NORTH CHINA MISSION

OF THE

AMERICAN BOARD

Annual Report

1913
The Annual Report of the North China Mission of the American Board

For the year May 1st, 1912 to April 30th, 1913
Compiled by Rev. and Mrs. Harry S. Martin.

Summary of the Reports
For the year May 1st, 1911 to April 30th, 1912
Compiled by Rev. L. C. Porter
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1913
Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, D. D.
Born at Gainsville, New York, August 13, 1841.
Died at Peitaiho, North China, July 1, 1913.
For forty-four years a Missionary of the American Board at Tungchou, a Station of the North China Mission

A Patriot who, in the hour of his Country's need, responded to the call to arms, and in fighting, toil and hardship, paid tribute of strength more precious than blood, that the Union might be preserved.

A Pioneer Missionary who, in the days of dangerous and difficult beginnings, remained steadfastly at his post, overcame dangers, surmounted difficulties, and in the faithful preaching of the Gospel labored with his colleagues to lay wide and deep the foundations of the Chinese Church.

A Member of the Mission, sound in judgment, wise in counsel, patient in difficulty, always loyal to the Mission's interests, honored, respected and loved by all its members.

An Educator profound in thought, tireless in instruction, firm but gentle in administration, under whose fostering care the Station School grew into a High School, the High School into the Mission College, and the Mission College into the North China Union College; and to whose broad vision the Educational Association of China and the North China Educational Union owe much of their success and influence.

A Chinese Scholar whose mastery of the language qualified him in a peculiar way for those incessant literary labors which produced many original and translated books, and whose latest, maturest efforts were given, even to the last measure of devotion, to the perfecting of the Classical Version of the Chinese Bible.
DAY OF PRAYER FOR CHINA

"The Government has given convincing proof of sincerity in promising to ensure religious toleration. The request for special intercessory services must, therefore, be regarded as a public expression of missionary effort. More even than that, it is a dramatic proof that the Republic starts its permanent career by definitely breaking away from the prejudices of the past, and recognizing that missionary effort has been, and will continue to be one of the most important factors in the awakening of China. It is an earnest of the Government's intention to enlist the missionary on its side in effecting the regeneration of our great nation."

From Editorial in the Peking Daily News, the official organ of the Government, April 19th, 1913.

THE DREAM OF THE PROPHETS

"The missionary movement is to-day the greatest unifying power at work among men; it is defining a universal standard of morals, teaching and illustrating the gospel of love which steadily gains ground in the face of skepticism and cynicism, and is silently working a revolution in the feelings and thoughts of men in race relations. The missionary movement has become the very highest statesmanship; it is the one adequate expression of the spiritual internationalism which was long the dream of the prophets, but is fast becoming an inspiring fact in the life of the world."

From Editorial in the "Outlook", June 14th, 1913.
China's Revolution by Howard S. Galt

"The more cheaply gotten up races of men have a short mental circuit and respond promptly to stimulus. Knowing the impulses aroused in them by their experiences you can foretell their action. They cannot inhibit their impulses and let them accumulate until reflection has fused them into a conscious purpose. But the races of the higher destiny are not so easily set in motion. They are able to hold back and digest their impulses. The key to their conduct is to be found not in their impressions, but in their thoughts and convictions. Their intellect is a massive flywheel by means of which continuous will power is derived from confused and intermittent stimuli. The man of this type does not act until he has made up his mind, and he does not make up his mind till he has heard both sides. Now of this massive unswerving type are the Chinese. Fiery or headlong action is the last to be expected of yellow men. They command their feelings and know how to bide their time."

So wrote Professor Ross, the trained sociologist and keen observer, after six months spent in China in 1910. To anyone who looks beneath the surface these words furnish the key to the momentous changes which the past year has witnessed in China. It is often said that the revolution was started by accident in Wu Chang last October. So it was, but the dynamic forces of revolution had been months and years in preparation. And underlying and supporting these forces was a groundwork of public opinion made up of impulses long inhibited and steadily accumulating "until reflection had fused them into a conscious purpose."

During the summer of 1911 the Court in Peking was absorbed with plans for the education of China's young Emperor. In an imperial edict issued about the middle of July, the Court of Astronomers was ordered to "select an auspicious day in the seventh moon whereon the Emperor might enter upon his studies in the Yu Ching Palace." This edict contains the following interesting sentences: the Preceptors "shall bestow instruction upon him early and late, and shall display their
utmost diligence in sowing the fertile seed in his mind. It is incumbent on them to impart in fullest detail the causes from which has proceeded good government or anarchy in ancient and modern times in all countries of the world, since this is essential to a sovereign's training, and they are to point the morals as circumstances require.''

September 10th. was the "auspicious day" selected by the Court of Astronomers for the young emperor to enter upon his weighty studies. Exactly one month later the flames of revolution burst forth and the conflagration spread from province to province so rapidly that within four months the Manchu Dynasty was swept from the throne, and the only responsibilities left for the young Emperor to prepare for were those incident to good citizenship in a republic!

There is only space here to recount briefly the significant stages in this momentous change. In what follows particular emphasis will be given to the events of immediate significance to North China.

1. **The Beginning of the Revolution in Wu Chang.**—On October 9th. the accidental explosion of a bomb in Hankow led to a police investigation which brought to light a revolutionary plot. The affair was reported to the Viceroy Jui Cheng who promptly arrested and executed the leaders. This in turn precipitated violent action on the part of those in sympathy with revolution, and on the night of October 10th. such a vigorous attack was made on the Viceroy's yamen that he was compelled to retreat and seek refuge on a gunboat. A popular young colonel, Li Yuan Hung, assumed command of the revolutionary forces, and the uprising spread with great rapidity.

2. **The Re-instatement of Yuan Shih Kai.**—The edict recalling Yuan Shih Kai to service was issued only four days after the outbreak at Wu Chang, and indicated how quickly the Court perceived the seriousness of the movement. By the time Yuan arrived in Peking, November 13th, honor after honor and power after power had been conferred upon him, so that from the date of his arrival he exercised an unparalleled influence.

3. **Concerted Action of Northern Troops.**—On October 29th. General Chang Shao Tseng, commander of a division of troops at Lanchou, with certain military associates, sent to the Throne
a series of demands, backed up by a threat, which forced from the Court an edict yielding to the chief demands and confessing in surprising language the weakness and incompetence of the past administration. A few days later General Wu Lu Chen, an intimate friend of both General Chang in Lanchou and General Li in Wu Chang, commander of the Sixth Division and newly appointed Governor of Shansi, was murdered by Manchu troops near Cheng Ting Fu. Great mystery surrounded this event at the time but subsequently the belief gained wide credence that General Wu had been cooperating with General Chang at Lanchou, and that his death had been instigated by someone high in authority. Had it not been for his untimely death the trend of events in the North would doubtless have been different.

4. The Nineteen Articles and the Emperor's Oath.—About October 20th a "Magna Charta" of Nineteen Articles was hastily promulgated by the throne and a representative of the young Emperor went to the ancestral temples and took solemn oath to observe these articles as the fundamentals of constitutional government.

5. The Fall of Nanking, the Truce, and a Provisional Government.—The end of November brought to the revolutionary forces serious reverses at Hankow, but Nanking, the last city south of the Yang Tse to be held by Manchu authority, was captured by the revolutionary forces on December 2nd. The position of Nanking, historically and geographically considered, made this a victory of great significance. It was followed by a truce. Peace Commissioners, Wu Ting Fang representing the revolutionary forces and Tang Shao Yi representing the Peking Government, were soon appointed and commenced their negotiations in Shanghai. Meanwhile the Provisional Government of the revolutionaries, temporarily organized in Shanghai, was transferred to Nanking, and greatly strengthened by the election of Dr. Sun Wen (just returned from Europe) as provisional President. About the same time the Prince Regent was forced to retire from the government in Peking, his resignation being formally accepted by the Empress Dowager.

6. The Submission of the Court to the People.—On December 28th, another edict of great significance was issued by the declining Manchu Court. According to this edict the form
of the future government, whether monarchical or republican was to be decided by the representatives of the people themselves, meeting in a general convention. This concession by the Court was one of the first results of the negotiations of the peace commissioners.

7. The Abdication of the Manchu Court.—During January the truce was extended and the peace negotiations continued, altho marked by many misunderstandings and little progress. The chief point at issue was the scheme for the organization of the national convention. After long and fruitless negotiations, the northern military leaders, weary of the hopeless fratricidal strife, exchanged the sword for the pen and united in a demand for the complete abdication of the court. This demand, signed by forty-six generals and commanders, reached Peking on January 27th. and had an immediate effect. After this there was no real doubt as to the outcome, altho the formal edict of abdication did not appear until February 12th. The Provisional Government in Nanking was accepted as the de facto government and on February 15th. Yuan Shih Kai was elected provisional President for the entire nation, Dr. Sun retiring with rare graciousness and self-sacrifice.

Thus in four brief months was enacted the most amazing political drama of the ages. This hoary empire of China, in its youth co-eval with Egypt and Babylonia, projecting itself into modern history as it were by the sheer momentum of long existence, stagnant and changeless under the incubus of precedent and custom, with a government in form the most absolute of oriental despotisms, - this China, the oldest, most populous and most conservative empire of earth transforming itself into a republic in four brief months - surely this is a movement to which history offers no parallel!

But the drama was not closed with the election of the Provisional President. During the later period of the negotiations between north and south a strong movement was made by many southern representatives to secure the removal of the capital from Peking to Nanking. This agitation disturbed the military forces of the North. And as the temporary truce was followed by what seemed to be permanent peace, talk of disbanding certain divisions of the army became current. This further un-
settled the minds of soldiers keyed up to fighting pitch, and coveting the illicit gain which war so often affords. In addition the pay of many of the troops was one or two months in arrears. These conditions explain, so far as can be explained, the sudden mutiny which broke out in Peking February 29th, and resulted in a wild orgy of looting and burning for two nights. Immediately the troops at Paotingfu and Tientsin, similarly predisposed by similar conditions, broke the leash of authority and pillaged and burned the wealthiest sections of these two cities. These outbreaks were a shocking display of the low morale of the troops, shattered many of the buoyant hopes with which the new regime had been welcomed, and involved a disgrace which was felt by the whole nation.

As speedily as possible the turbulent forces were brought under control, and by the 10th of March conditions were orderly enough to permit the inauguration of the Provisional President. This ceremony, taking place in sobered and saddened Peking, was devoid of jubilant rejoicing, but was dignified and impressive in its simplicity.

After consultation with the authorities still remaining in Nanking, Tang Shao Yi was chosen Premier and a cabinet was formed. On April 29th, the National Council, formerly sitting in Nanking, was convened in Peking. Thus the Provisional Government was fully organized and prepared to take up the tasks of construction and reconstruction which the unsettled condition of the country made so urgent.

To understand the great forces which have wrought these outward changes in China it is necessary to look beneath the surface. There were two chief causes which led to the overthrow of the Manchu power. In the first place the Manchus had never succeeded in making their rule acceptable to the southern provinces. During the two hundred and fifty years of the Manchu regime armed forces were frequently called forth to suppress insurrections. The anti-Manchu public sentiment in the south formed the seed-plot of the revolution, and it has been assiduously cultivated for many years. In the second place the streams of light which have been pouring into China from the Occident, transmitted thru the media of missionary education, diplomatic intercourse, international commerce, foreign travel,
educational reform and study abroad, have had immense significance. In religion enlightenment makes for monotheism; in politics enlightenment makes for democracy. Absolutism in government, even in the Orient, could not long bear the light of the twentieth century. It is not necessary to show that the Manchu dynasty was more corrupt than preceding dynasties; the Manchu dynasty happened to be the one in power when the light of the modern world broke upon China.

While it seems like a stupendous change from despotism to democracy there have been two important factors which have led the leaders of the Revolution to turn toward a republic as the successor of the Manchu regime. The first factor, though a negative one, has been very potent: there was no suitable person, and no suitable means of finding a person, to elevate to the throne in case the monarchical form of government be continued. The second factor consists in an element of democracy inherent in the Chinese body politic. The democracy of the Chinese is not the democracy of the Occident; to the western observer it seems curiously mingled with undemocratic elements. But nevertheless this democracy is present, and has been pointed out by many recent observers. Professor H. A. Giles of Cambridge wrote in his book on the 'Civilization of China', published just before the Revolution broke out, these remarkable words: 'The great democracy of China, living in the greatest republic the world has ever seen, would never tolerate any paltering with national liberties in the present or in the future, any more than has been the case in the past.' Although these words are to be taken as hyperbole they still bear witness to a potent element in Chinese life.
Summary of Reports for the Year 1911-1912

Special Effects of Revolutionary Conditions

PEKING

In addition to sharing in the general disturbed conditions in the Capital, the unique opportunity of the station was found in assisting some public spirited Chinese women to form the "Society for the Protection of Women and Children" at the time of the revolution in the fall. In fear of attack and massacre the women of the city were utterly panic stricken. Some Chinese women suggested a plan for establishing refuges. Their plan led gradually to the formation of a society which grew to far broader enterprise. It was officially recognized by the Board of the Interior and, later, became affiliated with the Chinese Red Cross Society. Out of the many places offered seventeen were formally established as refuges. The headquarters of the society were at the American Board Mission, where many meetings were held. Miss Miner was elected president while other ladies assisted in the work in several positions. The Ming Lun T'ang became the center for registering, and four thousand names and payments were received. Three thousand were registered in other offices. Chinese and Manchu, rich and poor, came together on an equal footing. In the end few came to the refuges, as the city was not attacked. Yet they did service in giving a sense of security to thousands who had no other hope. They won the good will of thousands more, gave systematic training to many Chinese helpers, and proclaimed the spirit of Him who came to serve.

Note.—Owing to a number of delays, arising in the first place from serious illness in the family, the editors for the Mission Report for 1911-1912 did not compile the report. They are under obligations to the editors for this year for kind permission to include in this volume the valuable survey of the historic year of Revolution, so kindly prepared last year by Mr. Galt, and also, the summary of last year's reports which follows it.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Porter
Editors appointed for
1911-1912
This city, as an important military headquarters, was full of unusual activity and excitement from the first appearance of revolutionary activity at Wuchang. Early in the movement, when the city was in danger of attack, steps were taken by the gentry looking toward the organization of a Red Cross Society and, in connection with it, a refuge for women and children. The missionaries were invited to take part in this work and gladly did so. Our Chinese offered their Church compound for the use of the Society. It was accepted for hospital use. Soon after the first of January the place was requisitioned for hospital use, for the wounded sent from Hankow taxed to the limit accommodations for treatment. About eighty wounded were sent. A joint committee was in charge of this work. The medical helpers were men trained in Mission hospitals or schools. The entire expense was borne by the local Red Cross Society.

Again at the desperate times of mutiny and looting missionaries were able to give much help to those in need and were thus able to enter into closer human relations with many who had hitherto been disinclined to have dealings with the foreigner. The extensive looting and burning paralyzed the people. After the first night of riot refugees began coming to us. The next evening there were over five hundred, chiefly women and children. It had not been intended to make the mission compound a refuge, but the people insisted on coming in, and the Red Cross Society urged that the premises be so used; they also assumed responsibility for providing food. For over a month there were from one hundred fifty to three hundred refugees. People of all classes came. One family reported to have lost $250,000, lived for over a month in a room ten feet by twelve. It was painful for such families to accept relief. The fact that these people brought their women and children and left them in our care manifested their confidence in the Church. They recognized in what was done a manifestation of the Christ spirit.

Proximity to the capital and the personal influence of Yuan Shih K'ai prevented Tientsin from sharing in the active revolutionary movement. It was not until the mutinies in March that an emergency arose in which we could actively help. At that time the guard of Ameri-
can soldiers not only gave security to the Mission compound but was of importance to the whole community. People considered the whole district safer. This added to the friendliness shown on all sides. The wealthiest business man of the district sent formal appreciation of the safety thus afforded to his family and house.

**TUNGCHOU** Preparations were made here for using the compound as an asylum in case of danger.

There was at no time real danger, though an influx of refugees occurred in November, which included the families of several important army officers. The struggle came closest home when one of the college students paid the penalty of his revolutionary activities with his life. The students, who had been held to their work through the autumn, were terribly alarmed, it later appeared that several were involved in revolutionary plots, and it seemed wise to close the college.

**General Missionary Work for 1911-1912.**

**TIENTSIN** In this field the Christian community seems awake to the new opportunities for service.

The Chinese of all missions have joined in inaugurating new lines of effort in union work. The independence of the Chinese in Christian work is evident, not only in the record of remarkable progress made by the Independent Church, especially notable for the favor it has won from leading classes in the city, but also, in the manifestation of energy shown in our own Hsiku church, which supports its preacher and manages most of the affairs of the congregation. A recent college graduate has thrown himself into the work with fine eagerness. A Home Missionary Society has been organized to conduct the work of the country field. Meanwhile development in self-management has gone on at the North Villages, with the use of new forms of work in the way of reading-room and lectures to educate the populace in republican ideas. An improvement in the boundaries of the whole field has been made by mutual exchange with the London Mission, which ensures greater efficiency in oversight.

An interesting development in the work for women was a series of monthly meetings at which lectures were given covering many subjects. Hsiku women of all classes have come. The new interest in our work is shown in the inquiries as to admis-
sion to the Girls' School which have come from wealthy gentlemen of the neighborhood who have daughters to educate. Other schools also have an increased popularity.

In addition to the older country fields the station is realizing its responsibility to the large number of students found in the many Government institutions, for both men and women, which have grown up within easy reach of Hsiku. Workers for this line of service are urgently needed.

PEKING The station, and the mission, suffered great loss in the death of Miss Russell, who for twenty-three years has cared for the woman's work. She organized the work in many country stations and had done much to aid the little churches there. In the city she had come into touch with many women of education and culture. The influences of her life, filled with devoted, joyful service, linger in every spot she touched, in every home she visited.

Another loss came in the resignation and departure of Miss Porter, after forty-three years in the mission. Her constant and varied activities have included all forms of evangelistic work and teaching; her influence in sympathetic help, and wise counsel has reached to all the stations of the mission.

Notable success has followed the union evangelistic work conducted by the five missions that work in Peking at the many temple fairs in the city and vicinity. With separate tents for men and women, and relays of volunteer workers continuous preaching and Bible selling has been maintained during the fortnight through which such fairs usually continue. At one fair, in a Manchu district north west of Peking, once noticeably hostile to Christianity, seventy people were enrolled. This spring the equipment has been increased by extra tents for boys and girls. Scholars from Christian schools have given much help in this service.

Lectures have again attracted government students. One of the most notable was by Prof. G. W Knox, on "Religion as an Element in Civilization", which proved to be his last public address.

The new out-station near the East gate has the stir and music of a bee-hive. School and kindergartens are outgrowing accommodations and inquirers are increasing.
The granting of religious liberty makes this year historic. The influence of the new freedom has been already felt. The bearing of the Christian church in this time of national stress inspires deep gratitude. Our Peking Church is half Chinese and half Manchu. When class feeling rose to extremes elsewhere there was, within the church, the steady, unchanging vision of brotherhood. After the dynasty had lost its power the Chinese pastor prayed for the young emperor, while at the London Mission Church the Manchu pastor from the first prayed for the full success of the people's cause.

The extension work for women at the Ming Lun T’ang has been broadened by the experiences of the winter and acquaintance in the city widely increased. There are increased demands for lectures and classes. Two ladies, leaders in educational work, joined the church. Though interested for some years they were led to take the final step "by the spirit shown by the missionaries in the crisis."

**KALGAN** Mr. Heininger and family are still the only missionaries located at this old station. During the period of excitement and danger opportunities were found for new cooperation with city officials in organizing a Red Cross Society. The church held the confidence of both revolutionists and Manchu sympathizers. The street chapel work has gone on as usual, but it is hoped that a relocation of the chapel will increase its usefulness. Kalgan, with a constantly shifting population is a difficult place in which to build up a church, but, for the same reason, it is an important point to sow seed which will be taken to remote points. With a railway pushing west and better transportation facilities into Mongolia, the city is becoming increasingly a strategic center. Christian work must keep pace with this development.

**TUNGCHOU** The chief problem in this field is that centering in the city church. There is no question on anybody's part of the ability of the membership to support a pastor. Yet attempts made by the committee of deacons have failed. Among the causes for failure is the fundamental convictions of a large majority of the church that she is flourishing very satisfactorily without a pastor. There is, also, a serious backwardness among even the best men in the church
to assume aggressive leadership.

The country field reports conditions similar to those of previous years. The Home Missionary Society has made progress, its machinery for managing the work is in better order than a year ago. The most encouraging condition is the friendly attitude of the communities in which chapels have been opened, and of the country side in general.

Much of the woman's work was interfered with during the winter. One successful normal station class was held before the excitement of revolution began. Though much restricted the work of the Bible-women was fruitful in the fresh opportunities found in the city and near by villages.

The Girl's School has enjoyed the use of the enlarged buildings which Miss Browne saw finished in the summer of 1911. Miss Meade, who came to Tungchou upon Miss Browne's transfer to Peking, has given new energy and ideas to the schools and other forms of work. The school has had a teacher added to the staff and shows a record enrollment. The day schools have not all been opened for the full year, but in most of them there has been an overflow in attendance while running. A new plan for holding a children's service to which the little folk go after sharing with the church audience in opening exercises has been a great success.

This station's report is summed up in a closing sentence. "The most discouraging feature of the work is the lack of any genuine anticipation, either within or without the churches, that they shall grow in numbers and resources and good works save at the slow rate established under adverse conditions which have largely passed away. The prevalent expectation of small things seems likely to achieve its own fulfilment. The need is a compelling call to a task made plain."

**PAOTINGFU** Regular work was more seriously interfered with here than elsewhere while the lack of workers was keenly felt. The staff of fine Chinese workers undertook faithfully the difficult tasks of the field. In the country districts over fifty villages were involved in serious flood and famine conditions. In spite of difficulties due to the political situation relief work was attempted. A tour in February reached forty-two villages and over 10,000 individuals. The
Boy's School lost its head teacher Mr. Ts'ui, who was called to Tungchou. Mr. Su took his place and has had a successful half-year's work. Lack of workers handicapped evangelistic work, while famine and revolution gave a setback to plans for self-support.

Unsettled conditions made the woman's work especially difficult. Schools could not be conducted regularly, station-classes were given up and touring was out of the question much of the time. The Bible women, cut off from much of the usual work, found new openings in the city after people began to return to their homes, especially among those who had sought refuge at the mission during the rioting.

The review of the year shows that but little of what had been planned was accomplished, yet, in other ways, it shows much that we might have waited years to gain.

PANGCHUANG

The large country work of this station is shown by the twenty-four chapels in its out-stations. A new one was added at the nearest railway station, where the eager spirit of the small Christian company raised half the necessary funds. At the Pangchuang church all expenses, except the salary of the preacher, are met by the congregation, while the church at Chin Ch'eng does better, raising part of the salary in addition to other expenses. The question of salaries has been raised by the preachers in this field, who have long been on a scale of salaries much lower than those paid in the northern stations. A compromise was arranged, but the burden on the station budget is increased.

Techou work continues to grow in importance. The medical arm of the service has already won favor in the city. Bi-monthly medical visits have been made through the year. It is proposed to open a branch hospital without waiting for the transfer of the station and construction of the new plant.

The Academy is run by its Chinese faculty with a minimum of foreign oversight. There has been an attendance of fifty-eight through the spring. Tuitions have been raised. The graduating class (1912) numbered nine. Of day schools, thirteen have been running during the year.

A special feature of the woman's work was a conference for workers held in the summer of 1911. Miss Miner and Miss
Browne assisted in this. Courses and lectures covered a wide range of subjects from pedagogy to patriotism and opened new vistas of thought. Occasional lectures for women were given during the year in the central church, for these Bible women gave special invitations through the villages.

The work of touring requires visits to over one hundred villages. Loyal workers made five hundred visits bringing comfort and inspiration to many isolated homes. Miss Wyckoff and the Bible-women reached ninety seven villages. The eager attention which the message receives gives great encouragement in this work. The station-class work was done largely by the teachers of primary schools and the Bible-women. Twelve classes were held by this body of faithful loving workers.

The Girl's School had an attendance of fifty-six. A class of seven graduated. Growth in womanliness and capability mark the development of those who take the course. Older graduates have done good work in the four primary schools, where influences on the pupils reach back into their homes.

Medical work has gone on more vigorously since the return of the doctors Tucker and the new addition to the medical staff, Miss Sawyer. Dr. He, graduate of the Union Medical College, comes to strengthen the Chinese staff. William's Hospital continues to do a surprising amount of work under very limited conditions in regard to equipment. This hospital is the sixth in point of work done among the hospitals of the Board, yet the rooms and plant are desperately unfit for modern work. A sample week shows 143 patients, nearly twice the number there is room for. Every day is a busy operating day. One afternoon saw nineteen performed. The hospital is entering into closer relations with the gentry and officials of the towns in its field, using lectures on sanitation and hygiene in endeavors to educate the people who are so utterly ignorant in these respects. As in the past, religious work in the hospital is of the first importance. Plans are on foot whereby more systematic following up can be done, and influences begun in the hospital made more effective as the patients leave it for their homes. For every patient is in some sense a sower of the seed.

LINTSING Much spiritual stimulus was gained from the meetings led by Mr. Goforth, with assistance
SUMMARY OF REPORTS

from Pangchuang and Hsiaochang workers, but the plans to spread the influence of the series by tours and station classes was given up on account of the revolutionary conditions. All the missionaries except Mr. Ellis were ordered to Tientsin. In spite of rumors and excitement the work at the central station went steadily on. The small number of preachers is a serious lack for many communities of inquirers and Christians must go unshepherded. Some new preaching places have been secured. During the revolution the foreigner was much sought by all classes in the city as a source of accurate information on the course of affairs. The Boys' Boarding School had a smaller attendance in the fall, but with the spring numbers have increased. The school has had athletic relations with a neighboring Mohammedan School.

In work for women eight Bible-teachers have been employed, while seven others have helped in the schools. A new Bible-woman has walked to twenty-one villages, where, at the fairs, she talks with all who will listen. Her faithfulness makes its impression, for many ask, "Why does she go every day sometimes in cold and rain, to talk with people?"

The large Fourth Month Fair gives a special opportunity for work with women who come at that time in throngs as pilgrims to worship the goddess of Tai Shan in her annual visit. Sometimes as many as a thousand a day visit the mission compound and are taken through its buildings, schools and homes. Prejudices are broken down in many cases. Some have said, "We go to the temples, spend our money and receive nothing. When we come here we are given a place to rest, tea to drink, and kind women tell us of their religion." Immediately after the Fair the workers met for a helpful conference.

Medical work shows a larger number of dispensary patients who have paid fees, while wealthy patients have also been more numerous, and many Mohammedans have come. Improved equipment is needed. Now and then gifts are brought showing the heart gratitude of those who have been helped. A father carried a bowl of goldfish twenty miles, presenting them to the physician who had restored his son.
UNION IN EDUCATION

Although no summary is attempted for the reports of the Union educational institutions for 1911-12, one should not omit mention of the important and significant steps that have already been taken looking to complete union of all missionary bodies working in Chihli province. Plans for establishing postgraduate work in pedagogy seemed to offer an opportunity for again discussing the problems of ultimate union. Mr. Galt gave himself to these discussions with particular earnestness during the summer of 1911 at Peit'aiho, where most of the leaders in educational work for the province were gathered. A joint committee was organized which has already prepared a curriculum for lower schools, while sub-committees have taken up the preparation of a constitution and the details of adjustment and organization. This note will explain subsequent reports on plans for union.
In contrast with last year the one just gone has been quiet and uneventful in its outward setting. It has been a year of growth, and one which holds within it promise for the future.

PERSONAL

As anticipated in the report of last year, Miss MacGown was married on July 31 to Prof. R. T. Evans of Peiyang University. Her new home is only a mile from the Mission premises; and we still have the privilege of her cooperation and counsel.

Miss Wyckoff continued in charge of the woman's work until the end of June. After the summer vacation Miss Davis entered on the duties of management. This has left her with responsibilities so heavy as to interfere seriously with the time that she could devote to the study of the language.

Mr. and Mrs. Chandler spent the summer of 1912 in Japan, and since their return have made it their first business to go on with language study. It has been necessary for them, however, gradually to take up various lines of work. Mr. Chandler has had charge of the schools and since Jan. 1, he has also, on account of the frequent absences and expected furlough of Mr. Ewing, taken over most of the responsibility for the administration of the work.

Mr. Ewing has given about two months, at different times, to the Paotingfu field and nearly as much time to the Tientsin country field.

MARKED FEATURES

The heavy rains and high water of last summer flooded the Mission compound, making necessary considerable repairs, especially in connection with the woman's work and the girls school. Over most of our country field the water stood for a longer time, many of the crops were entirely ruined, and the people have
been kept from serious famine conditions only by the distribution of relief, which was undertaken by both Chinese and foreign committees.

In the administration of the general work, the Congregational Association has relieved the missionaries of much of the burden of responsibility. The Chinese Christians have done more than ever toward financial support of the church and the schools.

**EVANGELISTIC**

Evangelistic work has proceeded, for the most part, as usual. The preachers in charge of the work now are only five in number, but all of these are graduates of the Theological College, while we have two students in theology who assist in our work during their summer vacation.

Mr. Ewing has visited all the outstations during the year, all but one—several times. On his last round he was accompanied by Mr. Chandler, who thus got his initiation into touring.

In Tientsin, the street chapel continued to be the main channel through which our church received an inflow of new life; and, while many of the new members thus received are from the less cultured classes, not a few prove to be men of devotion and usefulness. In spite of the recognized importance of the street chapel, the lack of funds to provide for the rental has led to the surrender of the place. We feel the loss; but we have in hand plans which it is hoped will lead to the providing of a better place, owned rather than rented, half of the funds to come from the Chinese.

On April 27 Tientsin had its share in the first national day of prayer; and the large union meeting was attended by various officials and educational leaders and by most of the Chinese Christians of the city.

**EDUCATIONAL**

It is along educational lines that the most progress is reported. All of the schools have larger enrollment and attendance than ever before. The Boys' Boarding School, under a new principal and with the close oversight given by Mr. Chandler, is showing improvement in every way. The day schools for boys and girls at Hsiku are attracting many children from non-Christian homes. These and the day schools in the country are proving themselves a
leavening influence in their communities. The boys schools in the North Villages have been merged into one high-grade school at Huang Hou Tien, with two teachers: one for the classics and one for new studies and English. In two counties the missionaries have been invited by the local magistrate to meet the educational leaders at a feast. In Tientsin, in February, meetings conducted by Mr. Sherwood Eddy resulted in winning hundreds of students to study the Bible.

The one class that is perhaps most open to Christian influence at the present time is the student class, in which may be included not only those who are now studying in government and private schools, but also the recent graduates and the teachers in such schools and colleges. This is true of all the schools in Tientsin: and if we had one man who could give his entire time to this work, he would find himself kept busy and would probably be able to accomplish wonders. To our own Mission, the most accessible of these schools is Peiyang University because it is very near to us, because we are well acquainted with the members of the Faculty and because the Christian students there are already attendants at our church. By teaching Bible classes and in other ways, our missionaries are getting a new touch with some of those who are to be the influential people of New China.

Education is not sufficient to save any nation: but without education, such a nation as China cannot be permanently moved to the new life. Tientsin is a great educational center: and it behooves us to throw much of our energy into this line of work. We are not doing all that we would: but we are doing more than ever before, preparing our future workers and fitting men and women for Christian leadership in the community.

**MEDICAL**

During the year we have received full approval, both by the mission and by the Prudential Committee, for our plans for medical work under an efficient Chinese physician. Dr. Ječ, to whom we were looking, proved to be so involved in other duties that he could not consider coming to our aid. As yet, we have failed to discover another man who could undertake it satisfactorily; but we do not give up hope.
NEEDS

Our need for medical work at Hsiku does not diminish. The ladies of the station have continued to meet the demand as they could; but the entire north side of the city is waiting for our doctor, and we hope to have him soon.

We need also another family. The urgency of this need is more and more apparent. The imminent departure of Mr. Ewing with the prospect that he and Mrs. Ewing cannot return to the station after a single year emphasizes the demand. The increasing and new opportunities in Tientsin, together with the requirements of English teaching in our boarding school, make it imperative that there be one man who can give his entire time to Tientsin itself, while the country field must not be sacrificed to even so strong a necessity. And the station life and work requires not merely another man, but a family. Without this reinforcement, we know not how to plan the duties of the station.

Most of all, we need, now as always, the blessing of God. And that which we most need is that on which we may most confidently depend. Only thus can we go forward to the new year with courage and assurance.

(Compiled from the report by Mr. Ewing.)
Tientsin Station


SCHOOL DIFFICULTIES AND THE WAY OUT

Miss Davis returned from Peitaiho to open school under such unusual conditions as a compound largely under water, a fallen wall on the west side of the school court, and an absence through a delayed letter of the head teacher. School finally began with a larger number of pupils than ever before. Many girls have been turned away, not for lack of room or of equipment, but lack of money for running expenses. In the fall the rate of exchange told heavily upon this station as upon all others. When the expenditure is always far in advance of the appropriation, a difference of a hundred and fifty dollars because of exchange is ruinous. Add to this the fact that twenty eight girls must be fed on the allowance never enough for eighteen and that every article of food costs more than ever before, and you have the condition which faced us. About the middle of November it seemed there was no resource but to close the school. This situation was talked over with absolute frankness with the Chinese. At first they did not grasp it. They had been familiar for years with the fact that at the end of the year the foreigners had always mentioned a lack of funds. Yet somehow the emergency had been met and that without their aid. Perhaps they grew to be doubtful it was an emergency. This time they learned the exact amount of the appropriation, the exact expense item by item, and the exact width of the yawning gap between the two. Still it was not until three of the little girls were actually sent away as a preliminary to the general breaking up, and the date of the return of the rest to their homes had been heralded by letters to the parents, that they realised the imminence of the catastrophe. Then a sense of sorrow was followed by a determination to do something. In fear but in faith, a faith that was born of sleepless nights of prayer, they started out without a word to the foreigners. Two teachers and a Bible woman composed the band, while the school and a second Bible woman stayed at home with injunctions to pray the day through. We cannot deny their theory: rather than ‘To whom much is
given much shall be required” ran “He who has already given a good deal will be the most likely person to give a good deal more” We must admit we were not entirely proud to find they had gone to members of other Missions and represented in glowing terms the poverty of our own. But we can admire their courage and their sense of responsibility and we also admit that to their zeal we owe the possibility of continuing the school till the end of the year. Not all the money came from foreigners although several especially of the Methodist Mission contributed largely. Some individual Chinese gave. Fifty dollars was contributed by the Red Cross Society. The whole experience, though wearing, was very sweet in the fellowship and understanding which grew out of it. Nevertheless it is not the method one would choose to raise the school budget perpetually. It relieved the strain for one year, allowing the school to remain in session, but what of the future? In June seven girls graduate from this school. Three of these will go to Peking as will also the successful teacher of the day school who graduated two years ago, her mantle falling upon another one of the graduates.

DAY SCHOOLS

The prosperity of the boarding school has been excelled even by that of the day school which has doubled its membership this year. This spring English has been introduced into both Schools. Mrs. Aust of the Pei Yang University has kindly given three periods a week in the day school where an extra charge of thirty cents a month is required for this class. The building used at present by the day school is most inadequate. A new building for day and kindergarten school is one of the imperative needs. The country day school in Chien Ying has retained the same number of pupils as during the preceding years. The Huo Chuang-tzu school has grown to the number of twelve. Though the teacher is not in the first ranks of pedagogy, it is evident the little school is a levelling influence in the community.

HSI KU WORK

Last year Miss Wyckoff gave much time and strength to the village of Hsi Ku. Her visitations have been continued to some extent by Mrs. Evans who has gone calling one afternoon a week during at least half of the year. There are a very large number of homes in which the Bible women are well known and cordially received. This
is true also of the villages of Yu Chuang-tzu and Ti Tou. The actual results to be seen and tabulated still seem small to our impatience. A great many women have come to the women's prayer meeting and to the Sunday service, but regular attendance is still limited.

There have been two lectures during the year. A large number of women attended these. The first of these was by Mrs. Evans immediately upon her return from America. She spoke most interestingly of her trip showing pictures of the Yung Frau and other places which she saw in Europe.

Mrs. Chandler has several times entertained groups of women in her home. Always the Chinese find a welcome there.

In general the health has been good, most fortunately, since still the only medical supervision is that given by Dr. Willey of the Methodist Mission. The opportunity for medical work which has been emphasised in every report of the station since the move to Hsi Ku was made, is seen to be larger and more imperative as time goes on.

**COUNTRY WORK**

The country work in general has been neglected for lack of anyone to carry it on adequately. It has not been possible for Miss Davis to have any part in it, so it has been obliged to depend upon the desultory visits of Mrs. Evans. Visits which cannot be of long duration. Each station has however been visited and some of them several times. A ten days station class was held in Huo-Chuang-tzu. In February Mrs. Smith conducted special meetings at Hsi Ku. These had a real and we are sure a lasting effect upon the life of the station, especially on the women and the school girls.

A touch with a class of people outside of Hsi Ku has been gained through Mrs. Chandler's music class at the Young Women's Christian Association, and Miss Davis Bible Class at the Government Normal School.

*(Compiled from the report by Mrs. Evans.)*
Peking Station
General Report

PERSONNEL
Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Stelle, General Work; Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Young, (on furlough); Rev. and Mrs. Harry S. Martin, Language Study and Educational; Dr. and Mrs. O. H. Love, Language Study and Medical; Mrs. Mary P. Ament, Miss Bertha P. Reed, Woman's Work; Misses Luella Miner, May N. Corbett, Alice S. Browne (on furlough), Lucy I. Mead, Women's College; Miss Mary E. Vanderslice, Kindergarten and Language Study; Miss Louise E. Miske, Language Study; Rev. and Mrs. Dean R. Wickes, Language Study; Rev. and Mrs. George D. Wilder, Mrs. F. D. Wilder, (at Theological Seminary); Dr. and Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich, (Bible Translation Committee).

THE NEW ERA
This spring there went out from the Board of Foreign Affairs in Peking, a request that the Christians in China set aside a day in which all should unite in prayer for their country. Commenting upon this event the "Peking Daily News" recognized as the official English organ of the Government, in its leading editorial of April 19th, said, "The Government's request must, we think, be regarded as a public expression of appreciation of missionary effort. It is an earnest of the Government's intention to enlist the missionary on its side in effecting the regeneration of our great nation."

It has been in the atmosphere of such words that we have labored in Peking the past year. There has been no lack of opportunities, doors have swung wide open on every side. It has been merely a matter of choosing which to enter.

THE CENTRAL CHURCH
The local church has been progressing this year in a way that should mean permanent advance. The regular preaching services have been largely attended and the church has made substantial gains in membership. Among the new members who have proved their devotion by their works are General and Mrs. Chang and two ladies of the family of Tuan Fang, the famous and progressive Manchu who was killed in the revolu-
After the Athletic Meet, Hsiku Boys, Tientsin

A Buddhist Temple becomes a Christian School, Pangchuang

Kindergarten Circle, Peking
tion. General Chang, a member of President Yuan's staff, is a consecrated Christian official willing to give liberally of himself. He is already bringing new life to the church. Pastor Li had made many friends among those in high position in the Republic during the year.

Most of the preaching in the street chapel has been done by the care-taker and volunteer helpers. While we recognize the need for a much more vigorous prosecution of the work in the street chapel than has been attempted this year, we are of the opinion that the emphasis may be somewhat changed. There should be no whit less preaching, but, instead of hit and miss exhorting, there should be definite plans in the preaching with the aim to win and to keep. Perhaps we should look more than we have to the soil in which the seed falls. In a word, the person seeking the person must be the final method of saving men.

Plans are on foot to canvass the local territory to make more use of the rooms in the Parish House for classes and small gatherings, and to cultivate more of an esprit-de-corps among the church members. With these objects in view, two large and several small church meetings have been held. At the last meeting enough money was subscribed from purely Chinese sources to pay the salary of the pastor and that of an assistant.

**PUBLIC MEETINGS**

Many large meetings have been held in the church during the year. Among them we remember particularly the city Sunday School Rally, the receptions to Dr. Sun yat-sen, to General Huang Hsing, and to General Chang as he was about to leave for England on his Anti-opium Mission. Besides there have been anti-opium and anti-cigarette meetings and special lectures calling in large numbers from outside schools. These gatherings have brought many of China's highest officials and most noted men into our compound, giving us the opportunity to meet them personally. The Parish House has been open to the China-American Association for its headquarters.

**THE GOVERNOR OF PEKING**

In July Wu Chen, the Military Governor of Peking, died. After 1900 this young Manchu dared to place himself in the very van of the progressives. He gained the full confidence
of the Empress Dowager, Tzu Hsi, and after quick advances, was given command at the capital. Respected both by the Manchus and Chinese, his command was continued by the Prince Regent and finally by Yuan Shih-kai. When the Chinese soldiers mutinied in Peking the fidelity of the Manchu metropolitan troops was largely due to the wisdom and bravery of their trusted leader. Personally he was open-hearted toward Christianity and cordially welcomed the truth. He did not hesitate to put his sons into our school. Weakening with a mortal disease his sleepless nights were seasons of prayer. He died as he had lived fighting upward. His name is not on the church roll and he did not get the prayed for health but he walked with God and the church had the high privilege of aiding this honest soul as he mounted the narrow path of light which shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

FAIRS
Work at fairs has been vigorously carried on this year. The large tent is moved from place to place and men are preaching from early till late. The various churches of the city unite in supplying workers, taking certain days for which each is responsible. The tent is usually full of eager listeners and many enroll themselves as enquirers. Our church has supplied its quota of men, and in two sections has permanent workers to follow up the results of the preaching.

OUTSTATIONS
The outstations have kept pace with the new spirit of advance in almost every field. In the 22 outstations there are 15 preachers and 12 teachers. Of the preachers eight have had Seminary training. In most cases the teachers have not had the training to make strong modern schools. The church to the east, Ch'i Hua Men, now two years old, has grown to fifty members. With its day schools and night school it is a well begun institutional church.

The passing of Pastor Jen of the North Church has been the great change in the personnel of the Chinese workers. Pastor Jen died in August after an illness of four months. He was one of the pioneer pastors of the Mission. His going was a loss not only to his own church but to the whole station which for many years had felt his inspiring influence.

VOLUNTEER PREACHING BANDS
A word should be said of an or-
ganization which recently has had its inception at the North Church, and which bids fair to become a great force in the life of the churches. This is the volunteer preaching band. A number of Christians wishing to do more active work for the church than the regular services required, organized themselves into this preaching band. Members from other churches joined them until their membership has grown to include those from all the missions of the East City. These men go into the chapels, on to the streets, or into the temple fairs, wherever they can draw a crowd by singing and preaching. They carry with them their banners and flags and wear badges, so that they are marked as a special group of men. One rule of the organization is that the members must wear neat and clean clothes and present a pleasing appearance. Their meetings are conducted decently and in order yet with a zeal that draws men to them. They carry with them Bibles and tracts working in close connection with the colporteurs. Not only are these men bringing the Gospel to many who have never heard it, but they are also keeping their own spirits fresh, are bringing into the work some who have been cold of heart, and are receiving valuable training in personal work.

In the country the work differs somewhat from that in the city. in that the bands go from village to village holding meetings upon the streets or threshing floors. The cordiality with which they have been received has been a surprise to the Chinese themselves.

FAMINE RELIEF

Last summer the region in the southern part of our field was flooded by the breaking of river banks. This meant that over large areas of land nothing was produced and that many of the villagers had nothing to live upon. After carefully exploring the field Mr. Stelle thought the situation warranted the distribution of famine relief. Accordingly he and Pastor Wang with funds that had been appropriated for that purpose, bought grain and personally saw to the distribution of it. In Su Chia Ch’iao the gentry raised $1400.00 for the poor and cooperated with the church in seeing that it was wisely expended. Thus were many “of these least” made to feel the influence of Him who blessed the loaves for the hungry multitude.
HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The Home Missionary Society organized under the leadership of Pastor Wang, and nourished by him to the present time, is proving a strong factor in guiding the church toward self-support. This organization supported by contributions upon the field, pays half the salary of Pastor Wang and has now two outstations of its own with preachers in both places. Pastor Wang acts as traveling Secretary for the whole Peking field. The funds subscribed this year for the Missionary Society are about a third larger than last year's subscriptions. The churches are coming to consider this society the agency through which they may give to Missions as we do our Boards at home.

SCHOOLS

The boys' schools have made substantial progress during the year. The Peking school has responded to whatever supervision has been given it in a gratifying manner. Although eight students who had completed the second year of Academy work passed on to Tungchou in the autumn, the upper school at the central station has more than doubled during the year. Including the primary department, the school has had 110 pupils enrolled with an average attendance of 85. The tuition fee has been increased during the year to cover, for those who can afford it, all the expenses connected with their teaching. An attempt has been made at grading the schools according to the course suggested by the Union Committee.

English has been a special feature in the upper school, every pupil from the sixth grade up receiving half to three quarters of an hour's instruction daily. This spring for six weeks the boys gave most of their play time to enlarging, leveling and beautifying the grounds. We entered upon this project with some trepidation because of the aversion of the Scholar class to anything like coolie work. Most of the boys entered into the work with zeal and feel now a special pride in the improved appearance of the court. We hope this is score one on the side of honest manual labor.

While the schools outside of Peking have received but little foreign supervision, they have responded to the spirit of the times and have been full of interest. Including the North Church school
280 boys have been enrolled in 12 schools. In a number of the outstations the preachers have helped in teaching some of the western branches. This is a field whose cultivation cannot fail to bring large results.

**MEDICAL**

Dr. Young after a busy year of teaching and Red Cross work left with his family in May for their well-earned furlough. Dr. and Mrs. Love came to Peking in September and during the year have had charge of the health of the station. While devoting most of his time to language study, Dr. Love held a daily clinic and gave no little effort to caring for the health of the school boys and girls upon the compound. There has been no serious illness in the schools. The health of the foreigners has been generally good though nearly all have needed slight treatments. In Mr. Stelle's house-hold there has been the most serious illness, Betine and Bergen having their turn. In the spring Mr. Stelle had a return of sciatica.

Mr. Chang, a medical student, made regular Sunday visits to Liang Hsiang and Tung Pa where he held clinics and preaching services. They were well attended.

**NEW LIFE**

In looking back over the year one can but think with thanksgiving of some of the new life that has come to the church. It means much to have a man like Mr. Ts'ao of Fan Family Village entering upon the work of the Christian ministry. Full of energy and faith, with mind alert to plan for the good of his people, he is a dynamo of power for that whole section. Besides caring for his own flock, he goes every fifth day to the market town four miles to the west, preaching all day to the crowds that come to buy and sell. In another market-place six miles to the north we find him regularly preaching to the traders and sight-seers and encouraging the little band of Christians there. They love to tell how in the rainy season he takes off his shoes and wades through the water up to his knees that he may keep his appointments in these places. He is all things to all men that he may gain some and is getting a real hold upon the people.

Or we may tell how much it means to the little church at Matou to have a man like Mr. Ch'en join its membership. Mr. Ch'en was formerly an eunuch in the Court of the Empress Dowager. Becoming dissatisfied with the life he was leading he left
the palace and returned home. There he came in contact with the church, was converted, and now is one of its most loyal and active members. He spends much of his time in the study of the Bible and is leading his own family and others into the church.

Everywhere there is this new life and the new opportunities. This leads naturally to one of our greatest needs, another foreign worker. The city work alone can more than exhaust the strength and tax the ability of one man. It is not a question of developing a new work, but a question of meeting the calls which amount almost to demands upon the time of the missionary. Seldom in the history of Missions has there been given the opportunity of coming into such close association with those who are making a nation as is given here in Peking. In these days of reconstruction we must not neglect the responsibility of using all the means we have of making China Christ's land.

Compiled from the report by Mr. Martin
The Peking opportunities for work are increasing on every side and their increase brings to us an ever greater longing for more workers, that we may more fully enter the many openings.

A part of the work in the city has centered about the Ming Lun T'ang. The classes there have continued more steadily than last year, when they were interrupted by the disturbances of the revolution. They have been under the charge of Miss Wu, a college graduate, who has been very faithful and efficient, truly interested in the highest welfare of the pupils and ready to use freely her time and strength for them. As the year closes, eleven pupils are coming for regular work, some for English and others for Chinese studies. Besides these there have been five others studying at different times through the year. A small boarding department has been opened, and the special difficulties and problems of such a department have been encountered there. We feel greatly the need of a better building for the boarders whom we wish to attract.

Classes in English and in the Bible are taught by Mrs. Ament and Miss Reed. Most of the pupils are ready and often eager for Bible study and some such classes have been kept up through the year. One very bright young woman, Miss Tao, was from the first impressed by the gospel story. Soon she was ready for the help Mrs. Ament gave her in reading the New Testament, and her many questions showed real thought on some of the problems that puzzle us all. In the winter she studied with a class in the Bible Training School and now is ready to come into the Church. Her true faith showed in a recent serious illness when she could say "I am not afraid to die; it is only going to God isn't it?"

The ladies of the Tuan Family have continued to grow in their love of Christian truth. Their Bible study has continued through the year, and they were glad to come for it even in the hottest days of summer. In the winter they entered into much of the work of the Bible Training School. Some of the other
pupils were the humblest of country women, and it was beautiful to see the friendliness and earnestness and Christian humility with which these women of wealth and culture came among them.

Two ladies from the West City, teachers in a large school there, have come to be faithful church members, and have done much philanthropic work this year.

We have plans for more aggressive work in the Ming Lun T'ang another year, and hope that it may more and more realise the hopes of its far seeing founder, Miss Russell and be a true centre of inspiration for many.

WORK AT FAIRS In the spring of 1912 much was done at the temple fairs. At the Ch'i Hua Men the church place was used for the women during the two weeks of the fair close by and for the entire time the buildings overflowed with women and children. They would come from the temple with its idols and its noisy crowds, its burning of incense and kowtowing, and sit for hours listening to the story of the true God. The children too came in crowds and learned many verses and songs, preparing, we hope, for the church of future years. The Chinese women who do most of the preaching are all very enthusiastic and ready to take up this work.

The next fair was among the Manchu encampments, west of the City. Since the change of Government, these people are in great anxiety as to their future, and are the more ready for help. The tent was constantly filled and many questions showed that there was real interest among the women. In the camp nearest to the fair there are over three thousand families, a great number of people who know not Christ, and to whom we may now go with this story.

CHURCH WORK AND GROWTH The church life at Tang Shih K'ou has been increasingly active. Mrs. Stelle has aided much in arousing the Christian Endeavour Society, and Mrs. Goodrich's work in establishing a Temperance Society has met with great success. There have been many helpful additions to the church members among the women. Among them have been the two ladies of the Tuan family, and Mrs Chang, the wife of Major General Chang. One woman has suddenly returned after being quite
lost to us since the Boxer year.

There has been growth also in branches of the church. Mrs. Ament has attended regularly the service of the North Chapel, and has led in the work for women there. The church has suffered great loss in the death of its pastor, but still the attendance has been good, and there have been many additions to the membership. Mrs. Ts' un, a new Bible woman placed there, has been very active.

At the Chi Hua Men, twelve women came into the Church. The Sunday classes for the women and children have been kept up, and all have been well attended, as have been also the street chapel lectures on the first and fifteenth of each month.

At Lan Tien Ch'ang, close by the Manchus' Encampment and the scene of the fair, a Chinese preacher and his wife have been stationed, and are gradually building up a little church. Six women have already been baptized. A school for little girls is growing steadily, though slowly.

BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL In the summer of 1912, the great growth of school and college showed their need of the entire school building, and the part formerly used by the Bible School was handed over to them. The great difficulty now facing the Bible School is lack of a house. Last winter the school was open for three months, and the fifteen women who came to study were accommodated in different courts. The difficulties of this plan were so many that it does not seem advisable to try it again. Yet the women who came gained much. Mrs. Ti, from Fang Shan, loved to tell how Miss. Russell had helped her in giving up opium, and had brought her here to study. "Now" she would say, "my memory is better, and I can read more, and I do thank God that He has led me in this way." Some of the older Biblewomen studied faithfully and went back to more earnest work.

COUNTRY TOURS In October Mrs. Ament and Miss Reed made a trip to some of the more distant stations, including P'ing Ching and Man Ming. They found the workers full of courage, and doing well. In April a trip was made still farther to the South. The Biblewoman in the southern field does her work with great faithfulness, and is much loved in her parish. This spring three places were
eagerly urging her to come and stay among them. We regret that the foreigners are not able to give more time to this country field, where so much has been done in the past. Other shorter trips have also been made to places nearer by. In July lectures for women were given in some nearby villages.

**DAY SCHOOLS AND KINDERGARTENS**

The day school at T'eng Shih K'ou has taken on new life. Many children have come to it from families of wealth, often children of men who have studied abroad. They made faithful little pupils, and do much to bring up the grade of the school. Miss Corbett has taken much pains in introducing new ways among them. The numbers in the day school building have risen to one hundred and fifty, and we are faced by the imperative need of more room. Here, as in the case of the Bible School, the great need is for more land upon which to place the buildings so greatly needed.

The Emily Ament Memorial School has kept its numbers up to forty or more, and the pupils have done good work. They have had Mrs. Ament's loving care in many ways, while Miss Reed has continued the examinations.

Outside the Ch'i Hua Men the day school has grown much under the charge of Miss Mead, and makes itself quite a nucleus for the women's work about there. The four other schools outside the city are also increasing in numbers.

The Kindergarten work under Miss Vanderslice's strong leadership has been very valuable. The training class has numbered twelve, and of these, five will graduate in June. Mrs. Stelle and Miss McCoy have aided in the teaching. In their practice work these students have taught in five kindergartens, three in our Mission and two in the Presbyterian Compound. The kindergartens established at the North Chapel and the Ch'i Hua Men are proving helpful for the work there.

The work in the three outside Sunday Schools has continued with success. In each the numbers have kept well over a hundred, those at the Ch'i Hua Men coming sometimes to two hundred. We hope much for the result of so much work with the children.

**LECTURES FOR WOMEN**

Regular lectures have been kept up at three centres and
have been attended by many outside women. The lecture plan has also been followed by all the missions in the city, lectures being given in all the street chapels according to a regular plan.

**BIBLEWOMEN** We have nine Biblewomen in employment, and two others are giving a good deal of time to such work. Those in the city find a great deal to do in giving the regular street chapel lectures, and we feel that we are fortunate in having such capable and reliable women to carry on this work. Those in the country are proving very faithful in work in their scattered fields.

*Compiled from the report by Miss Reed.*
Kalgan Station

General Report

Personnel.—Rev and Mrs. Charles S. Heininger-General Work Rev. and Mrs. Dierberger. Language Study

PEACE IN SPITE OF RUMORS

Without reference to diaries and dates it is difficult to remember just what the situation in China was a year ago. Movements in this once staid old empire are so rapid that for us here on the field, probably even more for those at home, it requires a distinct effort to recall the situation last spring. Then we were emerging from a winter of revolution and riot. For six months we had been tied very close to our work at Kalgan. Our main business was to investigate multitudes of rumors and avoid fear and panic. This year of peace has had its quiet broken with dreams of trouble. Especially has the Mongolian situation added much uncertainty to our work, but yet it has gone on undisturbed. On account of this trouble Kalgan has become one of China’s chief military centers. This kind of honor brings anxiety to a city, fear of plunder rather than a sense of security.

PERSONAL

Last October brought Mr. and Mrs. Dierberger to the station and so doubled our number of workers and even to a greater extent, increased our courage and faith. Even when engaged in language study their presence and counsel is much appreciated.

Mr. Dierberger has taken over a class in English in the boy’s school and since February has also helped in the school opened by the Peking-Kalgan railway to which we refer below. During the year Mr. Heininger has given his time almost entirely to the work, only having a few blessed hours with the teacher, a privilege more valued when the work is pressing out time for study.

The general work at Kalgan continues much as before. Last October we secured a church member to live in the chapel and divide his time book selling and work with callers at the chapel. He is a Shansi man and has helped to make the place seem more homelike to his fellow provincials.
The attendance has been better than before and some enquirers are coming through the street chapel. The Sunday services are quite well attended. Usually the houses must be searched for chairs to put into every vacant space in the chapel. The boy's school has had sixteen in attendance. Lack of room for more has prevented further enlargement. Mr. Yao's work in the school has been very satisfactory. In justice to him and in view of the needs of the work we hope we can soon have a new school building.

We have visited all the outstations at least twice during the year and one four times. With the present number of foreign and trained native workers it is impossible thoroughly to supervise the work at these distant outstations. A conference with the pastors and teachers of the station was held at Ching Ke Ta last fall. We hope to make such an annual gathering a regular feature of our work. One new outstation has been opened by renting a street chapel at Hua Shao Ying. Both as a rallying place for the scattered church members in this district and as an evangelizing agency, this promises to be one of our best investments. On every market day the chapel is thronged. As a center for church work Hua Shao Ying must increase and neighboring Ching Ke Ta in comparison decrease.

At Ching Ke Ta we have a larger membership than anywhere else in this district; yet the outlook is only fairly encouraging. The Roman Catholics during these years of change have succeeded in attracting most of the poorer church members.

The boarding school here serves not only Ching Ke Ta but the populous region round about. In the winter forty five pupils were enrolled representing fourteen villages. At Shui Chuan the church members have opened a little school. Mr. Chou serves as teacher, as well as preacher. Fifteen pupils were enrolled here. At Yu Chou the day school is continued under Mr. Lo. This year one man was baptized and received into the church here. Thus the first time for several years Yu Chou shares with the other outstations in the growth of the church. These outstations reach only a few of the many places where the Word should be preached. Occasional visits from a colporteur or a preacher is all that hundreds of these villages receive. The year's sales of scripture portions have been very encouraging. This year a gift of
Dr. Shih of the Peking-Kalgan Railway will enable us to employ two more colporteurs. These two will work from two centers when we hope to be able to establish outstations.

One other item of the work at Kalgan should be mentioned, namely the new opening at the Peking-Kalgan railway school. This school, recently started, has an enrollment of thirty-five pupils almost half of whom study English. Mr. Dierberger has a class with the most advanced of these three times a week. On Sunday afternoons we conduct a Sunday school for these pupils. Many of the larger boys are more or less regular attendants at our church services. Through the school we have had opportunities of meeting many of the chief men of the railway. We feel that this is another center for work and a chance to reach a class of no small influence. During the year we have had more chance to work than any year since coming to Kalgan.

Over fifty days have been spent in touring. The year before us we trust may be more fruitful than the past year has been. We yet expect to see the harvest in these hills and valleys which the years of seed sowing deserve. Pray that it may come and that the reapers may be ready to gather it.

MEDICAL

The dispensary is still under charge of Dr. Fan Fu-lin. He has at times felt discouraged as he has no other physician to assist him in difficult cases and we fear the medical work has inclined to get into a rut of a little dispensary work without a real effort to deal with serious cases. Mr. Heininger has arranged for the assistance of Dr. Shih of the Peking-Kalgan railway in difficult operations. Dr. Shih is an earnest Christian and a physician of considerable skill. During 1912 the doctor gave 4390 treatments at the dispensary to 1105 different people. The number is increasing. The first four months of this year showed an increase of fifty per cent over the corresponding months of last year. We have tried to make larger use of the opportunity presented for preaching the gospel at the dispensary.

In December we engaged a young man from the School for the Blind in Peking to preach at the dispensary. We are glad thus to make more emphatic the spiritual side and purpose of this work.

WOMAN'S WORK

The girls' school opened this year with an enrollment of nine pupils. During the year three more were added to this number. The girls
seem to be interested in their work and have made fair progress under the instruction of Mrs. Kuo. For the last two months the school has been rather broken up on account of a scarlet fever epidemic. Little has been accomplished during this time except trying to keep those sick on the compound in quarantine and fumigating rooms. We are thankful that the four girls who contracted the disease are well now. There has been a Sunday School class for women held after chapel services each Sunday morning and also a class for girls.

Compiled from the report by
Mr. and Mrs. Heininger.
Tungchou Station

General Report

PERSONNEL

Dr. and Mrs. D. Z. Sheffield, College; Dr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Smith, Missionaries at Large; Dr. and Mrs. James H. Ingram, Medical; Rev. and Mrs. Howard S. Galt, College; Rev. and Mrs. Lucius C. Porter, College; Rev. Murray S. Frame, General Work and Language Study; Miss Mary E. Andrews, Miss Jessie E. Payne, Woman's Work; Miss Delia D. Leavens, Language Study and Woman's Work; Mr. Ernest Shaw, College.

ST. JAMES' HALL

The outstanding feature of the year's work is that which has been carried on thru the winter and spring at St. James's Hall, the rebuilt and renamed city chapel at Fish Market Corner before the Drum Tower. This special work was begun as soon as Mr. Frame's health permitted him to devote himself to work. With characteristic vigor he threw himself into that work and thru the long months of the winter and spring was the main spring that kept the wheels busily working. In Mr. Chou T'ung I he found an able and versatile assistant who has shown increasing willingness to accept the responsibilities of management which it is hoped can be more largely turned over to him next year. If this is possible it will enable the foreign workers to develop still other plans for making the church and its message a more effective force in the city life. The special work was inaugurated with a general meeting on Oct. 26th. Invitations personally delivered to all the principal shopkeepers brought out a crowded house full. After an address by Mr. Kung on the general relation of the church to civic life, other speakers outlined the details of the new plans. These plans set forth a Sunday school for children, regular preaching three nights each week, later extended to a fourth evening, a weekly Thursday lecture, a course in the study of English, and an evening for informal discussion. The Sunday school was under the careful, trained guidance of Mr. Corbett, with college student assistants. Mr. Corbett gave much time and strength to the work, not only taking the Sunday school but also having a regular evening for preaching thru out the winter and spring and sharing in the lecture work. His help and advice were
of the greatest value. Other regular preachers were Mr. Frame and Mr. Porter and later, Mr. Chou. Each worker had a regular evening in the week so that it was possible to attempt the use of a series of related topics. Other preachers were invited to take an occasional evening and most of the regular Sunday preachers shared in the work, as well as a few laymen. The lectures won the largest audiences and were a distinct advantage in maintaining the interest for the other services. A wide variety of topics was taken up such as, Democracy, Sanitation, Practical Chemistry, The Origins of Buddhism, The Manchurian Question, The Sun, Ships, Habit, The Evils of Intemperance. College instructors took the large share in this work, but gentlemen like Dr. Kao and Mr. Kung also contributed. The city took considerable note of the series. The program could be found on the walls of many of the shops. The science lectures with illustrative material drew the largest audiences, and proved valuable in stimulating attendance at the other meetings. A large proportion of the average audiences was the ordinary street crowd yet there was a regular attendance throughout the season of well-to-do and educated merchants and scholars. The series was well advertised by its friends, there was testimony to show that not only the whole city but the country districts as well, knew that something new and good was going on. From the first the work attracted young men. An interesting group has been won to take the first steps toward joining the church. The interest of this body was held and directed into more definitely valuable channels by forming a branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. This Association has been trying to secure the gift of a site for building, and its request for an old Ya-men is reported to be favorably considered. The year's report shows the names of 81 who have become probationers at St. James' Hall this season. If most of these join the church it will mean that the membership in the church entering thru this source will be about doubled. Considering the time, and money spent on this bit of work the results are notable and compare with those secured in more spectacular ways in the large cities. Plans for the next season look to a renewal of the methods used this year with various forms of extension in an effort to develop more direct and intimate relations with the scholarly classes and the important business men. Two
of the latter already wish to join the church showing that opportunities are not lacking. While the request to hold a Bible class in the Normal school of the city illustrates the same fact.

The Home Missionary Association ran a troubled course during the autumn when personal and financial difficulties were serious. The financial situation led Mr. Frame to devote much time and energy to a committee for securing contributions from church members. His committee did valiant service and materially helped to reduce the deficit for the year. The general financial situation led Mr. Frame to the preparation of a budget as well as a statement of the expenditures of the previous year. This information has been set before the special committee of the Association and before the whole body. There has been evident advantage in dealing frankly with the facts of the financial situation. The Association understands much more clearly what its resources are and what its task is.

In spite of difficulties in the working of this year's executive committee it is felt that the Missionary Association has made some progress in accepting an intelligent responsibility for conducting the evangelistic work of this district. It is hoped that the annual meeting at Hsiang He will mark further progress.

IN THE COUNTRY FIELD

Altho unable to give the oversight and care which the work deserves, Mr. Frame and Mr. Porter have made more frequent trips to the outstations this year and have tried to keep things stirring. There are encouraging results to record. To the total previous membership in country stations 34% has been added, which gives 124 in all. The probationers for the year make a total of 81. It is hoped that with this number to begin with it may be possible to just about double the country membership in the coming year.

The place which the Christian church holds in the community life of the new China is well illustrated in the experience of Mr. Liu Fu T'ien of Yen Chiao. He himself had suggested that he go to Pao Ti Hsien to replace Mr. Fan who wished to resign. Almost immediately a delegation from Mr. Liu's flock hurried to Tungchou to beseech Mr. Frame to retain their leader
for them. The petition was reinforced by a delegation of the shopkeepers and gentry of Yen Chiao, none of them Christians, who presented yards of names to support their appeal, while the jovial and rotund Buddhist priest of the chief temple of that region, a near neighbor of the church and warm friend of Mr. Liu, made the hot trip also to add weight to the appeal. The document presented set forth in strong terms the value and importance of the church to the town life and the particular virtues of Mr. Liu. It was all a very gratifying testimony to the influence of a faithful Christian worker who has used his simple training earnestly and wisely in the service of his Master.

At Hsiau He a good property has been purchased for the use of the church. Mr. Pi was able to negotiate for an excellent site on the main street. At a reasonable price a good set of buildings were secured. The church now has a plant which should make possible various new forms of work. The purchase was made by securing a loan from other funds. It would be a great gain if property at Pao Ti Hsien could be secured by a similar arrangement so that sums paid for rentals may be saved and the work properly extended.

Mr. Kung and the Yung Le Tien flock are anxious for improvement in the church property at that place. They may be able to raise part of the funds necessary. Mr. Kung has put fresh energy into his work which he is extending by the use of lectures and the organization of a branch of the International Reform Society which brings the church and the chamber of commerce into intimate cooperation. The use of lectures at the outstations has been continued with the usual success in attracting the merchants and scholars of each center. It gives the preachers fresh interest to have the broader opportunities thus presented. Mr. Wilder was able to make quite a circuit of the field during the winter recess and lectured with profit to all at each center.

THE TUNGCHOU CHURCH

The problem of the home church seems no nearer solution than it was last year. The clear analysis of the situation presented in last year's report holds true still. During the summer of 1912 the church got so far as to agree upon and call Pastor Kung, but the invitation was not given with sufficient heartiness to induce him to leave Yung Le Tien. The act-
Activities in the city at St. James' Hall did not succeed in rousing the church membership. Having waited in vain for these last years to see the development of leadership in the church by refraining from foreign supervision, it may be wise to give more definite shepherding again; it seems rather evident that the church is not yet able to walk alone as had been hoped. The situation is complicated by the fact of the Christian village and its proximity to the foreign compound. Steps have been taken to mark the division line and so throw the village more upon itself. This necessary step may develop a further spirit of bitterness against the foreigner instead of stimulating independence. Wisdom and grace are sorely needed to solve the problem of stimulating this body of Christians who have financial and social ability but spiritually are inefficient to do the service for Tungchou which the city needs, and thus win for themselves a new Christian life. The task has been made plain but none as yet hear the 'compelling call.'

From the Report of Mr. Porter
Report of Woman's Work

EDUCATIONAL

David Starr Jordan says, "There is nothing in all the world so important as children; nothing so interesting. If ever you wish to be of real use in the world, do something for children." We are glad to report that we have been trying to do something for 150 children in eight little schools this year. Two of the schools are in the Christian village, two in the city, one in the East Suburb and two in country stations. The idea of girls studying is new to many of the Niu Pu T'un people and one shopkeeper refused to pay for his little daughter, though he said she must come for a little while, as her brother would not come without her. The Christians thought it a good chance to show the father what his little girl could do, so they made no objection. Before long he began sending his wife to church as he said he had heard that the Christians taught people to control their tempers, and she certainly needed it. This year, for the first time, the children in all these schools have been required to buy their books and pay a small tuition. The Girls' School has only about twenty-five boarders this year and as many day pupils. They have their own Christian Endeavor with two of the older girls to help them. With the exception of part of the work in Bible, music, drawing and gymnastics, the teaching has been done by three Chinese teachers.

STATION CLASS

The Station Class season opened last fall, as usual, with the Bible Women's class in Tungchow. Though the teachers of the little schools were not included this year, as heretofore, enough of the better educated women of the village came in to make a large and interesting class. Ten women in Tungchow and several in the country have been received into the church on probation as a result of these classes.

The six Bible women have managed to keep busy and could show a seventh how to put in her time, if we only knew where to find her. Two of them have spent the entire year in the con-
try and a third more than half the year. The opportunities for country work are greater than they ever were before. New homes and new villages are eager for a visit from the foreigner or the Bible Woman. In Tungchow itself and the nearby villages, there is also plenty to do.

**CHILDREN** An innovation started last spring has made for quiet in our church service. The little children go out after the opening exercises and have their Sunday School then instead of later. Two sets of teachers take them in turn so that no one shall miss the church service all the time. The children enjoyed very much a talk by Mrs. Smith about a little Sunday School of very poor children in Pangchiachuang, and voted to give their offerings to these little children. No one who has not seen it knows how really magnificent $1.50 (silver) looks when it is all in copper cash. The children felt as if they had contributed thousands when their box was opened and the time consuming process of counting and stringing the cash was finished.

**COUNTRY WORK** In spite of her various duties, Miss. Payne has found time for a number of country trips, varying in length from one day to one week. She has visited all but one of the outstations and has called at the homes of all the church members and of many outsiders too. She has been in villages where a foreigner is an unfamiliar species and has some very interesting stories to tell. She says, "We called at the home of an old lady who had turned out her son and his wife a few years before, when they became Christians. The daughter had been praying regularly for her mother-in-law, and later a younger son had become interested in the doctrine. Last winter the mother sent for her son and his family to come home and spend a month. By the time the month was over she was eager for a call from a Bible woman or anyone who could tell her more. When she knew I was coming she invited in all her neighbors to see and hear me. She said she knew there must be some power in this new religion as it made her daughter-in-law so lovable."

Early last fall Miss Payne started a course of lectures which have proved most successful in coming into touch with some of the city women whom we have not been able to reach before.
In regard to the lectures and the opportunities for calling that have resulted from them, she says, "We are very grateful to the kind friends from Peking who have given the lectures for us and to Dr. Smith who closed them with the largest audience of the year. During the year Mrs. Chang, our best educated Bible woman, was called in from the country to follow up the women who came to the lectures and to get in touch with the families of the men who were being reached by the new work in the street chapel.

"In one of the wealthy old families we found a girl of seventeen who knew a great many characters but who had never read till she began to read the Bible. She had the smallest lily feet possible but is gradually unbinding them and hopes in a short time to be wearing unbound-feet shoes. Her brother hired a cart and sent her and his mother to the last lecture and to see the girls school where her little sister is now going, and our foreign house. She said, "Although my feet pain too much now to come regularly to church, I am a Christian at heart and just as soon as I can walk, I shall unite with the church."

"One especially interesting woman is the Manchu lady, Mrs. Lien, who has been working so hard to help along the education of women and girls in this city. She had a school in her own home and used to bring her pupils to the lectures, expressing her appreciation of what we were trying to do and saying she hoped in a short time to be able to invite us there to speak to the mothers of her pupils. With the cutting off of the Manchu stipend her resources have been reduced and she was obliged to close her school. She came to church a few Sundays ago and was much impressed by the quiet, crowded house. Later the Bible woman called in her home. May we not pray with faith that the true light may fill her heart and make her a lamp that shall light that part of the city?"

Compiled from the report by Miss Leavens.
Medical Report

Tungchou

The Medical Work of the station was ably carried on by Dr. Love during the greater part of the year, as Dr. Ingram was away on furlough. The number of severe cases, both among the foreigners and natives, was far more than usual. Dr. Sheffield developed a serious brain trouble, the effects of which still remain.

Miss Andrews, during the first part of the year, had several most critical attacks which caused no small amount of anxiety. Dudley Porter contracted dysentery and hung between life and death for days. Dr. Love devoted himself to the case and was rewarded by seeing the little patient gradually regain strength; but the shock was so profound that he was unable to regain his full vigor; the cool weather of the fall did not give any stimulus in the right direction, and in November his mother took him to America. We are happy to state that the change has done all that could be desired.

On October 5, Helen Corbett was born.

Dr. Ingram and family arrived in Peking, from America, on Sept. 21. The day before arriving, Isabel Ingram became ill on the train and on the 22nd, she developed a scarlet fever rash. She and her father went into quarantine in Peking, and remained there for one month. The case was very light and she recovered without any complications.

Measles of rather a serious type have been epidemic throughout North China during the last few months: and this disease was followed by whooping-cough. Small-pox has been unusually prevalent and a senior in the College contracted the disease and died. It would seem as if the foregoing were diseases enough for one year, but at the present time typhus fever is wide spread in this region and several foreigners have already succumbed to it.

HOSPITAL WORK

The number of operations has not been large, as Dr. Love was expected to devote the greater part of his time to the study of the language. Thus the greater part of the operating work was done by the native assistant, Mr. Tsui Shih-feng. A soldier was brought
into the Hospital a short time ago severely wounded. He had been one of a squad which was sent out to capture three notorious bandits who were operating in this immediate vicinity. Their nightly raids rendered sleeping out of the question. The soldiers found that these men refused to be taken alive and as they had established themselves in a ravine, where they were well protected from an attack, and well supplied with modern arms, the task of exterminating them was both difficult and dangerous. The soldiers crawled up close to the ravine without exposing themselves to their enemy, but when they had to rise, a shot went longitudinally through a section of one of them and inflicted a dangerous wound, but as they worked in unison, this fortunately was the only one wounded. A few days ago I told the soldier that we were all grateful to him for the service he had rendered in bravely obeying orders, as we were reaping the benefit of his action. His face lighted up and he has had a different look ever since.

A woman who had tuberculosis of the bones of the foot, owing to her feet having been bound, came to the Hospital some time ago. The disease was so far advanced that there was nothing to do but to amputate the foot. Before coming here she had used all the native remedies, such as poultices and acupuncture, but with no benefit. She is now gaining in flesh and she is a happy individual.

**TEACHING**

Dr. Ingram has been teaching Therapeutics and Psychiatry in the Union Medical College since his return from America. He goes to Peking one day a week for this work.

*Compiled from the report of Dr. J. H. Ingram*
Paotingfu Station

General Report

PERSONNEL  Mr. & Mrs. Jas. H. McCann, General work (On furlough the last six months); Rev. & Mrs. Elmer W Galt, General Work, Language Study; Miss A. G. Chapin, Woman's Work; Rev. Isabelle Phelps, Language Study, Woman's Work; Mrs. C. J. King, (Not under appointment) Teaching; Rev. & Mrs. F. M. Price, (Not under appointment) General Work.

INTRODUCTORY  The report a year ago dealt largely with the Revolution and its immediate effects upon our work. Our mission work by no means experienced a revolution in sympathy with the country's cataclism, but certainly great impetus was given to its evolution. Apathy and lethargy within the church have given way to interest and activity. Indifference without has given way, in ever widening circles to a desire for acquaintance, intercourse, and fellowship. Especially is it true that the more educated classes are approachable as never before. There is therefore new outlook in our work, new direction, and new impetus.

FAMINE RELIEF  Aside from regular work we have again this year had to grapple with famine conditions. In the same region in which the distress was acute a year ago, floods were even more extensive and persistent last summer. The conditions were therefore very distressing. The native Red Cross Society did all it could to afford relief but could by no means meet the need. Funds that we were able to procure for this special object were meager indeed, but we gave out about $800.00 gold as judiciously as we could. Probably there were few who actually died of starvation but there was the awful drain on what should be the fixed capital of a district. And this goes far to quench hope and spirit in a people and render them dependent and helpless. Over wide areas there was the sale at sacrifice prices of work animals, carts, implements, household furniture, and everything that would bring a little cash with which food might be procured. Hundreds upon
Just been Vaccinated at the Lintsing Hospital

A Time to Play, Tungchou

Laying Firm Foundations, Lintsing

Hope of Help Quickly Draws when Famine Pinches
hundreds left their homes and went to distant places to beg. Scores of daughters were sold that hunger might be appeased.

A part of the funds that we were able to secure, amounting to about $1500.00 gold, has been put into an Industrial Institute that has for its purpose the training of women in profitable home handicrafts that they can use and can teach to their neighbors. The hope is to do something towards disseminating a training that will help the country people to help themselves in times of crop failure.

EDUCATIONAL WORK

Owing to interruptions made in the work of our Boys' Boarding School by the revolution, no class was graduated in 1912. The class of eight that will graduate this year will be extraordinarily well prepared for entering at Tungchou. The work in this school has been faithfully and efficiently carried on, mostly by the principal Mr. Su Wen Jui and by Mr. Jen Ch'ang Nien, both of whom are Tungchou College graduates. Mr. Teng Chi Yen has continued his excellent work in Chinese classical literature, and Mrs. King, with a little assistance from Mrs. Price and Mrs. Galt, has given the school a standing in English above that of any other like school in the mission.

Applications for entrance to the school have been quite the common thing all the year, but especially at the opening of the spring semester. We received all that we could make room for, but had to turn a number away. This was in spite of the fact that we offered no scholarship aid to any new applicants. The enrollment this year has reached 60 as against the previous high water mark of 42. Already new applications are in hand for next autumn. Probably we can keep the number down by raising the fees to what would have been considered quite prohibitory two years ago.

Besides this school we have at the central station a day school with an attendance that has varied from 8 to 18. In our country field are two other schools, one of which has a boarding department. Both of these have more than doubled attendance during the year. One of these, taught by a Tungchou College graduate, has had an interesting experience. A village government school has joined forces with it, the new patrons submitting to our rules and furnishing one teacher to assist our Mr.
Yang. The other of the country schools has had to be refused further help from us for lack of funds, but its teacher Mr. Chang has accepted less than a “living wage” from the patrons of the school and a larger success has attended his work. We hope that this school, in a distant part of our field, may grow to become a boarding school largely self supporting and serving a group of five of our outstations.

EVANGELISTIC WORK After the Revolution and the subsequent Paotingfu outbreak, the evangelistic work, not greatly interrupted at any time, was soon on a normal footing again. During the summer we had a force of 16 men in the field. Eight of these were college and theological students giving only their vacation time. Special gifts from friends made it possible to employ these men. We were highly pleased at the testimony that came in showing that all of them had labored faithfully and well in the Master’s work.

Over our whole vast field the evangelistic efforts of the recent months have met with very encouraging and increasingly fruitful results. With great joy we listen, every time we see one of our country workers, to eager words relating to the increased interest on the part of the groups for whom he works. Sadness comes with the joy when we think of the utter inadequacy of our means for meeting the opportunity. There are at least twenty distinct centers in our country field in which there is excellent promise that the work would go forward with large fruitage could a man of consecrated spirit and good training give his whole time to the one place and the nearby villages. It is pitiable to have to ask one man to divide his time between four or five of such centers.

Mr. Price has toured widely during the year, visiting nearly all points where there are Christians. He has also conducted station classes in several places with very encouraging results. Mr. Ewing, as he borrowed his time from his Tientsin field in our behalf, helped not a little in this line of work, as well as in other lines. An advanced station class was held for one month in the early winter at the central station. To this were invited only deacons and leaders in the various local branches of the church. The 40 men enrolled did good faithful work and went back with new ideas and inspiration to impart in their own loc-
alities during the winter months of comparative leisure.

The several evangelists each deserve particular mention. Deacon Lang, with his donkey no less faithful than himself, a wide traveller with the gospel message; Mr. Teng, not so talented as some but doing a work that bears good fruit; Mr. Li whose one year with us has already endeared him to his field where the work has greatly revived; Mr. Wang, fresh from school at Christmas time with a zeal that has carried contagion, greatly quickening one of the outstations; Mr. Sun and Mr. Ting whose ministries in central church and street chapel but partly measure their wide influence in the cause they serve. There is much that could be told of the earnest labors of each of the above but I hasten on.

I must take a little more space for appreciation of Mr. Wei Yung Ch'ang, who has just parted from us to be clothed in immortality. He was for twelve years faithful to the sacred trust of the gospel ministry. His it was to show a well balanced judgment, an earnest purpose, an exhaustless patience, and a deep consecration. He was happy in the past years' work, in seeing the far brighter promise than ever before. He was at a new center where a remarkable new interest had arisen, when he was stricken with the fever that took his life. With the love of Christ deep in his heart he had ministered with a love that could be firm on occasion as well as indulgent.

I can but mention in passing Mr. Price's helpful supervision of the work of colporteurs, and say that the sales of scriptures have increased in our field as everywhere else in China.

To meet the new opportunities for Christian work within the city of Paotingfu we have joined hands with our sister station of the Presbyterian Board in a union work along Y M. C. A. lines. Response to this work was immediate and generous. Lecture course, Bible study classes, reading room, and an English class have all drawn students and others of the better educated classes. We hesitated long about actually organising a city Y. M. C. A. because the National Committee felt in no condition to assure any attention to new work, and the demands of such an organisation must be heavy on the local missionaries if they must undertake to supervise it. But the call for the Association became so genuine and urgent that it could not be resisted and
the formal organization was consummated on April 27th. Our Mr. Ting has been called to be its first paid secretary. It is hoped that the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. may soon find it possible to send a foreign secretary to share the work.

URGENT NEEDS

Could there be a situation, or rather a multiplicity of situations, that would offer a greater challenge to the Church of God to show its faith by its works than confronts it in the Paotingfu field? When so much is carried forward while our whole general work appropriation is under $1,200.00 could we offer to a Christian anywhere a better investment for his Lord’s money?

In view of conditions as reported we state as our most pressing need an increase of general work funds. A few men of good training and character are available now for our work could we offer them places. Others are coming from Arts, Theological, and Medical Colleges very soon.

Would that we might be able at once to take on six new men for evangelistic work and five for educational work. We do not ask for a cent to provide plants for these workers. The places to which we would assign them would without exception provide equipment and current expenses if not more.

Would that we might be able to look forward with certainty to funds not later than 1915 for the opening of a dispensary in our suburb, in charge of a native medical graduate who would do his more difficult work in close co-operation with the Presbyterian hospital across the city from us.

We sorely need funds for enlarging our Boys’ Boarding School.

We must have funds for rebuilding a mud wall along one side of our compound.

We must urge the need of more funds for touring and for station class work as the opportunities multiply for effective work along these lines.

We need more than all else the inner working of the Spirit through all agencies at our hands in response to the prayers of God’s people in our behalf. May it please God’s people to be his fellow-workers through the agency of prayer and financial support in this harvest field of his.

From the report by Mr. E. W. Galt.
WOMANS WORK

Paotingfu Station

Report of Woman's Work

Up to the last of April, seventy one days had been spent in touring, including Miss Phelps' first experience of a week out, when she gave promise of happy, fruitful work in this line in the future. The rest of the touring has been accomplished by Miss Chapin's faithful, untiring, self-sacrificing efforts. Seventy one villages have been visited and yet not nearly the whole field covered. Never before have we been more impressed with the opportunities in the new places and the need of teaching and helping the Christians in the old places, especially as the Catholics are not only industriously taking in converts from the heathen, but buying over many from our people. In this year of flood and famine prices, it is not strange that only those who are really grounded in their faith can resist the four dollars a piece given them when they have read through the first Roman Catholic book. While careful not to let it seem like that use of money, we have been able to quietly give help to a good many destitute families, when out touring, aside from the general relief work done by the church.

Mention should be made of the industrial work planned, executed and financed by Miss Chapin last spring and early summer, in an effort to help the poor women from the famine district to help themselves. A manager was employed to look after finances, make purchases, etc., and basket making, thread spinning and manufacturing men's garments were the lines of work attempted. As a financial venture, the work was not expected to recommend itself, but more wanted to come than could be accommodated. Those who were received were helped over a hard time, and were taught something of Christianity.

SCHOOLS.

Only one day school can be reported that at Nan I, which has done good work. There have been about forty girls in our Paotingfu boarding and day school, which has been in charge of Miss Chapin, while we have had sixteen in the union school at the Presbyterian compound, and five at Peking in College, academy and kindergarten train-
ing. We have found it necessary to employ three teachers in the boarding school this year as the grade has been raised. Both the work done and the general conduct of the girls has been unusually good. Miss Phelps has continued the physical drill, while Mrs. Galt has given two lessons a week in drawing and map drawing. Mrs. Galt’s language study consumes much of her time, but she has taught the beginning class in English in the boys’ school, and two or three other Chinese have received semi-weekly instruction in English evenings. Mrs. Price taught a class in arithmetic in the girls school until illness prevented. She has held a conversation class in English for two of the classes in the boys’ school, and has made calls upon Chinese women in the South Suburb.

**WOMEN’S CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY**

It is very gratifying that nearly all the women of the local church belong to this Society and are quite faithful in attending the Friday meetings. This year, they are using their contributions to help the little boys’ day school.

**STATION CLASSES**

Ten station classes have been held—the longest being three weeks, held in Paotingfu, with an attendance of some twenty-five. We were so fortunate as to have Mrs. Smith’s help during those days, and know that God sent blessing to the women through her. The other classes were all held at country stations during the Chinese first month, when the women and girls have the only real leisure of the year. The classes lasted from seven to twelve days each, being held in nine villages, with a total of seventy-eight who studied, being taught by ten of our Christian women, who went out two by two for this work. The leaders were greatly impressed with the eager desire of the village women to hear and learn, and they came back with a new appreciation of their own privileges and a new resolve to work for others.

**CITY EVANGLISTIC WORK**

This has developed encouragingly during the past year. Entrance has been gained into a number of new homes. The meetings which Miss Phelps and some of the Chinese Christian women have held in private homes have overflowed into the courtyard for lack of room to accommodate the audiences, and repeated urgent invitations have been given
Miss Phelps has necessarily devoted much time to language study during the past year. In addition to this, she has had charge of the City Bible women's work; has gone on Saturdays to hold evangelistic services in the city or to call in the homes of the women; has co-operated with the Presbyterian ladies in arranging for, and ushering at, the general lectures for women which have been given in the city; has taught calisthenics in the girls' school; has had charge of the church music for Sundays and special occasions; has taught in the Sunday school, and has made one country tour of a week.

Several lectures have been given in the city during the past year, to which women were invited, this being the first season that they have had such privileges. The newly organised Y.M.C.A. has kindly decided to admit women to the galleries for their lecture course, and has already done so twice. Mrs. Goodrich's lectures at the church and in the city were most helpful in arousing the Chinese to a realization of the evils of the tobacco habit. Temperance societies were formed among the women of the church and in the girls' school, while practically every pupil in the boys' school signed a pledge.

**SPECIAL NEEDS**

Since last year's report these have increased rather than diminished.

*We need money* for new buildings for our Girls' Boarding school.

*We need money* to enlarge the force of Bible women, since our vast country field is about 150 miles long by 60 miles broad, with over 1,000 villages and a number of cities.

*We need money* to start more village schools.

*We need money* to open day schools in the city of Paotingfu, including a kindergarten.

*We need money* to open a social and lecture hall for women in the city, where religious meetings may also be held.

Must wide open doors of opportunity be closed because no one can enter them? God grant that some who read these lines may hear the Macedonian cry which we send forth; "Come over and help us"!

Compiled from the report by Mrs. King.
Pangchuang Station

General Report

Personnel: Rev. and Mrs. Chas. A. Stanley, (on furlough); Dr. and Mrs. Francis F. Tucker, Medical; Rev. and Mrs. A. B. DeHaan, General Work; Miss E. Gertrude Wyckoff; Miss H. Grace Wyckoff, Woman's Work; Miss Lucia Lyons, (on furlough); Miss Myra Sawyer, Language Study.

It has been worth while to live in China the past year if for nothing more than to witness the slow progress of the nation in its attempt to establish a republican form of government. Add to this the interest of one's own work and one may feel that such a year comes to one only at long intervals. Pangchuang is located far from the central seat of government but we are privileged to see the effects of the efforts of the government as manifest in its actual working among the masses. About nine out of ten in these thickly crowded rural districts are unmindful of the epoch-making period in which they live. Their thoughts are still centered on their crops, for if these fail they have no hope. However, new ideas are gradually working in and it is but a matter of time before the people as a whole will begin to appreciate the change. As one comes in contact with the masses he realizes anew that the Republic and its destiny lies not with the masses but with a handful of intelligent men. It is with the great mass of China's people, the farming class, that Pangchuang station has to deal. Therefore in the practical working of our station life the revolution has left us with no great change.

PERSONAL

The working force of our station has been diminished by the going home on furlough of Miss Lucia Lyons and of the family of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Stanley with their two children.

Note.—The Pangchuang Medical Report for this year is printed as a separate pamphlet under the title, "China Recognized Medically." The booklet is made up largely of a story, "The Man with Ten Eyes," by Mrs. Arthur H. Smith. Anyone desiring a copy may secure it by writing Dr. F. F. Tucker, Shantung, China, or from the American Board in Boston.
EDUCATIONAL

The educational work for boys for the year ending Dec. 31, 1912, was not very different from that of the preceding year. The change in the teaching corps was of benefit to the school. Sixty boys attended the boarding school at Pangchuang, while nine day schools have given instruction to as many as 135 pupils. Since the beginning of the new year three day schools have been added, practically all the pupils coming from non-Christian homes. The increase in attendance at our established day schools has been very marked this spring. This is due largely to the recent ruling of the government that all schools not under the direction of the county officials are illegal. The result has been a flocking to our schools in some parts. One school, at Chiu Ch'eng, could have had over forty pupils if it had the room. Others of our schools have 28, 24, 15, etc. respectively. An interesting case has been the village of Li Lu Chuang where the village school and the church school have united. They have torn down a temple and have transferred the temple land to this school, thus insuring a definite income. They have used the materials of the old temple and have bought others and are at present erecting a combined church and school on the land owned by the church, Chin Chuang, one mile from our little chapel at Ke Chuang, presents a similar instance. We have taken over a non-Christian school and have managed to get a college graduate in as teacher. The conditions are that he be allowed to teach the Bible and every Sunday this teacher leads his pupils to Ke Chuang and conducts the service for the local church. One believes that the coming years will give us many opportunities to work along these lines.

On account of the trouble with the Chinese co-workers the local Academy was not opened this spring. The receipts from the local school were the largest last year in the history of the institution, namely, almost $400 Gold. This of course includes money given for board. For the coming year we are raising the amount of tuition fees. This will enable us to finance our work which heretofore has made too heavy a drain upon our resources.

EVANGELISTIC

The evangelistic work for the past year records the names of fifty-five members baptized and one hundred received as probationers.
Station classes were held in several of the outstations, all of these being under Chinese leadership. The number of men in the employ of the Board has included sixteen men of either College or Seminary training or both.

During the year two outstations, located in important centers, have been fitted up with street chapels. One remarkable thing has been the number of Scripture portions distributed during the past winter and spring. No less than 90,000 portions have passed through our hands since last October. Much of the Bible selling has been done by lay workers.

INTERNAL DIFFICULTIES

This report would not be complete without a summary statement about the trouble which arose this winter with our staff of workers. It was a trouble which finds its roots in past years. The men have long been dissatisfied with salaries paid owing to the fact that other missions in this province and our own stations in Chihli province were paying higher salaries. This, I believe, was at the bottom of the whole trouble. With it was some feeling over the fact that the inviting and the dismissing of men was in the hands of the missionaries. To raise the salary scale to the rate which they desired would have involved us in a deficit of nearly $750 Gold for the year. Owing to this fact the budget for the year was placed in their hands with a frank statement of what it would involve. The fact that the missionary did not offer to stand for this deficit created an ill feeling which found expression in several ways. Due to this feeling it was thought best by the station not to discuss this matter with them further but to withdraw the financial matters from their hands entirely and decide the matter as best we could although it would mean the dropping of some men. But this move created a situation which resulted in the resignation of twelve of our best trained men. A committee of the Mission, failing to bring about a solution of the difficulties, the men organized what they called the Chinese Christ Church. They went to each outstation and preached their doctrine that the time had come to leave the missionary and to push forward their own church. The country had changed to a republic and the church should not mark time. For thirty years they had been nourished by the foreigner and now they were to become independent. Such
was the substance of their remarks.

They gave each local church the chance to choose between them or the American Board. The trouble however, lay in the fact that this movement began in and out of ill-feeling. It was doomed to failure before it began by reason of that fact. Funds were solicited not only from Christians but also from any who would give. The Christians were not so sure of its success and gradually they began to come into Pangchuang with assurances of their continued loyalty to the American Board. As the weeks passed and their feeling of ill-will subsided the movement lost much of its exciting nature. Perhaps the movement might have succeeded had the Chinese been of one mind. Soon factions arose among them. They were, however, united in this, that no one might reenter the employ of the mission unless they were all invited back. They might go elsewhere which two of them did by joining the Lintsing force where they were still to be supported by funds transferred from Pangchuang to Lintsing. They tried to open an Academy for our school but could not reopen without teachers. But the Christians were not interested enough to pay good hard money for the privilege, for it would cost more than we had been asking of the students. So gradually enthusiasm for the movement dwindled.

THE SOLUTION Such was the situation when Dr. Arthur Smith visited us on his way back from the Mott Conference in Shanghai. After a few days spent in reviewing the Shanghai and other Mott conferences with the men, negotiations for effecting a reconciliation began. These resulted in the men's being invited back at their own demands with all questions waived. Seven of the twelve returned to the work of the station. Since then another has returned upon special invitation. The Chinese Christ Church work has decreased until but two men are supported by it. There is no definite organization and no program beyond the support of these men. They apparently desire to work with the mission as it is and in full harmony with it. The only difference will be the source of the salaries of these two men. Thus another chapter is added to the development of an independent Chinese church.

Compiled from the report by Mr. De. Haan.
Pangchuang Station

Report of Woman's Work

My wish is that we of this delightful country station might do our task in an unassuming but thorough way, and leave the record for Heaven to write. Since you cannot read that record until you are promoted to that fair land, I shall tell you of what our women have been doing. Only the Misses Wyckoff have been giving their whole time to work for the women and girls. In addition, the work is carried on by eight Chinese women who go from their humble Christian homes on appointed days to villages in their circuits. Some go to as many as seven or nine villages, others to four or five. These visits are made semi-monthly to places near their homes and monthly to the more distant ones. Miss Chang and Mrs. Kao are the two young evangelists. Mrs. Chang T'ing Wen who had some training in the Bible School in Peking, works in the yard. Since tuberculosis of the spine fell to her lot several years ago, she has had to lie on the k'ang a large part of the time. It is really wonderful what that frail little body can do for her Master in a reclining position. A plaster cast has made it possible for her to sit up at times and even walk out to the yard services. When the writer's mother was visiting Pangchuang, over a year ago, she often remarked about 'that sweet faced woman' meaning Mrs. Chang. The secret of her sweetness lies in her close fellowship with the Master.

Our women shared in the helpfulness of a visit from Mrs. Arthur H. Smith. She put in strenuous work visiting thirteen out-stations and five or six nearer villages. It was a joy to the old church members to see again the face of their dear Mrs. Smith and to hear from her exhortations to Bible study and prayer.

There have been nine station classes with 180 pupils, seven out-stations and two in Pangchuang. Do you realize what that means of detailed work for the organizer, Miss Gertrude Wyckoff, and of the joy for the 180 women and girls who are away from home environment for fifteen or twenty days? One needs
to be in such a class only a few hours to see the real work they do and the fun they have.

Last summer there was a small, five weeks' class in Pangchuang for instructing the evangelistic workers. This year a general class was held here at the central station for a month. Mrs. De Haan took eleven little girls for an hour a day in the Life of Christ. Miss Gertrude Wyckoff took the teachers and a few younger pupils thru Dean Bosworth's "Studies in the Life of Christ", touching upon Christ's own conception of his death which contained many new thoughts for the women. The pupils ranged from nine to seventy years. They were almost forty in number. This class was held at Easter time. Good Friday night a stereoptican lecture was given for them with special emphasis on pictures showing the latter part of Christ's life. Lecture work with or without pictures finds the women attentive and hungry for more.

**TECHOW**

There is a new interest among the women of Techow. They want to attend church and often invite both Chinese and foreign workers into their homes. The opening of a hospital there has been helpful. One Bible woman gives her full time to that place so that the women may come more easily. Mrs. Chia and Mrs. Chiang, the doctor's wife, are most enthusiastic and helpful.

**SCHOOLS**

The regulation that all day school pupils bring their own grain and bring 50 cents for vegetables has made some difference in the attendance of the school as some Christian parents feel themselves too poor to provide thus for their girls. In the fall one matron had five different kinds of cakes; millet, corn, white and red kaoliang and wheat. The little girls were urged to bring the kind of flour used in their homes. One little tot felt it very hard to have only red flour, but with tears forced back, responded to the exhortation to think of her mother who had provided for her and that learning was more important than the kind of food eaten. Her willingness made it easier for two others, who were as poor as she, to eat cakes of the same kind. During the fall term there were 44 pupils in these schools. This spring there are only 38 representing 27 villages. One mother upon being asked whether she could see any difference in her daughter after a year in school, replied,
'She is not the same girl. Before she went she was a terror and no one could do anything with her. Now she is helpful and kind and knows lots of characters.'

Last June seven girls were graduated from our Academy and the next day we bade good-bye to Miss Lucia Lyons, who left for her mother, ill in Detroit. We have missed a strong member of our station this year and earnestly hope that she may be permitted to return to us this fall. Her place as head of the Academy has been admirably filled by Miss Grace Wyckoff. Miss Li, Miss He and Miss Wang, together with Mr. Hsu, have done excellent work as teachers. The young women have kept the atmosphere of the school above the dead level of everyday grind. This fall English was added under Mr. How who gave forty minutes a day, four times a week, to the first and second classes. The gymnastics have been directed by four girls who received weekly preparation with Mrs. De Haan. This spring term opened with 51 pupils, four not having returned. Health has been fairly good but there are half a dozen girls who ought to be fed on meat, eggs and cod liver oil and do less studying, as a preventive against 'the white plague.' School clinics are held in one of the recitation rooms at four thirty each day. This is a very satisfactory plan for physicians, teachers and pupils. Literary society comes each Saturday evening when interesting and exciting debates occur, more or less profitable essays are read and stories by the little girls make a pleasant evening. The Y W C. A. meets regularly each Sunday except consecration Sunday. Four girls help Sunday afternoons to teach the Sunday School lessons to from 20 to 60 children in the village. Two other girls teach the children of the yard while still four others help in the hospital. There has been no kindergarten nor day school for the children of our yard since Christmas. The children were few and no suitable teacher was available.

So closes our year of work. We have been busy and happy in it and we trust we have received the Master's 'Well done' as He has closed the record book.

Compiled from the report by
Mrs. De. Haan
Lintsing Station

General Report

Personnel: Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Ellis (on furlough); Rev. and Mrs. V. P. Eastman, General Work; Dr. Susan B. Tallmon, Medical; Miss. Edith Tallmon, Language Study and Woman’s Work.

AFTER THE REVOLUTION

Among last year’s reports Lintsing’s was almost the only one which neither began nor ended with the Revolution. As a matter of fact, as far as Lintsing is concerned, one would scarcely know that a republic had been established. Names have been changed, Lintsing chou has become Lingtsing hsien, (which means that it is now the county-seat for this one county only, instead of having supervision over several counties as before), the official’s powers have been restricted, some thousands of voters have for the first time cast their ballots and sent representatives to the Provincial Assembly but in most places injustice is administered in the same crooked way as before, thieves are apparently as bold as ever despite the number of policemen, opium is still smoked, and the great rank and file of the citizens go serenely on as before working away at their never-ending task of earning a livelihood.

The teachers and leaders in the Christian church are everywhere the most ardent of patriots, and whether in or out of official position are exerting an influence for good in the republic far beyond that which their numbers would warrant. It is remarkable that the doors which but a few short years ago were barred so absolutely against all Christians are now wide open. The leaven is spreading. Not only in the nation’s capital city but also in small out-of-the-way places one runs across Christian men holding important positions. In the neighboring county-seat to the south the chief official of the county is an earnest Christian. His first assistant was for some years an English Baptist pastor in Shansi. This county official has sent several requests to us to come to his city and establish a church. This city lies within our field of work, yet we must say to him, “We
have no money with which to rent a chapel and no man to send to open the work’’

**PERSONAL**

Shortly after last year’s report was written Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and Miss Ellis took their departure for their well earned furlough year in America. On Christmas Day, 1912, Miss Ellis and Mr. Hugh W. Hubbard were married at the bride’s home in Curtis, Nebraska, going soon thereafter to Oberlin where Mr. Hubbard was to finish his theological course. They plan to sail for China in the early autumn. We envy the station to be favored by their presence.

Dr. and Mrs. Smith were with us last autumn at Big Meeting time and put in a strenuous and splendidly helpful ten days of class work with the men and women teachers and preachers.

Mrs. Goodrich was with us four days this spring and stirred all our wills to renewed earnestness in combatting the cigarette and allied evils. Miss Gertrude Wyckoff was with us through the busy days of Lintsing’s far-famed fourth moon fair, giving direction and counsel to the Bible women as they tried to meet this wonderful opportunity of sowing the seed in many hearts.

The force of Chinese workers has remained nearly the same as last year. Wang Wen Hsiu was graduated from the Seminary Short Course, and returned to take up work in one of our Chihli outstations.

**MATERIAL EQUIPMENT**

This year has not seen the realization of our hopes in the building of the Woman’s Hospital, but there have been several additions to our equipment worthy of mention. Through the generosity of Mrs. C. J. King an isolation ward with eight beds has been added, and is now ready for use.

Last summer a comfortable Chinese house was built for the Chinese doctor’s use and this summer homes for two of the teachers in the Boys’ School will be rebuilt, the mud walls being replaced by the brickfaced ones. Foreign windows and doors will be used and the yard, now a common one, will be divided for the sake of privacy.

The Boys’ School yard has been separated from the rest of the compound by an inexpensive mud wall, so that the boys now have their fine big yard to themselves.
EVANGELISTIC

The regular evangelistic work of the station has gone on much as usual, handicapped not by lack of opportunity but by lack of workers. Regular preaching services are maintained in some twenty outstations, nearly half of the preaching being done by volunteer workers.

We boast but one Sunday School, organized here at the central station last winter. This has been so successful that we would fain have the good work spread through all our field.

Study classes for church members and those hoping to become such were held last winter in five outstations, with nearly fifty people doing some fairly regular studying.

During the spring Mr. Eastman visited the twenty-two outstations where we have work, situated in twelve different counties. The distance traveled was about three hundred and twenty-five miles, and twenty days were used, giving time for a stay in many places of only a few hours. The inability to go oftener to these struggling little churches or to stay longer in each place when we do go is what tears on our heart strings. If only we had a Chinese pastor capable of doing this itinerant work we would be happier - but Lintsing has never had more than the loan of a Chinese pastor for short periods and has no immediate prospect of securing a permanent one. One hundred and fifty dollars would be sufficient to pay the salary of such a man.

Many of the smaller outstations receive a visit from the foreign pastor or Chinese preacher but once a year. The only other Christian worker whom they see or have a chance to hear are the colporteurs. The British and Foreign Bible Society is at present furnishing the salaries of three men who are doing a much needed work in distributing Bibles and portions. Altogether there have been sold in this region during the past year nearly 40,000 Scripture portions besides Testaments and Hymn Books.

EDUCATIONAL

This past year there have been three out-station day schools, each with eight to ten pupils.

Our Boarding School here in Lintsing has made splendid progress. Last winter announcements were prepared and sent throughout our field, stating the time for opening school, cur-
Another term has opened, curriculum, tuition to be charged, etc. Although for this spring term the tuition fee was considerably in advance of the previous term (it is now almost enough to cover the cost of board), yet forty-eight boys have been enrolled as against twenty-three for the preceding term. Four boys from Mohammedan homes in the city have attended as day pupils. The teaching has all been done by the three Chinese teachers, even to the classes in English, the teachers in turn receiving some coaching from the missionary. Nearly all the new pupils have come from non-Christian homes, some from wealthy homes, to carry back as they go now to their homes for the summer vacation, not alone a knowledge of arithmetic, geography and history, but, let us hope, also a knowledge of the Jesus religion which will in time permeate the whole home.

**NEW FEATURES.**

Among new plans and methods used this year can be mentioned the printing and distribution to the teachers of monthly report blanks. Each worker in the outstations is expected to fill out one of these blanks each month and mail to the foreign pastor. After examination these reports will be left on file in the reading-room and open to inspection of those who care to know what others are doing.

A list of the conditions on which one may join the church either on probation or as baptized members is being prepared and will also be printed so that copies may be given to all inquirers.

Our needs are many our hopes and plans for the future more numerous still. The Medical work now that Dr. Tallmon has gone on furlough is left entirely in the hands of the Chinese physician just last year out of Medical College. The most pressing need is that for a foreign physician, either someone temporarily supplied for the furlough period, or better yet the new man physician already promised by the Board and the Mission, but money for whose support must per the Board's decree all be raised "outside the regular appropriations of the Board." Next in order comes the need for an unmarried lady missionary either to take charge of the great untouched country work for women and girls or to release another for this purpose. The Girls' School building remains yet to be built, but the first requisite is the money with which to build it.
There is also ever the perennial need for more money for all lines of work. The American Board sent us last year $1,426. With this amount we paid the salaries of fourteen preachers and teachers, nine chapel keepers and gate-men, maintained services in twenty places, repaired buildings, ran a Boys' School with an average attendance of thirty pupils, fed mules, paid carters, taught station classes, preached the gospel to thousands of people, helped the poor and added unto the church some fifty men and women who "are being saved". Who will say that this work does not pay? Would you not like to send us thirty dollars and thus feel that you were helping at least one person from this great land of Sinim to see the great light?

Friends, pray for us. Pray that we may know how to make this work known to those at the home base that they will be interested in it and desire to have a part. Pray for the Chinese church that it may daily grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. And pray, too, for the Chinese Christian leaders that they may have ability to lead their own people speedily on to self-support, self-propagation, and evangelistic power.

Compiled from the report by Mr. Eastman.
Soon after the return from summer vacation, a Sunday-school was organized. Dr. Tallmon has taken charge of the women’s department. Some Sundays as many as eighty have read, but the general average is about thirty-five. The primary class has ranged in number from ten to twenty. Miss Tallmon has superintended this department, but has depended on the older girls of the school to tell the lesson story.

The church women’s prayer meeting has been under Mrs. Eastman’s care. The women have helped plan for the meetings and even the timid ones have sometimes led them. The day the subject was “unbinding of feet” all were ready to talk, and several have since unbound their feet. Blind Mrs. Fan, when it came her turn to lead, knew the numbers of the hymns she wanted sung and repeated from memory the Bible passage.

The visit of Mrs. Goodrich to Lintsing in May, showed them new need and a new field of service and they are planning earnestly for their W C. T U. meetings and work.

Mrs. Eastman and Miss Tallmon have done some city-visiting with the Bible-woman, and have found homes gladly open. Dr. Tallmon, going in her professional capacity has done the largest work in getting into touch with the homes. Especially is this true of the homes of the officials and gentry.

One Bible-woman gives her time to city work. She holds evening meetings twice each week in her own home, gathering the neighborhood women together. Two other women have done visiting in the city going especially to the homes of the day-school children. There is a chance for even greater city work had we more to do it.

In October a visit from Mrs. Smith made possible a week’s study class for the Bible women and a few others, and special meet-
nings for the other church women and school-girls. The phrase, "My own things second, the things of the Lord first" is an echo of those days, heard since on the women's lips. At New Year's time another station class gave opportunity for more of the women to study.

**SCHOOLS**

The Lintsing day-school has numbered between ten and twenty this year. Several small boys, whose parents do not wish them to attend the temple schools, have been allowed to join the group. In the outstation of Tungchangfu, four little girls read in the day-school last fall, this spring fourteen are enrolled.

The Lintsing Girls' Boarding school reports a busy, happy year. Miss Ting, being head teacher and living in the school yard, has had an especial opportunity to help the girls. She has put her best efforts into all she has done with a consecration and loving spirit that has given them a beautiful example. The first term the school numbered thirty-two; the second twenty-nine. In the fall we tried the experiment of a special class. No station class for women out of the city could be promised this year. But several girls, older than the other pupils, who had read before in station classes and were eager for more study, were allowed to enter the school. They have been most appreciative of this chance to study. Four of their number have united with the church.

**WOMEN AT THE HOSPITAL**

There is much done under Dr. Tallmon's care at the hospital which is an important part of the evangelistic work. Each day two Bible women meet those who come to the dispensary and preach to them while they wait for treatment.

Late one evening Dr. Tallmon found the Bible-woman and a patient sitting in the dark. "We thought we would not use up the hospital oil," they said, "we want to talk so long." "Because," the patient added, "I am going home tomorrow, and I want her to tell me all over again all the things about God's way of Life that I have heard while I have been here sick, so that I will not forget any when I reach home to tell my people there."
COUNTRY WORK

Three Bible women are regularly preaching in their home villages and walking or going by donkey to nearby towns and cities. If a fair or market is held near they go to preach to the crowd; if some woman is glad to listen they will spend a day in her home.

Only two tours were made this year. Both were in March when Dr. Tallmon and Miss Tallmon spent twenty days in the eastern and western outstations. During that time twenty-four cities and villages were visited and more than forty meetings held. To have visited the homes of most of the school-girls was a delightful experience, and one to inspire more earnest effort in the school itself.

Many women asked eagerly when they might have a chance to study at Lintsing or to have a class at their homes. At Tung-changfu an old woman, with her daughter, waited until the others had brought a favorable report of the strangers, and then ventured to come herself and asked eagerly about the Way of Salvation. "Last week the gateman gave my grandson a gospel" she said, and he has been reading it to us." Then she went on wistfully "But is it not too late for me? I am over eighty. Am I not too old?" Everywhere the sight of work to be done fills one with a longing to be used in this great field.

THE FOURTH MONTH FAIR

The year closed with the busy Fourth Month Fair, when great numbers of women came from the surrounding country field. It was our great privilege to have Miss Gertrude Wycckoff spend that time in Lintsing and give her strength and skill to the work of preaching to the women. At the city-chapel and at the church, rest-rooms were prepared, and hot drinks for those who dared accept it. Between eight and eleven hundred women passed through the compound daily during the height of the fair and the city chapel was not often empty from early till late. All who came were given a chance to buy gospels and also a small leaflet containing the ten commandments and a short prayer, or the hymn, "There is Only One True God" The cash receipts show that about 5500 leaflets have been carried to these women's homes this month. We know, too, that some of them will treasure in their hearts the earnest works they have heard, which God's promise says shall accomplish that whereunto He has sent them.

Compiled from the report by Miss Tallmon.
GENERAL

The work of the Lintsing hospital and dispensary during the year has gone on with a happy absence of unusual events. The memory of plague and revolution of the last two years gives added gratitude for a year of uninterrupted work.

With the exception of Mr. Eastman, who has had two illnesses causing some anxiety, the members of the station have needed little medical attention.

The generosity of Mrs. C. T. King has made possible the addition to the hospital of an isolation ward, consisting of a double court with four rooms.

We are still looking forward to the time when the new hospital building will provide for many needs not at present met.

That which seems the most important event of the year in our medical circle has been the coming to us of Dr. Ma Shih Chen, loaned by the Pangchwang station. He began his work in July immediately after graduation. It has been necessary to give him much more of liberty and responsibility than is usually allowed an interne in America, but he has borne the test well.

The other members of the force are the same as last year except for a change of matron and the addition of an evangelist who gives his whole time to the hospital and dispensary preaching. The four nurses have grown in efficiency during the year. A gift which is to be repeated for several years has come for the sending of some young woman to take training as a nurse.

TOURING

During the twenty days of touring which Dr. Tallmon made to the outstations in March, she found everywhere the sight of work yet to be done. The clinics conducted were almost continuous, except when meetings were being held; darkness prevented further diagnosis; or the cart waited to take the party to meet the next appointment. In all there were seen nearly six hundred sick people. The advantage of such work from a medical point of view is doubtful, and from an evangelistic standpoint such visits are too hasty to be of
more than limited value. But the church-members are encouraged and the missionary is certainly benefited by a broadening of his knowledge of the needs of the field and a deepening of his sympathy.

**COUNTRY CONDITIONS**

Much of the sickness and suffering met with on this trip might have been prevented by a little 'applied knowledge of physiology and hygiene, and much of it could be traced to the extreme poverty of the people. The mother in one home visited, who shared her room with her guests, sat up until after midnight winding her reels of home-made thread for market, and before light the next morning she was off walking to another village to sell them. Her only lamp was a small smoky one fed with bean oil. That she asked treatment for her eyes was not surprising. At another place the foreign ladies at their request were taken into a weaving cellar. Entrance was by a rickety ladder into a low room about eight by fourteen feet. It was dimly lighted by three small paper windows. In this room were five looms and two spinning wheels. They explained that in an ordinary room above ground one's hands would get too cold and stiff to weave, while in these rooms very little heat makes it possible to work. Then too the best cloth is made with damp thread and here the thread dries slowly. A poorly lighted poorly-ventilated room, damp and cold and over-crowded with people, could pulmonary tuberculosis ask a better field? Several cases of smallpox were brought to the clinics, and mothers with their own children in their arms crowded around to see the condition of the sick child's eruption. Not a large amount of comprehensible instruction regarding the care of the body, the value of fresh air and sunlight, or the desirability of limiting contagion could be given on a trip like this, but one may hope that what was said will have some slight influence. It would be well to make such instruction more prominent in our schools and in connection with station-classes. Dr. Ma has made a beginning along this advance by giving two lectures in the church, one on microbes and one on tuberculosis.

The religious work of the hospital has never been done with more earnestness. It is certainly a cause for rejoicing that from more than five hundred cities and villages nearly seven-
teen hundred patients have come to the hospital during the year, to return to their homes carrying with them some seeds of the message heard.

Compiled from the report by Dr. Susan B. Tallmon.
North China Union College

General View of the Year's Work

The Board of Managers, at its meeting in January, 1912, decided that the first month of the Spring Term in the College should be spent in review and examination of the unfinished work of the preceding term, and following this there should be two months of extra-curriculum studies, leaving until the autumn the regular work of the new college year.

The unsettled conditions following the mutiny of the Chinese troops in Peking led us to postpone the opening of the spring term until March 19th. The above mentioned decision of the Board of Managers was put into effect, and the first few weeks of the term were devoted to the completion of the work of the preceding term. The examinations on this work were held April 22 to 24.

For the next two months a schedule of special studies, outside of, or additional to, the regular curriculum, was introduced and to all students who successfully completed this work special certificates were given.

Before the close of the spring term a number of the older students, in whose hearts the fires of a new patriotism were burning, organized a lecture band, the purpose of which was to spend the vacation travelling about among the smaller cities of the Province lecturing to the people on the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship in a republic. The College Glee Club gave a concert in Peking to raise funds for the enterprise, but the funds received from this and other sources were sufficient to keep the band out for only two or three weeks. The members of the band were highly gratified at the cordial reception which they everywhere met, and much regretted that the funds were insufficient to continue the work.

The autumn term began on September 4th, in spite of the fact that the troops of the I Chun had looted and burned the city of Tungchou only ten days before. In accordance with the plans previously decided upon, this was the beginning of a new year, and new students were matriculated as follows: Freshmen 39:
Senior Academy 2; Junior Academy 17. This gave a total enrollment in the College of 106, and in the Academy of 38. The Freshman class was the largest ever matriculated, and the enrollment in the College passed the one hundred mark for the first time.

**TEACHING STAFF**

Not long after the dismissal of College last January (1912) Mr. Biggin was compelled by the illness of his wife to return to England and consequently was absent during the spring term. Miss Andrews also withdrew in the spring in order to give her time wholly to work for women. The Committee on Bible Translation of which Dr. Sheffield was chairman met in Tungchou during the spring, and he was released from teaching responsibilities that he might devote his time wholly to this work. During the spring and summer Dr. Sheffield experienced such further decline in health as to make it impossible for him to resume his work in the autumn, and with the deepest regret we are compelled to record that his long and successful career as a teacher and administrator has come to an end. One day in September Dr. Sheffield attended morning prayers at the College and consented to address the students briefly. He spoke in a voice which was weak and faltering, and in the midst of profound silence the students listened with rapt attention to catch every word of fatherly advice which fell from his lips. On the evening of that day Dr. Sheffield's condition became suddenly worse, so that he was no longer able to speak in public. It was certainly fitting that those words, the last addressed by him to a public meeting, should have been spoken to the students of the College which owes so much to him.

The decline in Dr. Sheffield's health has necessitated the withdrawal also of Mrs. Sheffield from the College staff. For twenty years and more she has given a foremost place to the interests of the College, and not only has performed faithful and efficient service in the classroom, but has added a penetrating vision and a sound judgment to the counsels of the faculty.

For the English department we were fortunate in securing for the spring term the services of Mr. C. B. Malone of Ch'ing Hua College, whose efficient work commended him highly to everyone. Beginning in the autumn Mr. Ernest T. Shaw, a
recent graduate of the University of Washington, joined our staff as teacher of English, and has already manifested much energy and enthusiasm in his work.

In the Chinese staff also there have been a number of changes. At the close of the spring term, Mr. Yang and Mr. Sun withdrew, and Mr. Chao Hsiu Liang of T'ai Yuan Fu, Mr. Ts'ui Yueh, principal of the Boys' School in Paotingfu, and Mr. Hsueh Shih Hung of Tungchou, were added to the staff.

SPECIAL NORMAL COURSE

As reported last year it was the plan to establish a graduate course for the training of teachers in the spring of 1912. The conditions incident to the revolution, and the changes in teaching staff prevented us from carrying out this plan, both in the spring and in the autumn. The new conditions and opportunities of the present time emphasize more than ever the demand for the vocational training of teachers, and consequently the Board of Managers and Faculty have decided to begin this work in the autumn of 1913.

DIVISION OF THE COLLEGE YEAR

The change of the beginning of the College year from spring to autumn, as decided upon by the Board Managers, is now an accomplished fact. After consultation with the Faculties of the Theological and Medical Colleges, we have decided upon a division of the year into three terms, thus conforming to the scheme adopted by the Government Board of Education, but we will retain the former scheme of semi-annual examinations.

COLLEGE "EXTENSION" WORK

During the year members of our Faculty have visited at least four of the Tungchou out-stations and delivered lectures on educational and political themes. During the autumn a regular course of semi-weekly lectures, largely by members of the College staff, was given in the Gospel Chapel in Tungchou. Several members of the Faculty also delivered lectures to an advanced Station Class for women. Mr. Porter and Mr. Corbett lectured before the city Normal School, and a newly organized political club. Last spring Mr. Corbett attended a lecture training Conference in Shanghai, organized by Mr. Robertson of the Y.M.C.A., for the purpose of training
Jane Chapin Hall, Women's College, Peking

Under the College Trees, Tungchou
Arts College

GENERAL REPORT

lecturers to give lectures upon some of the more entertaining themes of physics, accompanied by demonstration and experiment. Just as the autumn term was closing Mr. Corbett was invited to Paotingfu, and there in that student center he gave five lectures to audiences aggregating about 3500 men. In these various ways have light and knowledge from our educational center radiated forth into the communities round about.

RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS

The Young Men's Christian Association has maintained its interests throughout the year, but perhaps with not so much spontaneity and enthusiasm as we could wish. The Student Volunteer Band has been more active, and during the summer secured funds to support two of its members in evangelistic work. During the autumn, partially as a result of the activity of the Personal Work Committee of the Y.M.C.A., nine students from College and Academy were baptized and admitted to church membership. It was especially gratifying to find among this number two students who came to us from government middle schools, and whose conversion is apparently due to the Christian environment of the College.

We are glad to report also the interest in evangelistic work maintained by the Faculty. Seven members of the teaching staff take their turns preaching in the Tungchou church, and three of them do more or less work in the country stations. During the autumn special evening meetings for Gospel preaching in the Tungchou Street Chapel were arranged, and both Chinese and foreign teachers accepted regular appointments as a part of this plan.

These efforts are in accord with the purpose and ideals of the College. It is our policy to maintain and increase the educational efficiency of the institution until it conforms to the highest standards, and at the same time to nurture such a fervent religious spirit as shall lead all connected with the institution to devote themselves to the noblest service of God and man. It is a joy to report that all who are prominently connected with the College are united and zealous in the pursuit of these ideals.

Howard S. Galt, Principal.
North China Union Theological College

General Report

The Spring term of the College opened Feb. 29th, the day of the outbreak of the troops in Peking. While this outbreak and the consequent occupation of the Presbyterian Compound by 55 United States Marines for two months, slightly demoralized recitations for a time yet the school was not closed at all during the year of revolution. The students that had fled before the close of the previous term returned and took their examinations. A new class was matriculated consisting of seven College graduates from Tungchou and one young man from a Tientsin government school who was admitted on trial. To the class were also attached two students who had taken the second and third years of our course but still lacked the first. The admission of the government school student caused trouble for his classmates decided at once that he was not up to the standard and informed him so, resulting in his voluntarily withdrawing, with the intention of joining the next special class. In spite of the narrow spirit displayed in this matter the new class is by far the best in point of scholarship that has yet entered our College.

At the end of the Spring term the Special class of 26 had completed its three year course. 22 of them received the special diploma, one failing to pass the examinations and the rest having been absent one or more terms, which they hope to make up in the future. As to the special course we have still been waiting the development of the larger union University but now steps are being taken to provide for such a class near the present College in the near future as there are constant applications, for entrance and a great need for graduates of such a course.

The change of calendar voted at the last annual meeting has caused us to divide the year into three terms instead of the former two, with the consequence that within the year 1912 we have held three graduation exercises. The last was held on Dec. 23rd that we might confer the regular diploma upon Mr. Ch'uan Shao Wu and the special diploma upon Mr. Wang Wen Hsiu a member of the special class that graduated in May.
who had made up the one term's work which he lacked. Dr. J. W. Lowrie delivered a strong address on "Fundamentals". The former of the graduates in making the farewell address returned his diploma explaining that neither he nor the College nor the course he had received were worthy of it. The new times demand less foreign and more Chinese instruction.

Most of our students have entered heartily into the work of the Social Service Club which the Y M. C. A. has been starting in government and Christian Schools. They have given practical expression to the spirit of evangelism by group and individual visits to the city street chapels and market fairs.

Regular instruction and drill in the principles of elocution have been given two hours a week to the new class and the whole school has had drill for all the vocal organs 20 minutes daily in place of the calisthenics given last year. This drill has been optional but beginning with 1913 it is required for all, as some of those needing it most are inclined to lightly esteem it.

It is not yet possible to require English as the students from Tungchou come in all stages of preparation and some without any. Miss Meech has done her best to provide for the needs of all but the difficulty will not be met until after years of operation of the new curriculum in the lower schools.

Breadth and consecuity of instruction have been difficult of attainment in the past owing to limitations in the teaching force and frequent changes in it. The nondescript character of the recent classes has also been a limitation. The class graduated in February, though called regular contained only one Arts graduate among the four and it objected to the discussion of variant views of interpretation as of no practical use. The next class to enter has been in the main slow of comprehension, mechanical in record and response. The latest class to enter has demanded such absolute freshness and variety of pabulum as to despise the fundamentals as milk for babes simply because including much which they have heard mentioned before. Widely divergent suggestions for the College have come from various quarters. A company of Chinese pastors ask that an expert exposition of the whole Bible from Genesis to Revelation be given. Another gathering of volunteers for the ministry asks for courses in Evolution, Sociology, Apologetics, and Comparative Religions, and for a
high grade theological Seminary for all China to be taught in English. These demands may be met with modifications by a Bible Training School on the one hand and by the Union University of the future on the other, but it is manifestly impossible for the present force of teachers with the present body of students to spread itself over the whole region comprehended between the two diverse ideals suggested above. The principles of Biblical interpretation must be taught and the student helped over the hard places; the history of the Church must be lived over that its mistakes may not be repeated, its vital power may be realized; the candidate for the ministry must be brought into close touch with the personal Christ through study of the historic Christ both in his visible ministry on earth and in the acts and words of his apostles; the absolute oneness of God's revelation in Creation, in Providence, in Conscience, in Scripture, in Christ, and in all indisputable results of scientific knowledge and research, must be proclaimed and demonstrated from the attitude of a faith which fears no truth, which dreads no failure; and the whole heart, and soul and body and mind must be trained for and enlisted in the practical application of all that is acquired to the salvation of the sinner, the service of society, the support of the state and the spread of the Saviour's kingdom. This is the high aim of the College, imperfectly attained as is evinced in some of the items of the year's record. We heartily welcome all constructive criticism as an aid to more perfect attainment; and meanwhile pray for a speedy settlement of the question of the larger union, that with a larger force of teachers, and a larger body of students we may provide a much broader and fuller course of preparation for the ministry of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Compiled by Mr. Wilder from the report by Dr. Fenn
The college has had less time than usual from foreign teachers, the principal being the only one who during the past term has done any teaching outside the English, kindergarten and music departments. She has taught during the year Psychology, Ethics, Geology, Bible and English. Miss Payne, on her return from furlough in September went to the help of the Tungchow station. Miss Corbett taught a Bible class once a week in the spring term but now her teaching is all given to the growing music department. The time of Miss Vanderslice is given to practical work in the kindergarten class and to physical drill in the college in addition to language study. while Miss Mead now teaches two English classes and gives the remainder of her time to language study and day schools. We are made happy by the coming of Miss Louise Miske who is teaching an English class and inspiring to more strenuous basket-ball playing while taking full work in the Language School. We also gladly welcome Miss Alice Guffin, the Presbyterian representative, who has also taught an English class while taking full work in the Language School. In the Kindergarten Training School Mrs. Stelle has taught History of Education, Education of Man and Mother Play. Miss McCoy has taught Gifts and Occupations, Nature Work and Hand Work and Miss Vanderslice Program and Drawing as well as supervision of three kindergartens. We are most grateful to Mrs. Gailey and Mrs. Hall for teaching English classes. We depend for the heavy routine work upon Mr. Sun, Mr. Kuan, Mr. Cheng and Miss Li.

We have had four students in the Junior class, seven in the Sophomore, one in select studies, five in the Senior class of the Kindergarten Training School and three in the Junior class. Of these students twelve are of the American Board, three of the Methodist Mission, one of the Presbyterian Mission, one of the London Mission, and three are self-supporting. In June we graduated seven students
from our special two years courses, two from the higher Normal and five from the Kindergarten Training class. Eighteen girls were graduated from the Academy.

**KINDERGARTEN TRAINING SCHOOL**

This department has had a very prosperous year of work. Besides the eight students of college grade already reported there is a class of four of Academy grade in training as Kindergarten assistants. The practise teaching of all of these students is done under the guidance of Miss Vanderslice and Miss McCoy in five kindergartens to which they go five days in the week. There are unlimited possibilities in this line of work which reaches mothers as well as children, and Chinese young women not only enter into the spirit of the kindergarten but develop power of initiative and of helping many classes of society.

**MUSIC DEPARTMENT**

About forty pupils have been enrolled and there are at present thirty-two taking instrumental lessons, fourteen of whom are of college grade. All the students have vocal lessons. The choristers show the good results of their special training and give pleasure at all important functions of school and church. Non-Christian schools who apply to us for teachers always have singing on the list of subjects to be taught and this, added to the fact that most of our graduates are to be teachers of little children, emphasizes the need of training in singing for all of our pupils, even those who themselves have not fine voices. This is a most useful department of our school, those who can play the organ well being also in great demand in all of our work for women and children.

**RELIGIOUS LIFE AND DISCIPLINE**

Our college students are all Christians and members of the Young Women's Christian Association, and all are doing active work for others as teachers in Sunday Schools or in other lines of work. With the help of the Academy girls they teach about four or five hundred children in different parts of the city every Sunday, their last opening being in a home for poor children in the West City. The Y W C A. has a prayer meeting attended by all the students and Bible study classes Friday evening attended by a large number. Thursday evening class prayer
meetings led by teachers take the place of the usual evening prayers, while morning chapel and the regular church services furnish an important part of our educational training. There has been no marked spiritual development during the year, the intense interest in national affairs seeming to absorb the emotional nature of the students, but there has been growth in quiet, natural ways, an increased realization of the truth that those to whom much is given are debtors to all men, and now that there is less to distract them we must hope and pray for a quickening of the spiritual life. Our college students are practically self-governing being under no rules as to time or place of study, except that lights must be out at ten.

BUILDINGS
An L-shaped building, fitted into our only available space unless we encroach on playgrounds has been erected this year, one arm being the dormitory given by Mrs. W. G. Smith, a cousin of Miss J. E. Chapin and bearing Miss Chapin's name. The first story of the other consists of a large and a small dining-room providing for from a hundred and fifty to two hundred pupils, the basement is entirely occupied by large kitchens and store rooms sufficient for any probable growth of the school while the upper story at present is used for organ practise rooms. The dormitory arm is built with a flat roof protected by high walls on the north, east, and west, which can be used as a roof garden or for sleeping. This building is planned for elongating toward the west nearly doubling the present dormitory space. It now provides dormitory accommodations for about forty girls and is heated by steam. Our unsightly old kitchen, which occupied the center of our school compound, has been torn down and the yard is much improved. We hope soon to fit up our "Field Library" for which $1000.00 was given by Mrs. Bashford's mother, and when the rooms now occupied by the Bible School revert to the college we may have an in-doors gymnasium.

NEEDS
If the school continues to grow we shall soon need more dormitory room unless we again crowd four girls into one room. So we ask an appropriation of $4000.00 for the purchase of land in completion of the of the dormitory. For buildings and equipment for musical and domestic science departments we appeal to interested friends, and
renew our request for a grant of $500 to add to the funds in hand for building a sanitarium at the Western Hills. Our summer colony of twenty girls who could not return to their homes, spent two months under the care of Miss Vanderslice at Wo Fo Ssu, a beautiful temple in the Hills and the physical, mental and aesthetic value of this sojourn increases our desire for a permanent home for our school in this beautiful, historic region.

CONCLUSION

No class in China has been more intoxicated by the wine of the new life in China than the bright, talented women, and here lies China's danger as well as her hope. With many liberty means license, and the doing of the "smart set" who think they are following the enlightened ways of western lands, and the deplorable state of affairs in many non-Christian girls' schools, challenge us to show what true freedom and true womanhood mean. To meet a man to-day, correspond freely, exchange rings with him next month, be married immediately without license, certificate, or any of the old safe-guarding ceremonies, and soon to be divorced at will, this is the history of many school girls in the past year. What hope is there except in long years of Christian education, which, while conserving all these dynamics will give these eager, bewildered girls a self-control and poise which cannot be shaken by the strange new temptations. Never in the history of the world has there been such a tremendous need, such a beckoning opportunity, as the Republic of China presents to-day to the women of Christendom. These truly patriotic women and girls, quivering with pent-up life, are bound to do something. Shall it be as amazons, as frenzied suffragettes, as wives who refuse the financial support and control of their husbands, or may it be our joy to lead them into the beautiful paths of service to little children, to teach them that the charm of filial piety and wifely devotion belong to the Orient and Occident alike, to give them that training of mind and heart which will make them good citizens of the Republic of China because they are good citizens of the kingdom of God.

Compiled from the report by Miss Miner.
Needs of the Chihli District of the North China Mission-Tientsin, Peking, T'ung Chou & Paotung Fu. 1913-1914

Tientsin.

This station should have at least two men, one for city and one for country work. As Mr. Ewing is called elsewhere there is a peremptory demand for Another Preaching Missionary and Family.

In Tientsin as elsewhere there are golden opportunities to influence the students in government schools. Much more English teaching is demanded in our schools than formerly. Would that the American Board dare say to us as the Lord does: “Open thy mouth wide and I will fill it.” The Ladies’ dwelling house has never been replaced since 1900 and is now urgently needed. The whole environment of the Girls School is more hopeful than ever before. The neighborhood of Hsiku (‘She-koo’) into which we have moved, is increasingly friendly. The Mr. Li (Lee) in charge of the church which is thrown so largely on its own resources, is a man of admirable spirit, loving and tactful, who has won the hearts of all about him, a man of simple faith and of deep spiritual life. This year has seen the church women won to more sympathetic appreciation of church duties. They see how they may bear their end of this carrying-pole by praying more for the pastor, taking part in the prayer-meeting, and raising money for the general work.

The Stanley Memorial Girls School has had at its head a very fine young Chinese woman, Miss Li, and is making character. The New China is going to wreck unless there are enough steadyhearted Christian women for ballast. When we are in doubt whether an old family steed should still be kept, we do not, in a weather crisis turn it out on a barren hillside to starve. We (perhaps fearfully) knock it on the head, and tenderly inter it, or else cheerfully provide for its keep to the end.

The Girls Boarding-School in Tientsin Needs Steady, Heartty, Support. How can its dear young missionary head pour out
her vitality in real faith and courage on a school which seems somehow to be yearly on trial for its life?

**Building and Equipment for a Dayschool and Kindergarten** as feeders to it are longed for. **Some New Method of Heating the Present Boarding School is a Vital Matter.** Religious meetings held there in the winter actually imperiled foreign lives, and even the patient Chinese found it almost unbearable.

**Peking**

**Five Additional Single Ladies.** With Miss Porter at home and Miss Russell above, with Peking still moving "so fast that a Chicago woman can not keep up with it" and blessed new doors constantly opening, the need is self-evident. **Two of the Five Ladies are Needed for the Bible-Women's Training School.** One of them should be here now, in preparation for her work. The building hitherto used for the Training-school is needed for College and Academy uses, and has already been turned over to them. The $1,500 which it cost reverts to the school, to be used for a new plant. The old name - The "Angell Memorial" - will still be retained. This valuable school toward which so many stations turn wistful eyes, longing today to put into the work some of the workers it turns out, must probably be closed for a year, for lack of a home. The former building made but meager provision for future growth. It is earnestly hoped that there may be promptly forthcoming funds for

**Land and a Large Training School Building.** May the generous and executive W B. M. I. which includes so many of Mrs. Angell's friends, make it possible to reopen the school a year from this autumn.

**One woman is needed at once for General Work.** She too must climb over the Chinese language to her work. The Union Woman's College must have at once.

**A Teacher of English** or funds with which to engage one on the field, as has been done for the current year, tho her salary is not in sight. The College also needs a

**Woman Physician** who can care for the health of pupils, teach classes in physiology and hygiene, and also be our contribution to the faculty of the Womans' Union Medical College, a fourth of whose students are from our mission.

**A Normal Teacher for College and Academy.** What about
Chihli

**NEEDS**

her? She is like the salt which spoils the potatoes when you leave it out.' For general work in Peking only Mrs. Ament and Miss Reed are on hand.

**A Crying Need** is money for Land for the day school at the south church. Crying babies generally keep the nearest folks awake nights until the babies are appeased. The kindergarten building was generous in size—as is the way of all Porter gifts—and has hitherto housed the day-school, but now the building overflows with its own proper kindergarten and primary school work.

**Needs of T'ung chou:** A man for General Work. The educational current is here so deep and strong that it is apt to swallow up all available forces and leave the pulpits empty and bare. Our hearts have rejoiced in the remarkable virility and freshness of method of our one new preaching missionary, as he has dealt with city and country problems. But although he was no runaway prophet the College Whale has now swallowed Mr. Frame. Where is his successor? May he come soon while the glad impetus in his lines of work holds its own. It is most important to conserve the strength of valuable leaders in our work. How many men might have held out for years longer but for the daily grindstone of detail work.

**Needed for T'ung chou a man to be Secretary to the Principal of the College** and to serve the Mission secretary in the same line. He should also attend to the athletic and the Musical interests of the college. His salary should be derived at least in part from the income of the Board’s educational fund. **Woman’s Work.** This station, with its girls boarding-school, little galaxy of day-schools, large city church, and country stations needing tours and station-classes, has at present two single ladies. One of them is one of the most gifted workers in China, but her health is much impaired, and the weight of years forbids laying on her shoulders too heavy burdens.

**An Additional Single lady for Woman’s work in T’ung Chou is therefore imperative.**

**Needs of Paotingfu.** The country field of this station is 150 miles long by 60 miles broad. Besides cities of three grades, there are thousands of villages. For the care of the city of Pao Ting Fu, the girls boarding-school, the heavy exhausting touring,
and the holding of the short schools known as station-classes over this wide area, there is one single lady still in the throes of language study, one ardent worker on a long overdue furlough, and two bible-women. Wide open doors in that city challenge us to enter, while the country flock are so wistful and hungry for more, that the dear Shepherdess who must move on finds it difficult to do so, unless, like the man wrapped in a sheet on the night of Christ's arrest, she leaves her outer garment in their clinging hands. **Needed for Paotingfu one strong able-bodied, warm-hearted woman who wants a gloriously hard time for her Lord with such recompense as no work in America can promise.**

The **Girls School Building Destroyed in 1900 must be rebuilt,** the borrowed premises in use for thirteen years being no longer available. Any one privileged to know this dear school and its sweet, spiritual Chinese teacher, Mrs. Yang, would not run about hunting a better investment.

**More Bible-Women.** The simple facts shout this need. Two bible-women to cover this field must be, as was once said of Lin Ch'ing "spread out so thin that there would be nothing but chemical traces left." More Village schools, more city day-schools, including a kindergarten; a hall for the social meetings and the lectures which the new woman craves (often leading by easy stages to the foot of the Cross), will you make all these needs into Open Doors? If we do not open them and hook them back for God's sunshine to flood in, the devil may blow them shut. In a land without glass windows, can you think how dark it is inside when the open door is shut? Perhaps even worse might befall and the devil himself might enter them.

**More Money for the General Work.** Eager hearts starting out like free, willing, horses longing to cover leagues of road at all costs to themselves, if sharply reined up by the curb-bit of retrenchment at every turn in the road, may at last subside into a limp, discouraged heap, beside the Queen of Sheba, who, for a very different reason "had no spirit left in her." **The sum now supplied for the general work of this whole great field would not pay the salary of the pastor of a village church in America.**

Several Chinese men of good training and character are now available. They are every one pressingly needed now. Others will come later from the the Arts College, the Medical College,
and the Theological College. The present empty treasury frowns impartially upon them all. Pao ting fu was formerly the capital of the metropolition province and may be so again. We have toiled and wrestled for long years to launch our ship there. Now deep, safe waters invite us. Will you grease the ways? We need at once

**Six Additional men for Chinese Pulpits and Five More School-Teachers for the Desks.** The places which long for these would provide all equipment and the current expenses. We must match the new family due this autumn with one new Dwelling House. *The Fine, Large Boys School Should be Equipped with Enlarged Facilities. Fitty Rods of Adobe Wall Must be Rebuilt.* It is a part of the wall of the mission compound. On the other side is a district odious for vice. Through this gap thieves have repeatedly entered. With added men and women *More Money Will Also be Needed for Touring and for incidentals.*

**On behalf of the Chihli District,**

(Mrs.) Emma Dickinson Smith.
Needs of the Shantung District of the North China Mission, Comprising Pangchuan and Lintsing.

Explanatory Note. For thirty years the peaceful little station of Pangchuan went about its daily affairs, happy with its lot, and trying to make its little mark in the missionary world; when presto, a business man of the west appears on the scene, looks the station over, and spills into its cup of contentment one little drop of yeast, and life is never the same again. It begins at once to work. "Why don't you move to the city?" he said, "if you will, I will give you $10,000 to help you." "Hinc illae lacrymae" (yours when you shall have finished reading this report.)

Needs a Woman Physician for the new Porter Hospital for Women at Techou, and Land and Equipment for the Hospital.

Dr Emma Tucker carried hospital burdens perhaps for years after she should have laid them down. As she herself put it, in her weariness, "I have to get behind myself and push." Now, three children, and seriously impaired health prohibit further pushing in that line. Techou is a growing and very important commercial center. Look a moment. It seems like the day before yesterday that Techou hated foreigners and Christians as they hated snakes and vermin. They feared us too, as one fears the imps of darkness. To the south of Pangchuan eager hands were stretched out to our colporteur for his books. To the north, near Techou, the colporteur must hold his own hand out, and the other man would quickly clasp his own two behind his back, lest he be tempted to touch the uncanny thing, and be thereby bewitched. He had proof positive of its poisonous nature in its deadly odor, (fresh printer's ink). Even after some began to read our books a baby on the street would revile one in passing.

The decades have slowly brot indifference, toleration, and now increasing friendliness. If, in the most strenous years, our Pangchuan hospital, in a little country village, of one hundred
ten families, with forlorn, broken-down, collapsing buildings, has drawn to itself, in a single year, ten thousand patients, of whom perhaps one third were women, what may we not expect in a good modern hospital, well equipped, and with a competent woman doctor at its head!

Our doctors have been sweet in spirit, reasonable and long suffering with mud buildings, earth or brick floors, paper windows, an unspeakable operating room, leaky roofs, lack of appliances, no furniture to speak of, and sometimes insufficient drugs. They surely deserve, after their eleven years of purgatory, to be let out now, into that medical heaven of light, sunshine, cleanliness and fresh air, a Modern Hospital. In other years one might as well have tried to buy Real Estate on Mars as in Techou, but today we have a friend at court, an influential Mohammedan, and can secure ample premises if we but have the money.

Having the premises they must be inclosed with a Substantial Wall or in a heathen land there is no possibility of "life, liberty, or the pursuit of happiness". Having the land, the wall, and that dream of all the years, a new hospital, we must still find its Equipment before we are ready for a full te deum. Then indeed our hearts will be aglow with expectation. But like the majestic engine that made all hearts wistful because there was no engineer, would be a hospital without A Doctor. Where is God's Woman ready to step on board, open the valves and release this mighty waiting power? She will find, on her arrival, what very few doctors in China could expect, an American trained nurse, with the language, and a few years of experience, ready to cooperate.

Money for the New School and Dormitory Buildings at Techou, for the (Pangchuang) Girls' School. It always costs money to move to town as we know in America, but if sure that the children will have larger advantages, how cheerfully we do it. This school has already turned out fine workers. One returned from college has for years been at its head; one is nearly thru a medical course, and there are besides, fine teachers and kindergarteners, wives of preachers and teachers and one wife of a Y.M.C.A. secretary.
One Educational Director is required to have charge of the boys' educational work of Pangchuang (to be moved to Techou), and to superintend educational work in that station and in Lintsing. A Grinnell graduate is preferred.

A Physician is Wanted for Lintsing. This station has its own populous world, distant a hard day and a half from Pangchuang. The suffering poor will die without medical aid if the doctor is so far distant. The Master healed wherever he preached. He did not look after the women only and turn the men away. Moreover the Shantung district of our mission is expected to affiliate with the Shantung province in education. To send medical students to the Union Medical College at the capital of Shantung, Tsinanfu, is also more economical. We are expected to furnish our proportion of the teaching staff, which, with but one overburdened foreign medical man in Shantung, who has a clientele of many thousands of patients, and who must in the near future, oversee the building of two hospitals, is quite impossible. The Pangchuang hospital is a great evangelistic agency, and compared with the days of our more primitive seed sowing, it seems like one of the big Daetal planting machines which moves all over the landscape in one afternoon. Let us hope that Lintsing also may have the

Double Opportunity for men and Women which Pangchuang we hope is soon to have (in Techou). May it mean scores of thousands added to the Lintsing church.

Larger General Appropriations The cost of living has nearly doubled within the last ten years. Laborers wages have risen. Fabrics are much dearer. It seems impossible not to advance salaries of workers. The resistless tide of progress seems to sweep ahead of it everything except our appropriations. The inexorable Musts of our growing work and the equally inexorable Must-nots of our limited appropriations make a vice between the jaws of which we are sometimes pinched black and blue, and from this painful embrace we only escape by a generous wadding of special gifts from some good angel.

Lintsing with its 15 wistful hungry counties has but six Chinese preachers. If, to meet the increased cost of living, we increase their salaries, we must employ even fewer men, in other words shorten and shrink the pants of our fine growing boy.
A Gate-House, a Reception Room, Sunday School Rooms near the church would multiply results in the women's work.

A Residence for the Chinese Pastor as found in other places, is highly to be desired.

Lintsing was long called the Bachelor Church or the Bird-with-one-wing because of eight people entering the church, seven were men! She should have Two Single Ladies. One of these should have a constitution of iron, nerves of steel, the muscles of an athlete, and the tender wistful love of the great Head Shepherd Himself to minister to this great country field.

If Lintsing is to be set right, and grow a good strong wing on the other side of its church body, the next generation must be fed, not muzzled.

The Girls' School must not be Closed Early, Year after Year and the pupils sent home like naughty girls in disgrace, simply because the funds have given out.

More Bible Women Ought to be Used. The best school girls, we trust in the future, as so often in the past, will be but Bible Women in embryo. Here also as in Paotingfu, the girls' school has used borrowed buildings, and now needs a new School Home of its Own. Talking with the men from far away districts, the writer was thrilled to see what bright little candles the Lintsing pupils could be when on vacation at home.

So Many, Many Wants.

Yes, we are all, 'Daughters of the horse leech,' or to put it more genially, we are like the Pangchuang girls' school at Christmas, everyone holding up her jacket front for the treat that is coming. And by and by, in the clear light of that other world atmosphere, how glad you will be for every time you said, 'Yes Daughter'!

For the Shantung District,
(Mrs.) Emma Dickinson Smith.
## MEMBERS OF THE MISSION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of joining</th>
<th>Chinese Surname</th>
<th>Mission Station</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. W.S. Ament</td>
<td>1877</td>
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<td>Peking</td>
<td>Oberlin, Ohio.</td>
<td>New Haven Branch, W.B.M.</td>
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<td>Miss Mary E. Andrews</td>
<td>1868</td>
<td>安</td>
<td>Tungchou</td>
<td>6318 Quinby Ave., Cleveland, O.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Alice S. Browne</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>漢</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>59 Woodland Rd., Auburndale, Mass</td>
<td>Mt. Holyoke College</td>
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<td>Miss May N. Corbett</td>
<td>1907</td>
<td>郭</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>Chefoo, China</td>
<td>2nd Church, Rockford, Ill.</td>
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<td>Miss Edith Davis</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>戴</td>
<td>Tientsin</td>
<td>Olivet, Mich.</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. W Dierberger</td>
<td>1912</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. A.B. De Haan</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>韓</td>
<td>Pangchia chuang</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. Vinton P. Eastman</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>滿</td>
<td>Lintsingchou Osage, Iowa.</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. E.W. Ellis</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>葉玉</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. C.E. Ewing</td>
<td>1894</td>
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<td>Tientsin</td>
<td>42 Park St, New Haven, Conn.</td>
<td>Farmington Valley Conference, Conn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. Murray S. Frame</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. Elmer W. Galt</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. Howard S. Galt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. and Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>富</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>178, 23rd St., Milwaukee, Wis.</td>
<td>Upper Montclair, N. J.</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. C. S. Heininger</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>海</td>
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<td>Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Ingram</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>盈</td>
<td>Tungchou</td>
<td>1240 East State St., Trenton, N. J.</td>
<td>Quaker Hill Church, N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Laura N. Jones</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>周</td>
<td>Paotingfu</td>
<td>460 Lime St., Riverside, Cal.</td>
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<td>Miss Delia D. Leavens</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>雷</td>
<td>Tungchou</td>
<td>202 Broadway, Norwich, Conn.</td>
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<td>Miss Lucia E. Lyons</td>
<td>1905</td>
<td>林</td>
<td>Pangchiazhuang</td>
<td>72 Brainerd St., Detroit, Mich.</td>
<td>Woman's Ass'n, 1st Church, Detroit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. and Mrs. O. Houghton</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>羅</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>179 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y</td>
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<td>1910</td>
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<td>Mr. &amp; Mrs. James H. McCann</td>
<td>1901</td>
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<td>Miss Esther Holmes, Monson, Mass.</td>
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<td>Miss Lucy L. Mead</td>
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<td>宗</td>
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<td>1903 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Luella Miner</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>麦</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>920 Madison Ave., Tacoma, Wash.</td>
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<td>Miss Louise H. Miske</td>
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<td>Miss Jessie B. Payne</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. Lucius C. Porter</td>
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<td>Miss Bertha P Reed</td>
<td>1902</td>
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<td>Miss Myra L. Sawyer</td>
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<td>Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, * Mrs. Sheffield</td>
<td>1869</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. Arthur H. Smith</td>
<td>1872</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Stelle</td>
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<td>1887</td>
<td>马 Pangchiao-chuang</td>
<td>216 Clara St., Peoria, Ill.</td>
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