THE CHIHLI DISTRICT

OF

The North China Mission

Annual Report 1914

The American Board of Commissioners

for Foreign Missions
THE
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIHLI DISTRICT
of the
NORTH CHINA MISSION
of the
AMERICAN BOARD
1913-1914

TIENTSIN STATION, founded 1860
PEKING STATION, founded 1864
TUNGCHOU STATION, founded 1867
PAOTINGFU STATION, founded 1873

Compiled from reports by
Miss Davis
Mr. Chandler
Miss Reed
Miss Payne
Mr. Stelle
Mr. Martin

Mrs. Sheffield
Mr. Frame
Dr. Ingram
Miss Phelps
Mr. Galt
Mr. Hubbard
TIENTSIN STATION

PERSONNEL. Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ewing, (absent on furlough); Miss Edith Davis, language study and general woman's work; Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Chondler, language study and general work; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Stanley, (temporarily located), language study.

PERSONAL

Mr. Ewing went home on his overdue furlough in May, joining his family in America. Since then a heavy blow has fallen, in the serious illness of the two daughters, necessitating his resignation from the Board. We can only pray that God may grant restoration, and open the way for both Mr. and Mrs. Ewing to return to their chosen work.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley came here in the autumn for a year of language study. We cannot well measure the help they have brought to this station of three missionaries in the eyeteeth stage. With beautifications indoors and out, with a little regular and much occasional work, with advice often and often, with sympathy and neighborliness always,—so they have given, freely.

Regarding the "regular" members it is only necessary to say that we have made mistakes but have not deserted our posts. "Language study" of a general or classical nature has been at a minimum, but Mother Necessity teaches much, even of Chinese. Naturally the arrival of the first American Baby of Hsiiku was an event of importance, and made a new link with the Common Folk.

Mrs. Evans of Pei Yang University has given valued help, as before, in country and city work, and Mrs. Aust and Mrs. Harvey of the University have given many hours of voluntary service in teaching English in the Girls' School. We are very grateful to these friends.

The "Children's Missionary" does not appear in the above roster, but she shines bright on our horizon. Miss Carolyn T. Sewall has already made herself at home here, and after a first year of study in the Language School in Peking, will come to us next fall to be working with Miss Davis.

Our Chinese working force remains in number the same as last year. Two of the preachers resigned, one of them, Mr. Chang Yung Hua, still giving much voluntary service, but too good a man to be out of the ministry. We welcome the cousins Shih to full time work: with their study in College and Seminary, and their long experience, they are now our best trained men. Another fine-grained young preacher has been fighting consumption all the year. Thanks to Dr. Ingram's care, a booth in Tungchou, and his own grit and faith, he has been won even from death's door, and will shortly be returning to his post in Wuch'ing City. There has been fine cooperation from all these workers, and from many laymen, in investigation, in financial management, and in teaching
the Bible. An interesting innovation was a series of lectures on airships and other physical wonders, given by a Tungchou student at home on vacation, with apparatus borrowed from the college laboratories; these followed by straight Gospel talks. The calendar year 1913 closed without debt. In the budget for 1914, the extra money accruing to us from the erstwhile Kalgan funds, brought encouragement. It enabled us to invite both the Shihs to work which before had not been a certainty, also to raise the salaries of all the workers to the new "Mission schedule," a slight advance in most cases. The scale is very low still, but these men know that the problem is for us all to face unitedly.

WHAT Little Huodjuangdz, far from city and railroad, stars again in THE SHIHS our story of beginnings. The Girls' School increased from DID FOR 11, last Spring, to 24; the young teacher has given herself HUODJUANGDZ to making education for girls popular in her native place. With tears of disappointment she learned the Board could not build immediately a school room, but before long a room in the village temple court was loaned and put in use. Only the first six girls came from Christian families. Three of the oldest girls will enter the central school at Hsiku next fall. There also was opened a little Boys' School, locally supported. These schools and the evolving church are the fruit of long years of prayer and endeavor on the part of the original Christian family, the Shihs.

The North Villages show one new Christian school, for girls, ONE SCHOOL managed by a Christian layman in his own home. The Boys' MORE Boarding School, started last year, is full, despite troubles with teachers. People are getting used to the idea of paying tuition fees. The older Girls' School has remained small, but its teacher is a lovable, womanly mother who has sent a choice group of girls on to the Stanley Memorial School.

That School has passed through straits again. Attendance WOLF AT entrance. Only 21 are enrolled, whereas our buildings, STANLEY SCHOOL DOOR, well constructed and equipped, will accommodate 40 boarders. The teaching force need be no larger for more than that number. The pupils are from poor homes and self-support can hardly be realized immediately. The girls pay 33% of their cost of living. Shall we continue to shorten the school year from 9 1/2 months to 8, and refuse the advantages of the school to promising new pupils? The Girls' Day School has greatly prospered, though a tuition fee of $1.00 has been charged. The tiny room is so crowded now that the door can be opened only half way!

The Boys' School in Hsiku goes well under the continued headship of Mr. P'eng Chin Chang. It is now cramped to capacity with 37 boarding and 11 day pupils. We need more dormitories and classrooms. Tuition at 50 cents a month is charged; many boys are helped, but 68% of the food expense is met by food fees. Despite limited equipment, the boys do well in athletics. There is a sound morale and a wholesome spirit in the school. Most of the older boys have already become Christians, and some are useful Bible teachers.
Starting for a Country Trip: Tientsin

A Chilling Episode on the Country Trip

A Fishing. Pei-Ho, Haiku
The results of evangelistic work for women are not easily tabulated, for the effort and the fruit often are widely separated. The new life manifest in Huodjuangdz has already been noted. In the fall a Bible woman was sent there, whom the girls' school teacher was glad to introduce, not only there, but in the neighboring villages. The two Bible women in Hsiku have given faithful, steady work. The regular attendance of women at the church services has increased. In the village, where every home is open, there are scores of women who can read the little books, and who do pray. A systematic canvass of all the families from which children have come into the schools and a definite effort to win them has been made. Perhaps the Christians have been a little too content to work in the homes, however, and so these new believers have not known the value of fellowship in the church, but there must soon be a gathering in. The weeks before Easter were busy for the volunteer workers, who daily went to their appointed courts to preach. One woman said, when the places were mentioned, "Why, I want to preach in my own court and invite in all my neighbors!" Her life carried with it no reproach for the name of Christ, and her love won two of her nearest neighbors that very week. Over 200 women and children listened daily to these volunteer workers, and 18 women began reading the following week.

Miss Davis has had the opportunity to meet the Government TIENTSIN Normal School girls in two Bible classes. It has been most NORMAL gratifying to see these splendid young women reaching out STUDENTS. for new truths, and still more to see them making them their own. Very special mention we would make of one student, last year a pupil in the Stanley Memorial School, who, with only a minimum of help from Miss Davis, has organized and maintained a class of 32 non-Christian pupils younger than herself, and who has the purpose that each of these girls shall be won to the Christian life. It is such volunteer service we long to see developing among all our students.

Looking at the visible results of the year's work, we have no right to be satisfied. Gifts in money to the Church were less than in 1912, though gifts to schools were much more. But a gain of 25 church members is not enough; we cannot rest with gaining eight or nine per cent a year, in this time in China. There are causes to be mentioned: perhaps one is the non-ubiquity of the one missionary; also the necessary absence of one preacher; the curse of an income from Boxer indemnity lands, which makes lazy Christians in the "North Country"; and the lack of a permanent street chapel in Tientsin. The Chinese have contributed generously toward this project, but we have not yet secured a strategic site. We must dig down to a deeper cause, a spiritual one. There have been heart-searching experiences recently, and we, all of us alike, need cleaner living and thinking and speaking, a whole loyalty. There are spots in the Church which need treatment and healing, spots which need the knife. God help us in this kind of work! When all that hinders is thus enumerated, we have yet no cause for discouragement. The opportunities open before us are more than ever, the friendliness toward Christianity more marked. In our Hsiku Sunday School,
more men, women and children are studying the Bible, and somewhat more systematically, than before; attention is given to the little children; employees from the Match Factory cross over for study on Sunday afternoons; at the University, Mr. Stanley and Mrs. Evans have taught their classes, in English, through the year, while to a far greater extent in other schools, Tientsin students are eagerly studying the Bible. Miss Davis' work with the Girls' Normal students is reported elsewhere. Sixty students from Government schools have joined Christian churches this year. The field is rich for Mr. Sherwood Eddy, who will come again in September. In the country field, one village stands out brightly in the growth of this year—Huodjuangdz. Mr. Chandler went there in April to conduct the first Communion service, in a small squalid house. For a score of years there have been three Christians, recently four more, but still only three in residence. On that day he baptized eight, and registered 16 more as probationers. Land has been loaned by a Christian, and with a little help from Board funds they are building their first chapel—cost, $28!

Looking ahead, we may do perhaps as much as we have faith in the future to undertake. There may be greater efficiency and larger fellowship in Tientsin work through union movements. We hope to join with the Methodists in their plan of building up a Union Hospital for Women and Children, with branch dispensaries, and country itinerating. Dr. Miller of the Methodist Mission has already volunteered to come to Hsiku regularly next autumn and start dispensary work, which will be the beginning of what we have longed for, these many years. Perhaps also we can work with the Methodists, and other Missions if they can enter in to establish a Christian Middle School in Tientsin, or even a system of schools under Union management. May these and other plans be forwarded, not for show, but for genuine effectiveness and serviceableness.

Tientsin’s Particular Needs

1. One whole MAN, i.e. a Family, to share in the general work, city and country.
2. One WOMAN, a trained nurse, for the new Woman’s Hospital.
3. One Ladies’ HOUSE.
4. One Girls’ Day SCHOOL BUILDING.
5. New DORMITORIES for the Boys’ School at Hsiku.
THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE PEKING STATION

May 1, 1913 to April 30, 1914

The North China Mission

of

The American Board
A Corner of the "Lamp Market" Compound
PEKING STATION

Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Stelle, general work; Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Young, medical; Rev. and Mrs. Harry S. Martin, educational; Mrs. Mary P. Ament, Miss Bertha P. Reed, woman's work; Misses Luella Miner, Jessie E. Payne, Lucy I. Mead, Woman's College; Miss Mary E. Vanderslice, Kindergarten; Miss Louise E. Miske, Miss Carolyn Sewall, language study; Miss Muriel Harmon, (not under appointment) music; Rev. and Mrs. Geo. D. Wilder, Mrs. F. D. Wilder, (at Theological Seminary); Dr. and Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich, (Bible Translation Committee).

For another year North China has presented the conditions for the steady triumph of the Gospel. Though brigandage has been frequent, the power of community action for protection and improvement has developed steadily. And while in the Capital and vicinity the aspersion, "foreign devil" still lingers upon the lips of some children, the makers of public opinion aggressively honor religious leaders. Not simply sufferers, the sick, the poor, the persecuted, but normal society as represented by teachers, officials and business men, respect and welcome religious instruction. Paid colporters are no longer necessary. The sale of scriptures is greater than ever before, and the books sell themselves. There is no widespread religious fervor, but there is general thoughtfulness and growing appreciation of spiritual truth.

At a county seat fifty miles by rail from Peking, we have a prosperous church. The preacher, a seminary graduate with family rank, hearing a noise one night opened the gate to investigate. He was attacked though the dagger merely scratched his hand. Report was made to the county governor, and it was found that the offender was a soldier. A Westerner might not have pressed the case, but the preacher felt the importance of public opinion and decided that "face" was due the church. It was said that the soldier was arresting gamblers in an adjoining yard, and attacked the preacher by mistake, but camp was closed for the night and the soldier was not acting under orders. The Governor called twice at the chapel with pomp and favor. The Captain called, and offered to comply with any demand. The preacher absolutely refused to presume to suggest punishment. Neighbors spoke of customary torture. The Captain assumed responsibility for the soldier and apologized to the preacher saying that he would like to make an explanation to the church members. An appointment was made for Sunday morning. After the service the Captain came, with military display, and apologized, the preacher formally thanking the Captain, and asking the congregation to rise and stand at attention as an expression of their gratitude. Two weeks later the Governor and Captain attended our annual meeting held in that city, and the Governor made an address. Before we assembled the Captain eagerly inquired for an old friend who was one of our preachers, and they met with mutual delight. It was then that we heard that ten years ago, in our smallest outstation, the preacher nursed a score of men fighting the opium habit. They were voluntary prisoners on our premises,
and in the mental gloom that enwrapped them through the long days and nights they found comfort in singing together the Christian hymns. One of those men, though accustomed to take two ounces of opium a day, conquered, never again fell, and that man was the Captain. Of splendid physique and deep moral purpose, in the day of his country's sore need he is a faithful leader. The Governor, an official of unusual character and efficiency, who with strong hand maintains law and order in his county, also arranged for the formation of a reform club. Mr. Thwing of the International Reform Bureau came from Peking, and was the city's guest of honor. That conservative and classic city unbent to keep holiday. The whole city thrilled with friendliness, and the sense of new patriotism was contagious. A small beginning was also made for a Young Men's Christian Association.

Native contributions have raised the Pastor's salary and provide an assistant Pastor. Sixty-five government students, MOTHER starting through Mr. Eddy's meetings in Bible classes at the CHURCH Y. M. C. A., chose our church for affiliation. Social gatherings have made us better acquainted. A reorganization of the Sunday School, with one class in English, aims to hold these students and attract others. Twice we have seen forty baptized including twenty students, and twenty probationers make their solemn promises. We are glad to note the activity among the women of the church. The Christian Endeavor Society is a great help. Their monthly temperance meetings have programs prepared by Mrs. Goodrich, and there is much evidence that this steady education has done them great good. New members are coming in, and the workers long for more time to call in their homes, and to win still others to join our number. The work done on Sundays extends to other centers, as the North Chapel, the Ch'i Hua Men, and a class taught by Miss Payne at the home of a church member near the east wall. Many of that neighborhood attend this class, and their interest and knowledge are growing in a very encouraging way. At the North Chapel there have been sorrow and change during the year, in the death of Mrs. Ts'un, the Bible women, who had been serving faithfully, and in the removal of Mrs. Jen and her family. Yet the number of women who come keeps up well, and the school is holding to its usual number.

The Church here has swarmed. Their hundred members PEKING SUBURB have called their own pastor and made commendable beginning toward selfsupport. The enthusiasm which for three years has walked four miles to attend Sunday and other services is given increased energy to home development. At the reception for the new pastor outside the door stood the fire brigade in full uniform, and on the platform sat the chief official of the suburb. The church members in manifest pride seemed to say "We may not have as costly a hive as the mother church, but just wait and see the weight of the honey." We have there one of our most active Bible women, and in spite of her seventy-five years, she goes about constantly through her parish, calling in many homes, following up newcomers and bringing them in, and keeping faithful watch over all. Just now the church has fresh accession of hope, and there is promise of great gain from the new pastor's work and that of his wife. The fairs
in the spring of 1913 were again absorbing and full of hope. The crowds in
the chapel were larger than in previous years, and the women listened more
quietly. In the temple fewer seemed to be burning incense than before, yet it
was still pitiful to watch those who were going through the many forms of
worship. One young woman who seemed most in need of sympathy was mak­
ing a kowtow at every step through the large courts, in performance of a vow.
She became so weary that servants had to assist her to rise each time, but
still went slowly on. All that one saw in the temple, the priests begging with
their baskets in hand, the beggars sitting about, the numerous peddlers, brought
a feeling of the utter hollowness of this religion, and a deeper longing to trans­
port all there to the Christian church across the way.

The region west and north-west of Peking has been for years
alotted to our Mission. Before and directly after Boxer days
that region was conspicuously anti-foreign. Some of our sum­
mer houses were an opening wedge. A preaching chapel was started in a vil­
lage. The first Christians proved worthy, but almost all moved to Peking. The
union work of the five denominations secured scores of inquirers at an annual
fair at a neighboring village where our efforts have centered, resulting in a
church of nine members, baptised this year. Four are young men of good ed­
ucation. Four evenings a week they hold religious meetings, and on three,
lectures. In these lectures the preacher has been ably assisted by the young
men. These young Christians have also made tours at their own expense to
neighboring cities,—(which on the map long have been our dismay,) and give
glowing reports. For our annual meeting these young men wanted their church
to be well represented. By added stent they could contribute a little but need
more. In their simplicity they appealed to neighbor tradesmen. The shop­
keepers actually contributed, and two of the young men attended with the
preacher. A little over two miles from this church is a city which adjoins the
U.S. Indemnity Academy. There the earnest Christian professors, Americans
propose to foster through us a church to which their students will give Chris­
tian service.

An inquirer walked six miles to the nearest church. He kept coming and
brought others. He was baptised and soon secured his first convert. Every
Sunday six or seven men walked that twelve miles. Their village is a suburb
of a big city on the railway. Our preacher and teacher proposed to go to them
on alternate Sundays. From dire poverty they contributed $25.00 and started
a boys' school in one of their homes. But they wanted continuous religious in­
struction, and so the school teacher at Fang Shan volunteered to change places
with their teacher. That was real sacrifice, for the living conditions in the
suburb were painful. Our teacher and his wife began their work of love. The
worst thirsted for the gospel and it transformed their lives. They memorised
scripture and hymns, learned to read and to read with avidity. Twelve adults
were baptised. Every evening over twenty meet for prayer. The room which
was school, church and dwelling was a mere shed, in whose roof a bursting
beam was visible. The room was loaned, as was the furniture, consisting of a
togethering table and benches with broken legs. But that little band of Christians
had a vision. They bought a patch of ground, bargained for it for $2.50, and then
planted a hundred trees. Their deep purpose is to establish a church in the big city. In reality it is God’s purpose.

Twenty eight years ago a tailor to the Court was converted. Continuins He strove to help his village, six miles from Peking, but in 1906 nine inquirers were killed, though he and his family escaped. This faithful deacon still persists in endeavors for his village. He contributed a preaching hall at the neighboring market town, and the church there bids fair to prosper.

Another deacon is zealous in holding gospel meetings in his own home, and with fine results. A third deacon who lagged behind for a long while is now redeeming the days. He has contributed a valuable street chapel in a thriving center, furnished it attractively, and there daily superintends the preaching of the gospel, exulting in its success. He proposes to use a goodly part of his means to establish an even more attractive preaching hall in Peking’s first public market.

The 1913 fair near the Manchu Encampments was again a time of crowded tents and constant speaking. The families in these places are in great anxiety on account of the small allowances from the government, and life has become hard for them. Many women were too despondent to come out at all, but still the tents were well filled with others who listened carefully. We should be glad if there were enough workers among us to make it possible for more time to be given to the crowds in these encampments, which at last are open to our work. A tent for the children was also kept open here, and the crowd in it was unvarying.

Good words In spite of the fact that the work among the women in the countryside has had to be left very largely to the Chinese, there are many words of encouragement.

In one town a large circle of families have changed from entire indifference to anxiety for help in opening a girls’ school. In the more distant towns the Bible woman has held station classes and visited faithfully. In Chi Ying, a place quite unknown to us a few years ago, there is a newly started work that is most encouraging. The group of women in the church is very eager to study, and one, especially bright, has in a few months read the four Gospels and a number of small books, and is now to try her hand at teaching some little girls. Her mother has long been proverbial in the town for her devotion to gambling, but the constant influence of those about her has at last overcome her opposition, and the complete change in her character has made a great impression. She now works at her books with as great zeal as she formerly used in gambling, and no one who goes in can escape without being asked the name of some strange character.

Some work in the city this spring, and attendance at the Chinese annual meeting at Cho Chou, was a great stimulus to some of the Bible women. In their more distant, quiet places, they do not find the eager call and vast opportunity presented just now by the city, but still there is need there for steady faithful work. There is also very great need for another foreigner who shall
able to give more time to the supervision of this work. The increasing work in
the city has been so imperative in its demands, that it has held the present force
closely occupied, and has given too little time for outside work.

For years none has convened, because we insisted on self-
support. This year it was proposed to meet at the capital,
and twenty-two men paid their own expenses and studied the
full month. Four Chinese pastors and four foreign pastors
lectured, besides which they enjoyed our popular educational
lectures each week, one moving picture show at the Y.M.C.A., and a visit to
the Temple of Heaven. The courses were thorough and some closed with
examinations. No single impression was more helpful to them than the Sunday
service in our beautiful church. The men gained a real idea of vital truth, and
went back to their stations to live it out. Already there are manifest results of
their achievements.

One of the most conspicuous features in our annual meeting was that
the reports from the various stations were given by young Christians. The
preachers put the new workers forward. In this spirit of promise and advance
may our thousand and more Christians intently hear and obey the Master's
winning invitation; “Follow me.”

At the present time new customs and new ideals are arising
among the women of China, especially in the cities, and there
is great need that we hold before them the highest ideals
of the womanhood of to-day. We are glad for the connection
with the new type of woman that comes to us through the
work of the Ming Lun T'ang. More than twenty young women have studied
there during the year, and have been gaining in many ways, in addition to their
advance in knowledge. We have learned through this work much about the
sorrows of women of the wealthy class, and especially have come to see the
terrible shadow cast by the custom of bringing many wives into the home.
This custom has increased much in recent years and its effects have become
very noticeable, as shown in the unhappiness of life in many homes, in the
impossibility of right training for children, and in the great lowering of the view
of women. The stories of some of the young secondary wives who have come to
us are often most pathetic. We have met some, now only nineteen or twenty,
who were put in this position by their mothers, when mere children, and who
have had no opportunity to plan life for themselves. Now, awakening to the
knowledge of the insecurity of their position, they wish to study, perhaps to
help themselves if need arise, perhaps to gain peace of mind. We rejoice that
the peace of Christ seems to be coming to some of them, and we are glad too
for their persistence and courage. Other pupils, from happier homes, have
still other difficulties to meet, and we are glad for the opportunity to help with
them. We find that there are endless sorrows in Chinese homes of wealth.
The young Chinese teacher in the Ming Lun T'ang does much to influence these
pupils by her friendship and her many talks with them. Several Bible Classes
have been kept up by Mrs. Ament and Miss Reed, in which the pupils and a
number of other ladies have been studying. When it is possible, informal
lectures and entertainments are held in these rooms, and outside friends of the
pupils are invited, with the purpose of reaching as wide a circle as possible. In these different departments of school, lectures, and Bible classes, we hope for still greater development.

Every year our lecture course is more successful. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chairman of the President's Advisory Council, the Editor of the leading colloquial daily (once a political offender and banished to the frontier for eight years but now lionized),—these have been our stars. Others less famous have attracted good audiences and imparted enlightenment.

The Lectures have been kept up in the different centers, and audiences have varied in number. At one special lecture at the Chi Hua Men there were a hundred women in attendance, and sixty came to one at the central compound. The Bible women are very faithful in keeping up their regularly recurring engagements on the days of the fairs. A new lecture place was opened to us this spring, at the home of a church member who had moved into a new neighborhood, and through them we have come into connection with a whole new circle of interesting people. The system of an exchange of lectures between different missions in the city has been kept up through the year, and stories come from all of indifferent ones who have been, by this means, won to interest in the Gospel truth.

Last fall Mrs. Ament was searching for information on the employment of women in Peking, in answer to inquiries from America. She heard then of the great number of women employed by the government to work on soldiers' clothes, in the buildings formerly used as imperial granaries. Through a church member whose daughter worked there, she and the Bible women gained an entrance, and went to visit the place one day. They stood looking at the women sitting on their mats and sewing, six hundred in each of the three great rooms, and longed for an opportunity to help them. Their desire was answered when one of the men in charge asked, "Would not these people come sometimes and lecture to the women? It would be good for them to learn something." So they spoke for a time that day, and thus began the work which has since been kept up by small companies of women who have gone twice a week to these rooms, and have spent two hours or more preaching to the women at their work. They sit down on the floor among them, and speak to groups, going from one group to another. The interest has been constant and increasing, and the hearts of all who go rejoice as they hear the calls from all sides "Come and speak to us; we want to hear." There are many words of appreciation, and inquiries for further explanation, and the workers are hopeful of great results. Some Christians have been found here, and many Mohammedans.

The women who work here earn very little; perhaps five cents a day—(American money)—could be given as an average. They come from many parts of the eastern sections of the city, and most of them are intelligent, and above the poorest class. Many are Manchus who have seen better days. One finds among them all kinds of soil, but there seems to be more than the usual
proportion of what is good in the hearts of these patient toilers, and we pray that all who speak to them may know how to tell the story of the Father’s love, and may win many to Christ.

Three cheers for the Yü YING School—

SCHOOL SPIRIT TO THE FRONT
HIP, HIP,—HURRAH—HURRAH—HURRAH—

AND THEN A TIGER—

The English may have been a little broken, but there was nothing broken in the spirit with which the yell was given. The occasion was the distribution of prizes after a five-point athletic contest held a few days before. The boys had arranged for the contest themselves and carried it out with such a fine spirit of sportsmanship and loyalty that we were all happy. And now the prizes had just been distributed,—the winners had come one by one to the front of the room amid a storm of applause, each had made a deep bow and stepped back to his seat. The prizes—no, they were not bronze medals nor silver cups, but a note-book and pencil, or a cake of soap, a pair of dust glasses or a puzzle,—such things as the boys, with money they had contributed themselves, could pick up at the Market for three to ten cents.

This occasion is typical of the spirit of our central school this year. The unity of interest and the enthusiasm for all kinds of school activities have been such as to create an atmosphere in which it is easy to do one’s best. The teachers have worked together harmoniously and have been faithful to their duties. The work of one or two has been exceptionally good and the students have responded in real effort. We have been fortunate in having as English teachers, Miss Guffin and Miss Harmon, while Mrs. Young has given valuable instruction in music. Our difficulties have been encouraging ones, that of trying to find room for the boys who have applied for admission. Last year our upper school of Grammar and Academy grades with its sixty-five boys had doubled the number of the year before; this year we have again practically doubled our numbers and have enrolled one hundred and twenty-five students. Of these twenty have been Koreans who have made a special study of Chinese and English.

Last August saw the beginning of an institution from which we look for large results in better teaching, that is, a male teachers’ institute. Before the beginning of the autumn term the teachers of our schools met in Peking for a few days’ conference on teaching. From the talks of Mr. Chao, Miss Payne and Pastor Li, and through informal discussions, the teachers gained not only new ideas in methods of teaching but also a deeper enthusiasm for their work. The beginnings were very small but they are large with promise.

Some may ask what relation our schools have to the church. Are we simply giving the boys a modern education, or does their training also tend to lead them into the Christian life? In other words, are our schools evangelizing agencies? To answer this we may take the experience of our central school this year. During the eight months twenty-three boys have joined the church.
Ten of these came from non-Christian homes. One lad of seventeen said that he had never heard the name of Jesus nor did he know there was such an organization as the church till he came to Peking. Yet he comes from a region that we consider fairly well worked. The Y.M.C.A. leaders in the school were greatly exercised last autumn because only four-fifths of the students were in Bible study classes. They went about to improve the situation. A number of the boys have had regular classes in outside Sunday Schools. When we consider the Christian atmosphere of our schools, the training in Christian leadership that comes to some of our young men and the fact that those who become Christians here are the ones who continue, we must say that our schools are among our very best evangelizing agencies.

The pressing need in our educational work is too patent to require much emphasis, that is, a larger plant for our central school. We have reached the point where we simply cannot stretch our limit any further. We have done what we could in athletics this year but anyone will realize that they must have been of a very concentrated variety when we say that our hundred boys have had a space 100 by 60 feet for their exercise. We need room to grow. In view of the present demand for Christian education and the fact that our student Christians are those who become the backbone of the church we hold that it is deplorable to be compelled to turn away so many who seek admittance.

Our accommodations have made it necessary to limit the number of students at any one time to one hundred. By filling the nooks and corners and even the isolation ward, we have managed to find lodgings for sixty-five boys, leaving thirty-five as day pupils.

The three classes of food offered, $5.00, $4.00, and $3.25 a month has helped to solve the problem of complaints about food. The total amount paid for board this year has been $1250. Add to this $60 paid for tuition by the boarders and $290 by the day pupils and we have an income for the year of $1700, about $350 gold, a much larger sum in the Orient than the figures convey to a mind used to occidental values. It must be remembered that the Korean students have helped to swell this total, but without them the amount is large enough to show that the day of the "rice Christian" in China is surely passing.

We have not been able to give our elementary schools for boys the supervision they needed. However, to make up in part for lack of personal visitation we have succeeded in obtaining careful monthly reports from all the out station schools. The reports give the rank, attendance and grades of the pupils, and serve as a link between the lower and higher schools. These are graded according to the standard set by the union committee. At present we have eleven out-station schools with an average attendance of 22. These with the 60 boys in our central elementary school bring the number of lower grade pupils up to 300.
There are five primary schools for girls in connection with our station, having in all an enrollment of about one hundred.

**GIRLS' SCHOOLS.** The Emily Ament Memorial School has passed through tribulations because of necessary changes in teachers and management, but an excellent Christian woman now mothers the girls in the boarding department and looks after the general upkeep of the establishment. Forty pupils keep the young teacher busy, even with the assistance of the matron's sister, who comes in to help part of the day.

Perhaps the greatest event at the Ch'i Hua Men school this year was the wedding of the teacher, who was courted and married in quite foreign style. This may be open to criticism, but it is becoming more and more popular among our educated young men and women. All of her pupils followed the bridal carriage to the church in the city where the ceremony was performed, and from which she went out to her own little home and not to her mother-in-law.

Their Christmas celebration was scarcely second to this in interest, for the crowds packed the buildings and the yard to hear the children's song and the telling of the old, old story so new to them. The dolls and other little gifts from the home churches made radiant faces, and more vivid the thought of the greatest Gift that is for all men.

The Boarding school in the historical old city of Cho Chou has fifteen pupils, and is making a growing impression on that conservative place. Some of the children come from the city and some from near by villages. Prejudices of centuries are being overcome, and one deacon especially rejoices that his little girl's mother has yielded, and the child is learning to read.

Have you ever watched the rough board under the carpenter's hand slowly change until it becomes a smooth shining article of value; or have you seen the ground wheat taken from the stone and winnowed of all its chaff until it becomes the pure white flour? Just so you may watch the girls who enter this portal from many missions and from many provinces develop into young women of character and ability. They are girls full of life and zeal for both work and play. The slowly moving, proper school girl of yore is being infused with an enthusiasm for outdoor games which gives her a new physical vigor and grace. In the same basket-ball field where three years ago every student who played did so because it was compulsory, this year when the first snow fell pupils hastened out after school was dismissed to clear the ground that they might have their usual game.

Their zeal for work is shown in their high grade of scholarship, and rarely is it necessary to reprove a girl for neglecting her studies. Their activity in Christian work is also a cause for rejoicing. In connection with the Y.W.C.A., here are several groups for voluntary Bible study, meeting each week, and every Sunday over thirty go out to teach in six different centers, touching the lives of between four and five hundred children and women. At the Old Ladies' Home the deaf, half-blind inmates look forward to these afternoon visits as children to some sweet-meat. In the chapels they are tactful and patient with the ignorant noisy street children, teaching them songs and verses.
until they are transformed into very fair Sunday-School models, though you might not recognize them as such. Yet when we realize that each one of these four or five hundred is carrying the influence of this love and teaching into his poor untutored home, we marvel at the great work God has given us to do. Many little incidents show us how the verses are remembered and the picture cards treasured. Some older person will say, "I am too stupid to learn myself," but unconsciously she prompts the child if he stumbles while she is proudly showing off his accomplishments. Thus the Seed of Life is being sown in many places. May strength and wisdom be given to reap the harvest!

During Passion Week special meetings were held in the school, and there was a quiet quickening of the spiritual life of all of the students. Several confessed Christ for the first time, and among those who were already His followers many formed new purposes to live for Him.

To lay the foundations of character and education was the
WANTED! purpose for which this school was opened, and its phenomenal
A HOME growth the past year shows that so far we have have builded
FOR THE PEI well. The number enrolled has more than doubled since last
YUAN SCHOOL. June. These new pupils have come from outside families of
the wealthier class,—some officials and some merchants.
Many of them are Southerners who know the efficiency of the Mission schools in their own provinces, and are seeking the best for their children. So large was the attendance that the rooms in the Kindergarten previously used for the Pei Yuan School would no longer accommodate the pupils, and it became necessary to swarm. So out they went,—the three highest classes,—to seek a shelter, leaving behind about one hundred and twenty in the three primary grades. They lighted in a couple of rooms in one wing of the college building, from which they flow over into the hall for recitations. In the autumn another class must enter and outdoors is the only further outlet visible. Tuitions next year should pay the running expenses of the school if we can find a home. Is there no one to come to our help?

No place on the compound probably attracts visitors as much as the kindergarten, with its sixty happy little people playing their games and singing their songs. It is also one of the best places for elementary lessons in democracy, for children of high officials and wealthy families, and of coolies and small shopkeepers, stand side by side on the circle. The serving-women who bring the children are numerous, and an annex school for them would be ideal. The two branch kindergartens, one at the North Church and one at the Chi Hua Men, are taking their part in building up the churches in those places.
THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TUNGCHOW STATION

May 1, 1913 to April 30, 1914

The North China Mission

of the

American Board
College Boys, Lecture Team at Fragrant River
Day School: Fragrant River

Flag-hung Door of Chapel: Fragrant River
TUNGCHOW STATION

Mrs. D. Z. Sheffield, boy’s school; Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Smith, missionaries at large; Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Ingram, medical; Rev. and Mrs. H. S. Galt, college; Rev. and Mrs. L. C. Porter, college; Rev. and Mrs. M. S. Frame, college and general work; Rev. and Mrs. D. R. Wickes, college and language study; Misses M. E. Andrews, D. D. Leavens, woman’s work; Mr. E. T. Shaw, college.

There has been a new form of extension work for Tungchow this year, with meetings held in houses scattered throughout the city and suburbs. Early in the year, church members were invited to volunteer their time or their houses, in order that the gospel news might be spread, and by themselves, among their acquaintances. Eleven homes were opened to this work at once, and ten volunteers have given their services. So in the homes of city gentry and village folk, week by week little meetings have been held, with audiences varying from six or seven to over forty. A delightful accompaniment in at least four of these places has been the large number of responsive children, in most cases utterly untaught, who have gathered and enjoyed a little meeting all their own, under the guidance of some foreign and Chinese school-girls. They have taught them Bible stories and texts, hymns and songs, to their great delight that they gather early on the day of their meeting and wait eagerly for hours.

The college students also, in fine temper, have thrown themselves into the evangelistic work. Groups of them have visited country stations during their holidays for well-organized campaigns of scientific lectures and other special meetings. But keen minded-students came back from the most effective of these campaigns with the just observation that such campaigns, while enjoyable, seemed to them of little permanent value, because there are not, in the country stations, men nor machinery capable of conserving the results of such meetings. Twenty of the students go out each Sunday to preach in near-by villages. Students also hold meetings in the street-chapel, the city prison, and elsewhere, but as yet with no Chinese leader to open their eyes by the power of a notable example to the way in which these things might be done.

For the sake of the influence upon the college students, many of whom, it is hoped, will enter the Christian ministry, it is important that the evangelistic work in Tungchow and its vicinity should be done exceptionally well. Yet during all the long years of missionary activity in Tungchow, evangelistic work for men has been neglected under the plea of the superior importance of the educational institutions by which the entire mission is served. Even now, in spite of the fact that there is not in Tungchow a single Chinese leader of outstanding ability engaged in evangelistic work, only half
of the time of a beginning missionary is allotted to that work, the college claiming the other half. Temporarily it is absolutely essential that more foreign thought and time be expended on the situation, whether by a man appointed specifically for that work, or in accordance with an admirable scheme proposed by Dr. Barton, by the college staff, their teaching schedule being lightened by the addition of new teachers.

For reaching at one time huge crowds of people chiefly inaccessible at other times, for presenting to them a few striking and fundamental facts as to what Christianity means, and for advertising who the Christians are and where they may be found,—preaching at village fairs or at a big theatre offers unbounded opportunity. The little village churches value them accordingly, and always invite other Christians of good lung-power and eloquent “mouth power”, as they put it, to assist. Often two mat sheds are erected near the theatre grounds, one for men and one for women, where the volunteer workers “spell” each other during the long hot dusty days.

Early in June of 1913 two Bible women and Miss Leavens went to Western Market for work among the crowds of women attracted by the annual fair and theatre. This was the first time a foreign woman had been present, and this caused some excitement and added interest. The conditions were not ideal, as the temple where the fair is held is nearly two miles of dusty road from the chapel, and the tent in which they gathered was planted in a sandy field, open to wind and sun and the gaze of the male multitude. But the women did not seem fastidious, and came in crowds. They paid good attention, and listened eagerly. Only one or two had ever heard “the doctrine before.” When the players and vendors went on to Fragrant River Miss Payne and the Bible women followed them, and worked among the crowds there.

A similar fair was held in Yung Lo’s Inn in October, and several went out to it. The tent was only a short distance from the chapel, and the deacons of the church, assisted by the police, kept out the curious “men persons” who wanted to see what was going on. This was a great improvement over Western Market.

Since the Chinese New Year a course of four lectures has been given in the church to crowded audiences of women varying from three to five hundred in number and including many of the elite of the city. Miss Reed’s subject on the first occasion was the prevention of tuberculosis, illustrated with many striking charts and pictures, not to mention a toothbrush, and was made to include many practical suggestions in house hygiene. Mrs. Stelle assisted by a graduate of the Normal Department of the Woman’s College, presented the principles underlying the kindergarten. With various “gifts” and materials they illustrated how through songs and child-play, guided by the teacher, the senses are developed and the avenues of the mind opened. Perhaps the most striking was the last lecture but one. Three foreign and two Chinese ladies demonstrated, by spirited dialogues, and with pots, kettles, bath-tub and bottles, and especially a huge rag doll, how a wee baby should be cared for, bathed and artificially fed,—the materials and utensils being exclusively Chinese. The
enraptured audience could hardly be kept in their seats, and that a vivid impression was made is evidenced by the way in which the lecture and demonstrations have become absorbing topics of conversation ever since. One of the country preachers has suggested that this lecture be repeated in the different country stations, with sincere expectation that an immediate decrease in infant mortality would result. As one result of these lectures many strangers have found their way to our church services.

Dr. and Mrs. Smith have made their presence felt in many ways, though they are quite too freely "at large" to travel away, for Tungchoj's taste. Before Dr. Smith went to Shanghai he made a brief but concentrated tour to five of our out-stations, speaking six times in four days. Not only did he give the countryside something new to think about, but on his return, to the station, also, in the form of helpful and spicy observations and advice.

After more than thirty years of faithful, earnest work our senior Bible woman, Mrs. Chao, was laid aside last June by paralysis. After lingering several months she recently passed on to the heavenly home, honored and mourned by a large number of women of the city and country, to whom she has ministered during the past years. She leaves to our church a fragrant memory of single-hearted devotion to the service of her Lord.

The workers in the city are finding many new homes open, with eager listeners awaiting them. They have given more time than usual to teaching women to read, and about a hundred and fifty are making real progress, and many more read occasionally, as the Bible women have time to visit them. Many of these plead for more frequent visits, but the calls are too many to respond to all.

During the year Dr. Ingram has been going to Peking once a week to lecture in the Union Medical College and also in the Woman's Union Medical College. The subject taught in both these institutions is Therapeutics. In addition to this he has been lecturing on Psychiatry in the Union Medical College. He has translated a large section of Defendorf's Psychiatry for these lectures. A stop-gap edition of Hare's Therapeutics is now being bound, as there was not time at Dr. Ingram's disposal to revise it before the present edition would be exhausted. He has finished the translation of Thorington's Refraction, and it is now in press, to appear in a few months.

More station classes for women have been held this year than over before, six in the city and four in the out-stations, with a hundred and thirty six pupils. Of these, fifty or sixty had never before studied in a class, and needed the first principles of Christian teaching given in the simplest form. For these there have always been oral lessons in the life of Christ, also outlines of Geography and Physiology. For the more advanced, various studies suited to their attainments have been given. A number of the new comers have been led to give themselves to Christ during their month of study.
Five of the classes in the city were held in our Station Class rooms under the faithful, patient teaching of Mrs. Ch'iang. The sixth was held at the home of Deacon Sui, a well-to-do man who was anxious that his wife should have the benefit of such teaching. He not only furnished the rooms but also all incidental expenses, asking of us only a teacher for the class. We were glad to release the Bible reader, Mrs. Chang, from other work for a month of teaching there, and the class was a very successful one. Of the foreigners Miss Andrews has done the greater part of the work in these classes, though Mrs. Corbett, Mrs. Porter, and Mrs. Galt have also given much help. The country classes were visited by Mrs. Frame and Miss Leavens, but they were taught almost entirely by the Bible readers. As usual, the most interesting class was that of the Bible readers themselves, in which others of our best educated women joined, so that the class numbered twenty-one. Mrs. Sheffield assisted in the teaching of the class, and nearly all of our Mission circle helped with the lecture course.

Out of a blunder,—wisdom! And as the result of an oddly-matched, rather heterogeneous class of men gathered in from the out-stations for a month's study in November, (due to a misunderstanding, it must be said,) came the decision on the part of the executive committee of the home missionary society of the church to prepare a curriculum including several grades, from which the Bible-class students in the out-stations must graduate before they could attain the distinction of a month's advanced study in Tungchou. Two out-stations have already proved the practicability of the curriculum by passing thorough examinations by the foreigner in the various subjects.

After a year's good work, the Richly Instructing Girls' School held its pretty closing exercises of music, essays, and fancy gymnastics in the church, before a large and appreciative audience. As a grade was to be added in the fall there was no graduating class. Of the large audience of women, a few went over to the school afterwards for tea, and to see the girls' work in drawing and writing, which was displayed in the large school room. Last summer for the first time the Y.W.C.A. held a summer conference at the Western Hills, to which three of our girls and two of the teachers went. Even the train ride to Peking was new to two of the girls, and they came back bubbling over with enthusiasm, filled with a desire to do things for others and with an appreciation of the fact that Christianity is something real and vital, something more than singing hymns and reading the Bible. They have tried to give to the other girls something of this inspiration. They were very much helped by a visit from Miss Paxson about Christmas time, The Cabinet met her and asked many questions, and have been trying to keep up to the standard then set for them. Since then, monthly meetings of the little group of leaders have had most interesting, and to the teachers, illuminating discussions of the spiritual welfare of the School, from the question of why the little girls do not always love to say their prayers at night, to methods of making meetings interesting.
Six of the girls joined the church last fall, quite spontaneously, two this spring, and fourteen on probation. The seventh grade girls teach small classes of the little girls in Sunday-school, preparing the lessons beforehand with Mrs. Sheffield. Three of the sixth grade class help in the infant class at the church, and recently four more have been going out Sunday afternoons with the preaching bands. It is always hard to find work that the girls can do. This year there have been more chances than usual. They were invited to help the women repair the Psalm-books, and also to act as ushers and on two occasions to sing and do gymnastics at the lectures.

Three little girls had to drop out after the first semester, as their work was too poor, one went home later to meditate on her conduct, and another because of her health. But seven new girls have come in during the year, so that the number has kept good. The latest comer is a girl of twenty, who has unbound her tiny feet, put her pride in her pocket, and entered a class with little girls in order to get a much desired education.

Last July for the first time a separate normal class was held for the teachers of day-schools. The class numbered fifteen, as several girls who are not regular teachers were glad to attend. Mrs. Wilder led morning prayers, and showed how Bible and other stories can be made interesting to children. Miss Reed came down from Peking to lecture, and Mr. Frame and Mr. Porter also lectured, the latter on Child Psychology. Music and drawing had a place in the daily program. But the main subject was Methods of Teaching, conducted by Miss Payne, who was responsible for the class. The teachers enjoyed their work very much, and seem to have profited perceptibly by it.

The summer floods wrought havoc with the East Gate school-house, but masons and carpenters succeeded in putting it in order in time to begin with the others on September 1st. All the five schools have had a large number of pupils. Especially since the New Year has there been an increase of pupils, many of them from heathen homes, and some from very well-to-do families. In one school three of the children are accompanied by an amah, who sits by all day, imbibing learning or taking care of the teacher's baby. Even a young lady in lavender satin came in a cart for a few days, but did not find the surroundings quite elegant enough, and decided to study at home. Our new school for boys has been opened at Yung Lo's Inn. The two country schools for girls were delayed in opening last fall on account of the state of the roads. One of them lost its teacher by matrimony, but her place was at once supplied. The Fragrant River school had been closed for about a year. One of our best young teachers went there in October with her mother as chaperon, and has done good work with her sixteen children, and won the respect and love of the women. As the compound is on a very busy street, neither the girl or her mother ventured out for four months, and they were as excited as children when vacation time released them for a visit to Tungchou.

The attendance at the Infant Sunday-School held during the time of the Tungchou church service has been almost too large for comfort. Seldom has
has it been less than forty, and more often sixty or seventy. Daughters of the missionaries as well as the older Chinese girls have helped with the children and have done much to make the school a success.

The work for these little schools reached a climax on Children's day, May 10th, when the service was given to them. A hundred and fifty marched in with singing and flags, and occupied the centre of the church, and in different groups gave songs and recitations. Twenty-two babies were baptized, showing plenty more of coming material for these schools.

Plans have been laid for the opening of two kindergartens in the fall. Public sentiment seems to be aroused on the subject, and there is a real demand for kindergartens. As some of the best prospective graduates from this department of the normal school in Peking are our own Tungchou girls, it seems best to make use of one of them, who can teach the two schools.

An assistant teacher for at least one of the day schools should be added. Mrs. Chao's school now numbers thirty, and she has had to turn pupils away. The children love her, and the parents have confidence in her, and she is constantly having new applications. Her school is situated in a neighborhood where there are many children, and if we could put a young girl under her to teach the smaller children we could easily have forty or more pupils. Not to do this is to lose the chance of getting hold of the families we most want to help. Thirty-five dollars gold would cover the teacher's salary and the heating of the extra room.

Forty boys marching to church in orderly, blue-gowned best: forty boys huddled in an excited group about the athletic field at a meet between them and the boys of the American School: forty boys swaying absorbedly over their books in the big bare schoolroom: which is the most characteristic picture of our boys' boarding school? Their ready interest shows itself in the Sunday afternoon meetings of the C. E. society as well as in their favorite basket-ball, (there being no room in their yard for any other ball game!) and, to their teachers' hopeful eyes, is even becoming marked in their studies. English is very popular with the teachers as well as the students, one of the teachers having a weekly rehearsal of his work with Mrs. Sheffield, for his own benefit quite as much as for that of the pupils.

Of the forty, twelve are from non-Christian homes. One frolicsome lad of thirteen had to leave school for a reason strange to American ears,—not on account of roguish pranks, but because his parents insisted, forsooth, on his taking to himself a wife.

Last fall Mr. Li, the head-master, was approached by some of the people in the city interested in education, with an invitation to join them in forming an Educational Association for mutual counsel and benefit. While this opened up friendly relations with some of the gentry and literati of the city, the only practical outcome thus far has been the opportunity for comparing our own school with city schools of supposedly similar grade. Some admirers of our rather more thorough-going pedagogical methods declared our school should
serve as a model for theirs. To which we reply politely and in sad sobriety, "Ch'i Kan"! "How dare we!" A model is precisely what it should be and would be, if sufficient appropriations were granted for needed equipment in charts, maps, and apparatus, and for offering sufficient salaries to attract the best-trained teachers. The boarding department pays for itself, and the tuition fees may be said to cover heating and lighting. Only a little more generous allowance would enable the school to stand where it can and should.

Besides the regular cases that come to our tilted-roofed hospital, there are the many cases in the city which invite us to go to them,—invite with an urgency which is given visible form by sending a jinricksha or blue Peking cart to escort the doctor to their homes. Not long ago came out-riders and the official sedan-chair from the residence of the chief official of the district, with a petition for Dr. Ingram's help. Mrs. Ingram had already gone to them, at their special invitation, to discover, after much ceremonious tea-drinking and exchange of courtesies in the stately reception-rooms, that the case was in desperate and immediate need of a doctor's skill. The family, strangers though they were, had been most appreciative and cordial. "Just send homes for your comfortable and spend the night here, and see us through," they begged. But she finally persuaded them to consent to ask the doctor to come and when he arrived in the great man's chair they set to work with a will, pitting their knowledge and basins of strong antiseptics against the baffling old customs and the dirty hands of the Chinese waiting women. "Put your hands in that solution," Mrs. Ingram would command sternly, and after one glance, the women obeyed. The fight was won.

Owing to the efforts of the government, many persons suspected of using opium have been brought to the Tungchou dispensary, and a room has been prepared for them. Many of these suspects have previously taken medicine for the cure of the habit, and some of them seem to think that they are cured, but they still have to take the medicine! When we meet a man of this class, we know that he has stopped smoking opium, but is now taking it in the form of pills. Recently a woman was brought by the officials for the cure of the habit. She did well, and when she left she ate more at a meal than she formerly did in two days. Some months ago there was a burning of opium pipes in Tungchou. Some of us went to see the array of utensils which were to be burnt. The quantity of opium was not large, but there was a goodly array of pipes and lamps. They were well worn, and had long been put to bad use; the turning them into ashes and junk was a righteous work. The present Tungchou official seems to be in earnest about suppressing the vice. Conditions are quite different from what they were ten years ago; then, opium shops and opium joints were on all streets, and the business was looked upon as legitimate; now if a person wants to purchase the drug he has to depend upon smugglers, and they are not dealing in opium as a pastime, for they have to charge well for it, as if they are caught a heavy fine is imposed. The yamen runners are not simply alive to the curse for the good of the Republic. With most of them that is a secondary matter; they know that they can depend upon getting gain if they detect those who are supplying the smokers.
The dispensary work has been largely in the hands of Mr. Tsui. We were very sorry to lose his services when he went to Kalgan to assist Mr. Heininger. He had been with us for eight years, and he was always trustworthy and reliable.

In his place we have Dr. Fan Fu-lin, who graduated in the first class from the Union Medical College. This is Dr. Fan's native place, and the community tendered him a hearty reception on his arrival. He has taken hold of the work in a way that has given satisfaction to all. A committee of women visit the women's waiting room daily for religious work, and a man has been secured to speak with the men patients.

If securing a Chinese pastor but depended on the amount of balloting, Tungchou would have worthily achieved it, months ago. The church itself, upon suggestions from the Standing Committee, decided that such a call should be extended, and furthermore, that it would have direct primaries. By the time the final vote was taken, its business-like use of this weapon of democracy was a thing to see. Even the old ladies with canes solemnly received the sacred bit of paper as their right, though it required more than one balloting for some of them to quite believe the amanuensis' whispered reassurances that they really might choose as they very well pleased. But in spite of all the balloting, two invitations to become our shepherd were refused. But hope is not dead yet.

The annual meeting of the church caused widespread interest and the varied reports seemed to arouse more enthusiasm and ambition than ever before.

It has become quite an American fashion for various meetings to convene synchronously in some one city. We of China would suggest combining the annual meeting of a home missionary society with a big temple fair and theatre as most felicitous. For four days last June in Fragrant River, Chinese and foreign preachers, Bible women and Christians in general, successfully managed a continuous performance, (dramatic terms seems most suitable!) in three sections. During most of the daytime, some one was preaching spiritedly to the curious crowds gathered in the new street-chapel; other men and women took turns talking to the constantly-shifting but always renewing throngs in the mat sheds put up near the theatre; and all the while, with earnest prayer and consultation, the reports of the year's work of preaching and teaching in the out-stations were being given and discussed in a quiet room back of the crowded chapel. Between sessions, the missionary meeting resolved itself in toto into a preaching band in chapel, temple court or mat shed. A theatre and a missionary meeting,—and the missionary meeting winning out!

Many signs there are in the Tungchou field this year of the new open attitude toward the gospel. In the city the church services are thronged. On children's day it was necessary to invite the college students not to attend, that there might be room. In a town where the Christians were all killed in 1900, representatives of twenty of the surrounding villages and the leading
business men of the town met at Christmas time to do honor to the church on the occasion of the birthday of the church's Master; presenting the little chapel, in Chinese ceremonial fashion, with great red banners adorned with gilt characters. The inhabitants thronged the street while the town police escorted the astonished missionary (perspiring and dirty from a bicycle ride over roads buried in mud and snow) to the gaily decorated chapel. There he was invited to lecture to the guests, while at the feast afterward the head official graciously took the part of the cordial host. It was a happy day for the little group of Christians. After all, scarlet banners and official smiles are pleasant things—on Christmas Day,—and after years of quiet work amid ostracism and slander!

A similar manifestation of cordiality was exhibited by the non-Christians in Fragrant River, to celebrate the purchase and opening of new and more convenient premises in their midst. In spite of the snowy day, the shop-keepers and gentry ventured out to present the gorgeous inscription they had prepared, and later to partake of the little feast given in recognition of their courtesy, while the sturdy church-members, (thinking back to the bitter persecutions and evil words of but a few years before,) smiled and bowed a welcome,—and were glad. Not long ago. Mr. Frame observed the priest of the temple at which one of the greatest of the fairs and theatres is held, sitting in the crowded courtyard of the little Christian chapel close by, while thousands were thronging about his own temple and the open-air theatre platform, and genially remarking "Isn't this fine! a few years age these people wouldn't have dared to come in to 'our' church"!

The unconscious humor of the dingy old priest's remark does not hide its striking truthfulness. People are daring, nowadays: daring to be friends, daring to form societies with us, daring to venture inside our church and chapel doors. They are proud and glad to be invited to our lectures, to our homes. Some of our long-prayed prayers are coming true, Is it the prayers we have not dared to pray that are holding us back?
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PAOTINGFU STATION

May 1, 1913 to April 30, 1914

The North China Mission

of

The American Board
Getting Exercise at the Boys' School

After School

A Group of Kindergarteners

Kwang Chi Yuan; Our New Lecture Hall For Women
PAOTINGFU STATION

PERSONNEL
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McCann, treasury and general work; Rev. and Mrs. Elmer W. Galt, language study and general work; Rev. and Mrs. Hugh W. Hubbard, the former, language study and Y. M. C. A. work, the latter, general and woman's work; Miss Abbie G. Chapin, on furlough; Rev. Isabelle Phelps, language study and woman's work. Not under appointment: Mrs. C. J. King, teaching, and Rev. and Mrs. F. M. Price, general work.

One of the joys of the year has been the welcoming of Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard. The latter, formerly Miss Mabel Ellis of the Lintsing station, came to us ready to hear her share of the responsibility of the active work, from the start. Mr. Hubbard has given faithful and serious attention to language study and is already acquiring a reputation as a penman. He has begun, to a limited extent, active work in the local Y. M. C. A., for which work he has been set apart by our mission.

The whole station has sadly missed Mrs. Price since her return, in January to the States, on account of the illness of her daughter, but we are hoping for her return this summer.

Very lately we have welcomed back to our midst the McCann family, all in good health. Mr. McCann is taking over the mission treasurership at once and it will claim his first attention, but we expect the general work to profit in no small measure by his counsel and interest.

For a long time there has been an insistent demand for some YOUNG MEN'S form of specialized work for the educated classes of Paoting-Church Christian fu, which include some five thousand students. In the fall of ASSOCIATION 1912, the local Christian workers opened up a reading room, lecture course, and Bible classes, under the name of "Broad Culture Club." Within a year it was formally organized under the Y. M. C. A., the National Committee of which promised to provide one secretary on condition that the missions locally represented would provide one. The American Board met this proposition by setting aside Mr. Hubbard for this particular work.

The Association now rents a modest building of seven rooms on a main street. The employed force consists of one Chinese and two foreign secretaries. The activities may be briefly summed up in the order of giving in help to body, mind, and spirit. The Y. M. C. A. has at present no athletic facilities upon its own grounds, but much has been gained by helping students at their own schools. At the Normal College, for instance, the Secretaries have helped in football once or twice a week and have thus come into contact with the student body of three hundred. A Bible class of fifty flourishes in this institution. Chief among the efforts along educational lines is the daily Night School, with its fifteen students of English, and the monthly lectures held in a public hall, with an average attendance of from two to three hundred.
The spiritual purpose, of course aims to permeate all departments of the Association work. Of a directly religious nature are the weekly Bible classes, ten in number, enrolling two hundred, and with an average attendance of over one hundred. The Sunday afternoon meetings, held at the Association rooms, are attended to the full capacity of the room, which seats about seventy.

During this first year the work has been held in check by the lack of equipment and money and also by the fact that the foreign secretaries have made their chief work the study of the language. However there are hopes for a good site and an adequate building; the students and educators are approachable as never before; and opportunity looms up bright before us.

Throughout the summer Mr. and Mrs. Price were the only missionaries at the station. The regular force of five Chinese evangelists were in the field, supplemented by four students from college and seminary whom we employed through their vacation months. One reported thirty inquirers at the end of his summer's work. Another spent his time among five or six villages. In these were held some of the best station classes of the past winter. Two of these villages have secured places of worship, and one place has since organized a boy's school, two thirds of the expenses of which the local Christians are meeting. We would like to put student workers into the field again this summer, but have not yet the means.

For another year, Mr. Galt has been too busy with the general supervision of affairs at the central station, and with language study, to do any touring. In recent months, the purchasing of materials and the many details of carrying forward the projects of rebuilding a compound wall and of remodeling a missionary residence have consumed much of his time. His only trip was to attend a three days' meeting in a distant district of the field.

Mr. Price has given liberally of his time and strength to this work of touring. He has not hesitated in the coldest of weather, and he has gladly lived on the native food that he might break the bread of life to those hungry for its nourishment. During the year he has visited over fifty cities and villages in which there are Christians. He has also helped conduct station-classes in eight different centers, and has superintended the Bible-sellers employed by the Bible societies, a Chinese committee helping share his responsibilities. A constant effort is made to have them feel that they are ambassadors of Christ and in that spirit scatter wide the Gospel portions. Mr. Sun. acting pastor has visited twenty-five places. Regular weekly services are now held in twenty places in our field.

Seventy-six days have been devoted by the women missionaries to country touring. Of this, the majority has been done by Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Price, the latter making a most helpful tour of twenty-five days' length in the fall. Miss Chapin toured for six days in the spring before leaving on furlough, and Miss Phelps has been on two country trips. Everywhere the opportunity seems tremendous, for we find willing ears and ready hearts to receive our message. Our Bible women also return from their trips saying, "How different things are from a few years ago! We have crowds of listeners now."
We are grateful to the Tungchou station for the loan of Mrs. Arthur Smith, who gave about six weeks in the fall to our evangelistic work. She tells of one woman who, while very ignorant, knows enough of the “Jesus doctrine” to believe in it with all her heart, and was determined to convert her neighbor. She said to Mrs. Smith, “Of course I knew all the time that what I was doing would make the devil angry, but I kept right on. Well, he was angry all right, for the very day my neighbor became a Christian, as I was getting dinner, I heard the kettle go sz—sz—crack! and found that the devil had broken it right in two!”

The zeal and faith of some of these country people is very inspiring. One young woman became much burdened for her father, who was not a Christian, and she, with her mother, decided to set apart three days especially to pray for him. The father came into the house unexpectedly one of these days, discovered what they were doing, and was very angry, so the prayer-meeting was adjourned to the roof for the remainder of the three days. There was no visible change in the man’s heart at the close of this time, but the two women, like Jacob, would not let God go until He blessed them, and continued to pray earnestly every day. It was nearly a year before the answer came, but come it did, and to-day the father is an earnest, enthusiastic Christian. He recently took his daughter to the home of some of their relatives on a special visit, for he said, “I want them to hear the Gospel, too.”

An advanced class for men was held in Paotingfu for three weeks following Christmas, attended by about sixteen leaders from the out-stations. Early in February a Bible-study campaign for Christians and inquirers in the out-stations was begun. The six weeks beginning at that time are generally considered by the Chinese a time for leisure, and by the missionaries as the choicest opportunity of the year for evangelistic work. Classes of from one to two weeks’ time were held in different centers, and campaigning was carried on in other places. Excellent results were the rule.

Two centers at which the church life has long been at low tide were revived. From one of these places, six young men were so interested that they followed the leaders on to the next class, about five miles away that they might get all the instruction possible.

The largest attendance and liveliest interest were at a village in which the work has opened within the last three years as the result of the voluntary witness of a young man of a nearby village. The young man was in our schools some years ago, but did not get beyond the Academy grade. Over forty men studied in that class, and there are nearly a hundred inquirers there now. Think of a hundred people turning at one time from all the superstitions and misconceptions and moral corruptions of the present Chinese social order and seeking for the light of Christian teachings! What shall be our answer to their cry for help? With the funds at our disposal we can only send a helper for an occasional visit, and perhaps provide for a ten days’ station class once a year.

Station Bible classes for women, varying in length from one to three weeks have been held in thirteen different centers during the year. About a hundred and twenty women and girls studied our church books during these classes, while several hundred attended the daily gospel meetings.
The evangelistic work in Paotingfu holds out ever larger promise. More men are being brought into the church through the city chapel than ever before, and more voluntary work is being done there. This chapel has come to be more or less a center in which new converts of considerable culture meet for interchange of thought, and, during the hours for public preaching, learn to give public witness of their new-found faith.

It is with joy that we see the circle of influence of our church widening among the educated classes. At our Easter meeting we were pleased to receive into full membership a college professor, a returned student from Japan who has recently given his time to literary pursuits, and two other influential young men. Both of these first mentioned accepted Christianity chiefly through their own private study of the Scriptures. Signs are not lacking that men of such standing will come increasingly into our church in the future, some of them being first attracted by the Y. M. C. A.

Probably no other one result accomplished during the year is so significant for the future life of our work as the forward steps in organization. At Christmas time was held the regularly constituted business meeting representative of the whole field. A constitution was adopted; certain lines of policy agreed upon; representative committees were appointed and regulations regarding uniform organization of outstations, and the keeping of proper records and accounts in each, were passed. We have had prepared uniform sets of record books for outstation use and are supplying each with a set as soon as it puts its house in order, in accord with the regulations.

While this larger organization of the district was being consummated, the local Paotingfu church set to work to affect a much needed recognition, and in connection therewith elected officers, deacons and committees. The church feels a distinct stimulus under the new reign of law and order. With the beginning of the fiscal year it was able to announce that it was free from all debt, and had a small balance in the treasury. The finance committee is urging systematic giving on the part of church members, with the result that contributions have materially increased. The church used all its income this first half of the year in repairing its property. Soon it hopes to be able to support its pastor and help in other ways to relieve some of the Board's appropriations for use in the country field.

Last June we graduated eight boys from our boarding-school, all of whom went to Tungchou in the fall. We promulgated last spring new regulations for the boarding school, to go into effect in the fall. Among other changes, we advanced the amount required for fees and board more than 60%. This high fee is necessary in order to prevent deficit. Some pupils dropped out, and others were kept from applying on that account, but most of the year there has been an attendance of over forty, which are all we can accommodate. Applications for entrance to the school have come so persistently throughout the year that we have no doubt of the urgent need of increased capacity for next year.
By more economic use of buildings and by erecting additional dormitories, we expect to accommodate sixty-five this autumn. A significant thing is that a large proportion of the recent applications have come from non-Christian homes.

In Paotingfu city we are glad to be able to report several advance steps. The girls' boarding and day-school has pushed its enrollment up to forty-eight pupils. Mrs. Hubbard has had general charge since her return to China. Mrs. Galt has given excellent instruction in drawing.

The boys' school at the central station closed last June after a year of rather doubtful success, on account of irregularity in attendance and in the payment of fees. This last autumn the school was not opened. In answer to inquiries, the reply was given we would not open for less than fifteen pupils who would bring regular tuition fees. The result was that in January, the school was opened with twenty boys who brought their fees. The monthly fee is equal to two thirds of a day's wage for unskilled labor, so the income from these fees pays one half of the teacher's salary. About half of these boys are from non-Christian homes, thus giving us a fresh point of contact with outside families. Each of the three boy's day schools in the country is doing faithful work. Their combined enrollment is about fifty.

During the year a country school for girls has been re-opened at Tung Tu and good work is being done there and at our Nan I school. Three other places have applied to us this year to send them teachers, and if we only had the money we could open many girls' schools, each of which would be a power for good in its community. One sad part of our work lies in the fact that, having a country of about 9000 square miles filled with cities and villages, we are at present financially able to supply the women and girls of this vast territory with only two Bible women on full time and two Day-school teachers, while two other women supported by special contributions, give part time to the work. Would not some friend like to contribute $25.00 a year for the support of a day school teacher, or $35.00 a year for a Bible woman?

Last fall an industrial school for women between the ages of twenty and thirty years was opened in the city. Mr. Galt and Miss Phelps have represented our station on the Board of Directors, and Mrs. Hubbard has gone regularly on Sundays, to hold religious services at the school. The school has accommodations for forty pupils and offers a course of study covering six months' time. At the close of the first six months fourteen young women registered as inquirers in our church, while three applied to enter the boarding-school for further study.

The interest in the woman's Christian Endeavor Society has been well maintained during the year, and many new faces are to be seen in the Sunday congregation. One of these is the happy face of Mrs. Chung, who with almost her whole family, has become interested in Christianity. A few weeks ago she brought her idol to church and presented it to Miss Phelps as a proof that she no longer worshipped false gods. By advice of the Bible women, Miss Phelps offered to pay her for the value of the brass in the idol, but she sent back the money,
vehemently refusing to accept anything, saying, "Have I not received the benefits of the Church’s instruction all these months? I give away my idol now because I don’t care about it any more."

We are happy to report that a special gift from America made possible the renting of a set of buildings for women’s work in a densely populated and quite unevangelized section of this city. The place was dedicated last February by a prayer-meeting of Christian women and is known as the “FU YING KUANG CHIH YUAN” which being interpreted means, “Women’s and Children’s Broaden the Knowledge Court.” A Sunday-school is held here every Sabbath afternoon, with an attendance ranging from fifty to ninety people. During the week there is a morning kindergarten and an afternoon school for the older girls. The total number of pupils in the two schools is about fifty. On Tuesday afternoons the women who gather may hear the magazines read to them; on Thursdays there is a prayer-meeting; and on Saturdays a social hour. In addition to these regular appointments, two lectures and a musicale have been held. Mrs. Hubbard has had charge of the kindergarten, and Miss Phelps of the afternoon school and other branches of the work. It is impossible not to see the marked influence which this educational and religious center exerts upon the community. Some of the woman, we feel, are coming to believe the truths of Christianity as they hear them explained from week to week. The children, when asked, now tell us promptly that “prayer is talking to God,” but the first, few weeks they gave us startling answers, such as, “Prayer is sticking your fingers into your eyes.” A little group of children were one day sitting by the roadside near the Kuang Chih Yuan, singing very sweetly “Jesus Loves Me”. That hymn finished, they sang another. Miss Phelps hearing them, turned to a Chinese woman and said, “How nicely their singing sounds!” “Yes”, was the reply, “Before this place was opened they used to revile when they were at play: now they sing hymns.”

One of the smaller children caught sight of Mrs. Hubbard on the street one day and spoke out, evidently not meaning to be rude, but using the phraseology to which she was accustomed: “Oh, here comes the ‘foreign devil.’” A woman in the same yard, hearing the remark, promptly replied: “Don’t you know better than to call her that? You go to her school every day and she teaches you to keep your hands and face clean, to speak the truth and not revile people.”

Just after Easter, the leader of the Thursday prayer-meeting was speaking of the great commission which Christ gave to His disciples to “go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature.” She spoke of how people in every land are coming to realize that Jesus is the true and only Saviour, and then turning to some of the older school girls, she said: “Just think, three months ago you did not know anything about Jesus, but now you have learned who He is and what He has done for us. Some day every one in China and the whole world will know and worship Him”.

Their faces lighted up with a quick glow of pleasure that sent its radiance far down into the missionary’s heart, making it very glad. May this glow spread to the hearts of all who have helped by money or prayers to make this
work possible; and may we all, working together to the utmost of our ability and relying upon Him Who alone can "give the increase," go on to broaden out his work until hundreds and thousand in this needy place know by personal appropriation the love of God and of His Son, Jesus Christ!

We can not but continue with great urgency our requests for CONCLUSION larger appropriations to meet the present opportunities, and with great fervency our prayers that the stewards of God's wealth in our homeland will so rally to the support of the Board's work that the increased appropriations will be forthcoming. We have made it clear that our opportunities far outrun our means. Our policy for immediate enlargement is merely to occupy the larger cities of the field, and from them seek to influence and shepherd the smaller centers round about. There are still a number of cities of eight to twenty thousand inhabitants which have no work at all. We should enter such centers with men of training as well as consecration, who will be able to command respect from the educated and thoughtful classes. We must provide quarters for chapel use at strategic points in these cities, that the public may hear the spoken message.

An urgent need not touched upon above is that for a dispensary at our central station under a native physician. We do not ask for a foreign doctor or hospital plant, because of the Presbyterian medical work across the city from us. But our Presbyterian friends would be glad to see a dispensary work opened here that would be a help to their work, and a great boon to ours. Our physician could have regular days at Dr. Lewis' hospital and could take all of the most serious cases there. We have buildings that we expect soon to be available for this purpose. We also have our eye on a native doctor that we want. We are assured by physicians in charge of hospitals that such a dispensary, if well conducted, is almost sure to become fully self-supporting within three or four years. So we are looking for a group of friends who will put this project on its feet.

God is sufficient for these things, if His people will be sufficiently loyal.

Members of the Chihli District of the North China Mission.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of joining</th>
<th>Chinese Mission</th>
<th>Home Supported by Mission Surname Station Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Mrs. W.S. Ament</td>
<td>1877</td>
<td>Peking</td>
<td>Oberlin, Ohio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miss Mary E. Andrews</td>
<td>1868</td>
<td>Tungchou</td>
<td>6318 Quinby Ave., New Haven Branch, W.B.M. Cleveland, O.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. and Mrs. Robert E.</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>Tientsin</td>
<td>New Haven, Conn. W.A. Hillis, Seattle Wash. Chandler</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Abbie G. Chapin</td>
<td>1893</td>
<td>Paotingfu</td>
<td>5320 Pasadena Ave. C.E. Societies in the East Los Angeles, Cal.</td>
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<td>Miss Edith Davis</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Tientsin</td>
<td>Olivet, Mich.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. and Mrs. C.E. Ewing</td>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Tientsin</td>
<td>42 Park St, New Haven, Farmington Valley Conn Conference, Conn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. and Mrs. Murray S. Frame</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>Tungchou</td>
<td>Wooster, Ohio 1st Con. Church, Columbus, Ohio and Mount Holyoke College</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. and Mrs. Elmer W. Galt</td>
<td>1910</td>
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<td>Shenandoah, Iowa.</td>
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<td>Name</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. Howard</td>
<td>1899</td>
<td>水 Tungchou</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. Chauncey</td>
<td>1865</td>
<td>阿 Peking</td>
<td>178, 23rd St., Milwaukee. Upper Montclair, N. J.</td>
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<td>Rev. &amp; Mrs. Hugh Hubbard</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>胡 Paotingfu</td>
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<td>Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Ingram</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>阿 Peking</td>
<td>1210 East State St., Trenton, N. J.</td>
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<td>Miss L. N. Jones</td>
<td>1903</td>
<td>阿 Paotingfu</td>
<td>460 Lime St., Riverside. Southern Branch, W, Cal.</td>
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<td>Miss Delia D. Leavens</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>水 Tungchou</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. and Mrs. O. Houghton Love</td>
<td>1911</td>
<td>水 Tungchou</td>
<td>179 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. Harry S. Martin</td>
<td>1910</td>
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<td>Mr. &amp; Mrs. James H. M Cann</td>
<td>1901</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Lucy I. Mead</td>
<td>1909</td>
<td>阿 Peking</td>
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<td>Miss Luella Miner</td>
<td>1887</td>
<td>阿 Peking</td>
<td>920 Madison Ave., Tacoma, Wash.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Louise E. Miske</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>阿 Peking</td>
<td>Howard City, Mich.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Jessie E. Payne</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>阿 Peking</td>
<td>Vermilion, S. Dak.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Isabelle Phelps</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>阿 Paotingfu</td>
<td>Whiting, Vt.</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. L.C. Porter</td>
<td>1908</td>
<td>阿 Tungchou</td>
<td>La Mesa, Cal.</td>
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<td>Miss Bertha P. Reed</td>
<td>1902</td>
<td>阿 Peking</td>
<td>38 Richmond St., Rochester, N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Carolyn T. Sewall</td>
<td>1913</td>
<td>阿 Tientsin</td>
<td>29 Coburn Ave., Worcester, Mass.</td>
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<td>Mrs. D. Z. Sheffield,</td>
<td>1869</td>
<td>阿 Tungchou</td>
<td>Warsaw, N. Y.</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Smith</td>
<td>1872</td>
<td>阿 At Large</td>
<td>14 Beacon St, Boston</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Stelle</td>
<td>1901</td>
<td>阿 Peking</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Mary E. Vanderslice</td>
<td>1910</td>
<td>阿 Peking</td>
<td>Buchanan, Mich.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rev. and Mrs. Dean R. Wickes</td>
<td>1912</td>
<td>阿 Tungchou</td>
<td>1137 W. 29 St., Los Angeles, Cal.</td>
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<td>Mrs. F. D. Wilder</td>
<td>1896</td>
<td>阿 Peking</td>
<td>Chesterland, Geauga Co, Ohio</td>
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<td>Rev. and Mrs. Geo. D. Wilder</td>
<td>1894</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Young</td>
<td>1904</td>
<td>阿 Peking</td>
<td>9612 Longwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.</td>
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**STATISTICS FOR THE CHIHLI DISTRICT.**

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<th>Peking</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Number of outstations</strong></td>
<td>48</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>21</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>When established</strong></td>
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<td>1864</td>
<td>1867</td>
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<td><strong>Physicians</strong></td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
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<td><strong>Single women</strong></td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td><strong>Wives</strong></td>
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<td>7</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>73</td>
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<td><strong>Unordained preachers</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Teachers</strong></td>
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<td>1894</td>
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ANNUAL REPORTS

of

THE COLLEGES

of the

NORTH CHINA EDUCATIONAL UNION

1913-1914

Arts College, reported by Rev. H. S. Galt, president.
Woman's College, reported by Miss Jessie E. Payne, acting dean.
Medical College, reported by Dr. C. W. Young, dean.
Theological College, (not reported)
REPORT OF THE NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE

January 1913—June 1914

The unusually long period covered by this report is due to a change in the academic year, and consequent change in the date of the Board of Managers' meeting.

During the first six months college affairs seemed to progress satisfactorily on the surface, in spite of minor difficulties, but the faculty became gravely concerned over the seeming lack of moral and intellectual earnestness among the students. After many prayer-meetings and long discussions, certain modifications in the regulations were made, and during the present year, a much better spirit has manifested itself among the students, and a greater self-control.

After passing through various metamorphoses, the Chinese name of the college has now been settled upon as Hsieh Ho Ta Hsueh Hsiao, and, inasmuch as a new seal was being prepared to use upon the diplomas, this name has been placed upon it.

The college sustained a great loss in the death of Dr. D. Z. Sheffield, during the summer, and arrangements for a memorial service on Nov. 6th. were made jointly by students, alumni, and faculty. The services in church and chapel were largely attended by foreign and Chinese friends. A brass tablet bearing a beautiful and touching inscription, presented by the alumni and a few friends, was unveiled. Announcement was also made of two proposed funds to be raised by subscription, one, to erect a suitable monument at the grave; another, which should be much larger, to provide a building or a scholarship endowment, as a permanent and worthy memorial of a life devoted to educational work. Sufficient funds for the first of these objects have already been subscribed, but the second fund is still incomplete.

Messrs. Feng, Yin and Chao have retired from the teaching force during the year. Mr. C. C. Yang, a graduate of the Union College at Wei Hsien, has been added, and Mr. M. S. Frame now gives half his time to the department of political science and history.

Not much of improvement has been possible during the year, but Mr. Shaw, who accepted the position of superintendent of grounds and buildings in January, has done not a little to beautify the grounds, and secure better janitor service. Only slight accessions of apparatus and books have been made.

The gradual carrying into effect of the measures adopted three years earlier resulted in raising further our standards of scholarship.
A new feature in the work of the Freshman class has been two geological excursions during the spring recess, conducted by Mr. Kuan. Last year they went to the Western Hills, this year to Pan Shan, some forty-five miles east of Tungchou, both times deriving much benefit and pleasure.

The plans for a post graduate course in Education have at last been realized, five men entering the course. Lectures on educational topics have been given throughout the year, during the second semester courses in instruction in methods of teaching the individual subjects of the school curriculum being added. The class has been most earnest.

Elective studies of the Senior class were unfortunately somewhat hampered by lack of apparatus. Elective studies were this year first offered to the Junior class, sociology being the favorite.

The English department is making good progress under Mr. Shaw’s resourceful management, the class work being supplemented by an English literary society holding weekly meetings, and by prize oratorical contests.

We have been much favored by visiting lecturers. Among these have been Mr. Hu, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of China, Mr. Abbott of India, Prof. Sumner of Pomona College, Mr. C. T. Wang, Mr. Chang Po Ling, Dr. F. J. Good—now, newly-elected president of Johns Hopkins University, and Dr. H. C. Adams. Vocational addresses have been given by Mr. Wilder, Drs. Stuckey and Hsueh and by Prof. Ch’en.

The students joined the schools and officials in the city in celebrating the recognition of the new republic by the United States, and in the fall the anniversary of the outbreak of the revolution. The chief feature of the latter event was a parade of the students of all the schools through the chief streets, witnessed by thousands.

The year has witnessed the further growth of a wholesome interest and participation in physical exercise and athletics on the part of the students, as well as the capacity to organize and direct their own activities. In the two Triangular meets our students won only second place; as well as in the more important North China Meet held in May on the Temple of Heaven grounds. In the following All-China Meet, soon after, they had a place on the team representing the northern section, and won for the college itself the highest number of points of any institution in all China. Their natural delight and enthusiasm were unbounded. The chief credit for the progress our students have made is due to Mr. Porter, of the Philosophy department, though other teachers have assisted in coaching in various sports, thereby coming into closer association with the students.

The unsatisfactory and apparently benumbed religious life of the students during the spring term of 1913 was somewhat improved by the reorganization of the Y.M.C.A. on a personal basis. During the current year conditions have seemed much more vigorous; the most evident expression coming at the close of the Week of
Prayer, when out of the 150 students, 120 signified their desire to participate in some form of direct Christian work. The Y.M.C.A. and Volunteer Band took a whole hearted initiative in organizing and setting to work the spiritual power thus developed. Preaching in villages and the city prison, lecturing in different places, and opening of night-schools, are some of the forms of work undertaken.

Last June a class of twenty-three completed the course, and its members are now pursuing further studies,—teaching, preaching, or in Y.M.C.A. work. This report must be brought to a close before the end of this, the best year in the history of the college. We are grateful to all who have contributed to its success, and most of all to Him who is the Great Teacher and the source of all wisdom.
REPORT OF THE NORTH CHINA UNION

WOMAN'S COLLEGE

The college has had a year of quiet growth along all lines, although the absence of its devoted Dean made the outlook very dark indeed in the autumn. But because of the strong foundations which she has so painstakingly laid, the teachers and students were able to take up their wonted lines of work and to push forward toward the desired goal.

Miss Miner left on a much needed furlough in July, having had the joy of seeing during nine years of tireless devotion a seed developed into a fruit-bearing plant. For when she came to Peking in 1903 the Woman's College was only a hope in the hearts of those who were interested in the development and training of the young women of North China, yet in 1913 twenty-one graduates had passed out to take their part in the education of the children and women of this land,—seven from the college department proper, and seven from each of the special courses, the Normal and the Kindergarten Training courses. Increasingly bereft did we seem when in August the illness of Miss Corbett's father made her presence at home necessary and she could not return, as had been planned, to assist in the opening of school before starting on her furlough in October.

The executive committee, at the suggestion of Miss Miner, elected Miss Payne to act as Dean and Miss Mead to act as treasurer until the next meeting of the Board of Managers. The latter, whose eyes had been troubling her all summer, was obliged to be out of the city for treatment for nearly two months in the autumn, which left the entire burden of the opening weeks to Miss Vanderslice and the acting Dean.

We were delighted to welcome in September Miss Harmon, to take charge of the music department for the year and to assist in teaching of English. But despair rested upon the one left in charge in regard to Miss Miner's special lines of teaching until a happy combination was made with Mr. Martin, principal of the Boys' School, whereby he has taught a class in psychology and given lectures in Christian Evidences and Comparative Religions in exchange for the teaching of English in his school. We also welcomed back as one of our teaching staff Miss Lang, one of the graduates in the first class of the college.

A Freshman class of twelve matriculated in September. One of these students is a graduate of the Presbyterian school in Shanghai and two are from the Presbyterian High School at Wei Hsien. Another girl, sent to us by the Presbyterian mission, has entered the Junior class, having received her previous training in the M.E. School of Chinchiang. Twelve students have registered for special studies, some in the line of science and some with special reference to teaching. One Bridgman academy graduate, after seven years of teaching, has been taking advanced studies to fit herself for more efficient work. The total enrollment for the school year of 1913 and 1914 has been thirty-five.
Never have the training schools been more popular with the children and never have the student teachers taken a greater interest in their work. Especially are the educated Chinese coming to realize the importance of the kindergarten training in the life-forming habits of the child and the increased attendance comes mainly from that class. They are even demanding that such training shall be given in their own schools, one teacher coming to ask for some kindergarten songs and games saying that her patrons desired her to teach them. As from little knowledge much harm may come, we must keep our standard high, that the work of our graduates may really make for the spirit of good citizenship and the upbuilding of character.

The registration in this department has been larger than ever before, numbering sixteen piano and thirty-seven organ pupils. We are feeling more and more the necessity of a music hall in order to get the practice instruments entirely away from the recitation buildings. Miss Chang, who received her training under Miss Corbett, has assisted in the teaching of the beginning pupils. This department is entirely self-supporting and should continue to grow rapidly.

Just before the Christmas holidays the Senior English class invited their friends and the girls' schools of the city to a rendering of "Twelfth Night" which was pronounced a great success. Much credit is due to Miss Harmon, who trained them, as well as to the choristers and the others who interspersed the program with music, vocal and instrumental.

The general health of the school has been good. Health certificate blanks have been prepared and each girl is required to have a physical examination. With Miss Miske in charge of the physical training a new impetus for basket ball and tennis has been created. Last winter a very exciting game of basket-ball was played with the Bridgman Academy, in which the college took its defeat gracefully, and now they are training for a game with the champion team of the academy to close the season.

The Y. W. C. A. received new life from the summer conference held at Wo-fo-szu in June at which they had seven delegates. Perhaps their greatest zeal has been in raising money to send delegates to this year's conference, although all lines of work have been carried on as usual. During Passion week special meetings were lead by Miss Miner who had just returned from America, and there was a quiet quickening of the spiritual life of the entire school. The majority of the girls are Christians, but four who had not previously made any public confession did so at this time. Two of these were from Christian families and two were from outside homes where there is still much opposition to their becoming Christian.

On March 7th, we had the joy of welcoming back Miss Miner, rested and refreshed from her weeks in Europe and America. The students gave a reception for her, expressing in song and speech their joy at her return. They also gave a reception to Mrs. Clark, whose visit is full of helpful and pleasant memories to us all.
From the report of 1910 we quote, "Our urgent needs now are two, a specialist for the normal training department and a physician with special qualifications for teaching." Again we reiterate the call for these two workers and also for a music teacher to take the place made vacant by the resignation of Miss Corbett. The report of 1911 says, "We renew our request for $5000 for the purchase of property. We appeal to friends interested in domestic science and music to provide buildings and equipment for these much needed departments, and again request a grant of $500 to help toward providing a sanitarium near Peking." And again we would emphasize these immediate needs. Yet a wider outlook sees in the not distant future that a new compound and new buildings must be provided for the college, leaving the present premises for the Bridgman Academy.
REPORT OF THE UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

The eighth session of the Union Medical College opened in September with the following enrollment:

5th. Year, 18; 4th. Year, 16; 3rd. Year, 10; 2nd. Year, 19; 1st. Year, 32. The preparatory Class had a total enrollment of forty-three during the year, making the largest number of students (138) that we have ever had.

The death of Dr. Hall at the close of the last spring term, following that of Dr. Gibb the previous autumn, made a serious cut into the effective teaching force of the faculty, but the return of Drs. Peill, Young, Wenham and Wheeler from their furloughs increased the available staff which had been further depleted by the furloughs of Drs. Stuckey and Stenhouse. The retirement of Dr. Hill in mid-autumn brought the teachers of medicine to nil and Drs. Young and Dilley and later Dr. Smyly have divided the clinical work between them, assisted by Dr. Rivington, who has lectured on the subject. Dr. Dilley has devoted his time almost exclusively to clinics and teaching in the college this year. The addition of Dr. Thacker as a representative of the Church of England Mission has given us part time of a well-equipped man. Dr. Smyly has been definitely assigned to medicine and has taken up his work.

During the year, Dr. Cormack has been principal of the College and Dr. Young, dean.

Much time since September has been devoted to consideration of plans for making the college a hospital a unit. Up to the present, clinical teaching has been given in the dispensary and hospital of the London Mission. When the plans now completed have been ratified by the boards at home, the college and hospital will be merged into one institution and will be further developed by funds from America.
Field of the New North China Mission