A.B.C.F.M.
in
North China
1905/1909
The North China Mission
of the
American Board.

Report.
May, 1908 to June, 1909.

NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE PRESS.
TUNGCHOU NEAR PEKING.
A General Survey of the Past Year in China.

By Arthur H. Smith, D. D.

A New Emperor

The great outstanding fact of the past year was the nearly simultaneous demise of the late Emperor Kuang Hsü, and of the late Empress Dowager. The former event was officially announced as having occurred on Sat. Nov. 14th, and the latter the following day. Since it was of the utmost importance to the ruling party at Court that its acts should have the sanction of the late Empress Dowager, it will always remain uncertain whether the death of the mentally weak and physically invalid Emperor at so opportune a juncture was so absolute a coincidence as represented. The edicts immediately published in the name of the late Emperor and Empress Dowager appointed Prince Ch'un, the Emperor's younger brother as Prince Regent. As he was sent to Germany in 1901 as an Imperial Commissioner to apologize for the murder of the German Minister in June 1900, he has seen something of the world, and it is generally agreed that he was the best choice which could have been made. As the young Emperor, whose style is Hsüan T'ung, is but three years of age, a long regency is assured, under the lead of the father of the infant ruler. The funeral of the late Emperor took place with Oriental but decidedly somber display in the month of May. That of the late Empress Dowager will occur in the autumn. The change of Emperors had long been anticipated on the part of both Chinese and foreigners with feelings of deep anxiety; yet the dreaded outbreaks nowhere occurred. The precautions against them, especially in Peking, were very thorough.

The Fall of a Great Minister of State

Early in January it became known that the Prince Regent had summarily dismissed Yuan Shih-k'ai, the most prominent and much the ablest statesman in China, at a time when to outward appearance he might have seemed at the acme of his power. This step is supposed to have been long meditated, and was not improbably due to the advice (or request) of the late Emperor who was "betrayed" by Yuan in the dramatic events of Sept. 1898. It was feared that this would mean a speedy and final disappearance of all Yuan's able and powerful friends in official life, but such did not prove to be the case. He has since lived in complete retirement. As a result, the ship-of-state appears to have lost its rudder, and international relations have since been more than
ever confused and disturbing. There have been conflicting reports as to the intention of the Prince Regent in regard to the recall of the “Reformers” of 1898, such as K’ang Yu-wei, Liang Ch’i-ch’ao, etc. but it seems unlikely that this will take place.

The Visit of The Dalai Lama

The spectacular and barbaric pomp attending the visit of the great pontiff of Tibet called attention anew to the delicate and difficult problem confronting China in administering that remote and inaccessible dependency—which might as well be termed an “Independency”

The largest internal problem before the Chinese Government is the reform of its civil service. The finances and the currency of the Empire are in a confusion apparently hopeless, with no settled principles anywhere in sight.

There are probably few Chinese officials who have any adequate comprehension of the nature of the problem, and such men are hampered in a great variety of Oriental ways, especially by the chronic disagreements of different governmental cliques. Meantime the treaty with Great Britain of 1902, and that with the U. S. in 1903, in each of which a whole array of reforms was promised, have become merely interesting relics. This is strikingly illustrated in the refusal of Great Britain to take part in an international conference to arrange for the abolition of the internal transit tax known as likin, and its substitution by an additional tariff at the ports. This refusal is not at all because Great Britain is opposed to the reform (which has been long urged) but because agreements with China are shown by events to have no binding force.

China for the Chinese

The now thoroughly aroused spirit of the New China has raised a vehement outcry against all foreign loans without which it is impossible for China to be developed. The same objection is also held against employing foreign experts of any kind, though China herself probably could not provide five men capable of conducting unaided any first-class engineering enterprise.

Railways

One such man, however, has lately pushed to completion in a very creditable and workmanlike manner the railway from Peking to Kalgan, with many tunnels, one of them about
a mile in length. This line runs through the Nankow Pass, where the shrill whistle of the engine and the roar of the passenger and freight cars on one side the valley, are matched by the steady tinkle of the clumsy bells hung to the necks of the deliberate camels, thousands in number, on the other. This striking,—but merely temporary—conjunction of the old and the new renders the fifteen miles through this pass the most interesting bit of railroading in China.

By means of a foreign loan—at once detested and indispensable—the Belgian railway from Peking to Hankow has been redeemed, and is now operated by China. The long delayed trunk line from Tientsin to Nanking has at last been begun, and may be completed in two years or so, doubtless with important (but not yet predictable) economic results.

A line from Shanghai to Hangchow through a populous district with many rivers, canals, and countless graves, is also approaching completion entirely by Chinese work and supervision. But it is the subject of an unending controversy with Great Britain in consequence of the violation of her agreements on the part of China.

The great Peking Syndicate which ten years ago was able to get for the asking valuable concessions for mining rights in Shansi, has been compelled by irresistible public opinion, and at great monetary expense, to relinquish its “rights”, a probable precedent for all other concessions not already in operation. The sentiment behind this strenuous opposition to foreign exploiting is sound, but its manifestations are frequently both unreasoning and unreasonable.

It is an ominous symptom that government lotteries for the capture of funds to be used in railway extension have made their appearance throughout the Yang-tzu Valley, in distant Szuchuan, and lately in Peking itself. The result is sure to be financially disappointing and socially demoralizing.

Self-Government for China

A great deal of Chinese ink has been used up in drawing up regulations for the new “Self-Governing Societies” in various parts of China. It is a judicious generalization of an expert in Chinese affairs, that the Chinese are fond of drawing up regulations, but not at all fond of being regulated. According to present appearance the self-governing bodies will be merely narrowly limited oligarchies, with liberties which are nominal only, and subject to a variety of efficient vetoes.
The "Constitution" for China

Talk about a "constitution" grows each year more earnest and more hopeful—to the talkers. A constitution is conceived of as a political nickel-in-the-slot machine, out of which comes whatever is wanted in lots adjusted to the wish of the operator. Instead of this it is rather a barbed-wire fence to prevent "all sorts and conditions of men" from doing as they please and incidentally compelling others to do so too. There is no Asiatic country from China to Turkey which has the smallest notion what "a constitution" is or means, though they can (and doubtless will) learn in due time. Thus far the fundamental conditions of self-regulation, self-initiative, and self-sacrifice are by most Chinese quite undreamt of.

The New Peking

Notice should be taken of the remarkable transformation of the capital of China, with its (as yet badly) macadamized streets, and excellent police force. New buildings in foreign style are springing up everywhere, and the new Foreign Office would do credit to the Occident.

Development of the Chinese Postal System

When it is remembered that this system is but twelve years old, its rapid expansion is marvellous—especially as in the cataclysm of 1900 it was demoralized. In 1904 the total number of pieces handled was 66 millions; in 1905, 76 1-2 millions; in 1906, 113 millions; in 1907, 168 millions; in 1908, 252 millions. In 1901 the parcels numbered 127,000 weighing 250 tons; in 1908 there were 2,445,000 weighing more than 27,000 tons. The postal routes now cover 88,000 miles, of which 68,000 is by courier lines. The number of post-offices has increased from 2803 in 1907 to 3493 in 1908. Hardly any of China’s modern improvements mean more for the welfare of the people than the one just named.

Education

In Government education there has been little progress apparent, though great plans are made, and enormous sums of money expended. It is not uncommon for the students to "take charge" and dictate their own terms. Effective discipline seems to be extraordinarily difficult. In the reaction against the Japanese their teachers come in for a share, and many engagements are not renewed. The num-

WASH DAY. IF THE STREAM HAS WATER
ber of Chinese students in Japan which a few years ago was probably fully 15,000 is now less than a third of the number, and is diminishing.

As a concomitant of the remission of the American indemnity debt due from China 100 Chinese students are yearly sent to America, and after four years there will be fifty annually until the indemnity account is closed more than thirty years hence.

**The Opium Conference at Shanghai**

The sessions of this body last March marked an important step in the international treatment of a gigantic evil, which now that it threatens Western nations as well as Orientals deservedly attracts great attention.

The sincerity of China's attempt to abolish the use of opium was explicitly recognized, and at the same time it was clearly pointed out that despite the regularly diminishing importation of opium from India (in accordance with agreement) the amount entering Chinese ports is now greater than ever before, and the price unprecedentedly high. This is due to the fact that while the Indian government has limited the amount shipped to China, it has not so limited that exported elsewhere, and those shipments now gravitate to China. It was shown that while the prohibition of the sale of opium is very unequally enforced being in some places singularly efficient and in others totally inefficient, on the whole the progress is commendable. The conscience of the Christian world must be thoroughly aroused, and a Chinese national conscience developed before this reform can strike deep and permanent roots.

**Visit of the American Fleet to Amoy**

The visit of the American Fleet to Chinese waters last autumn was an interesting spectacular event which probably resulted in some good feeling, the value of which it is difficult to estimate.

**Western Interest in China**

It is a remarkable fact that several Western nations have independently manifested great interest in plans for assisting the Chinese to enter more vigorously upon the new education. Lord William Cecil has twice visited China with a view to the establishment of a Christian University upon English lines but the scheme has not yet matured. There is a proposition warmly welcomed by the Chinese to found a Hongkong University, to which they have already subscribed considerable sums.

The Germans have determined to open a school for Chinese at Ts'ing Tao, at an estimated cost of $150, with an annual expenditure of $22,500, and desire government recognition, which is uniformly withheld from Christian schools.
Profs. Burton and Chamberlin of the Chicago University have visited China with reference to the expenditure of considerable sums of money for education in China. Nothing is publicly known as to the nature of their recommendations.

The Educational Association of China

The meeting of this body in May was an important one, and showed how great a debt China, unconsciously as yet, owes to Christian schools. It is evident also that these schools tend to fall relatively behind unless reinforced by a larger staff and by ampler means. Every such Christian school should be endowed, and not dependent upon fluctuating contributions.

The Union Medical College in Peking

This is a union between five different missions and a Medical Society in London. It has a five years course, and has been opened four years, having at present seventy-five pupils, the first class to graduate in Jan. 1911. Several accomplished physicians devote themselves to instruction here. This is the only institution of the sort recognized by the Chinese Government, which, after due examination will grant degrees. The influence of this young College upon the evolution of a medical science for China is likely to be of very great importance.

Spiritual Awakening

The revivals reported a year ago in the Manchurian churches have extended through several provinces, largely, but by no means exclusively, under the lead of Rev. Jonathan Goforth. Some of the results have been striking, and attention has been called to a power hitherto unused. Chinese evangelists here and there appear, one of whom after a relatively brief but most useful term of service has lately been called to some higher work above. The future of the Chinese church lies in the development of its leaders, and signs are not wanting that they will be found.

The Union College at Wei Hsien, Shantung, was visited last spring with a gracious outpouring of the Spirit, the like of which we do not remember to have heard of elsewhere. As a result spiritual apathy has been replaced by such zeal on the part of the students to give themselves to the Lord, that an hundred Students in the College including the two upper classes, and a score or more in the Academy have resolved to work for the Master. The direct results are beyond measurement.
BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL PAO TING FU

LINTSING SCHOOL GIRLS

GIRLS' UNION MEMORIAL BOARDING SCHOOL, PAO TING FU (24 ARE FROM THE AMERICAN BOARD)

CALESTHENICS - NORTH CHINA UNION

WOMAN'S COLLEGE
Expansion in the Work of the Y. M. C. A. This energetic organization has forged ahead at even more than the usual pace. In Shanghai the Martyr’s Memorial building, long before it had been in use for two years, was much more than outgrown. At the close of 1908 a “whirlwind campaign” for new associate members resulted in the increase within a month of the membership from less than 500 to nearly 1000. In the same port a recent financial campaign for securing 75,000 taels for additional land and also for a Chinese Recreation Ground has been so successful as to leave no doubt that the desired end will be reached.

In Tientsin new premises are about to be purchased, when the widely ramified work will be yet more expanded. In Peking it is hoped that the long planned new buildings may soon be erected. Through the influence of the Association secretaries Mr. Chang Po-ling of Tientsin, an influential teacher of fine character and purpose, has become a pronounced Christian. Upon doing so he resigned his headship of an important Middle School, and was sent to America to attend the Fisheries Congress in Washington. After a brief tour of the world, upon his return he was again placed at the head of the school with liberty to use his influence as he desired, but out of school hours.

Mr. Fei Ch’i-hao, an Oberlin and Yale graduate, was invited from Y. M. C. A. work to be the Principal of the Provincial College at Pao Ting fu, and has shown admirable qualities in that important position, which he has filled with credit to himself and great advantage to the church. The summer conferences of the Y. M. C. A. are of growing power and influence, opening a wide door to influence those who must be an important factor in the China that is to be.

Christian Endeavor The Christian Endeavor Convention at Nanking, the first in four years, was a distinct success under the lead of the new Secretary and his wife. It is hoped to hold another next year in Peking. A Sunday School Secretary has recently been appointed and will soon take up his work, for which by long experience in China, he is fitted.

Many new societies are entering China to engage in mission work, regarding it as the largest field in the world. A single Canadian society (Metho-
dist) has lately welcomed 30 recruits at one time. The movement for independent Chinese churches has considerable strength potentially, but has not as yet made much progress. What is needed is religious liberty for China, which may not be so far off as sometimes appears.

The Open Door in China It seems to be the almost universal testimony that there is a readiness to listen to preaching, and especially to lectures on the part of all classes of Chinese, in former years unknown. It may truthfully be said that we now have access to the ear, the eye, and to some extent to the mind of China— but not as yet to its heart. When that is gained great results will follow. For these in the meantime we work and pray.

Tungchow, Peking, China, June, 1909.
The Year in Retrospect.

"Mighty the brotherhood of loss and pain."

**Personal**

Thus in the ending of earth's probation period for Dr. Ament, Mrs. Stanley, and Miss May Chapin have the workers in the Mission been drawn closer together. While their places cannot be filled, others in China and America are volunteering to do their best to fill the gaps. With Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield, Mrs. Smith and others away, and several soon to go on furlough also, our welcome to Miss MacGown, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, and Mr. and Mrs. Eastman is most earnest and genuine, as is also our joy in the prospective return of the several who will soon be back in their places after respite at home.

**The High Lights**

Some of the outlying features of a busy year will not only serve to acquaint the reader with a section of the work in China but may also show how these fragments are related to the whole, reviewed in the preceding pages.

If it is true that Christianity's duty to China is to establish a new social atmosphere, then several fresh invigorating whiffs reveal the fact that the work of the women of our North China Mission is counting definitely toward it.

**Peking Women**

In stagnant, conservative old Peking, a new sisterliness is bringing together high-bred Chinese women educators and the missionaries in an exchange of courtesies. They invite each other to exhibits of class-work and examination papers, and at the beautiful graduation exercises of the Union Woman's College, many wealthy ladies,—some of them teachers and pupils from exclusive Chinese schools,—came to show an enthusiastic appreciation of the scholarly graduating essays and the remarkably good playing and singing.

**Lectures for Women**

Well-chosen lectures and a concert have brought a slowly-growing clientele of intelligent, high-class Chinese ladies to our churches and halls, and it is a matter of regret that the pressure of many other duties has unavoidably lessened the number of lectures and newspaper-readings this past year. The centuries-old barriers are breaking down, and there should be those who could give all their time to this line of activity which is so palpably changing the social atmosphere.

**Gains in Equipment**

Mr. McCann has been loaned to the Lintsing station during the present period of reconstruction. A fine
new site of twenty-five acres has been secured, two residences are nearing completion, and a small hospital and dispensary yard is nearly ready for use. Foundations are just being laid for a church, and school buildings for both boys and girls will follow in due time, with added residences as needed.

A most satisfactory and suitable church has been completed on the new suburban premises at Hsi Ku, Tientsin. The brightness of the church within and pleasing effect without, together with evident adaptation for its purposes elicit commendation. In Tehchow, in north-west Shantung province, a city that has recently become an important railroad center, the church has recently doubled the size of its holdings in anticipation of present and future demands. The day school here has already far outgrown its quarters. It was in the government Arsenal here that for some time the Pang Chuaung physician held regular clinics, and a branch dispensary is maintained at the city chapel.

It is quite impossible for our Chinese associates to confine themselves to purely evangelistic work. Perhaps this was possible once, but now they are sought out for anything and everything,—not alone by church members with their troubles, but by men in every walk of life. So that their influence is coming more and more to be felt in the community. We believe that the influence of those prompted by the spirit of Christ, exerted over others in the affairs of every-day life that touch all men, is bound to have its fruit in the spiritual life which touches so few. The air fairly bristles with opportunities of social and intellectual contact that hold in themselves possibilities of spiritual influence such as we have never known before. Would that we might utilize them for the supreme purpose of our lives in this land,—to bring men under the influence of their Master.

We often unite with the drought-suffering Chinese in earnest prayer, asking that there may be more than the usual one-half crop of wheat or other product, but it would have been far more in accord with God's evident plan if, generations ago, the axe of the ignorant native could have been stayed. He cleared the forests at the headwaters of rivers great and small, inviting floods and drought on the great plain and elsewhere thus visiting the iniquities of the fathers on the guiltless children of many present and future generations. China has gained much from the United States, and if the latter has learned from the former the great dangers of non-conservation of natural resources, the debt is more than paid.
Popular Lectures

Invitations were recently issued to the civil and military officials, scholars, and merchants of Tungchou to attend two lectures by Dr Smith. Audiences of six or seven hundred gathered, nearly a third of which were military officials from General Chiang himself and his four major generals down to numerous captains and lieutenants. Twenty of the camp officers have recently contributed $200 to the self-support society of the church.

The New Literati

The special weekly lectures in Peking, so marked a feature of Dr. Ament’s work for three years, have been discontinued, and the loss of this form of work means much in considering the influence of the church in these days of changing from old ways to new. A number who attend the English Chinese school at Pao Ting Fu are teachers in government schools and hold other positions of influence. Sons of the gentry and small officials of one country field crowd into the academy at Tungchou. The parents themselves are far from Christianity, but there is an evident growth of confidence in the church and its schools.

Chapel Preaching

Good helpers, men and women, are more needed than ever. The poor are being driven out by a higher standard. Street chapels are not as crowded as was the case when the curiosity bump was larger. The man and his message, well presented, still draw, as of old, but a ‘half back’ man does not do the message justice. It is well that the kindergarten, primary and secondary schools, and the colleges have “come to the kingdom for such a time as this.” Never have there been so many foot-pounds of potential spiritual energy stored for present and future use. Continued effort, sustained by inexhaustable spiritual fire, counts anywhere. One man who has been attending a street chapel for twenty years decided this past year to enter the church. When Pastor Jen was laid aside for a half year by a distressing accident, his faithful deacon and church members kept up the daily street chapel preaching and prayer meeting. At Lintsing the attendance at Sunday services has been so great that the men have met in the street chapel, while at the same time a meeting for women was filling the Girls' School to overflowing.

Hospital Evangelism

Medical assistants and students aid in evangelistic work on Sundays in a number of centers. Most of the sermons preached by these young men have shown an earnest desire to heal the soul as well as the body. Hospital preachers minister to a procession, an ever-changing audience in which nearly every man, women, and child is
sick unto death with a spiritual void. Physicians and assistants also aid in the religious instruction of the patients and their friends. In one of the hospitals the inpatients approximate 600 a year. It is among the inpatients, and those who stay with them that spiritual results are most noticeable, whereas the transient dispensary case is rarely more than touched.

**Spiritual Refreshing** Special evangelistic efforts, aided by Mr. Go-forth of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission and others, produced results at several mission stations. To quote Pastor Meng; "The most unexpected manifestations in the Boys' School at Pao Ting fu took place. One evening, as they were having a meeting, the Holy Spirit came down suddenly, making the boys break out in loud cryings and in asking each others forgiveness. After two hours the pastors pacified them.... At the following Christmas meeting there were over seventy who took one of the steps for entering the church,—the largest number since the work was started 35 years ago."

One Sunday last fall in a village of twenty families there were eighteen baptized, and thirteen men and women were accepted on probation. Pastor Meng aided in special services in Manchuria, Shausi, and elsewhere.

**Loss and Gain** In the Tungchou outstation field there are 72 members, only eight of whom are survivors of the Boxer massacres, and the number is up to the total in 1900. Thus here as elsewhere is the blood of the martyrs the seed of the church.

**“For Christ and the Church”** Christian Endeavor societies, though few, are often of great help. One society was resurrected on the occasion of the announcement that its funeral would be held at a certain time. Many who were lax in attendance cared enough to protest against putting an end to the society, and the membership was at once increased from 20 to 50, contributions and committee work increasing in like degree.

**Colporteurs** Colporteurs representing three of the great Bible societies are at work in all the stations of the mission, and a total of perhaps two score such are at work under the direction of the missionary force.

**Catholic and Protestant** The marked difference between the Protestant and Catholic converts is becoming more clearly under-
stood by the Chinese public. Money inducements are often given to draw children into Catholic schools, or to baptize adults as members. However, there have been very few cases of trouble between the Catholics and Protestants the past year. One old church member, excommunicated eight years ago, went to the Catholics and sought to take others. This year he asked to be taken back. When he left the priests he said "Not once have any of you made me wish I were a better man. Pastor Wang has made me hate the sins I loved better than the church. I have given them all up and now I am going back to my old church home."

College Evangelism In the North China Union College at T'ungchou (in which the London Mission, American Board, and Presbyterian Mission unite) the value of the infusion of new blood into the faculty has already affected the student body in a quickening of the esprit de corps. The members of the college Y. M. C. A. are awakened to an unusual interest in the evangelization of the field at hand. In cooperation with the street chapel keeper the Chinese teachers have undertaken weekly evening lectures at the chapel where attempt has been made to get in business men and scholars with a house-crowding success.

A Healing Wind It is health-giving, this good wind that is blowing through China in favor of women's education, bringing in its train little schools, here and there, with Japanese teachers, perhaps, and so far, in the north, always with our Mission schools in the lead in thoroughness and value of instruction. Everywhere our day-schools, and in P'angchuan, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, and Tungchou, sturdy grammar schools for girls are making themselves widely felt, each in its own environment. The next higher grades are in the Bridgman Academy and Union Woman's College in Peking, which are training teachers and leaders in all lines. One noticeable new element is the loyalty and love of country that is waking to consciousness, and nowhere more so than in our girls' schools, where it is fostered by observing patriotic holidays, singing of national songs, and constant prayers for officials and royalty.

Good Foundations Rev. Wang of the Peking field is an illustration of the efficacy of training. He is a man of unusual ability and his tact and readiness to enter into the lives of his people have given to his hitherto cold, dead church a new conception of the beauty of Christian service. They are proud of his culture and talents. Men who have not been near the church for years are coming back. Within a few months twelve have been received into the church and twelve admitted on probation. A girls' school was opened by his wife and ten little maidens are learning to read.
The resurrection of this church makes us long for more men of the same kind to radiate good cheer and let in sunshine to dark, narrow lives.

**Theological Graduates**

Ten men have just completed their course in the North China Union Theological College, seven of them coming from American Board fields. Most welcome reinforcements they are as they return to regions that have in some cases been waiting for them during their ten to fifteen years of preparation.

**Schools and Self-support**

Secondary schools for both boys and girls are charging (and collecting) an increased proportion of the running expenses. In at least one academy the tuition paid is in inverse ratio to the scholarship the student secured for the preceding half year.

**Temperance**

As a result of a Sunday School lesson a temperance society was organized in one of the secondary schools, it being insisted that all the resident missionaries sign the pledge,—and pay the membership fee!

**Exit Idols**

A primary school in a village predominantly Christian needed more room, and last year it was suggested that a large temple be used. The idols objected. After much talk, public opinion finally rose to the sticking point, and a public meeting was called in the temple yard, with the result that the idols were carried out and dumped into the ditch in front of the temple. Extensive repairs have made it into a very suitable school house.

**Public and Church Schools**

Schools will develop, and church schools may, if they will, continue their vantage of superiority, or, as is now true in some cases, may effect a wise junction with the village or city schools under acceptable control of the church. A number of such combinations have met with approval by district magistrates, who welcome the opportunity to have a school of a grade not other-
wise possible.

**Literary Labors**

Dr. Goodrich and Dr. Sheffield have given a considerable portion of their time to Bible translation, both being members of important Bible translation committees. Dr. Ingram's two volume Therapeutics is out of press, Dr. Sheffield's lectures on the Science of Government are prepared for printing as is also Miss Andrew's Life of Paul, several new editions of various works have come out, and a number of others are being issued or are in preparation, including a new edition of Williams Chinese-English Dictionary, and several editions of the hymnal have appeared. Numerous editions of his "Uplift of China" in America, in English, German, and Danish aggregate over 110,000 copies.

**The Press**

The North China Union College Press, with enlarged equipment and efficient management has issued 43,745 volumes the past year,—a total of 2,341,439 pages.

**Opium**

Opium is smoked and eaten in decreasing quantities though in some regions almost no effort is made to expel this partner of the grim Reaper. The price has become almost prohibitive to the poor, but the rich in many cases seem able to supply themselves as of old. Seldom does one hear reference to the imperial edicts as a cause for not using the drug. Both opium and the morphine needle are doomed but slack enforcement of edicts and lack of public sentiment will result in a considerable secret use.

**At the Point of the Lamp**

Helpers sometimes show resourcefulness in new kinds of work. Mr. Wang had his baby vaccinated, and from it he vaccinated over 200 others for miles around in six or eight series. It has helped him to break down the prejudice that is terribly strong at this place where eighteen Christians were killed in 1900, and the murderers left to boast of their deeds. A class for instruction made up of the clerks from one large shop resulted in four baptisms out of the eleven who studied.

The pretty young woman from whom cataracts were removed had been given to her husband in marriage because he could not afford to acquire a wife who could see. His matrimonial venture proved more successful than he anticipated. A poor woman is asked what medicine she is taking. "Ah! I am poor, the medicine which I take is terrible. I eat great warty toads. Oh! They are horrible things to swallow and frequently I cannot keep them down."
General Ma, Enemy and Friend

General Ma, patron of the Tungchou hospital, died during the year. This old soldier fought the advance of the allies on their march to the relief of Peking. He affirmed that he was ordered to attack the legations and destroy the foreigners, but he replied that he did not want to fight against defenseless women and children,—that he wanted to fight against men. Consequently he was told to proceed to Tientsin. This former enemy, during the last seven years has left no stone unturned to do us kindnesses and to show his appreciation of us.

A Reconstructed Hospital

The old buildings of the Pang Chuang hospital have had as many as 115 patients in a given week, crowded far beyond overflowing, but a new era is coming. The prayers of years are answered, and funds are practically in hand to reconstruct a suitable plant consisting of a dispensary, and hospitals for both men and women. However, it seems at present impossible to secure the needed land for either hospital or girls' school enlargement. Patience will conquer, and meantime, plans are progressing.

Kneeling in the Dust

Physicians can seldom leave their hospital duties, but occasionally calls to the homes of officials and others cannot well be refused. Patients-elect have several times knelt in the dust of the road and refused to allow the doctor to go on till at least he had told them whether there was hope. One woman patient had lost her foot by accident, and after suffering for 43 years from incomplete repair came to the hospital to have it properly attended to.

A Nation With Weak Eyes

A well-equipped optical department has been added to the Tungchou hospital to the great advantage of both Chinese and foreigner. The Chinese have been occupied with literature, weaving, and embroidery perhaps longer than any nation now extant, and these forty or fifty centuries of eye-strain have left their impress. Consequently a greater proportion of them require glasses than is the case among peoples of Western lands.
At Pang Chuang an embryo department for the training of men and women nurses has been developed, and results justify the effort, though the duties of nurses are very atypical.

**Instruction of Candidates**

The Chinese are by no means steeped in Bible doctrines. Instruction is essential. An inquirer is not admitted till a considerable probation period of watching and instruction has passed, not to mention inquiry into motives. “Station classes,” lasting 20 days to a month, for the instruction of inquirers and members are held at suitable points and times as the force of helpers may permit. In one field the ideal set is that one third of the membership shall study for at least one month each year. In Peking, Pang Chuang and elsewhere conferences are held every year or two for the advancement of preachers and other evangelistic workers.

**For Women**

There is the Peking Bible School, held six months in the year,—a training-school for women from many missions and places, who are to be molders of public opinion, patient teachers from house to house, and through it all, messengers of the King. This year 20 women worked hard at the prescribed course.

**Persecution**

One little lad from an outside home suffered so much from persecution because he learned to pray that he went every morning, very early, to the chapel, and kneeling in front of the pulpit, prayed for his family. Through his efforts his father was brought into the church.

**Work for Women; University Extension Applied**

The women, often with fewer advantages of advancement than the men, are not always backward by any means. Thus in one locality a preacher is called, for the special reason that the women are going ahead so fast that the men cannot keep up with them!

One potent means of spreading abroad our new principles,—of calling attention to the need for a change,—is the taking of trips hither and yon in the country districts, which, as far as the Chinese are concerned, are hopelessly distant from the cities, where reforms, where intelligence, seem to center and ferment. So our foreign ladies and their carefully trained women helpers have spent accumulated months of time this year, in all parts of our field, going about from one village to another, trying to make rifts in the solid clouds of ignorance and superstition that hang like a pall over the vast plains here in the north. Many a Chinese life dates its awakening from a word, an influence caught from some such tour. And a better way still, is the holding of station-
classes, which after all only carry out the University Extension idea, in gathering together country women for two-weeks' or a month's study. Thirty-six such classes have been held in all but one of our mission stations, and the results of such regular study are incalculable.

**Length and Breadth**

The harvest field is both wide and long. Witness the Pao Ting fu territory where, on the average, each preacher has as his field two counties that is, something like 200,000 people living in two or three walled cities, and about 400 towns and villages. Within light miles of Pang Chuang there are nearly 350 villages, most of them still untouched, while there are over 2,000 people to the square mile in parts of the latter field.

**Limitations**

There is little doubt but if the men and money were to be had, chapels and schools could be opened in new places with every prospect of good results. Appropriations annually granted by the mission boards remain about the same, and little new work can be opened except as the entering wedge of self-support makes it possible. Men are also lacking, trained Chinese for evangelistic, and medical work. May we have them ere the open doors are shut and locked.

**A Struggle**

A series of poor crops, the development of modern needs and other factors make it increasingly hard for the Chinese to exist,—even at a poor dying rate. A mark of this new era is a necessary rise in the salaries of native helpers, and even in the pay of servants and coolies. "Famine prices" prevail, and it is most problematical where the salary increment is to come from. The scale of wages now of necessity being adopted means an increase in the budget of only $2,000 for the whole mission, but the funds are not in sight. The increase may be met in part, but certainly not entirely, by increased native contributions.
BOAT TRACKING ON A CANAL TOW PATH

SAILING UP THE GRAND CANAL

AN NIN YARD

LOADING A FERRYBOAT

THE OPEN DOOR OF CHINA WITH THE ROOF OFF
Self Support

At Tungchou a self-support society has been organized, and $200 is in hand, largely contributed by non-Christians. They have monthly meetings by themselves, but still show too much inclination to get all they can from foreign sources. Progress is being made and the Chinese church is assuming burdens not inconsiderable in most of the stations of the American Board in North China. Contributions to some of the local home missionary societies have fallen off somewhat this year in two or three of the stations for special reasons, chief of which is the poor agricultural return.

Profitable Famine Relief

Lintsing has redeemed about three acres of land by employing famine refugees and others of the very poor to fill in the shallow part of an immense hole in their new compound. Some remarked, as they were paid the pittance of five cents a day, “Now we can live a few days longer.”

A Paying Investment

Staunch and continued friends, like the one who has so ably administered the estate of a loved friend have often brought relief in the matter of equipment. Thus, in this instance, wisely placed gifts, extending over two score years, make a sum appropriately designated a ‘grand total’,— and of untold advantage to every station in the mission.

Missionary-at-large

The leverage of Dr. A. H. Smith, ‘missionary-at-large’ is so considerable that an estimate of the foot-pounds of energy brought to bear on Chinese problems, as those of other lands, cannot be computed. Whether as substitute on the faculty of the Theological Seminary or Union College; addressing the Doshisha and Imperial Japanese University; speaking before influential officials in Shanghai, Nanking, Tientsin, and Peking; calling on the highest officials to urge national reforms and religious liberty; or in his ready counsel and participation in routine missionary matters, the same characteristic effectiveness has been manifest throughout the year.

Good Seed Scattered

College graduates are in demand and those who have completed the course in the North China Union College at Tungchou are no exception. Thus Mr. Kwan left his place as teacher in the college to enter a government school at Pao Ting fu where he continues his efficiency at thirteen times his former salary. Others have entered the Young Men’s Christian Association service, and a few have left their positions as preachers or teachers to enter business. To labor as these men labor is also to serve the China that is and the greater China that is to be. A number are among the most valued workers in other missions, and
especially is their aid appreciated if they are also graduates of the Theological Seminary. A half-dozen helpers have gone to distant Chiang Su province to help other missions in entering the doors opened by famine relief. A few, alas, have been lost for cause, but who can say that prayer will not bring them back again?

The New is Better These are not the days when one attempts the role of prophet, but some things show the trend of the times. Everywhere, especially in cities, one hears how few people now burn incense and make offerings at the temples. In Peking, at Chinese New Year time, the old-time booths for the sale of paper kitchen gods had entirely disappeared. Alas! that in the casting away the false, so few are ready to accept the true. That those who are in the forefront are more or less influenced by the Christian Church appears in various ways. The government has appointed certain men who are to lecture regularly in reading rooms, enlightening the people. One often hears the expression: "It is just like the Jesus Church." A Peking church member gives a lecture every ten days to those confined in the great prison. He does not dare to talk directly on religion, but has given such good instruction that extra time has been demanded of him by the prison authorities.

Prove all things, Hold Fast The change of atmosphere that Christianity brings shows itself in many ways, according as the forces are at work in cities or in villages. Here comes the good news of tiny feet unbound in spite of jeers; there, of heroic, self-denying, steady service on the part of some Bible-women who have left home and comforts to tell the good news to others, and to live out, in their midst, the truth with which they shall all be made free at last; here, of a little girl with so keen a desire for study that she walked 40 miles with her aching bound feet, to get a chance to go to school; there, of a woman's society banded to give of their possessions to send the money to support two Bible-women in Ceylon. The old order of selfishness is surely changing.

Forward It has been a good year despite burdens and occasional discouragements, a year in which there has been much for which we thank the kind Father who has ruled and over-ruled, a year which we gratefully believe is the promise of a far better one just before us. That there is recognition of the power of Christian civilization is certain, and hearts may be comforted with the assurance that the Church of Christ will be the head of the regenerating forces of this Empire.
The Needs of the Mission.

T
is with great gratitude that the Mission recognizes the answer of the Lord to our request of a year ago for four new families, two of which have already arrived while the other two are under appointment. The coming of those who have already reached us has been a great inspiration to us all, and a promise that that which was "ready to die" is at last to be strengthened.

It must be distinctly borne in mind, however, that each of the four men is to fill a place vacant, in one instance for a year, in another for three years, and in the others for eight and for nine years.

Present Needs

Merely to reinforce stations depleted much below their normal strength we still have urgent need of more workers. The greatest exigency is for a man to take the place of one who shall relieve Dr. Goodrich of the burden of teaching in the Theological college. When Dr. Goodrich accepted the position of translator in the new committee for the Mandarin Old Testament, it was distinctly specified that he was to be altogether freed from Seminary responsibilities. This was two years ago, and although Dr. Goodrich is now 75 years of age, owing to lack of men in every station there is still no relief in sight.

The importance of Tientsin, as a center of population and education, with the increasing years of Dr. Stanley (74 this month) render imperative the addition of an ordained man to the working force of that station.

The Mission asks that Mr. Elmer Galt be appointed to the field where his brother has already made for himself so important a place.

Except in the case of children of missionaries it is unusual to be able to ask specifically for the appointment of one who has acquaintance with the Mission and its activities, but this is true of Mr. L. J. Christian, who worked for the American soldiers in 1900, who will graduate from Oberlin in 1910, and who will find among us a work ready to his experienced hand.

The Union Woman’s College

The development of the Woman’s College has been most gratifying. At present it has students from six missions which pay their expenses. There is no other school of this kind in North China above the grade of High School, and no other in China of so high a standard. There are dormitory accommodations for 100 students which are likely to be all occupied next autumn. A grant of $3,000 for the expansion of the educational plant of the College is asked from the W. B. M. I.
The primary school formerly connected with the Bridgman Academy has been set off by itself, and should have fuller accommodation. For this the W. B. M. I. is asked to appropriate $1500 to be used for land and buildings. As the ladies of that Board have recently visited Peking and studied the needs on the spot it is unnecessary to enlarge upon them.

In further development of the College one of the Woman's Boards is asked to appoint one teacher each for the normal, and for the scientific department. This school is appealing more and more to the official class, thus greatly extending its influence. Among its students are daughters of officials in the Foreign Office, in the Board of Admiralty, in the Board of Revenue, and in that of Posts and Communications.

Work Among the Upper Classes of Chinese Women

There are many new movements in Peking opening up opportunities to our Mission in Peking which is at once the capital of the Empire, and the center from which many important influences radiate.

For several years some of our lady missionaries have been conducting lectures for women at which many topics of importance have been specially treated; and current events have been carefully explained. This has proved a remarkably popular and useful method of coming into touch with an influential class of Chinese and Manchus who were formerly unaware even of our existence. Unfortunately, owing to the weakening of the force in Peking this work has been stopped, to the great disappointment of the attendants, who, as they picturesquely said, had acquired a taste for this form of instruction like the craving for opium! In order to conserve the valuable beginning already made, the American Board, in connection with the Woman's Boards is asked to give its approval and influence in providing a building and equipment for the extension of this form of work. It is eminently fitting that the mission which first began work in North China should take the lead in this important advance step, which has been so conspicuously successful in the capital of Shantung where it is endowed by the Arthington fund. It is hoped that this wisely devised plan may appeal to some generous givers who may prefer it to work directly evangelistic. The immediate proximity of the Woman's College makes this a peculiarly fortunate place for the undertaking.

The Mission asks for the appointment of a single woman to do general evangelistic work in Peking, while the W. B. M. is asked for three women to take up evangelistic work in Pao Ting fu, Tientsin, and T'ung Chou. The W. B. M. I. is asked for a like gift for Lintsing, where the field is very great.
THE CROWDED HOSPITAL AND GIRLS' SCHOOL, PANG CHUANG

THE PORTER ACADEMY, PANG CHUANG

TIENTSI CHURCH (BOY'S SCHOOL AT RIGHT)
A Trained Nurse for the Mission

Referring to an inquiry which came last year from the rooms of the American Board, the Mission asks for the appointment of a Trained Nurse for work in the Mission. Judging by the experience of those already employed in other missions she would always have more than enough to do.

Needs at Tientsin

As last year the most pressing needs concern the work for women and children. The coming of Miss MacGown emphasizes the call for station-class buildings, for an adequate plant for the girls' boarding school, and for a missionary dwelling in connection with the same, and (as just mentioned) another woman is required for the proper conduct of the work.

Tientsin has asked for a medical work but heretofore the expense has seemed too great for the budget. Now, however, with well trained men to graduate from the Union Medical College in Jan., 1911, it is probable that provision can be made with little or no addition to the annual call for funds. With this understanding the Mission has definitely approved the erection of a dispensary plant with funds from the sale of the property at the settlement.

The College Press

An appropriation is asked to complete the equipment of the College Press, which has already much more than justified its existence, for the new cylinder press, for an oil-engine and fittings, and for book-binding tools. The press is doing good work, and while not serving as was hoped as an important means of self-help for students, has become almost a necessity.

Artesian Well at T'ung Chou

A drive-well has been sunk to the depth of about 200 feet, but funds are insufficient for its completion. For this purpose a sum of $500 is asked.

Western Hills Sanitarium

There has long been felt the need of a place within easy reach where members of the Mission threatened with illness may go for a short time to recuperate, escaping from the harassing cares certain to prevent seclusion at home and affording a change to more wholesome surroundings. This would sometimes prevent serious interruptions to work, expensive journeys in quest of health and not infrequently a furlough on sick leave. Such a place can probably be secured at small expense in the Western Hills (of the advantage of which
the Mission has had long years of experience), and would be available for all the northern stations. It would also at times be most useful for valued Chinese workers trained at great expense of time, money, and heart toil, who seem especially liable to break down under the steady labor of teaching.

It would likewise be of service to parties of advanced students studying geology at first hand—a task at present of great difficulty. The slight expense would be met from the remaining indemnity funds.

Salaries in Peking

The request of last year for an ampler salary for the married missionaries in Peking is renewed as a regular estimate. It is a general experience that prices have risen and are rising, so that it is difficult, and sometimes impossible to live on the sum hitherto granted. There is far more entertainment of missionaries than in any other station. Tourists frequently appear armed with letters of introduction, and these are ever increasing. The demands of local hospitality are more exigent than elsewhere. (The single ladies in Peking because of their cooperative housekeeping have not felt the burden in like proportion). Every mission in Peking is ascertained to have a larger salary allowance than ours. The plan proposed is that in use in the Turkey and the Japan missions for reasons similar to those just given.

The Needs of P'ang Chuang

In view of the large medical work in P'ang Chuang and of the fact that funds have been secured for the thorough reconstruction of the medical plant both for men and women, the Mission renews its request for an additional physician to be located there, and also asks for a woman physician, as with family cares Dr. Emma Tucker can not continue to discharge the duties of this important post unaided. Experience on a large scale has shown the wisdom of always having a double force of physicians at every large hospital and dispensary. This is more especially true now that the new medicine requires so much teaching in the recently established medical colleges, much of which is as difficult as using an entirely new language.

The station in P'ang Chuang village, though an entirely rural one has a compound smaller and more cramped than any other in the Mission. It is hoped that it may now be expanded, relocating the hospitals, and the girls' school. For the women's work is now asked $1,000 for additional land, $3,000 for additional school buildings, and the same amount for walls and dormitory and other buildings for the
As the W. B. M. I. deputation has so lately made an inspection of this station further explanation is unnecessary.

The Lintsing Station After nine years this station shows signs of recuperation from the Boxer disasters. Commodious and well located premises have been secured, new dwellings put up, and a variety of appropriations is now needed to enable the resumption of work in one of the largest fields of the Mission. The sums asked are boys' school dormitories, $1,000; school building, $2,000; dining-room and kitchen, $500; furnishings, $250. With these amounts the educational plant for boys would be complete. The W. B. M. I. is asked for an appropriation for land, $1,000, girls school, $2,500, wall, $500, dormitories, $1000, and a house for the single women, $3,500. The W. B. M. P. is asked for $500 for a dispensary, and for $5,000 for a hospital building. Here, as in P'ang Chuang, the recent visit of the deputation renders fuller explanation superfluous. The field is not only wide but full of promise; the workers are enthusiastic and the outlook hopeful.

The Kalgan Station Now that Lintsing has been provided for it is time to turn attention to another station which has been long in recuperating from the calamities of 1900, and the ensuing period.

Two years ago when the American Board deputation visited China, they recommended turning Kalgan over to another society, and the offer was made to more than one board, and seriously considered. But so far as we are informed nothing came of it. In the meantime circumstances have materially changed. The supply of the more pressing needs as already mentioned has given the Mission hope that in time like help may come for the whole field.

Kalgan is one of the few natural gateways of China, and will always be the principal one on the north-west connecting with Russia. The completion of the first railway ever built entirely by Chinese engineers brings Kalgan within a few hours
ride of Peking, abolishing the formidable journey of four or five days once so great a weariness and vexation. The city itself is growing, so that the line of separation between upper, middle, and lower city has disappeared, and the whole valley is filled with people to the probable number of 80,000—perhaps more. The railway brings in a wholly new class to mingle with the unimpressible men of Shansi.

There is not only a new Kalgan but a new Mongolia. The government has expropriated a broad ribbon of land, perhaps a hundred miles wide, from the edge of Manchuria to the remote province of Kansu, which is now available for Chinese settlement. Within the past few years tens of thousands of Chinese from the overcrowded provinces of Chihli and Shantung have trekked through the passes into this new land of promise. They take their families but leave behind their temples and their graves. Already the grassy uplands are becoming dotted with little Chinese villages. The phenomenal success of the Presbyterian Mission in Manchuria has been largely due to the fact that in the new society the close restraint of fossilized village customs is broken. Tens of thousands have been gathered into the church. A like experience may be looked for in this new Mongolia. Kalgan is the one place strategically situated for precisely this work. If we had no work there we should begin one. But we have a work conducted for 44 years, and hallowed by missionary graves. The retiring of Mr. and Mrs. Sprague (the former after more than a generation of service) necessitates the temporary working of Kalgan as an out-station of T'ung Chon, which will be, however, inconvenient and difficult. But the station, especially under the new conditions, can not be given up, and we urgently appeal for its reopening. The fruitful dispensary work conducted by the physicians of two missions in mis-called summer "vacations" ensures a cordial welcome the moment the enterprise is renewed. There are dwellings for two families in excellent condition, with other buildings, and a dispensary well located in the city.

The field within the radius of this station which no one else is working is large, and all that we need to enter it effectively is men, means, faith, and courage. With these as an outfit we believe that the abundant labors of the past may be rewarded by a more abundant harvest in the future.

On behalf of the Mission,

Arthur H. Smith,
Charles E. Ewing,
Nellie N. Russell,

June, 1909.

Committee on the Needs of the Mission.
Resolutions.

The North China Mission desires to express its appreciation of the character and work of Mrs. Ursula Stanley, who passed away last September. Mrs. Stanley was fortunate in being permitted to work in the same station for forty-six years. She was a pioneer and laid the foundation for the superstructure which is being reared today. She perserveringly endured the hardships in the beginning of her missionary life from unsanitary dwellings, ill-health and loneliness. It was discouraging to labor for those whose hearts were hard, or who fell away, disappointing the hopes they had raised. Mrs. Stanley's home, with its flowers of which she was so fond, was a delightful place for the stranger or newly arrived missionary.

Mrs. Stanley had unusual gifts. Not only did she engage in evangelistic and school work, but she was prominent in efforts for the well being of the foreign community. In the erection of the Union Church and also the Temperance Hall for the foreign sailors her solicitations secured liberal gifts. She was also active in efforts to aid the worthy poor. She was favored the last years of her life in being located in a new part of the city, where the prospects of success are bright to those who take up the work which she laid down.

Mrs. Stanley had the supreme joy of seeing her children engage in the same noble cause to which she gave her life. In old age children and grandchildren were about her and her burial was attended by old friends and fellow missionaries. All mourn her as a mother and public benefactor.

"And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, write, Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth; Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors: and their works do follow them."

The members of the North China Mission of the American Board wish to express their sorrow and deep sense of loss in the departure from earth of Rev. W. S. Ament, D. D., for more than thirty years a member of this mission. Dr. Ament's executive ability and untiring energy, his fine scholarship and earnest and eloquent preaching, his fidelity to the great evangelical truths of Christianity, his high ideals of character and conduct, his quick and warm-
hearted sympathy, his readiness to help the poor and distressed, and his courage and promptness in action made him a power for good in the city of Peking. Here and in the surrounding region his great life work was done. The Peking church with its more than a thousand members, a large number of whom were baptized by him, is his lasting memorial. Both among his own people in the homeland, and among those to whom he ministered in China, he had a rare power of communicating the impulse to purer and better things, and to a higher and nobler life. Respected and loved by multitudes of the Chinese for whom his life had been spent, he has passed, we believe, into the more immediate presence of the Master, with

"Life's race well run,
Life's work well done,
Life's crown well won."

His sorrowing wife and son, his mission associates, the Chinese Christians to whom as pastor and guide he was a tower of strength, and his many friends on both sides of the ocean have in their grief and sorrow the peace and comfort of believing that he has entered into the infinite reward and blessedness of the Master's service in those realms where there is indeed neither Jew nor Greek, bond nor free, but all are one in Christ Jesus; and where we believe he is with many who have been brought into God's kingdom through him.

Miss May Chapin was born into the North China Mission while her parents were missionaries in Tungchow. After spending the years of her youth in the homeland, she returned to China and to the place of her birth. And from Tungchow the Father called her back to Himself and to the loved ones gone before.

The Mission hereby expresses its gratitude to God for the life that she lived, for the love and sympathy that shone out so radiantly for all, for the blessed memories that will be cherished in Tungchow and in Kalgan, for the calm faith that gave cheer and patience during the long weakness of lingering disease, for the serene assurance of things unseen, for the final release from the flesh, and for the continued ministry of the life with Christ. "Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God."
URSULA JOHNSON STANLEY
1899-1908
## Members of the Mission

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>DATE OF JOINING MISSION</th>
<th>MISSION STATION</th>
<th>HOME ADDRESS</th>
<th>SUPPORTED BY</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Aiken</td>
<td>1854</td>
<td>Pao Ting fu</td>
<td>21 Johnson St., Waterbury, Conn.</td>
<td>1st Cong'l Church, Grinnell, Ia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Mary E. Andrews</td>
<td>1868</td>
<td>T'ungchou</td>
<td>214 E. 13th St., S. E. Cleveland, O.</td>
<td>Mt. Holyoke College.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Alice S. Browne</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>Boston, Mass.</td>
<td>C. E. Societies in the East.</td>
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<td>Miss Abbie G. Chaplin</td>
<td>1883</td>
<td></td>
<td>Los Angeles, Cal.</td>
<td>2nd Church, Rockford, Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss May Corbett</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chofoo, China.</td>
<td>Plymouth Church, Seattle.</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. Vinton P. Eastman</td>
<td>1898</td>
<td></td>
<td>Osage, Iowa.</td>
<td>C. E. Societies of Wisconsin.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Carl Ebeling</td>
<td>1908</td>
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<td>Farmington Valley Conference, Conn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Ellis</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Leavitt St. Church, Chicago.</td>
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<td>Miss Mabel A. Ellis</td>
<td>1907</td>
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<td>Upper Montclair, N. J.</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Ewing</td>
<td>1894</td>
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<td>Quaker Hill Church, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. Howard S. Galt</td>
<td>1899</td>
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<td>Southern Branch, W. B. M. P.</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. Mrs. J. H. Ingram</td>
<td>1898</td>
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<td>Woman's Ann 1st Church, Detroit.</td>
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<td>Miss Laura N. Jones</td>
<td>1905</td>
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<td>Miss Esther Holmes, Morison, Mass.</td>
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<td>Miss Lucia E. Lyons</td>
<td>1905</td>
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<td>Hartford Branch W. B. M.</td>
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<td>Miss Marian G. MacGown</td>
<td>1906</td>
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<td>W. B. M. I.</td>
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<td>Mr. and Mrs. James H. McCann</td>
<td>1901</td>
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<td>So. Dak. Branch W. B. M. I.</td>
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<td>Miss Luella Miner</td>
<td>1887</td>
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<td>Church at Campello.</td>
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<td>Miss Jessie Payne</td>
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<td>Young Ladies, W. B. M. I.</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. H. P. Perkins</td>
<td>1882</td>
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<td>Miss Mary Porter</td>
<td>1868</td>
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<td>Church and Seminary, Northfield, Mass.</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. Lucy C. Porter</td>
<td>1908</td>
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<td>Miss Bertha P. Reed</td>
<td>1902</td>
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<td>Miss Nellie N. Reynolds</td>
<td>1890</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. D. Z. Sheffield</td>
<td>1889</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. Arthur H. Shilt</td>
<td>1872</td>
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<td>Rev and Mrs. W. P. Sprague</td>
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<td>Rev. Chas. A. Stanley</td>
<td>1892</td>
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<td>Pilgrim Church, Cleveland, Mass.</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. Chas. A. Stanley, Jr.</td>
<td>1904</td>
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<td>Orange Conference, Vermont.</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Stelle</td>
<td>1901</td>
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<td>Young Ladies of the W. B. M. I.</td>
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<td>Dr. Susan B. Tallmon</td>
<td>1905</td>
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<td>Rocky Mt. Branch, W. B. M. I.</td>
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<td>Dr. and Mrs. Francis T. Tucker</td>
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<td>Rockford, Ill.</td>
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<td>Mrs. F. D. Wilker</td>
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