Annual Report
of the
North China Mission
of the
American Board.

1910-11.
North China Mission of the American Board.

Political Survey of the Year.

There are two events which probably loom large before the minds of those who have had their eyes and thoughts on China this last year,—the one was the plague and the other was the famine in the South, in the Provinces of Anhui and Kiangsu. But these are not the most important events to be recorded of the year which is past,—they are merely destructive incidents in the growth of a nation and the world whose appeal is the more human because they carry with them immediate suffering and death and thus give scope for sympathy, imagination and the exercise of charity.

Plague broke out in great virulence in Manchuria in the middle of the Winter and the word struck terror to the hearts of millions. The whole world was in practical ignorance of what the spread of this disease might mean and even its manifestations and method of contagion and propagation were in large measure matters of conjecture. Its virulence and rapid spread were very patent facts and with the help of all the foreign medical experts available the Chinese Government set about the prevention of the spread of the disease in so far as it was able. Too much cannot be said in praise of these men who gave their best efforts even in the face of death in order to save the lives of others, and especial gratitude should be felt to the unknown thousands who as police, military or sanitary officers performed their duties without hesitation, courageously and well. The infection spread all through Manchuria and into many districts in Chihli and Shantung. A natural corollary of the plague was the International Plague Conference held in Mukden whose principal findings are now known to the world,—that the Plague (pneumonic) originates with the tarabagan, a species of marmot; that infection is not carried on the breath but is carried in the sputum, and that the bacilus dies very quickly without proper nourishment and cultivation.

Early in the Winter it was seen that there was to be distress on the low-lying plains of Kiangsu and Anhui which had been again devastated by distressful floods. Puplic appeals were soon made and large funds have been placed at the disposal of the Central Committee for distribution. In addition the Government has'given relief, the aggregate of these sums it is impossible to ascertain. Within a month after the first public call there were nearly half a million names on the relief rolls of the Central Committee alone.

One of the most momentous events of the year has been the annexation of Korea by Japan announced in a decree and treaty which
The National Assembly was promulgated in August. This move was not unexpected since China had for a long time surrendered her rights of protection and suzerainty, and all the functions of a protectorate had been performed by Japan through a Resident-General. There was a spasmodic and ineffectual resistance on the part of a so-called Nationalist Party amongst the Koreans though the changes in the administration were merely nominal. The Resident-General is henceforth known as a Governor-General, and the Korean king willingly surrenders his sovereignty and hereafter is called Prince ranking next to the Crown Prince of Japan. Whatever the difference of opinion may be as to the methods which Japan pursued previous to and since the annexation it would seem that the results for the Koreans had been for good in a stable government, just courts, uniform currency and sound education. It is useless to predict what are Japan's premeditated purposes in this act,—it was most certainly not accomplished from motives of pure charity alone, and the protection of her own interests in the Hermit Kingdom may have been for her a sufficient reason without turning her eyes to any of the rest of the mainland.

The year has seen the first convening of the National Assembly, or Senate, on Oct. 3rd. within a few days of a year from the promulgation of the original decree authorizing the convention which was issued on Oct. 15, 1909. Contrary to the prognostications of many, despite much smoke and irrelevancy it was found that the Senate knew one or two things which it wanted, which it claimed as essential and without which it refused to exist! One demand was the earlier convening of Parliament than as first promised, and the second was the creation of a responsible Cabinet to take the place of the then present irresponsible Grand Council. The former agitation has born fruit in the promulgation of an edict ordering the convening of Parliament in the Fifth year of Hsuan Tung, 1913. This edict was put forth on Nov. 4th. This much was accomplished only after a hard and at times bitter struggle between the Senate and the Government, but the question of the Cabinet was still in the pot. That the Government was not entirely unfavorable to the earlier date for Parliament is shown in a quotation from the edict mentioned above:

"The only course is quickly to proceed to Constitutional Government in order to bring about an improvement daily progressive. No need for the High Ministers and the people to beg and pray. (?) We ourselves have arrived at this conclusion. Yet do we fear that the popular intelligence is not yet entirely opened out;—if measures are taken too rapidly then perhaps there is ground for fear that the desire for despatch will eventuate in nothing attained."

But the hungry struggle over the question of the responsibility of the Grand Council would not be satisfied with any such sop thrown to it and the Senate in undignified rage threatened to resign en masse.
unless the demand was met by the Government, and finally after prolonged and heated discussion the Senate stepped out into the unknown and performed one of these inspired acts which show the mark of the metal and gave proof that the seeming waste of many months of wordy struggle had not been useless,—the Senate impeached the Grand Council en bloc, and then each member of the Council individually! This was virtually a vote of lack of confidence in the Government. It was simply a "sample" vote, but one of convincing worth! Doubtless the sense of exhilaration felt by the members of the Senate was not experienced by the Grand Council and the Prince Regent,—but every road has its turning and the agitation bore its fruit in the edict of May 9th., 1911 promulgating regulations for the formation of a Cabinet and Privy Council. Far be it from the most sanguine to suggest that the new era has come,—but we know that the seed has sprouted and there will be fruit in its season.

In November the National Opium Suppression Association was formed by members of the Senate and others interested and the results of their efforts coupled with various anti-opium societies up and down the Empire, along with the willingness of Great Britain to aid the suppression of a great evil, have been the formation of a new opium treaty between China and Great Britain which was officially recognized in May, 1911. The two principal clauses of the treaty which show the sympathy of Great Britain in the tremendous struggle to which China has set herself are, first, that all importation of opium from India shall stop immediately upon China producing proof that cultivation and manufacture have ceased within her own provinces, and second, an increase of the import duty from Tls. 110 to Taels 350.

About the middle of February Russia communicated to the Powers her intention to make a demonstration along the Chinese North-West frontier. The act was high-handed and in large measure unprovoked,—unless attributable to jealousy of Japan's apparent advances in Manchuria as the result of prestige gained in consequence of the Plague,—and matters looked dark for China for a while. This demonstration coming in conjunction with the Pienma incident with Great Britain caused a tremendous furor in the Press and sowed broadcast the seeds of endless senseless rumors amongst the common people. The Russian demands were the occupation of Kuldga which had been restored to China by the treaty of 1881, the setting aside of the treaty of 1879 and the enforcement of the treaty of 1881 which involves questions of free trade in Manchuria, extraterritorial rights of Russians in China and the establishment of a Russian consulate at the important market town of Kobdo. China's reply was conciliatory, while still pointing out her interpretation of the requirements of the treaty
and both this and the Pienma difficulty are to be settled "without recourse to arms".

**Railways**

One of the most important and perhaps the most significant events of the year has been the successful attempt at consolidating and centralizing the control of various Railway systems in the Provinces of Hunan and Hupeh with a projected road into Szechuan. These provinces wished to build their own roads and to that purpose some original concessions to foreign Powers were bought up, but the work has been desperately slow and expense has been lavish beyond the fond dreams of the fattest Government squeeze. The Government decided to take over these roads to build them and run them under a general Directorate along with the three trunk lines of the Northern provinces, Chihli, Honan and Shantung. This decision raised a fierce storm of opposition from some of the leaders amongst the gentry and merchants, but it is an encouraging sign that the central Government holds firmly on its course and insists on pursuing a policy that is evidently good for all the people and not alone for those who are expending the funds! The regulations and suggestions for redemption of the roads and their future administration are put forth in an enlightened document which shows a thorough grasp of the facts and difficulties involved in such a transfer, and if these provisions can be carried out there is every hope for the future. Difficulties will arise still but they will not prove insurmountable as they have appeared to be in the past under the local administration of the roads. In this incident the central Government has shown a strength quite beyond what in many minds it seemed reasonable to expect, and this very fact augurs well for the settlement of other difficulties in the future. In this connection it is interesting to note that Tuan Fang who was dismissed from the Viceroyalty of Chihli two years ago, has been recalled to assume the office of Director General of all these lines which are to be newly consolidated and in this office he will have ample scope to exercise the energy and ability he has shown in other spheres. The amount of this first International loan is £6,000,000 bearing interest at 5% and repayable in forty years—and it is reported that other further loans may follow.

**Yuan Shih Kai**

There have been repeated rumors of the recall of Yuan Shih kai, but each advance on the part of the Government has been met with unqualified refusal on his part to assume again the duties of office.

**Tuan Fang**

Tuan Fang's reinstatement however may be the first in a series of events which will result in Yuan being compelled to return to official life, particularly in view of the reported retirement in the Fall of the wily Prince Ching. Within the last month (June) Prince Ching himself has urged the return of the great statesman to public service, which fact may give a clue to the future.

**Prince Ching**

This is not the place for the discussion of the general questions
of Christian Missions in China and their accomplishments during the twelve months that have gone into history, but the pages which follow will give even the casual reader an insight into the relation of one Mission to the general, larger achievements which are surely bringing into being in China the "Kingdom of Brotherly Love" and the growth and advance of any one Mission is but the miniature of the accomplishments of the whole.

PERSONNEL.

The most serious loss which the Mission has met with during the year came to the Tientsin Station in the death of Dr. Stanley in November. He had gone to America on furlough in the Spring of 1910, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. C. F. Gammon. Dr. Stanley had been a member, not only of the North China Mission but also of the Tientsin Station since 1862. His life work had extended over a large territory in the provinces of Chihli and Shantung; and he had a part in the opening of several Stations, as well as of the Shansi Mission; but Tientsin was always the center. His activities had been varied, especially in the earlier days of the Mission; and latterly, when the scope of his work was more limited, his deep interest in all that was for the development of Christianity in Tientsin was unabated. What is recorded here as to the developments in the Tientsin work during the past year is in reality the continuance of that to which he had given the impulse, both in the long past and in the last days of his residence in Tientsin.

By the absence on furlough of the Perkins family in June, and the departure of the Aikens in the Winter, the Paotingfu Station was left without any of the missionaries permanently a part of that Station. In the crisis which the work had reached in the Fall Mr. M'Cann was asked to go there from Linching, and the Station has been greatly aided by his presence and that of his family throughout the year. In Dr. Tucker's absence from Pangkiachuang unwonted burdens have been placed upon the Chinese hospital assistants in carrying on the medical work of the Station.

The Tungchou station rejoices in the return of Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield from furlough,—Dr. Sheffield with health restored after his serious illness in America. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Galt have also been a part of this Station during the year, and are at work upon the language. The evangelistic work of the Station has suffered a great loss in Mr. Wilder's removal to Peking to take up the work of the Theological Seminary. A few months after Mr. Wilder entered upon this new work Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich started home upon their furlough. The Peking Station has gained two strong workers in Mr. and Mrs. Martin, and for this year has also counted among its num-
ber Mr. Frame; all three of these new-comers have been diligently at work upon the language.

Evangelistic Work.

Church Life.

This has been a year marked in several Stations by a great advance in the idea of self-support and responsibility for the Church as a Chinese Church. The outcome of this movement has been most striking in Tientsin. The general policy of the Station, as outlined a year ago, has been to place responsibility upon the Chinese leaders. Plans for the general work are made in consultation with them, and the Christians in the several centers are expected to assume local self-control as soon as they are willing to do so. Several conditions have helped in this thrusting of responsibility upon the Chinese. One of these was the lack of Missionary workers, the absence of Dr. Stanley followed by his death leaving to one man the superintendence of the work. At the same time the Chinese leaders have shown a sober and intelligent willingness to assume the burden of responsibility. A particular feature of this readiness has been evident in the attitude of the Tientsin Students in the Theological and Arts Colleges; they have evinced a deep interest in the welfare of the Church and Station which has been of marked assistance during the past year. One of these students especially has been devoting himself earnestly to the task of arousing the latent activity of the Church, and directing it in new and important ways. The most complete outcome of this policy has been seen in the development of a self-directing Chinese Church in the city of Tientsin. Suggestions for such an independent Union Church have been made in the past, but have never come to full fruition. The present movement began in our own Church: it came as the result of a proposition made by Dr. Stanley to our own Church members that they should assume self-support and self-management; it has come to fruition since Dr. Stanley left China, but he lived to learn of its assured success, and it may be considered the crowning achievement of his long career as a Missionary. The plan was finally enlarged beyond its first intent, for the proposition made to the American Board Church proved attractive to many other Christians. When it became evident that wise leadership was assured, the same offer that had been made in the first instance to our own people was extended to the larger Chinese Church. An Ecclesiastical Society was organized, received the loan of our city chapel and furniture, remodelled the building, and held opening exercises on Nov. 20; and it is expected that from this
will be developed an organized church. The society has called a pastor, a man of experience in the Methodist Mission; and all the usual activities of a Church are to be found at what was our city chapel. The Sacraments are observed, and several members have been baptized. The church gets into touch with men of high standing among the Chinese. Much of its success, and especially the full confidence accorded it by both Chinese and Missionaries, has been due to the consecrated leadership of Mr. Chang Po Ling. We are glad to know that his position as a Chinese educator has suffered nothing, but rather gained.

The Peking church has also taken a decisive step in the calling of their own pastor and assuming his full support. Pastor Li had come to Peking upon Dr. Ament's invitation when his own work had to be laid aside, and after Dr. Ament's death continued as temporary supply. The time had come for the Church to act independently, and they shrank from the responsibility. The sense of organization was not sufficiently strong to inspire individual interest in behalf of the church. Moreover there were different preferences as to who should be called as pastor. The money responsibility was a nightmare to all; there had been constant deficit in the attempt to supply less than half the salary for the pastor at the North Chapel, therefore how could they assume obligations three times as great? At this point it was largely owing to one man that success was finally achieved. One of the deacons held a consultation with his family, after which they were willing to discharge their look and by domestic frugality more than quadruple their contribution. Moreover he pledged himself gladly to follow the united thought of the church with reference to choice of candidate. His example and persuasion were the cohesive power needed. Begun in self-sacrifice the project was continued in the same spirit. They were no less surprised than elated at the financial result. The church was united. Pastor Li was called, who the foreigners felt was the natural and wise choice. The church are meeting large obligations and setting a worthy example before the other churches and out-stations.

For one other branch of the work the Peking church had already assumed self-support, this is the work carried on by the Home Missionary Society, for which pastor Wang gives his life. Since Dr. Ament's death the tourng of the foreign pastor has been pathetically meagre. Pastor Wang now volunteers to meet this need. He feels that the missionary zeal depends upon the spiritual vigor of the struggling stations which support the Home Missionary Society. He therefore gives his full time to visiting the out-stations, remaining about a month in each place. He aims by instruction and pastoral care to build up the religious life of the churches, and is meeting with marked success. It is of no small importance to have the new work
undertaken by the Chinese Church thus grafted in living union with the work which was started by foreigners.

Mr. Wilder's removal to Peking made it necessary to plan the work so that the Chinese might feel their responsibility for carrying it on and have in mind the definite methods for doing so. Two committees were appointed by the Congregational Association, one to deal with the home church and the other with the country field. The first committee's report called for a new church constitution which gave the church definite organization and put the management of all affairs into the hands of the standing committee of twelve deacons and two officers. The deacons hold office for three years, but are elected in three groups, one group each year. The standing committee is to have sub-committees for the varied activities of the church life. This report was adopted first by the association and then by the church members; enthusiasm and interest grew as understanding of the plan became clear. The new plan is really working well. The standing committee has meetings every two months; under its leadership the Tungchou church is becoming an independent, self-conscious body.

The plans for reorganizing the country work were formulated more slowly, but finally issued in the organization of the Tungchou Home Missionary Society to which all church workers, preachers, teachers, and doctors should be eligible as well as all interested laymen willing to contribute to the work. This Society is responsible for all the evangelistic work in the Tungchou field. It will determine the employment and location of preachers, opening of new work, etc., will control all funds subscribed by members for evangelistic work and will advise with representatives of the American Board as to the use of funds contributed from abroad. A special clause was inserted which distinctly states that the society regards all existing groups of church members as the seed of independent church bodies; the object of the society is to develop independent, self-supporting Christian life. To encourage the sense of independence all groups of church members are urged to elect one or more deacons. This constitution was ratified by a meeting of delegates from all the out-stations.

Aside from the founding of the self-supporting church in Tientsin, one other aspect of the church life in that station must be mentioned. This is the new spirit which has come into the life of our own American Board church. The last two reports have mentioned the dis-harmony which prevailed, and which threatened to become more serious if not brought to an end. During the Summer this dis-harmony seemed to be extending, and the church was told plainly that this problem must be solved by themselves and not by the mission-
aries. They came forward courageously, investigated conditions as no foreigner could have done, and began the work of readjustment. The network of mutual misunderstanding and suspicion was found to reach out beyond the local Tientsin church so that the matter was put into the hands of the Congregational Association, which in turn assigned the work to its standing committee. This committee, devoting the labors of arduous days and nights, finally won the assent of all parties to let matters drop and never again bring them up.

In the North villages the leaders of the Self-support Society found themselves involved in some of those difficulties which are inseparable from the management of financial affairs in China. It seemed for a time as if the whole effort toward self-support might fall through. But the students whose homes are in that region be-stirred themselves to some purpose: the result is a new lease of life, a starting over again, a recognition of limitations, financial and otherwise, the closing of the schools, a change of officers, a change of name (to suit the facts) from self-support society to self-management society, and the securing of outside assistance for the present year, in the hope that by another year it will be possible to become more nearly self-supporting than heretofore.

**Peking**

A real spiritual blessing came to both church and college in Peking through the visit of Pastor Ting a year ago. The meetings lasted a fortnight, during which time the development was normal and there was no marked and unusual demonstration. From such a revival of intelligent interest there was no reaction.

**Kalgan**

The Kalgan church reports two new members received on profession of faith and two by letter. These were the first accessions for several years, and the people rejoiced over these signs of the harvest.

**Paotingfu**

During the year the Paotingfu church has been called upon to pass through severe trials. The spirit in which the various problems have been approached and dealt with inspires us with courage as we look out into the future. The financial condition of the church has been put upon a more satisfactory basis. The church is now held free of debt, and the remaining indebtedness of the church will, it is hoped, be paid during the coming year. Owing to the financial condition and the withdrawal of subscriptions the income of the local church has dropped to nil, excepting that received for property. After Pastor Meng resigned they felt unable to call a pastor, so that upon Mr. Aiken's departure for America one of the preachers was called in from the out-stations to act in that capacity. It is hoped that as soon as the church pays its remaining indebtedness they will make a strong effort to call a pastor.
The quarantine, which was such a hindrance to the Linching work in many ways, led to the most marked feature of the work in the local church. With touring out of the question, and teachers and servants closely confined within the compound, the opportunity was used for holding daily meetings evangelistic in nature. Mr. Ellis and Mr. Troxel (of the National Holiness Mission) had charge. For nearly seven weeks these meetings continued, resulting in confession of sin, repentance, and an evident determination on the part of many to live henceforth the overcoming life. Among this number was one of the strongest and influential helpers, for whom the Station had long been praying. These meetings were for church members thus standing in marked contrast to those held last year for outsiders.

We may well hope that such efforts to cleanse the church and revive it for service will be blessed of God. The usual lines of work have, except for the lull caused by the plague scare, gone forward as in other years.

There has been much to encourage in many of our out-stations this year. One great cause for congratulation lies in the growing ability and willingness of the Chinese leaders to discuss frankly and agree upon plans relating to the work of the whole field. The Tientsin Congregational Association, at its meeting in November, adopted some new plans. One was the appointment of one of the preachers to give a part of his time to travel and visitation at the several out-stations. Another change is the decision to transfer preachers from one center to another after a period of three years; this may not prove eventually the wisest course, but with the present force it is probably wise now. The only other important change in the Tientsin field is that the preacher at the city of Chinghai, instead of living in the city where there is little to show for effort expended, is now settled in the village near by where most of the church members are, has stirred them to the beginning of some new conception of their privilege as members of the body of Christ, makes that village the center for a work of visitation and evangelism in the surrounding region, and is also able to be in the city on market days.

The Chochou church in the Peking field is happy in renewed activity. Under Mr. Wang's able leadership they are alert and growing. The front chapel on market days is thronged with enquirers. Men of some standing in the community are being interested and new members are being added to the church. Another out-station in a large commercial center is also stirring with new life. A prominent business man recently made deacon, is giving much time to furthering the projects of the church. In the house of a church member in one of the most populous parts of the city evangelistic meetings have been held every evening for four months. The first woman member was received into that church this Spring. The annual meeting of
the Peking helpers was an encouragement to all. Carefully prepared
essays brought out discussion which was informing. The devotional
meetings were times of worship and prayer. A popular lecture on
representative government by Pastor Li was not only helpful to our
Christian leaders but also made a deep impression upon the visiting
gentry of that county seat.

**Kalgan**

Mr. Heininger's time being still of necessity given to the study
of the language, there has been no supervision of the Kalgan out-
stations save by correspondence. Kao Hsi who is in charge of the
work at Chingketa reports eight new probationers in 1910 and sever-
al others as prepared for reception into the church. At one out-
station where trouble had arisen over the purchase of a chapel there
has been no work for some time. A desire is now evident on the
part of the Christians to settle their differences. They have been
holding regular sessions at the homes of the various church mem-
ders and some have been active in selling scriptures and tracts.

**Tungchou**

The groups of Christians in the Tungchou out-stations have
shown much interest in the plans for self-government already describ-
ed: they seem to be responding to the stimulus of definite respon-
sibility for their own church life and to the promise of the future.
The out-stations are favored with a stock of strong young preachers
who are doing splendid work. The trained men are proving their
worth. They show adaptability to special conditions and environ-
ment and real inventiveness in devising new plans, and withal man-
ifest a fine loyalty to the highest ideals of service. Reading rooms,
station classes, social intercourse with local gentry and officials and
preaching in season and out of season are the means used. Under
each of these men is to be found a group of Christians growing in
every way. The largest group is at Yenchiao where there are thirty
members. The total gain in membership for the year in the Tung-
chou field is eighty-five, with fifty-one probationers.

**Paotingfu**

In the Paotingfu out stations, the prospects for future develop-
ment, looking towards self-propogation, are such as to give us much
hope. In a recent tour Mr. M'Cann visited seven centers of work,
in all of which there are meeting places provided by the Chinese
Christians, varying in degrees of convenience and adaptability. One
is a village carpenter's shop in which regular meetings are held Sun-
days and evenings: Another is a dispensary which is carried on by
an ex-assistant of the hospital which was under the care of Drs.
Noble and Peck. One village has a chapel seating one hundred, and
about two miles further on is one holding two hundred, both built
by the Christians. At Tingchow, where a year ago the helper was
dismissed and the Board's chapel given up, a little company of Chris-
tians meets in the home of a Chinese doctor from the province of
Szuchuan who has become a Christian since his arrival in Tingchow. In the Southernmost section of the field we find a village of about one hundred families, with thirty-five adult Christians. There are twenty-seven families named Li at this place, twenty four of whom consider themselves as Christian families, heads of the families having been either received on probation or admitted to full membership in the church. The fine family temple of this Li family serves as a meeting place for the Christians. In two out-stations there are possibilities of being able to call their own pastor in the not too distant future.

Three of the principal out-stations have seen encouragement in brick and mortar. At Chiu Cheng where Pastor Wang is stationed we have been able to pawn a new place much more convenient than the place which we vacated at New Years time. The place is part of an old Shansi guild hall and contains besides an open-air theatre, a temple to the God of heaven, a temple to the god of riches,—and an opium den! May the last three be eliminated in time,—and we will use the theatre for an open air pulpit. Kaotang through the opportune generosity of a friend we were able to purchase the place which we had occupied for many years just as it was about to be sold over our heads. There is no other place available in the city and we would have been well nigh permanently crippled had we been compelled to evacuate. The buildings at Pingyuan were in a most delapidated condition and it was absolutely necessary that some re-building be done. One new building of three rooms was erected and a part of the property bordering on the street was renovated. Some places are hampered for lack of a chapel. At a little station on the Railroad where Mr. Stanley was a few weeks ago he found that the room which was being used as a chapel had been rented to the gambling interests at the annual fair which had been held the week before!

At two of the Linching out-stations places of worship have recently been secured, but at one of these towns local jealousies have hindered the progress of the work. At another village many new enquirers are reported and the members hope to be enabled to build a new place of worship with a grant from the Board's funds equal to their own contributions. The return of a member from Shansi has been helpful to the group of Christians at this place. To the East of Linching are three important county seats that are called the Peaceful Cities because the character meaning peace is found in each of their names. The one farthest away has a rented chapel in a not very satisfactory site, but the attendance of women upon the services is better than that in any other of the out-stations. The city nearest to Linching rejoices in having once more a resident helper after being
deprived of one for several years. In the prefectural city of Tung-changfu work has from the first met with much opposition, and although the post office and telegraph have done something to break down the wall of conservatism, yet Christianity has made but little progress. In the region to the North-West of Linching for a considerable district church members or enquirers are to be met with in almost every village, and from this section of the field come two-thirds of the boys and girls in our schools.

Progress in Evangelism.

In all of our stations the street chapel preaching has been a regular part of the work, both at the central stations and out-stations. In Tientsin a small street chapel has been rented on the main street leading from Hsiku toward the heart of the city: this has been quite popular, and well worth while. Under the leadership of a young college graduate a modest Home Missionary Society has been organized, its first undertaking being the support of local evangelistic work; and this has resulted in systematic assignment of volunteers to help at the street chapel. Three Sunday evenings in the month lectures are also given in the chapel. In Kulgan an effort has been made to secure better quarters for the street chapel, but so far it has been unsuccessful. There are many young men in the shops in the city who might be reached through some lectures and classes in modern subjects. In Linching the chapel in the city is now opened daily except on Sundays when worshippers are expected to attend the central church. The man in charge is a Linching man, has taken part of the theological course, and is well equipped for the work.

Lecture courses on a variety of subjects are a growing feature of the work. Aside from those mentioned in connection with the Tientsin street chapel, there have also been monthly lectures in the large church building at Hsiku, where some well known speaker is invited to deliver an address. In Peking, where this form of work has been most fully developed, there has been a weekly lecture course. Students and instructors from the neighboring Government schools have attended in good numbers when the subject especially attracted them. But the main constituency of the audiences has been proprietors, clerks and artisans from the stores and manufacturing establishments in the neighborhood. Hardly a shop can be found within a radius of half a mile where they do not speak most pleasantly of these educational lectures. While such lectures are not properly included under direct evangelistic work, yet they are a most important feeder to the main work of the church.

In Tungchou friendly intercourse is constantly maintained be-
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between the military officers of the Tungchou barracks and the church. They have entertained the foreigners and a few Chinese gentlemen of the church at three different feasts. Several calls have been made and a return feast was given by the foreigners. The military staff from General Yang down is very friendly. Several colonels frequently attend church and all are ready to accept invitations to College functions. At some of the latter the foreign trained band has added much enthusiasm and noise. There is need for a man in this station to devote himself to social work. A special worker for the Tungchou city is what we want, to enter the various doors which would soon open to sympathetic interest.

The touring work has been much hindered this year on account of the heavy snows and the quarantine regulations. Practically no evangelistic touring has been done by foreigners; the tours that have been made have been in connection with the supervision of out-stations. One tour was made in the Kalgan field last Summer to a village in the new country outside the wall. Three church members have holdings at that place, and had repeatedly asked that someone be sent to them. In July Dr. Ingram and Mr. Heininger made a trip to this place, which is about eighty miles from Kalgan on the road to Dolohnor. The outlook was encouraging, and one of the preachers was sent there for five months this Winter; he returned this Spring when the rush of new settlers left him no building in which to continue his work. In some ways the work was discouraging, as in any new place the people hold aloof. The unusually hard Winter made it almost impossible to reach the villages nearby. It is probable that an agreement will be reached whereby these Christian land owners will erect suitable buildings for a chapel and school at their own expense.

In one or two stations there have been unusual opportunities for preaching in connection with the great temple fairs. In Peking this was carried on as a union effort by five denominations. Thousands are reached in this way; inquirers are brought into all of the churches, and the general results are such as can be attained only by a union of forces. Outside of the nearest city gate, through the liberality of friends at home, we have just purchased a spacious property. A slowly growing out-station was destroyed there in 1900. Since then we have been endeavoring to gather the little company of Christians and secure a site for a place of worship. One of the principal fairs of this city is held every Spring at that location. This year union evangelistic work was carried on at our new premises. The good news was proclaimed to thousands, and great good came to that little struggling company of believers who are reaching out after God. In Tungchou both Chinese and foreign workers have attended some of the large fairs held at different places in the field. They have

Touring

Preaching at Fairs
found both men and women ready to listen in large numbers. In Pangkiachuang during the Summer several of the large fairs were used as opportunities for evangelism. The leaders in this movement were a young Medical student and one of the local helpers, a recent graduate of the Theological Seminary. They found the crowds everywhere willing to hear, but these fairs last only a very few days, so that only a few hear for the second time.

Colportage  In one or two stations an extensive colportage work has been carried on, but it is a work which requires much supervision to prevent abuses and accomplish the good which is expected.
Educational Work.

North China Union College.

At the beginning of the Autumn term the College welcomed Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield on their return from America. Dr. Sheffield, on account of advancing years and a serious illness which occurred during his furlough, has not been able to resume his former place in the administration of the College. Both he and Mrs. Sheffield have resumed their classroom work, and the influence of their presence and the weight of their counsel has added much to the strength of the Faculty. Mr. Porter and Mr. Corbett have both taken up regular teaching, Mr. Corbett also acting as Registrar and Mr. Porter as Treasurer. Other members of the Faculty have been as reported last year. The enrollment for the College year of 1910 was 54 in the Academy and 92 in the College. In both College and Academy those lost through death, expulsion, or withdrawal for various reasons, amount to eighteen.

The plan of administration has been similar to that of a year ago. From the beginning of the Autumn term the two Confucian teachers have been invited to attend and participate in the weekly meetings of the Faculty. These meetings have been well attended and there has been full and free discussion of all important matters. In regard to discipline, on the morning of Nov. 9th, occurred the most serious trouble the College has experienced for years. The trouble started in the boarding department, with complaint that the food was under-done. The grounds for complaint were most trivial, but the students magnified their grievances and attempted to take things into their own hands. Practically the whole student body refused to attend classes, and appointed representatives to draw up a statement of their grievances. Upon action of the Faculty, all students who had taken part in this strike were obliged to sign an acknowledgement of their wrong-doing or be suspended from the institution. Some sixty or more students finally complied with these conditions and returned to their work; the others took the evening train to Peking, cheering as they went. Their enthusiasm was short lived, however, and all but a very few were ready to comply with the terms arranged by faculty and alumni, by which they might return,—these terms including a period of suspension for all. Four who had been leaders in the trouble were not allowed to return. The real cause of this strike is not easy to determine, but a report written at the time attributes it in the long run to the zeitgeist of the Chin-
ese student world at the present time, which only goes to emphasize the need of developing independent judgement and individual conscience in all our schools. This trouble in the Autumn led to an inquiry into the best method of enforcing the College regulations, and resulted in the adoption of a carefully worked out demerit system.

Some repairs were made upon buildings during the Summer, by which three more dormitory rooms are now made available for use. It is hoped that at an early date funds may be provided for erecting separate buildings for the Academy, so that this preparatory school may be separated from the Union College as soon as possible. An excellent athletic field was provided during the Summer, from special funds in Mr. Porter's care. This includes a quarter mile running track, a football field and ample room for other sports.

Health    The health of the students has been a cause for anxiety. In addition to the three whose deaths were reported a year ago, another has been added during the Winter. His illness was scarlet fever. Several students have developed serious cases of tuberculosis, which made it necessary for two of them to return to their homes. Mr. Biggin has borne heavy burdens in acting as College physician during the year.

Athletics    In October the College sent six students to Nanking, as members of the North China team, to take part in the athletic contests there. The success achieved was slight, competition being very sharp. The meet held in Tungehau during the Spring brought much greater honor to the College, which left all competitors in the rear.

College Life    Plans for toning up the class room work of the institution have been carried out during the year. Certain changes have also been decided upon by the faculty. This year for the first time certain elective studies have been introduced, namely Comparative Religions, organic chemistry and history of education,—these looking toward a degree of special preparation for the three vocations which attract the majority of the students. It was also decided what students who intend to study medicine be allowed to complete their College course in three years, not receiving their diploma until the end of the first year in the Medical College. Lastly it was voted that one year hence, in 1912, a course in one year's Normal Training will be provided for graduates who wish to qualify themselves especially for the teaching profession.

    From the point of view of Religious life the College still feels the quickening which it received through Pastor Ting's meetings a year ago. At the Students' Summer Conference conducted by the Y. M.
REPORT OF EDUCATIONAL WORK

U. A., steps were taken to organize the young men who purposed to devote their young lives to the Christian ministry into a Student Volunteer Band. During the Autumn term the interest in this movement was well maintained. There have been evidences throughout the year which show that in the hearts of many students those deep religious experiences of the Spring are still a permanent reality.

On Jan. 23rd. the Annual graduation exercises were held and a class of thirteen promising young men celebrated the completion of their College course. The exercises were more varied and interesting than usual, and included three innovations, an organ solo by one member of the class and an English essay by another. In the afternoon of the same day a class of 19 graduated from the Academy.

Union Medical College.

The American Board has two representatives on the teaching staff of the Union Medical College. Dr. Ingram goes to Peking once a week to lecture on Therapeutics and refraction. Dr. Young devotes almost all of his time to the work of the College. He has charge of the classes in bacteriology and pathology, teaching these branches in Chinese by lectures and laboratory work. The work is similar to that in medical colleges at home, except that little can be done in gross pathology. This is due to the fact that postmortem examinations are not permitted. It is interesting to note in this connection that official permission for such examinations was given in connection with the anti-plague work in Manchuria, so that it is to be hoped that it will soon become legalized. The College graduated its first class in April. The sixteen men have been carried through a five year course which, while not so complete as the best schools in America, will bear comparison with the average ten or fifteen years ago, and with many today. It is the best that is offered to the Chinese in their own language at the present time, and each year shows an advance. At the graduating exercises there were addresses by Grand Councillor Ka Tung; Sir John Jordan, the British Minister; Mr. W J. Calhoun, United States Minister; and Dr. W A. P. Martin who has seen over sixty years of missionary service in China. Each of the speakers referred to the part taken by the Medical College in the anti-plague work of the past months, in which five teachers and thirty or more students had taken part. Two of the students died of the disease while engaged in the hazardous work. It is noteworthy that the Foreign Office turned to the College for help, and has repeatedly referred in public print to the help rendered at this critical time. Several American Board students were among the graduates. One of them, Dr. Fan, is now located in Kalgan, where his services are much needed by both missionaries and the inhabitants of that great city.
Union Theological College.

The College opened in the Fall with only Mr. Meech of the old teaching staff, Dr. J. Walter Lowrie of the Presbyterian Mission taking Mr. Fenn's place as Dean and Professor of Theology; and Mr. Wilder taking Dr. Goodrich's department of Homiletics and Practical Theology. Miss Meech also taught the classes in English. The three gentlemen each took a part of the work in Exegesis and Bible study. Later Dr. and Mrs. Goodrich returned and took a part of their former work in the Seminary until the end of the term when they returned to the United States.

The school opened with twenty-four members of the shortcut class, and seven in the regular class for College men. These numbers continued until the Chinese New Year when one of the regular class and two of the special class failed to return on account of the plague. Three new men were admitted to the special class (two from Shansi and one from Peking). A new regular class of six college men was entered, making a total of thirty-seven students in three classes for the second Semester, or forty enrolled for the year. Singing and gymnastics were taught outside of recitation hours and a number of special lectures were given by Dr. Martin, Dr. Sheffield, Miss Andrews and others.

Aside from a little tendency on the part of a few leaders to protest against innovations, and apart from a conception of student self-government which included a right to dictate to the faculty, which was happily not persisted in, the spirit of the school has been very good and no serious friction between faculty and students occurred. The work of the year was successfully concluded. The numbers of students attending are unequally divided among the Missions; all of the entering class, five of the seven enrolled in the senior regular class and sixteen of the twenty-seven in the special class belong to the American Board Mission, three being from the Shansi Mission. No changes have been made in the course except that one hour a week in Historical Geography of the Holy Land was introduced by Mr. Meech and Mrs. Goodrich and later continued throughout the year by Mr. Wilder.

Boarding Schools and Academies.

Six students have gone from the Tientsin school to enter the middle of the Academy course in Tungchou. At present there are no students of Academy grade in the school, but twenty-two boarders and two day scholars in the lower grades. The management of the boarding department has been taken over by the principal and the
local preacher, assigned to this work by the school committee, thus making one more item administered by the Chinese instead of the foreigner. This committee attends faithfully to the examinations of both boys and girls boarding schools.

In Peking the boys preparatory school for Tungchou, which receives graduates from the little out-station schools, has this year been separated from the Peking Primary school. Separate schools cost more, but greater efficiency is secured. Already the membership in both has increased, and each school is feeling new unity and power.

The Kalgan school has had about fourteen boys in regular attendance, most of them from Church families in the city and a few from Christian families in the country. Experience has proved in regard to the average Kalgan boy from non-Christian homes that he must be caught young if he is to be persuaded to study. Otherwise the attraction of the streets and the theatre usually to be found in the Kalgan streets has spoiled him for study. Several boys who entered the school played truant so frequently that only one or two finally remained in school. The school has been limited in numbers because of the limited accommodations. As the girls school was in possession of the only school building the new school has had to depend on temporary accommodations.

The Paotingfu school continues in its normal condition with about forty pupils. The entire responsibility for the school is undertaken by the two teachers, both of whom are graduates of Tungchou. Mrs. King gives each morning to the work in English, and in addition to the regular pupils of the school, several outsiders attend these classes. One of these is the grandson of a former Viceroy of Chihli Province, members of whose family still hold high official positions. Last Winter four boys graduated from the second year Academy class, and passed on to Tungchou.

There have been forty-six boys in the Porter Academy this year. Several boys from non-Christian families pay full tuition of forty strings of cash. This is a testimony to the fact that there is no school in this large region the equal of ours. The need of more teaching by foreigners is evident. At present the English and one course in the Harmony of the Gospels are taught by foreigners, but there is need of a man to give his full time to such work.

The Linching school this year for the first time has enjoyed the use of its new equipment which includes the dormitory and school building, both ample for present needs. A tendency toward extravagant expenditure on the part of the teacher entrusted with the school accounts, as well as other counts against him, led to his dis-
missal. This reduces the teaching force from the full time of three men to two men and half time of third who also teaches in the girls’ school. Insistance on payment of tuition fees in advance has apparently not kept many away. Those who failed to return are largely such boys as were already well on in age, or those who had failed to pay the previous term’s tuition. There should be some follow-up system with these older boys by which they could be brought back to the central station for further Bible work with something of a Normal course. They would then be able to do much in their home villages, either teachers of the village day schools or as voluntary workers among their home people. Most of these boys have had three or more years in school and know more characters and more Bible truth than the majority of their home friends.

Day Schools.

With China’s newly awakened interest in education, the desire for day schools is increasing in nearly all of our country fields. The Peking field has eight such schools with one hundred and thirty-eight pupils. They are not only promising in themselves but in almost every case are the chief light center for the little struggling churches. Moreover they are the only adequate schools available for the children of the country church members, for the government primary schools are, with few exceptions, only a name. The Kalgan field has schools in two of its out-stations,—one school has some thirty boys in attendance and seems to be quite successful. Paotingfu reports three day schools with an enrollment of forty-five. Two of these are in out-stations, where they are largely supported by the Chinese church. It is hoped that the local churches will take up this phase of the work and thus relieve the central boarding school of at least the three lowest primary grades, lessening the expense and enabling better work to be done in the higher classes. Pangkin chuang has nine day schools in the country, with one hundred and thirty-one pupils. Other places are asking for schools, but without the necessary amount of money and adequately trained teachers it is impossible to push this work as it might be done. In the Linching field there is as yet but one day school, with five or six pupils. The old Confucian teacher in charge receives as salary about $12. a year; two-thirds are paid by the Board and one third by the preacher in that out-station. It will require a great increase of money and of trained men for this work before the schools in this field will be able to rival those maintained by some mission stations, notably by the Methodists and Presbyterians in some parts of Shantung.
Medical Work.

Both Dr. Ingram and Dr. Young report some serious illness among those directly under their care. In Tungchou, two cases of typhoid fever occurred among the foreigners and many more within the village which is in the compound; this emphasizes the need for a better water supply, and it is hoped that this will soon be secured by the well which is now nearing completion. It is 310 feet deep. One of the College students died last Winter of malignant scarlet fever, and there have been many cases of diphtheria among the Chinese, causing the death of not a few children. In Peking there was an outbreak of diphtheria in the boys school, with about ten cases, none of which proved fatal owing to the early use of anti-toxin. A small epidemic of scarlet fever among the girls was controlled by isolation of the patients. With these exceptions and the all frequent cases of tuberculosis, the health of the schools has been fair, but the care of one hundred and sixty and more people requires between one and two hours of Dr. Young’s time every day. In Pangkiachuang the health of the foreigners has been cared for, in the absence of the Drs. Tucker, by Dr. Louise Keator who arrived in December for a six months term of service. The schools have still been under the care of Mr. Chiang; their health has been fair, except for the cases of tuberculosis which cause increasing anxiety.

By far the largest hospital work of the Mission is that carried on at Pangkiachuang. In the absence of Dr. and Mrs. Tucker it has been under the efficient care of Mr. Chiang. At times the hospital has been crowded. For the year 1910 there are reported 456 in-patients. The several nurses and evangelistic helpers have been most faithful to the charge committed to them. There are formal meetings and much personal instruction every day, the fruits of which are constantly appearing. Many operations have been performed, the most numerous being those for cataract and other eye troubles.

The Linching hospital which will be reported more fully under Woman’s Work, has done even more work for men than for women. With no male physician on the ground it is impossible for Dr. Tallmon to refuse the many cases which are brought to her,—cases which often involve life itself.

The Tungchou hospital was used during the time of plague to isolate students who returned after the Chinese New Year. This delayed the opening of regular work for a month, and makes the
number of patients a little less than in previous years. Both hos-

tial and dispensary continue to be well patronised by the soldiers 

and officers who are located in the city. Forty-two major operations 
were performed.

The number of new patients coming to the Tungchou dispensary 
during the year 1910 was 2400; including return visits the total is 
14,491. A branch dispensary has also been opened at Yen Chiao by 
Mr. Liu Fu Tien. He obtained a copy of a translation of Hare's 
Therapeutics, and he seems to be interested in the healing art. Many 
patients come for treatment. The Pangkiachuang dispensary reports 
6472 treatments; every two weeks a branch dispensary is conducted 
in Techou by one of two dispensers.

Dr. Young, whose chief time is given to teaching in the Union 
Medical College, does not carry on any public dispensary in Peking; 
nevertheless with the schools in the compound and two days a week 
dispensary conducted for the London Mission the treatments have 
amounted to nearly 2000. An important branch of the Peking medi-
cal work, linking the Medical College with the general work of the 
Mission, is the Sunday clinics held at five of the out-stations near 
Peking. During the past year two groups of students, one under Dr. 
Young and one under a senior, have gone to an out-station each 
Sunday while the College was in session, holding a preaching service 
followed by a clinic at which free medical service was rendered. 
Some of these clinics have been attended by as many as 150 persons. 
Not a few persons have been brought into contact with the gospel for 
the first time in this way. A valuable part of the work lies in the 
training of the students for Christian service.

Aside from the dispensaries in our own field, there has now been 
carried on for two Summers a union dispensary at Pei Tai He, which 
is a growth from the need of the people near that place. Since its 
opening, Dr. Young has been the chairman of the Committee having 
direct charge of the dispensary. As the work lies in the field of the 
Methodist Episcopal Mission, that church has supplied the dispensary 
preacher, but Doctors of various missions have helped in the 
clinics. It is supported by contributions from the Summer residents 
of Pei Tai He. The clinics were conducted through July and August 
with an average attendance of about thirty. Each clinic is preceded 
by a preaching service.

The work of refraction requires no small part of Dr. Ingram’s 
time, as patients come from places remote from Tungchou to have 
their eyes examined. A lens grinding department has been added 
to the hospital, the instruments for which were supplied in great 
part by Dr. Lewis of Paotingfu. The income from this work has
largely supported the Tungchou students in the Union Medical College.

Not many out-calls are made from our hospitals, but Mr. Ts'ui of Tungchou is being called more and more frequently to attend difficult obstetrical cases.

As everybody knew, but most have forgotten, North China and especially Manchuria was visited during the past Winter with an epidemic of virulent plague. Starting in Western Manchuria and the adjacent parts of Siberia among the marmot hunters, it spread Eastward along the trans-Siberian Railway during the months of October and November to Harbin. The Chinese quarter of Harbin known as Fuchiatien is a crowded, dirty settlement containing at that time of year forty to fifty thousand inhabitants over half of whom are transients—coolies from Shantung and Chihli who return home at Chinese New Year. Early in December the disease became epidemic and rapidly spread till on the twenty-eighth of January, 173 persons died. In December, the Foreign Office sent Dr. Wu of the Army Medical College in Tientsin, a man who has received thorough training in England, France and Germany, to Harbin to organize anti-plague measures. Dr. Mesney of the Imperial Medical College, Tientsin, also went, as did Dr. Gibb and Drs. Appland and Stenhouse of our Union Medical College. Dr. Mesney died of plague within a few days of his arrival. The Foreign Office from the beginning of the outbreak sought advice and help from the College and as noted above, many of our students were engaged in the work mostly in this Province. One of the recent graduates had charge of the plague hospital in Peking and others were employed in the various branch anti-plague bureaus in the city. About the Middle of January, half a month before the Chinese New Year, the disease began rapidly to spread from Harbin to the Southern part of Manchuria and thence to the adjacent Province of Chihli in which Peking is situated, and to Shantung from which most of the coolies had come. Before the gravity of the epidemic was realized, the disease had become widely disseminated and only too late the Railways were stopped.

The first large city South of Harbin is Changchun, or Kuan Cheng Tzu as it is nicknamed (The Broad City). This prefectural city of 80,000 inhabitants, the largest in Kirin Province except the capital, is of great commercial importance on account of its being the center of the bean and grain export trade from that portion of the fertile Manchurian plain. It marks the division point between the Russian and Japanese Railways and spheres of influence and consequently is composed of a Chinese, a Japanese and a Russian city. The Russian authorities of Harbin wishing to rid themselves
of the plague-infected coolies, shipped them by the train load to the end of their line, and here in the Chinese city and suburbs they crowded the squalid mans and died by the hundreds, spreading the disease to the inhabitants.

The Irish Presbyterian Mission have a station at Chang Chun and when they saw the frightful rapidity with which the disease was spreading, and that comparatively little was being done by the authorities, and further noted that all foreign aid was passing them and going to Harbin, they sent an urgent appeal to the British Minister, Sir John Jordan. He passed the letter on to the Wai Wu Pu (Foreign Office) and the latter replied that they would be glad to send a physician if one could be found. It was in response to this appeal that Dr. Young went to Manchuria. Dr. Gordon of the Irish Presbyterian Mission asked especially that someone who could prepare anti-plague vaccine be sent and it happened that we were able to meet this requirement. Dr. Young left Peking February First with one of his students as an assistant and arrived in Changchun on the third. He was met by two of the Irish missionaries and by a deputy from the Taotai.

He found that an anti-plague bureau had been organized under Dr. Huang who was a member of the first class of students trained by Dr. MacKenzie of the London Mission in Tientsin twenty-five years ago. The previous “intendant of circuit” had been changed for a very efficient official, Taotal Meng, so that the local administration was in the hands of intelligent, progressive men. A hospital under old-fashioned Chinese doctors had been closed as all the patients and eight doctors had died. The anti-plague bureau had organized a staff and was building isolation, suspect and plague hospitals.

It is unnecessary to more than outline the events of the next six weeks. A laboratory was set up in Dr. Gordon’s hospital, and the preparation of vaccine begun. Later Drs. Gordon and Young were appointed advisors to the anti-plague bureau and were in daily consultation with the officials on matters relating to the stamping out of the epidemic. The climax of the disease in Changchun was reached on the sixth of February when seventy-five persons died in the city and sixty-five in the surrounding villages. From this time the measures against the disease began to prove effectual and by the middle of March there were days when no deaths occurred and by the end of the month the disease was stamped out. The epidemic occurred in the midst of Winter with the thermometer from minus twenty degrees to minus forty degrees F., so that the dead could not be buried though it was attempted. At both Harbin and Changchun the bodies of plague victims were cremated, and though this means of disposal of corpses is very repugnant to the Chinese in ordinary times, there was little murmur against it when ordered by the Viceroy.
The management of this epidemic along modern medical lines
has been the-greatest demonstration ever given to the officials and
people of China, of the efficacy of the new and the total inadequacy
of the old methods of prevention of disease. Viceroy Hsi Liang of
Manchuria said at the opening of the anti-plague conference that he
had been won over to a confidence in Western medicine which he
had previously lacked. He is but an example of many high and low
whose eyes were opened. One repeatedly heard officials say, "After
this we must establish Medical Colleges." The fact that, almost
without exception, the foreigners who took part in the anti-plague
work were missionaries led to mutual acquaintances that have been
both pleasant and profitable. Each understands the other as never
before. After all has been said for the part that foreigners took in
the campaign, it must be admitted in all fairness that the credit for
the work lies with the Chinese. While there are points that might
be criticized, one forgets these in admiration for the way in which
inadequate staffs coped with most difficult situations. For instance
in Changchun, eight foreign trained doctors (Chinese) stamped the
disease out of a city of 80,000 people in two months. Aside from
these eight, none of the workers knew what they were trying to do
nor why the various steps were taken. They worked by rule of thumb
laid down by their chiefs.

The Union Medical College decided that it could not spare Dr.
Young from his classes after March 22 so that although the Viceroy
himself appealed to the College through the Foreign Office, the re­
quest that he be allowed to continue his services was denied.
Taotai Meng wished a supply of vaccine prepared to keep in hand
for future emergencies. Since his return to Peking, Dr. Young and
his assistants have prepared about 13,000 doses of the prophylactic.
While passing through Mukden, Dr. Young was accorded an inter­
view with the Viceroy who thanked him for his services. Later, let­
ters were sent him by the British and American Ministers, and
the Irish Presbyterian Mission through its home office formally
thanked the American Board for the loan of a missionary at this
time.

The death of Dr. Jackson of the Scotch Presbyterian Mission in
Mukden greatly moved the Chinese officials. The Viceroy's address
at his funeral, remarkable as it was, only echoed the feelings of
many. He will long be remembered as one who laid down his life
for China. The act of his mother in returning the indemnity to be
used in medical education in Mukden, deepened the impression, and
gave many a new revelation of the love of Western Christians for
China. Thus does God bring good out of seeming evil.
What is Beyond.

As one looks over the work of this Mission one cannot but be impressed by the tone of distressful encouragement which is so often struck in the reports from the various Stations. Not that any are without hope or have a faltering courage, but the immediate future is so packed with uncertain certainties that one is compelled to ponder the possibilities. There are all too many sad things which give a deeper tone value to our heart strings,—the world is unselfish in its gifts of such,—but the Kingdom, being a vital principle continues to grow apace and, all other reasons aside, part of the hindrance to a fuller growth is due to our helpless inability to enter the fields of effort lying before us.

There are two lines of encouragement and effort for the future the successful working of which is dependent upon different methods of approach and management,—the one is within the church and the other without. This seems trite, but when one realizes that there never used to be any work without the church, in the present use of the term one sees the force of the distinction.

There are encouragements within the church itself as witnessed by growing self-support in two of our principal stations and a feeling of dissatisfaction with the present status in many tens of little out-stations scattered all over our large field. We find a difficult clue in this,—how to foster and build up these small country churches without smothering their growth by the weight of over assistance,—they want to grow but do not know how to, shall they be told explicitly and carried along or shall they learn in the school of experience? The former is the easier method, but— Little by little we are witnessing the growth of a new life which will be soon bearing fruit. The enthusiasm carried to their homes by some of our College students, volunteers, cannot but make itself felt.

The work for and with the man and woman who is not a Christian is that which presses us most and holds in many ways the strongest appeal,—to get hold of that man and imbue him with the spirit and purposes of Jesus. The lecture courses made famous by their use in the Peking Churches have spread to other places and the demand is coming to be well nigh universal and most insistent. One is always assured of a well filled hall and intense appreciative listeners. Men who never in the past darkened our doors now come openly and one has a new feeling of self-respect because you may
rest assured they are coming not because they want to get something out of the church! This is a new kind of evangelism to which we have not yet adjusted our sails,—a non-creedal, non-doctrinal presentation of the principles and fruits of Christianity to an intelligent discriminating audience. This comparatively new turn coupled with direct, forceful personal evangelism is a combination which China is finding herself unable to resist.

But added phases of work require wider expenditures of men and money, yet while our work grows our finances remain, like a broken thermometer, stationary, and our need for missionaries, men and women, is being inadequately met. The situation would be quite without hope were it not for this new-springing life in the Chinese church prompted by the very slowness of those who have always been the ones to do things in the past and perhaps the very words of John the Baptist are to be fulfilled in that the increase of the energy and efficiency of the Chinese church is to be dependent upon their and our appreciation of the patent fact that the future of Christianity in China rests upon their shoulders and not upon the shoulders of those who to the very last must be put down as strangers and sojourners in the land. May God grant that the prayers and efforts of the past and present be not lost toward that great consummation.

PERSONNEL.

Changes of the Year

Changes have come to several of the stations during the year. Miss Jones' return to America in the spring of 1910 has deprived the Paotingfu work of her help for an indefinite period of time, since her furlough was made necessary at this time by the condition of her mother's health. Mrs. Perkins' departure on furlough at the same time, followed by that of Mrs. Aiken in the winter, has left the station without any of its original workers. The absence of Dr. Emma Tucker from Pangkiachuang and of Miss Reed from Peking has been keenly felt by both stations, but the prospect is bright for their early return in the fall. In Tientsin the cares of the women's work have fallen heavily upon Miss MacGown, since Mrs. Ewing was obliged to accompany the children to America early in March. Her absence will extend over several years.

To compensate in some measure for these losses, the Tungchou station rejoices in the return of Mrs. Sheffield, and Peking in that of Mrs. Ament, both of them ready to step at once into the large places of usefulness which they have always filled. Kulgan looks forward to a brighter future on account of the presence of Mrs. Heininger, whose marriage took place in Tientsin on Thanksgiving day. Peking has gained in Mrs. Martin a worker already beloved, who has spent a year of faithful language study, and has begun to take her place in the life of the Peking church. Tungchou has been the richer this year for the presence of Mrs. Elmer Galt, whose time has also been devoted to the language. Seldom, perhaps, does the coming of a new worker bring so much courage and inspiration as the arrival of Miss Davis and Miss Phelps in their respective fields.—Tientsin having just been left with only one lady in the station, and Paotingfu having not even one to call its own. Although their main efforts must be given to the language study, yet they are able already to afford relief in some practical ways, and Miss Phelps has brought several messages to the church through an interpreter.

Early in the fall the Lintsing station was called upon to give up Mrs. McCann, on account of the especial need in Paotingfu; Tungchou, also, feels greatly the absence of Miss Chapin, but both stations were glad to help supply that place of greatest need. Otherwise, the workers in each station have continued as they were, except for the increasing lines of activity entered into by those who
have finished their first year or two of language study, and are now beginning to lift some of the burdens.

Evangelistic Work.

The year has been for the most part one of steady but quiet progress at the central stations. There have been some unusual opportunities for intensive work among the women of the churches. Partial or total quarantine in four of the stations brought together in close association little companies of women and girls who would otherwise have been severally engaged in their own home duties, or in school or hospital or other work. This time was utilized in each case by those in charge for special instruction of those who were thus at hand. In Tientsin not only was good progress made in learning characters, but a study of the contents of the Gospel of Mark was begun. The first five chapters were covered. At the final examination the women were able to give ready and correct answers to questions concerning the events narrated in those chapters, and also showed a new grasp of the teaching. The discovery of latent powers of comprehension within themselves was a delight to the women and also to the Bible women who did the teaching. At this time also several lectures were given by the foreign and Chinese leaders in the compound, and were attended by both men and women, who showed considerable interest in them. During the weeks of quarantine in Pangkiachuang the women and girls shut within the compound were divided into three classes for daily work; one class was of school girls, who worked at their usual lessons, one was of the old and stupid, who must give their time to the most elementary things, and the third class of younger and brighter women took up the study of the Church Catechism, this being for some of the women practically their first work in easy Wen-Li. In Lintsing a class was held, in which all the women and girls in the compound were enrolled. It was a very miscellaneous class, a nurse and Bible women who were already satisfied with their attainments, wives of servants who would have preferred to sweep floors, a blind hospital patient who insisted on using her book when she recited, and many bright children for whom Dr. Tallmon had an incipient kindergarten an hour a day.

Aside from this unusual interlude the church life of the women in our stations has gone on as usual, with many small signs of progress. In Peking, Tungchou, and Paotingfu the women of the church are organized into Christian Endeavor societies. The Tungchou society carries on active work of different kinds through its committees; the hospital committee has enjoyed talking with the women at the
daily clinics. This society prepared an anti-opium petition to be sent to London. The meetings of the Peking society have taken on new life through the efforts of the pastor's wife, Mrs. Li, and Mrs. Ching, teacher in the Bible School. A good many outside women have attended the meetings during the year, but the blessing to the Christians has been the greatest, as they are learning in the midst of the burdens and cares of the church the sustaining power of prayer. Aside from the prayer meetings, there are also regular mothers' meetings for the women of the church. The North Church women rejoice especially in having with them again the loving helping hand of Mrs. Ament. The nearly defunct society in Paotingfu has been reorganized with twenty-two active members. There is a good attendance at the meetings, and the committees are taking charge of the work in earnest. The women of the church in Pangkiachuang, although not called by the name of a Christian Endeavor society, yet have their meetings well planned and systematized. They have monthly consecration meetings, missionary and mothers' meetings, and the year has been one of real interest and growth in ability to lead and take spontaneous part. Pledges are made for missionary contributions, and a number who are in regular employ have promised a definite proportion. In Tientsin a Bible Class was started during the fall for the leaders in the women's work, both foreign and Chinese, and has been most helpful in promoting enthusiastic interest and independent thinking.

Closely connected with the church life of the women is the evangelistic work done nearest their own doors, as in the city work of the Bible women, opportunities of meeting people in connection courses, and mission Sunday Schools. Of these lines of work, the first two will be treated under their respective heads. The Sunday Schools are a growing feature of the work in some places, and furnish a field of activity especially to the young women and school girls. In Pangkiachuang a Sunday, and also a Saturday school, are carried on in the village, at the home of the Bible woman who is stationed there. The work is carried on by Miss Kung, the kindergarten teacher, with the help of several school girls. The Saturday work is conducted along kindergarten lines. On Sunday afternoon there is a Sunday School of some forty or fifty children, all from non-Christian homes, who are divided into classes and are very ready to listen and learn. A few little girls who study regularly with the Bible woman are the nucleus. In Tungchou either Miss Andrews or Miss Browne has been nearly every Sunday to the East Gate School for a meeting. The numbers have varied from six to twenty-six. Often outside women and children come in and seem much interested. These meetings and the visits of the Bible woman in the homes are especially important just now, in view of the strong Roman Catholic influence in the East Suburb. Weekly children's meetings are also held in
REPORT OF WOMAN'S WORK

the central church in Tungchou; they have been led mostly by Chinese women, and have been well attended.

It is natural that the greatest development of this work should have been in Peking, where it is exceedingly encouraging. One Sunday School is held at the time of the morning service in the South Church, in order that the mothers may attend the church service. It has an average attendance of thirty-five, and is under the care of Miss Vanderslice. The Sunday School held here in the afternoon for outside children in Miss Mead's charge has had an average attendance of about eighty-five. Seven months ago Miss Payne started another at the North Chapel, which has grown until it more than fills the room. A few Sundays ago one hundred and sixty were present. All of these children are from non-Christian homes, and they are greatly interested; some of them bring an older relative with them, a mother or grandmother. Another Sunday School has now been opened outside the Chi Hua Gate, in the East Suburb; Miss Miner and Miss Vanderslice have charge of this, and thus another lamp has been lighted in the suburb where in 1900 some devoted Christians laid down their lives. The hope is to locate a Bible woman and arrange for a day school there.

Bible Women In the dearth of foreign workers the Tientsin field has been more than usually dependent upon the three Bible women for the carrying on of evangelistic work. In the village of Hsiku they have entrance into many homes, and the attitude of the people is friendly, but the hopes of last summer have not been realized; at that time the women were coming to the compound in larger numbers than ever before, and seemed to have a real desire to learn of Christianity. Yet so far the visible results of this interest are small. By the passing over of the city work to the Chinese Church the way was opened for stationing a Bible woman in the country. About the middle of November Mrs. Hu went to the north, where she has since spent her time between the two principal towns with a few trips to near by villages. Her presence has been a great blessing to these women, who have never before received continuous help. In Hu Chia Ying she has by her tact and wisdom in large measure prevailed against the spirit of faction and jealousy which was rife there, and brought about a different condition. In Chien Ying the spirit of the women has been one of deep longing for the Gospel. The Bible women also conducted the station class held at Yang Ch'eng Chuang Tzu in April.

The nine Peking Bible women have been faithfully working all the year; they are not all equally gifted, but all have a growing love and interest in their work. Mrs. Hung of the south field was moved a year ago to Sung Liu Tien to help in the growing work of that
church. She has had a good year; many Sundays she has had the preaching service as well as the work among women and a small girls’ school five days in the week. These little girls have gained something of their teacher’s strong faith in prayer. Mrs. Li in Fang Shan is welcome in more homes than a year ago, and the women have come to count very much on her visits. One woman has recently come into the church. Four women are helping in the Peking city work, including teaching in the Bible school and lecture hall work. They find more open doors than can be entered.

**Kalgan**

In Kalgan hardly any regular Bible woman’s work has been possible, two of the women having spent the year in the Peking training school, and a third giving her time as teacher of the girls’ school.

**Tungchou**

In Tungchou the Bible women have done a great deal in carrying on the station classes, in attending theatres, and in visiting homes at the outstations. One of them went for a few days to a village and proved so helpful that they would not let her leave for several weeks. At another place where the pastor sent a request for help, the Bible woman proved most successful. An increased attendance at church on the part of the women and children, and the desire for a station class were among the results. So many have been the opportunities in the country that less work than usual has been done in the city. At one time in the winter the three women who are giving full time and the two who give half time were all away at classes, theatres or fairs. In the intervals they made calls in the city and near by villages. They have devoted themselves more to Bible teaching than to teaching to read.

**Paotingfu**

Two women have given full time and one half time to Bible women’s work in Paotingfu. Mrs. Wang, who is in the city and suburbs, seems truly in earnest, but lacks physical strength and initiative. Mrs. Hsüeh returned after part of her course at the Bible school, and has been supported in her work at one of the outstations largely by two Chinese friends. Both these women show the value of their Peking training, both in their knowledge of the Bible and in their evident desire to help others. To their services should be added the volunteer work of old Mrs. Sun, who has taken her own food and gone to Tingchou, there gathering quite a large class of women and girls to study.

**Pangkiachuang**

In the Pangkiachuang field the work suffered a great loss in the death of Mrs. Hé, who had come to take more and more of leadership in the church work. Three other women were unable to do country work, but eight have been in the field, Mrs. Chang, in Tehchow having many opportunities to talk to the women who come for the
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semi-monthly clinics, and the six women who give part time making regular visits to the homes of the Christians in the surrounding villages. During the spring Mrs. Tu was sent from Pangkiachuang to one of the villages in the western region. There she carried on a class for women and girls, with the help of two Christian women, and made visits in ten villages, half of them being new places. As the women were very often too busy to receive her formally in their homes she went into the weaving cellars and talked to them as they worked. The summer work was carried on from Pangkiachuang as a center by Mrs. He, Mrs. Kao and Miss Chang, the two latter having just returned from Peking.

Seven regular Bible women have been in employ all the year, and eight others have helped at times of special classes. One woman made the missionaries glad by saying, "You may send me anywhere you wish. It is easier to work at home, but I am willing to go anywhere you think best." So she was sent to an especially hard place, and good reports have come in regard to her work.

Station Classes

The station classes this year more than ever before have been carried on by the Chinese, the foreign lady going, perhaps, to open the class or to examine the work at the close. It is cause for great gratitude that we have now in our mission so many older and younger women with the ability and initiative to conduct such work. Two classes, already referred to, were held in the Tientsin field. Two classes have been held in Peking outstations. One of the members of the class at Cho Chou, an old lady over seventy, has gone to help the church at Ping Ling for a few months. She has learned to read several small books, and has had a deep and true experience, so that her words are always, "I know I have found the truth." At Tungchou four classes of a month each have been held, and four of two weeks each in the country stations. The first of the Tungchou classes was for the Bible women and day school teachers, so that the work was much more advanced than in any of the later classes. Among the subjects taught were Zoology, Chinese History and Personal Work. One especially interesting feature was a series of lectures on a variety of subjects. The country classes included in their membership women and girls of all ages, as well as many babies, whose presence is usually a large feature of all our station classes. The women showed a real determination to study, and many have put their lessons into practice at home, and will not fight nor revile nor fear the slighting remarks of their neighbors. The classes planned in Paotingfu for the first and second months had to be given up on account of plague precautions and heavy snows, so that the month's class in December was the only one. Although the attendance was small, yet the satisfactory work
done fully justified the holding of the class. The fall station class in Pangkiachuang was for the training of the Pangkiachuang and Lintsing Bible women. Miss Grace Wyckoff and three Chinese women gave their entire time to the teaching. Much attention was given to methods of work in teaching and in approaching outsiders. A new feature was the teaching of the short-hand system of writing, which has already proved its usefulness in the case of women who can write no characters, but now keep their accounts and records of work for each class. One other class was held before the new year, in Tehchow, taught by the two daughters-in-law of former pastor Chia, whose home is in that city. The classes planned for the first and second months were given up as in Paotingfu, but later in the spring five classes were held in the country. The twenty-two in attendance at the Kao T'ang class represented eighteen different villages. In the seven classes of the year has been a total enrollment of about a hundred and fifty. In Lintsing a class was held in the early fall for girls and young wives. Their progress was most encouraging. Mrs. Ellis gave them two hours a day with work in geography, arithmetic, and a bit of Physiology, as well as their Bible lesson. At the end of three months three of them asked permission to stay on, furnishing all their own food; this request was granted, and they with five others formed another two months' class. The miscellaneous class during the quarantine has already been referred to. About the first of April Miss Grace Wyckoff went to give two months of time to the establishing of station classes in the country field. Five groups of two women each assisted in holding simultaneous classes first in five centers and later in four others, two being sent back to Lintsing to help in the great Fourth Month Fair. Miss Wyckoff visited these classes as it was possible. The number of pupils who gave all day to study reached one hundred and forty, and came from over thirty villages. Over a thousand miles were travelled to do this six weeks' work.

In several of our fields no regular touring has been possible on account of the dearth of workers. In Tientsin and in Tungchou the missionary ladies have sometimes slipped away for a day or a little longer time, to visit some outstation, or examine a day school or station class. This touch with the different centers of the field has not been in vain, brief as the visits have necessarily been. The Peking field has all been visited once, and some of the stations several times, while others have had regular monthly or semi-monthly visits. It has not been possible to make the most of openings in all of the villages. Everywhere there were more people to preach to than in most former trips. The greatest weakness and greatest need of the Peking work is this touring, which must have country women especially trained
for it. In the fields where most touring might have been done, it
has been greatly hindered this year by plague restrictions and by
almost impassible roads for the first two months of the Chinese year.
In spite of these hindrances, which were especially marked in Paot-
ingfu, sixty-one days have been spent in touring that field, forty-
four villages being visited, several of them new places never visited
by a foreigner before. In the Paotingfu country field extensive
wheat growing makes white flour more common than in other parts
of the mission, and it is noticeable that the majority of dwellings are
of brick, the large two-storeyed residences of the wealthy land-own-
ers being conspicuous. The work of touring in Pangkia Chuang was
carried on by Miss Gertrude Wyckoff and Miss Chang, the young
woman who was leader in the revival meetings of a year ago. In
this one campaign of about two months eight outstations and forty-
villages were visited. In the outstations, special consecutive meet-
ings of from three to five days were held; much interest was mani-
fested and all the little churches were quickened. In the villages,
twelve of which were visited for the first time, rooms overflowed and
the yards were well filled. Miss Chang was in charge of the meet-
ings; she wins hearts everywhere, and although she seems some-
times to be talking above the heads of her hearers, yet it was good
to have them lifted for the time into new realms of thought. Tour-
ing was again carried on throughout the spring. In all the year,
over eighty villages were visited. In the Lintsing field, aside from
the touring done by Miss Wyckoff in connection with the station
classes, Miss Ellis made a tour in the early fall, visiting the region
where station classes had been held in the spring. At one place, of
the nineteen who had read in the station class, fourteen had read on
with the Bible woman who visits the village once a month. In some
places no work had been done since the close of the class. Miss
Wyckoff, Dr. Tallmon and Mrs. Eastman spent six days in the same
part of the field in April. It was the first time a foreign doctor had
ever been to this district, and there was much interest. Miss Wyckoff
talked to the crowds and made arrangements for the station
classes to be held. Dr. Tallmon treated one hundred and seventy
patients, and Mrs. Eastman examined the Christian women in
their books.

**Preaching at Fairs** Miss Browne spent two days at Yen
Chiu, one of the Tungchou outstations,
during the annual temple fair and theatre, where she had the chance
to talk to crowds of women from many villages, which she would not
have had the time to visit even had she the entire. Other theatres
and fairs were visited by the Bible women through the year. The
Peking field has seen unusual opportunities for this kind of work
during the spring. It has been carried on with great success as a
union movement for reaching women and children. The new spirit abroad in China makes it possible to do this work without incurring rude behavior. Crowds gather, but they are eager friendly listeners, anxious to have schools opened and a continued opportunity for conversation on the practical working of the gospel just preached to them. Four missions have co-operated in the preaching, the mat shed provided for the women being constructed next a building which could be used as an inquiry room. The first fair attended was outside the Ha Ta Gate, to which go women from both southern and Tartar cities. The second consisted mainly of East Suburb people, with crowds from the east city. The third was in a village four miles west of the Hsi Chih Gate, and by a Manchu encampment. The interest here was intense; the audiences were villagers the first two hours, with families of Manchu bannermen crowding all available space for the last three hours. Invitations given quietly to enter the inquiry room gave opportunity for close personal touch, and a good number entered their names as inquirers. For the first time Christian workers were housed among the families in the barracks, and thus an opportunity was furnished for evening work, with rooms and courts full of quiet, orderly listeners. In these encampments where many people draw rations without having any occupation, idleness has been the rule in the past, and many spend their time in gambling, but now, with the opening of manufactories and new opportunities for military service, the days of idleness are passing.

Social Work

Carried on in close connection with the evangelistic work in Peking is the comparatively recently established social work. The North Church is now reaping some of the seed sown during the last six years in the lecture room work. One family of seven adult members has come into the church as the result of one woman dropping into the lecture room one afternoon. Last year it was decided to change the character of the lectures a little; three days in the month lectures are now given on religion, and three days on secular subjects. The change was made with some apprehension, but the women did not take any exception to it, and have come quite as often to the one as the other.

In the autumn or early winter representatives of the five missions working in Peking came together and made plans for a series of lectures to be given during the next six months. Twelve places were selected, and arrangements made for fifty lectures on popular and interesting themes for women. These lectures have brought hundreds of women all over the city into touch with the Christian church. In two chapels these lectures have been followed by two weeks' evangelistic services.
The workers in Peking have given much thought to the question of how best to come into helpful touch with large classes of women. The past year a "Social Hall" has been opened with this need in mind. As Christian workers we have a duty in teaching how to cooperate in work for city and individual improvement. In this hall could be held receptions for Chinese ladies, and five ladies are studying in afternoon classes. One of the pleasantest receptions was that given for the lady teachers of the American Indemnity school to meet those in government, private and Christian schools for girls. Another unique event was an anti-cigarette rally, when teachers and students from twenty-one schools were represented.
Educational Work.

**Union Women's College**

The force of teachers in the women's college has been the same as last year, with the exception of Miss Reed's absence on furlough and the addition of one more Chinese teacher. The two young graduate teachers have been able to take up most of Miss Reed's work temporarily. A fine scholar with the title of "chü jen" (M. A.) has been added to the department of Chinese History and Literature. The urgent needs of the college are two, a specialist for the normal training department and a woman physician with special qualifications for teaching. It is suggested that these two needs be met by the Presbyterian and London Missions, as members of the Union.

**Student Body**

The total enrollment of students is exactly the same as last year, 105 with an average attendance of about 85. Of these, twelve only are in the college grades. Eight provinces are represented, and there are also two Korean girls, graduates of the Presbyterian girls' high school in Seoul. The girls come from eight different missions. It is hoped that this institution, with the Union Women's Medical College, may be equipped to train most if not all the young women north of the Yang Tse region who desire advanced study.

**Health**

Though the general health of the school has been excellent, and no contagious disease has gained a foothold at any time, several girls have broken down with tubercular trouble. Two of these have since died at their own homes. To send a girl home with the germs of this disease as a rule means sending her to her grave, there being very little chance for outdoor life. This emphasizes the need of providing a place for tubercular students in connection with some of our schools.

The classes graduating in June number three from the college and sixteen from the academy. During the year, discipline has been reduced to a minimum. The religious life of the school has been quickened as never before through Pastor Ting's influence, and the best of it is that the results are lasting. All received an inspiration to reach out to others, and a demand has been created for a department in our institution for training young women for evangelistic work. No Bible training school for women now provides studies sufficiently advanced. The students are finding many ways of helping others. About thirty are giving time every Sunday to work in one of the
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Sunday Schools or the Home for Destitute Women. This represents the outside work of the Y. W. C. A. Their Bible classes have been well attended and their prayer-meetings most helpful; a special meeting for prayer for China every Saturday evening has called out most earnest petitions.

One special event of the year, the Anti-cigarette Rally, has already been described. Another event was the celebration of the Birthday of Confucius, which brought together a select audience of about six hundred, mostly students, more men than women, to listen to addresses by two distinguished speakers, H. E. Yen Fu of the Board of Education, and Ex-chancellor McCracken of New York City.

Some incidents of the year have shown the self-control of the students. During the last days of the school year before Chinese New Year, when deaths from plague in the city brought such consternation, they settled down calmly to their examinations, none of them leaving until school closed for the holidays. The instinct of the Oriental when anything out of the ordinary happens is to drop everything which he ought to do, and do much which he ought not to do, especially in the line of talking. When students have an aim so high and a purpose so earnest that they are carried over the obstructions and through the distractions which otherwise result in panics, mobs and strikes, principals of schools will sleep more peacefully. In these critical years when constitutional government is being introduced into this ancient empire, when “Young China” will be more or less intoxicated with the mixed wine of new independence, race consciousness, and patriotism, the steadying influence of sane-minded mothers, wives and sisters is one of China’s greatest needs.

Christian schools for girls are in higher favor than ever before. We shall build wisely if we build largely. The opportunity will never pass this way again.

Women’s Medical College

The Union Medical College has its home at the Methodist Mission compound. Previous to this year, Dr. Young has taught in this college the same branches as in the men’s medical college, but during the past year he has found this physically impossible, and the classes have had to lapse. While the number of students is small at present, this school promises to develop into an important institution. It is a member of the North China Educational Union, and the American Board has agreed to co-operate in it to the extent of giving the students their training in biology, chemistry, and physics in the Union Women’s College. This will not solve the problem, however. The present faculty is inadequate, and it is only by each member of the Union doing more than it has agreed to thus...
far, that the school can be made really efficient. Speaking now of the American Board, what is needed is a woman physician (a) to attend to the health of the schools for women and girls in the station, both because it is work that only a woman can do properly in China, and because it will relieve the present physician for other and as necessary duties, and (b), to teach in the Union Medical College for Women. The mission has asked for such a physician, but as yet she has not materialized.

**Angell Memorial Bible Training School**

This school for the training of Bible women is under the care of Miss Porter. During the first term thirty women were enrolled, but the threatening plague epidemic reduced the number in the second term to seventeen, with a few day scholars. The women this year included the wives of two of the helpers for many years the chief workers in the Kalgan field, three from Shanxi, two from Shantung, and the rest from Peking and vicinity. Miss Russell and Mrs. Ament each had a class daily and interested the women in their various lines of work, the glimpses thus afforded being a most valuable adjunct to their training; the social intercourse with those of varied ranks may prove a great aid to them in the future. The reduced numbers and the fact that several of the women are not likely to return made it seem desirable to give very little instruction outside of lines needed in the distinctively Bible women’s work. A larger proportion of time than before was given to the study of the Bible itself and drill upon its characters. Miss Russell had the more advanced pupils in the *Evidences of Christianity*, and Mrs. Ament in the second volume of the *Christian Home*. A very earnest spirit prevailed in the school; this was evident not only in the devotional hours but in daily intercourse, especially in the gentle dignity with which the women met the attacks of one woman, whose ungovernable rages have made her a terror to all circles where she has previously been. When the little company scattered to their widely separated fields they went each, we believe, with somewhat larger vision and higher aspiration than when she came, and for some we hope great things in the service of the Master.

**Boarding Schools**

The main event in the life of the school this year has been the erection of the new building last summer. The plant has been a constant and increasing satisfaction; and money is in hand for its completion in the addition of kitchen and dining-room, bathroom and laundry. On the fourth of November between one and two hundred people were present at the dedication exercises. An address was given by Mr. Chang Po Ling, and an account of the early days of the school by Mrs. Wilder, the daughter of Mrs. Stanley, to whose long years of loving work and care the school is a lasting memorial. The total enrollment
for the year has been only twenty-three; here is clearly seen the enfeebled condition due to the five years when no single lady was in Tientsin. The girls in the country who are of school age are already engaged to non-Christians, and in Hsiku itself the interest is not yet sufficient to make them wish to come. This year the four dollars a term tuition was all required at the beginning of the term. Books are now bought by the pupils themselves. The health of the school has been excellent, but even though ailments have been minor, much time has been lost and expense incurred in the long trips to Dr. Stevenson's hospital at the Methodist Mission. Much improvement has been made during the second term in the writing of essays in Mandarin; this is largely due to the assistance given by Mr. Hsü, who had just graduated at Tungchou and undertook the correction of the essays as well as helping Miss MacGown in regard to rules for their construction. The final examinations were conducted entirely by the school committee. Miss Li, the teacher, has just been prevailed upon to take over the charge of food and food accounts, an arrangement which has already resulted in the lowering of expenses.

The Kalgan school has been under the supervision of Mrs. Larson of the Bible Society, until her departure for Mongolia in March, when it was taken over by Mrs. Heininger. The sickness and subsequent death from tuberculosis of the young school teacher made it necessary to open the school under Mrs. Wang, the wife of one of the preachers. She has given satisfaction, but lacks the education which a teacher needs. The average attendance has been only seven. One of the older girls has been taken by tuberculosis during the spring. Some girls from the Yu Chou district were prevented by the possible spread of plague from entering the school at the New Year's time. It is hoped they may enter in the fall.

This year the Tungchou buildings, erected to house about thirty, have sheltered a total enrollment of sixty-four, and it is reassuring to know that the money for enlargement will soon be forthcoming. The teaching force has continued the same. Mrs. Ingram has conducted a daily clinic, although there has been no serious illness. As usual the girls have organized and conducted with a little supervision their Christian Endeavor Society; some of them have proved useful in leading Junior Endeavor meetings and teaching in the Sunday School. The more than twenty students volunteers have been most faithful and interested in their Sunday evening meetings, continued at their own desire and conducted entirely by themselves. On the whole the spirit of the school has been very good during the year, making itself manifest in an earnestness in the Christian life and a deepening appreciation of the value of study.
Paotingfu

This school, which covers the first two years of the preparatory course, has added an assistant teacher this year, who had just graduated from the Union school at the Presbyterian Mission. There have been thirty-three pupils, of whom twenty-one are boarders. During the year there have been some special tokens of God’s blessing, especially in the case of a betrothal made for a girl by her opium-smoking father to a man of his own sort. The breaking off of this betrothal, though such a delicate matter to handle, was so arranged by the helpers as to be satisfactory on all sides, and called forth only commendation from Christian and heathen alike.

Pangkiachuang

This year the school has gained as teacher Miss Hê, a young woman who has been loaned to the London Mission for several years. She takes the place of the young teacher who went in the fall to enter upon her medical course. Nine girls finished their work in June, four of whom went on to Peking in the fall, and one to enter Dr. Kin’s school for nurses in Tientsin. Two are teaching day school in the country. There have been fifty-two pupils, three of them coming from the London Mission school at Siaochang for further study. No changes but minor ones have been made in the course of study. The averages of grades for the first term’s work were higher than ever before, and many girls are learning what may be accomplished by application in study. The Christian Endeavor Society, reorganized under the influence of those who had returned from Peking into a Y. W. C. A., has carried on its work along all lines with almost no oversight. Several girls have talked with the hospital patients every Sunday afternoon, becoming more and more interested in this work. Others have helped in conducting the Sunday School for the village children, where they have proved good teachers; others have had classes in the church Sunday School. The year has been almost unmarked by events, yet full of interest and real progress in many ways.

Lintsing

The Lintsing school has enrolled forty pupils. The teachers in the school are young and inexperienced, needing a great deal of general oversight and also of particular insight. Mrs. Eastman has given the instruction in music and gymnastics, and has taught a class in arithmetic.

Day Schools

The desire for schools in the country districts is growing in nearly all of our fields. Two have been started during the year at villages in the Tientsin field. Only the salary of the teacher has been furnished from mission funds, books and fuel being paid for by the parents of the pupils. Much good has been done by the teachers, not only for the pupils but for others in the village, so that they are a source of
great encouragement for the work of the boarding school where they have been trained. The same may be said of the young girls teaching in these schools in the Pangkiachuang country field. Not only in teaching have they been successful, but in matters of organization and discipline, and in the bodily exercise and religious training of their pupils, for these schools are boarding schools, drawing their pupils from both Christian and heathen homes in many different villages. A school started in Tehchow in the spring was given up for lack of proper supervision and real interest, but in another outstation the appeal for a school was so strong that one was started in May, to continue for two months. The pupils have all paid a fee, varying with the condition of their families. Tungchou has its five schools in the city and two in the country. The latter is in charge of the helper's wife, and has occasional visits from Miss Browne. The children cheerfully walk the four miles back and forth, carrying their lunches of coarse bread, and both to leave when school is over in the afternoon. The pupils in the city schools enjoy their weekly music and object lessons. The semi-annual public examinations are great events, and faces beam with pardonable pride at the words of commendation and bright pictures received as rewards. Paotingfu has three day schools, one for boys at the central station, which has steadily improved under its new teacher. Two new schools have been started in the country, in one of which the people themselves contribute thirty dollars Mexican to the expenses of the school. The work in both has been gratifying, but especially does it rejoice one's heart to hear the children pray as they have learned to do. The teachers of the Lintsing schools are inexperienced like those of the boarding-school, and need much guidance. The pupils have been examined at the close of each term by the foreigner or a teacher from Lintsing.

The day school which has done the most advanced work is that under Miss Payne’s supervision at the south church in Peking, recently named the “Nourish the Source” girls’ school. This school is to graduate its first class of four on the twentieth of June. Seventy-six pupils have been enrolled in the two departments this year, with an average attendance of over fifty. Ten pupils in the upper grade and over half of those in the primary room come from non-Christian families. One little child attended the school for a year before his parents would let him come to Sunday School, and another was not allowed to study the Christian books. But the most of the parents are very cordial, and proud that their children can sing songs like “Jesus Loves Me” and “Precious Jewels.” The school has had the whole time of one teacher throughout the year, with part time of several others, besides receiving much benefit from Mrs. Stelle in singing and Miss Mead in gymnastics. Peking has also one day school in the country.
The Emily Ament Memorial school is not a day school proper, for it has had this year sixteen boarders as well as twenty-four day scholars. The number has been limited for lack of accommodations, but it is expected that this summer primary room, dormitory, laundry and bathroom will be added. The school is still under the care of Mrs. Jên, assisted by Miss Wang and latterly by Mrs. Ah. The school is coming into line with the new course of study, and prepares its pupils for the last year of the intermediate course, which is taken at Tungchou. Essay writing has been added to the curriculum. Church activities are interesting the girls, a number contributing from their slender purses to the church fund. Some help to teach the verse in the outside Sunday School. Little Emily's picture, newly enlarged, has been hung in the school-room. Maps, plants and other gifts of friends in America have made the school more attractive, and others have provided the tuition of girls unable to pay their own.

Kindergartens The Peking kindergarten not having been open this year, there have been only two in the mission. That in Tientsin was newly opened in the fall under Miss Yang, who was trained by Miss McCoy of the Presbyterian Mission in Peking. The attendance has not been large, but the results attained in those who have come are most gratifying. The Pangkiachuang kindergarten has been under Mrs. Stanley's oversight, with a teacher trained by Mrs. Stelle. The children are all from Christian families in the compound and in the village. This year the room has been enlarged by a few feet, which has made it much more satisfactory and attractive. In both of these kindergartens some primary work is done.
Medical Work.

In only two of the stations is there a special medical work for women. In Pangkiachuang, under Dr. and Mrs. Tucker, the work for men and women has always been carried on as a unit. This year, in their absence, there has been still less division in the work, all patients being treated by the Chinese dispensers. But the two young women nurses have faithfully continued their ministrations to the women, not only in medical ways, but in their conduct of evangelistic work for the patients. They have had charge of the morning meetings, and with the help of the matron have done the teaching. On Sunday afternoon one or more of the school girls have gone regularly to conduct meetings or talk informally with the women.

In Lintsing 1832 new cases have been treated in the dispensary, of whom 494 were from the city of Lintsing, and 838 from outside, these last representing 410 cities and towns. In spite of the fact that the hospital was closed during February and March for quarantine, the number of dispensary patients compares favorably with those of a year ago. The crowds at the time of the Fourth Month Fair were such that their various ills could be but inadequately treated. There has been no change in the personnel of the hospital force, except the addition of a new woman nurse, who came from Pangkiachuang in March as a bride. The two medical students, one in Peking and one in Tsinanfu, are both reported to be doing good work. Mr. Hou, the Tsinanfu student, was at Lintsing during the quarantine, and was very helpful in the classes held for hospital helpers, as well as in the daily prayer-meetings. One or two cases will illustrate the work being accomplished. "A church member living six miles from the city, came begging that medical help be sent to his daughter, whom he considered at the point of death. Her illness was such that simple treatment gave prompt relief. A few days later two carts brought eleven patients from that village to the dispensary, and others have been coming ever since. Unfortunately a large proportion of them are people in advanced stages of tuberculosis, or with some serious ailment for which little or nothing can be done."

Nearly two years ago a woman was operated upon for sarcoma of the thigh. She recently returned, with such extreme secondary involvement that no operation seemed advisable. When she and her son came to pay their respects before going home the young man said, "Though my mother cannot be cured, her coming to the hospital has not been in vain. She has had more than a year and a half added to her life, and during most of the months has been almost free from pain."
Then she has learned to pray and to read a little. Think how much broader her heart is than before she came. " Then as they were questioned they spoke more of the prayers she had learned and the truths she had read. We often long to do more for our patients than is sometimes possible, but that which is possible, physical and spiritual, is very well worth while.
Special Needs and Opportunities.

Nearly every station has its particular needs, in view of present insufficiency of workers or funds, and new openings at hand on all sides. The year in Peking has been one of wonderful opportunity, both along the lines of city work recently started, and the new eagerness of the women in listening to all that was said to them at the great fairs. It is impossible for the adequate training of Bible women to keep pace with even the city work alone. As for the foreign workers, although more numerous than in any other station, yet they are utterly unable to enter all the doors opening before them. In the Tungenhau field the demands for station classes and visiting in the outstations have so increased that a like increase next year will make the need of another Bible woman imperative. The Kalgan station looks eagerly to the Methodist Protestant church for a single lady to develop that work so long neglected for lack of workers. The touring in the Paotingfu field this year has especially impressed Miss chapin with two things “First, that the faith of the people in idol worship is, in many places, perceptibly shaken, so that in this and other ways the field is whitening for the harvest, and the evangelistic work should be pushed as never before. Secondly the size of the Paotingfu country field, making it clear that one lady cannot do the work justice. The forty-four villages visited in sixty-one days of touring required 590 miles of travel by train and 570 by cart, yet they are but a fraction of those that might be reached, and they received visits in many cases of a few hours instead of days. Surely it is not necessary to enlarge upon the need of two single ladies to be permanently stationed here.” The Pangkachuang field has seen during the year a great increase in the desire for country schools. Many new families have been reached through the little girls who have been studying, and the opportunity seems very great for interesting those who have previously shown no interest at all in Christianity. But even this year the funds have been far from sufficient to meet the situation, and unless they are very largely increased this door of opportunity must remain closed. Miss Grace Wyckoff writes after her series of station classes in the Lintsing field; “The result of the work for these two consecutive years was such as can be seen and felt. I have been newly impressed with the needs of this great field,—the need of teaching and instructing the women in the homes of the inquirers and recent converts, the need of Bible women to do this work, and of a missionary lady to supervise and help,—an imperative need indeed.”
Finally, this resume may well close with the words of the Tientsin report, written when their force of women workers was reduced to one, yet applicable, in view of the greatness of the work, to our whole North China mission. "The greatest hardship of the year has been, not in anything we have met, but in the thought of all we were unable to do. The opportunity is boundless. There are many lines of work which give large promise, but which our limited number will not allow us to enter. In this situation we are thrown back absolutely upon the power of God. In our utter weakness we feel that all must come from Him. 'The bruised reed He will not break.' So He will accept the almost nothing done because it has been done in His name. As He has blessed the year to us may He follow it with His blessing to those for whom we have worked."
Members of the Mission.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
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<th>MISSION STATION</th>
<th>HOME ADDRESS</th>
<th>SUPPORTED BY</th>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Aiken</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>21 Johnson St., Waterbury, Conn.</td>
<td>1st Cong'l Church, Grinnell, Ia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. W. S. Ament</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Tungchou</td>
<td>6318 Quincy Ave., Cleveland, O.</td>
<td>New Haven Branch, W. B. M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Alice S. Browne</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>Tientsin</td>
<td>New Haven, Conn.</td>
<td>W. A. Hills, Seattle, Wash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rev. and Mrs. R. E. Chandler</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td></td>
<td>C. E. Societies in the East.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Abbie G. Chapin</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Tientsin</td>
<td></td>
<td>2nd Church, Rockford, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss May N. Corbett</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>Peiping</td>
<td>Chefoo, China.</td>
<td>Park Church, Hartford.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Edith Davis</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Tientsin</td>
<td>Olivet, Mich.</td>
<td>Plymouth Church, Seattle.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. and Mrs. A. B. DeHann</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>Pella, Iowa.</td>
<td>Plymouth Church, Seattle.</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. Vinton P. Eastman</td>
<td>1908</td>
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<td>Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Carl Ebeling</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Tientsin</td>
<td>430 Anthon St., Detroit, Mich.</td>
<td>Farmington Valley Conference, Conn.</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Ellis</td>
<td>1904</td>
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<td>Curtis, Neb.</td>
<td>1st Cong. Church, Columbus, O.</td>
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<td>Miss Mabel A. Ellis</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Ewing</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Tientsin</td>
<td>42 Park St., New Haven, Conn.</td>
<td>Meth. Prot. Church.</td>
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<td>Rev. Murray Frame</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. Elmer W. Galt</td>
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<td>Peiping</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. Howard S. Galt</td>
<td>1899</td>
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<td>Smith College.</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich</td>
<td>1885</td>
<td>Kalkan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Ingram</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Tungchou</td>
<td>1240 East State St., Trenton, N. J.</td>
<td>Hartford Branch W. B. M.</td>
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<td>Miss Laura N. Jones</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>Peiping</td>
<td>492 Lime St., Riverside, Cal.</td>
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Members of the Mission, con.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>DATE OF JOINING MISSION</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mr. and Mrs. James H. McCann</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>Saratoga, Cal.</td>
<td>Miss Esther Holmes, Monson, Mass.</td>
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<td>Miss Lucy I. Mead</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>1909 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<td>Miss Luella Miner</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>920 Madison Ave., Tacoma Wash.</td>
<td>So. Dak. Branch W. B. M. I.</td>
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<td>Miss Jessie E. Payne</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>Vermilion, S. D.</td>
<td>Church at Campello, Mass.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. and Mrs. H. P. Perkins</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>561 Pleasant St., Worcester, Mass.</td>
<td>E. Maine Branch, W. B. M.</td>
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<td>Rev. Isabelle Phelps</td>
<td>1910</td>
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<td>Young Ladies, W. B. M. I.</td>
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<td>Miss Mary H. Porter</td>
<td>1908</td>
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<td>La Mesa, Cal.</td>
<td>Clinton Ave. Church Brooklyn, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. Lucius C. Porter</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>38 Richmond St., Rochester, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Miss Bertha P. Reed</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>Tungchou</td>
<td>Kansas City, Mo.</td>
<td>Church and Seminary, Northfield, Mass.</td>
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<td>* Miss Nellie N. Russell</td>
<td>1900</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. D. Z. Sheffeld</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>Kalgan</td>
<td>14 Beacon St., Boston.</td>
<td>Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. Arthur H. Smith</td>
<td>1872</td>
<td>Pangchang</td>
<td>Shortville, N. Y.</td>
<td>Church at Claremont, Calif.</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Sprague</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. Chas. A. Stanley, Jr.</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Stelle</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>81 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.</td>
<td>1st Cong'l Church, Northampton, Mass.</td>
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<td>Dr. Susan B. Tallmon</td>
<td>1906</td>
<td>Lintsinchow</td>
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<td>Dr. and Mrs. Francis F. Tucker</td>
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<td>Mrs. F. D. Wilder</td>
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## Table of Statistics for the Calendar Year 1910.

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* Paotingfu Station—Statistics of 1909, except foreign missionaries.