REPORT OF THE

WEST CHINA BAPTIST

CONFERENCE

YACHOW

February 5th to 11th

1911
**ROSTER OF MISSIONARIES.**

*According to date of appointment.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date and Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upcraft, W. M.</td>
<td>1889—Resigned, 1903.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Warner, Geo. and wife</td>
<td>1889—Transferred to Ningpo, 1893.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finch, C. H. and wife</td>
<td>1891—Resigned, 1900.</td>
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<td>Forbes, Bessie G.</td>
<td>1891—Resigned, 1900.</td>
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<td>Inveen, Emma</td>
<td>1891—From E. China, became Mrs. Upcraft.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wellwood, R. and wife</td>
<td>1891</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malcolm, F. B.</td>
<td>1892—Resigned, 1895.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beaman, W. F. and wife</td>
<td>1893—Transferred to E. China, 1910.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bradshaw, F. J. and wife</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gardelin, A.</td>
<td>1893—Resigned, 1895.</td>
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<td>Hill, Geo. W. and wife</td>
<td>1893—Transferred to Japan, 1895.</td>
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<td>Openshaw, H. J. and wife</td>
<td>1893</td>
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<tr>
<td>Salquist, C. A. and wife</td>
<td>1893—Died, 1911—Mrs. Anna M. on the field.</td>
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<td>Silke, W. G.</td>
<td>1893—Left for America, 1894.</td>
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<td>Viking, C. F. and wife</td>
<td>1893—Transferred to Ningpo, 1895.</td>
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<td>Corlies, B.</td>
<td>1898—Died, 1908.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tompkins, C. E. and wife</td>
<td>1902</td>
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<tr>
<td>McKinney, W. A. and wife</td>
<td>1903—Returned to America, 1905.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Page, Pearl P.</td>
<td>1903</td>
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<td>Rudd, H. F. and wife</td>
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<td>Taylor, J. and wife</td>
<td>1903</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lewis, C. G. and wife</td>
<td>1905—Died, 1910—Mrs. Lewis in America.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clark, I. B. and wife</td>
<td>1906</td>
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<td>Davies, J. P. and wife</td>
<td>1906</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hall, A. Z.</td>
<td>1906—Resigned, 1908.</td>
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<td>Bassett, Beulah E.</td>
<td>1907</td>
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<td>Dye, D. S.</td>
<td>1908</td>
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<td>Fielden, Helen H.</td>
<td>1908—Transferred to S. China, 1910.</td>
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<td>Mason, Pansy C.</td>
<td>1908</td>
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<td>Shields, E. T. and wife</td>
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<td>Cherney, J. A. and wife</td>
<td>1909</td>
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<td>Morse, W. R. and wife</td>
<td>1909</td>
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<td>Foster, C. L.</td>
<td>1910</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humphreys, J. C. and wife</td>
<td>1910</td>
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In Memoriam.

Rev. Charles G. Lewis.

Died in Shanghai, November 16, 1910.

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Rev. C. A. Salquist.

Died in Yuchow, April 26, 1911.

"These all died in faith, not having received the promises, but having seen them afar off, and were persuaded of them, and embraced them and confessed that they were strangers and pilgrims on the earth. For they that say such things declare plainly that they seek a country. And truly, if they had been mindful of that country from whence they came out, they might have had opportunity to have returned. But now they desire a better country, that is, an heavenly: wherefore God is not ashamed to be called their God: for he hath prepared for them a city."
FOREWORD.

Note that word West. West China is so far East that it is West. But it is more than a play on words that West China suggests to every one who has come thru to these Western provinces which catch the drip from the "Roof of the World". The unmodified word "China" can never suggest the connotation of the words, "West China". Before we speak of the "Work", suffer what at first blush appears to be a digression by looking at the map. South-east of that general region marked "Tibet" one sees a province marked Szechwan (pronounced sich-won) and its capital variously spelled Chengtu, Chingtoo, Chengtu, and Chen-tu, all pronounced as last spelled. The whole province is hemmed in by mountains on all sides, with the Yangtse River coming down out of the snow mountains flowing fiercely over rapids until it passes out of the rocky high cliff gorge thru the gateway of the province onto the great plain eastward. The geography, the civilization and the evangelization of the province are bound up in a peculiar way. Only of late, comparatively speaking, has Western civilization and evangelization entered thru the narrow gate into this naturally fortified and isolated region. Snow-capped, glaciated mountains, snuggled valleys stretching fertile, mountain-watered plains, iron hills, coal pits, salt wells—all contributed to make this province wealthy, isolated, almost independent, self-contained, ignoring and ignored, unknowing and unknown.

In those days of our ignorance when we added the word "river" whenever we referred to the Yangtse Jiang, and China was but one of those Oriental countries, we visualized Chinese as yellow, almond-slant-eyed, betailed, monotonously same
featured, fanning mandarins of leisure, or else as to-the-waist-striped pirates. We see Chinese all the while, but only now and then do those old suggestions come back as we see a straight black tail clinging to a perspiring muscled back, or a juggler story-teller talking, with a fan almost eloquent. More often do we see this friend or that of other days in their features. Those Chink Lees of our boyhood sort out into Changs and Fangs and Whangs and Wangs. And here in West China they divide into bodies, faces, hearts and ways as varied as ever played or loafed on Boston Common or hurried down Main Street.

Within three days' journey (walking stages) of this great Chengtu plain garden, with its 700,000 or 1,000,000, where every native dweller would strenuously affirm that he was a son of the original Han—within three days one can enter shunted valleys, protected hills, where the melting pot of the nation still boils—not the boiling oil-pot of the Buddhistic hades, not the scalding pot of China coast pirates, but the melting, disintegrating, recombining pot, where traits and faces, bent and form, are mingled to come out changed, yet all shot thru with something common, contributing to a common life. China has always absorbed nations, tribes and peoples to cast over all its own yellow dye—extending, absorbing, expanding—the conquest of blood. To-day that melting pot is bubbling most vigorously, as it has these centuries, in these Western provinces. Here and there on the surface appears a kinky shock, a red thatch, an African nose, a black hue, an Indian face, distinct forms, coming from where we know not, only we have seen their like. When and why their predecessors came and went, leaving behind them the only obvious trace of blood, we can hardly hypothecate. Were they pressed over the mountains, and, upon removal of pressure, as strongly drawn back, all in some unwritten age when man lived history not to record? 'To ask another unanswered question: What is the connection and the separation of that mountain top tribe and the valley dwellers upon whom it raids? Here is a sandwiched tribe, there a wood holds customs obsolete, in the valley polyandry is practised, over that mountain the "Woman Kingdom" stays—with Amazons' much degraded rules. There are Tribes wild, speared, warlike—with customs unknown, languages varied yet seemingly related. How far are these people removed from the mother home of the race that here together almost they have worked out such different solutions to the problems of family life, and expression, and religion! It is a problem more interesting than the tracing of those rivers just to their west, which take their rise so close together and finish their courses
as far apart as the Yellow Sea and the Bay of Bengal. It is not to exploit this great laboratory for studying Geology, Botany, Origin of Language, Family Life, Religion—a laboratory into which few men have entered—but these things are mentioned that the conditions, the work and the problems in West China may be understood and appreciated. The Chinese are absorbing, colonizing, changing and being changed in the process, putting their stamp on these tribes as surely as the opium marks her victim.

The Chinese language is becoming legal tender, Chinese education is doing frontier work, Chinese soldiers maintain the peace or stir it up to quell it. Life and travel to a man peaceably intent is safe and not adventuresome, thanks to Chinese government. Thus we see the people many, yet centrifugally directed, mingling, commingling, coming together, becoming one.

To somewhat reiterate. These hills, with covers held on by wild men, are sending out copper, coal, iron, stone, flowered marble, jade and bits of gold. The valleys are farmed for cane and sugar, they are riced and corned. Vegetables grow intensely. The land is cropped—doubly, trebly, quadruply each year—of products beyond New England's conception, and the land is fertilized more lavishly than western farmers have dared to realize. This great Chengtu plain was riced and gardened ere the new era dawned and its fertility has been but increased. This plain was the scene of a daring irrigation system involving a mountain-cut ere Christ spoke of living water bursting forth to the production of vital life. One can imagine myriads brought to life on such a fertile plain and then a drought. Conceive of it and you see famine in its nakedness. When the big ditch became a fact it became the steadying factor and brought about stable equilibrium in the census of the province, for rice no longer varied—so many bushels of life were assured. Contentment, satisfaction reigned. Fertile fields, prolific fruit-trees, silks, hides, furs, ores, salt, salt-evaporating gas—the list looks like a Canadian colony boom advertisement, but it leads up to the reiteration: Szechwan has been sufficient to herself, clothing herself, feeding herself, enjoying herself in her own peculiar way and not as East China, or even as Central China. Isolated, proud, self-contained, inaccessible, she has been the last to get in touch with that myth and bogey, the "Western Side".

But the province, impregnable so long to Asiatic force of arms, has no more been able to shut out the invisible spirit which has come in thru her gateway, rock gorged tho it be, than she has been able to shut out those winds whose path it is by
nature. And to-day that spirit is being visualized in officials, in students, and even in the populace, indistinct and formless tho it be. Progressive officials establish a Provincial Fair, bring into being an Agricultural Farm and Experiment Station, set up an Industrial School, build macadamized roads, improve streets and sanitary conditions, introduce police, throw an iron bridge across a canyon on the Tibetan border, train Red Cross men for the army, and father a Western style college. Students would organize and bring their ideas before the throne and interfere in national and international affairs. Ludicrous it seems, but from this Eastern-Western idea of liberty viewpoint it is not child's play. A Provincial Assembly which would supervise and censure those in high places, registers the feeling of the populace. And with them all to-day "Railroad" is the burning question. A railroad has been buried in official wallets. It has delayed the closer connection with the outside world by two decades possibly, and it has left the province in semi-isolation so much the longer. The Szechwanese feel that the railroad is due and overdue; they ask for foreign goods and will not be denied.

But what is the relation of all that and this to the Father's business? The western business man is coming with that railroad. He is now stealthily sneaking in here and there doing business, within the letter, without the spirit, of the treaty. The vanguard of the army of business men contains the sutlers of the army of soldiers, the least desirable of the race and body. Their reaction on the Father's business at the coast, in open ports, we know. Where "Christianity" and "foreigner" are synonymous, Christianity comes to be very loosely defined. The non-appearance of that early railway makes for the appearance of Christianity. The definition of Christianity will be more largely the lives of the Chinese in the open-ports-to-be and business centers in 1920 or 1930, when foreign business men will come flocking in. But the task will not then be done. There are cities out of the main line of trade that have scarcely heard the Good News. The tribes are to be accessible in the Chinese language, it may be. The missionary can render a patent contribution to the Chinese government, which can and should govern these peoples. But this is looking forward—visionary, do we say? "What of the work as it is and has been?" is a question that brings us to the real and visible. Several of the missions began work in the province twenty odd years ago. Foundations for growth were laid wisely by some, less carefully by others.

To-day the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the Canadian Methodists Mission, the China Inland Mission, the Church Missionary Society, the Foreign Christian Mission, the Friends
Foreign Missionary Association, the Methodist Episcopal Mission (American), Bible Societies, the Religious Tract Society, and the Y.M.C.A. are working in West China, and there is work abundant for them all. They work with little overlapping—only in more important centers. It is true that these various forces have mutually agreed to work apart, but only to work together. Some emphasize frontier work, some stress evangelism, while others would Christianize and develop a church intelligent, self-propagating, and ministered to by trained native pastors. The missions are coming together in this training. They are grading their schools to a common standard. They are bringing their boys and girls up to common high schools, they are seeking out boys for the one Medical School to be opened in 1912, while certain missions are sending their men to a common Theological Seminary. And this brings us to another scene, and the present is the background. Native pastors ministering to growing churches, trained natives superintending thriving schools, churches striving towards self-support and sending up men for training—these are instances taken from here and there, they are few and far between, but with these in view and all this in the plan, there comes into the foreground the picture of trained Chinese men from these churches, schools and college, going out on this plain and among the mountains bringing these men, winning these men—making them one. And again it is the conquest of blood—but it is the blood of Jesus.
WHERE WE ARE WORKING.

The West China Baptist Mission occupies, as its central stations, five prefectural cities in the province of Szechwan. One of these, Suifu, is on the Yangtze River, at the junction of that river and the Min; another, Kiating, is at the junction of the Min and Ya rivers; while a third, Yachow, is at the headwaters of navigation on the way to Tibet. A fourth, Ningyuen, is twelve stages beyond Yachow in a south-westerly direction. The fifth is the provincial capital, Chengtu. We wish you to take a trip with us and see these centers of Christian work, outposts in the campaign against sin, darkness, and superstition.

Suifu.—This is the third largest city in Szechwan and as a district center is unsurpassed in importance. It is a river port and receives and dispatches goods to different parts of the Empire. In the prefecture which is governed from Suifu there are thirteen walled cities. Nine of these are in the care of our Mission, which means that what Christian teaching is done in them must be done by us. Besides these cities there are numerous villages and market towns where thousands of people congregate at stated times to do business. At present the people seem indifferent to the gospel, but in some degree this is because the field has been neglected. Had we a sufficient force at Suifu, the prefecture could be won for Christ. The China Inland Mission have one family stationed in the city. We have three families and two women workers. We also have a boys' boarding school (Monroe Academy), a girls' boarding school, and a hospital.

A week's journey by boat, or four stages overland, brings us to Kiating. In coming, we pass through populous villages and at least one walled city. Kiating is like Jerusalem—"beautiful for situation." It stands at the confluence of the Min and Ya rivers. It is a well-to-do, self-satisfied place, noted for its silk manufactures and as the emporium of the white wax trade. The people are conservative, yet when once they are
won they make sturdy Christians. Three missions have centers: The China Inland Mission, the Canadian Methodist Mission and our own. We are responsible for the evangelization of three walled cities and several market towns. The cities and villages where we work are mostly situated on the Min and Ya. We have two families here (one on furlough) and one woman worker. We unite with the China Inland Mission in educational work, and all the three missions have access for their patients to the Canadian Methodist Hospital. Here the spirit of union in Christian work is growing and as a result better occupation of the field.

Four stages to the north of Kiating is CHENTU, “the heart of Szechwan.” Only a very brief notice of this wonderful city can be given here, but it is safe to say that it is excelled by no other city in the Empire save Peking. It is really three cities: The Imperial City, where once the Emperors of the West held court, and where the old time, antiquated examinations were held. Now it is full of modern schools. The Manchu city, where the lazy descendants of the conquerors of China lead a slovenly life, reminding the industrious Chinese of their vassalage. Then the Chinese city, full of busy streets and official yamens. Well trained policemen keep order in the streets, smart, foreign-drilled soldiers march past with a swing that reminds one of western lands. This city leads West China in thought and enterprise. We have one family and one single man stationed here at present. We also have a boarding school in connection with the Chengtu Union Middle School, and are participating in the West China Union University. Property has been purchased in the city for evangelistic work, but as yet no one has been appointed to that work. Five other missions, as well as the Young Men's Christian Association and two Bible Societies, have centers of work in the city. There are three Christian hospitals and two boarding schools for girls in the city, as well as a well-equipped and up-to-date printing press.

Leaving Chengtu and going off in a south-westerly direction for four days, we come to YACHOW. This is a smaller city than those we have visited, but it is the center of a district in which there are six walled cities with their villages and market towns. It is noted for its tea trade with Tibet. Coolies, laden with packages of tea, can be seen toiling up the hillsides. All the merchandise for the hinterland is repacked here and forwarded on the back of coolies or ponies. One feels as if he were up under the roof of the world as he scans towering ranges of mountains all round him. Our mission is the only Protestant mission here. All this big district and part of the Szechwan
Marches depend upon us for the gospel light, and we have two families to do all the work in this vast region. One doctor and one preacher for a county! Let that fact sink in! We have a hospital here, and up to the death of the Rev. C. A. Salquist we had a Bible Training School. We have several day schools in the out-stations, but at the central station we have no school of any kind. At the back door of Yachow are tribes numbering 1,000,000 and “no man careth for their souls.”

Pack up your bedding and climb a pass 8000 feet high and travel through walled cities and villages and by block-houses, skirting for days the Lolo land and meeting these upstanding hill-men in the cities and villages, and after twelve hard stages you will reach Ningyuen. Everybody who goes there has never a kind word to say for any other climate in West China. A place of blue skies and refreshing breezes. The city is in a large fertile valley and is surrounded by other cities, some of them larger and busier than Ningyuen. This place is the natural base of operations for any work which we may do among the Lolos. Five days south is a large city called Hueilichow, where we have an outstation, yet it exceeds our central station as a business center. Tribesmen roam the hills and raid the towns. The people are very friendly to the missionaries and are ready to give of their means for the spread of the gospel. And in all this wide area we have one preacher and one doctor. A day school at the central station and a dispensary are all the “departments” of work that we can boast. On beyond to the south-west as far as Bhamo, we can go and find people who know not the True God. Five million people look to us for the gospel.
MINUTES OF THE WEST CHINA BAPTIST
CONFERENCE, HELD IN YACHOW,
FEBRUARY 5-11, 1911.

All the members on the field with the exception of Mrs. Wellwood, Mrs. Davies and Mrs. Clark were in attendance at the Conference. Dr. Dearing, "Missionary on Special Service," was also present.

J. P. Davies conducted the Bible study each morning; his theme was "Love."

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH.

Conference sermon was preached by Dr. Dearing.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH.

9.30 p.m., Bible study led by Mr. Davies; subject, "Love for the Heavenly Father."

10 a.m., Conference called to order by the Secretary, Mr. Clark. Mr. Rudd was elected temporary Moderator.

Report of the Program Committee was presented by Dr. Shields. Accepted with the amendment that the time allowed for the hearing of the letter from the Foreign Secretary be given to hearing Dr. Dearing.

Notice to amend Article 3 of the Constitution, by inserting the words "resident in West China"; after the words "Missionary Union" and before the words "with their wives", was presented by Mr. Taylor.

Report of the Secretary was presented by Mr. Clark. Voted.—That the Report be accepted and turned over to the Committee on Resolutions, to be elected, to recommend action to the Conference.

Report of the Treasurer was presented by Mr. Salquist. Voted.—That it be accepted, and that a hearty vote of thanks be given to Mrs. Salquist for her services.
Report of the Statistician was presented by Mrs. Salquist. Accepted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Moderator - Mr. Wellwood.
Vice-Moderator - Mr. Rudd.
Secretary - Mr. Cherney.
Treasurer - Mr. Salquist.
Statistician - Mrs. Salquist.
Com. on Resolutions - Mr. Dye, Mr. Taylor, Dr. Morse.

Voted.—That we have a Question Box, and that the Committee on Resolutions arrange for it.

Voted.—That the Secretary be instructed to write a letter in reply to the Canadian Methodist Council's letter of greeting, and express our appreciation.

Voted.—That the Chairman appoint a Committee to send a telegram of greetings to the Friends Mission meeting at Tungchwan. Mr. Taylor appointed to send telegram.

Voted.—To invite Miss Whittier and Mr. Edgar to sit in Conference with us and to invite Mr. Edgar to give us a lecture some evening this week. Adjournment.

2 p.m., devotional exercises, led by Mrs. Cherney.
2.15 p.m., Conference called to order by the Moderator.
Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Reference Committee Report, read by Mr. Davies. Accepted.

Property Committee Report, read by Mr. Dye. Accepted.
Educational Committee Report, read by Mr. Taylor. Accepted.

Voted.—That the new Educational Committee be authorized to prepare plans and estimates to meet the immediate needs for advancement in our Primary Schools, and to provide scholarships for needy students in our higher schools.

Examination Committee Report, read by Mr. Rudd. Accepted.
Auditing Committee Report, read by Mr. Davies. Accepted.

Voted.—That this session of Conference be extended until the Standing Committees be elected.

Election of members of Reference Committee:

Mr. Taylor - - - - - - for two years.
Mr. Davies - - - - - - for three years.
Dr. Morse - - - - - - for three years.

Terms of Mr. Salquist and Miss Bassett have not yet expired.
Voted.—That a committee of two be appointed to revise the Constitution and by-laws.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEES.

Property Committee.—Mr. Dye, Dr. Shields, Mr. Cherney.
Educational Committee.—Mr. Taylor, Miss Mason, Miss Bassett.
Auditing Committee.—Mr. Davies, Dr. Shields, Dr. Morse.
Examining Committee.—Mr. Salquist, Mr. Davies, Mr. Wellwood, Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Upcraft.
Adjournment.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7TH.

9.30., Bible study by Mr. Davies. Subject, “Love for fellow-workers.”
Conference called to order. Reading of minutes of previous meeting.
Appointment of Committees by Chairman.
Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-laws.—Mr. Rudd and Mr. Clark.
Committee on writing a message of sympathy to Mrs. C. G. Lewis.—Mrs. Taylor and Miss Bassett.
Voted.—That we lay aside the order of the day and allow Dr. Dearing to speak.
Voted.—That Miss Mason’s resignation as member of the Educational Committee be accepted. Mr. Clark and Mr. Salquist were elected as members of the Educational Committee.
Report of Representatives on Committee on Church Union, read by Mr. Davies. Adopted.
Report of Delegate to Advisory Board, read by Mr. Davies. Adopted.
Voted.—That Mr. Taylor be our representative on the Advisory Board.
Discussion of the subject, “Required Course of Study for Evangelists in the employ of the Mission,” followed. Mr. Salquist opened the discussion.
Voted.—That Mr. Salquist be asked to outline and direct a course of study for evangelists in the employ of the Mission, with the aid of the Evangelistic Missionaries of each station.
Voted, That Dr. Dearing speak to us on Sunday afternoon, on “Mission Work in Japan.”
2 p.m., devotional exercises led by Miss Mason.
2.15 p.m. Called to order. Reading of minutes of previous meeting.
Mr. Clark opened the discussion of the subject:

Our Relation to—
(1) The China Baptist Conference.
(2) The China Baptist Publication Society.
(3) The Production of Christian Literature.

Voted, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of two to represent us on the Baptist Publication Society. Mr. Salquist and Mr. Clark were appointed.

Mr. Rudd opened the discussion on the subject, “The Lolo Country.”

3.45 p.m. Adjournment for 15 minutes.
4 p.m. Conference called to order.

Voted, That we appoint Messrs. Rudd and Wellwood as a Committee to prepare and present to this Conference a statement as to the extent of the territory and population, possibilities and needs of opening work among the aboriginal tribes of our territory.

Voted, That we extend the time of this session of Conference. Mr. Taylor opened the discussion of the following subjects: “Fu cities as common ground.” “What the effective occupation of our field calls for.”

Voted, That we instruct our Delegate to the Advisory Board to vote for the motion of the Friends Mission making the cities above the rank of Hsien and other important centres common ground.

Adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH.

9.30 a.m. Bible Study by Mr. Davies. “Subject, “Love for our Chinese Brethren.”
10 a.m. Conference called to order. Reading of minutes of previous meeting.

Voted, That we put aside the order of the day and continue the discussion of the subject, “What the effective Occupation of our Field calls for.”

Voted, That the question of the effective occupation of our field, with regard to the need of workers and equipment, be referred to the Reference Committee for tabulation and classification.
REPORTS FROM THE FIELD.

SUIFU.—Evangelistic - Mr. Clark - Accepted.
Educational—Munroe Academy Mr. Clark - "
Boys' Day School - " - " - "
Girls' School - Miss Bassett - "
Medical - Dr. Morse - "
Woman's - Mrs. Upcraft - "

Kiating.—Evangelistic Mr. Davies - Accepted.
Educational - " - " - "
Girls' School - Miss Davies - "
Woman's Work - Mrs. Davies - "
Woman's - Miss Mason - "

Adjournment.
2 p.m., devotional exercises led by Miss Bassett.
Conference called to order. Reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.

Voted, We set aside the order of the day and continue hearing the reports from the field.

Ningyuenfu.—Evangelistic - Mr. Rudd - Accepted.
Educational - " - " - "
Girls' School - Mrs. Rudd - "
Medical - " - " - "
Woman's Work - " - " - "

Voted, That Conference express our hearty appreciation to Miss Whittier for her services in Ningyuen.

Chengtu.—Annual Report - Mr. Taylor - Accepted.
Woman's Work - Mrs. Taylor - "

Yachow.—Evangelistic and Educational Mr. Salquist - Accepted.
Woman's Work - Mrs. Salquist - "
Medical Work - Dr. Shields - "

3.45 p.m. Adjournment for fifteen minutes.
4 p.m. Called to order.
Report of Munroe Academy, read by Mr. Clark. Approved.

Voted, That Mr. Davies' term as Trustee of Munroe Academy be extended for two years. That Dr. Morse fill out Mr. Lewis' term of one year as Trustee of Munroe Academy. That Mr. Cherney be elected for three years as Trustee of Munroe Academy.

Report of Representatives on Board of Union Education, read by Mr. Taylor. Adopted.

Voted, That the time of this session of Conference be extended.

Voted, That Mrs. Taylor, Miss Mason and Mr. Dye be the Committee of the Union Normal School for Women proposition; to discuss same and report findings to Conference.
Voted, That the other three recommendations of the Educational report be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Voted, That we accept the resignation of Mr. Taylor, of the Committee on Resolutions, and that Mr. Wellwood be substituted.

Voted, That Dr. Morse’s resignation as member of the Committee on Resolutions be accepted, and that Miss Mason be substituted.

Voted, Concerning appointment of Delegates to Union Educational Committee, that the Reference Committee make investigation and appoint our Representatives. Also that Mr. Dye receive money for travelling expenses as Representative.

Voted, That we express our hearty appreciation to Mr. Edgar for his interesting and instructive lecture, “The Aboriginal Tribes of West China,” given Wednesday evening.

Adjournment.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9TH.

2 p.m., devotional exercises led by Mrs. Rudd.

Conference called to order. Reading of minutes of previous meeting.

Voted, That Mr. Salquist, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Wellwood comprise the Committee on Church Manual.

Voted, That the report of the Committee on Union Treasurer be accepted.

Voted, That we refer the whole question of Union Treasurer and Business Manager to the Reference Committee, instructing them to state the difficulties and carry on all practicable negotiations leading to Union effort in conducting Mission business.

Voted, That the report of the Publication Committee be accepted, and that we express our appreciation to Messrs. Clark, Dye and Cherney, who had in charge the work of publishing the printed Minutes.

3.55 p.m. Called to order.

Voted, We appoint a Publication Committee.

Voted, That Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Dye and Miss Bassett comprise the Publication Committee.

Voted, That we ask the Secretary of Conference to circulate copies of our Missionary Policy throughout Conference.

Voted, That the Publication Committee be authorized to incorporate in the Annual Report a dictionary of local names, a map of our stations, and a popular write-up of each station.

Mr. Wellwood opened the discussion of the subject, “Best Use of our Present Forces.”
Voted, That the three questions of last year's Educational Committee which were referred to the Committee on Resolutions be referred to the new Educational Committee.

Voted, To adjourn to meet at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10TH.

11 a.m. Conference called to order. Mr. Wellwood led in prayer.

A letter was read from Mr. Wigham, of the Friends Mission, in regard to the matter of Union Treasurer, in which the Friends' Mission decline to undertake our treasury work.

A letter of greeting from the Friends' Mission Meeting at Tungchwan Fu was read. Voted, That Mr. Dye reply to this letter and express our appreciation.

A telegram of greetings was received from the Beamans at Shanghai.

The "Recommendations" presented by the Reference Committee were adopted with the exception that the Pharmacist asked for be put in CLASS I., in view of the fact that the Pharmacist could act as Mission Treasurer as well. Also that the two ladies asked for be put in CLASS II. Also adding a request for a female nurse for Yachow.

Voted, That we extend the time for the present session of Conference until the Reference Committee finishes presenting their Recommendations.

Voted, That we adjourn to meet this evening at seven o'clock.

7 p.m., Conference called to order. Led in prayer by Mr. Salquist. Reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.

Voted, (Resolution 6) We as a Conference ask Mr. Dye to write a letter expressing our well-wishes to the Beamans.

Recommendations of the Educational Committee were read and adopted.

Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-laws made its report, which was adopted.

Voted, That Article 3 of the Constitution read as follows: "All Missionaries of A.B.F.M.S. resident in West China, together with their wives and all representatives of the Woman's Boards auxiliary to the A.B.F.M.S. in West China, shall be regular members; other Baptist workers on the same field may by the vote of Conference become honorary members without power to vote."
Voted, That the present Moderator appoint a Committee to prepare nominations for all officers and members of standing committees of next year's Conference.

Voted, That the Moderator appoint a Committee of three as an Advisory Committee to the Training School.

Voted, That the Secretary of Conference send letters expressing our hearty appreciation to Messrs. Squire, Broomhall and Kearney and that Mr. Salquist transmit money from members of Conference toward office expenses of the C.I.M. at Ichang and Chungking.

Committee on Resolutions' recommendations read and adopted.

Voted, That the Program Committee each year send notice to Boston as early as possible of the date of next Conference.

Voted, That we accept the invitation of Kiating to hold next Conference there.

Voted, That we adjourn to meet to-morrow evening at 7.30. 8 p.m., Inspirational Service. Mr. Taylor.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH.

8.40 p.m., prayer by Mr. Taylor. Conference called to order. Reading of minutes of previous meeting.

Moderator appointed the following Committee:

Nominating Committee.—Mr. Salquist, Mr. Taylor, Dr. Shields.
Advisory Com. to Training School.—Mr. Davies, Mr. O penshaw, Mr. Wellwood.

Voted, That the Moderator appoint a Committee to consult with the C.I.M. as to Educational work. The following Com. was appointed: Mr. Davies, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Salquist.

Reference Committee made recommendations which were adopted.

Voted, That we recommend that Dr. Shields do not open the Britton Corlies Memorial Hospital this year.

Recommendations of the Committee on Resolutions were read and adopted.

Voted, That Mr. Cherney preach the Conference Sermon next year.

Voted, That the Kiating station prepare the program for next year's Conference.

Voted, That we express our appreciation of the kind hospitality of the Yachow station.

Voted, That we express our appreciation to Dr. Dearing of his presence with us, and his assistance rendered during the Conference.

Adjournment.
REPORT OF MISSION TREASURER, 1911.

The unexpected happened as far as I am concerned when, a year ago, it pleased you to elect me Mission Treasurer. Since at the time I was told that the choice was narrowed down to three, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Beaman and myself, my conscience is now clear and I am glad I withdrew my objections, even if I could very well have done without the extra work.

For a number of years it has been customary to pay salaries quarterly and to report all receipts and disbursements to Boston once a year. Early in the summer instructions were received from the Treasurer of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society that hereafter monthly statements were required from all the Missions. The reason for this new order is that the Northern Baptist Convention appoints a Financial Committee and this Committee in turn employs a firm of Chartered Accountants to act as Auditors. These accountants, I am told, examine the books of the Treasurer every month. In order to be able to make monthly reports for the West China Mission, it is, of course, necessary to pay all salaries and work appropriations monthly instead of quarterly as before. This has been done, as you know, from Oct. 1st, or from the beginning of the present financial year.

The new method of paying salaries and reporting to Boston monthly materially increased the work of the Mission Treasurer, and it looked as if it would prove to be the proverbial "last straw," and it might easily have proved so but for Mrs. Salquist's kind assistance. Since Oct. 1st she has been doing practically all the work.

Thanks are due to the station treasurers for their co-operation in the matter of some necessary reforms regarding deposit orders. It is rather unfortunate that we have the habit of calling these slips "deposit orders," and not transfer orders, as they
really are. All the members of the Mission would do the Mission Treasurer a great service if they would present their pay vouchers and deposit orders for payment to the station treasurer to whom they are issued within a reasonable length of time after receiving them. Whenever a voucher, or deposit order, is issued it is immediately credited on the treasurer's books to the station where it is payable. If it is not presented for payment it has to be carried over month after month, much to the inconvenience of the Treasurer. If any one wishes to save money for bills expected from home, the best plan is to secure a deposit order from the station treasurer payable by the Mission Treasurer, who will credit the amount to the account of the depositor.

Mr. A. Hudson Broomhall has this year, as in the past, kindly looked after our interests in Chungking. We are greatly indebted to him personally, as well as to the Mission he represents, for kindness received at their hands.

Mission safes have been bought and are now in use in all the stations. This adds greatly to the feeling of security for both money and important papers kept in the stations.

Respectfully submitted.

C. A. SALQUIST,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF SECRETARY OF CONFERENCE.

A cablegram in June, "Conference minutes not arrived, fear lost," necessitated some hasty and laborious work of duplication of reports and minutes at a busy time, yet after all the minutes had not miscarried.

The State Department at Washington replied April 25, to our request for a consul, stating that A. W. Pontius had been appointed American Consul at Chungking.

Correspondence from our East China workers, urging co-operation on the Inter-Conference Committee, will necessitate action at this Conference.

The following resolutions, received from the Board of Education, will also necessitate Conference action:
1. That we heartily approve the Scheme for the Union Normal School for Women.
2. That we will ask the Councils,
   (a) To discuss the scheme,
   (b) To agree to the general principle in Normal Work.
   (c) To state how far they are prepared to agree to the scheme in detail,
   (d) If approved by them to recommend to the Home Boards.

The correspondence from the Home Board should now be read and referred to the to-be-appointed Resolutions Committee, that all necessary action be taken.

As the Secretary closes his work he would like to call attention to the fact that certain parts of the Constitution and By-Laws are obsolete, due to change of terminology at home, and that the duties of certain committees should be more specifically defined, and would suggest a Revision Committee.

Respectfully submitted. 

I. Brooks Clark.

Statistical Report of West China Baptist Mission for Year Ending 
Dec. 31, 1910.

Statistics by no means tell all the story of the year's work, for there are many things that can not be recorded in black and white, either in figures or in words. Nevertheless statistics are of interest to all of us, as each year has some progress to report.

There are a few matters to which I will call your attention. At the end of the year 1909 the total membership of our four churches numbered 584. Although during 1910 the evangelistic work in nearly all the stations has, through the illness or loss of workers, necessarily been somewhat neglected, we are glad to report some gain. The present membership numbers 663, the net gain being 79. The number baptized during the year is 88, of whom 27 are from Ningyuen, 84 from Kiating and 37 from Yachow.
In contributions, there has also been a gain from $1633.07 in the year 1909 to $1853.31 in 1910. Of this amount Suifu reports $206.31, Kiating $116.00, Yachow $1073.00, and Ningyuen $455.00.

The number of schools have been reduced from 17 in 1909 to 14 in 1910 and the number of pupils under instruction from 342 to 328.

The number of treatments given by our missionary physicians number 4793 and the receipts from the medical work amount to $119.57.

Respectfully submitted.

Anna M. Salquist,
Statistician.

REPORT OF REFERENCE COMMITTEE.

(Actions by Conference in Session).

1. Resolved, That in accordance with the action of the Kiating Station and the Educational Committee we approve of Miss Mason conducting a Girls' School in connection with the C.I.M. in Kiating.

2. Moved, That we advise the Suifu station that Mr. Clark take charge of the evangelistic work in that station. (Carried with Mr. Taylor dissenting.)

3. Resolved, That we ask Mr. Openshaw to give advice on Suifu problems on his way thru that city.

4. Resolved, That Mr. and Mrs. Openshaw on return from furlough be designated to Yachow.

5. Resolved, That, in considering the advisability of a missionary leaving the field on account of illness, where possible the opinion of more than one physician be obtained and where possible a physician of some other mission be called in consultation.

6. Resolved, That we recommend that Dr. and Mrs. Humphreys go to Ningyuen Fu for language study.

7. Resolved, That Mr. Salquist be asked to make inquiries as to the best arrangements for business agency, forwarding goods up river, etc.
8. **Resolved**, That the Suifu station be asked to revise the instructions to new missionaries and circulate same throughout Conference.

9. **Moved**, That we most urgently request the Board of Managers to appropriate funds at once for a house for the Principal of Munroe Academy and for a house in Ningyuen Fu.

10. and 11 are recorded near the end of this volume, and are classified as “Our Needs,” “In Terms of Men” and “In Terms of Property,” respectively.

J. P. Davies, Sec.

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**REPORT OF THE PROPERTY COMMITTEE.**

The work of your Committee is suggested and largely incorporated in the formal actions below. Mr. Beaman, according to the suggestion of last year’s Conference, went to Chengtu in March to assist in the purchase of city property and in the drawing up of a general plan to be followed in the erection of buildings on the Baptist College grounds. The latter work was done, but the purchase of property was impracticable at that time on account of lack of funds. In November Mr. Beaman again went to Chengtu and rendered great service to the Mission, putting thru the first property deal successfully and preparing the way for the second. Mr. Taylor helpfully worked with the Committee and it was with his advice and help that both deals went thru.

Negotiations were carried on in Suifu to enlarge the hospital compound, but the Chinese property holder appears unwilling to sell at the present time. Yet it may be possible to put the deal thru this coming year.

Notwithstanding the changing personnel of the Committee, the actions are unanimously made by those under whose names they appear.

**ACTIONS.**

*Suifu, Feb. 21st*—Lewis, Beaman, Dye:

1. Recommended to the Reference Committee that fifteen hundred dollars ($1500.00) gold be appropriated to buy land for the Girls School in Kiating.
2. Recommended, That the general plans for the Yachow house be accepted, understanding that minor changes as to certain doors, windows and closets may be made by the Committee.

3. Recommended, That the proposed house for Yachow be erected on a new lot, and that the present church building and old residence be reserved intact for school work.

4. Moved, That the Suifu application for a new house be referred to the Reference Committee.

Suifu, Feb. 22th:

5. Moved, That the Sufiu Hospital application for $1890.00 Mexican for purchase of additional land, erection of wall and repair of outbuildings be approved.

6. Moved, That Mr. Clark’s estimate of $800.00 Mexican for wall and outbuildings to the (applied for) Munroee Academy Principal’s house be approved, with the understanding that detailed plans be submitted to this Committee before building.

7. Moved, That the estimates for gate-house and wall for the Sufiu main compound, which estimates are $600.00 Mexican, be approved.

8. Moved, That Mr. Salquist’s request for $1000.00 gold for building lot at Yachow be approved.

Correspondence, May 19th:

9. Moved, That we recommend that Mr. Rudd’s plans and estimates for a street chapel in Ningyuen Fu be approved.

10. The committee drew up a letter which stated the Chengtu situation in respect to our evangelistic territory in the city and in respect to possibilities of purchase, going into detail with respect to price of lots and location. This letter was duplicated and sent to Boston and to the Reference Committee, urging immediate action on the following recommendation:

Recommended, That an additional appropriation of three thousand dollars ($3000.00) gold be made over and above the two thousand dollars ($2000.00) gold already available for the purchase of a site for the purpose of evangelistic work in the city of Chengtu, and that if the request is granted that the words “Chengtu approved” be cabled to Mr. Salquist, Mission Treasurer.

June 6th:

11. Moved, That the request of Mr. Beaman to the Executive Committee of the A.B.F.M.S. for $300.00 Mexican for repairs on the dwelling house in which he is to live in Yachow be approved and recommended.
12. Moved, That we approve of the plans for the alteration and estimates for the same on the property to be used for woman's work in Kiating.

July 19th:

13. Moved, That we approve of Mr. Cherney's estimate for repairs on the Suifu West Gate dwelling house, in order to make the house suitable for residence.

August 1st:

14. Moved, That we recommend that one room in the building now used as temporary quarters for the Training School be fitted up by Mr. Salquist for a class room by putting in board floor, plaster walls and ceiling, and foreign glass windows, and that a sufficient number (probably about twenty) of school desks, similar to those used in Munroe Academy, be made for class room work, and that some necessary furniture be obtained for the students' living rooms, and, if necessary, two extra living rooms for students be put in order in the second story of the building, and that we recommend that a special appropriation of $200.00 Mexican be made to meet these needs.

Chengtu, Oct. 31st—Beaman, Dye:

15. Voted, That we apply thru the Secretary of the Committee to the Treasurer for the five thousand dollars ($5000.00) gold appropriated for the purchase of property in the city of Chengtu for evangelistic purposes.

16. Voted, That we purchase property on the Tong Shen Kiai for $7750.18 Mexican.

Chengtu, Nov. 3rd—Beaman, Dye:

17. Voted, That we purchase the "Li" property on the Big East Street for $4300.44 Mexican.

18. Voted, That we recommend the appropriation of the rentals from our mission property in Chengtu to the increase of money available to buy property for evangelistic purposes in the city of Chengtu.

19. Voted, That we recommend that $1750.00 gold be appropriated to the funds already available for the purchase of property for evangelistic purposes in the city of Chengtu. (This recommendation is made with a particular piece of property in view. If this money were available it would add very materially to our position in the city.)

20. We recommend that the grave and rice land, amounting to seven English acres, valued at $2800.00 gold, between the University Campus, the street and the Baptist plot, as shown on the diagram, be purchased as soon as possible, and that $500.00
gold be made available annually until such purchase is completed, understanding that at the end of each fiscal year any balance on hand reverts to the treasury.

Correspondence, Dec.—Beaman, Morse, Dye:

21. Moved, That the uncompleted repairs started by Mr. Beaman on the Yachow dwelling house which he occupied be carried out by Mr. Salquist, and that the balance of the appropriation for the same, as turned over to Mr. Salquist by Mr. Beaman, be used for that purpose.

Respectfully submitted.

D. S. Dye,
Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL REPORT.

During the year this Committee has had several matters referred to it for consideration and action. The Yachow station sent a communication regarding a day school for boys. We unanimously approved the policy outlined and regret to learn that, owing to depleted forces, the school cannot be opened this year. The whole district should be built up educationally. There are schools at some of the outstations, but they are not graded and are suffering for lack of oversight by a missionary. We would urge again that each missionary who is caring for outstation work in a district make it his business to open day schools at the chapels. If this could be done we should be able to build up a constituency for our schools of higher grade. It is a mistake to think that we can open boarding schools in our central stations and then sit down and wait for students to come to them. We must begin at the foundation and open primary schools in our outstations. If necessary, the missionary should be granted an appropriation to assist the people in these outstations to pay the salaries of the teachers. In a year or two we shall be able to send men who have been trained in our Bible Training School to care for these outstations. They could give the teaching in Religious Instruction, and the missionary could examine the scholars when he visits the station. This policy is a workable one and is meeting with success in other
missions in West China. It needs a man to put it into practice who believes in the value of educational work as a factor in the missionary enterprise.

The Kiating station recommended that a girls' school be opened there under the care of Miss Mason. This has been done and united work has been done in it by our own Mission and the China Inland Mission West. We also received a communication from this station regarding the status of the union school for boys conducted by the two missions, and we submit it as part of our report. This suggests the wider subject of union in educational work between the C.I.M. West and our own mission. We touch their territory in the Suifu and Kiating prefectures, while at Tatsienlu they join us in the Yachow district. As the evangelistic work develops at Chengtu, it is likely that we may be able to help them in caring for some of their unoccupied field. Moreover, both of the missions practise immersion, and a number of the missionaries of the C.I.M. are members of Baptist churches either in England or America. This being the case, it would seem that some plan of union in educational work might be formed that would help to conserve the forces of both missions. In the Yangtze valley we have Monroe Academy, to which both missions could send their boarding pupils. At Kiating they have a boys' boarding school, to which we can send our boys, while we have a girls' boarding school, to which they can send their girls. Then in our Middle School at Chengtu we have a plant that could be used by both missions. The C.I.M. have not undertaken to maintain secondary schools, and we can do them a real service in attempting some scheme of united effort in this respect. There are practical questions which present themselves and which need careful consideration, but a step in the right direction would have been taken if our Mission would appoint a committee to confer with a similar one appointed by the C.I.M. We commend this scheme to the consideration of this Conference and ask that action be taken in the matter. If we cannot go far this year, let us go as far as we can.

The Union Middle School at Chengtu has reduced the tuition fee for normal students to ten dollars ($10) a year. This was done in order to make it possible for missions to send up more men to prepare for teaching. It is admitted that the teacher is the crux of the educational situation in West China. If we could steadily train men to care for our schools, one of the chief obstacles to progress in this work would be removed.

We rejoice in the coming of Mr. Foster, who is to act as the Principal of Monroe Academy. Given time to acquire the
language, and with the hearty support of the Conference, he will be able to build up a school that will attract and help boys in the Suifu prefecture. He will also be able to relieve Mr. Clark for the evangelistic work in that district.

We wish to present the following recommendations:

I. That wherever possible Junior Primary schools be opened in our outstations.

II. That a committee be appointed to confer with members of the C.I M. West regarding union in educational work. This committee to report at our Conference in 1912.

III. That each missionary in charge of outstations be asked to report annually on the schools in his district.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.
C. A. SALQUIST.

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REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF MUNROE ACADEMY.

There have been a few meetings of the Board of Trustees and several of the Suifu members. Our head Chinese teacher has been dismissed and a new man engaged. The former was an active Christian, but incompetent. The new man, though not a church member, is pro-Christian, and we have reason to believe will be more efficient. He is able to teach foreign subjects and is to receive the same salary as his predecessor. The other two teachers have been re-engaged for another year. Mr. Clark was asked to continue as principal.

It was voted that the Principal be encouraged to engage a former student, Dzung Dao U, to help in the teaching, his salary to be about $2.50 per month.

Voted: That Mr. Cherney be requested to devote six hours each week to teaching at the school for the ensuing year.

Voted: That Mr. Clark's acting as Principal does not require his living in the Academy building.

Respectfully submitted.

HEBERT F. RUDF,
Chairman of the Trustees.
I. BROOKS CLARK,
Secretary of the Trustees.
REPORT OF EXAMINING COMMITTEE.

Members of the Conference have passed language examinations during the year as follows:

Basset, Beulah B. - Section II.
Cherney, J. A. - " 1 and II.
Cherney, Mrs. J. A. - III.
Clark, I. B. - " II.
Dye, D. S. - " I and half of II.
Morse, W. R. - " IV.
Rudd, H. F. - " I.
Shields, E. T. - " I.

Members of the Conference have passed language examinations in previous years as follows:

Davies, J. P. - - Section III. and half of IV.
Davies, Mrs. J. P. - - " I. and half of II.
Mason, Pansy C. - - " IV.
Rudd, Mrs. H. F. - - " I.
Taylor, J. - - " IV.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Your Committee has audited the accounts of the missionaries and the Treasurer and has forwarded the same to Boston.

We request that all unused balances of regular appropriations be returned to the Treasurer at the end of each fiscal year, in accordance with the ruling of the Board of Managers; we suggest that the Treasurer send duplicate receipt for such balances returned to the auditor of the account, that it may be sent with auditor's report to Boston.

The Committee renews its request that all Work account books be available for inspection by the Auditing Committee, and that such books be kept as the permanent property of the station.
We request that all Property Accounts be *viséd* by the Property Committee before being examined by the Auditing Committee.

Also that each missionary furnish to the Auditing Committee his statement of Appropriations from the Board of Managers, and that the Treasurer furnish memorandum for moneys paid by him to said missionary.

Respectfully submitted.

E. E. SHIELDS, }  
J. P. DAVIES, } Auditing Committee.

REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

In accordance with instructions the minutes of last Conference were printed, together with the Constitution and By-Laws and Historical Sketch of the West China Baptist Mission, and all reports. Some may feel that their own report was cut down too much. It was no easy task to boil down the reports sufficiently to get the subject matter within the required limits, and yet give the gist of the originals. Messrs. Clark and Cherney did the cutting down, typewriting and arranging, and Mr. Dye saw to the printing, distributing and collecting. The pamphlet contains forty-four pages. One hundred and fifty copies were printed at a cost of $40.00. Word has been received from Boston that the Board of Managers will be pleased to use fifty copies each year and to pay the proportionate cost of same.

Respectfully submitted.

D. S. DYE,  
J. A. CHERNEY,  
I. BROOKS CLARK.
REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE UNION
EDUCATIONAL MEETINGS.

The annual meetings of the West China Educational Union were held in Chengtu and your delegates were present. Others of our Mission who were able to attend were Mrs. I. B. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Beaman, Mrs. Taylor, and Mr. Dye. Owing to the serious illness of Mr. Lewis and his having to leave Suiifu, Mr. Clark was called home by telegraph and thus was unable to be at the sessions of the Conference.

The regular meetings of the Union were preceded by a two-days' conference on education. This is becoming a regular feature of the annual gatherings and is serving an excellent purpose, in that it affords an opportunity for those engaged in school work to exchange ideas and suggestions as well as to bring forth problems for discussion. The machinery of the organization has been so far perfected that the work of the annual meeting can be done in half the time that it previously required. We commend the printed copies of the report to your consideration. It reveals the fact that there has been a remarkable increase in the number of schools and pupils under the care of the Union. This is encouraging, but also more costly. It has been necessary to ask the different missions for a contribution of forty dollars ($40) Mex. a year, to meet the increased budget.

The Educational Secretary is not yet found. He is becoming more and more a necessary factor in the development of the union scheme. One man could be well employed in this office and could devote part of his time to the normal work in the university.

We present a partial report of a committee appointed to investigate the question of teachers' salaries. This is an attempt to arrive at some degree of uniformity in the payment of teachers, and also to help forward the matter of training teachers. The trained teacher is a pressing necessity both in our own schools and in those of the government. If we could train sufficient teachers so that a number of them could enter the government schools, we should have at once helped
the provincial authorities in their great task of giving a modern education to the youth of Szechwan and have introduced the elements of the Christian religion into their schools.

The matter of a Normal Training School for young women has been pushed forward by the offer of £500 towards its support by the China Emergency Appeal Committee. The Woman's Board of the Canadian Methodist Church has already appropriated $2000 gold for it, and at a meeting held in Chentu recently Dr. Goucher, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, gave $2000 for the same purpose. This furnishes a fund of $6000 gold, or over, and the school can be started at an early date. Our own Mission should have a part in this enterprise, for if union is good when applied to schools for boys and men, it is equally good for women. We have been asked to appoint a committee of three to act with those appointed by the other missions in perfecting the organization of the school as far as possible. If our home authorities do not wish to enter the union, then our committee can withdraw, having helped as far as possible. But our Conference should discuss this matter and send advice to the woman's societies and to the Executive Committee.

We recommend:

I. That an appropriation of forty dollars ($40) Mex. be made, payable to our delegate to the next annual meeting of the Educational Union.

II. That we make an earnest endeavor to send men to be trained as teachers for our primary schools.

III. That this Conference consider the report of the Committee on Normal School for women, and take advisory action on the matter: such action to be forwarded to our Executive Committee and to the foreign secretaries of our Woman's Boards.

IV. That we appoint a committee of three to act with those appointed by other missions to care for the proposed scheme for a Normal School for young women, and to help in perfecting the same.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH TAYLOR,
I. BROOKS CLARK.
REPORT RE SALARIES FOR CHINESE TEACHERS,
AS OBTAINED FROM THE UNION EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Your Committee on Salaries for Chinese Teachers beg to report in part as follows: Salaries for Middle School teachers are not yet presented, as sufficient information has not yet been secured by the Committee. Teachers have been graded as Non-qualified, Semi-qualified and Qualified. These terms will be explained in their proper place. The salaries suggested do not include grants from individual missions, and are only the starting point in each case.

**Junior Primary Grade:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Salary Yearly.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-qualified</td>
<td>Cash 60,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(This class includes those only qualified to teach Chinese subjects, i.e., the old style teacher, not a degree man.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-qualified</td>
<td>Cash 72,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(This includes those who have attended successfully a Summer Normal School, or Middle School for one term and can teach some Western subjects.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualified</td>
<td>Cash 84,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Those completing two sessions of Summer Normals, one year of Middle School Normal course, or two years of Middle School regular course.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is further recommended that the teacher be granted a Bonus of Cash 1000 for each pupil graduating.

**Senior Primary Grade:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Salary Yearly.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-qualified</td>
<td>Cash 84,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Those not qualified to teach Western subjects, but well qualified for Chinese subjects.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-qualified</td>
<td>Cash 96,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Chinese degree men for Chinese subjects, or a graduate of the third year Middle School course.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualified</td>
<td>Cash 108,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Graduates of the full five years Middle School course.)</td>
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A bonus to the teacher of Cash 2000 for each pupil graduating is recommended for this grade.
N.B.—The above Schedule of Salaries is presented to the various Missions for discussion and recommendation only, not for adoption, as the scheme is, so far, incomplete and tentative. Further criticism or suggestion will be gladly received by the committee.

REPORTS FROM THE ADVISORY BOARD AND CHURCH UNION COMMITTEE.

The Conference was represented by its delegate, Mr. Lewis, and the following is gleaned from the full proceedings as published in the *West China News*. The following resolution was presented to the Advisory Board and will be acted on the coming year.

We realize that the larger view of comity to which we hope to advance may have to be reached gradually, but in the meantime we offer the following propositions:

To declare open as common ground—
(a) All cities above the rank of Hsien.
(b) All large centers of population situated on rivers of importance, or forming suitable bases for work in other cities or in large districts, and which can fairly be regarded as strategic centers.
(c) Districts within a radius of 40 li from such open cities, it being understood that small markets in such an area shall not be occupied by more than one mission.

Two resolutions of the Church Union Committee indicate the thought of the Committee's personnel:

Your Committee, after carefully reviewing the present conditions, is convinced that the time has not yet come for the formulating of a polity for organic union among the churches in West China, but reaffirms the desirability of the greatest possible cooperation by missionaries and Chinese Christians in all possible ways.

Resolved, That while we are not yet in a position to place any formulated scheme of church union before the Chinese Christians, we feel that more might be done in an educative way to foster among them the sentiment of the essential unity underlying our various mission organizations, and that to this end we as a committee on Church Union undertake the production of a short tract on Christian unity, which shall embody (a) Some explanation of the fact of our diverse organizations; (b) A simple exposition of the Bible teaching
on Christian unity; (c) Some careful mention of our own desire for a fuller unity as a united Chinese church as expressed in the West China Conference; (d) The tentative declaration of our common faith, as illustrating our essential unity.


REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNION

TREASURER.

Instructions given to the Committee were: “Carry on investigations and negotiations as to the possibility of union in treasury work in two or more missions in West China.” Mr. Salquist, as the committee, very carefully studied this question and the information obtained he collated and placed on file with the Conference Secretary. The report spells and defines “Infeasibility.”

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

1. Resolved, That the three questions of last year’s Educational Committee which were referred to the Resolutions Committee be referred to the new Educational Committee.

2. Resolved, That in view of the geographical difficulties, travelling facilities, and length of time involved, we find it impossible to participate in the Intra-Conference Committee’s suggestion, but that we express our sympathy with the effort to secure closer relationship between the four missions of the
A.B.F.M.S. in China and that we request the Secretary of our Conference to receive all communications from above Committee and report to Conference.

3. Resolved, That the Yachow Mission Hospital be henceforth termed: "The Briton Corlies Memorial Hospital."

4. Resolved, That with the opening of dispensary work in a station a native evangelist work among the dispensary patients, and that said evangelist be under the physician-in-charge.

5. Resolved, That we request the Executive Committee to consider the advisability of a preparatory course in Bible training and a course in tropical medicine for all outgoing medical missionaries.

6. Resolved, That we ask Mr. Dye to write a letter expressing our well-wishes to the Beamans.

7. Resolved, That we as a Conference ask Mr. Davies to extend our official welcome to the belated new party upon arrival.

8. Resolved, That, Whereas God in his wisdom has called our brother C. G. Lewis to another sphere of service, resolved, that we record,

   That while we miss his rare Christian spirit,
   That while the Chinese miss his tact and sympathy,
   Yet both together realize as abiding the inspiration of his life and work.

9. Resolved, That this Conference deeply appreciates and highly commends the action of the Board of Managers in appointing Rev. J. L. Dearing to visit West China, and—

   Resolved, That we express to Dr. Dearing our hearty thanks for his sane counsel and helpful advice given so kindly during the sessions of our Annual Conference and so untiringly in our committees, and—

   Resolved, That we formally extend to Dr. Dearing a real West China welcome and an invitation to come again.

10. Resolved, That we formally yet heartily express our thanks to the Yachow station for the entertainment of Conference.

"THE CARE OF THE CHURCHES."

The evangelistic work of the Mission has gone forward during the year, and this in spite of serious difficulties. At
Suifu, Mr. Lewis was stricken with a serious illness and was obliged to leave for America, but died at Shanghai on the homeward journey. This left Mr. Clark as the only missionary to care for church and school work. At Kiating, both Mr. and Mrs. Davies were ill with typhoid fever and Mr. and Mrs. Bradshaw had left for furlough, accompanying Mr. Lewis and family to Shanghai. At Yachow, great hopes were entertained of a good steady work under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Beaman, who had been appointed to that station after returning from furlough. Mr. Openshaw left for America after the Conference at Suifu. Mr. Beaman was again attacked by his old enemy, and after bravely trying to overcome it by rest during the summer, was obliged to leave for the coast. This left the work in the hand of Mr. Salquist, who was already overburdened with the Training School and the work of the Treasury. At Ningyuen Mr. and Mrs. Rudd held the fort in spite of sickness and lack of efficient help. There is no evangelistic work at Chengtu at present, but property has been secured in a good location and it is hoped that work can be started in the near future.

In the face of all these difficulties, what has been done? Let the men in charge speak for themselves.

Suifu.—Mr. Clark writes: The evangelistic work for Suifu for the past year has been discouraging in some respects. Owing to ill-health, Mr. Lewis did little itinerating. His necessary furlough was greatly regretted; his death especially so. In the summer Cheng Kuang Ting, one of our students attending the Training School, died of dysentery. Ngo Yuan Tsai, a helper for three years, was sick most of the year and died in January, 1911. One other church member died and two have been dismissed because of sin. The Chinese brethren took the initiative in this, seeking the approval of the foreigner. There have been no baptisms, not because none were willing, but because I was unwilling to take the responsibility without the opportunity for more intimate acquaintance with those thus wishing to unite with us. The usual Union Bible School in the fall has been postponed. It is hoped that one can be held early in the spring. Many are anxious to come for such a class.

In the country places there are many discouragements. But what can we expect without any oversight from the missionary and very little from the native evangelist? We now have eight outstations and that is at least four too many for our present force.
There are two outstanding needs in our evangelistic work. One is a missionary—there ought to be at least two for this important work. During the fall and winter the Chinese have conducted most of the services and preached. They can often do this better than the foreigner. But it is not safe or wise to leave all accounts in their hands without even reckoning from time to time.

The other need is a new church building. If one allows himself to be pessimistic, he might say that in a few years no church building will be needed. But we prefer to be optimistic. At the present time we cannot expect much money from the Chinese for a new church building. If we wait for them to bear the brunt of the financial burden we may wait indefinitely. Meanwhile as to the present building, there is no question as to its unsafe condition, and you will surely agree with me as to the urgency of a new church building at Suifu.

Kiating.—Mr. Davies gives an abstract of the report of the work at this station: Last spring three missions united in revival under Rev. Spencer Lewis and Mr. Gin. Eighty were in from the outstations. Many confessions and sixteen were baptized. Later jealousies and so forth arose. Now they are more united. In the spring the country work was neglected because of the illness of Mr. and Mrs. Davies. In the fall Mr. Bradshaw and Mr. Davies took one trip each and found the work quiet. Local leaders are not strong and the evangelists inefficient.

City work progressing. Christian Endeavor Society organized and doing well. The Sunday School is also well conducted. In June and December Bible Institutes were held, but impression prevalent that baptism can occur only at these times and merely as a result of learning certain lessons. Twenty-five baptisms in all, and six exclusions. There is a total of one hundred and seventy-five members. Few of upper classes reached. Propagation of the gospel is downward. To reach the upper classes a special effort is needed,—can we do it? Thankful for past, hopeful for the future.

Yachow.—We give extracts from the report of Mr. Salquist as follows: The annual meeting of the church was held at the beginning of the tenth moon. We were very much pleased to have over fifty members from the outstations come, in spite of the unusually cold weather and bad roads. The increase in membership this year is not large. Twenty-six were baptized in January and eleven in the summer. However, after the large number baptized last year, it was not to be expected, especially as practically no country work had been done this
year. We were unable to have the usual Bible Institute in the city this year, as I could not close school to undertake it and Mr. Beaman was unable to attempt it. This was a disappointment both to the people and ourselves. Our greatest need in the country work is for someone to teach and strengthen those who are members, for though we have quite a large membership, about nine-tenths live in the outstations and have little instruction.

During our summer vacation we went to Chinchee and while there we held a Bible Institute for the three stations in that district. Thirty were in attendance for the two weeks, half of this number being members. At the close of the class eleven people were baptized in a beautiful stream near the city. The weeks of fellowship and Bible study gave quite a lift to the work in that district. I also visited Hanyuan and preached regularly in Chinchee during the time we spent there. For the rest of the stations I have had to do my best by "absent treatment," which has been very far from satisfactory. With no trained helpers and only three untrained ones for more than a dozen stations, not much can be done. There have been difficulties in some of the stations and with no one free to go and attend to matters, much misunderstanding arises. It has been difficult to keep from worrying, but I have had to "do my best and leave the rest," since I cannot drop school work at the call of other things. The Chinese have little or no idea of the claims of school work and the people in the outstations see no reason why I should not close school and come to their assistance whenever they are in difficulties.

Ningyuen.—Good news comes from this far-away station. Mr. Rudd writes: We rejoice in another good year's work in Ningyuen. About ten months of the year were spent in the prefecture.

In the fall, the instructions came to prepare rooms for the occupancy of Dr. and Mrs. Humphreys and this, with other repairs and changes on the compound, has required a great deal of the missionary's attention. A six weeks' special Bible class in the early fall was followed by the baptism of sixteen men. Later in the winter other applicants for church membership appeared and after instruction and examination were received into the church. Thus the whole number of baptisms during the fall and winter was forty-two. These new church members came from more than ten different cities and villages, which are situated in three directions and at a distance of two to ten stages from the central station.

Our country work has thus given encouragement, though very inadequately cared for. We have had three evangelists
located in outstations and two others, besides colporteurs, who have done travelling in the country. I have visited all of the outstations once and some of them twice, making one journey of over twenty stages, which took me through a very interesting and needy country. Though Ningyuen is mountainous, the valleys are full of farms, villages, and cities. The agricultural products are abundant and the minerals are the wonder of all who know the country. The character of the people is largely influenced by the rude, warlike, and straightforward nature of the aborigines who inhabit the mountains of the whole prefecture. The opportunities for enlarging our work seem limitless, and one or two missionary families are utterly inadequate for the carrying on of the work.

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A careful study of these reports reveals a woeful lack of oversight among the outstations. Without this, evangelistic work in country places is next to impossible. Unless a missionary can visit these places, it were wiser not to open chapels in them, for the temptation to the Chinese to use the good name of the church for selfish purposes is greater than the majority of them are able to stand. "The care of the churches" is still a great part of the missionary's work. If he can visit the cities and villages under his care, and consult and advise with the members in them, he can do a great deal to build up a strong Christian community. These little groups of believers are to be the leaven of Christianity with which the whole district around them is to be leavened. How important it is that they should be cared for and be made strong in the truth of God.

Another great need that insists upon being heard is that of Chinese evangelists. If we can supply these outstations with trained and trusted pastor-evangelists, then we have half solved the problem of preaching the gospel to the Chinese. Given a corps of Chinese pastors, our Hsien cities and large villages would in time become missionary centers and in turn would evangelize the surrounding country.
WOMAN'S WORK FOR WOMEN.

The West China Baptist Mission has never been adequately cared for, so far as its woman's work is concerned. From the early days of the enterprise something has been attempted in this direction, but there has not been any well-developed plan of campaign and only a very meagre supply of workers has found its way to Szechwan. Perhaps the Boards at home are afraid of sending young women to so remote a field—we decline to believe that young women are afraid to come. Some that have come have had to return home, while others have found a more congenial sphere of service as the wives of some of our missionaries. Be it as it may, the fact remains that no station of the West China Baptist Mission is well provided for in the department of Woman's Work; and if a careful analysis of our churches could be had, it would probably prove to be the case that there is a one-sided development in them, because of this lack of women workers. In matters of religion, women are conservatives, and these Chinese women need the guiding and helping hand of sympathetic Christian women to help them to "leave the false and espouse the true" form of religion. We give below a summary of the work that has been done by the single workers, together with that of the wives of our missionaries.

Mrs. Salquist writes of the work in the Yachow district:
At the Chincheehsien Bible Institute held in the summer, several women came for study and remained throughout the session of the class. Six of these were baptized in the beautiful stream just outside the city, these being the first women from the multitude in that district to become Christians. Illness prevented my doing the teaching I had planned, but Mr. Kao carried out my plans very well, though his task was no light one, for there were six small babies in the class also. Whatever Mr. Kao may lack in knowledge of the art of teaching, he makes up for by being a master in the art of patience, so much needed in teaching these Chinese women. I was glad to learn to know these women and hope to be able to see them again and give them help and encouragement. We were especially
glad that all of them came from homes where some other member of the family is a Christian. The brightest one of them is the wife of our most promising Training School student, and another is the mother of one of the other students.

While we have no regularly organized evangelistic work at Chengtu, something has been attempted on behalf of the women. Mrs. Taylor tells the story of the year's work:

As yet, there is little to report about the work for women in Chengtu. We live outside the city between the South and East gates, but there are quite large suburbs at each of these gates. The people of our neighborhood are farmers and market-gardeners. There is a large temple near the university grounds called Lan Tai Si. The idols have been removed from it and it has been converted into a tenement section. There are nearly one hundred people living in that temple. This gives a good opportunity to call upon a good many people in one building. The wife of a Chinese teacher in the American Methodist Mission went with me to call and we found the people very friendly and they asked us to call again. We plan to have meetings in the homes of some of these people next year. They are too poor and busy, and the churches are too far away, for them to attend them, so we must take the gospel to them.

Besides my work in the Union Middle School, and this neighborhood calling, I have taught a class in the Sunday School of the American Methodist Mission in the city. There are twenty girls in this class who attend a Christian day school during the week. They are brighter intellectually and more advanced in Christian teaching than the poor women of our neighborhood, but both equally need the gospel. I have tried to tell the girls that they should become missionaries and tell their people about the Saviour, but the idea is totally new to them and it will take some time before they will feel their responsibility for the souls of others.

During the year, meetings have been held to plan for a Union Normal School for women in Chengtu. I have attended as representative of our mission. A scheme for co-operation has been prepared and it was presented to the West China Educational Union at its annual meeting. They voted to send it to the annual meetings for discussion. I hope our Conference will discuss the matter and act upon it. The China Emergency Appeal Committee has granted £500 towards this school if it is started within a year. I wish we had some girls to send to this school, for we ought to have our own teachers trained for our own schools.
Kiating is fortunate in that it has two woman workers—Mrs. Davies and Miss Mason. Their reports are given in full. The former says:

My report of service rendered is not a very extensive one this year and yet I think it well to report what I have been able to do.

November 4th, a trip was made to our up-river stations. A few days were spent in Kiakiang, and during that time I devoted myself chiefly to meeting the women. I did not attempt much teaching, for I felt my first duty was to know my women. One morning I was invited into a home near by to see a woman who was very ill. I regretted exceedingly that I could do nothing to relieve her suffering, but I urged the mother-in-law to send the woman to the Kiating Canadian Methodist Hospital. After we returned home, the husband, a Christian, brought his wife down to the hospital. I visited the woman almost daily and in December she was baptized. While in Kiakiang, one of the old Christians said: "Teh si-muh, chin ngai the women; be willing to shua with them." I thought that advice was good and so pass it on.

Several days were spent in Hongya, meeting the women, teaching, preaching, and calling at the homes.

A few weeks after our return home, Mr. Davies opened a Bible Institute, and several women came from the upriver stations. Altogether I had a class of ten (sometimes more) studying daily for two weeks. When the Bible Institute closed, my class dwindled to five. Since then I have had five women in daily study. I hope to get some Biblewomen out of the number to take up work in a year or so. In about two weeks we are expecting a woman from up river to come for a year's course of study. During the fall and winter, I have also had the school-girls on Sunday. I have not accomplished much, but I feel happy in that I have made a beginning.

Miss Mason writes:

During the Chinese New Year's season, as I did not attend Conference, I had many fine opportunities for working among the women. Visiting in their homes with the old Biblewoman was continued thro the spring until May 19th, after which three weeks were spent in nursing Mrs. Davies during her convalescence.

The woman's work was carried on much more effectually, and with less waste of time and strength, after moving into our own home near our district. Many women came to call and several came weekly to study. In the spring the pupils from a private girls' day school near-by came to our home twice a week
for three hours' teaching in the Bible and singing, with a little bit of English. They seemed to enjoy the singing best of all. Two of these girls have Bibles given them by their father, Mr. Dzao, who is one of the leading men of the city. His daughters say he believes the Gospel, but is afraid to confess his faith publicly, for fear of being laughed at.

The weekly meetings and reading classes for women and girls in the street chapel in the suburb were kept up during the spring, fall and winter, with an average attendance of from fifteen to twenty-five more or less regular students.

During the summer, while superintending the work of building and repairs on the old Chinese house used as the ladies' home and girls' school, most of the women's work had to be dropped, but was resumed again in the fall, though, because of the school-work, less time could be given to the women's work than before. The work among the women in Kiating is not as encouraging as the work among the girls, but I refer only to the conditions in the city and suburbs, not having worked yet in any of the outstations or country districts.

Mrs. Rudd reports as follows for Ningyuen:

So far the women's work in Ningyuen has been mainly one continued invitation from the Chinese women to foreign women to visit and work with them. On account of the illness of the woman who was teaching the Bible class it was closed in May, but numbers of women have continued to attend the church services. Three women were baptized, two of whom are wives of evangelists and are already a force in spreading the gospel. The third, a woman of melancholic type, committed suicide on account of family financial troubles—a good example of the difficulty found in learning to know our women. On the other hand, however, this may have been the most generous, and therefore the most Christian, act of her life, because by that act she released her husband from the debtors' prison, her son was baptized, and a friend becoming interested in Christianity through her funeral was also baptized.

In November the mother of one of our evangelists died. She had been a Christian for several years, and during the few months that she was in Ningyuenfu her beautiful life attracted many friends, and the loving relationship between her and her daughter-in-law, one of our new members, might have been a good example to the world. A week of evangelistic services, with the baby organ to take the place of a band, was held in the street chapel in her honor, at the close of which she was given an elaborate funeral, the church members singing hymns as the procession moved through the streets.
I am glad to hand over the work, with its many opportunities, to one who will be able to do what I could not do.

**Suifu** is the home of our girls' school and so has some women workers, but not as many as the work calls for. Mrs. Upcraft gives the following, which is at once a report and an estimate of the woman's work in the large field bounded by the Suifu prefecture:

On our arrival a year ago, there was a women's class taught by Miss Page in connection with the Sunday School, which naturally fell to me on Miss Page's leaving. This class was divided into two sections, the Christian women were given to Mrs. Yin, the heathen women came to me. This class has varied in attendance from five to forty women. An evangelistic work for women and girls was also begun at the West Gate house, then vacant. Here three classes were conducted every Sunday afternoon. A class for girls numbered from fifteen to fifty. In this work the older girls in the Boarding School were enthusiastic, faithful helpers. Indeed, but for them this girls' class would have been impossible. The women, numbering from ten to forty, were taught by the Christian women of the church. From four to eight or more women regularly went over to help in this woman's work. Each with a group of three, four, or five heathen women clustered about her, patiently taught them a simple hymn or tract. For this purpose we had hymn slips printed by the hundred, which were freely used.

Finding it impossible to keep the boys away, we asked a Christian to take charge of them. Often the attendance ran up to forty in this class. Had we had a large place, this would have been a good field for the Christian boys from Monroe Academy. In both girls' and boys' classes Dr. and Mrs. Morse have been faithful and loyal helpers. I don't know what we should have done but for Dr. and Mrs. Morse keeping the gate and so preventing the men and boys from rushing into the inner court. This little work was carried on until the summer. Mrs. Yin continued a small class of women and girls during the summer. All this work has had to be abandoned because of the occupation of the house and the impossibility of getting another place.

In the spring, Mr. Hwang asked to have his wife taught, that she might accompany him in his country work and be able to teach the women. A small daily study class was then organized and continued some six weeks. During this time Mrs. Hwang learned to recognize several hundred characters, to repeat five or six hymns, *Shiao äsweî dih fuh, Chuan shì liang*
Jinan, and a simple catechism, and could tell some eleven stories from the Life of Christ, from picture rolls. She then went with her husband to Nganlinchiao, and Changlinhsien for the summer. When I visited those stations in the fall, tens of girls and women whom she had taught what she had learned herself met me. This came to us as a bit of real encouragement.

More or less work has been done in the courtyards. In this the Christian women have always helped. In the ninth moon, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Hwang and Mrs. Yin, we visited Lichwang, Chitienpa, Nganlinchiao, and Changlinhsien. In the tenth moon, in company with Dr. and Mrs. Morse and Mr. and Mrs. Hwang, we visited five stations on the Yangtze. In every place the dire need of evangelistic work, both for men and women, made one heartsick. It hardly seemed credible that in many stations where the gospel had been preached for years there were no Christian women.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Year's Work.

No remarkable progress has been made in matters educational during 1910, but good, steady, persistent work has been accomplished in the central stations. Our great lack is adequate equipment for the Junior Primary schools in the outstations. Until we are prepared to put teachers into our schools who have had some training and have caught some of the enthusiasm of the missionary, we cannot expect large or permanent results from our outstation schools. The educational committee presents strong recommendations, and the conference goes on record as being heartily in favor of a vigorous policy in primary education.

Suifu.

Monroe Academy has done faithful and earnest work. The older students have been in the school long enough to learn "how to study." The moral and religious tone of the school grows better and expresses itself in a voluntary prayer-meeting, well attended. The attendance was not large. The great need
here is a suitable residence for the principal and his family. If this can be secured and outstation schools developed, the future of the Academy is assured. We rejoice in the coming of Mr. C. L. Foster to the principalship of the school.

A day school for boys held in the North Street chapel has been well attended; in fact, the attendance has increased. Some of the scholars are doing work in the Senior Primary grade.

The girls' school, in the new building, has done good work under the care of Miss Bassett and Mrs. Upcraft. During the spring term special meetings were held with the girls, and they seemed to have a strong realization of the ugliness of sin. Many have done practical evangelistic work by helping Mrs. Upcraft teach among the women and children. They were also taught the joy of giving rather than getting at Christmas time, and in this way were brought to forget themselves in work for others. Mrs. Morse has helped with the teaching of English and drawing. Two pupils go to Chengtu for advanced work next year.

**Kingtian.**

Union in school work is the slogan at Kingtian, and, so far as the experiment has been made, it has proved a success. Our Mission and the C.I.M. unite in a boarding school for boys. The C.I.M. furnish the plant and we furnish a teacher. The principal is a member of the C.I.M. This should be developed into closer union. The same is true of the Union Girl's School conducted on our Mission premises, and managed by Miss Mason and Miss Burbridge. Next year Miss Mason will be in full charge. If our home Boards will back up this enterprise now, the educational problem in the city of Kingtian will be solved. There remain the needy outstations.

**Ningyuen.**

This station has from the first initiated the policy of maintaining schools for the boys and girls. This is as it should be and goes far to the solution of the status of women in the China of the future. Plans are being made for the opening of outstation schools. The teacher in the boys' school here is a former student of Monroe Academy.

**Yachow.**

The work here has been centered in the Bible Training School. Mr. Salquist reports a year of hard and profitable work on the part of students and teacher. The annual report of the principal says: "Tho my band of students is not large, I expect much from them, for they are doing faithful, earnest
work, and are loyal to God, to the school, to one another, and to me. It is a rare thing for one of them to come unprepared to class." Too much importance cannot be attached to the work done in training a Chinese ministry. The future of the churches in West China depends more upon the quality of the Chinese pastors than upon the large or small force of missionaries. It is evident to all of us that one man cannot take care of this work alone, and we should secure help as soon as possible. It is a source of regret that there is no boys' school at Yachow, nor any school for girls. Yet, unless the force in this station is increased, it is unwise to open such schools.

**Chengtu.**

This year a dormitory was opened in connection with the Union Middle School, and we registered twelve students in the first term. All our central stations were represented, thus giving evidence of the fact that the Chengtu Middle School is a Mission, rather than a station school. The second term saw an increase to sixteen. The Union University also opened its doors for the first time, "in the providence of God never to be closed." A small group of students entered, but our Mission was not represented in this first class. The year has been one of hard work, but also of progress.

Our plan of campaign in education was well outlined and definitely stated at the annual meeting of our Conference. Briefly stated it is (1) day schools in our outstations; (2) day and boarding schools in the central stations; (3) a middle school and college at Chengtu; (4) the development of the Training School at Yachow into a fully equipped Theological Seminary. This means hard, persistent effort on the part of us all, but it also spells success.

**Resolutions on Education.**

As an outcome of the discussion on a Scheme for Education in our West China field, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That the immediate and pressing necessity for schools (Primary) in the outstations calls for the subsidizing of these schools when necessary, and that in every case we try to secure funds and other aid from the Chinese in the district.

2. That in all our central stations we aim to establish boarding schools for boys and girls.

3. That we urge the appointment of a second teacher for the Bible Training School.
4. Whereas, it is a part of our policy to participate in the Union Medical College, we recommend the providing of a medical missionary to act on the faculty of the Union Medical College in Chengtu.

5. That we heartily approve of union in Normal training for young women.

6. That we heartily recommend to the W.B.F.M.S. and to the W.B.F.M.S. of the West that they consider the scheme and if possible participate in the Union Normal School.

7. That we urge the missionaries to make an earnest endeavor to send men to the Normal School at Chengtu to be trained for Primary School teachers.

8. That we recommend to Conference the appointment of an advisory committee for the Training School.

9. That members of Conference be asked to make an annual contribution to the amount of sixty dollars ($60.00), to be known as a Conference Scholarship and to be at the disposal of the Conference.

THE PHYSICIANS.

The Medical Work and reports of the year are personal; from the very nature of the case they cannot be otherwise, so we write of and refer to the worker. Let us see the physicians as they work:

Dr. Anna Corlies Rudd, of Ningyuenfu, reports:

The work done in the Ningyuen dispensary this year would have been impossible if it had not been for the very generous help of Miss Whittier. The took the entire burden of dispensary work for the months of April and May until she herself was taken ill, then I conducted it until we went to the mountain in the middle of July. In October, when we opened the dispensary again, Miss Whittier held a surgical clinic on three afternoons a week, and I a medical clinic on the alternating days. During the last month of our stay before leaving for Conference, we stopped admitting new patients and Miss Whittier kindly took
charge of the rest. In this broken way we have seen 360 patients, with a total of 1280 treatments, including 20 small operations under chloroform, and 20 patients seen in their own homes.

Dr. Morse, of Suifu, reports:

Medical work commenced as soon as we left Ichang. Mr. Beaman started services himself and initiated the rest of us into the tracker's brand of Chinese aromas by means of personal contact at a daily clinic. There Mr. Cherney and I learned our first Chinese expression. During the trip up river we gave in all 426 treatments.

During the year there have been given 1341 treatments. Of these, to particularize a few important cases, there were:

- Obstetrical: 10 Cases.
- Opium suicides: 4
- Microscopical exams: 4
- Chloroform administered: 6
- Surgical operations: 3

Preparation for and attendance on the ordinary medical cases, besides cases more strictly designated as emergency, as well as studying up the various new aspects of disease which characterize the people of the East in particular, together with attempting to buy property, trip in the country to some outstations, sickness among missionaries, trip down the river accompanying the home-going sick and a few other diversions has made a combination of circumstances whereby one could hardly designate the past year as having been one passed in language study alone, but all in all, it has been the most satisfactory year of my life.

It was only after sickness and absence made the feeling more acute that I realized what a tremendous help Mr. Lewis had been to me. In this same connection I must also speak of Mrs. Upcraft's kind help and timely advice, and in a particular sense I wish to speak of the services of Mr. R. L. McIntyre, of the C.I.M. He has been always ready and willing many a time and oft to go with me and assist me in every way with the cases, and I am deeply grateful to him.

There has been no direct evangelistic work done in connection with the medical cases. Last year the Conference designated certain work for the physician to do, but made no provision for direct evangelization in connection with that work. It is our belief that the primary purpose of the medical missionary is the evangelization of the Chinese through the art of healing, but at the same time to cultivate by our efforts a respect for the science
of medicine in general and to attempt to advance that science by all means in our power.

All the hospital needs now is more land, more apparatus, more buildings, and more assistants, all of which I have no doubt we will get—in time. It may be we cannot have the biggest hospital in West China, as far as size is concerned, but we must have as good as there is, or better, as far as effective work is concerned.

Dr. Shields, of Yachow, reports:

A review of the past year's work, as far as statistics go, may be summed up as follows:

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Dispensary patients</td>
<td>704</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Outside patients</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surgical operations</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obstetrical cases</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Anaesthesia administered</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospital inpatients</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Attempted suicide, opium</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attempted suicide, sulphuric acid</td>
<td>2172</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The tri-weekly dispensary has had an attendance each time of from 10 to 54, and we feel that many have been relieved or cured of their physical ailments, and we believe they have also seen something of the love of the Saviour in the ministrations of the healing art by physician and assistants; we are sorry to say there has been very little direct evangelistic work done among the patients, and what little has been done has not been done in the manner nor to the extent satisfactory to the physician-in-charge. It is our earnest conviction that the hospital work should employ one of the best, all-round evangelists that can be obtained.

Although the hospital is not opened yet, nor will it be for some time to come, still we have been constrained, both by our own natural feelings of pity, and by the mature judgment of our fellow missionaries, to take in a few cases for treatment; one, a member of our local church, a carpenter who sustained a very severe fracture of the thigh due to falling from a tree; another, one of the students of the Theological School, was in the hospital for a number of weeks seriously ill with typhus fever; and a number of cases, poor wretches of chair coolies, deprived of food, clothing and shelter from some temporary ailment, were housed, treated and fed until they were able to go to work again; such cases appeal most strongly to my sympathy, and surely we can consider them some of the "Little Ones" the Master spoke of with such tender compassion.
Our West China Baptist Mission has suffered much during the past year from sickness, and we shared part of the care and responsibility of looking after three of them, namely, Mr. Davies, Mr. Beaman and Mr. Lewis. Inasmuch as most of our stay on the mountain was so filled with looking after our own sick, and some of other Missions as well, both study and recreation were of necessity relegated to a secondary place.

In toto, the number of treatments given by our physicians is 4793. These are the individual reports, but let us add one word to these bare, bald, and all too patent facts. The medical work in our territory (in others' territory possibly not so much) is negligibly small. Medical work up to date has depended solely upon foreign recruits, and inseparable from that dependence has been the call: "A Medical Man, Medical Men Needed." This call and cry have been with us as the poor and the sick have been with us. Recruits have responded and responded nobly, but where are they today? There is one man without language for Ningyuenfu there is a physician with a year's language in Suifu, and there is a medical man with two years' language in Yachow. They simply emphasize the call: "Recruits Demanded." Confidence in the foreign physician has been established, people have been led to hope. And now they are held back, repulsed no doubt they are, for the physician must get the language. "We can heal you when we get the language; we can take you into the hospital then," must sound unfeeling. The two hospitals on the field have never been fully utilized. Real preparation has been made for work without the full realization of it. Up to date we have not had a physician on the field after furlough. And it has become axiomatic that "A man can accomplish as much in two years and a half after furlough as he can in the first seven years." Our medical work has all been preparation. 'To-day there are three men who are coming men, but to-day they are preparing. To have more physicians would be out of proportion to our other workers. But these three stations where they are the only ones to do medical work must be kept manned with physicians with the language. The cry: "Medical Men Wanted from Christian Lands" has been and still is vocal, but a new voice has been heard in the Province: "Medical Students Wanted from Szechwan." A medical school is to be opened in connection with the Union University in 1912. For years men have been found who would preach what doctrine they knew, but there has been no one to play at being physician. Only of late have men dared hope medically as they have hoped educationally and evangelistically. A certain background of education and evangelism is basically
fundamental for a physician with an uplift—especially is it so in China. That background has been and is being established and the call comes courageously, hopefully for "the physicians’" prospective.

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OUR NEEDS.

(As seen by the Reference Committee.)

IN TERMS OF MEN.

Resolved, That for the proper manning of the field within the next five years we need the following added workers:

**Suifu:**
- Class I.—One man for evangelistic work.
- One single woman.
- One man as pharmacist and treasurer (as revised).
- Class II.—One woman nurse.

**Kiating:**
- Class I.—One man for evangelistic work.
- One woman for school work.
- Class II.—One single woman.

**Yachow:**
- Class I.—One man for evangelistic work.
- One man for Bible School.
- Class II.—Two single women (as revised).
- One female nurse (as revised).

**Chengtu:**
- Class I.—One man for evangelistic work.
- One man for Middle School.
- One man for Medical School.
- Class II.—One man for evangelistic work.
- Two single women.

**Ningyuenfu:**
- Class I.—One man for evangelistic work.
- One man for educational work.
- Class II.—Two single women.

IN TERMS OF PROPERTY.

Resolved, That we request funds for the following properties:
Class I.—(a): Principal’s house for Munroe Academy.
Ningyuenfu dwelling house.
(b): Suifu church building.
Kiating ladies’ residence.
Yachow dwelling house.
Chengtu dwelling house.
Yachow Boys’ School.
Suifu ladies’ residence.

Class II.—Suifu double-compound gate house and wall.
Suifu dwelling house.
Hospital site outside Suifu.
Ningyuen Hospital.
Ningyuen Boys’ School.
Yachow physician’s residence.

J. P. Davies, Sec.

THE CONFERENCE.

We met between two great shadows. In November, Mr. Lewis, of Suifu, died at Shanghai, and our hearts ached for his wife and children, not to speak of the great loss in the Suifu district. One whom the Chinese had learned to love and trust was gone, and there was no one to take his place. In April, Mr. Salquist, of Yachow, was stricken with typhoid fever, and, after a short, sharp struggle, died. The man in charge of the Training School was gone and the students left without an instructor. The Yachow district needed a leader, and Mr. Openshaw had only reached Shanghai on his return to West China. It was hard to take up the work of caring for the Mission with such capable men laid low, and yet it had to be done.

In spite of the loss and sorrow, the members of the Mission assembled at Yachow, with brave hearts and cheerful faces, remembering that the battle is the Lord’s. Workers that had been separated for a year came together to consult about the field and its need. Not all the thinking and talking is done in the assembly room. Fireside talks and walks on the city wall help us to see a way out of some of the difficulties. Conversations with the Chinese christians, who had come in for their Conference, heartened or disheartened us as they told of the progress or stagnation of the work in their city or village. In and through it all—committees, sessions, meals, song services
Sunday services, walks, talks, and laughter—there was a deep sense of oneness. Our losses had made us realize that we were in a real sense one in Christ Jesus.

It was a hard-working Conference. The stated program called for adjournment at half past four each afternoon, but every day, with an interval for a cup of tea, the session was pushed right on to six or as near supper as possible. The members meant business. They intended to state their case to the good people at “The Rooms” in a clear unmistakeable way. West China was marking time, but all felt that the time to sound the advance had come, and, in the face of death and loss, we sat together and scrutinized the field and our methods, until we felt that we were prepared to present the whole matter in a business-like way to the Board of Managers. This report brings out our needs, but it fails to state our opportunities, and it is these same golden opportunities that go to create our needs.

In all our consultation we were helped by Dr. Dearing, of Japan. He had made a record trip in order to get here in time for Conference. His coming put heart into us, for be it known that he is the first representative of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, aside from the appointed missionaries, to visit West China. No wonder we were glad to see him. And he was glad to see us. He knows now what it means to come to West China. He is convinced that the day of heroic endeavor and self-denial in mission work is not yet past. He brought to our deliberations wisdom born of experience in mission work in Japan and augmented by travel and study of the work of other missions in China; and, mixed with it all, a warm sympathy with our hopes and fears, our failures and successes. If we could have the help and counsel of such a man even once in a decade, it would help us to view and review our work as a whole, and it would also afford us an opportunity of hearing of what was being done in other parts of the field and how it was being done.

Mr. Edgar, of the China Inland Mission, from far-away Batang, was with us. He had been frost-bitten on a high pass and needed the help of a doctor. The doctor at Yachow was the nearest, so he travelled down over the hills to our station, but fortunately met the Rudds on their way out from Ningyuen. Dr. Anna Rudd tended his frozen foot, and they all came on, to Conference. We had the rare privilege of listening to Mr. Edgar lecture on the Tribes people between Yachow and Batang. This section of China is known as the Tibetan Marches, and all through the hills and valleys are scattered tribes who, in quite a number of cases, could be reached by any
one acquainted with the Tibetan language. At the close of the lecture, some of us felt that one of two things should obtain: either the West China Baptist Mission should make an endeavor to evangelize some of these people, or let it be known that they are not able to do so, and thus clear the way for the coming of other missionaries. Which shall it be?

A goodly number of us were able to stay over to the annual meeting of the West China Baptist Convention. This is an organization of the Chinese churches in our mission. This year they elected a Chinese Moderator, who conducted the sessions with dignity and despatch. The topic for discussion was: "A Self-governing and Self-propagating Church." The Chinese entered into the discussion in earnest, and showed in all the proceedings of the convention that, slowly but surely, they are advancing to the day when they will be self-supporting, self-governing, and self-propagating. This is the goal to which we aim, for which we pray and work.

CONSTITUTION OF THE WEST CHINA BAPTIST CONFERENCE.

ARTICLE I.—Name.

This organization shall be known as the West China Baptist Missionary Conference.

ARTICLE II.—Object.

The object of this Conference shall be to consider plans and methods of our common work, with a view to securing unity of action among its members, relating to finance, location and transfer of missionaries, furloughs, and such other questions as may arise, recognizing always:—

1. The full acceptance of the Executive Committee of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society of their just responsibility for final action relating to the work; and for independent action, if at any time, in their judgment, this seems wise.
2. That the province of the Conference does not exceed advisory action by the Conference as a whole, or any of its committees, on all important questions relating to the conduct of the work on the field, except in such matters as shall be referred by the Executive Committee to the Conference for final action.

3. The right of appeal by individual missionaries from the Conference to the Executive Committee.

**Article III.—Membership.**

The membership of this Conference shall consist of all missionaries of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society resident in West China, together with their wives and all representatives of the Women's Boards, auxiliary to the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, shall be regular members; other Baptist workers on the same field may by vote of the Conference become honorary members without power to vote.

**Article IV.—Officers.**

The Officers of the Conference shall be: a Moderator, a Secretary, a Statistician and a Treasurer; the election of these officers to be confirmed by the Executive Committee. They shall be chosen by ballot at each annual session and shall hold office for one year, or till their successors are appointed.

The Moderator and Vice-Moderator shall perform the duties usually pertaining to their offices.

The Secretary shall keep a record of the meetings of the Conference and shall send a copy of such record to the Foreign Secretary of the Mission Society and shall conduct the official correspondence of the Conference.

The Statistician shall collect from the several stations and arrange and transmit to the Mission Rooms in Boston the statistics of the Mission.

The Treasurer shall receive and disburse all funds transmitted by the Treasurer of the Missionary Union.

**Article V.—Committees.**

The Standing Committees of the Conference shall be: Reference, Property, Educational, Examining, and Auditing.

The Property and Educational Committees shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

These Committees shall be elected annually by ballot.

**Article VI.—Vacancies.**

In event any vacancy shall occur either among the officers or members of committee during the year the Reference Com-
mittee shall be empowered to fill the same for the remainder of the Conference year.

**ARTICLE VII.—MEETINGS.**

This Conference shall hold its regular annual session in the first month of the Chinese year.

**ARTICLE VIII.—AMENDMENTS.**

This Constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Conference present at any annual session after three days' notice has been given in writing.

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**BY-LAWS OF THE WEST CHINA BAPTIST CONFERENCE.**

**ARTICLE I.—RULES OF ORDER.**

Roberts' Rules of Order is the standard of procedure in all the business of this Conference.

**ARTICLE II.—DUTIES OF STANDING COMMITTEES.**

*Section I.—Reference Committee.*

The Reference Committee shall consist of five members, one of whom shall be a representative of the Woman's Boards. Not more than two members of this Committee shall be elected each year except those required to fill unexpired terms. All elections, except for unexpired terms, shall be for three years.

The duty of this Committee shall be to consider and make recommendations to the Conference on all requests concerning the appointment, designation, or transfer of missionaries, the opening of new stations, important literary work, or any advance work affecting the mission as a whole; also to examine requests for appropriations presented by the individual missionaries and to indicate what in their judgment should receive the indorsement of the Conference; it being distinctly understood, however, that every missionary has the right to appeal from the Committee to the Conference, or from the Conference to the
Mission Society; also to express its judgment and make recommendations to the Home Board on requests for additional appropriations which may come in through the year, and, in case of extreme emergency, as in sudden sickness requiring furlough or change, it shall have the power of immediate action.

Section 2.—The Property Committee.

The Property Committee shall deal with technical financial questions submitted to it by the Executive Committee, or the Reference Committee, or by individual missionaries acting under the general plan of the Executive Committee. Its duty shall be, also, to have charge of Sanitarium owned by the society and any other property of the Society not under the care of individual missionaries.

(All questions relating to the purchase of land, construction of buildings, and extensive repairs referred to the Executive Committee by individual missionaries should be considered by the Reference Committee; the Reference Committee seeking advice from the Property Committee as to the amount of expense probably involved and the desirability of land whose purchase is suggested.

The Reference Committee, when giving favorable advice to the Executive Committee, shall indicate the extreme limit of expenditure which they deem advisable.)

The Executive Committee, when approving requests for building or extensive repairs, will request the Property Committee to furnish plans for building and to secure estimates upon them. In case plans are approved by the Executive Committee, the Property Committee shall be asked to act with the missionaries in the supervision of the work.

Individual missionaries may seek advice from the members of the Property Committee if contemplating plans for building or repair.

Individual missionaries shall be responsible for the care of property in the several stations.

Section 3.—Examining Committee.

The duty of the Examining Committee shall be to conduct the examinations appointed for missionaries with reference to their knowledge of the vernacular tongues. It is desirable that this Committee shall represent different sections of the mission field, the presence of not more than one or two members being necessary for the conduct of an examination.
Section 4.—Educational Committee.

It shall be the duty of the Educational Committee to plan for all founding of schools and to care for same when founded, and to act in conference with the Property Committee in the construction and care of school buildings.

Section 5.—Auditing Committee.

It shall be the duty of the Auditing Committee to examine once in each year all mission accounts of the missionaries, and all the accounts, vouchers, and funds of the Mission Treasurer.
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

**Moderator** - Robert Wellwood.
**Vice-Moderator** - H. F. Rudd.
**Treasurer** - C. A. Salquist.
**Secretary** - J. A. Cherney.
**Statistician** - Mrs. C. A. Salquist.

**Reference Committee.**
- One year.
  - C. A. Salquist,
- Two years.
  - J. Taylor,
  - Beulah E. Bassett,
  - J. P. Davies, Sec.

**Property Committee.**
- D. S. Dye,
- J. A. Cherney,
- E. T. Shields, Sec.

**Educational Committee.**

**Examining Committee.**
- R. Wellwood,
- C. A. Salquist,
- Mrs. Upcraft,
- J. Taylor,
- J. P. Davies.

**Auditing Committee.**
- J. P. Davies,
- E. T. Shields,
- W. R. Morse.

**Trustees of Munroe Academy.**
- One year.
  - W. R. Morse,
- Two years.
  - I. B. Clark,
  - J. A. Cherney,
  - J. P. Davies.
- Three years.
  - H. J. Openshaw,
  - R. Wellwood.

**Training School Committee.**
- J. P. Davies,
- R. Wellwood.

**Church Manual Committee.**
- C. A. Salquist,
- J. Taylor,
- R. Wellwood.

**Representative to Union Educational Conference.**
- D. S. Dye

**Representative on Advisory Board and Church Union Committee.**
- J. Taylor.

**Consultative Committee with C.I.M. re Union Educational Work.**
- J. P. Davies, J. Taylor, C. A. Salquist.

**Committee on Union Normal School for Women.**
- Mrs. Taylor, D. S. Dye, Pansy C. Mason.

**Publication Committee.**