China Inland Mission.

General Director—Rev. J. Hudson Taylor.

Council for North America.

Home Director—* Mr. H. W. Frost. Secretary-Treasurer—* Rev. F. A. Steven.


The members marked thus * meet weekly; the whole Council meets quarterly.

Office of the Mission: 632 Church Street, Toronto, Canada.

Friends are requested kindly to address all Mission correspondence, and to have all drafts, cheques and post office orders made payable to the Home Director, H. W. Frost.

In the case of a donation, or part of it, being intended as a contribution toward any special object, either in China or at home, it is requested that this may be stated very clearly; and any sums of money sent for transmission to a Missionary and not intended as a donation to the Mission to be applied toward the support of the receiver, should be clearly indicated as for "Transmission only."

A Prayer Meeting for China is held in the Mission House, 632 Church Street, every Friday, at 8 p.m.

FORMATION.—The China Inland Mission was formed in 1865, because of the overwhelming necessity for some further effort to spread the knowledge of the Gospel among the unevangelized millions of China, and with the definite and avowed purpose of commencing missionary labour in the interior provinces, eleven of which, with an aggregate population of about a hundred and fifty millions, were without a Protestant Missionary.

Deeply impressed by the spiritual destitution of China, which at that time had only ninety-seven Protestant Missionaries among its hundreds of millions of people, Mr. Hudson Taylor was led to form the China Inland Mission. Referring to this some ten years later, he said:

"I was very anxious that what we did should not appear for a moment to conflict with the work of any older Societies; and still more that it should not actually divert any help of any kind from channels already existing, because that would have been no gain to China or the cause of God; but that we should have such a method of working given to us as should draw out fresh labourers who, probably, would not go otherwise, and should open fresh channels of pecuniary aid which otherwise, perhaps, would not be touched."—From an Address delivered at Westminster Chapel, August 14th, 1876.

CHARACTER.—Like the British and American Bible Societies, and the Evangelical Alliance, the China Inland Mission is evangelical and interdenominational. Duly qualified candidates for missionary labour, who are sound in the faith, whether ordained or unordained, are accepted.

STAFF.—The present staff of the Mission numbers 554, viz.: Missionaries and their wives, 172; unmarried Missionaries, 267; Associates, 115. Of this total, the Missionaries from North America number 40. There are also 323 native helpers, whose whole time is given to mission work as Pastors, Evangelists, Colporteurs, Bible-women, etc.; 95 of these are unpaid.

Some of the Missionaries, having private property, have gone out at their own expense, and do not accept anything from the Mission funds. The others have gone out in dependence upon God for temporal supplies with the clear understanding that the Mission does not guarantee any income whatever, and knowing that, as the Mission does not go into debt, it can only minister to those connected with it as the funds sent in from time to time may allow.

SUPPORT.—The Missionaries and Native Helpers are supported, and the rents and other expenses of Mission premises, School, etc., are met by contributions sent to the offices of the Mission, without personal solicitation, by those who wish to aid in this effort to spread the knowledge of the Gospel throughout China. The income for 1892 was $167,199.20 from all sources—North America, Great Britain, Continent of Europe, Australasia, China, etc.

PROGRESS.—Stations have been opened in ten out of the eleven provinces which were previously without Protestant Missionaries; from one of these, however, the Missionaries had to retire, but they have done much itinerant work from over the border. The eleventh province has been visited several times, and it is hoped that in it permanent work may soon be begun.

About 106 stations and 101 out-stations have been opened, in all of which there are either Missionaries or resident native labourers. Over 4,000 converts have been baptized; and deaths, removals and discipline leave over 3,600 now in fellowship as members of 107 organized churches; 673 of these were baptized in 1892.

China's present need.—China, at the present time, taken as a whole, has only one male Missionary to about half a million of its people; while some of its interior provinces have a still smaller supply.

Any further information desired will be gladly supplied upon application to the Director at the office, as above.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the China Inland Mission the sum of ............................................. dollars; and I direct that the Release of the Director for the time being of the said Mission in North America shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors in the premises.

September 15th, 1893.
CHINA'S MILLIONS.

Separation, Blessing, and Service.

THOUGHTS ON NUMBERS VI., VII.

(Continued from page 114.)

REV. J. HUDSON TAYLOR.

"The LORD bless thee, and keep thee:

"The LORD make His face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee:

"The LORD lift up His countenance upon thee, and give thee peace."—Numbers vi. 24-26.

HAVING considered the first clause, the blessing of the Father, in our September number, we next come to the second blessing: the blessing of the Son, which we shall find not less full and appropriate. Through eternal ages the Son of God, He became, in the fulness of time, the Son of Man. The Brightness of His Father's glory, the Sun of Righteousness, He came to manifest, as well as to speak of, the Father's love. He became the Light of the world, as well as the Lamb of God; but in each aspect doing the will, as well as the work of God, He thus revealed the wondrous love and grace of the Father, and His own perfect Sonship. That Father's will included Christ's glad reception of all who come to Him, His meeting all their need—saving, sanctifying, satisfying, keeping, raising up at the last day—His giving Himself for, and giving Himself to, all those given to Him of the Father.

He is indeed a wonderful Saviour! What light the incarnate Word of God (Who is Light) has thrown on the written Word of God! The law in its legal requirements He has fulfilled, bringing in everlasting righteousness, which is imputed to all those who are indeed in Him. He has also fulfilled the Law in its manifold typical aspects—Himself the Temple, the Priest, and the Sacrifice; Himself the Altar, the Offerer, and the Victim; Himself the Lamp, and the Priestly Trimmer of the lamps (as He is also the whole Vine, and yet the Life of each individual branch of the Vine). Time would fail us to enumerate the various objects and acts of typical service which were all fulfilled in Him.

May the Holy Spirit give us more and more to realize the practical bearing of all that is thus revealed of the glory of the Person, and the fulness of the work of our Saviour and King!

II. THE BLESSING OF THE SON.

"Jehovah (the Son) make His face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee."

The first clause of the three-fold blessing told of the going out of the heart of the invisible Father; now, when we come to the blessing of the Son, we read, "The Lord make His face shine upon thee," or, in other words, make manifest His favour towards thee. The Son of God is the Kinsman who has the right to redeem,
the Friend who sticketh closer than a brother, the One who has come, not only to be the Light of the world, but in an especial sense to be the Light of His own redeemed ones.

There was no need in Israel of a kinsman-redeemer in times of prosperity; but when bereavement and poverty afforded an opportunity to the creditors to seize the possession, then a kindly and wealthy kinsman-redeemer was a blessing indeed. We are reminded of the beautiful history of Ruth: how sweetly the gracious words of Boaz fell on the ear of the young stranger, and what blessing that kinsman brought into her heart and life! The Friend that sticketh closer than a brother is precious at all times, but never so valued as in times of adversity; and the very expression, "The Light of the world," tell us of the darkness that sin has brought in—a darkness, alas! not only around, but also within. The shining of the face of Jehovah the Son dispels the darkness and the gloom, manifests the presence of the Friend in need, and shows us the Redeemer, who not only delivers, but becomes the Bridegroom of the soul.

"Make His face shine upon thee." The face is perhaps the most wonderful part of the wonderful human body. Of all the faces that God has made no two are exactly alike, even when quiescent; and though we do occasionally meet with those that bear a very close resemblance, intimate friends, who know the play of the countenance, never mistake. And why is this? Because God has so ordered it, that the face shall reveal the character and feelings of the individual. And it is the purpose of God that the heart of Christ shall be revealed to His people. That heart might have been full of love, and we might never have known it; but it is the will of God that "the light of the knowledge of the glory of God" should be revealed to us "in the face of Jesus Christ."

"How well we know in actual life what the light of the countenance means! How the mother's smile brings light and gladness into the heart of the child! How the welcoming look of a friend is at once understood! In Daniel ix. 16-17, the prophet prays, "O Lord... I beseech Thee, let Thine anger and Thy fury be turned away from Thy city, Jerusalem;... and cause Thy face to shine upon Thy sanctuary that is desolate."

Where there is the shining of the face we know there is more than forgiveness; there is favour and complacence. In the thrice offered prayer of Psalm lxxv., "Cause Thy face to shine, and we shall be saved," the salvation of Israel is counted upon as the result; and in Psalm lxvii., we find that the shining of God's face upon His people is further to issue in His way being "known upon earth, His saving health among all nations."

It is, however, when we consider Him in the relationship of Bridegroom and King that the tenderness and preciousness of this blessing are most fully seen. A truly royal Bridegroom: "in His favour is life," and to Him we can approach at all times, without any fear that He will hide His countenance, or that He will not hold out to us the golden sceptre. Queen Esther might tremble for the result of her boldness, but our King ever welcomes the approach of His Bride.

When her heart cries out, "Let Him kiss me with the kisses of His mouth," He is ever ready to bring her into His chambers; indeed it is often the Bridegroom who has to allure the Bride, rather than the Bride who has to seek the favour of the Bridegroom. It is only when she has treated Him with neglect or disobedience that she finds herself in darkness. And what is not His favour to a loyal and true-hearted Bride! To a subject, the favour of the King is "as dew upon the grass," but to a bride is it not everything? "Jehovah, the Bridegroom, make His face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee!"

What a wonderful view of the light of His countenance the favoured disciples must have had, who were witnesses of His transfiguration: we are told that His face did shine as the sun. To the proto-martyr Stephen the heavens were opened, and the face of the Lord shone upon Him; and when he saw Him, he became so like Him, that his dying utterances corresponded with those of his Lord on the cross. When Saul, likewise, saw the glory of his risen Saviour, on His way to Damascus, the vision at midday was of a light above the brightness of the sun shining round about him; and the effect of that heavenly vision changed the whole current of his life, making him a follower of the Christ, who pleased not Himself, and making the spirit manifested in his first cry, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" the spirit of his life ever after. And when the Lord makes the light of His countenance to shine upon any of His people, in the measure in which with unveiled face they discern the beauty of the Lord, there is a moral and progressive change into His likeness, the work of the Lord, the Spirit.

"Blessed is the people that know the joyful sound: They shall walk, O Lord, in the light of Thy countenance. In Thy name shall they rejoice all the day; And in Thy righteousness shall they be exalted. For Thou art the glory of their strength; And in Thy favour our horn shall be exalted. For the Lord is our defence; And the Holy One of Israel is our King."

(Ps. lxxxix. 15-18).

("Rise up, my love, my fair one, and come away."—Cant. ii. 10; "Come with Me from Lebanon, My spouse."—Cant. iv. 8.)

(To be continued.)
Good News from Pa-chau. Si-ch'uen.

FROM MISS FOWLE, OF PA-CHAU.

IMMEDIATE CONVICTION.

Another man, of the name of Yang, also seems desirous to follow the Lord. The first time he came he was told the Gospel message, and some books were given to him. The Holy Spirit blessed the Word, and he saw that all he had been doing in the past to obtain salvation was of no use. (He has spent the greater part of his life exhorting people to do good, hoping thus to secure for himself happiness in the next world.) He has been to the services the last two Sundays; and yesterday he brought the books which he has been accustomed to use in his idolatrous worship, and his paper god, that we might burn them. He says there is one more idol in the house, but he cannot remove it until his sister-in-law gives her consent. We are praying and believing that she may be willing to put away this idol, and trust Jesus as her Saviour.

Among the women our dear Master is still giving us encouragement: The classes for Christians and enquirers are well attended; it is delightful to find the women so eager to be taught. Several who have hymn-books of their own learn the hymns at home, getting their friends who can read to help them. An old woman, named Li, was greatly troubled because she could not remember what she learned at the classes. One of the sisters had given her the Lord's prayer written on a slip of paper, and for a time she kept it hung up in her room. One day, in despair, she burnt the prayer and ate the ashes, thinking this would help her memory! The Lord Himself is enlightening this dark heart. Oh, that these women knew the greatness and power of our God, and what He is able to do for those who trust in Him!

Since I wrote last two fresh women have been coming very regularly to the Sunday services and the week-day class. One of them, named Chen, is very bright and eager to learn. I believe she is trusting Jesus as her Saviour. She said one day in the guest-hall, "Jesus died for me and bore all my sins on the cross; now I have no guilt because He bore it all." The other woman is very poor, and has generally a sad countenance; but her face lights up when she speaks about Jesus. I should like to tell you how this woman first heard the Gospel. Miss Johansen and I were visiting in a house in the city, and as we told the Gospel message this woman listened through the wall (the walls are very thin in China). A few days after, she came to the guest-hall, and now I believe her soul is saved.

Dear ones at home, pray much for Pa-chau. Our Lord is working, and we shall see greater things than these.

The Rev. and Mrs. E. O. Williams are on their way to us, and are hoping to be with us at the end of this week. It will be a joy to have them back again.

In another letter Miss Fowle writes: "Since our friends, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Taylor, left us (a month ago), our native brother working among the men has been full of work, and the Lord has given him encouragement. There have been 795 guests in the men's guest-hall during the past month. "My Word shall not return unto Me void."

CHINA'S MILLIONS.

IN August we had the privilege of attending and taking part in the annual conference for students at Frankfort. Men were gathered from upwards of twenty German and Swiss universities and colleges; Count Puckler, from Berlin, presided, and it was a pleasure to meet him and the various pastors and evangelists who took part, among whom Pastor Otto Stockmeyer, and Mr. Schrenk, of Barmen, will be best known in England.

We trust that the faith of many students in the inspiration of God's word, and the efficacy of the cleansing blood was strengthened; and that the addresses on the deepening of spiritual life, for which many hearts were evidently thirsting, will result in lasting blessing and fruitfulness. We were told that several students purposed devoting their lives to missionary work.

While we were absent, our first departures for China this season took place. We would reiterate the request for prayer that all those going out and coming home may be preserved from shipwreck, and blessed to their fellow-passengers.

We trust the reported floods in Shen-si, in which it is stated that 365 villages in the Han-chung Prefecture have been destroyed, with terrible loss of life, may prove not to have been so bad. Rumours are generally exaggerated in China. We have received no letters direct as yet.

English Notes.

REV. J. HUDSON TAYLOR.

It will be seen that most of the new workers so far arranged for are women, and we thank God for every one of them; of suitable women there are none too many, but of men there are decidedly too few. We ask earnest prayer that God will thrust forth willing, skilful men in considerable number to meet the growing needs of the work.

We trust the reported floods in Shen-si, in which it is stated that 365 villages in the Han-chung Prefecture have been destroyed, with terrible loss of life, may prove not to have been so bad. Rumours are generally exaggerated in China. We have received no letters direct as yet.
### CHINA'S MILLIONS.


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<th>PROVINCES</th>
<th>STATIONS</th>
<th>Stations and Missionaries</th>
<th>Paid Native Helpers</th>
<th>Local Work-Area</th>
<th>United Native Workers</th>
<th>Communicants in Fellowship</th>
<th>Baptized Persons</th>
<th>Schools</th>
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#### Example Entries:

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  - Stations: 1
  - Missionaries: 1
  - Paid Native Helpers: 1
  - Local Work-Area: 1
  - United Native Workers: 1
  - Communicants in Fellowship: 1
  - Baptized Persons: 1
  - Schools: 1
  - Boarding: 1

- **SHAN-SI, 1876**
  - Stations: 1
  - Missionaries: 1
  - Paid Native Helpers: 1
  - Local Work-Area: 1
  - United Native Workers: 1
  - Communicants in Fellowship: 1
  - Baptized Persons: 1
  - Schools: 1
  - Boarding: 1

- **SHAN-SI, 1893**
  - Stations: 1
  - Missionaries: 1
  - Paid Native Helpers: 1
  - Local Work-Area: 1
  - United Native Workers: 1
  - Communicants in Fellowship: 1
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*About 80 Pupils.*
## STATISTICS OF THE CHINA INLAND MISSION—Continued.

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**Total.** 231.
The Northern Provinces.
(Continued.)

III.—SHAN-SI.

Population of Province, exceeding 9 millions: Area, 55,268 square miles.

MISSIONARY SUPERINTENDENT—REV. B. BAGNALL.

Stations, 17; Missionaries, 74; Native Helpers, 50; Baptized in 1892, 132 Converts: Communicants, 78t.

WE have much cause to praise God for His goodness to us in this province during the year 1892. From sickness and absence of some of the workers, from terrible distress caused generally by drought, and subsequently in parts of the south of the province by disastrous flooding, when the rain did come there, serious hindrance was found. On one occasion the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Peat were seriously threatened by the excited people, but the Lord mercifully delivered them.

Some of the native Christians, too, have suffered persecution from the excited heathen, nevertheless the work on the whole has progressed. The work in fifty stations and out-stations has been maintained, and one hundred and thirty-two converts in all were baptized during the year.

1. North Shan-si.

OUTSIDE the great wall our two stations are Kwei-hwa-ch'eng, and Pao-teo; and within the two walls our station is Ta-t'ung.

KWEI-HWA-CH'ENG.

In this city Dr. Stewart has latterly had with him three of our brethren of the Scandinavian Alliance; but, having only reached China in 1892, of course they have been principally occupied in study. Dr. Stewart gives us a report of the year as follows:

"Though without any special occurrence, the year has been marked by many tokens of the Lord's favour. Travelling mercies on long journeys have been granted, and seed has been sown with prayer and trust. In the dispensary there were many opportunities of presenting the Gospel under most favourable circumstances. The general aspect of the work seems promising. The people are really beginning to enquire into this new doctrine. If in earnest, as they seem to be, the Lord will certainly lead them out of their darkness. I believe some are saved who profess to believe in Christ Jesus: I have no reason to doubt their sincerity."

As to the medical work done, Dr. Stewart sends us a report showing that 1,759 new patients, and 1,400 old patients have attended his dispensary—a total of 3,129 cases. Among them the usual minor operations were performed:

abscesses and boils opened, 150; teeth extracted, 102; other operations, 23.

PAO-TEO.

In this city Mr. Em. Olsson, and Mr. N. Carleson have been joined by two other members of the Swedish Holiness Alliance, and they have met with considerable encouragement in their work. We have not, however, received from them a detailed report, and are unable to give particulars.

TA-T'UNG.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart McKee, returning from their furlough, were able to take with them into Shan-si Misses Aspden and Barracough, who, when familiar with the local dialect, will afford important help among the women of North Shan-si.

During their absence, the work at Ta-t'ung was interrupted several times by long journeys taken by Mr. J. Anson; and latterly the distress—amounting to TERRIBLE DESTITUTION and absolute famine—had necessitated our brethren giving their attention largely to the relief of the sufferers. Several harvests were all but failures from drought. Then when the rain came, such terrible floods took place as to wash away or destroy the crops sown.

2. The Capital, T'ai-yuen fu.

THOUGH no converts have been baptized during the year, the work of the station has been steadily prosecuted. Evangelistic work has been carried on by our brethren, Mr. Saunders and Dr. Edwards, among the in and the out patients in the hospital and Mr. Saunders has done what he could by street preaching and by visitation of surrounding villages.

Women and children have been sold in some cases for a pint of grain! (perhaps rather to save those sold from dying of starvation than for any little gain such a price could have brought to the seller). The funds contributed in England for the relief of South Shan-si, and which were not required there, owing to the providential rainfall, were sent north, and were very carefully and wisely distributed by our brethren. Other funds subscribed in the province, in Shanghai, and elsewhere, were also sent to them, and we believe that they had as much as they were able to distribute.

The area, however, covered by the famine was much larger than could be reached by our two brethren; and only few of the many sufferers could possibly be helped by them.

We would ask prayer that the favourable impression which has been produced may lead to the conversion of many Chinese in North Shan-si. It will be remembered that it was after the great famine in South Shan-si, that work began which has ever since gone on until the present time, of 781 communicants in fellowship in the churches superintended by our brethren of the C. I. M., nearly all are in South Shan-si.
and others, and many of the city cases have been visited after their return to their homes.

Miss Stevens has had seven women in her own home breaking off opium, two of whom have joined the catechumen's class. Miss Stevens has also visited the Manchu city almost every week.

One catechumen has succeeded in getting the idols out of her home. Another woman, reported by Mrs. Elliston as an enquirer, has learnt four chapters of a catechism, several texts and hymns, etc. Mrs. Elliston has also visited the villages.

**THE LORD'S-DAY SERVICES**

have been very well attended throughout the year, there usually being from forty to fifty men, and thirty to forty women present. Ten men and three women have made public profession of their desire to be baptized; of these one woman has died, the other twelve are going on well, and after twelve months' probation will be baptized.

After the public services, classes for men and for women are held; there being a separate class for church members, catechumens and enquirers of each sex; while Mrs. Elliston had a class for boys and girls at which the usual attendance was about sixteen.

**NATIVE EFFORTS.**

At the beginning of the winter, after a season of special prayer with the native Christians, two of their number were appointed to go on an evangelistic journey at the expense of the native church. In about five weeks they visited two cities and forty towns and villages; besides preaching, they distributed and sold a number of Gospels, books and sheet tracts. One man whom they met has gone to a mission station to break off opium. Two families gathered their idols together and publicly burnt them in the courtyard of one of their houses; several of the idols burnt having cost two or three thousand cash each. There were other cases of interest and promise.

5. **West of the Fen River.**

To the west of the River Fen we have four stations—Hiao-i, Sih-chau, Ta-ning, and Kih-chau, and a number of out-stations.

**I. HIAO-I.**

**MRS. RUSSELL** tells us that the year 1892 has been one of special trial and difficulty, but also of blessing. Nearly all the members were ill, some from fever, some from influenza; all recovered but two, one of whom gave a glorious testimony during his sickness.

The long-continued drought made the work peculiarly hard, and it seemed at times a hand to hand fight with the powers of darkness. But notwithstanding such opposition as had never been experienced before, more progress was made than in any previous year.

Since the Conference of November, 1891, most of the native members have faithfully given their tenth. The harvest was very bad, and it was very touching to see most of the villagers bringing a tenth of their grain; therefore, notwithstanding their deep poverty, the church funds have never been so well sustained. In the summer the church decided to support the Bible-woman, and to rent three rooms in a village three or four miles to the east; a very interesting work is springing up there.

Through the liberality of a home friend, an out-station has been opened at Wushai, the capital of a county thirty miles north of Hiao-i. The Lord is blessing the work there.

A school has been opened at Hiao-i for the children of Christians only; the girls to have unbound feet. The Christian teacher has great tact; five of his twenty-two pupils are girls; two of the boys appear to be converted.

Seven women have unbound their feet, and have borne no little scorn and contempt in consequence. The church has sent out four members to evangelize. Their first journey was very successful; but they brought sad tidings of suffering, many being on the very verge of starvation.

They had not returned from their second journey at the close of the year. Pastor Chu baptized nine converts in September, which the midwifery cases, ten of the mothers and three of the children were saved; two mothers were dying and one was dead when the doctor arrived. Among the eye cases operated on, nine were of cataract, and in each case useful vision was obtained.

Three only of the in-patients died, two of whom were brought in in a dying condition, and the third was a case of malignant tumour. It was removed three times with great relief to the patient, but after the fourth operation the patient gradually sank.

**II. SIH-CHAU.**

Mr. Peat reports of this work, which was formerly under Mr. Key's superintendence, and includes the sub-station at Ta-ning, and out-stations at Ko-ch'eng and Pu-hien.

At Sih-chau itself, one after another of the baptized Christians has fallen into the old sins of opium-smoking and growing, etc. Yet even here the work has not been wholly without encouragement. One village enquirer has put away his idols, and made an open stand for Christ, suffering no small persecution. Mrs. Peat is much cheered by two women, one of whom is undoubtedly a child of God, but is forbidden by her husband to attend worship.

Evangelistic work has been done in various places; at Yung-ho Hien the attention given to the Gospel was specially cheering. The terrible distress among the people was overruled for good; village elders, representing an immense tract of country, had to visit the city about famine relief, and there had the opportunity of hearing the Gospel.

One dear Christian brother has been called home. He was poor and blind, but rejoiced in the Lord. His last words to Mr. Peat were, "I shall see you in heaven,"
shall I not? Jesus is my Lord, and you are my own brother; you have always treated me as such." His two aged sisters were extremely interested when told that by faith in the same Saviour they might rejoice. One of them appears to have decided for Christ.

Two or three years ago we had an opium refuge in Yang-ning Ch'au. Pastor Ch'u used to systematically visit the surrounding villages; and several put away their idols and began to worship God. But from want of strength this work had to be discontinued. We have been rejoiced to find lately that the good work is still going on. The Christians have been daily meeting to read, and to memorize portions of the New Testament.

The opium refuges at Ko-ch'eng and P'u-hien continue their good work: several satisfactory enquiries have been gained through them.

Mr. and Mrs. Peat spent two and a half months at Ko-ch'eng with much profit to the work, and Pastor Ch'u has likewise laboured with much blessing in these parts.

III. TA-NING.

Miss Gillham, writing of this station, tells us that on February 1st, 1892, they opened a school for the daughters of Christians; unbound feet being a rule. Beginning with four or five, they had ten before the school was suspended for the summer.

In March a helpful native conference was held, when between eighty and a hundred were present.

The school reopened with ten girls in September, and in October, at the autumn conference, two of the elder girls were among the seventeen converts baptized.

In November the Church sent out eight of their number, by two and two, for evangelistic tours. They were much prospered in their work. Four or five more families have put away their idols: nine men and three women have been, or are now, in the refuge, trying to give up opium.

Mr. Peat also writes of this work: "Misses Gillham and Edith Broomhall have been most arduous in their labours. Pastor Chang labours most faithfully, going the round of the village centres, and spending a Sunday in each. With the exception of a small donation from mission funds (of a little over $14.50), he is supported by the native church."

In each of the eight village centres, one of the elder Christians acts as local steward, and in the absence of the native or foreign pastors leads the Sabbath and other services, marks the attendance roll, registers the collections, and hands over quarterly collections for church and poor funds to Pastor Chang. These eight men form a committee who act with the native Pastors and Missionaries in relieving poor members, or distributing famine relief.

4. East of the Jen River.

This is in the district that our most important work in this province lies. The stations are P'ing-yao, Kiai-hsiu, Hoh-chau, Hung-t'ung, Ping-yang, and K'uh-wu. Upwards of eight hundred converts have been baptized from the commencement.

I. P'ING-YAO.

This work was superintended by Mr. McBrier during the first half of the year until August, when family matters recalled him to the United States; latterly Mr. D. M. Robertson from Tai-yuen Fu took charge. Four Scandinavian associates have made P'ing-yao their headquarters. They have endeavoured to be away two at a time, and in this way a great deal of local itineration has been carried on, as well as a little travelling and preaching in Sren-si.

The work of this district was commenced by Mr. Orr-Ewing, with whom Mr. Peat was for a time associated, and included four other counties besides that of P'ing-yao. Latterly one of them, K'ai-hsiu, has been separately worked. There are opium refuges in each of the capitals, P'ing-yao, Ling-shih, Ch'i-hien, and Hsu-k'e. Four converts only have been baptized during the year; and, alas! the same number have needed to be suspended from communion, so that the number in fellowship remains unchanged.

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IV. KIH-CHAU.

Mr. Shindler and Mr. Upham have recently joined Mr. Lutley and Mr. McConnell in this station. The readiness on the part of the people here and in the Ho-tsin district to listen to the Gospel has been very encouraging; eight converts have been baptized, six men and two women, the first baptized here.

Two of the brightest converts are from the district of Ho-tsin, where recently Mr. Lutley and Mr. McConnell have spent two months, preaching in the villages and selling tracts and Gospels. One of these converts, Mr. Ko, has borne persecution for the Lord's sake. In the 5th month the villagers accused him of being the cause of the drought, beating him and dragging him about till he became insensible. The other convert, Mr. T'an, is already an earnest and successful preacher.

Mr. Lutley writes: "Although we have not been without cause for thanksgiving, still in many ways this has been the most trying year I have had in China. Several inquirers who promised well have gradually got cold and left us, others have fallen back into open sin. We have to humble ourselves before God, and confess that there has been a lack of power in our preaching to convince of sin and lead to Christ; and we are hungering for an outpouring of the Spirit upon ourselves and the Christians."

IV. KIH-CHAU.

The work of which this city is the centre is extensive. Mr. Hoste reports that the work in the villages and towns to the east of the city still continues in a languishing condition; the fall some years ago of Elder Fan, and one or two others who formerly were leaders in this district, has still a depressing influence. While a few heathen have been converted, and a few backsliders have been restored during the year, there
CHINA'S MILLIONS.

has not been any general movement in the district.

To the south of Hung-t'ung, in the villages from six to ten miles distant, the churches have about maintained their ground. To the westward the work has prospered well, though more in the growth of the life of the Christians than in considerable addition to their numbers. Five persons were baptized in this county.

In the adjoining county of Yoh-yeung (situated east and north-east of Hung-t'ung) there has been very encouraging growth. The district is poor and sparsely populated, and the converts, who now number some hundred persons, are scattered in various villages and hamlets. They are exercising a valuable influence on their neighbours, and not a few interesting cases of faith and zeal have occurred. Six persons have been baptized in this county during the year.

The Chau-ch'eng county. After passing through a period of exceptional trial and difficulty, some three or four years ago, owing to the factious hostility of a group of backsliders, the work has been very much prospered during the last two years; thirty-three converts were baptized in 1892.

The work in the opium refuge has been specially blessed; some fifty men and twenty to thirty women met there to worship daily; but latterly the women have had to meet in little groups in their homes, there being no room for them in the chapel of the refuge.

To the west of Chau-ch'eng lies the Peu-si county. In a group of villages in the south of the county the small churches have prospered nicely; two or three new hamlets have been touched, and now have one or more Christian families in each. In the northern part of the county, and in the city itself, there has been scarcely any visible progress. Seven persons were baptized in the county during the year.

Considering the Hung-t'ung district as a whole, there is great cause for thanksgiving. Altogether, fifty-one persons were baptized last year. Three hundred and thirty-four men and eighty-seven women in fellowship give a total of 421 communicants, or, including those of Hoh-chau (who are under the same pastoral oversight), 455.

In addition to the work reported above, Mr. House adds: "I should also say that not a few workers are scattered in distant quarters, in the refuges of Pastor Hsi; this I consider an unmixed benefit. They are there being prepared for future work, as well as bringing blessing to the districts where they are." We may remark that these refuges extend to Si-gan Fu, the capital of Shen-si, on the west, and to the province of Ho-nan on the south and east.

VI. P'ING-YANG.

Mr. T. H. King reports: The attendance at services in the city has much improved, about eighty coming on Sundays, and twenty to the women's class held by Mrs. King on Wednesdays. A new street chapel and opium refuge were opened in 1892.

Eight men and four women were baptized during the year, four being from the city and eight from the villages. The outlook is also promising, about twenty more seeming ready to be received in spring.

A prayer-meeting is held on Monday evenings to pray the Lord of the Harvest to send forth native evangelists. The church here has decided to support one, and at the first collection sufficient money was given to support the man chosen for four months.

During the month he has already been in the work he was encouraged by meeting with men who had passed through the opium refuge at Hung-t'ung, and who were friendly and interested. Some of the young Christians have also taken journeys preaching the Gospel, and found many ready to listen.

The work in the village chapels goes on well, especially in one recently opened, where the man in whose house the meetings are held conducts service himself, and at the first collection sufficient money was given to support the man chosen for four months.

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The work in the village chapels goes on well, especially in one recently opened, where the man in whose house the meetings are held conducts service himself, and there are great reasons to hope that the work will be carried on with great success.

5. South Shan-si.

In the cities and villages they have met with encouragement, and eleven converts have been baptized in 1892. A little medical work has been done, and a few have been helped to break off opium. This work is comparatively new, having only been commenced in 1888; while I-shi was only opened in the year under review.

6. South-West Shan-si.

There was special encouragement in working among immigrants from the Shan-tung province: several were undoubtedly converted, and others were interested. As they have returned to their homes, the comfort and help of their presence has been lost to Lu-ch'eng.

Evangelistic work in the city of Ten-liu, twenty miles to the west, was most encouraging.

The only baptized convert at Lu-ch'eng died on December 8th; he was a devoted Christian, and was much beloved. Nine persons applied for baptism during the year, seven of whom Mr. Lawson hoped to be able to receive, after suitable probation.
CHINA'S MILLIONS.

IV. CHIH-LI.

Of our four stations in this province, Tien-tsin, Pao-ting, Hwuy-luh, and Shun-teh, the first three are forwarding stations, and are necessary means of communication with the regions beyond.

I. TIEN-TSIN.

The work here is wholly secular, Mr. Geo. Clarke's time and strength being fully taxed in helping in various ways the members of our own and other Missions. From his report it appears that the work has nearly doubled in two years, as will be seen from the following statement:

Missionaries assisted in 1890. 1891. 1892.
C.I.M. Workers. 47 71 88
Other Missionaries, etc. 11 20 17
Total 58 91 105

Missionaries going into or returning from the interior are entertained by Mr. Clarke during the time of their stay in Tien-tsin. During the year the number of adults thus entertained was seventy-five, and of children eleven.

The mail matter received from or forwarded to Shanghai amounted to 800 separate packages of letters, periodicals, etc. Supplying so many Missionaries with books, stores, medicines, and other requisites involves no small amount of labour; and to forward them safely by various Chinese methods needs constant watchfulness and care. Mr. Clarke records these duties, together with the heavy correspondence entailed, have only left Mr. Clarke free for Gospel work on Sundays. He has freely availed himself of such opportunities, and has conducted eighty-seven morning and evening services.

The sorrowful event of the year was the death of dear Mrs. Clarke, soon after the birth of her little daughter, who we are thankful to say has been spared to be a comfort to her father.

II. PAO-TING.

This city is situated at the head of river navigation in the direction of Shan-si. All goods sent by water have to be landed here, and forwarded by cart or pack-mule; travellers also leave their boats, and arrangements have to be made for their overland journey. The duties at Pao-ting, however, are not so heavy as those at Tien-tsin, and leave Mr. Hoddle more opportunity for spiritual work.

When circumstances permit, his mornings are devoted to study and preparation, and his afternoons often to assisting in the street chapel and dispensary of the Artillery Board, where he has deep enjoyment in telling the story of God's great love. He adds, "I feel constrained to express my deep gratitude to my loving Father in heaven for allowing me to come to China."

Good Tidings from T'ai-ch'uan, Cheh-kiang Province.

FROM MR. RUDLAND.

JUNE 19th.—For some time I have been wanting to write you an account of the work here. Half the year has gone—a time of hard but joyful work, though not without trials. Mr. Stark being away so long, all the work has fallen upon me, and I feel that almost ready to give up.

You will have seen by my last note, and from Grace's diary, how the work was progressing then. [These give the account of the 137 persons baptized at Dien-tsi.] The work still goes on, with every prospect of continuing, as well as extending on all sides.

Since then, we have had baptisms from Sien-kun, Wong-ning, more at Dien-tsi, Dien-foo-tsiang, as well as some here. The total number of baptisms to date is 181.

At T'a-bing the chapel was crowded out, but this had providentially been provided for. A year and a half ago one of our T'a-bing members died. When on his death-bed he sent for me (I had not long returned from visiting him), and when I arrived, our two deacons and the evangelist were there. Then he told us that he had a two-roomed house, of which he had purchased the lease, which adjoined the T'a-bing chapel; and now he wished to give it to the T'a-bing church, that they might add it to the chapel when needed. His wife said they had talked the matter over together, and both wished to give it to the Lord. Now it is needed; and it is being put in repair by means of native contributions.

About three months ago I was at Dien-tsi, and half the stones for the floor were ready to go down. The rest were there waiting there turn to be squared and dressed. The stone pillars for the gates were there, as well as other material, including 10,000 tiles to repair the roof, and some timber for new seats. The repairs altogether will cost nearly 100 dollars; all contributed by native Christians.

At Lu-gyiao they are also crowded out; and as there was an opportunity of leasing an adjoining house, the native Christians started a contribution, collecting over forty dollars. They purchased the lease, paid down the money, and sent me the deeds. They have also paid all expenses of alteration, and are now collecting for new seats with backs. These facts, I think, show that there is some reality in the work.

Last week was our native conference. It was the largest and most important we have had for a long time. Several
questions of extension came up. One result is that a preach­ing station was opened on Sunday week at Tong-san, about five miles from the city. The services were held in a native Christian's house. There are about a dozen native Chris­tians near, and many enquirers and hearers.

At a place called Ky’i-keo, about forty li beyond Ky’i-ko (an old out-station), we have two native Christians and over thirty enquirers. They have offered to rent a house, as well as provide seats, if we will only send an evangelist to preach on Sundays. I hope soon to go down and see about it.

MISS F. HAYNES,
writing from Kuei-iang Fu, on April 14th says: "We are having beautiful spring weather now, and I am sitting at my bed­room window, where I can look away over the roofs of the city to the hills beyond. Owing to the lowness of the houses and the absence of chimney pots, I have a very pretty view. We occasionally go with Mrs. Clark and the children for a walk on the hills. How beautiful everything is at this time! What a blessing that, amidst all this spiritual darkness, we can enjoy the works of our Father's hands! We have had sickness in our midst; and the day after our return from the village I went to help nurse. . . . . For four weeks I had not been to a Chinese service or opened a Chinese book, and, on Tuesday, when preparing for our Woman’s Prayer Meet­ing, I found I had forgotten a great deal.

"GOD'S WAY IS PERFECT."

I must confess I felt somewhat discouraged and cast down, but, having taken the matter to my Lord in prayer, I know it is all right; this present service is for Him, and when I return to my studies I know He will help me to make further progress. Pray for me, dear friends, in reference to this. It is at such times the devil tries to make us dissatisfied with our Master’s leading.

"We are shortly expecting a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Smith and are all looking forward to this, praying that their visit may be for much blessing. Praise God for another open door in Kwei-chau.

About a month ago Mr. Windsor went with the evangelist to the city of Tuh-shan, about five days’ journey to the south-east of this, and close to the border of Kwang-si.

PRAY FOR TUH-SHAN.

He went for the purpose of renting a house, and the Lord, having prepared the way, has guided him to a suitable one which he has rented for two years. He says the people seem very friendly. Our two Australian brethren, Mr. Burden and Mr. Rogers, are to go there and make it their station. After they are settled Mr. Windsor will return here. We are all rejoicing together over this. The prospects seem to be good. Please join in prayer that the workers may be able to settle there per­manently, and that many souls may be saved in that place.

"In this city there are no enquirers at present, save six young girls, nearly all children of the Christians, but there are a number of outsiders attending regularly. Since the New Year the Christian men have held a service every evening in the street shop, the different men taking turns to help the brethren. The attendance is very good, and we look for fruit from this source.

CHINESE STREET BARBER.

AN OPEN DOOR.

We have had a number of invitations from different homes to go and preach to the women. We go with Mrs. Fang, the Bible woman. Thank God for these opportuni­
CHINA'S MILLIONS.

"How good it is to hear of the continued interest as shown by the attendance at the Friday meeting. We often think of those meetings, and we know how frequently we are there commended to our heavenly Father's care. It gives us strength even to know that loving friends are praying for us. I need hardly add that we constantly pray for you all, asking for each one, definitely the supply of his or her own peculiar need. We have indeed proved the truth of many things you said to us at home. God does fulfil all His promises. He has richly blessed us both. How much dearer is Jesus to me now! I seem to have a much closer walk with Him. He is precious oh! so precious; and yet how easy it is to become so occupied with one's own surroundings and matters affecting our daily life as to forget for a while that our Father rules in all matters. When we get so taken up with self we lose sight of His great love."

MISS A. HASTINGS

in a letter from Kuei-jiang Fu, says: "Last Monday F——and I, with a Bible woman and two or three others, went to a temple some three miles outside the city. We were needing the rest from study, and, also, a little fresh air: so when the women suggested our going we were very glad. We took our books and some tracts with us. Passing through the temple and following the path up the mountain, we came to a sort of restaurant under the side of the cliff. Here there was a large square balcony, where we sat with the women; there was also a guest hall. In the steep sides of the cliff a stairway had been cut leading to a shrine much higher up. This last is a room cut in the rock, and here is the woman's special goddess, called Kwan-ing Pu-ua (the Goddess of Mercy Idol), and only women come here to worship. There was one old priest in attendance to whom we gave some tracts. At the front is another balcony with seats, and there we sat down. There were a number of women in the shrine and we watched one after another, both old and young, performing their duties before the idol. I think it was the saddest sight I have ever seen.

MODE OF WORSHIP.

The women, one at a time, took their places in front of the altar; standing and placing their hands together, they first bowed three times; then getting down on a large straw hassock, they prostrated themselves before the idol, with their heads almost touching the ground; they then got up and repeated this twice more, after which they turned away, looking as though quite relieved that the duty was over. As I watched them and saw them bowing down to false gods, giving to idols the reverence due to their Creator, my heart felt sad, indeed, and I longed to be able to show them how useless it all was. The Bible woman talked well to the women sitting outside, and when we returned to the guest hall below we had quite a large audience, all women. We sang one or two hymns and then two of our women explained the Gospel. One of the ladies present listened very attentively and asked a number of questions.

In a letter from Chen-Kuan, in Kwei-chuan, dated July 31st, Miss Hastings says: "Mrs. Fu, who at the time of our first visit in March, professed to be trusting in Jesus, continues to give satisfactory evidence that she is truly a child of God through faith in Jesus Christ, and we have now fresh cause to rejoice because her husband also gives evidence of being a disciple of Jesus. Mrs. Fu invited us to stay with them again, and as both she and her husband expressed their desire to have their idols taken down and destroyed, Mr. Tsan, the evangelist, came with us and spent the Sabbath day here. We had worship both on Saturday and Sunday evenings, which some of the neighbours attended. We also had a service with the women on Sabbath noon, the men being at work in the fields. Early this morning (Monday) we, with the family, consisting of father and mother, eldest son and married daughter, met together in the guest hall, and after prayer the paper idols were torn down from the walls and doors and the ancestral tablets were removed. The father seemed a little troubled at the time, but gave a final consent, and afterwards he seemed quite satisfied about it, and entered most heartily into evening worship, which was led by his son-in-law, a member of the Kuei-ang church. We do praise God that these dear friends have had the grace boldly to declare themselves by this act to be no more worshipers of idols, but followers of Jesus. In the place whence the principal idol was taken down we have hung a copy of the Commandments written in large characters on a red paper ground. This afternoon Mr. Fu took us to visit two more of these lovely spots, with one large window looking outside, and when we returned to the guest hall below we had quite a large audience, all women. We sang one or two hymns and then two of our women explained the Gospel. One of the ladies present listened very attentively and asked a number of questions.

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MODE OF WORSHIP.

The women, one at a time, took their places in front of the altar; standing and placing their hands together, they first bowed three times; then getting down on a large straw hassock, they prostrated themselves before the idol, with their heads almost touching the ground; they then got up and repeated this twice more, after which they turned away, looking as though quite relieved that the duty was over. As I watched them and saw them bowing down to false gods, giving to idols the reverence due to their Creator, my heart felt sad, indeed, and I longed to be able to show them how useless it all was. The Bible woman talked well to the women sitting outside, and when we returned to the guest hall below we had quite a large audience, all women. We sang one or two hymns and then two of our women explained the Gospel. One of the ladies present listened very attentively and asked a number of questions.

In a letter from Chen-Kuan, in Kwei-chuan, dated July 31st, Miss Hastings says: "Mrs. Fu, who at the time of our first visit in March, professed to be trusting in Jesus, continues to give satisfactory evidence that she is truly a child of God through faith in Jesus Christ, and we have now fresh cause to rejoice because her husband also gives evidence of being a disciple of Jesus. Mrs. Fu invited us to stay with them again, and as both she and her husband expressed their desire to have their idols taken down and destroyed, Mr. Tsan, the evangelist, came with us and spent the Sabbath day here. We had worship both on Saturday and Sunday evenings, which some of the neighbours attended. We also had a service with the women on Sabbath noon, the men being at work in the fields. Early this morning (Monday) we, with the family, consisting of father and mother, eldest son and married daughter, met together in the guest hall, and after prayer the paper idols were torn down from the walls and doors and the ancestral tablets were removed. The father seemed a little troubled at the time, but gave a final consent, and afterwards he seemed quite satisfied about it, and entered most heartily into evening worship, which was led by his son-in-law, a member of the Kuei-ang church. We do praise God that these dear friends have had the grace boldly to declare themselves by this act to be no more worshipers of idols, but followers of Jesus. In the place whence the principal idol was taken down we have hung a copy of the Commandments written in large characters on a red paper ground. This afternoon Mr. Fu took us to visit two more houses in the neighbourhood where we had not been before. After half an hour's walk across the fields, we stopped at the first house. Here quite a number of women gathered to see and hear us, some of whom were young and unmarried.

"We were there nearly two hours, being detained by a heavy shower of rain. The young people listened well, and two bought tracts, but there was one old woman, who did not want to listen and did her best to prevent the others from doing so. The Lord helped us to speak for Him there, and we praise Him as we recognize how much better we can speak now than we could when we were there some months ago. At the second place the young men of the place appeared and sat with the women. Here the Bible woman did most of the talking as we could not follow and answer all that the young men said. Late this afternoon we had some visitors who were evidently moved with curiosity for they did all in their power to prevent our talking to them straight ahead for even two minutes. They did not remain very long, however. We had about an hour's quiet in the afternoon and did a little study. We were just studying the 13th of 1st Cor. with the Bible woman when some women came in. How sad it is that so many of these people, when they catch the faintest idea of what the Gospel means, have no desire to hear any more about it. Praise God all are not so, and we meet those here and there who are not only ready to listen but eager to learn all that they possibly can."

MISS HATTIE D. TURNER

(Kih-ngan in South Kiangsi)

writes: "Our Father is very precious to us these days. The very hairs of our head are numbered, so minute is His care over us. We do praise Him for all that is past, and we do trust Him for all that is to come. 'The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, is keeping our hearts and minds.' I met with the following sweet verse the other day:"

"'Joy, joy, wonderful joy! Peace, peace, which naught can destroy! Love, love, so boundless and free! All these my Lord gives to me.'"

"Truly, 'the joy of the Lord is our strength.' We have encouragement, too, in the work at the place where we are staying. Numbers of women came to hear during the first two weeks, which was just before their busy season. One Sunday morning, over fifty women came to the meeting; of these, thirty-seven sat during the whole time I spoke, and even then did not seem willing to leave. I was much helped by their attentive listening. Oh, for the Spirit to take the words home to their poor, sad hearts! We 'shall reap, if we faint not.' Our labor is not in vain in the Lord."

MRS. GEO. DUFF

(Kih-ngan)

also says: "At present we are in the country, just by the hills, at such a lovely spot, with one large window looking out into vegetable gardens and up to the hills, where we not only hear but see the pheasants. We have not felt the heat so much here, and we go out as much as we can. Of course, the sun keeps us in, except on dark days, early mornings and late afternoons. It is not safe to be out after sunset on account of the malaria. The Lord is good to us all here in China, but very especially good to me! I suppose every one thinks the same. My precious baby is rather poorly, so we are glad to be where he can get out of doors. Please remember
my little one much in prayer, as he already has his work to do, of attracting the women, and so bringing them where they can hear of Jesus. We want him to be a blessing to China from the very first.”

MISS M. NILSON

In a recent letter from Ch’en-tu in Szechuen, says: “The Lord has kept me in strength of body and of soul. He has filled me with good things, yea. He has blessed me with all spiritual blessings in my little one much in prayer, as he already has blessed me with all spiritual blessings in heavenly places in Christ” (Eph. 1:3), for which I bless and praise Him, and want to praise Him yet more and more. Lately we have not had many women coming to the guest hall; perhaps the hot weather keeps them away; so we have begun to go out to the houses. We usually go to the homes of the church members: their neighbours generally come in to see us, and thus the way is opened to tell them of the way to heaven. But I cannot say that the work in Ch’en-tu is what we would call prospering. The membership is less than when we came here two years ago, but we believe it is in answer to prayer that some of them have left. I believe, also, that there are many true believers secretly worshiping God, and some have gone to other places. We long to see sinners brought to Jesus; but, whether we see it or not, we want, above all, to be faithful.

“I realize the Lord’s help every time opportunity is given me to tell of His love. How true these words are to us in China: ‘Without me ye can do nothing,’ and ‘I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me.’”

MISS IRVIN,

in a letter written from Lang-keo on August 4th, gives the following testimony to God’s faithfulness in answering prayer:

“Feeling that special thanksgiving is due to our Father in heaven, I am led to write and tell you of answers to requests for prayer I sent in one year ago. This is due to you and to all who are interested in and praying for the work here. Some of those prayers have already met with very definite answers from the Lord, and we go on waiting and trusting for the answers to the remaining requests.

‘May I ask you to look up the June number of China’s Millions, where you will see that, nine months ago, I sent in six definite requests for prayer. I would like to tell you, and the readers of China’s Millions, the way in which, after nine months of daily waiting upon God, He has graciously sent His answer.

‘The second request in that list was for ‘the husband of a woman baptized last year.’ We have to praise God for so marked an answer as was given in his case. He was converted shortly after I wrote those requests, and has been waiting baptism ever since. The fifth request, as you will see, is for ‘a new woman who has come to serve us.’ She was with us for two months, and then returned to her home. I have now the joy of telling you that not only she herself, but also her two sons, fourteen and seventeen years old, are converted, and have been observing the Sabbath ever since. It is not a vain thing to wait upon God, and I am very glad in heart for the great things which He has done for us. Although only two out of the six I asked for prayer are converted as yet, the Lord has graciously saved two other of whom I had not then been thinking. There are still four out of the six requests awaiting God’s answers, and I would add a request for prayer on behalf of a poor woman who has had a terrible life, her husband having left her alone. She is honest and of good character. And thus it is ‘as when a man casts seed into the earth, and sleeps, rising night and day, and the seed springs up and grows he knoweth not how;’ and so the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, being patient for it. We labour and wait because the fruit is precious. How precious they are to Him who died to save them! And so we can well afford to wait years, if it please Him.

‘The Lord is blessing us to very many people, and some are being saved; but to be increasingly used of Him is our deepest longing. God willing, we shall have the joy of seeing a number confess Jesus by baptism ere this reaches you. So you can unite with us in thanking Him for these answers.

‘I have been feeling much better this summer than in any summer since coming to China five years ago. The heat is almost past, and soon I shall be out itinerating again. My companion is a dear sister from Australia, and a real helper in the work.

‘Mr. and Mrs. Lachlan came here by boat yesterday morning, and in the evening Mr. Lachlan led the Christians in observing the Lord’s Supper. All the Christians and inquirers were present, in spite of the heavy rain in the afternoon and the wet streets. Several outsiders were present throughout the service. We had also the joy of welcoming two of the Swedish sisters.

‘I have been now over two full years in lang-keo, and I have no words that can tell you of God’s faithfulness to me during that time.’

Gleanings from Mr. Stevenson’s Letters.

I AM glad to hear from Mr. Bland of still further progress on the Si-gan Plain. Mr. Renius has succeeded in renting a house in Hing-p’ing Hien, and Mr. Holman and Mr. Tornwall were in possession of a fine large house in Si-gan itself. The Lord be praised for these openings!

I feel it very much impressed on me to pray for a hundred more men to meet the increasing demands of the work. Indeed one hundred would go a very little way. . . . May the Lord thrust forth many of His own chosen labourers into this harvest field!

Miss Michelsen (who has had typhoid fever), was brought down to Chin-kiang, where she is having every attention, and is slowly improving.

Dr. Douthwaite reports Mrs. W. M. Cooper as decidedly stronger since she went to Che-foo, but fears she will need to return home in the autumn. He also reports Mr. and Mrs. Judd as far from strong.

July 14th.—We were most thankful to God for the funds wired last week, and also for a liberal donation of Tls. 1,500, which the Lord sent us here to make up the deficiency.

Writing of the quarterly meeting of the China Council of the Mission, Mr. Stevenson says: “Our Council Meetings began on July 4th, and ended on July 10th. These meetings were very harmonious and spiritually helpful. I enclose copy of the minutes.”

Mr. Orr Ewing gives us a very cheering report of the work on the Kwang-sin river in Kiang-si.

Mr. Stanley Smith writes us from Kwei-yang (Kwei-chau Province). He had held a series of meetings there, and was much encouraged by the Lord’s goodness and presence. He was hoping to leave almost immediately for other stations in the province.

The weather has been very hot here; but I am thankful to report that, so far as I know at present, there is no case of serious illness in the Mission; and I trust we shall be preserved through the summer.
Editorial Notes

DURING the past fortnight we have enjoyed the fellowship of two young Missionaries—Messrs. J. L. Jarratt and A. Robert Stark—from Harley College, London (Dr. Guinness'), who are now on their way to Peru to carry the Gospel to those who sit in the darkness of Paganism or of Popery. The awful need of South America is but now coming to be realized in part; and we trust that this new effort—undertaken in simple faith—may not only be greatly blessed in itself but also be used of God in directing the thoughts and prayers of many of the Lord's people to this needy field.

Rev. John McCarthy has during the past month been representing the Mission in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. Cheering reports have reached us from Pittsburgh and Allegheny, Pa.; and in Cleveland our brother was enabled to address twenty-six meetings during the twelve days of his stay. After a few days in Toronto, Mr. McCarthy has arranged to go to Washington, D. C.—about the 25th inst.—and then on to Virginia, where he will spend some weeks. We shall value the prayers of our friends for Mr. McCarthy and his work.

Recent letters from China tell us that Mrs. Geo. Duff is in poor health, and the doctor at Kiu-Kiang says that it may not only be greatly blessed in itself but also be used of God in directing the thoughts and prayers of many of the Lord's people to this needy field.

Miss Edith M. Lucas was married to Mr. Archibald Ewing at Che-foo, in August.

Mr. Cecil Polhill-Turner, writing from Scotland, says that at the Keswick Convention 'the Missionary side of sanctification was well to the front. A camp of young fellows from Oxford, Cambridge, Scotland and Ireland, who are members of the 'Students' Volunteer Missionary Union,' was a feature; about 180 were present. I do so long to see young men filled with the love of Christ and willing to go anywhere for Him... We are thankful that the friends who went up to Sung-p'an were able to remain. Will you pray that some of the students' union may be led out to work among the thousands of Thibetans along the Kan-suh, Si-ch'en and Yun-nan borders, with only one station (Sung-p'an), and no Thibetan workers.'

Special Notices.

Kindly send us a post card when you change your address.

Please let your copy of China's Millions be circulated when you have read it. We can supply the bound volume cheaper than you can get your copies bound.

If friends send us a list of names and addresses we will gladly send a specimen copy of China's Millions to each address free.

Several of our Missionaries owe their first knowledge of the C. I. M. to seeing a copy of CHINA'S MILLIONS on the tables of a Y. M. C. A. reading-room. Some of our friends could do service for God by arranging for a copy to be sent regularly to their local Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Mission band, etc.

For free distribution we can supply a dozen copies monthly of China's Millions for $3.50 per annum.

We will send CHINA'S MILLIONS for three months as a trial subscription for fifteen cents. Readers who desire in this way to bring the paper before the notice of their friends, may send us ten names for one dollar.

CHINA'S MILLIONS bound volumes for 1892 cost 75c. in cloth gilt, and 40c. in paper boards.

Volumes for previous years, 1886 to 1891, 50c. cloth, and 30c. plain. "Days of Blessing in Inland China," cloth gilt, 40c.

A fresh supply of Vol. I. of "The Story of the C. I. M.,” has just arrived. The price is $1.25.

Donations received in Toronto during September, 1893.

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