REPORT
OF THE
NORTH-CHINA MISSION
OF THE
AMERICAN BOARD,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING APRIL 30TH, 1890

FOR THE MISSION,
REV. MARK WILLIAMS.

TIENTSIN:
TIENTSIN PRINTING COMPANY.
1891.
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The Annual Meeting was held this year at Tientsin. The Mission occupies seven stations, viz., Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, T'ung Cho, Pao Ting Fu, P'ang Chia-Chwang, and Lin C'hing Cho. Each station will be reported separately.

**TIENTSIN.** Opened 1860.

**MISSIONARIES.**

Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Stanley, Rev. and Mrs. Henry Kingman. Miss Mary E. Stanley. *Mission Treasurer and Wife.*—Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bostwick.

The work of the station has not differed materially from that of preceding years, and has consisted of daily preaching, touring, and teaching, with the treasurer's general and forwarding business.
The flood of last summer initiated a period of suffering that will continue for some months. The members of the station have given considerable time to the distribution of relief. In consequence of this relief, the people are disposed to hear the gospel.

In July, the Bostwick and Stanley families, accompanied by Dr. Ingram and family, went to T'ang Shan for a health change, but were driven home by the heavy rains. Mr. Kingman, during the winter, had an attack of fever, which laid him aside for a month.

A large number at the city chapel have heard the Gospel during the year, probably an average of 30 daily. Personal conversation has been used, and some have received permanent impressions. Fourteen names of applicants for Church membership have been recorded during the year, who have not yet received baptism. There has been an average attendance on the Sabbath of 60. At the settlement there has been an average attendance of thirty-six at the Sunday School. In addition to morning prayers with the boys in the School, there has been one evening for singing and another for prayer-meeting.

During the year ending December 31st there has been added to the Church, at Tientsin, 7; at Hsien Hsien, 5. Mr. Kingman has had charge of the City Boys' School, which was taught by a young man from the Theological School at Tung Cho, who has given satisfaction.

With the completion of the buildings at the Settlement for school and station class, a school for boys was opened, but its efficiency was lessened by the unworthy conduct of the teacher. A station-class of nine was taught for a few months. The book of Acts was carefully studied. The proposed industrial department at the Settlement school has not yet been organised.
Three tours have been made to Hsien Hsien during the year. In the neighborhood of Tu Lin Hua, a tract containing forty-seven villages was flooded to a depth of ten or twelve feet. Many of the villages were built on land raised eleven, or more, feet high, and narrowly escaped being washed away. It was six weeks before this tract, as a whole, was free from water.

The general outlook of the field is encouraging, although the candidates at Wang Tswang are a hindrance, because of a long-standing feud in the church of thirty members.

As yet no enlargement of the work has been made; indeed the transfer of the Ning Ching field to the care of Lin Ching has decreased the touring department, while the working force is more than doubled.

All the time, and much more, formerly spent in the two fields could profitably be spent in Hsien Hsien alone. An interesting opening presents itself in the villages about Tientsin, in which famine relief was distributed; in which work the members of this mission took a prominent part.

We feel constrained again to urge the double plea for a physician, and for enlargement and change in the city to accommodate women's work and a dispensary.

The city chapel has been opened on an average five times a week. The wife of the chapel keeper has employed her time satisfactorily, and may prove a valuable help. The past year has proved that a women's station class, to be satisfactory or efficient, must be at the settlement, under the immediate supervision of foreigners. There are also large opportunities for less consecutive, but regular, work in the city, for which our present accommodations are insufficient, and not
well arranged. This would be doubly true should a physician come. The way is peculiarly open for medical and evangelistic work in the surrounding villages, where our names are known as dispensers of the bounty of distant friends, and teachers of virtue.

A physician on the ground now to go with us with the gospel of healing, as we have already done with that of food, would more than doubly enforce the gospel of peace and love, and we might hope for a large fruitage from the gospel seed. How great the need! How grand the opportunity! And how sadly meager the number of laborers. Who will come to enter with us into this glorious harvest!

Total membership of the station ................... 69
Added by profession ....................................... 12

PEKING. Opened, 1864.

MISSIONARIES.

Rev. Henry Blodget, D.D., and Mrs. Blodget, Rev. W S. and Mrs. Ament, Rev. E. E. Aiken (absent), Miss Jane E. Chapin, Miss Ada Haven (absent), Miss V C. Murdock, M.D. (absent), Miss Nellie Russell.

Mr. Aiken, Miss Haven, and Miss Dr. Murdock returned to the U.S. for a visit. Miss Russell has come to the field, and Miss Mary Stanley has come from Tientsin to aid in the work for a season. Mr. Aiken and Mrs. Ament were quite low with fever, but recovered.

The work at this station embraces the preaching at the two Chapels; the teaching of Station Classes, and the country
work connected with each of these two Chapels; the Bridgeman School for girls; the Day School for girls; two Day Schools for boys in the city, and one Day School for boys in the country; the pastoral care of the Church, and Sunday School; the superintendence of the Mission Press, and, this year, a certain amount of famine relief. The South Chapel has been under the care of Dr. Blodget; the North under that of Mr. Ament. These Chapels are the battle field of Christianity with Paganism. Here the truth meets ignorance, stolidity, superstition, and unbelief. Large numbers have heard the word.

The congregation at the North Chapel commenced the year with increased liberality, sending $10 to the Theological School at Marash, Turkey, beside contributing for some of their own needs, although this favorable state of things was interrupted during the time of the heavy rains, owing to lack of oversight. It is to be hoped now that a full recovery has been made, and the regular activities move on as before.

The country work is increasing; in the districts of Pao Ting and Wen An, it has extended to the vicinity of Pa Cho and Lu An, so that there are now church members in as many as 17 villages, besides those in the cities of Pao Ting and Wen An. This work is under the oversight of Pastor Hung, who has himself during the past year baptized twenty four adults and three children. But there is urgent need of the foreign missionary to encourage and lead in the work. The country work in Liang Hsien and Cho Chou has been vigorously prosecuted by Mr. Ament. The lease of a chapel at Cho Chou has been effected, and there are now capacious buildings ready for preaching and for school work. There seems to be no other practicable way of opening work in a city like Cho Chou, than to secure a permanent standing place. Women cannot come to an inn, and men are reluctant to do so.
Helper Jen has been living in the village of Pu An Tun teaching the people, teaching also a school of boys, his wife teaching the girls and women. At the beginning of winter, the Spirit of God descended on the place, and the whole village was stirred. For three months, daily meetings were held. People from other villages heard of the good work, and came to inquire, so that good results have been secured in other places. On January 27th Mr. Ament baptized thirty-five persons, the largest number ever received into the church in one day in this mission. The work in Peking is very hopeful, and a new field is opening east of the city in places visited by Mr. Aiken. Mr. Ament, in his tours, has distributed 362 Taels to the distressed poor, relieving 2,000 persons.

There have been two Station Classes of men and one of women, the latter taught by Mrs. Ament. As a rule, it is best to defer the baptism of those who deserve it until after they return to their homes. Thus the test of their purpose is more decided, and the impression on those without is deeper.

A plot of ground has just been secured, which is very desirable: 1. Because larger premises were needed for the Bridgman School. 2. A place was needed for Women’s Work. 3. The quiet of Sunday services depended on securing it. The heavy rains so damaged the buildings that the owner was glad to sell.

The Bridgman School has never been so flourishing as during the past year. The number of pupils has been larger, and the deportment and progress in study have been more satisfactory. This station is indebted to the Tientsin station for the valuable assistance of Miss Stanley, since the departure of Miss Haven. The buildings and grounds are now pleasant
and convenient, and amply sufficient for the comfortable accommodation of 60 pupils. One desirable change in the conduct of the school has been made since the New Year. The loud study, which had always been permitted in the schoolroom whenever the teachers were not present, has been now entirely prohibited, yet what they learn is not less in quantity nor less perfectly recited than formerly. Progress has been made in the matter of unbinding the feet. Quite a number have done so during the year. Public sentiment in the school is coming to the Christian side of the subject. At present, 22 of the pupils are members of the Church, and 10 are on probation, which makes a larger number of professed followers of Christ than ever have been in the school before.

There are now five day schools at this station, three of them supported by Mission funds. Three of the schools are in the city: a school of boys at each of the two Chapels and a small girl's school, taught by Miss Stanley. Two schools are in the country. These schools are feeders to the Tung Cho High School, where there are now 13 pupils from Peking.

Dr. Blodget continues to oversee the Mission Press. During the year the Press has had more work in hand than it was able promptly to accomplish. The total number of sheets and pages printed was 2,036,470, an advance on the previous year. The experience of three years has proved that there is an increasing amount of work which may, or ought to be, done by a Mission Press in Peking. The North China Tract Society, has found by experience the advantage of a Press near at hand, and has given it more work than in previous years. The Society now proposes to establish a religious paper at Peking, and has sought estimates of cost of printing from our Press, and has invited Rev. W S. Ament to edit the paper. It is not necessary that the Press do a vast amount of work.
But it should do the work which naturally falls to it in Peking and vicinity.

Present membership .................................... 336
Added during the year ................................. 70

KALGAN. Opened 1865.

MISSIONARIES.
Rev. and Mrs. Mark Williams, Rev. and Mrs. James H. Roberts, Rev. W P Sprague (absent), Miss Naomi Diament, Mrs. McBride.

The first death at the station, in the ranks of the missionary workers, occurred this year. Dr. F. E. McBride was cut off on the 6th of July by typhus fever which he contracted from a patient. He was faithfully cared for by Miss Dr. Sinclair and a trained nurse, Miss McKillican, who were spending the summer at Kalgan, but after ten days' illness he died. Thus one who gave great promise of usefulness was snatched away on the threshold of his career. He was an indefatigable student and an earnest worker. Mrs. McBride, with her three little children, returns to the U.S.

Mrs. Sprague died at Rochester, N.Y., on January 5th, 1891. She had been absent from the field nearly two years on account of severe illness. She, with her husband, came to China in 1874. Much of this time she was in feeble health, but she accompanied Mr. Sprague on tours both into Mongolia and in the Yucho district, and always took the deepest interest in his work. She made a pleasant home, where she delighted to welcome her fellow missionaries and the native Christians. During her many years of suffering she was an uncomplaining sufferer, and at the last declared she had no fear of death.

February 21st, 1891, was commemorated by the presen-
tation, by the children of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, to the American Board of the new dwelling-house lately built.

Because of a large staff of native helpers, a preacher has been stationed at each of the three places: Yu Cho, Hsi Ho Ying, and Ching Ko Ta. At Ching Ko Ta there are 48 members within 7 miles. A chapel and a dwelling-house for the helper and his family were secured there. During tours, we have shewn Sciopticon pictures in the court to the villagers, which we trust will do much good. We hope for the best results from the labors of the helpers in these places, where the missionary only goes occasionally.

The presence of many Mongols at the upper city chapel has led Mr. Roberts to commence the study of that language, and to make several visits to that people.

The Boys' Day School at the upper city now averages 20 pupils. The teacher has united with the church, and now prays with the scholars, some of whom come to the Domestic Chapel on Sundays, and are instructed by the missionaries. The Boys' Boarding School has an attendance of 20. The teacher gives satisfaction by his fidelity. Three of the pupils were received into the Church, and others are inquirers. Mr. Roberts gives much time to instructing and overseeing the school. A building is needed, as it now occupies a part of the Station Class rooms. The Station Class numbered as high as 30 pupils, and continued from November to April 5th. Their recitations were heard by Mr. and Mrs. Williams. The Catechism and Gospels were studied, and the work was made thorough by frequent reviews and questionings. Of the many who asked admission to the church, four were received.

At the Week of Prayer there were many inquirers from the Boy's Boarding School and the Station Class, and at the first communion twelve were received, of whom three were the children of missionaries.
There have been many changes in the Girl's Boarding School during the year.

The two largest girls left at the beginning of the School year. In September, the daughter of Helper Kao came, who is the first girl in this region who has been allowed to keep her natural feet. It is difficult to get girls, hard to keep them, and it is sometimes equally hard to get rid of them.

When a girl is unpromising, or unhealthy, and comes from a miserable home where no love is, one has not the heart to send her back while there is any hope of benefitting her. The most serious change of the year was the removal of the teacher, Helper Feng I, who left the employ of the station, and his wife being included in the Church censure, it was thought advisable that she should go too. Mrs. Feng has been in the schoolroom from the first, and while she has her faults, it will be very difficult to find her equal to fill the place. She was a lady, and her influence was seen in the manners of the school girls.

In July, Mrs. Williams made a tour of nine days, visiting two villages, where she received the kindest welcome. Her days were full from morning until evening. The Roman Catholic, as well as the heathen women, were kind. It is a wonderful privilege to carry the Gospel to such as are willing to hear. A Christian woman, who was formerly a member of Dr. Murdock's Industrial class, and called the Artist, died, leaving two little girls, the younger of whom Mrs. Williams has adopted. The father, a poor opium smoker, declined to put the older girl in the Girls' School, although a full support was promised her on the condition of unbinding her feet. At the regular meetings at Ching Ko-ta, the audiences are composed largely of women. The helper's family also receive a large number of visits from women and girls. The Sunday School, under Mr. Roberts' superintendence, has grown. A physician is needed at once to take the place of Dr. McBride.
Mr. Sprague is on his way to join us, and will be a welcome addition to the working force of the Station.

Present membership ................................. 130
Added by profession .................................. 15
Died ..................................................... 1

T'UNG CHO. Opened 1867.
MISSIONARIES.
Rev. and Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich, Rev. and Mrs. D. Z. Sheffield (absent), J. H. Ingram, M.D., and Mrs. Ingram, Miss Jane G. Evans, Miss Luella Miner.

The working force of this station has been greatly reduced by the absence of two families in America. Mrs. Ingram was taken away by death in February, leaving a little girl a few weeks old. Mr. and Mrs. Tewksbury joined the station in October, and have been helpful in various ways from the beginning. A tract of land, about 20 mou, 800 or 1,000 ft. high, has been purchased for a sanitarium at the Western Hills, and a building erected thereon by Mr. Tewksbury.

A Station Class of eight men was taught for two months during the winter in Old Testament History and the Gospels. The yearly course of lectures to helpers was begun with the thought of inspiring them to a more constant study of the Bible. Two further ideas have developed with their yearly coming; the first being a thoroughly live prayer meeting; for the second, it has clearly appeared how valuable to them is this yearly visit with each other. The lecturers for the year were Messrs. Goodrich, Roberts, and Owen, the latter of the L. M. Society, of Peking, who lectured on Geology. Mr. Roberts gave five lectures on Astronomy, while Mr. Goodrich delivered two lectures on Astronomy, and others on Biblical Subjects.

There were present, 18 helpers and teachers, and five advanced scholars, a goodly company of young men.

Mr. Goodrich has spent much time on the new Hymn
and Tune Book. It is hoped the book, which is being printed at Yokohama will appear within the year. His Pocket Dictionary and Pekingese Syllabary is now printed, and will appear shortly.

The Evangelistic work of the station has been almost entirely under the care of the helpers. The resident missionary has only been able to keep a general oversight of the work. The outside Chapel, and the three country Stations have been occupied as last year. Several short tours have been made by helpers and students. The Y. M. C. A. was favored by a visit from Mr. Wishard, who was pleased to say that it was the best organized Y. M. C. A. he had seen in Asia. This is largely due to the labors of Mr. Beach. Although missing his inspiring presence, they have not fallen backward, nor been remiss in the duties and work of the Society.

We are thankful to acknowledge the constant presence of the Spirit among us. At Tang Pu, after four or five years of faithful living, persistent teaching, and patient waiting, the wife and eldest son of Bro. Pi have abandoned their opposition, and received baptism. At Fu Hê, one whole family has been baptized under circumstances of peculiar interest, the first, a young man, receiving the sacred rite on his death bed. The family were greatly impressed.

At Yang Lê Tien, Pastor Chang has a day school with six pupils. During the year, he has given 10 lantern exhibitions at his house, and several at neighboring villages. He also attended 10 fairs per month, until after the summer rains, which made a wreck of the place where they had been held. As a result of the daily teaching at the Hospital, a considerable addition has been made to the Sabbath congregation, and some additions to the Church.

One of the most interesting parts of work for women has been the Station Classes. During the winter, there have been
held three classes, each for a month, and 34 women in all, have thus been reached. The bringing together of so many old women, all of different dispositions and tempers, proves sometimes to be quite a serious matter, but as a general thing they have shown patience with each other's peculiarities.

Miss Miner has had charge of three Sunday-schools, two in the city and one outside, which, with the help of three women, she has been able to continue without interruption all the winter and spring. The average attendance at these three schools has been 40. Three day schools in different parts of the city have had the careful supervision of Mrs. Goodrich. She reports 25 pupils.

We have had but one Bible reader in full work, and although she has reported 955 visits since last April, and has 55 women and little girls under instruction the most of the time, we feel certain the number might have been almost doubled, if there had been another Bible reader ready for the work. There is urgent need of a room to which the women can be invited, and where the Bible readers can meet them; also another lady is needed, who can give her time wholly to work for women. In the absence of Mr. Sheffield, Mr. Goodrich has had general charge of the High School, assisted by an efficient corps of teachers, foreign and native. The curriculum of study has been carefully followed. The numbers have considerably increased over previous years. There were 47 pupils during the first part of the year, and 49 after New Year.

There has been very little occasion for severe discipline, the boys seeming generally desirous of pleasing their teachers, and obeying the rules of the School. The school has closed each day with an exercise of 15 minutes in singing.

In consequence of the appearance of measles, nine days before the spring examination, it was unanimously decided, in spite of the disappointment occasioned by giving up the examina-
tions, and exhibition, to disband at once, and close thus sud-
denly the year's work.

During the year, we have been called to inspect many
plots of land, which have been offered for sale, but only three
places seemed eligible sites for a college. One of these, a capital
location, belongs to a Manchu, but we cannot predict as to
our success in securing it.

Present membership ..................................... 136
Added during the year .................................. 36

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PAO TING FU. Opened 1874.
MISSIONARIES.

Dr. C. P. W MERRITT, Mrs. MERRITT, and Miss M. S.
MORRILL.

In June, Mr. Fraser's failing health rendered his return,
with his family, to America necessary. Miss Dr. Murdock also
left for her much needed rest to the native land. This left
Dr. Merritt and family and Miss Morrill to care for this grow-
ing field. Miss Morrill has in addition to the study of the
language faithfully entered into the active work pertaining to
her department, working to the limit of her strength. Mr.
Stanley, by a month's stay, aided greatly in superintending
the building, as well as in the preaching: Mr. Roberts also for
three weeks, assisted in the preaching and the annual station
accounts.

Pastor Mêng still takes the first place in the native force
and tries conscientiously to fulfil the duties of his position, but
he needs to be guided rather than left in the responsible position
of leader, because deficient in judgment. His brother, after
graduating from the Tung Cho Theological school, joined the
station. His time has been given to pastoral work, and to teaching and preaching among the in-patients.

The Native Church has grown considerably in numbers, as it did last year, but we would hesitate to express ourselves as strongly as to spiritual growth, as hitherto. The report for the statistical year gives 40 as having been received to the Church on profession, and 88 admitted to the Christian congregation on probation. Since January 1st, 12 have been baptized, and 44 received on probation. The people at Wang Tu are anxious to build a Chapel, and have collected one-fifth of what is necessary to make a feeble commencement. This is the third place in this station where we could well place a helper.

The Station Class is very popular, and it seems almost impossible to limit the attendance. The Roman Catholics, during the winter, went from village to village with a band, stopping at every house and inviting those who said they believed to study. They gave them food for several weeks, in this way feeding hundreds, also giving them instruction. We had difficulty in making some understand that we wanted no one to come who did not wish to become a Christian, or grow in knowledge of the truth.

In the autumn, the Boy's School was removed from the city to the suburb, that we might have it directly under our supervision. Seventeen boys have been under instruction, reciting to Mrs. Merritt and Miss Morrill, the latter giving the older boys instruction in Arithmetic and Geography.

The first permanent residence in the suburb is finished. Forty-five passing missionaries, since last autumn, have been entertained under its commodious roof. All unite in calling it a model missionary house.

A Chapel is greatly needed, also a building for the Boy's school, but above all is the need of reinforcements for this station.
During the winter, Miss Morrill, with the assistance of Mrs. Kao, has conducted four classes for women. Thirty-eight women in all have been under instruction. The spirit among the women as a whole was good, for they studied earnestly, and seemed to feel the need of redeeming the time. Twelve of the women were church members, one united with the church while here, and several are probationers. The Girls' School has continued under the care of Mrs. Merritt. Up to Chinese New Year there were eleven Boarders and two day scholars.

The Sunday attendance of the women, except in the summer during the heavy rains, has been good. Missionary meetings have been regularly held, and the women have come prepared with their little offerings. There has been a good number of visitors to the courts; some drawn by curiosity, and some by a desire for the truth. In several tours made in the villages, Miss Morrill was warmly welcomed by the station class women, who produced their catechism or gospel, wishing to read a little, lest they might forget. Every visit of three or four days leaves home work undone, so another lady is greatly needed to take up this work.

P'ANG CHWANG. Opened 1880.
MISSIONARIES.
Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Smith, Rev. and Mrs. H. D. Porter, Misses Grace and Gertrude Wyckoff, Dr. and Mrs. A. P. Peck (absent).

Dr. Porter and family returned on June 20th, after an absence of two years. After a year at P'ang Chwang, in charge of the Dispensary work, Dr. Atwood and family left for Shansi. The principal work is conducted by means of preaching in the dispensary, which is followed up with uniform regularity by
preaching at the large and small fairs and markets, and in villages, as well as by the instruction of those who come to P'ang Chwang for the purpose. For a time in the summer, Dr. Porter conducted a daily Bible class with the Helpers. There was a winter station class for men for two months, to which were invited seven church members, who have been active in preaching the gospel.

The number of patients in the Dispensary and Hospital has been large; six or more of the present applicants for baptism are the direct result of an interest begun while they were under medical treatment.

There is a greater degree of attention paid to preaching at the large fairs and villages. The sale of books was formerly on a reduced scale. In 1888, the value of books sold, aside from scriptures, was 22,000 cash, or $11 mex. In 1889 the amount was increased to 35,000 cash, but for 1890 the amount was more than 120,000 cash, besides scriptures worth 15,000 cash.

The Sunday attendance at P'ang Chwang has been for a large part of the year considerably in excess of former years, but this is due to the greater number of patients, and the crowds who attend on the early Sundays of the Chinese year. The number of Church members who can be depended on for regular attendance is very small, especially in the out-stations.

It would be impossible for our helpers to keep up with the opportunities before us, were it not for the aid of the volunteer evangelists. Within two years about 16 individuals have co-operated in this work at different times. Those who go to a distance are given 8,000 cash a month, and travelling expenses. The expenses of the volunteer evangelists have been mainly met by the native contributions at P'ang Chwang. This method has the obvious advantage that every one can
see to what purpose the funds are appropriated, as full reports are made from time to time at the general meetings.

Within the last fifteen months, an opening of special promise has been made in the Kaô T'ang district. The medical work has given us a most favourable introduction to this region, and the inquirers, who are scattered through a large number of villages about the city, appear to be of a class superior to those we have generally met with elsewhere. Two of them are graduates, and some of the most intelligent among them have been making steady progress in Christian knowledge for a year. The school at this place still flourishes, though all efforts to raise the rate of tuition to a sum greater than 1,000 cash a year have failed. The number of scholars is 19.

The chronic question as to the desirability of establishing country schools, which cannot be self-supporting, is constantly thrusting itself upon us.

In the central and eastern portions of this province (Shantung), the Presbyterians are establishing schools by the hundred. The ultimate results of any plan for such schools should be carefully considered before they are begun on any large scale.

The constantly expanding medical work often leads to opportunities for beginning evangelistic effort at points very distant, but it is always difficult to take advantage of these opportunities, owing to the limited number of helpers, and the expense of so much travel.

Our whole region suffered severely from the excessive floods of the past year, and in the whole region to the west of us, the crops were almost totally destroyed. Believing that starvation for many people was almost inevitable we appealed for funds to assist in relief, in response to which a sum was placed at our disposal during the winter. Meanwhile, energetic action on the part of the people had opened a sluice for the
water, so that there was still hope for the wheat crop. Although there was extreme suffering, and thousands became refugees, it seemed best not to attempt a relief work, which would have involved vast labour, and which was not absolutely necessary to save life on a large scale.

We therefore turned over our share of these funds to others in places still more destitute.

The total church membership at the close of 1890 was 301, less by 13 than a year before; 19 persons were received to the church; 26 persons have joined on probation, and there are besides about 60 other inquirers.

For several months, there has not been a time when we have not had reading men living on the premises, providing their own food, and asking only for instruction. The total number of members from the first has been 753, of whom 79 have died. Excluding deaths and transfers, the present membership is 45 per cent. of the membership from the beginning. The total native contribution for the year was $112.53, of which more than $57 was given to build a school house already mentioned.

The report for Women's work in 1887 mentioned gratefully that we had 50 women and children under constant instruction in villages. Some idea of the growth of the work may be given by the fact that we this year report 280 such learners. Nearly 400 religious services have been conducted this year, and to reach the village work, the three ladies, having it in charge, have travelled 2,065 miles. This item shows where much valuable time goes. One hundred and thirty-four women and children have been drawn within the radius of our immediate daily sympathy and love this year in our Winter School. Some one of our ladies has averaged over six hours a day in the school room for over five months.

The Report spoke last year of the refugee, Mrs. Ma, who
came with cataract of both eyes, and recovered sight in one after an operation. She continues to act as Hospital matron. She inspires confidence in the women by her faith in the doctor, and can see through the most ghastly operation without wincing. Besides waiting on the sick and helpless, she teaches patiently and tactfully. Gratitude and thankfulness flow back to her from many places.

The work was never more inspiring and heart satisfying than this year. We all voice the triumphant joy of our old white-haired Helper Wu, who has lived through dreary years of coldness and indifference; “See!” he says exultingly, “See! the villages are alive, alive! They hunger for the truth.”

LIN CH‘ING. Opened 1886.

MISSIONARIES.


This station has been occupied the greater part of the year by two families. Dr. and Mrs. Wagner came in May. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Perkins while at Tientsin, which delayed their departure for Lin Ch‘ing until June 1st. The weather was very hot, so that the babe grew ill, and its life was despaired of. But on arriving at P‘ang Chwang, gradually its health was regained, and they were able to reach Lin Ch‘ing in July.

In the autumn, Dr. Wagner had a long season of sickness, during most of which time night watching was necessary. The gentlemen of the Canadian Mission lent their help, also Dr. Porter and Mrs. Smith came from P‘ang Chwang, and gave most valuable assistance. In January, a son was born to Dr. Wagner, so that the station can report a growth “by
natural increase" of 40% for the year. The first Congregational Church of Lin Ch'ing was organized in August, by the reception of seven members, four of whom were a family transferred from P'ang Chwang, and three received on confession of faith.

Besides these there have been 12 or more connected with the P'ang Chwang Church with us as teachers, or servants, who have added to our Christian community.

Sunday Service in the Domestic Chapel is well attended, the number of applicants being often more than can be accommodated.

We have thus far had no paid helpers. The number of inquirers has been beyond enumeration. Two Scholars came with a list of villages, all the people of which, they said, would enter the "Jesus Church," if we would only build two school houses, and appoint them as teachers. Scores of men have come to us proposing to attach their fortunes and themselves to the true Church. Whoever wishes to make the experiment of building upon "other foundation than that which is laid" can do so in this field quite cheaply.

Yet in this large number of inquirers are a few who are really interested. We hear of our books having been read with a fair degree of understanding.

The Street Chapel is visited about every other day. For part of the year, several of the Canadian Mission assisted. As Lin Ch'ing is the only large center for miles around, this appears to be our best means of reaching the people with the word.

For the larger part of the time there has been preaching at the Dispensary. One of the especial features of our work perhaps is the large number of visitors that call on us. Many were scholars, who came to Lin Ch'ing for examinations. About 1,000 visitors were received last year, and about half that number this year. The Chinese scholars are well described in
the Gospels where the Pharisee is referred to, except that to make the scholar, their religious knowledge and outward zeal should be replaced by religious agnosticism and indifference.

Our approach to them has to be made chiefly on the side of "earthly things," to their ignorance of which they are slowly waking up. As infallible encyclopedias, their books are being slowly undermined, and the ultimate result can be nothing less than the discrediting of the same. A Boys' School of seven has been started. Most of the sales of books were made during the great fair of the 4th moon, to which thousands of people come from near and far.

There are in the Ning Ching district two stations, at both of which the members maintain a Sunday service, with no help from us, except infrequent visits. At one of these stations we opened a school. The teacher was ignorant of Christianity; some 20 pupils came at first, but on finding that our books were to be read half the time, most of them left. The Christian ideas obtained by those who remained would have hurt no one had they been tubercular bacilli, and our experiment was discontinued until a Christian teacher can be supported. What the members in these distant country places need is a closer contact with the central station, and with other Christian members.

More laborers are needed. The population of the district of Lin Ch'ing is 300,000, and the other districts that easily come within our field can probably be put at about 10 times this number. This great field is altogether open for touring and preaching.

Present membership:

Lin Ch'ing........................................ 7
Country......................................... 42

For the Mission,
MARK WILLIAMS.

The importance of medical work in China when carried on because of a love for the people and a desire to lead them to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, cannot well be overestimated. This branch of the work prepares the people for the preaching missionary, as it removes fear and banishes contempt, which are in many places treasured up against us. Some may not understand why the Chinese should cherish these feelings against foreigners. Many reasons could be cited which have led them to regard us with fear, but the one which seems to be most potent was the invasion by foreign armies and their march through part of our mission territory nearly thirty years ago. These foreigners, with their improved implements of warfare, being so superior to the native soldiers, the latter were demoralized and filled with consternation from the very first. The marvellous achievements of the invaders gained for them the reputation of either being gods, or of being in league with them to such a degree as to render it useless to try to resist anything they saw fit to undertake. In places, the country was foraged and left impoverished to the inhabitants. The old among this people remember these exploits and they cherish against the foreigners a spirit of hatred and revenge. The younger generation has heard of them from youth up, and at the present time these exaggerated tales of the deeds of cruelty are the terror of the child on the knee. When many of the children are thus educated from their earliest recollection to regard the foreigner as a being of doubtful origin, constantly watching for opportunity to remove the eyes and heart of any who may be so unfortunate as to fall into his treacherous power, it is not strange we should be
regarded with fear by those who have not in some way been disabused of these misrepresentations. When we walk along the streets of the cities, children will often on our approach, run with terror or bury their faces in the clothing of their attendants, to prevent us from working our mysterious witchcraft on them. How can the missionary ever preach the Gospel to those who regard his very presence as a calamity and misfortune!

We are regarded with contempt by many of the educated class, because they are satisfied with themselves and their religion. They are the Pharisees of China, and they lack none of the pride and self-righteousness which is required by this class of people for self-inflation.

From the preceding, the conversion of China does seem to be an impossibility, but this is the dark side of the question which we have been setting forth, and even now there are many rifts in the clouds, letting in a flood of light, and they are prophetic of the coming victory. During the last twenty years western medicine has been called upon to help in removing the barriers to the Gospel in North China, and God has been pleased to bless its use. There are no means by which the confidence of the people can be so readily won as in relieving their bodily ailments, and those of us who have been instrumental in snatching some from impending death, know of the gratitude and love in which we are held; and that many of them, recognizing the salvation of their bodies, are led to accept their souls salvation.

During the year, over forty thousand treatments have been given at the different dispensaries and hospitals of the Mission and the number of applicants is steadily increasing. We are in need of a much larger medical staff. We have just lost one of our number by death; this leaves a station without
a physician which is five days' journey from the nearest neighbors. There should be two medical missionaries at each station, as cases and operations are constantly presenting themselves which at home would demand the skill of two or more men; but here the responsibility has to be borne by one. This is a great strain on the physician, and at times it is a great risk for the patient. Again, two medical missionaries are needed in each station to assist in the country work. This need is felt by all on the field. Most missionaries have outstations which they visit at regular intervals; in many of these the listeners are few and the friends slow in multiplying. This is often because the nature of the work is not understood. If the missionary could be accompanied by a physician who would prescribe for the sick which are always present, that would attract the attention of all, and cause them to examine more minutely into the causes which bring the foreigners to their land. Another reason why we need two medical men in each station is because the doctor is constantly receiving invitations from patients who have been in the hospital, to visit distant villages. If he could go, he would at once be received into the confidence of a large circle; but he cannot leave his work in the hospital, and he is compelled to decline these invitations which offer so great inducements. Young men of America! Here is a strategic point in the enemy's line. To gain it, forced marching and hardship must be endured, but what would you think of a soldier who would not march to assist the cause of his leader, if his path was not paved in the most approved style? Life, prayer, love, and money thrown into the ranks at this point would speedily electrify all China with Christian zeal. These opportunities are open to us. They are what Christians have been praying for. Shall we not improve them? We need ten more medical missionaries on the field at once. The period of continuous
sowing and never reaping is past. The native Christians are singing:

"Stand up!—Stand up for Jesus!
The strife will not be long;
This day the noise of battle,
The next the victor's song."

This song sung by this people cannot but stir the heart of the Christian to its very foundations. China is supposed to be the place for the final great struggle between the Prince of Peace and the Prince of the power of the air. And now some of the children who own this battle field as their native land, and our Leader as their Leader, have caught up this song of triumph, which is to increase in volume until the land of Sinim shall be filled with its music and the victory be won. This will be no mean struggle; there is too much at stake. We do not expect the enemy to meekly liberate one-fifth of the earth's population whom he has held as slaves from time immemorial. No, he will bring all his forces to bear against us; but this is what will make the strife more glorious and the defeat more disastrous.

We have our Leader's marching orders: "Go ye therefore and make disciples of all nations," and "I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

THE WORK AT T'UNG CHO.

Working Force.—We have lost just one-half of our working force because of Mrs. Sheffield's return to America. Both patients and physician have often sighed for her return. She has dispensed medicine to this people for twenty years, and her ministrations of love and pity will long be remembered with gratitude in thousands of homes. The native force
consists of a man and his wife who assist in dispensing medicine. In September the native force was increased by a graduate of the Theological Seminary, who desires to take up medicine as his life work.

**Health of Station.**—During the year we have had several very severe cases. Miss Miner was so ill that her life on more than one occasion was despaired of. Her restoration to perfect health has been a cause of profound thanksgiving. Dr. Ingram lost two children by diphtheria. One of the graduating class of the Theological Seminary was prostrated with myelitis, and his recovery seemed doubtful for weeks; but he at length commenced to gain the use of his limbs and now he has entirely recovered. During the time of Miss Miner's illness, Drs. Atterbury and Taylor, of the Presbyterian Mission in Peking, came to T'ung Cho on several occasions, giving great assistance. When Dr. Ingram's children were stricken, Dr. Taylor again came down and remained several days, helping in the care of the sick and also carrying on the dispensary work.

The dispensary was closed during June, July, and August, when Dr. Ingram was off to spend the summer in a more healthy locality, the native assistants not being competent to carry on the work. The work for the year has been largely confined to the dispensary. This was partly because the physician in charge did not have time to keep up with the required study of the language and also attend to an extensive surgical practice, but had the physician been free to give his whole time to hospital work, it could not have been large, as there are only accommodations for a very limited number of patients. At the recent annual meeting (1891), money was granted for all the improvements asked for, consequently in the future we hope to be able to do more in this direction.

There has been marked increase in the readiness on the part of the patients to submit to operations when so advised.
The utter disregard which many of them have for pain is very surprising and at the same time very convenient for the operator. As in the other hospitals, the majority of the operations are on the eye.

The statements of some of the patients are very novel and interesting as well as encouraging. A man who had returned to have an operation performed on the second eye after having experienced great benefit from a similar operation on the first, said to us: "A year before I came to you for treatment, I bought an eye god, hoping by worshipping him, he would free me of the trouble which was robbing me of my sight; but the god heeded neither my prostrations nor incense, as my eyes were steadily growing less useful. On hearing that you were an eye doctor I came to you. On returning home after the operation my eye was greatly improved and I took down the old god and burnt him up."

A native helper related to us the following. He was passing through a village and an old man came out and insisted on his stopping to drink tea with him. The helper did not know why a stranger should show him such respect, but the old man soon explained the cause. He had heard the helper was in the employ of the foreigners at T'ung Cho and he wanted to tell him how grateful he was to the foreign doctor for saving his life. He then stated that he had been long afflicted with entropium (a turning in of the eyelids which causes the lashes to irritate the cornea). About a year ago his sight was so impaired as to require a person to lead him from place to place. He had determined to commit suicide by jumping into the river which ran close by his house, not wishing to live and be subjected, in his old age, to the misery and privation which is common to the blind in China. Just at this time someone asked him why he did not go to T'ung Cho and see the foreign doctor, as he could cure eyes the native doctors could do
nothing for. This statement caused him to defer self-destruction, and he made up his mind to visit the foreign doctor. He told his family of his intention and they were horrorstricken, saying: "All he will do for you will be to dig your eyes out." This filled the old man with doubts. He had always believed the foreigners came to China from bad motives, and in despair he was about to try and find his way to the river; but then he thought of what he had heard concerning the foreigner's skill. Thus he hesitated, not knowing which was better to jump into the river or run the risk of cruel treatment at the hand of the doctor. He finally decided to run the risk as his eyes were useless, and even if they were "dug out" he could still end his life. When the helper met this man he was enjoying good vision and his mind was free from that fear of the foreigners which had so nearly equalled his fear of death.

Evangelistic Work.—It is gratifying to see that the main object which led to the establishment of medical missions is being realized beyond the expectations of the most sanguine, namely, to make opportunity to preach the Gospel to the sick and suffering. It is the universal report that the dispensary waiting room is a more desirable and profitable preaching place than the street chapel. This branch of the work has received much care and attention, but there are many ways in which it can still be improved. The graduate of the Seminary who was added to our force has preached daily to the men in the gate house before dispensing hour, and he has also conducted morning prayers with the hospital patients.

The women in the waiting room are met every day by a Biblewoman and usually by one of the missionary ladies also. There is no place for preaching to women which can be compared with this. When a missionary visits women in their homes, she sometimes finds herself in the awkward position of being thought to receive a favor instead of bestowing one.
The women who gather around her feel free to listen or not, as fancy prompts. Her voice may be drowned by the voices of children and the chatter of small boys. But in the dispensary waiting room, all the conditions are changed. The women have come to ask a favor, and are always ready to listen with at least an appearance of interest. Often their hearts are softened by sickness or suffering, which they feel are inflicted as punishments by some unseen power, and they are eager to hear how they may appease his wrath. One woman who came for the first time listened with eyes filled with tears to the Bible-woman's words, and then sobbing said: "Oh! why didn't I know this before? No one ever told me I didn't know." Sometimes women come into the waiting room who say that they have not come for medicine but to hear "the doctrine," and many are brought to attend our religious services from a longing to hear more of the good tidings.

Medical Students.—Two of the graduates of the Theological Seminary have been studying anatomy ten hours per week during the last four months of the year.

THE WORK AT KALGAN.

Health of Station.—It is with sorrow we have to record the death of Dr. McBride. For some time he had not been enjoying his usual health, but he did not allow this to interfere with the accomplishment of his regular work. About this time he was called to a distant city to see a member of the China Inland Mission who was seriously ill. Dr. McBride, being a new comer on the mission field, was not accustomed to the inconveniences of Chinese travel, nor was he able to eat much of the food set before him at the inns. On his return to Kalgan his physical condition was still further impaired.
During his absence, a typhus fever patient came to the compound. The man had been in the station class during the previous winter and recognized the foreigners as his best friends, and now when stricken with this dread disease and forsaken by all his acquaintances, he made his way to the only place where there was any prospect of receiving care and attention. The doctor commenced caring for this sufferer on his return and soon came down with the disease. Dr. Sinclair and Miss McKillican, of the Presbyterian Mission in Peking, did all that human effort could do to save the patient, but nothing was able to cope with the disease because of his run-down condition. He died on the 6th of July, leaving a wife and two children, and on the 24th of September another child was born to Mrs. McBride.

Medical Work.—There were many interesting cases, among them an epithelioma of the eye which was successfully enucleated. Quite a number of difficult surgical operations were performed. There is a vast work at this place waiting the hand of a recruit.

THE WORK AT PAO TING FU.

The first decade of medical missionary work at this place is now a thing of the past, and we feel that God has greatly blessed this branch of the work and used it in a large measure to bring about the success over which we rejoice.

Health of Station.—Mr. Fraser was compelled to return to America on account of his health. He longed to stay and labor among this people, but it became very apparent that he could not live in China and be able to do work.

Native Assistants.—The native staff consists of three young men and a matron. The oldest of the young men has
rendered invaluable service by bearing the responsibility of the hospital and dispensary work when Dr. Merritt was compelled to attend to other duties, such as overseeing building and the general evangelistic work of the station, which owing to the absence of a missionary colleague, devolved upon him. This young man is a consistent Christian and has natural ability, which in connection with his studious habits are sure to make him a power for good. At present he does most of the minor surgical operations and has quite a reputation among his people as a physician.

**Evangelistic Work.**—The physician, his personal teacher, and the first assistant have all taken turns in preaching to the dispensary patients. Much attention has been given to the spiritual needs of the patients in the hospital, and many have gone away with a wider knowledge of the truth than in previous years. We feel that this work in the dispensary and wards is one of the best means at our disposal of reaching the souls of this people. The native Christian women have helped in talking with the women patients, and many have been interested through their efforts.

**Tours.**—We have been able to make only short tours to near villages during the year. This very promising and useful work cannot be carried on with our present small staff.

**The Medical Work.**—We feel doubly grateful for the success which has attended the efforts of the year when we consider the numerous drawbacks which have been sustained by this branch of work. The clinics have been very well attended for most of the year. For six weeks during the floods of last summer, patients from a distance were prevented from coming.

As an evidence of the protection which comes from medical work, we relate the following. There are two camps of soldiers stationed at this place, one on the east and the other
on the west of the city. Our new quarters are situated on the road which connects these encampments; consequently soldiers are frequently passing our place. One Sunday, some time ago, they caused some disturbance and frightened the natives by demanding the gate keeper to allow them to enter the compound after the chapel was full and the gates closed. At another time they disfigured property to a limited extent. They have never done anything very violent, but those who know what a dangerous safeguard Chinese soldiers are, can readily understand how they could make us very uncomfortable, situated as we are, if they desired so to do. An end to these annoyances came about because we rendered professional services to a soldier who had received severe injuries from the bursting of a gun. The man's comrades had no hope that he could live, but with several weeks of careful attention and nursing in the hospital, he made a good recovery. His encampment has presented us with a board on which are carved four large characters, and also, in small characters, the name of the encampment. The four large characters are supposed to be a eulogy to our professional skill. This beautifully gilded board is hung in the gateway where the disturbance was made. The success of this case has won for us many friends from all classes of military men. No fortification could have given us so great protection as that invisible defence thrown round us by the love and gratitude of these soldiers.

THE WORK AT P'ANG CHWANG.

In bringing the work of the Williams Hospital and Dispensary into accord with the civil year, we are able to report the completed work of ten full years in P'ang Chwang. Our first report presented the beginning of an effort which has expanded with each year. It is therefore with a peculiar
sense of satisfaction that we review the year which completes a
decade of work in this little village.

There have been changes in the hospital staff, but the
work has been continued uninterruptedly through the year.
During the absence of Dr. Atwood at the annual meeting, Dr.
McClure of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission in Honan, very
kindly assumed charge. Dr. Atwood having decided to return
to his field in Shansi, turned over the work to Dr. Porter
on the 6th of October. The native staff has been increased
by a graduate of the T'ung Cho High School, and now includes
four assistants.

Health of Station.—There has been no sickness among
the members of the station. In view of the experience of other
stations we have abundant occasion for gratitude.

On account of the floods which visited this part of North
China, we were cut off from ease of access for a month or six
weeks. Such a condition necessarily affected the daily clinic
and the number of those in the hospital. The records, however,
show a scarcely diminished aggregate of attendance. In view
of this it is right to consider the increase of the year as propor­tionate to that of former years. We find that the patients
have come from no less than a thousand and thirty one (1,031)
villages. To know that into such a vast region, the seeds of
Divine Truth are being scattered, ought certainly to be comp­ensation for the arduous efforts of the daily clinic. The
variety of diseases met with is very great, but the greater
part are those for which the native profession have little or no
relief. The immediate effect, in cases of even a partial cure,
is greatly to enhance the repute of foreign medicine and
at the same time their faith in Christianity is strengthened, as
they take the cure as an index of the value of the religion. It
is gratifying to see that both are growing in the favor of the
people.
The Evangelistic Work.—When disease alone is cured, only a small part of the object of medical work is realized. The great desire is to awaken in the patient an interest in the Gospel Message. The religious work is now fairly systematized. Preaching in the dispensary waiting room is the first great step. For most of the year the men’s waiting room has been filled if not crowded. Mr. Smith has always spent the afternoon in the room when not called off by village work. The preachers who happen to be home are also on hand to help. One of our oldest helpers is the chaplain of the hospital. He spends the mornings in selling books to such of the patients as care to learn. He spends the afternoons in the waiting room, taking his turn in preaching. The evenings he spends in talking with the patients in their rooms.

While this is being done for the men, the matron of the woman’s wards is doing a like work for the women. The ladies have also given regular hours to teaching.

The hospital work is adapted for bringing about the best results. The number of in-patients for the year was five hundred and fifty-four, an increase over last year of about one hundred. The average length of time spent by each patient in the wards, cannot be great, yet some remain from one to three months. During most of the year the accommodations, both for men and women, have been filled and sometimes crowded. It has been the purpose to have every one who comes into the hospital, even for a day or two, carry away with him some truth. Accordingly an effort has been made to have each patient learn to read and memorize, at least the Lord’s Prayer and the Commandments. It has been a matter of surprise to see with what enthusiasm those who have never learned to read, and they form the greater part of the patients, take to this study. Those who are further advanced assist
in inspiring interest in those who are beginning. It has been the pleasant experience of the year to see from forty to fifty, in the male wards all studying with this contagious interest. Some have gone on until they were able to read the catechism and the Scriptures. The men have made the most progress, but the women have also studied with much success.

An effort has been made to watch over the patients after their discharge from the hospital by sending preachers to their villages. During the spring and summer, at the invitation of patients, several tours were made by the chief dispensary assistant to distant centers. At each place he preached and dispensed medicine to several hundred persons. This form of work has been found to be of great value, but the press of work at the station has prevented its continuance.

Surgical Operations.—Foreign surgery is what most attracts the Chinese mind. The number of operations has been more than twice as many as during the previous twelve months, the total number being 542. Among these were 172 operations for the relief of entropion, 26 for pterygium, 40 for trichiasis, all these being operations on the eye; 15 tumors were removed and 10 cases of necrosed bone were operated on. In the large majority of cases the operation gave the relief sought for.

Opium Patients.—We have been treating this class of patients by giving them hypodermic injections of morphia, the dose being steadily reduced and the patient restored to health without the nervous excitement attending the sudden removal of the drug. Twenty-five cases have been treated in this way. The results have been very satisfactory.

Medical Class.—The four assistants comprise the medical class. They have been studying anatomy, reciting five times during the week.

The Needs of the Hospital.—The large and increasing work which is upon us adds emphasis to the special
needs for a fuller equipment. The first need is a larger appropriation. We should have not less than $500.00 annually for the regular additions to our drugs and medicines. We are in very great need of an appropriation for surgical instruments, our supply of which is painfully small. From $300 to $500 could be used in this direction with great advantage to both patient and operator. We should have another $500 for additional wards chiefly for women. There should be a building also for the assistants, two of whom are here with their families. It may be that some benevolent friend at home seeing our needs, will be glad to take an active share in our work by adding to our financial resources and relieve us from calling for a special appropriation. We are still further in need of a room where the ladies, who have been so faithful in instructing the women in the wards, may meet them in a quiet place apart from the bustle and disturbance of the general room.

THE WORK AT LIN CH'ING.

Owing to unavoidable causes, such as sickness and necessary absence from the station, the medical work has changed hands five times during the year. Mr. Perkins was in charge until the last of March, when he left for the annual mission meeting. Dr. J. F. Smith, of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission in Honan, kindly carried on the work until the second week in May, when Dr. Wagner arrived on the field. Dr. Wagner carried on the work during the rest of the year, save eleven weeks in the fall, when he was prostrated with severe illness. During this time different ones assisted in the dispensary work.

Evangelistic Work.—The spiritual needs of the patients have not been neglected while their physical infirmities were
being treated. In addition to the work done by Mr. Perkins, one of our teachers and the dispensary assistant have done good service.

**Better Accommodations Needed.**—Our work is abridged during the winter because we cannot provide comfortable rooms for the in-patients. It is hoped that before long we may be able to get land nearer our compound, where rooms better adapted to our wants may be built, and where the evangelistic part of the work can be carried on successfully.

During the last few months small groups of patients have been coming from distant cities and villages, and remaining long enough to get some knowledge of what we teach, and why we are here. We have had 34 in-patients some of them remaining several weeks.

**Medical Class:**—We have three assistants, one of them having been taken on during the year. In addition to the clinical instructions the two older ones have had daily instructions from Reynold’s System of Medicine. In addition to this they have studied the manikin and read, by themselves, Dr. Kerr’s Materia Medica and Therapeutics. The third student has been studying Dr. Porter’s Physiology. Mr Perkins has had charge of this part of the work.

J. H. INGRAM.

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### Statistics of the North-China Mission

**Missionaries and Assistants.**

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