Wheeler Goodrich became a member of the station, but died after one month. In 1880 Mrs. Sarah B. Clapp Goodrich was welcomed to the work, to which she gave a strong helping hand for twenty-five years.

Unprofessional medical work had been done from the opening of the station, but in 1882 Dr. Marianna Holbrook was appointed a physician to the station. She built the hospital and dispensary for women and for six years carried on an ever increasing work. At the end of that
time, being compelled to leave China, she was succeeded by Dr. and Mrs. J.H. Ingram. Dr. Ingram enlarged the buildings and the scope of the work to include men patients.

In 1883 Mr. and Mrs. Chapin and family returned to the United States. Owing to failing health they were unable to return to China. The impulse of the faith and love and devotion of these pioneers of the station has been permanent in the church and schools established by them. The year of their departure saw Rev. and Mrs. H. P. Beach appointed to the station where they did six years of earnest work, but were obliged to withdraw in the height of their usefulness. In 1889 the first native pastor was ordained to the care of the church.

In 1889 there was also an advance step in educational lines. The Tungchou High School became the North China College with Dr. Sheffield as its President. The advancement of the grade had been the slow work of years, and nearly all the members of the station had assisted in the teaching. Miss Miner had been specially appointed for this work the previous year, and in 1890 Rev. and Mrs. E. G. Tewksbury were appointed to assist in the college work. When three years later a new college plant was built, on a new site outside the city, Mr. Tewksbury gave efficient aid in its construction, and became Professor of the Scientific Department.

In 1893 Miss Abbie G. Chapin returned to her childhood's home to engage in work for women and girls.

In the spring of 1894 the church was again blessed with a great revival, which extended to students of College and Seminary. The influence of the revival was felt by many outside, who listened with wonder to words of confession and praise. Many converts were added to the church. The strength of the station had been given so largely to educational work for the whole Mission, that its own country field had been but slightly developed. Rev. Geo. D. Wilder and his mother came the Autumn after the revival, and the evangelistic work of the station was committed to his care. Under his efficient leadership, the growth of the church in city and outstations was greatly promoted. The next Spring Miss Gertrude Stanley became his wife and the work for women and children was much strengthened.

In July of 1895 Dr. Sheffield was attacked by two desperadoes and after a struggle was left for dead. Thirty-five wounds were inflicted and there seemed no hope of life. After four months, however, he was completely recovered and resumed work.

In 1896 Rev. and Mrs. Henry Kingman were transferred from
Tientsin to Tungchou but in three years ill-health again robbed the Mission of valued workers as they were obliged to retire from the field, and Rev. and Mrs. Howard S. Galt were sent to fill the vacancy.

In the Spring of 1900 the third revival, and of Pentecostal power, swept the church and college. It was a baptism unto coming suffering. Already the Boxer uprising was working its way northward from its source in Shantung, and it reached Tungchou at the close of the annual Mission Meeting. The missionaries and as many native Christians as chose to go, escaped to Peking. Every building of the station was destroyed; church, hospital, seminary, college and homes, all were levelled to the ground. More than one hundred and forty men, women and children suffered martyrdom. About the same number survived most of whom passed through the siege of Peking.

With the coming of the foreign troops, Tungchou city was nearly destroyed. It seemed impossible that it could ever become again a centre for our work. During the winter of occupation by the foreign army, however, a railroad was built from Peking to Tungchou, and this led to the decision to rebuild the College at its old center, and to reopen the Tungchou station.

In 1901 a great funeral service for the martyrs was held, which was attended by the highest officials in the city, The U.S. Minister and his wife were also present, and with other friends from Peking accompanied the long line of mourners.

For two years the colony of Tungchou Christians resided at Peking. The church held its regular services with ever increasing numbers. The College was reorganized and a class graduated.

March of 1902 saw the first ground broken for new buildings upon a new site, where city and College compounds were united into one. That Autumn all returned from Peking and church and college work began once more in Tungchou. The next year saw two College buildings, seven dwellings, hospital and church completed, and the work advancing at strides more rapid than before. In that year a union in educational work was effected with the Presbyterian and London Missions and the College became the North China Union College. Mr. and Mrs. Biggin were sent to the station by the London Mission to assist in the College. As a part of the union scheme the Theological Seminary was transferred to Peking where its buildings were erected by the Presbyterian Mission, and Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich were located at that place, that he might continue his work as Dean of the Union Theological College. Miss Miner
had already been transferred to Peking to become President of the Woman's Union College.

In 1905 Miss Alice Browne joined the station, to take charge of the newly established Girls' Intermediate School and to aid in Woman's work. In that year two native pastors were chosen by the church, one to assist in the country, and one in the city. The number of church members is greater than before Boxer murders; and Church, Day Schools, Hospital, College, and Outstations are in full tide of prosperity, through the good hand of our God upon us.

**Tungchou Station: General Report**

**Personnel.**—Rev. Mark Williams, D.D., Rev. and Mrs. D. Z. Sheffield, D.D., Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Ingram, Rev. and Mrs. G. D. Wilder, Rev. and Mrs. Howard S. Galt; the Misses Mary E. Andrews, Abbie G. Chapin, May Chapin (in independent work), Alice S. Browne; Mrs. F. D. Wilder.

Mr. and Mrs. Tewksbury have resigned from the Mission. Mr. and Mrs. Biggin, of the London Mission have been on furlough. Mr. and Mrs. Gammon, of the American Bible Society, and later their successors, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Elliott, have added to our strength. Lewis Fleetwood Ingram and Dorothy Gertrude Galt have gladdened the two homes, the Station and the world!

The healthfulness of Tungchou attracted for the summer Rev. and Mrs. Ellis, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Rev. C. A. Stanley, Jr., and, for a month, Miss Payne.

Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield have taught in the College, and Dr. Sheffield has engaged in Bible revision, printed his lectures on Ethics, maintained the work of chairman of a committee in connection with the Centenary Conference, and partially prepared for publication his lectures on Government; and Mrs. Sheffield has superintended the boys' boarding school. Dr. Williams and Mr. Galt have taught in the Academy and College. The latter has also superintended the College Press, and occasionally preached at country stations on Sunday. Mrs. Galt has helped in station-class work. Dr. Ingram, in addition to his work in the hospital, has nursed members of his family through long illnesses, lectured once a week at Peking, and is publishing his Therapeutics. Mr. Wilder has had charge of the pastoral and evangelistic work, also editing and publishing Mr. Chu's Chinese History and preparing an historical atlas to accompany it. Mrs. F. D. Wilder taught the foreign children until she gave over
the school to Mrs. Geo. Wilder and Mrs. Galt, and assumed the treasurer­ship of the Mission, during Mr. McCann's furlough. Mrs. G. D. Wilder has had supervision of most of the dayschools.

Miss Andrews, restored in vigor, has taught college and station classes, and made half-day trips to dayschools and nearer villages. Miss A. G. Chapin has done the more extended touring; and Miss Browne, besides her successful Chinese study, has had charge of the girls' boarding school.

Church.—During the past few months deep clouds have hung over the church. The street-chapel janitor was dismissed on strong suspicion of gross misdoing. Four men and three women have been put out of the church for scandalous sins. One of these was the Chinese pastor's daughter and another a teacher in the College.

Evangelism.—Although Pastor Kung is loaned to Lin Ch'ing, and Pastor Kao is voluntarily retiring for a few months because of his children's wrong-doing, and three of the best helpers are taking the Seminary course, yet we are preaching in Tungchou and our five market-town outstations to an average of four heathen audiences each day of the year. Each audience continues four or five hours, with passing in and out. These audiences often number a hundred at one time and safely average one hundred hearers in each of the four audiences, or a total 146,000 per year. Besides this there is the personal work in the five inquiry-rooms connected with these chapels; the evangelistic side of the lectures, newspaper-readings and stereopticon entertainments that are conducted every month; and the testimony given by the booksellers.

Native Workers.—Our native workers are: two Seminary graduates, one being hospital assistant and one in charge of the street chapel; six lay preachers at outstations; three chapel janitors who help somewhat in Christian work; and two illiterate Bible sellers; making in all thirteen.

During continuous theatre or temple fairs the country stations have been assisted by several laymen and a pastor for the days of the great crowds.

The hospital assistant, a fine preacher, for whom we trembled last year, was spiritually quickened and volunteered for country work on Sunday. He visits each of the four nearer stations every month, leading the services and giving medicine. It is a great encouragement to the lay preachers, to whom the Sabbath service is an ordeal, to have this monthly uplift for themselves and their congregations.

The volunteer worker Ts'ao who had a two-year Theological course
in Manchuria, has been added to our regular force, as he has proven an untiring, earnest worker, full of resource. He has a secondhand bicycle which now through repeated repairs is almost his own handiwork. On this he attends numerous fairs. He has devised a scheme for converting the wheel into a table, on which he spreads his books for sale. He has a cloth screen with texts to drape around and conceal the bicycle, which otherwise proves a distraction. Another cloth banner with the ten commandments he hangs on an adjacent friendly wall. So far he has not won any converts outside of his own family, but he is full of hope and certainly scatters much seed.

**Student Helpers.**—Several of our College and Academy students finally joined the church, after holding off for years, so we were able to use nine of them last Summer. They were new to the work and there was much crudeness and some puerile snobishness in their conduct. Still they were able to help somewhat, and they themselves gained not a little by the experience. Several of them humbly confessed that they had learned much from worthy helpers, whom before they regarded with contempt.

**Station Class.**—The chief advantage in using the students was to release the janitors, lay-preachers and booksellers from their regular work to come up to Tungchou for two months' study. There were fifteen laymen who took the full course and were examined, and others attended part of the time. The cool halls and corridors of the College buildings made a delightful place for study, so that the experience was a real outing. Pastor Kao led them five hours a week in a careful study of the first eleven chapters of Acts. He also had them four hours a week in sermon preparation. A Chinese teacher had a daily class in the colloquial translation of the classics. Mr. Wilder taught six times a week in Romans and Galatians. There were devotional meetings or lectures every evening, led consecutively for a week by one person with a single theme. About sixty local church members attended. The students observed a special quiet hour for private devotions and also had morning prayers. Their course of study extends through the year, with an examination this summer. The private readings are in Chapin's Geography and Bosworth's Studies in the Acts and Epistles. Many of the country Christians have testified to benefits received from the students since their return.

In November all the country members were invited to Tungchou for eight days of meetings. Nearly all came; thirty; and about the same number of city members attended. The guests were entertained by con-
tributions from the natives. The city members contributed more heartily than they attended. Miss Andrews daily expounded central passages of John's Gospel. There was a meeting each day for reports and discussion of problems of local moment, and there was a daily lecture. Some of the discussions crystallized in the formation of two bands: one of them took a pledge against opium, tobacco and wine; the other pledged to “Always keep the whole Sabbath, from rising in the morning to sleeping at night; having family prayers; attending services; and working for God all day.”

In recent years the church has assumed the expenses of station class work, and this year provided thus for outsiders for three months. Twenty-six men attended most of whom were either baptized or joined on probation.

**Christian Endeavor.**—This Society lost much fervor and membership had fallen off, but a change of officers and the addition of a Committee on Lectures brought new life. They have added to their regular meetings popular lectures and newspaper readings three times a month, and once a month Bible study. The attendance on lectures has increased. Drawn by attractive subjects students from the various normal and minor schools attended freely. The Society took charge of the contributions for famine relief and with native and foreign contributions forwarded $212.00.

**Stereopticon.**—During a temple fair at one of the outstations stereopticon views were exhibited for four evenings to full houses of quiet attentive listeners. Orderliness under such conditions is a marked indication of the great change that is rapidly coming over China.

**Fruits.**—Some of the far reaching effects of having a street chapel near the soldier camps have been manifested. One Christian soldier gained the rank of captain in the army in Manchuria and good reports come of his care for probationers and inquirers. One of those who had gone from here to the front as a probationer was baptized in Manchuria, and came back recently to see his first Christian friends, staying for our November meeting. He now resides at home in Tientsin and is an active Christian. Another soldier went home to a distant province after joining here on probation. We later learned that he and his whole family are in the church. We have given several letters of introduction to soldiers about to be stationed near other churches.

In the country the growth of the work has been more satisfactory in the quality of the added members than in the numbers received. Yet in the country fields there are now about half as many members as before the Boxers swept them bare.
One country inquirer has been a sorcerer, a leader of various sects, including the native temperance society which discredits idol worship. He has set out to commit the Bible to memory and to gain preferment in the church by methods used in the native sects. He reported that after becoming interested in Christianity he was going to church one Sabbath in a blizzard of sand, and his donkey fell through the ice into the river. In vain he tugged to pull the beast out, and then in his anxiety fell into the ruts of years, and recited all the appropriate incantations, postured in various directions, prayed to Buddha, but without avail. At last he remembered that he was on his way to worship the true God and therefore confessed his fault. He said he hardly knew whether it would do any good to pray out there on the ice in a howling gale, especially as he did not know the direction in which to face; but he concluded that the true God would overlook these niceties of detail in view of the exigencies of the case, and his sorry ignorance. So he kneeled down to the South East, back to the wind, and prayed. Then he went for help; fully expecting the donkey to be swept under the ice before he returned. He failed to find help, but on his return the donkey had climbed out alone. This proved to him that our God is the true God. Since then he has determined to serve the true God only, but he is so saturated with the practice of many sects, that we are repressing him somewhat, being careful not to dishearten.

Another probationer is a scholar farmer, living in a once wealthy river port now left high and dry miles away from the channel. Great numbers of the inhabitants have taken to opium. It is commonly considered a good means of vengeance on an enemy to get him into the opium habit, and the result has been terrific. This man broke off thirty-two years of smoking, and several tens of others followed his example, but he, being the only one who has sought Christ's help, is the only one who has held out. Now after two years of abstinence we have admitted him to the church. His testimony to the saving power of Christ is most joyous.

Contributions.—The native contribution for Christian work is $175, (gold) and for education $257. This is an average of $1.66 for each church member, as compared with 95 cents last year. $1.66 is equal to two weeks' earnings of a day laborer. Since many church members are not bread winners, and the majority are poor, the average is high.

(Compiled from the Report prepared by Rev. G. D. Wilder).
Tungchou Station: Medical Report.

In the Spring Dr. Sheffield was seriously ill, tuberculosis with hemorrhage; return to America was advised, but he remained at his post and by exercising great care is now in improved health and looking better than for years. In the Summer Ruth Ingram had malarial and typhoid fever and was slow in regaining strength. Mabel Galt, also, had an attack of typhoid fever. Our water supply is a source of much danger, and we hope soon for a new well with pure water. Mrs. Ingram had a nervous breakdown after Ruth's sickness and has been slow in recuperating.

We have undertaken to keep the neighboring ponds stocked with small fish, for where there are fish there is no larva of mosquitoes, and we confidently expect that in a short time malaria will be exterminated from our vicinity.

One case of erysipelas and one of diphtheria are about the only cases of protracted illness in the schools.

Hospital and Dispensary.—The surgical work has been more extensive than in previous years. The native assistant has performed many of the minor operations.

Patients.—A lad who had selected the railroad track for his couch was brought to the hospital minus a foot, hand, and the greater part of his blood. His mother bewailed the fact that her son was so stupid as to select the most unlucky spot on the whole line for his nap, affirming that at that very spot only a few days before, the cars almost killed a child and “murdered” two hogs. “Why could he not have selected some other part of the track to sleep on?” The Railroad Company contributed $200. Mex. in recognition of our services.

I was called to treat a family which had been poisoned with arsenic. A neighbor had used the village grist mill for pulverizing the crude drug, which he used in his garden to destroy insects. The stones were not cleaned and the next family who used the mill were poisoned. When I reached the place, there were seven persons lying about the court, groaning and presenting a most dejected appearance; but by means of antidotes fatalities were averted. Among the sufferers was a native doctor. He practices medicine having made the discovery that he possesses gifts in that line; but his professional duties do not demand his entire time, so that he fills in his extra hours by working out as a farm laborer. In country districts the sick are treated almost entirely by this class of men. As
there is no let or hindrance to the practice of medicine, the unlettered coolies, and the literati, who boast of having received their knowledge from books five thousand years old, may be called in quick succession to the same case, and the medicine of the one is apt to be quite as efficacious as that of the other. When I left, the patients were all feeling better and trying to rest. The next morning I was called in haste to the bedside of the doctor. He was much excited and extended his hand for me to feel his pulse. I assured him that it was about normal. He replied, “My pulse is the pulse of the dying. I know all about it. You can’t fool me! In men you feel the pulse at the wrist of the left arm, and in women and girls at the wrist of the right arm. You see I know all about it.” Thereupon he ordered his stockings to be brought and hastily put them on, for in that vicinity the elite die in hose. He gave many orders about what he wanted to have done before and after his death. Every now and again he would snatch a few seconds to feel his pulse, as if estimating the amount of time at his disposal. I remained long enough to get him quieted and the next morning he was the fields hoeing corn.

Union Medical College.—One year of work has been completed and a second class has entered. There are fifty-seven students. The teaching force is inadequate, but some in language preparation will soon teach. Each of my weekly lectures necessitated absence from Tungchou for a whole day, and the time expended is out of proportion to the work accomplished.

Financial.—This year the income has increased amounting to $665.59 (gold). There is little hope that this amount can be realized this coming year. The Hu Peh troops located here for the past two years who contributed largely to this sum, have returned to their own province, and the railway will scarcely make another liberal contribution unless our services are again required.

Religious Instruction.—The Christian Endeavor Society representative has instructed the women daily at the Woman’s waiting room. One of the women in-patients joined the church last Fall, and several have attended station classes.

In the men’s waiting room the patients have had daily instruction. Most of the in-patients have been soldiers, and preaching to them was not attended with many apparent results.

(Compiled from the Report prepared by Dr. J. H. Ingram.)
"A man's reach must exceed his grasp,
Or what's a heaven for?"
asks Browning. But here in Tungchou the "reach" of our woman's work is so tremendously beyond our grasp that heaven seems far, far off.

In the first place there ought to be more to take a firmer hold of what is already in our hands, as well as to help reach out.

Mrs. Gammon helped in the Woman's Society and dayschools until her departure. Miss May Chapin and Mrs. Elliott have both given aid in teaching English. But another single woman is needed and needed now to be in training for the work before her.

Bible Women.—The two Bible women have found much encouragement during the year. Over thirty new homes have been opened to them, 125 homes have been visited and more than that number of women and girls taught. They have accompanied Miss Chapin on some of her trips and have made, in all, visits to 22 villages. Their work is so indispensable that we lose seriously in not having more of such women of suitable age and training.

Touring.—Fifteen of the more distant villages have been visited by Miss Abbie Chapin. Most of the homes in these villages that are open to the Gospel message, are those in which the men have heard in street chapels or fairs of the Way, and have become inquirers in spite of strong opposition from the feminine autocrat at home. Gradually the hostility has broken down and the women in some cases have joined their husbands in inquiring about the Way. At the regular outstations frequent visits have accustomed the women to foreign visitors, so that it is easy to gather those who are really interested into little groups for instruction.

Miss Andrews has in some wonderful way managed to make time, in spite of all her other work, for twenty-four trips to nine of the nearer villages.

Christian Endeavor Society.—The Woman's C. E Society has carried on its work enthusiastically. Committees have charge of hospital visiting, of receiving the women at the Sunday services and of the Junior Endeavor Society, whose average attendance has been forty. This society supports two Bible women in Ceylon. At the annual meeting a special thank offering was made to meet a deficit. One gift came from a mother whose only son had been saved from diphtheria, another for the safety of a son who had gone to Thibet, as the Chinese ambassador's private physician.
Lectures.—A new departure has been made in the line of women’s lectures, of which there have been two. There was some doubt as to the response on the part of the ladies invited. But they came in goodly numbers and made a most enthusiastic audience. Some seemed to feel as if the lecturer’s remarks were in the nature of a private conversation with them, to which they responded frankly and audibly. The subjects of the lectures and newspaper readings have been: Hygiene, Footbinding, Love of Country, Cigarette Smoking, Opium and Old Wives’ Fables.

Educational Work.—The five dayschools have been busy little hives with an attendance of 101. In one the pupils were willing to forego their three weeks’ vacation at New Year. Another with its scholars from almost entirely heathen homes has been so popular, that it has not been easy for the teacher to give the scholars her best instruction.

Another branch of educational work is the station class. Four have been held this year with an attendance of 48 students.

The Girls Boarding School has this year fallen into the hands of a tender-foot foreigner, who had to discipline unruly girls in halting Chinese in which probably lurked a strong flavor of New Testament mandarin. In spite of having this latest recruit in charge, the attendance has increased to 24 in boarding department and 10 day scholars. The two Chinese teachers have done excellent work and taken a real interest in the girls’ welfare. There are many evidences that the scholars have gained more than a thorough training in their lessons. They are growing careful about loud voices and rude behavior, and best of all there are a good many who are living deeper Christian lives. When one teacher spoke a word of encouragement to a girl from a village home where there is evil of every kind, because of a marked improvement in her lessons, she replied with grateful tears shining in her eyes, “Why you know I have just been specially asking the Lord to help me study this lesson.” Thirteen of the girls have joined the church on probation. During Passion Week there seemed to be unusually deep feeling manifested in the lives and prayers of these girls.

Such in outline is our “grasp” of the woman’s work in Tungchou this year. We look longingly at what lies beyond,—at the villages at our own very door we have not time to visit, at the towns and cities further away where the men who are Christians so outnumber the women and where there are no schools for the children—and we sigh while we rejoice in the greatness of our reach.

(Compiled from the Report prepared by Miss Alice Browne).
TIENTSIN STATION: GENERAL REPORT

Personnel.—Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Stanley, D.D.; Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Ewing; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McCann.

The personnel of the station has been the same as last year, except that a daughter Margaret, was born to Mr. and Mrs. McCann on Oct. 1st. Including Mrs. King and the children of the two families the station numbers fourteen.

Good health has been the rule, but there have been slight ailments among the children and bronchitis prevented Dr. Stanley from doing much chapel work during the Winter.

In the main Dr. Stanley has had charge of the home and city work and Mr. Ewing of the country field.

Boys' School.—Mr. Ch' on and his assistant Mr. Liu have rendered good service in the Boys' School. The health of the pupilshas been good and their behavior and application have left little to be desired. In the Fall we had a surplus of applications to fill the vacancies of those who went to Tungchou. In order to open the school on time, we had to rent a place in the village for two months, until our new compound was ready. This gave us somewhat of advertisement, and we could open one or two day schools and have them filled, had we men and means. The local official attended the mid-winter examinations and was highly pleased with the fine showing of the boys, remarking emphatically that the best of the city government school pupils could not pass such an examination.

Church Work.—For a few Sundays while the domestic chapel was being re-erected at Hsiku, services were held in Dr. Stanley's house, and later in the court rented for the Boys' School. Our removal takes us beyond the reach of some of our members. One has been transferred to the London Mission, his wife is an enquirer. Probably others will be transferred to nearer churches, though none desire it now. When the Ewing home was established, curiosity brought many visitors, especially on Sunday, when the house was practically thrown open to them, in order to try and impart Gospel teaching. Not many of the men and boys could be led to the regular services, but the women responded more readily. On the 2nd of December the re-built chapel was reopened for service. A few attended the morning service and the afternoon Sunday School after which about forty came in to hear the preaching. The attendance at the regular services is increasing and the people are learning to sit quietly and listen.
There were added to the church during 1906 sixteen by baptism, four of whom were school boys. Two children were baptized.

City Chapel.—Mr. Liu assisted by church members, has preached daily at the street chapel, except Sundays, to an average congregation of twenty. He has conducted most of the Sunday and mid-week prayer services. There have been a number of inquirers and we might well open several small “Preaching Halls” on the populous road to our new site.

New Site.—The missionaries were chiefly occupied during the Summer and Fall in building and removal. Operations were begun early in April but owing to many hindrances it was the last of September before the first home was opened. Two dwelling houses were built, and the domestic chapel and old plant of the boys’ school were brought out from the city and re-erected. Three other buildings were re-erected which will be used for woman’s work and a girls’ day school, which latter is in a separate enclosure and will adjoin the girls’ boarding school when built. Three rooms were erected for the teacher of the boys’ school, and also a smaller building for the family of one servant in each of the mission families. Our entire compound, fifteen acres, was enclosed with a wire fence.

We hope this year to build a church; a building for the boys’ school which will be adequate and include an Academy department; and, if possible, to erect the plant for the girls’ school.

We are on good terms with the local official and the village elders and from the former have received unsolicited favors.

After four months’ residence we are more than pleased with the new site, than which no better can be found anywhere about Tientsin. It is healthily located on the bank of the Peihó, at the extreme limit of the northern suburb; is only a little, if any, farther away from the city chapel than the old site; and is connected with the city by a fairly good macadamized road. This road known of old as the “Peking Road”, is a thronged and busy thoroughfare. The three miles to the city is lined with shops, behind which, reached by narrow alleys, are hundreds of homes and thousands of people.

Needs.—There is pressing need of two single ladies, one for the girls’ school, and one for woman’s work. There are openings all about us besides the clamoring calls from the outstations.

We greatly need a resident physician. We are five miles from the nearest available medical service, and besides the foreign staff, there are two boarding schools of twenty pupils each, soon twice that size and the native staff of workers. More than all this, adjacent to us is the great
Northern suburb, comprising fully one-half the population of a city estimated, including suburbs, at a million souls. Furthermore, the numerous villages within less than half a day's walk, increase by thousands the number of our neighbors. All this is absolutely a new field as no mission work has ever been done for these vast multitudes.

**Country Work.**—Only the second half of the year gave opportunity for touring, and Mr. Ewing spent a hundred days in the country: eight single day visits to near by towns and ten longer trips. The conditions in the North villages have improved. Indemnity lands are gradually being redeemed by the villages.

The new chapel at Chien Ying proves very satisfactory. On market days it is well thronged and in some evening evangelistic services the men of the village crowded in and listened with much interest. On Christmas the members from the near villages came together for a feast, religious exercises, and a public meeting in the evening. The boys' school here, twelve pupils, furnishes some of the best talent for the Tientsin school. This village is one of three where the Sunday service rotates. The congregations are often over sixty. Mr. Ewing held a station class here for eighteen days. The informing and helpful influences of the three meetings each day strengthened the Christians and one young man manifested special indications of great promise. At the close of the class, five men and one woman were received into the church, one man and five women were received on probation, and thirteen children were baptized.

At Yang Cheng there are thirty members in full communion but others including many children attend the meetings in the chapel, and men, women, boys and girls take part in prayer and sing with a will.

At Chiao Ho and Hsien Hsien the non-Christians listen attentively to the Gospel and are more favorably disposed than in other parts of our field.

Last Summer three Seminary students, two college and one Academy, assisted in evangelistic work. One of these Seminary students during the school year was called home by the illness of his aged mother. Four months he watched faithfully by her side and his earnest Christian character told. We have seen the gloom and sadness of the first months of nursing turned to a smile of joy on his face. His mother learned first to give up gambling, then to repent and trust in Jesus, and then to pray. His oldest brother has given up opium, ceased his opposition, and been several times to the chapel for conversation.

Ch'en Chuang with its membership of twelve has been transferred
to the London Mission. With a preacher in the district city only a few miles away, the Christians can receive there more attention than we can give.

There is much to cheer. The spiritual condition of the church is improving; the Christians are realizing that the church is theirs, that the work and the responsibility are theirs. The attitude of the people is more favorable, they are ready to listen thoughtfully; and Protestant Christianity is meeting with approval as never before. God is about to manifest His power here and we go forward with hope.

(Compiled from the report prepared by Rev. C. A. Stanley, D.D.)

TIENTSIN STATION: REPORT OF WOMAN'S WORK.

There is an old saying "While there is life there is hope." In respect to the woman's work of Tientsin Station we might say "While there is hope there is life." No reinforcements have come and our removal to the new site has taken us too far away to receive assistance from Mrs. Peck and Mrs. McCann. And yet in spite of lessened resources just as we face increased opportunities, we live in hope.

Educational.—To tear down the old buildings the girls' school was closed in May. The pupils said goodbye to the old scenes looking forward to the reopening in September at the new site. But alas for fond hopes! The plan of the compound includes a ladies' house, which separates the school from the other residences. And without this house there was not proper seclusion. Temporary changes might have been made for one term but there were other difficulties. Mrs. Ch'en the head teacher was ill, others who had helped were not available and Miss Chang, the Bridgman School Senior, had still five months before Commencement. Still we might have settled on Miss Chang as a teacher had not the last straw come in the form of a letter from Miss Noble saying she was obliged to again delay starting for China. As a result of these difficulties the fact had to be faced that we could not have the girls return. Hard as it was for the ladies, just think what it meant to the scholars! We fear there will be some who cannot start again after this long delay.

The day-school in the city has had a very prosperous year. In the Autumn several new pupils entered, making seventeen. Only half this number have Christian homes, but all attend church. One little girl of five came with her older sister. Just before New Year we were shocked
to hear that her mother was trying to sell her to a theater manager. There
are five girls in the family, no boys, and the mother a widow; so the question
of support was pressing. Our teacher and the Bible woman talked with
the mother, we helped with a little grain over the holidays and the child
is in school enrolled as a regular pupil. Last year all but two girls had
bound feet, now only two, as there is a growing feeling against this cus­
tom. The Christmas entertainment this year was planned by the Chinese.
Gifts were provided for the children and in spite of inclement weather,
thirty women and thirty-three children assembled in the city chapel and
partook of a bountiful Christmas feast. This was followed by a religious
service where the childrens' song and recitations showed careful training
by their teachers. The examinations at New Year told even more clearly
the faithfulness of the teachers. For three hours two Chinese and two
foreign visitors listened while chapter after chapter of the Bible was
recited, pictorial readers explained, and arithmetical problems solved.

Bible-Women.—Mrs. Chang the Bible woman in spite of ill health
has made many visits and at every home was eagerly welcomed. Mrs.
Hu is in training and helped Mrs. Chang the first half of the year. Dur­
ing the winter she has attended the Bible Woman's Training School in
Peking where she is greatly loved for her quiet Christian character.

The Union Mothers' League.—The Union Mothers' League in the
city, including the women from all the Missions, has met with increasing
interest and profit. At the annual meeting all the officers were changed,
bringing in several new workers. A program was made out for the year,
with subjects and leaders, a foreigner and a Chinese alternating, and
several hundred copies were printed with money collected at the monthly
meetings.

New Work.—The removal of the Tientsin Station to Hsiku is at
last an accomplished fact, and the history of the past seven months shows
the wisdom of the move.

The first Sunday after their moving to Hsiku Mr. and Mrs. Ewing
took a walk through the main streets of two villages inviting every one in
sight to their home for a Christian service. Several accepted the invita­
tion. Word spread that the Chinese were welcome. The numbers
increased until the last Sunday in October 107 women besides as equal
number of men and children called. During the week women came and
Mrs. Ewing was able to return some of their calls. To supply the need
of a Bible Woman Mrs. Li the sewing woman in Mrs. Ewing's family was
tried. At first she gave half time but with the opening of the coming
Mission year, will devote her entire time to church work. It has been very gratifying to see how eager she has been to tell the Gospel story and how happy she has been because the neighbors' homes were open. During these months Mrs. Li visited forty-one families where over three hundred women listened to her message.

After the fifteenth of the first month invitations were issued to the women, to a short course of four lectures to be given in the chapel. The subjects were: The Way to Happiness, The Way to Help China, Anti-footbinding, and the Education of Women. Often the speaker had to stop being interrupted by emphatic assents: "Yes, Yes." "That's so" A good many said they wanted their girls to go to school and to have unbound feet.

We are thankful for an increased number of Chinese workers, but they need much training and oversight to make their work effective. The inquirers must be organized into classes and individual study promoted. Homes should be visited, week day meetings conducted and Sunday be the hardest work day of all. More needy still are the large country fields where the women have been without instruction for four years. At the "North Villages" the women pathetically pray for the coming of a Bible Woman. In Ch'ing Hai there are a few women, church members, who attend the services; but there is no one to help them. In the Chiao Ho and Hsien Hsien districts there are a few women who remain faithful Christians, though many have fallen away from the church for lack of shepherding. It is not simply that these hungry souls are kept waiting for the Bread of Life, but no foundations are being laid for the future. The children are growing up without instruction because the mothers know not how to teach them. The mothers are groping in the dark because they have no Bible woman capable of helping them. And there are no Bible women ready to help because there has been no lady missionary to visit the fields, pick out the most efficient women and train them for such service.

(Compiled from the report prepared by Mrs. C. E. Ewing).
PEKING STATION: GENERAL REPORT

Personnel.—Rev. W. S. Ament, D.D.; Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Stelle; Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Young; the Misses M. H. Porter, Luella Miner, Nellie N. Russell, Bertha P. Reed, Jessie E. Payne, May Corbett.

The station has been well reinforced. Miss Porter’s return adds strength in many lines. The long hoped-for instructor of music, Miss Corbett, highly satisfies. And to help us to be brave in the time of Mrs. Ament’s leaving came Anita Young and Bergen Sheffield Stelle. Mr. James Porter made us a generous visit and brought much cheer. His deep interest in China and in the Mission, evidenced by his large gifts made us feel that he belonged to us, and his going, to Chinese and foreigners alike, was a positive loss.

Progress.—In the Fall the return of the Commissioners and the proposed Constitutional Government stirred much hope. But that far-reaching change can only come slowly. Such great foundation concussions, however, help to arouse the vast mass of unawakened intellect of the Empire. And improved conditions are surely appearing. In Peking, residents are amazed to see the transformation wrought in a few months. The Southern city, from the aged entanglement of mud, shanties and smells, through which swarmed confusedly men, animals and bumping Peking carts, has become a modern metropolis; wide, clean macadam, uniformed police directing orderly lines of rickshas and carriages, and stores with attractive fronts displaying unusual goods in show windows. For the benefit of famine sufferers a large bazaar entertainment was given by the ladies of the city. The most advanced advocates of Woman’s Rights would have been inspired. There were women orators speaking to crowds of men, and girls selling bouquets at exorbitant prices. Four thousand dollars was the sum achieved. Temples have become schools and every science and handicraft has its votaries.

The Dispensary upon which Pastor Jen spent so much time and heart, is completed and has proved a success, till recently, when the opening of a Chinese hospital just across the way, drew off the constituency. Dr. Ts’in has contributed his time unstintedly. And the plant is a valuable adjunct to the North Church. It is a pleasure to record that city authorities recognized the efficiency of this medical work and there is probability of a new and enlarged site being given for its greater usefulness.

At the North Church, also, extensive repairs and alterations are in
process. The meeting room will be enlarged to double its present size, and the Boys' School and the Memorial School for Girls will be greatly improved.

At Cho Chou a drive-well has been sunk on the church premises and is a boon to the whole community. The income from sales of water will be a permanent aid to work in that region. Under the direction of Pastor Li a new chapel has been established in the prosperous market town of Sung Lin Tien eight miles from Cho Chou. A new chapel has been opened in the large village of Lin Ku Ssu where the Home Missionary Society supports a helper and a school.

In Peking a water tower has been erected and with hot water engine works well. The profits will pay the running expenses of the large church, which became located in the Capital, the center of our station work, and used for one Sabbath service by the foreigners, has some expenses which the Chinese cannot be expected to meet.

At the busy town of Chang Hsin Tien with its extensive machine works of the Pe Han R.R. a new chapel and extensive premises have been purchased. This will give the coveted opportunity to the church at Marco Polo Bridge, two miles distant, for wider evangelistic work.

Centenary Conference.—Dr. Ament and Miss Miner were appointed chairman of important committees connected with the Shanghai Conference and their labors have been materially increased by preparing papers and keeping up the necessary correspondence.

Tours.—Dr. Ament made the long Fall trip to the out-stations, and escorted Dr. Barton to Shansi; and the two preaching missionaries have made frequent shorter visits to the country.

Colporteurs.—We record our grateful recognition of the help received from several colporteurs of the American Bible Society. This great society, working in close relation with us, is one of the main instruments in building up the Christian Church in our districts.

Volunteer.—A succession of calls come to Deacon Tung from the most needy outstations. With no aspiration to literary culture and only his warm heart to recommend him, he is wanted in several places at the same time. He gives his whole time free of charge. He is well off and his prospects have improved since he became a Christian, directly, he says, by the Lord's intervention. He delights to tell how the Lord paid his expenses last year. One of the outstations was urgent in their desire for him to come and in his haste he postponed the sale of his corn. On his return months later the price had so increased as to give him an added
profit sufficient for all the expenses of his preaching trip. Because absent from his village he proposes to provide a substitute Christian worker, and is seeking a helper whom he may support there.

**Woman Evangelist.**—At Fan Chia Chuang Mrs. Hung continues to care for the little church, which is gradually growing. Though she is supported as a Bible woman only, of her own choice and desire she takes the part of a local preacher and the people who have known her from childhood respect and follow her.

**Street Chapels.**—In nine of our country chapels there is preaching on Fair-days and in general the attendance is good. In Peking in both the North and South street chapels the number of people who listen to the truth in the course of a year is large. The genius of the Chinese, their ample time and delight in story, lends itself to street chapel success. And the preachers, though inferior, for what but the highest and most aroused talent is adequate where dead souls are to be awakened, intellects stimulated, and ideals suggested, are sincere and are faithful. And very largely these preachers are not employees, but are Christians whose Gospel is the story of their own freedom and hope, and it is not wonderful that it is contagious.

**Educational.**—It looked for a time as if there was little room for the Christian School, as the rage for the new public school bid fair to sweep all the boys away. But our ten day schools and one boarding school prosper. The Nan Meng school has been discontinued, mainly for local reasons; but at Hsun I a new school is in operation, of which the Christians bear a goodly share of the expense. The school established by the Home Missionary Society is the newest growth. The school at Marco Polo Bridge twelve pupils, is worthy of the pleasing pride with which the young helper regards it. The Tung Pa school, under the teacher formerly at Nan Meng, has thorough methods and high ideals, and is the only kind of school which that conscientious and capable teacher will lead. At Fan Chia Chuang the government school, which was formerly the church school, has weathered a severe attack by political foes, and is now running quietly with fully half of the boys from Christian families.

The support of the boarding department of the Peking school is costly, but it is wise expenditure. Without aid the poor boys from the country cannot have thorough and Christian education. Our native pastors have all received this education and help from a generous Board. If we are to have College graduates to aid in teaching and trained men in mission work, we must continue to help these poor country boys, though the expense is large.
Station Classes.—Two station classes have been held during the year. There were twenty in the Peking class, and the three pastors were the instructors. Thirteen were in the class an P’u An T’un which was conducted by Mr. Stelle and helper Kao.

Study Course.—At the Annual meeting the Chinese of their own initiative arranged a course of study which is open to all and has regular examinations. There is real enthusiasm for this study, and it was encouraging after the Conference to see in Peking the new demand for books. If this course continues there will be no lack of candidates for ordinary positions.

Lectures.—The plan of lectures on educational subjects has been tried in several of our larger country stations, but with less success than in the city. On the occasion of large fairs it has been effective for the few days’ gathering. But in Peking it has been maintained the greater part of the year. There have been all sorts of subjects treated in all sorts of ways: On one evening Dr. Barton opportunely filled the place of a delinquent lecturer, and gave us an instructive lecture on Turkey.

At one of these promiscuous gatherings plea was made for famine relief. Our South Church, foreigners and Chinese of the vicinity, contributed three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

Home Missionary Society.—This Society is no longer an experiment but may be considered established. The Chinese are growing in their power to initiate and organize. They work in harmony and abide by the decision of the majority. The Annual Meeting this year was held with the church at Nan Meng, which made strenuous efforts to accommodate the fifty-five delegates and forty other guests who sat down to their tables for four days. The financial statement showed a surplus. They are now supporting one Chinese pastor, who receives the largest salary in the station, perhaps in the mission, one native helper and one day school. The chief element of hope is not in its list of workers, which is not long, but in the fact that this idea has taken fast hold of the Chinese mind. It is an indigenous institution with every prospect of a long life. At Pao-tingfu a like society has been organized and the time may come when each church will have its society and then these can amalgamate and form one strong society which will express the life of the church in its desire for expansion in North China.

The machinery of the station has worked with regularity and average speed during the year. Something has been added to the forces which are bringing Christian fragments together and something added to
the swing and sweep of ideas which are to help in the regeneration of this Empire.

It would be easy to write roseate views of advance in education, government, laws, etc., in North China; but a conservative estimate prevents. Still we are confident that though the call for schools and general reform may be somewhat fitful and there will be seeming decline in interest, that in the long run the wave in its great under-tow is making for higher and better things. China can never go back to the kindergarten views of fifty years ago. The sweep of events is upwards and onwards. A medium way will be found by which the youth of China while securing the new learning from Western lands will be able also, to retain a fondness for their own literature and a knowledge of it, the lack of which, so many of the thinking men in China deplore. The gradual growing of Christianity in China will be the best guarantee of its stability.

(Compiled from the Report prepared by Rev. W. S. Ament, D.D.)

Peking Station: Medical Report.

The health of the members of the station has been good.

The first death among the pupils of either school since we arrived, occurred on New Year's Day, when one of the Bridgman school girls passed away after only a month's illness, tuberculous bronchitis. There have been several cases of chronic troubles, but only one that has caused anxiety. Notwithstanding the prevalence during the winter of scarlet fever and diptheria in severe epidemics in the city, both schools have escaped without a single case of any contagious disease.

On March 19th Mrs. Perkins of our Paotingfu station was thrown under a train at their depot, losing both feet and receiving other less serious injuries. When word came Miss Porter and I went at once to help the friends of the Presbyterian Mission whither Mrs. Perkins had been carried. The lavish care which those good friends gave Mrs. Perkins places us more deeply than ever under obligation, and Dr. Mackey especially deserves the formal thanks of our Mission. During our weeks there, two trips were made with their preaching missionaries to neighboring country seats, and after the preaching, medicines were dispensed, one hundred and fifty persons receiving aid.

For several months the London Mission has had Sunday preaching and dispensing at their nearby outstations with a view to encourage
and train their medical students in medical missionary work. The Presbyterian Mission and our Mission have planned similar work. We made one trip to Tung Pa dispensing medicine to twenty-four people, but the unexpected call to Paotingfu prevented further trips. We hope, however, to visit four or five of the outstations near Peking once a month, the students doing the preaching and dispensing, under proper supervision.

Most of my time has been spent in study of the language, in preparation for teaching in the Union Medical College, and only a very few calls outside of the two Peking schools have been made. Two or three hours a week have been spent at the London Mission Dispensary.

In 1906 the total number of calls including members of the station is 1926, which is exclusive of those seen at the London Mission Dispensary.

(Compiled from the report prepared by Dr. C. W. Young.)

Peking Station: Woman's Work.

Thank God the time has come to this great land and people when its women are to be more than servants or playthings. The past year is significant in that it has furnished some fine illustrations of the problems just before us, which must be solved, and that quickly, if we are to have any influence at all upon the present great movement in the Woman's World in China.

Lectures.—The informal lectures, and readings from the newspapers, started in the Autumn of 1905 have been steadily effective and the interest and attendance has increased. They have enlarged our acquaintance in the city and have been the means of bringing several women into the church, in one case a whole family.

One very interesting old lady of good family came to the opening lecture and has hardly missed a lecture since. She said one day, "For thirty years I have been going on the wrong road. When a young woman I was afraid of death and joined the ‘Society of the Holy Ones’ I have prayed and fasted. I have daily sat motionless for hours, with my tongue pressed against the roof of my mouth. For over a year now I have been looking at and watching the faces of Christians. Few of them are rich and most have large families to support, but they have in their faces that peace and quietness which I have vainly sought and worked for all these years."
The success of our lecture system stirred the hearts of a number of Chinese ladies in another section of the city to institute a course. They failed, however, for want of agreement among themselves, and capable lecturers.

At the South Church lectures similar to those of last year have been given with pleasing success. Miss Chi a highly educated lady, who has recently opened a girls’ school, gave a most interesting lecture on “Love of Country.” Three of her pupils come often to our Sunday service and frequently bring their friends.

Bible Women.—We began the year with eight Bible women. During the Autumn one died and later one was dismissed because increasing­ly captious. The two vacancies have been filled and we have again the full number. Some of these women are not as strong and aggressive as we desire, but they are growing in heart life and depth of purpose and with the many calls we must use such material as we have.

Touring.—There has not been as much touring as planned but the Bible women have supplemented and the field has been well covered. In a short trip to Shun I Hsien, three women, who had been bitter persecutors of their Christian husbands were found to have changed their entire attitude and to desire to join the church. Some of those who cannot meet with the regular congregation show a beautiful spirit of consecration and earnest faith.

Schools.—The Emily Ament Memorial School has had a most prosperous year. Thirty-six are enrolled filling the school to its utmost. The majority come from families outside the church and a number have entered as a result of the lectures for women. New dormitories are being built, so more boarders may be accommodated.

The South Church school has suffered through changes in teachers, but the children have been faithful in their attendance and we hope with a trained teacher to build up this school.

The school at Cho Chou under Miss Payne’s supervision has flour­ished. The pupils entered Bridgman School in the Fall proving well prepared in their work.

Kindergarten.—The two assistants have had full charge of the Kindergarten and their efficient and faithful service has been amply re­warded. The children’s exercises on Christmas Day and their handiwork used in trimming the tree were greatly enjoyed by the audience. Several of the older children now go in the afternoon to the day school. Mrs. Stelle has given her time mainly to the training work.
Bible Training School.—In November after Miss Porter's return the Training School was opened under the joint care of Miss Porter and Miss Russell. The class continued six months and was in two sessions. The first was for workers of some experience, ten in number. The different grades of women made fixed classification impossible, but that will come in time. Our one aim is that they knowing the Way more perfectly, may have something to impart and become sowers of the seed of the Kingdom.

The teachers have been the two senior Bible women and Mrs. Ching, a former scholar in the Bridgman School, who was lost sight of after she went into a heathen home as a secondary wife, but has returned to us and now is one of the most earnest and spiritually minded of our circle.

One of the London Mission women was led to unbind her feet through hearing this sentence in the leader's prayer: "We give ourselves anew to Thee, Oh Lord, body, soul and spirit to be wholly Thine." I have not given my feet, came the thought to her, and on her knees she vowed that they too should be the Lord's.

From Shantung we had three young women all more than usually intelligent. One is a childless widow of twenty-six, another a young wife whose husband is a student in P'ang Chuang. Her father-in-law is a paralytic and her cloth weaving has been a chief source of support for the family. They sacrifice much therefore, in giving her time to study. The third from a literary family is a natural student and has a deeper spiritual apprehension of truth than we often find among our pupils.

There have been twenty-eight pupils and three Chinese teachers in the school.

Mrs. Ament's departure in July 1906 left us poor indeed. Every department of work misses her helpful hand. Especially the sixty boys of the boys' school have felt the loss of the Mother heart, which knew boys and made many a good time for them.

Miss Corbett's coming brought good cheer. Under her direction our music already shows a decided improvement.

Now that the Boards have dealt so beautifully by us these many years we want to present one more great request. We need a kindergartner. There is none as yet in Peking. Some of the Chinese, interested in education, are anxious to develop kindergartens. Recently Lady Pao said that it had been in her heart for a year. If we had a teacher who could give all her time to this training, there is no doubt that some of these outside schools would be glad to put students under such instruction.

(Compiled from the report prepared by Miss N. N. Russell.)
THE BOYS' SCHOOL, PEKING STATION (UPPER).

THE ELIZA CHAPPELL PORTER MEMORIAL KINDERGARTEN (LOWER).
KALGAN STATION: GENERAL REPORT

Personnel.—Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Sprague.

Only one family, the irreducible minimum, and their health not very good. But "The Father" sent companions and helpers. Miss May Chapin continued her work until September when she tried the milder climate of Tung Chou. The winter proved unusually rigorous. Miss Abbie Chapin was a host for help during five months. Throughout the summer Miss Andrews conducted morning prayers and the Woman’s Sabbath School class, and we all received of her quiet power. Thanks are again due to Mrs. Larson, of the British and Foreign Bible Society, for efficient help. Miss Rogers, aunt and teacher of the Larson children, aided. We had with us four months Mr. Karlin and Miss Lindblom who start a new mission to the Mongols. The long prayed-for deputation, Secretary Barton, Mr. Wilder accompanying, cheered us. As much of actual conditions was seen as three days allowed, and the fact that the Station was under critical examination was an encouragement.

Native Helpers.—Six preachers: one is stationed in his home village, the suburb of a city, where together with the surrounding villages, including three Fair towns, he is doing good work. Another is in a district city, preaching on the street, soon to have a chapel. One has been loaned to the China Alliance Mission. The others are at Kalgan preaching daily in the street chapel, conducting the domestic chapel services, and visiting near villages.

The helpers show deeper spiritual purpose and keener desire to win men. When the deputation came, which emphasized the crisis of the Station, the helpers felt their responsibility and responded with new devotion and hope. A committee was appointed to relieve the missionary of minor matters and consider with him difficult problems. At once they planned to locate a helper at Ch’ing Ke Ta. For several years this congregation has been split into factions. No helper could dare lead them. One courageous helper sacrificed himself for a year, but failed. Now there is prospect of one of the best helpers being called by them, going, and succeeding.

Last year’s report alluded to the defection of several helpers and asked your prayers. These have received us more kindly, one has conquered opium, two have written letters of pronounced friendliness, one of whom desires to renew his allegiance.

Colporteurs.—One, supported by special funds, has travelled near
and far, but sales have not been large. Another has sold many Bible portions.

**Schools.**—The Boys' Boarding School is instructed well by Mr. Feng, a Tungchou college graduate. Only seven pupils have attended the whole year. Three have joined the church and the others are probationers.

A Tungchou partial course man teaches in Ch'ing Ke Ta school. The local church pays half his salary. There were fifteen pupils during the long winter term.

**Tours.**—Except for one trip to aid a persecuted Christian, the lone missionary has had to remain at the home station. On that trip one man, a former school boy, was baptized.

A helper accompanied Miss Abbie Chapin to all the outstations of that great fertile valley, Yu Chou district, and preached to many of both sexes every day. Another helper made a tour to half the outstations. During the first two months of the Chinese New Year many villages near Kalgan were visited by the helpers and colporteurs, going on horse and donkey to two or three villages and back the same day. Then the farmers have leisure and come out in large numbers to listen to the street preaching and look at the books, though they purchase few.

**Medical Work.**—Though we have no physician and the dispensary remains closed, still so many cases of sickness and accident come imploring help, that we can but try to treat some of them. I have often doubted the wisdom of a quack prescribing for the sick, but the great relief afforded in some cases of emergencies, broken bones, cuts and burns, has kept me from refusing all calls of that sort. For instance I was called at midnight to save a man who had just cut his throat. Although the windpipe was cut half through, I sewed it up with an ordinary needle and silk. With antiseptic dressing for twenty days, the wound healed perfectly, and the man now seems to have as good a throat as ever. The business firm were so grateful to me for preventing a suicide in their shop, which would bring possible litigation and sure expense, that they contributed sixteen dollars. Other receipts, mainly for saving opium suicides, bring up the total to $30. (silver). Alas, success brings more patients and so the practice grows. They come beseeching: "Please Doctor, cure my sickness", or, "Please give me some medicine to send to my wife's cousin's grandmother."

**Responsibility.**—Our great need of reinforcements is known, but the great responsibility that rests on our Mission is not sufficiently realized.
We were the first to open work in this great field north of the mountains, and with one exception are alone today. Even if it were thought desirable or necessary for our Board to pass over this work to others there is no mission here that could assume the responsibility.

The material equipment is large. Ground sufficient for all needs for many years to come, two good missionary houses and other buildings used for schools, chapel helpers, etc., and a new dispensary on the city street.

Greater far are the assets of acquaintance and favor with multitudes of people. Two million souls is a large parish and we have been working forty years. In nearly every one of the hundreds of cities and thousands of villages there are some who have heard the Gospel from our missionaries or native helpers. This seed needs culture, and some of the seed is martyr blood, so sure of growth.

Today there are 230 church members together with the children growing up in Christian homes, trained native helpers, students preparing for the ministry, and many inquirers, who are preaching by word and life the goodness of God.

And now another great door swings wide open before us, and for Kalgan only. The grazing land of the Mongols is being taken up by Chinese emigrants and put under cultivation. This vast overflowing of the Chinese into Mongolia goes steadily forward. Villages spring up in a night. It is as much like our New West as anything Chinese can be like the American rush. This is New China and more favorable to the Gospel than any other part of China, because freed from all conservative ties of family and neighborhood. These thousands of new homes welcome information, most of all the glad tidings of great joy. And these are our new neighbors, recently arrived, coming every hour of the day and to continue to come for years.

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

Kalgan Station: Report of Woman's Work.

The departure of Mrs. Roberts for America in May, and of Miss May Chapin for Tungchou in September, took away the mainstays of the work for women; but although sorely crippled the work has been carried on continuously, being greatly aided by volunteer workers.

Since 1902 Mrs. Larson has graciously given her service to the
work for women. This Spring Mrs. Larson returned to America, and we are without her varied help, and can but wonder who there is to take up the work which she has so lovingly sustained.

During the summer months Miss Andrews and Miss Abbie Chapin aided greatly. In May Miss Chapin, accompanied by Mrs. Sung, made a three weeks' tour of the outstations. Crowds of women and children flocked to see her and the Christian women were cheered and strengthened by her visits.

The Sunday meetings at the Dispensary have been well attended. A great many boys came to this service and it was hoped to gather them into a day school but the attempt was unsuccessful.

Mrs. Yu, a former Bible woman, died at the age of 85. She has long prayed that God would take her to her Heavenly home.

One woman, Mrs. Chao has joined the church. Her family came from He Chien fu a year ago. They were on their way to Mongolia and chanced to stop in the suburb of Kalgan at a hut belonging to our old deacon Jen. When he heard that they were from his native village, he immediately found work for the husband, who has become an inquirer.

The friendly feeling of official and influential families has increased. Several invitations to their homes have been accepted and as opportunity was given the Word of Life was spoken. The time of ripened harvest is fast approaching.

The Girls' School was not reopened in the Autumn, because the girls' parents were unwilling to unbind their daughters' feet. Public opinion in this reform has not yet made itself felt in this North region, especially in the country districts.

Although only two persons are appointed by our Board to Kalgan, our family group, not to mention the friends who helped by their generous visits, numbered twelve. Many times during the winter did we think of Lin Ch'ing as the lonely station with its little band of three, and we prayed for them, that they also may have the "running over" blessing.

Kalgan is opening up to the world. It has already not only the telegraph and daily mail but now the railroad is an assured fact, and when that is through Kalgan will be within a day's ride of three of the other stations. And those three include, moreover, the location of the general mission gatherings and our educational institutions.

Native workers are ready. Money has been appropriated for the Girls' School and one or two single ladies promised by the W.B.M.I. as soon as the station is permanently opened. When the American Board
send us one family and a physician we shall be well equipped for aggressive service and may expect to see large ingatherings to the church. Pray for us that we may soon see the day.

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

PAOTINGFU STATION: GENERAL REPORT

Personnel.—Rev. and Mrs. H. P. Perkins; Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Aiken; Miss Laura N. Jones.

The Lord has allowed us to be sorely afflicted. Mrs. Perkins’ great suffering and loss has pressed us all into deep sorrow. Not only the station where lives are so close together, including the Chinese, but our whole Mission and other Missions, friends here and at home, as one family have with bowed head in common pain and anguish stood silent before God. However great the distress which brings us into the presence of the Lord, and though we are slow to apprehend, in the quiet as our souls see God we see the Father, all loving, all wise. It is not wonderful that our sister was so brave, that she prevailed moment by moment with hope and deep trust. God is good. And all of us who suffered with Mrs. Perkins are beginning to learn somewhat of that which she so quickly appreciated. And even at this early date an appreciable spiritual blessing which is widespread is manifest. And as we learn even a very little of the great directing thought so high above us we givethanks.

Church.—Opposite the substantial and commodious new church on an elevated, ample site, has been erected a neat parsonage of seven rooms. The growing harmony of the Chinese church with the ideals of the Mission and the church’s spiritual development and expansion call for profound thanksgiving.

At Easter sixteen were received by baptism and as many more took the first or second preliminary steps.

Conventions.—Pastor Meng brought back from the Y.M.C.A. Convention at Shanghai most inspiring information. Our church, especially the young men, were stirred with the new hope for the Far East which came from the great religious gatherings at Tokio and Shanghai.

Street Chapel.—The Chinese Church maintains regular preaching at the city Street Chapel. The average attendance is fifty listeners, with some coming and going. A Chinese physician contributes his services in
preaching nearly every day. He is a vigorous and effective speaker. The chief worker however, is a milkman employed by the Chinese church which runs a dairy. Preaching is one of his regular duties and he is both faithful and fruitful.

**Home Missionary Society.**—The idea of a Home Missionary Society appealed strongly to our Christians. The President and Missionary of the Peking Society visited us and gave helpful addresses. One Society was organized and raised at the first meeting more than half of the amount necessary to support a preacher, who may be considered the first missionary from Paotingfu. Moreover a deacon who had been supporting a preacher and two Bible women, transferred his contributions to the Society, his workers becoming regularly appointed Home missionaries. A beginning has been made; but who dares to predict the extent of the great results which will surely be manifest in the very near future.

**Schools.**—The boys’ school with slightly lessened numbers is more efficient. The charge for board has been increased fifty per cent. Three students have advanced to Tungchou. Six more go this Fall. A thorough record of the work of each student has been kept and parents informed. When there seemed little promise a change to a trade was recommended.

The Te Chʻüen church has a boys’ boarding school of twelve, maintained largely with funds contributed from South Africa. At Pai Chih the church has established a boys’ school and our leading Christians there are also the directors of the town school. At Chun He Tsʻun we have a school of eighteen pupils.

Mr. Perkins’ English class has had 33 old scholars and nine beginners. The latter were taught by two former pupils. These young men are from many parts of this province and some from other provinces. They generally enter Government schools or business and Mr. Perkins is able to keep somewhat in touch with them.

**Station Classes.**—The month’s station class at Paotingfu had thirty for full time and others part time. A fee of one-fifth the cost of food was asked. A liberal deacon wanted to pay for all and make the class free. This was not allowed, but he paid for many who could not otherwise have attended.

A station class was also held at Ta Chʻüen the funds coming mainly from the Paotingfu church.

**Assistance.**—Mrs. Arthur Smith of the Pʻang Chuang station conducted special meetings at Paotingfu. A profound impression was made especially in the boys’ and girls’ schools, which led to a permanent
deepening of the spiritual life. Later Mrs. Smith consented to visit our country district. They also received spiritual benefit. All want her to come again.

Workers.—Our native preaching force is small, only eight. We have encouraged students, however, to seek the highest efficiency, and two are in the Theological Seminary and three in the Medical College. These all give the long Summer vacations to preaching.

Colporteurs.—Eight colporteurs representing the American, British, and Scotch Bible Societies have sold portions of Scripture regularly throughout the year. Several of these men combining at a fair sold two hundred Gospels apiece in a day. And an average faithful colporteur selling Gospels with a picture illustration has averaged a thousand Gospels a month. These men visit the outstations and homes of the Christians, maintain friendly relations with many outside of the church and everywhere preach as they have opportunity.

Centers.—At Ting Chou after long difficulties a preacher and his family are settled in chapel premises. A fervent Christian who is a physician and also recruits laborers for South Africa, contributes liberally and acts as leader when the preacher is away. This man from another province while passing through this district city and attracted with the false hope of power at court, was converted, and at once changed all his plans of life giving himself devotedly to establishing the Christian church at this centre.

Having a substitute this preacher can spend much time in the country districts. In a village twenty-five miles south is another earnest character who although an inquirer for several years and possessing a considerable knowledge of the Scriptures, had to be repressed for a time. Two weeks ago, however, he was baptized. He delights to keep open house, not only for the preacher, but for all the Christians of the neighboring villages. His home is a veritable church, and he himself leads the service when the preacher is not there. During the preacher’s visits, evening after evening there gather at this house about fifty persons interested and eager to learn about the Glad Tidings. When this village leader was baptized twelve others became probationers.

Chengtingfu is the only prefectural city on the Peking and Hankow R.R. where there is no protestant church. It is a large and most important center. It has been apportioned to us by the other denominations. It is moreover midway between our field and the Shansi mission, which is soon to have railway connections. In an adjacent village we have a
young preacher of partial theological course, who teaches school in the daytime and holds meetings in the evening. This young man is entirely supported by the people of the village. At a neighboring village one of the Theological students was formerly located and now aids them during vacations. It is greatly to be desired that some church at home cooperate with our Board and take the full responsibility for this strategic, populous center.

In Li district two large business towns have two vigorous churches. Although the combined membership is but twenty, the real constituency is ten times that number.

Another little church at Nan I is struggling to build and has raised $40. gold. This is a real opportunity for a wise, assisting contribution.

At Mulberry Orchard the membership of eight has doubled and the 10X9 meeting room enlarged threefold. Young men have been baptized and the outlook for church extension is excellent.

Fruits.—The President of the Home Missionary Society, a deacon, is one of our most intelligent and progressive men. He is a reading man whose family has been literary for twenty generations. He is against footbinding and even dares to denounce the queue. Twenty years ago this proud Confucianist who smoked opium and kept a gambling den, was a foe to Christianity. When he became converted he not only gave up opium and closed his gambling place, but he would not allow anyone else to keep a gambling place in his village. The deacon censures the nations of the West for lack of reverence and filial piety. He delights to canter this hobby. Recently his son, a student at Tungchou for whom the family had arranged a marriage with a girl in a neighboring village, boldly objected. The young man wanted a more intelligent life partner. The marriage was duly celebrated however, and the girl received into the deacon’s family. The outward forms were fulfilled but the son refused to consider the woman as his wife. The father was greatly distressed. The unpleasant bearing of the son continued for months. Finally the father yielded and that gracefully; and the girl’s family also accepted the conclusion. All the trend of custom and the pet theories cherished for half a century, besides the disgrace in the eyes of the community, gradually melted before the Christian father whom God is leading step by step.

Mrs. Chang, a teacher in the Presbyterian and Congregational Union Girls’ School, sometime ago gave $12. to the school and made somewhat of personal explanation which was not altogether intelligible. Recently she gave $30. to our church and clearly stated that it was
conscience money. This with the $12. was the full amount, principal and interest, of funds purloined in bits from food money 16 years ago when she was matron of our Girls' school. She made full and repentant confession, which was put before the church from the pulpit.

Notwithstanding many obstacles there has been more work done in our field this year, than in any previous year; and we are thankful and hopeful.

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

Paotingfu Station: Woman's Work.

The year just closing has been one full of achievements and failures, hope and disappointment, joy and sorrow, and for some much suffering with the promised peace. But through it shines the kindly Light always leading us whether we realize it or not.

Personal.—You all know of the great sorrow which visited our station in February. You know of the anxiety, the first hopelessness, the great responsibility which rested on the only physician present at Paotingfu, the hours the Chinese women spent in weeping and prayer, the shadow it cast over us all those first days. But do you know of the loving hands ready at every turn with loving deeds, the friends and messages from other parts coming so promptly, the wonderful bravery of Dr. Mackey, the hope which grew from a tiny spark more and more, and the beautiful peace and calm assurance which encircled the dear afflicted sister and her family.

Why do we not all lean harder on the Everlasting Arms and trust more completely knowing that "Behind the dim unknown standeth God within the shadow keeping watch above His own."

Special Services.—The services of the Week of Prayer were held with the Presbyterian friends, and were well attended and were most helpful. There is beginning to dawn on the minds of the Chinese in the Paotingfu church, a fact which shows progress, namely, that the Chinese women should have their part in the common church life. They have had their own C. E. Society and are always present in good numbers at the regular services, but not until recently have they entered so much into the church life.

Schools.—The pupils of our Mission at the Union Memorial School
numbered twenty-three. They give ample evidence of careful training in their manners and general bearing.

The Primary School has had, including boarders, an enrollment of thirty-six. Another teacher was added as the work proved too much for one.

**Bible Women.**—Mrs. Wang is the only Bible Woman in direct Mission employ. Mrs. Liu, the church deaconess, commonly known as Major owing to her executive ability, carries on work in the city under the direction of the church. Mrs. Su who is supported by a church member who has accumulated some wealth, is continuing her work at Ch'ing Liang Cheng. Two other women have been in the Bible Training School and will probably be taken on as regular Bible Women when they have finished their course.

**Station Classes.**—One class was held in December at Paotingfu with an attendance of thirty. A second class in February had to be carried on by others, as Miss Jones was needed in the sick room. Mrs. Perkins and Miss Jones have made several trips into the Southwest district. Some villages there had never been visited by foreigners before.

**General.**—The new church organ has made a marked difference in the congregation's singing. Special music has been prepared for each Sunday and selections by a mixed quartette have been a feature of the service.

The foreign ladies have carried on various work; teaching in the boys' school, dispensing medicine, giving lessons in instrumental music, and visiting many homes.

Many forms of work are planned, but there are not enough workers to fulfil them. Pray for this station and its need.

(Compiled from report prepared by Mrs. E. E. Aiken.)

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**P'ANG CHUANG STATION: GENERAL REPORT**

**Personnel.**—Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Stanley, Jr.; Doctors F. F. and Emma B. Tucker; Mrs. A. H. Smith; The Misses Grace Wyckoff and Lucia E. Lyons.

**Exodus.**—In the minds of the Chinese there is an unquenchable hope that Doctor Porter will return. Dr. Arthur Smith, called away by his literary duties, does not expect to come back. Miss Gertrude Wyckoff is in the United States for much needed rest.
THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, PEKING STATION (UPPER).

THE NORTH CHINA UNION BIBLE READERS' TRAINING SCHOOL (LOWER).
In pursuance of Mission action Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and Dr. Susan B. Tallmon, who had been here about two years and one year respectively, removed to Lin Ch'ing. It seemed to be the wisest way available, though it plainly meant dividing forces. To meet a great emergency we divided. There are still men and women who will willingly though fearfully tackle a heroic situation.

**Summer.**—Dr. Francis Tucker was here during the entire Summer, leaving in the Fall to bring back from their Shansi vacation Dr. Emma Tucker and William. In August Miss Grace Wyckoff escorted her homeward bound sister to the coast. Mr. Stanley was at Tungchow six weeks for language study, and Mrs. Stanley and Miss Lyons spent a couple of months at Peitaiho.

**Year.**—Mrs. Smith, after a well earned rest, returned in December having tarried in places along her return route to hold revival services. With a predilection for the hardest work, she has spent most of her time visiting the various outstations, holding a series of meetings or a short class in each. Miss Grace Wyckoff has been the superintendent and chief teacher in the Girls’ School, has managed station classes running in all, several months, and has crowded in short tours. The Doctors Tucker by a supreme effort have reserved a portion of time for the study of the language and have also made a large number of Sunday trips to the outstations. Miss Lyons, besides making fine progress in the language, has had some work in the Girls’ School and taught an English class in the Academy. Mrs. Stanley has taught an English class in the Academy a music class in the Girls’ School and has persistently studied Chinese.

**Friends.**—Some of our friends have gladdened us. Mrs. McCann and Mrs. King were with us for a few days. Dr. Ensign and Mr. Verity spent a day with us on their way to Peking, and returning with Miss Martin and Dr. Benn, were here for part of a Sabbath day. Mr. Ellis visited us for a day and Mr. Liddell for a few hours. We were greatly disappointed not to have Dr. Barton, the representative of the deputation, with us for the planned two days over Sunday, but, conscious of other persistent calls, we made the most of the few short hours which he gave us.

**Death.**—The terrible word of the death by drowning of Henry Dickinson Smith came to us in September and struck us dumb. Known to some of us personally and to all of us by remarkable repute, and being a son of the station and the one remaining child of Dr. and Mrs. Smith, the bereavement is peculiarly ours,—though it belongs to the whole North China Mission, since he was pledged to be in our midst within two years.
Five days later our beloved Senior Chinese Pastor reached his true Home. Physically he was equaled by few, a man of immense frame and corresponding endurance, who was willing to put his full strength to the most trying tests in the long Winter tours. Spiritually he was a man of real power and in many ways an ideal pastor. I have often heard him remark that he was careful to keep in mind and heart and continually pray for, the desires and needs of the individual church members,—a thing which he was most fitted to do, calling them all by name, as a result of his long years of labor among them. It is a wonderful Providence that called him away just at the time when it would seem that he was more needed than at any other time in the history of the Shantung work.

Field.—We occupy an area of about 3200 square miles,—a vast expanse impossible of even inadequate supervision with our present working force. We have twenty outstations, including cities and villages with buildings for chapels and schools; and in each of these we should hold at least one station class for men and one for women each year, lasting full twenty days; but in all but six of these it is impossible—with an occasional rare exception—to do any such consecutive work for the men. It is a situation for which a solution must be found in the near future, else we will lose the footing we already have and dissipate the good already done. At the moment of natural numerical expansion we have withdrawn the fostering care necessary for quality, for life. It is to be expected that a semi-Christian community, absolutely abandoned, will lose their grasp of the truth in which they are but partly grounded; and our responsibility is to teach them the brotherly message of Jesus Christ, until they are able and thrill to teach their weaker brothers.

Changes.—Our southernmost church has been given over to Lin Ch’ing. We are not able to care for them properly, and alas, no more is Lin Ch’ing. But they are nearer to Lin Ch’ing and perhaps may do better under the new arrangement. A chapel has been rented the last two years at Wu Ch’eng,—hoping it would be possible to man it. We have just given up the place indefinitely.

Union.—The progress of the Union movement possibly has been less rapid in Shantung than in the north where there is railroad communication and in some places the missions have almost daily contact. Still the achievements at the Capital are not lost upon us and we see visions bright of to-morrow. Our first Union Conference was in 1893, the second in 1898 and the third representing German, English and American Missions convenes this September. A union committee of the province
for communication with the Chinese Government has been highly success­ful. In the south of our province the English Baptists and American Presbyterians have their Union College of Arts and Theological Seminary and plan for a Medical College for men.

Touring.—Dr. Francis Tucker has done some much needed Sunday work, going on horseback to the nearer villages in company with one of his assistants in the hospital. It is such attention that our work needs more than anything else, and yet it is just this kind of work that our reduced forces of both foreigners and Chinese compels us to neglect. Our evangelist Wang has done efficient work through the year, part of the time visiting Christians in their homes and part assisting in the station classes held in the district centers. Mr. Stanley went four times to stations where “big meetings” were being held. These were but three to five day trips and a mere beginning of what ought to be done.

City Work.—In some of our city chapels preaching meets a new difficulty. Friends and even church members demand personal conversation with the helper, confidential or in groups of two or three, instead of being talked to as one of a room full. The mass is breaking into parts. Individuals are thinking. We greet the new situation with rejoicing, but with our diminished roll of helpers our problem is intensified. We pray that there may soon come a new zest and zeal in the work which will make all things possible.

Chinese Assistants.—We have dismissed one high grade helper of fifteen years’ service because of carelessness. He is capable of doing good work and will probably find a new sphere for labor in some station of the Lin Ch’ing field. We also dismissed one colporteur and four chapel keepers in different cities, purely for lack of funds. We lose for a time a college graduate who has been helping us for a year, who takes the regular Theological course. On the other hand we have welcomed to work with us a recent college graduate and a graduate of the Theological Seminary of two years ago.

Educational.—Two day schools have been closed and the five remaining have sixty pupils.

Our Academy tuition has been raised. Forty-one students are enrolled. The health of the boys has been good and the morals gratifying. The school is almost entirely under the care of Chinese teachers, the principal being an able leader.

Last year eight of our young men graduated from the Union College and three graduates from the Academy entered College. Three
college graduates entered the Union Theological Seminary at Peking.

Two buildings for schools have been erected at the central station this year: a girls' school with one good sized school room and two dormitory rooms, and the Porter Academy. The latter is named in recognition of the long and effective service of Dr. H. D. Porter and was erected with trust funds administered by Mr. James Porter. It is a substantial and spacious two story building which ornaments our compound and admirably fulfills its high purpose.

Baptism.—We have instituted the new regulation that all who enter the church on probation or by baptism, must before each step have studied at least twenty days in a station class. This compels at least forty days of consecutive study, and also lengthens the probation period to about a year.

Magistrate.—Our district magistrate was promoted this Spring. There was a great furor raised a few months ago by his earnest desire to borrow an old well boring apparatus which had been used here years back with doubtful success. Later the apparatus was returned with the information that there was a higher appointment awaiting our official. No well boring had been even attempted. The facts are: he borrowed our apparatus together with a couple of spinning machines from one of our church members. A deputation came from the Capital to inquire into our magistrate's record and were much impressed with the energy of the man and his great interest in bettering the conditions of the local agriculturists and manufacturers,—though as a matter of fact he had little thought of either water or cotton. The redeeming feature of the incident is that the well apparatus and the spinning looms were returned intact after the departure of the examiners! Thus some rise to power.

Conclusion.—The year is marked by depletion of forces, yet we have not lost headway. That means progress and we are deeply thankful. At our last general meeting the leaders of the church manifested remarkable unanimity and depth of purpose and we have much hope of a renewed spirit on the part of our Chinese assistants.

What has been accomplished has not been by might nor by power but by the goodness and blessing of the kindly Father who has gone before tempering the wind to our shornness, and in Him we exult.

(Compiled from the report prepared by Rev. C. A. Stanley, Jr.)
P'ang Chuang Station: Medical Report.

Despite a few months' residence in Lin Ch'ing and some attention to building and language study, the medical arm of our institutional church has performed its function. The development of medical plants in the far fringe of our field has not affected our work and there has been the usual large number from distant fields. Except in emergency cases patients which should be treated in other hospitals are refused.

Bulletin.—The weight of our foreign missionary force has decreased about one-half. This lamentable loss is due to a number of causes, and it is increasingly evident that lack of nourishment on the part of the parent (American Board) may easily carry the inanition to a most undesirable point, if it must continue. Heartaches and headaches are the principal symptoms, though the prognosis of faith and several overtaxed bodies is fortunately hopeful.

Pastor.—The Chinese pastor, Rev. Chia, so beloved as a man, a pastor and a friend, succumbed to the almost forgotten foe of his distant youth, tuberculosis. A more beautiful life, a more exemplary sickbed of months, one seldom or never sees. Unusually heavy burdens have come to the lone foreign pastor who has managed ably, but is calling too seriously on his reserve potential energy. The prescription is that an added preaching missionary be sent soon.

Report.—The ravages of tuberculosis in its various forms have come to our attention with special force. It seems probable that the death rate in the densely populated country districts of our region (2,000 to the square mile) is nearly as high as in the cities. A plain and practical consideration of the disease, how acquired and how best to battle with it, form a major part of a printed report in Chinese just issued. This report also informs our local constituency of the details of hospital receipts and expenditures,—there being no proper appreciation of the investment either among church members or at large.

Religion.—Our greatest problem is how to use the opportunity for religious instruction. As we reluctantly leave the hospital to attend the Annual Mission Meeting, there are 105 patients young and old,—men and women. Even though they realize it not they are there to know God, to have life and to have it more abundantly. The two men and one woman (Hospital religious teachers), in some ways not well equipped, cannot feed the Bread of Life to such a host—many of them dull and practically all illiterate. We need several more workers whose office shall be not
preaching, but the slow reiterated teaching of one to three patients, hospital pastors rather than hospital preachers.

We do not especially encourage dispensary work, as the resident hospital patient is much more favorably situated to absorb and assimilate. Some patients to learn to say:

It is good for me that I have been afflicted,
That I may learn Thy statutes.

This is THE hospital work without which the hospital is merely humanitarian.

Language.—There must be a sacred time reserved for language work, but the average sick man does not comprehend why the heralded physician could give him relief, but will not.

Self-support.—A few generations from now, aided by such material as the three from our field now in the (Peking) Union Medical College, medical work, at least in cities, will be self supporting, as it is now in some few places. Though this desideratum will come about more slowly in country districts, beginnings are most encouraging. Last year the income from the hospital gate fee, 1 1/2 cents for each dispensary visit, and the voluntary contributions of the in-patients, amounted to $161., to which may be added an unsolicited contribution from the Director of the Government Arsenal of $100. This $261. is over one-fifth of the hospital expenditures in 1906.

Finance.—We faced the year with all supplies at a low ebb, but with faith that the need would be met. The Lord aided and the year closed with a small balance on hand. This answer to prayer came in several ways to meet our crying need.

Life.—Not one patient in a hundred is a Christian. The Kindly Light shined for 5272 dispensary patients. And the 519 in-patients had some opportunity to receive spiritual help, and not a few sing:

The Lord is my strength and song,
And He is become my salvation.

The quality of those entering the church from the hospital this year is more noticeable than the quantity, a well-to-do shopkeeper from the district city being among the number.

Patients.—Women patients have come in large numbers. Twice military officials and twice literary graduates have been our patients, but charity cases have been fully as numerous as usual. Ordinarily patients furnish their own bedding, fuel and food, but aid is given when it seems wise to the worthy poor. One cold day a rude couch was brought into
the yard. After setting down the bed and its faintly moaning roll of rags, the bearers and other villagers who had come, remarked that they were going home to dinner. The doctor thought not,—at least until he had learned a little of the case. The invalid had been a carpenter in a neighboring village. He was taken sick with what proved to be liver abscess and was dumped in our yard as it was "inconvenient" for him to die in rented premises, and besides it was the Chinese New Year season and everybody was busy! His beautiful little wife and baby were with him, and explaining that there was only one chance in ten of recovery, we reluctantly admitted the family, a friend having given a little sum to provide for such a case. After good feeding and two operations he improved rapidly, and is about to be discharged quite well. The gratitude of the man and his wife is balm indeed, and they wished to present their little girl to the doctors. This is not in any respect an exceptional case,—simply a type.

For those who are helped, if their physical condition warrants, we try to find some work, while resident in the hospital, paying in millet and corn stalk fuel, costing perhaps five cents a day for each person.

Encouragement.—The hospital assistants have given good satisfaction. Our recently added ophthalmic equipment has been an appreciated boon. The branch dispensary at the district city visited twice a month, is a profitable expenditure, and the hospital horse aids in this and other efforts. In our vicinity the tax on opium is higher, less is planted and no new shops have been opened.

Plant.—Our buildings are wholly inadequate. Broken doors, falling chimneys and roofs, floors which are traps and mud beds which are unsanitary make silent appeal. A few days ago 18 adults were crowded in an average room containing 2700 cu.ft. of air space,—a common occurrence. Should a physician allow but 150 cu.ft. of air space to a patient in an American or European hospital, it is highly probable, if he persisted, that his own air would be filtered through iron bars.

Needs.—We repeat the request our Mission made a year ago, that at least $5,000. be granted for the men's hospital and $5,000. for the woman's, the present plant to be utilized as far as possible. Friends of another denomination far to the west are spending nearly $20,000. on a medical plant practically before a patient is in sight, while perhaps a liberal estimate of the value of our buildings and equipment at present is $2500.

Statistics.—If the number of in-patients is taken as a criterion, our hospital is one of the largest in China, the last statistics of medical
Missions showing but six larger. It is noticeable that the cost per patient is twice the average cost with us, which indicates either economy in the country hospital or that we are not giving the service which afflicted humanity deserves.

One busy month we discharged 141 patients who returned to their homes in 123 villages, located in 19 counties.

Cost.—The average annual cost of a bed is $12., one dollar a month. This includes average medicines, dressings, etc., though for the sake of humanity this cost should be raised to $18. Better service would give better results. The average cost for a bed in thirteen of the large English hospitals is $413, and probably about the same in the United States. Though as a rule we supply no food or fuel the disparity is enormous. The Chinese are entitled to some of the comforts as well as a few of the necessities of the sick room especially as their proportion of cooperation increases.

(Compiled from the report prepared by Drs. F.F. and Emma B. Tucker.)

P'ang Chuang Station: Woman's Work.

Miss Gertrude Wyckoff left for her home furlough in the United States the last of August. Though the days were hot and full of busy preparation for leaving, there was time for the sisters to make a farewell visit to several of the branch churches.

Evangelistic Work.—This work has been largely done by Mrs. Smith. Occasional visits to the nearer villages have been made by the other ladies. In the Fall Miss Wyckoff spent a month in the country visiting fourteen villages.

Mrs. Smith on her return from Mission Meeting stopped at Ch'ing Hai to give a treat to the women there who, because Tientsin has no single lady worker, are hungering all the time.

During July and August three station classes were held and many villages visited.

August 31st Mrs. Smith left for Kuling. For the kind Providence which arranged for a month's rest and change in this beautiful summer resort, and for the strange, mysterious Providence which called her with Dr. Smith to pass through those deep waters of affliction, and above all for the sustaining power which the God of all comfort gave at that time,
we can but praise His name. The following two and a half months were spent in visiting Mission work in different places.

In spite of this three months' absence the work has not been greatly lessened. Not so much time has been given to classes and the work has been more for the church as a whole than for the women alone. Revival meetings of five or six days followed by short classes have been held in a number of the churches.

At one place three families that had been quarreling for a year were brought together and made harmonious. A helper in the Hospital long the enemy of another helper and working against him, was asked to help a needy and quarrelsome church. While on the way he was profoundly convicted of sin and so filled with a desire to confess, that he determined to first make himself right with God before he attempted to aid others. He was greatly blessed and he has carried this large blessing to three needy churches and quickened them much. One church, split into factions, has been united.

A four months' class for girls too old to enter school, and young married women, was held through the winter. It was in charge of Pastor Chia's daughter-in-law, a former schoolgirl of rare gifts. This young girl has shown beautiful character in a most difficult position. Four years ago her marriage into the Chia family was precipitated by the sudden death of Mrs. Chia. Since then she has cheerfully borne the yoke of being controlled by a half heathen stepmother-in-law. We were glad for her to have the opportunity in this class not only to give but also to receive a spiritual uplift. She had charge of all that pertained to the class, ordering and giving out food, besides doing most of the teaching.

Bible Women.—Mrs. Ma and Mrs. Chang have carried on the work in two outstations. More native workers are needed and it is hoped in another year that we shall have them. Some church women have given time to visiting and one woman told of a village where several women had fallen back because of lack of encouragement. Miss Lyons and Mrs. Kuo feel new hope in their work for the Pang Chuang women who seem to show more genuine interest than in former years.

Educational.—The new school building and two new dormitories have made possible the entering of eighteen new scholars. There is great need of Primary Schools for girls in the villages, but it seems impossible to find quarters or teachers.

Our tuition fee of thirty cents a month, though small, is hard for some to pay, and we hesitate to increase the amount, as it would keep
many promising pupils from the school. The enrollment has been fifty-five. The spirit of the girls has been good and they have taken a real interest in their C.E. meetings. A committee of two has visited two neighboring villages once a month. We are thankful for this school the near fruits of which frequently cheer us. At present the work in the school and a normal class are in charge of six who have studied in our school, two other former students are helping in the hospital and still another is in charge of the little school at Lin Ch'ing.

Hospital.—The summer months spent at Taiku gave Dr. Emma Tucker the needed rest and chance for study. The last four months have been spent at P'ang Chuang gathering up the threads after an absence of nearly one and one-half years. Before Chinese New Year not many women came to the hospital, but since that busy time an unusual number have crowded in. The matron and one assistant are the only ones to give spiritual help to these women. The importance for this work is so great that one Bible woman has been temporarily loaned to the hospital. A girl from the first class, who by reason of lung trouble could not continue regular study, is also giving time to teaching the women who come, some to be healed, and others to care for the sick.

The review of the year leads to thankfulness for what God has done. The outlook causes us to realize as never before the need of trained Bible women who shall give the Word of Life to their sisters.

To train these women, to carry on educational work for Lin Ch'ing and P'ang Chuang, to tour and to take charge of neighborhood visiting and station class work, four single ladies does not seem too large a number to ask for. Who will come over and help us?

(Compiled from the report prepared by Miss Grace Wyckoff.)
LIN CH'ING STATION: GENERAL REPORT

The Mission located Rev. and Mrs. Ellis and Dr. Susan B. Tallmon at Lin Ch'ing.

After Mission Meeting Dr. Tallmon at Peitaiho and Mr. and Mrs. Ellis at Tungchou enjoyed a couple of months of much-needed study. In September Rev. and Mrs. Chapin, constrained by family duties, returned to the United States. The same month Mr. and Mrs. Ellis went to Lin Ch'ing and Dr. Tallmon arrived later.

To us, personally, the leaving of the homeland to come to China was a smaller sacrifice than the leaving of P'ang Chuang. But duty, stern daughter of the voice of God, in view of all the facts seemed to call. When the canal boat containing the goods of the three young people was loaded at P'ang Chuang's river port, and the missionaries embarked, it was with mingled emotions of joy and fear, joy at being counted worthy of the trust committed to their charge, and fear at the perils of the situation.

Native Agency.—The two Shantung stations share in the loss sustained by the death of Pastor Chiao. For two years before his death, he acted as pastor for Lin Ch'ing dividing his time and effort between these two great fields. In the winter Pastor Chiao made extensive tours, visiting outstations and receiving into church membership those prepared for that step. He leaves many spiritual children and they are more earnest because of his zeal. The memory of his life is a rich heritage to the Lin Ch'ing field.

We rejoiced to welcome Pastor Kung, whom the Tungchou church generously permitted to help us for a year. We are thankful for his aid at this critical time. After he had been here some weeks, he developed new symptoms of tuberculosis, but he heroically continued his work. In the winter the doctors pronounced his lungs ninety-five percent sound.

Lin Ch'ing has eleven helpers in regular evangelistic work. Two students are in the Union Theological Seminary and two at the P'ang Chuang Academy.

Visitors.—Mr. Verity greeted us on his way to Peking and returning spent the Sabbath, which was full of spiritual uplift. Mr. Keyte was with us a few hours. Mr. Karl Gordon with his mother and sister called. Dr. F. F. Tucker spent a Sabbath with us. Mrs. A. H. Smith was with us four days. At Chinese New Year the Misses Grace Wyckoff and Lucia Lyons gladdened and helped us six days. Rev. C. A. Stanley, Jr. brought good cheer by two visits, the second to welcome Dr. Barton. Mr.
Stanley's sermon and Dr. Barton's encouraging words, which Mr. Stanley translated, lifted us up. We all, native and foreign, heartily welcomed the long awaited deputation, which Dr. Barton represented. The visit was full of help and the impressions of that Sunday evening worship will long continue when Dr. Barton preached from Isaiah 43:2.

Field.—Our field is an extensive region just north of the Yellow River. The Grand Canal divides it and the population is estimated at 3-½ millions. Our membership is five hundred and seventy-five.

Problems.—One great problem is to strengthen the interest of hundreds of inquirers. Some have mixed motives, but all are worthy of shepherding care and many are sincerely inquiring after the Way of Life. It was announced last Fall when fifty wanted to join the church, that no one would be received who had not studied in a station class. Immediately afterwards Pastor Kung had four station classes in as many places, but there ought to have been forty.

Another problem is to secure faithful preaching of the Word. First to pick out and train individuals to become preachers, then to secure faithfulness to the high trust. Also to encourage itinerating, for the tendency of many is to stay in one place. To travel entails expense therefore we endeavor to wisely supply just this added expenditure.

A chief problem is the instruction of church members. Distances are great and the people are very poor, and the church members need their instruction as imperatively as do the inquirers.

Law Cases.—When Mr. Chapin returned to the homeland, he told the helpers that they were not to ask the missionary to help in law suits. While this was good advice, the helpers have found it almost necessary to tell of difficulties vitally connected with the life of the church. Two cases were because Christians refused to pay the assessments for the repair of heathen temples. Another, a Christian wedding was broken up by outsiders and at least one church member beaten. A meeting to raise money for a chapel brought a law suit because the pig that was butchered had not received his death wounds at the hands of the official butcher. In the missionaries’ possession is a good-sized package which consists of the torn remnants of Bible, Christian calendars, tracts and Gospels. That this should not attract the missionaries’ attention and secure some action has been a cause of great grief and surprise to the Christians whose sacred literature was so ruthlessly destroyed by enemies. Stolen catechisms and Gospels as well as other things have seemed to the robbed occasions for the missionaries’ help.
One case of sufficient seriousness occurred to warrant the writing of a letter to the official. A wealthy man had a longstanding grudge against a leading church member. He reviled the church and its members. Placards were posted slandering the foreigners and their followers. Announcement was made that the foreigners' adherents would be killed. After some delay the man was imprisoned and then came another period of receiving and sending deputations to arrange for his release. Finally after some months a settlement was effected.

In one place premises erected supposedly for worship were used, it is feared, for blackmailing in the name of the church. We acted at once, controlled the property and are sending a helper and a student from the Theological Seminary to live there and proclaim the truth.

Signs.—A village which last year received a grant in aid, of ten dollars, built a place of worship costing $30. and have started to furnish it. One village helped $43. raised $15. more to build an addition to their chapel. At another place a communion set has been purchased by the local church. At my last visit there thirty gathered for worship and their earnest spirit promises progress. At this station together with another distant one, by the use of about $50. we have prepared fairly comfortable rooms for the helpers. (The helpers' quarters in some of our stations are sorry places).

At the place where earnest helper Wang lives, twenty had prepared to attend a station class but the coming of the deputation hindered. When the people of the village know helper Wang is to be present, he is greeted with a full house. We hope that the fund started by Mrs. Arthur Smith will soon secure a chapel in that region.

Change.—The southernmost outstation in the P'ang Chuang field has been turned over to us and we have coupled it with a neighboring station under a single helper.

In the northwest of our field on the border of a river of sand, twenty years ago, good soil was found for the sowing of Gospel seed. This station successively has been under the tutelage of the Methodist Mission, the London Mission, and ourselves. The changes have followed the delimitation of boundaries. Years ago when it was desired to erect a place of worship there the leading church member mortgaged his own land in order to provide the chapel site. He was one of the martyrs of 1900. This year we have paid the heir the forty-seven dollars long since due. This outstation has the best equipment of any in our western field. A primary school was maintained there for a few months last
year and it is hoped that the traditions of the little church may live and widen.

Chapels.—At our central station we have two outside chapels, but our small force has only been able to keep them open irregularly.

Wages.—In a district city the postmaster, formerly a helper of the Presbyterians, gives valued assistance to our local church. The same is true of one ex-helper who is postmaster at another city. At our last general meeting a helper resigned from the direct work of the church and is now a city postmaster. All this emphasizes the fact that our helpers are not as well paid as those of adjoining fields. Older men tell of salaries not sufficient to support their families. One or two of our young men are thinking of further education, so as to increase their wage earning capacity. This is a situation which calls for grace and for some reconstruction of our scale of wages.

Native Contribution.—One hundred dollars has been contributed by the native Christians. The direct object of contribution which at present fills all minds is a Boys' Boarding School at our central station. When we were discussing this, one of our most consecrated helpers, a man who has not had the opportunity of study, except in the old 'short cut' course at Tung Chou of two years in Theology, said that he would give up his salary as helper in order to provide funds for a teacher of a Boys' School. This willingness to make genuine sacrifice was no small factor in arousing the Christians of the central station to make an earnest effort for their school. Thirty dollars was pledged which is about half the cost. We aided and the school was started.

Forecast.—Seven years have passed and as we look over the ruined compound, we cry out: "How long, O Lord, how long?" Seven years is we trust, the perfect number of years which in God's providence has been allotted for the desolation of Lin Ch'ing, and now at its end, may the command of the Lord come: Arise and build the waste places. Rebuild the walls so ruthlessly razed by Boxer fury, erect again homes for the under shepherds, the dispensary for the healing of bodies and souls and rear again the temple of the Lord. We are trusting that the call of the Lord will be to "arise and go forward." Establish the boarding school for Christian training of the sons of Christians. Go forward to a higher life for all, native and foreign. Go forward to give the Gospel to the multitudes who have not heard it.

(Compiled from the report prepared by Rev. E.W. Ellis.)
Lin Ch'ing Station: Medical Report.

The health of the missionaries of the station has been good.

We have followed advice and endeavored to do much studying and little medical work, easier because there has been no hospital, dispensary or medical outfit. Even a newly arrived woman physician, however, is regarded by the helpers and church members as bearing a fraternal relation to them and is appealed to for help. Those outside of the church have also come. For some nothing could be done, others were referred to the drug store and told what foreign medicine to buy, still others have been urged to go to the hospital at P'ang Chuang, and some have been given the care they required, in so far as our limited resources could provide. It is surprising what riches of bandages and dressing material a rag bag may furnish in extremity, and what good results may be obtained from the free use of soap and water and vaseline as a final application, even in cases where another ointment is preferable.

Three rules have bound us: To send no medicine to patients who have not been examined, to make no outside calls, and to allow no medical work to interfere with study hours.

During the 3½ months of residence two hundred and eight treatments have been given. Had there been any assistant, even one of partial training, not more than a third of these would have required a physician's attention. Two little girls from families of our servants have at different times been seriously ill with bronchitis. Upon this occasion our dining-room became a hospital. Though we agree with many older and wiser than ourselves, that precedents are easily established and that great care must be taken by newcomers, yet circumstances seemed quite to justify bringing these little people into our home. We believe that but for the care thus made possible, one of the little lives would have gone out.

The patients treated range in social standing from a military official to the very poor, who asked that they might come for treatment early in the morning, and so still be able to take their places among the large number who daily receive free food at the place of public distribution.

The $100. appropriated by the W.B.M.I. will make possible the purchase of a few of the more necessary things for use these coming months. Two special gifts will be used to buy instruments. The appropriation and gifts have been most welcome.

It is our great hope that the medical department shall have its right relation to the other phases of the station work, and even from the
beginning be used in showing the Father's love for the world, and that, because of it, many shall be led to know Christ as their Savior.

(Compiled from the report prepared by Dr. Susan B. Tallmon.)

Lin Ch'ing Station: Woman's Work.

On our arrival at Lin Ch'ing we were greeted by a company of joyous women. These are the fruits of former years of labor in Lin Ch'ing and it was delightful to find a company of intelligent and sympathetic women who were ready to welcome us and cooperate with us.

Although we were pledged to give our main time to study, still we could not let the work so successfully started by Miss Gertrude Wyckoff and Mrs. Smith be altogether without oversight and help, so we have tried to strengthen some of these lines.

The girls' school started under Miss Gertrude Wyckoff has been continued. Miss Chang a graduate of the Pang Chuang school has had charge. The room was small and dark but by putting in glass windows was made fairly comfortable. Seven pupils were enrolled. We feared we would lose one little girl through her maternal grandmother's attempting to bind her feet. The father found out the scheme and, asserting his authority, brought the child back. These children have bought their own books and paid a small tuition. Four girls from Lin Ch'ing are at the Pang Chuang Girls' School and one at the Peking Girls' Academy. We are looking forward with great eagerness to the building of the boarding school, which we hope to start next year with the gift promised to us by the Michigan ladies.

Regular work has been carried on for the women in the city. Dr. Tallmon has had the little girls, teaching them hymns and verses. Mrs. Ellis has examined the women on the sermon and Miss Chang has had them in the afternoon for Sunday School lessons.

Thursday afternoon the women have their prayer meeting. Variety has been gained by bringing them in touch with the outside world through bits of news from other stations or parts of letters from friends in the homeland.

A station class was held just after Chinese New Year. Twenty came and were most industrious, seeming very happy to have a chance to study. Miss Chang had charge of the class and was assisted by another school girl.
After this class Miss Chang and Mrs. Ting went for a twelve days' tour visiting two places.

Mrs. Chang, our old Bible woman, trained by Mrs. Wagner, died in January leaving us with no woman suitable in age and preparation to carry on the work independently.

The news of Mrs. Perkins' accident was a great sorrow to the Christians at Lin Ch'ing. The Sunday that the word came they could talk of nothing else, and their prayers that she might be spared physical pain were most touching.

Our helpers from the outstations in making their reports when asked about the status of the women always say: They are very irregular in their attendance. When questioned further they tell of Christian men growing cold because persecuted by the women in their families, for the ratio of women to men in the church is about one to eight, and the heathen wives and mothers are frequently the most persistent of persecutors. Yet in these districts the unvaried testimony of those who have striven to help and teach the women is that they are warmly responsive to the Gospel story. They are without anyone to tell them of the truth. In their primitive prejudice they easily become intense persecutors, but when sought out in love and instructed they are not slow to appreciate and enter the more excellent way.

The two women missionaries have not yet been able to visit the outstations. We hope to go and we plan to encourage the Bible women to go, but in order to do orderly, systematic and consecutive work for these women, even on a very small scale, we must have two single lady associates. This is our deep need and our earnest prayer.

(Compiled from the report prepared by Mrs. Ellis.)
REPORT OF THE NORTH CHINA UNION

THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

Last December our faculty voted that hereafter the College year shall begin with the Chinese New Year, and the next class shall be matriculated next winter. It was decided that the class of those who are not college graduates should complete their course with the close of the present Chinese year. The regular Junior class, however, will be given the full course of three years, graduating in the summer of 1909.

The present year terminates abruptly on account of the Shanghai Conference. Ordinarily the term will continue until June with a three months' summer vacation. We especially urge the friends from whose stations the students come to aid them to be in their places at the very beginning of the Fall term.

The students in the First Class ( not college graduates ) number 16, Junior Class 10, Special 1, making a total of 27.

Dr. Wherry has given the Junior Class an exposition of Romans, and the First Class an exposition of Matthew, giving one lesson to each class per week. Mr. Meech has taught each class in Old Testament and in Church History. Dr. Fenn has taught each class in Theology, also the Junior Class in the English Bible and the First Class in Gospel Harmony. Mr. Li, a Junior, has taught the First Class in Geography. The Dean was absent for a month in the Fall on account of Bible translation. Since returning he has taught the Junior Class in Homiletics and Gospel Harmony, and the First Class in Pastoral Theology, also giving a fortnightly lecture on Astronomy to the First Class. The first of the Fall Dr. Fenn had charge of morning prayers and gave an exposition of the last part of the Epistle of James and the first part of the 1st Epistle of Peter. The balance of the year Dr. Goodrich conducted morning prayers and gave an exposition of the Epistles of John, the book of Hosea, and the Epistle to the Philippians, closing with selections from the Psalms.

During the first Semester, Dr. Martin gave a weekly lecture on Comparative Religions. These lectures were interesting and illuminating and when they appear in book form will be a distinct contribution to theological literature.

Dr. Sheffield gave a lecture on Natural Theology and Miss Andrews gave one lecture on The Man Paul, and another on Paul's two years at
SENIOR CLASS, NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE FOR MEN (UPPER).  
SENIOR CLASS, NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (LOWER).
Rome. In connection with the Y.M.C.A. Mr. Shen from the South, Mrs. Kin, Pastor Jen and others have lectured.

The students have been faithful in their studies and have made good progress.

A considerable company gathered on Feb. 21st at the dedication service of the college building. There was a violin solo by Dr. Hall, a duett by Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham and two special hymns sung by the students. The Dean gave a brief history of the college and Dr. Martin and Mr. Bryson delivered addresses. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Dr. Sheffield.

We have a library room and the beginning of a library, through the kindness of Miss Carter and her brother. This is a prophecy of coming years. A tennis ground has been provided. Also a football. We greatly need more extensive grounds, for a college chapel, another dwelling and a campus. We also need money for maps, charts, models, etc. We hope that some friend will realize our need and help us.

We shall be glad to hear of suitable candidates for the Theological College from the several Missions, and we wish to urge our friends to make special search for young men whom the Lord is calling to preach the Gospel.

(Compiled from the report prepared by Dean Goodrich.)

REPORT OF THE NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE.

This report includes the Mission Academy the students of which occupy the same building as the College students and are under the instruction of the same faculty of foreign and Chinese teachers.

Faculty.—The principal, Dr. Sheffield, has taught in International Law, Political Economy, Political Science and Natural Theology. Mrs. Sheffield has taught classes in Geology, Zoology, Prophecy, a Preparation for Christ, and in English. Miss Andrews has taught a class in the study of the Acts and one in the study of the Epistles. Dr. Williams has had two classes in Bible study. Mr. Galt has taught classes in mathematics and directed the monthly mathematical examinations. Dr. Wherry of the Presbyterian Mission, has given two days a week to the College, and has taught a class in Trigonometry, one in Astronomy, and one in Christian Evidences. Dr. Williams, Mr. Galt, Miss Browne, Miss May Chapin and
Mrs. Elliott have each taught a class in English, and Mrs. Sheffield has taught a class and had general supervision of this department. The work in the college of the nine missionaries probably represents the time of four foreigners given to teaching and preparation for teaching.

There are six native teachers of whom four are Christian and graduates of the college and two are Confucianists, which latter teach Chinese literature and correct compositions in the literary style.

Curriculum.—There are four independent lines of study in the College and Academy curricula. (1) Biblical and Ethical studies; (2) The Chinese Classics; (3) Western Sciences and History; (4) English. This means that while the schools are small the classes are of necessity numerous and make exacting demands upon the teachers.

Enrollment.—There are forty-five students in the Academy and fifty-five in the College. Thirty come from other Missions and seventy from our own.

Discipline.—The discipline of the schools has been somewhat more easily preserved than in former years, though not a few difficulties of a second class magnitude reach the ears and require the adjustment of the head of the schools, while a still larger number are adjusted by the Chinese teachers. The senior class of students has tried to give help in securing general good order, with benefits of somewhat uncertain value. The danger of Chinese student government is that instead of assisting the teachers in governing the students, at some crucial point they will half unconsciously to themselves, undertake to govern the teachers in the interests of the wishes of the students. The use of tobacco and wine has been strictly prohibited in the schools, but not without cases of necessary discipline to command regard for the prohibition. One young man of excellent promise was suspended from the privileges of the school for a year for breaking the rule against smoking. The Chinese have societies that forbid the use of tobacco and wine and so are ready to regard such a regulation as proper in theory, but the general habit of the people does not support the theory. The Chinese people are secretive and disingenuous in character, covering over wrong motive and wrong actions with a good exterior. This characteristic entering into the lives of Chinese children by heredity, is further stamped into their characters by example, so that the most serious difficulty in evolving a Christian manhood is to develop a sensitive and honest conscience, that dares to hold to the truth to the point of suffering loss.

Christian Status.—Most of the students in the two schools are
professing Christians, and at least the upper class students have an excellent knowledge of Biblical truth but the spiritual life of the schools—especially since the Boxer upheaval—has been at a low register, though with steady improvement from year to year. The evidence of this low spiritual status is made manifest in a lack of spontaneity in religious services, with little personal testimony as to conscious appropriation of the deep things of Christ. At the end of March three students of the College attended the Young Men's Christian Association's special convention in Shanghai, and returned with their hearts greatly kindled with all they had heard and experienced. An entire Sabbath was given up to them to make their report, and after pouring themselves out to the edification of a large audience for five hours, in two sessions, they still felt that time quite failed them to tell of the rich spiritual feast at which they had partaken. Special meetings were held among the students for some days following, at which evidence was given of a deep spiritual quickening in many hearts. Tongues were loosened in prayer and in personal testimony as to experience and purpose, in a manner wholly unusual in the general devotional meetings of the students. It is to be regretted that there was a lack of leadership in these meetings. After a few days certain extravagances in language and excessive zeal in striving after an experience awakened a mild type of opposition from a few students of the upper class, and the momentum of the meetings has suffered a check, but many students have awakened to a new sense of their spiritual needs, and of the fulness and freeness of the Source of supply. We have in the schools not a few mediocre students, but a large number of excellent mental and spiritual capacity. They have a clear and comprehensive understanding of Christian truth, and of the obligations of the Christian life. It only needs that their minds and hearts be subject to the process of Christian training under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, to fit them for places of high responsibility in the church and in the political and social life of China.

Y.M.C.A.—The Young Men's Christian Association includes most of the students of the two schools. It was set in complete running order, with the various committees, at the opening of the schools in September, and has been well sustained both in its religious meetings for the cultivation of the spiritual life, and in its Christian work in the native church, the outer chapel and in surrounding villages. The spirit of work for others has been distinctly quickened. The foreign teachers in the college have been highly gratified with the growth in spiritual life of the young
President of the Association, Mr. Ch'üan. This is his first year as a teacher in the College. When a student he wished to be accounted a Christian, but with several other Tungchou students declined to publicly unite with the church, and fully identify himself with its life and activities. This status continued down to the date of his graduation, when with others, he formally united with the church. From that time he has grown steadily into the place which he now occupies as an active, earnest Christian worker, joining heartily with the other Christian teachers in leading the students in their religious life and Christian services. Foreigners from time to time as invited by the leaders of the Association have given Bible readings to students, much to their interest and profit.

Tuition.—Students provide clothing, road money to and from College, books and other incidentals. Last year a new departure was made in requiring seven dollars (silver) a student for tuition. They cheerfully complied with the requirement, but there were many evidences that it needed no little self-denial and effort to secure so considerable a sum; since seven dollars to a poor Chinese farmer or a day laborer is as large a sum as seventy dollars to a man of his class in America. It is probable that by emphasizing the study of English a much larger tuition could be secured, but it would be from another class of students and the character of the schools would be essentially changed. Our policy of action, so far as we have defined it to ourselves, has been to give that measure of help to students as seemed to be necessitated by the circumstances involved in the education of promising children of the church, and with special hope that they would enter into Christian work at the end of their studies.

Union.—The North China Union College stands related to a system of schools in three missions. This system was primarily an evolution of the American Board Mission, and later an adaptation to the needs of our sister missions. First in order at each of the central stations there is a school of primary grade with a prescribed course of five years' study. Above these schools there are at present but three schools of fully developed academic grade (1) The Tungchou Academy which is taught and governed in conjunction with the College; (2) The Peking Academy, Presbyterian Mission; (3) The P'ang Chuang Academy. In Peking, Paotingfu, and Tientsin the primary schools are taking on studies of the academic grade and the hope is that they will soon compass the complete range of academic studies. This course covers a period of four years. It should be remembered that the Educational Union only embraces institutions of College grade, and that Academies are related by affiliation. The three
missions united in this educational organization look to this College to produce trained young men to enter the Theological and Medical Colleges. The wide educational awakening in China strongly reacts upon the Christian church, and educational work in all of its branches has received a powerful impetus during the past three years. We have for many years, partly for reason of lack of funds, but again to raise the standard of excellence among the students, pruned closely in admitting students into the schools, but it is certain from this time forward in spite of the closest pruning the number of qualified students knocking for entrance to the College will rapidly increase.

Responsibility.—In the class of Christian young men and women educated in our Mission college we have our chief hope in producing efficient leaders of the native church in the healthful development of the spirit of self-support, and to direct the work of general evangelization. This means expansion of our educational work, not diminution, and while the native church grows in worldly prosperity it will do more and more for the education of its sons and daughters, it yet remains true that increased foreign help will be needed for some time to come for the best evolution of this work, and its largest and most permanent benefit.

Among the Resolutions on Christian Education that will be submitted to the forthcoming Missionary Conference will be the following:

Whereas, the proper training of young men for the ministry,—carrying them through the years of preparatory, collegiate and theological studies,—is a long and costly one, requiring adequate educational appointments, and a competent body of instructors; and whereas, this work is seriously embarrassed by the irregularities and uncertainties of annual appropriations,—

Resolved, that we recommend to Mission Boards, and to individual friends of Mission work, that these institutions of Christian learning be adequately endowed with funds for their efficient support and administration.

Since the Boxer disorganization of all Mission work in North China, the College has been reorganized and has grown to its present modest numbers. Forty Christian students in five classes have graduated from the College during this time, and are now either employed in Mission work or are studying in preparation for such work. The efficiency of the Mission in its evangelistic work has been more than doubled in the years of the past by the work of these Christian schools, and to these schools we must largely look for the leaders of the church of the future. Chinese
human nature has proved itself to be excellent material out of which to fashion a strong and beautiful Christian manhood and womanhood. We have this material well in hand, and under the best possible conditions in our Christian schools to produce the highest results. We will continue to work with hope and patience for the ever enlarging things of the future confident that our labor will not be in vain in the Lord.

(Compiled from the report prepared by Dr. Sheffield, Principal.)

REPORT OF THE NORTH CHINA UNION

COLLEGE PRESS.

Equipment.—The only addition to the equipment has been 660 pounds of Chinese type.

Employees.—The regular employees number three, as last year. Student labor was utilized during the summer vacation, and to a less extent during the preceding and succeeding months. About Mex. $100. have been paid to students for work.

Chinese Printing.—The more important pieces of Chinese printing during the year have been the following:—

A report of the Peitaiho Conference under the auspices of Mr. Tewksbury, 125 pp., Edition 400.


English Printing.—Not much has been done in this department. The most important pieces of work were:—


Sales of Stationery.—Time has not been taken to prepare an accurate statement of these sales, but approximately 25,000 envelopes, and a corresponding amount of paper have been sold within the year.
Demand for Printing.—During the fifteen months the Press has been established, the demand for printing chiefly from the North China Tract Society has far exceeded the capacity of our small Press. During this time editions of various books and pamphlets aggregating about 10,000 copies have been refused.

Financial Status.—It was the plan to prepare a careful statement giving a view of the financial status, but a statement of account long expected from the Mission Treasurer failing to arrive, this plan had to be given up. Briefly it may be said that $200 or $300. (gold) of the original appropriation of $2000. still remain, and that the work thus far done has been done at a small profit, excepting the first large piece of work, on which, owing to unforeseen circumstances, there was a loss.

Respectfully submitted,
Howard S. Galt, Manager.

REPORT OF THE NORTH CHINA UNION WOMAN'S COLLEGE AND BRIDGMAN ACADEMY

This second year of the existence of this institution as a college, connected with the North China Union Colleges, and the forty-third since its humble beginning as the Bridgman School, has been marked by two happy events, the return of Miss Porter, who took charge of the school very soon after it was started by Mrs. Bridgman, and the coming of Miss Corbett, a daughter of Dr. Corbett, the well-known missionary of the Presbyterian Board in Chefoo. In Miss Corbett our long unavailing call for one who could teach vocal and instrumental music as well as other branches in the college has met a response which comforts us for the years of waiting. Coming with a knowledge of the spoken language and with experience in teaching in high school studies as well as music, she has been able to take charge of the music since the day of her arrival, and the singing of the girls already shows marked improvement. Miss Corbett also teaches one of the classes in English.

Miss Reed and Miss Payne will soon take their final examination in the language, and the Principal will feel her burdens much lightened when these three young women can give their full time to the school.
Miss Reed has taught a class in history, one in Bible, and one in English. Miss Payne, after two years in China, having nearly completed the required course of study in the language, took up almost full work in teaching, a Chemistry class with eight hours of laboratory work a week, a class in Algebra, and the disagreeable task of giving Arithmetic and Algebra classes a monthly written test. Miss Porter since her return in the Fall has been obliged to give most of her time to the Bible Training School, but taught a class in Psychology in the college during part of the Fall term. We are indebted to Mrs. Goodrich for very valuable instruction in Domestic Science, which she has given to the college girls twice a week during the Fall semester, and will continue throughout the year, also beginning a class in Bible study. The Principal, Miss Minor, has taught elementary and advanced Geometry, elementary Physics and Botany, Christian Evidences and Bible.

The two native teachers who are elected as regular members of the faculty, Mr. T'an and Miss Han, have continued their faithful services. Mr. T'an hides his fine intellectual and moral qualities under an excessive modesty, but is more and more appreciated as the years go by. Miss Han, the only teacher living in the dormitory, has such rare Christian influence that she has carried much responsibility for the school without feeling it a burden, and we could only know how much she does by losing her services, a loss which we hope we may be spared many years. Though frail, she has been in better health than for two years past, and has taught classes in Algebra, Physiology, Physical Geography, Zoology and Bible, besides having full charge of the music until Miss Corbett's arrival, and being her assistant since. Mrs. Stelle has continued her superintendence of the kindergarten and the training of the two young women in the class. Her home cares make it imperative that a young lady come from America to assist in this important department. Mr. Cheng has shared with Mr. T'an the work in the Chinese classics and essay criticism, and has taken charge of the examinations in writing characters. He has rare gifts as a teacher, and as private secretary to the principal. Miss Chang and Miss Liu, who taught in the Academy and preparatory school last year, did not return in the Fall, and their places were taken by Mrs. Liu, who graduated in 1905, and Mrs. Fan, who has given more than half her time to the day school.

We are rejoiced that the Presbyterian Mission is taking steps to secure a teacher to represent them in this union college. Our most pressing needs are another teacher in science, one for normal department work,
and one for kindergarten training school. It will be impossible for Miss Payne to teach all the lines of science, especially as a science teacher in the Union College is expected to assist in teaching science in the Woman's Union Medical College which will be opened next year at the Methodist Mission.

**Students.**—Eighty-five students have been enrolled during the year, the average attendance being about seventy-six. Of these twelve have been in the College department, thirty-two in the Academy, and forty-one in the preparatory department. We are pleased each year to note an increase in the number in the two higher departments, and a decrease in the preparatory department. No new class was received into the lower grades last year. It is expected that a new class of about twenty will enter the academy next Fall, and that another small class will enter college.

Three girls in our most advanced college class graduate at the end of the school year in February, having completed the old course of study which gave about a year of college work. Their three classmates remain to carry on college work according to the new course of study. This is the last time that a diploma will be given for completing the shorter course; it was given in the name of the Bridgman School, not of the Woman's Union College. The three girls who received it were obliged to leave school, two to be married and one to teach. The three who remain are the brightest in the class, and with the three girls of the Freshman class make a fine little nucleus for college work. It is still the day of small things with us, but as this is the only institution in the Empire, as far as known, in which the young women are doing real college work, their advancement will be watched with much interest. As we have added several studies to the Academy course of study, the six girls in the Senior class will not be able to graduate until the end of the Spring term.

**Union.**—Five missions have been represented in the school the past year, the American Board churches still furnishing far the largest number. A fine class of six girls entered the Academy from the Union Memorial School under the care of Miss Newton of the Presbyterian Mission in Paotingfu. The other missions represented are the London Mission, the English Baptist, and the Swedish Mission in Shansi. As to the enlargement of the union, we quote from the report for last year:—"The development of the North China Union Woman's Medical College to be located at the Methodist Mission, Peking, is bringing the large girls' school at that mission into closer relationship with us, and we hope that soon they can enter fully into the union, being represented on our faculty
and Board of Managers, and with pupils in our collegiate department."
The hope then expressed is on the way to realization, for already the
missionaries of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist
Episcopal Church have taken formal action, which they anticipate will be
confirmed by the home board. The London Mission is unable at present
to join formally either in the Woman's Union Medical College or the
North China Woman's Union College, though the missionaries on the
field are in sympathy with both enterprises, and will doubtless send pu­
pils to each school. It is expected that the Woman’s Medical College
will open next year.

Equipment.—During the year our laboratories for Chemistry, Phy­
sics, and Biology have been partially fitted with apparatus from the gift
received last year from the Tank estate, and by the receipt of several
hundred dollars' worth of apparatus, chiefly electrical, from Dr. Mateer
of the Presbyterian Mission in Shantung, who has recently intimated
that there are more gifts to follow. A fine heating plant has been install­
ed in the new college building, we have the small beginnings of a museum,
and we now look forward to getting our convenient building gradually
equipped and in good order. This requires an expenditure of effort and
money which no one can realize who has not undertaken it. No addition
to our equipment has given more pleasure than the fine, new organ, the
gift of Miss Cousins of Newton Centre, Mass. Another good organ was
the gift of the students in Milwaukee—Downer College. Two pianos, one
for the use of the students, one for the music teacher, are now the press­
ing needs of our musical department.

Health—The general health of the school has been exceptionally
good, and we have great cause for gratitude in the fact that although
scarlet fever and diptheria have been almost epidemic in the city, there
has not been a case of contagious disease of any kind in the school. A
very promising girl of the English Baptist Mission, who would have grad­
uated from the Academy this year, died the first of January, a victim to
the tuberculosis to which she has seemed doomed since she came from
Shansi five years ago. She showed not the least dread of death, and
several weeks before the end came she selected the hymn she wished to
have sung at her funeral.

Discipline and Religious Life.—Not for several years has there
been so much in the life of the school to make glad the hearts of the
teachers, yet two girls have been sent away from the school under circum­
stances of exceptional sadness, both of them victims of the new liberty
which is offered to the young women of China, and which they did not use without abusing. Their offenses had no connection with the school except that one girl, after most earnest warning, continued to try to carry on a correspondence with a young man with whom she became acquainted during vacation. Among a certain class in Young China it is considered very smart and enlightened for young men and women to correspond and to arrange their own matrimonial affairs. The sudden plunge into this freedom after all the restrictions of past years and in total ignorance of the proprieties and safeguards which surround such intercourse in Western lands, presents new problems to the teachers in girls' schools, both in mission circles and in the newly-opened Chinese schools. The better class of non-Christian reformers as well as the reliable girls in the advanced classes in mission schools, see the perils of the new life. It is inevitable that more freedom will be given, and new temptations will come to students. The girls read the daily papers, hear public addresses, and come in contact, both in their home and school life, with a far wider circle than formerly. New duties and opportunities come to them. May wisdom be given to direct their young feet as they enter these wider but more perilous paths.

The spirit of harmony and loyalty in the school has bound teachers and students together, and made the daily discipline of school life a light burden. More and more of the oversight of routine household and school life is being laid on the older students, who prove faithful and efficient, and by this training are becoming better fitted for their future work.

In religious life the students show steady growth, the development of character and conscience indicating that the roots are striking deeper each year. All of the girls in college and academy, except one, are church members, and all but one in the lower grades who have been in the school a year are professing Christians. Each year the special meetings of Passion Week show more apprehension of the life and character of Christ, and His life and character are being reflected more truly by a circle of spiritually-minded girls not all of whom are in the higher classes.

New Life and Opportunities.—Two years ago there was not a girls' school in Peking outside of mission compounds. Now there are at least ten, and the probability is that a year from this time the number will be quadrupled. For the edict has gone forth, not only from the Imperial palaces but from that most powerful magnate, public opinion, saying that women must be educated. Only the lack of money and teachers prevents the rapid development of girls' schools. Up to this time the
schools have all been supported by private funds, but the Imperial coffers will be opened as soon as the Board of Education completes the scheme. This sudden demand for teachers reveals the fact that even during these centuries when ignorance has been held up as one of the cardinal virtues of women, many have contrived to quench their thirst for knowledge by studying with their fathers, or with private tutors provided for their brothers, and in some cases a much-loved daughter has had her own tutors. These are the women who are now starting private schools and acting as teachers. Notable instances are two sisters of Prince Su and Mrs. Chang, the daughter of a Peking official of the first rank. This brave little lady went with the Princess Ka-la-chin an eight days' journey to the principality in northeastern Mongolia, and for seven or eight months gave her services to the only school for Mongol girls. No more enthusiastic patriot can be found in any country.

Through the lecture course conducted by Miss Russell, and through the desire of the Chinese who are starting schools to get ideas and teachers from other schools, our school has been brought in contact with an exceedingly interesting circle of men and women. Many have visited the school during the year, and our printed course of study has been widely circulated. A Mr. Chiang, teacher in the Imperial University, is at the head of the largest girls' schools in the Southern City, numbering about a hundred and thirty pupils, and is starting another school in the West City. His requests that some of our graduates or students go to these schools as teachers were so urgent that Mrs. Lin Shu Sh'uan, one of our teachers, has promised to give half of her time for a few months to the school in the West City, and Mrs. Wang, so many years Miss Wyckoff's assistant in the P'angchhuang school, whose husband is now connected with the Sanitary Department of the Southern City, has also been recommended as a teacher. Mrs. Liu Te Shou, a recent graduate and teacher, has given half of her time these past months to teaching in another school started by the Chinese, retaining part of her work in the Emily Ament Memorial School. These teachers are treated most courteously, and nothing inconsistent with their principles is demanded of them. While they cannot directly teach Christianity, many opportunities come to them, and pupils from Chinese schools occasionally attend church services.

The Mr. Chiang already mentioned has united several of the girls' schools in the city in a benevolent association which has had several functions for the purpose of raising money for the famine sufferers. At one of these entertainments girls from the schools sold embroideries, lace,
drawings, and other handiwork, and sang and performed calisthenics much resembling square dances upon a high platform in the open air before a vast concourse of people, chiefly men. There were fireworks, speeches, and other attractions, and $3000 were sent to the famine sufferers as a result of the two days of effort. Our school was invited to contribute needlework, but since the girls only learn to make their own clothes, and the invitation came late, a money contribution was sent instead. A formal red paper invitation to attend these functions was sent to the school, and Mr. Chiang has invited the school to assist in a concert to be given by this same benevolent association of the schools. We are too conservative to allow our pupils to take part in these public performances, even if they are willing to do so but some of teachers attended, and gazed with speechless wonder at these modest girls, many from noble official families, who have been shut in behind high walls and forbidden all intercourse with men, appearing in public with the utmost composure, doing things from which the average American school girl would shrink, and being treated with absolute respect by a crowd of thousands of men. What the women of China will accomplish in the next century no prophet or daughter of a prophet can foretell, but it will be something big. History tells of no non-Christian country in which woman has held a higher place relatively than in China, and if she is not to dominate the new China, the men will find it necessary to bestir themselves. How far Christian schools can co-operate with these schools where women have so suddenly thrown off the trammels of milleniums is a question which may give the missionary teacher some sleepless nights in the future if the cordial relations now existing continue.

There is much in the line of “university extension” which might be done by the school in addition to what is being done so successfully by Miss Russell if the time and strength of the teachers permitted. Special classes or a special course of study would undoubtedly attract bright young women who realize that the newly opened schools cannot give them what they want. They are now attracted toward us, not because we are Christians, and in spite of the fact that we are foreigners, but because we are educators, and should we not use our vantage ground for Christ? Only a few days ago Lady Pao, a sister of Prince Su, in a public address to women in our church, pointed to the group of girls who had come from our school to sing, and told with great earnestness what missionaries had done for the cause of education, how we had been pioneers in establishing girls’ schools, thus making possible the development which we see today.
There will be a unique opportunity for educational work in China in the next ten years, both in the development of our present schools for daughters of Christians, and in reaching to this vast circle of two hundred million women and girls, reaching out eager hands for what has so long been denied them. Can the Christian women of America afford to let it pass?

Presented in behalf of the faculty,

Luella Miner, Principal.
A CHRISTIAN PASTOR

A PROMISING COLLEGIAN

RAW MATERIAL