West
Shantung
Mission
China.
ANNUAL REPORT

of the

WEST SHANTUNG MISSION

(CHINA)

of the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A.

For the Year ending

August 30th, 1905.

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1906
The Church at Weihsien, on the occasion of the celebration of the 70th Birthday of the Rev. Calvin W. Mather, D.D., LL.D.,
Chinese Officials, Faculty and Graduates of College, together with elaborate Memorial Tablets presented by the Graduates.
GENERAL SURVEY.

Illustrated from Personal Reports.

A SURVEY of missionary operations, carried on at four stations as widely separated as are Chi-nan-fu, Wei-hsien, I-chow-fu and Chi-ning-chow must, of necessity, be not only general, but, owing to varying conditions, must run the risk of being partial and, in so far, misleading. This is the task, however, which has been assigned to the Editorial Committee responsible for the publication of the present report. It must be constantly borne in mind that the station reports of the several stations which appear in this report elsewhere are authorized accounts of the work of each station from its own standpoint, and they must be carefully read in connection with the present sketch if it be desired to see the whole field in proper perspective.

Leaving out of sight the new station of I-hsien, not yet actually occupied, our four stations above named are so disposed as to cover the central and western portions of Shantung province. They are located at the four corners of a great square, the sides of which are, approximately, one hundred and fifty miles long. As a matter of fact the irregular areas covered by the scattered out-stations and preaching circuits of the several stations at no point touch each other. Chi-nan-fu, at the north-western corner of the square, and Wei-hsien, at its north-eastern corner, find their main field of operations in the great plain or delta of the Yellow River and in similar alluvial plains eastward, all lying north of the east and west back-bone of mountains which divide Northern from Southern Shantung. I-chow-fu, at the south-eastern corner of our square, and Chi-ning-chow, at the south-western corner, are also situated in populous riverine plains, though their work extends northward, as does the work of the northern stations southward, into the hill country, to which reference has been made. In some instances, as in the I-chow-fu and Chi-ning-chow fields, the furthest out-stations visited lie nearly a hundred miles from the central station, and, in general, the fields which each station is expected to cover are, roughly speaking, five thousand square miles in
extent, thus constituting bishoprics of no mean dimensions and involving long and laborious itineraries by the various body-racking and nerve-trying methods of conveyance which this broad province affords.

We were bidden by the Mission to illustrate our general survey by extracts from the annual personal reports of the several missionaries, in order to infuse some personal interest into what would be otherwise a mere series of generalities devoid of even the saving grace of glitter.

The result is that we are embarrassed by riches, and fain would at once lighten our own responsibility and enrich these pages by publishing all the reports bodily did our instructions admit of that happy interpretation.

As it is we proceed to illustrate the main features of our work by extracts more or less copious.

DIRECT EVANGELISM.

It is the aim of the evangelists at each station to visit the outlying churches and out-stations as often as possible for the purpose of administering the ordinances of the church, strengthening and, if need be, disciplining the converts and extending the work into new territory.

In our Wei-hsien field the work in this department is the furthest developed, as will appear from the reference to the settlement of native pastors, in the following extract from the report of the Rev. R. M. Mateer:

More time has been spent in country work than in any year since my coming to China. First, in preaching with bands of helpers from five centres among heathen villages. Seven new centres, where worship is conducted, have been opened up during the year and others will become regular out-stations before long. Second, in connection with fifty-three out-stations, including the new ones. In addition to the regular visits, many pastoral calls have been made; and over one thousand names have been secured of those promising to strive to bring at least one person to Christ during the year, together with the names of those whom it is proposed to reach. I find that nearly all are engaged in this work, a few successfully, but a great baptism of spiritual power is needed if the movement is to become a large success. Some of the native pastors are doing splendid aggressive work along this line. The whole Wei-hsien pastorate has united in a request to the church to work together with them in the effort to add one thousand members during the present year.
GENERAL SURVEY.

Fewer revival meetings have been conducted than in former years, partly because it was thought that this more private and direct personal work might prove a profitable variation, and partly because of health considerations.

During the year I have had to do with the preparation of calls from pastors from five congregations; this in addition to the seven congregations already supplied with pastors. There are but two theological students finishing their course in the near future, so there will be a contention at Presbytery as to which congregation will secure the available men. The fact that several churches are contending for the same men shows our sore lack of men for the ministry and indicates the call for prayer for more pastors.

In the field, where I have been working, 500 have been added during the last two and a half years, an average of two hundred yearly. These people have first been put on probation and taught by helpers and Bible-women. This seems a very small number among so many; but it indicates that the field is ripening for a great ingathering that awaits simply extensive spiritual work among the heathen. The disposition to involve the church in litigation has very largely disappeared, so that I have only been to a "yamén" (official office) in behalf of Christians once since the settlement of the Boxer troubles.

Of the same country work the Rev. J. A. Fitch writes:—

The main work of the year has of course been itinerating. I have had charge of forty-six regular out-stations, besides some ten other new places, some of which should be classed as out-stations, while others are not yet enough developed to claim a place in that category.

I have just returned from my Chu-ch'ing field, 200 li to the south-east. This region, once so unyielding, is now very promising. The peculiarity of the inquiry here is that it is so scattered. With one hundred adherents (sixty members and thirty or more inquirers) there are twenty-one villages represented. The work stretches out twenty, thirty, forty-five li in different directions from the old first centre. This condition simply compels the increase of helpers here to adequately push the work.

In the Rev. F. H. Chalfant's south Ch'ang-i field there is large interest and inquiry. Here several new stations are starting up, and 144 inquirers were examined in the spring, thirty-nine of whom were baptized.

Quite an interesting incident occurred in my west An-k'iu field. Two helpers were preaching at a market among the hills, when they were approached by an old man, who asked them if they were Protestants, and whether they knew Dr. Calvin Mateer. Answered in the affirmative he told his story. Twenty-eight years ago he and his wife, as famine refugees, had wandered as far as Teng-chow.
There they were reduced to great straits, which Dr. and Mrs. Mateer relieved, giving them work for six months and teaching them the rudiments of Christianity. Then news of the illness of the man's father compelled their return home. Dr. Mateer was loth to have them go, their knowledge of the Gospel being so meagre. However he urged them, if ever a preacher came near their home, to seek him out, and he would help them to a fuller knowledge of the way. The man said to the helpers: "You are the first preachers I have seen in twenty-eight years." He insisted on their coming to his village, where an equally hearty welcome was given them by his wife. Four days were spent there preaching to them and to their fellow-villagers, and the old couple are now earnest inquirers.

My work ramifies over parts of seven different counties. I have spent 143 days in the country and have received 138 on profession of faith. There are in the neighborhood 300 inquirers. I have had about eight regular helpers, five temporary helpers, and six Bible-women occupied in my field. The crying need seems to be for new helpers to push the work in old and new fields. One church is planning to call a pastor, and another has a subscription for that purpose, but no man is in sight for the place at present. I assisted at the installation of a native pastor in one field, where one pastor had been over two churches; but the churches, dissatisfied with not having preaching every Sunday, determined to have each its own pastor. A new pastor was called for one of the churches, and it was at the installation of this pastor that an elder told me how they valued their pastor; how a native understood his own people better than a foreigner could, and his preaching was more on a level with the average intelligence. Moreover, he knew better how to search out and turn the light upon their faults. It was this same elder who, in earlier years, despite endless exhortation on my part, was steadily opposed to calling a native pastor and cutting loose from the foreign missionary. Thus the church grows.

The work among the country women has been vigorously pushed at Wei-hsien. Miss Margaretta Franz writes:—

This has been my happiest year in China, inasmuch as I have had the privilege of entering into active work. During the year I have held in all seven classes: six in the country, lasting for a period of six weeks each, and a four weeks' class at the compound. The last has naturally been the most enjoyable, because home comforts, as well as the help of friends and books, were available.

Recently I have made a few short trips to near-by villages and found the people all very eager to listen to the Gospel story. I have spent in all 160 days in the country.
Mrs. R. M. Mateer (whose chief responsibility has been the Point Breeze Academy) spent six weeks in the country mainly in examining schools.

One very pleasant and profitable week was spent with four Bible-women in Shou-kwang city, in receiving and talking to the women from the city and surrounding villages. About 900 women were met in this way, and we hope that much good was done.

The evangelistic work is carried on with unabated energy in the Chi-nan field, as appears from the report of the Rev. Wm. B. Hamilton, condensed though it be:—

In addition to my regular work of former years I have had the main charge of the field left unprovided for by the return to America on furlough of Mr. Murra in November and the physical breakdown of Mr. Guy in May. Chi-nan is responsible for evangelistic work in five entire counties, for large sections of three other counties, the remaining portions of which are worked by other societies, and fragmentary work in the borders of four other counties, not properly in our field.

All this work I have visited from two to four times, spending 130 days in itinerating.

On some of these journeys Mr. Hamilton was accompanied by the Rev. A. B. Dodd, who is just entering upon full work.

Mrs. J. B. Neal found time from her engagements in the boys' academy to do some valuable work in the country, in which she was assisted by Miss Emma Boehne. Mrs. Neal says:—

In the spring I was able to take two short tours through the region known as Mr. Murray's northern field, in response to an invitation from the Christian women of the organized churches of that region. On both trips much interest among the women was manifest, and if Miss Boehne (who went with me) and I were able to help them by our teachings and visit, they just as surely helped us by their warm-heartedness and desire for instruction, so that the benefit and inspiration were mutual.

Miss Boehne refers to these visits as follows: "Two very helpful interesting trips were made in the country with Mrs. Neal. I could assist a little in helping beginners to learn to read, and hope some day to begin regular itinerating; but will expect to go with Mrs. Neal and Mrs. Hamilton (who has just returned from a short furlough) at first, as my knowledge of the language is not yet enough to enable me to go alone."
We may add, in this connection, as an encouraging sign of progress, that the church at Chi-nan-fu is contemplating the call of a native pastor, with the ultimate view of developing the growing Christian centre in the populous west suburb.

In the I-chow-fu field, besides looking after the existing work, the missionaries were able to do something in what is practically unworked territory. The Rev. Wm. P. Chalfant writes:

In February I made a short itinerary among the market towns east of the city as far as Shih-tzu-lu, 110 li. We met with an encouraging reception, selling all the books we took with us. Troubles with the Roman Catholics, and the feeling growing out of the burning of Han-chia-chwang by a German punitive expedition in 1899, render it specially hard to gain a foot-hold in that region. In the Chü-chow field there are a number of inquirers, at the invitation of one of whom, an influential man living in a large market town called Mao-pu, sixty li north-west of Chü-chow, we were able to spend a profitable night there. This opens another town to us.

At our old out-station of Liu-ts’un, where the church organization had to be disbanded three years ago, I was pleased to find some signs of spiritual life. The nearer field north-east of the city is in a promising condition, the main drawback being the lack of a suitable evangelist to work it. I spent 101 days in the country up to August 30th, and have examined sixty-one candidates for baptism in my field, ten of whom were women.

I baptized at my out-stations ten men and one woman. As moderator of the session of the I-chow-fu church, whose work is, of course, shared by all members of the station and particularly by the ladies, I examined seventeen men and twenty-five women. The whole number of candidates examined by me this year is 103, not counting re-examinations. Of these, seventy-eight were examined for the first time. I baptized in all twenty-one persons, fourteen men and seven women.

We quote also from Mr. Thompson’s report:

Presbytery made me responsible for the part of the I-chow-fu field west of the I River, and also for a portion of that field east of the river and south of the city.

This includes five counties, either wholly or in part. This has been visited with more or less faithfulness. No one with but five country helpers could be expected to cover it all. I have given myself up to a great extent this year to looking out the land, making many trips into what was practically new and unexplored territory, or, at least, territory which has not been visited for many years.
On such trips we visited markets and sold books to those that cared to buy. In this way we managed to dispose of over 2,200 Gospels, portions, etc., with each sale giving away one or more sheet-tracts or folders. We have not given many books away, as we think selling much better than giving them away.

It gives me pleasure to report constant and renewed interest at Li-chia-chwang, a large market town forty-five li south of the city. I have baptized ten men there during the year, and am much pleased at their earnestness and enthusiasm. They are all men who read, and instructing such men is a pleasure.

Mr. Thompson summarizes his year's work in the country as follows:—"I have itinerated 123 days, examined sixty-seven persons for membership in the church, received twenty-two into communion, travelled 3,300 li (exactly 1,000 miles), and preached and sold books at about fifty markets."

On one of Mr. Thompson's most arduous tours, that into the I-shwei hill country, he was accompanied by Mrs. Thompson. Mrs. Thompson was able to make other evangelistic tours, thus aggregating, in all, sixty-seven days. Of the work of her Bible-woman she says:—

My one Bible-woman, accompanied on different occasions by other Christians, though untrained women, has held four short classes in the country, each of which was followed up and carefully examined later.

As is well known, it requires many months and sometimes years of earnest study on the part of the poor, burdened Chinese women before they are sufficiently instructed for admission into the church, which accounts for the small ingathering of women in the country districts of our field.

In the Chi-ning-chow field conditions are very like those in I-chow-fu. Mr. H. G. Romig says:—

In the spring I made a tour covering all of the north field where there were any Christians or known inquirers. The trip took me over 600 li of travel (200 miles), and gave the helpers and me opportunity to preach in many large towns and cities, where we also sold books, Gospels and tracts, and where we always found interested listeners to our street preaching. We examined more than fifty enquirers and baptized sixteen in this field. The territory is vast, including parts of eight counties.

The region south-east of Chi-ning-chow is under the care of the Rev. James Waite. His personal report has not come to hand, but interesting information concerning that part of the field will be found in the station report.
The Rev. Alexander Waite is in charge of the very large section of the field lying south-west of Chi-ning-chow and extending to the provincial boundary. He says:—

During this year the writer has been in charge of the evangelistic work in the Ts'ao-chow-fu field. In all parts of this field there has been some growth. At Tsu-chia-chwang four have been baptized and forty enrolled as catechumens. About half of this forty are women and girls. In other parts of the field eighteen have been baptized and thirty-five enrolled as catechumens. The first preaching point in this field is 130 li from Chi-ning-chow city (forty miles).

The writer is desirous of securing a temporary place of residence for the touring season in one of the country cities of Ts'ao-chow-fu prefecture.

Upon this tour Mr. Waite was accompanied by his wife, who says of it: “While nothing definite was attempted in the way of classes or teaching, it was very pleasant to become acquainted with the women, and I hope to be able to spend much time with them in the future.”

It is in this Ts'ao-chow-fu field that we hope, with the consent of the Board, to be able to open another foreign-manned station in the near future. Concerning this region the Rev. R. M. Mateer, as a member of the committee on new stations, says:—

I took an extensive prospecting tour of about 2,000 li, mostly by mule-litter. With Mr. Alexander Waite, I visited and carefully examined four cities in Ts'ao-chow-fu prefecture, which is a large territory, so far practically unoccupied by Protestant missionaries, and one which, especially when the railroad is built through it, will furnish a fine populous field for evangelization. This trip impressed me more than ever with the enormous number of people without the knowledge of the Gospel.

Here is a golden opportunity for some strong home church to plant a mission station all its own.

It is noteworthy that the Chi-ning-chow work has on the north-west touched that of the missionaries of the American Board, and that the Yellow River has been constituted the dividing line of the spheres of effort of the two missions.

INSTRUCTION OF INQUIRERS AND HELPERS.

Closely connected with the extensive work of preaching the Gospel is the intensive labor of instructing catechumens and native assistants.
An inspection of the reports from individuals and stations shows that this form of effort, both for men and for women was, by no means, neglected. Increased attention is being given throughout the Mission to the training of helpers and school-teachers, as is illustrated by the advanced classes held for the study of Old Testament history and New Testament interpretation at Chi-nan-fu, Wei-hsien and I-chow-fu.

Inquirers are taught singly or in groups by missionaries or native helpers at the homes of those interested, or in classes at the central stations. In the latter case, food and lodging are usually provided. The inquirers being, as a rule, poor, and even when comparatively well-to-do, finding it hard to get ready money to meet extra expense, when unable to share the contents of the family "kettle" at home would, in most cases, find it impossible to attend such a class unless they had such assistance.

At Chi-nan-fu Mr. Hamilton spent seventy days in these two forms of work. Mr. Dodd, who assisted him in this work, speaks of it as follows:

Last winter I assisted with the classes for inquirers and country Christians, leading evening devotional exercises for one large class and teaching another class in the catechism. This work I found intensely interesting; for it enabled me to learn much about the working of the minds of the new converts, and thus brought me into deeper sympathy with them. It was a joy to meet many of these men during my spring itineration with Mr. Hamilton, and to observe the progress they made in the study of the doctrine. A number of them were baptized, and I had the pleasure of helping to welcome them into the church.

Mrs. Neal superintended the instruction of a class of twenty Bible-women for two months.

At Wei-hsien Mr. R. M. Mateer, assisted by Mr. Wm. P. Chalfant, of I-chow-fu, taught an advanced class of forty-six helpers and country school-teachers. Mrs. Crossette, Mrs. R. M. Mateer, Mrs. Fitch and Miss Franz conducted similar classes for women.

Mrs. Crossette refers as follows to such a class held in the country by one of her Bible-women:

From the field, where I sent one of these Bible-women last autumn, I received a letter from the native Christians begging me to allow this Bible-woman to stay out a month longer than I had planned for her, because a number of women were anxious to come together for Bible study. I was only too glad to grant the request.
A class was taught and wholly at the expense of the native Christians, that is, the Christians, at the village where the women gathered to study, supplied toward the women's board for two weeks (it was a class of fifteen) what is usually supplied from Mission funds. Another of these Bible-women gave 10,000 "small cash," sufficient to supply a small class of women for Bible study for three weeks in another field.

Mrs. R. M. Mateer reports:

We have had seven Bible-women under our supervision this year. A number of classes were held by them, in which there was furnished simply millet broth once a day and hot water twice. These women are clamoring for an opportunity for more study, and should by all means be further instructed.

We hope to do more of this sort of work in the near future. Indeed we should have a regular training-school for Bible-women, corresponding to the training-school for men at Ching-chow-fu, and such as they have at Canton and other places. These women are more in demand than the men helpers, and the people are more inclined to give for their support. Indeed, in many cases there seems to be no other way to get the women of the church instructed. We know of several instances where, when the women gave the excuse that they were too busy to study, the Bible-women got on to the "kang" (bed-platform in one end of the room, sometimes heated), took care of the baby, or did the woman's sewing for her, thus giving her time for study.

At I-chow-fu Mr. Wm. P. Chalfant and Mr. T. N. Thompson conducted a class for native helpers and advanced Christians in Old Testament history and the exposition of Galatians. Mr. Thompson also conducted two classes for inquirers, spending in this sort of work fifty-three days during the year.

Of the work of instructing women Mrs. C. F. Johnson says:

During the year I have had a class for beginners which met with me on Wednesday afternoons. This class formed part of the catechumen class in the Sunday-school, which is taught by some of the Christian women. Out of this class four united with the church and five or six have taken the first examination.

In November I assisted in teaching a class of women from the country. In the winter a class of women studied with me Pilgrim's Progress and Old Testament stories. They came four days of the week for one hour or more of study. I think I never enjoyed more the teaching of a class than of this one. Fifteen women were enrolled, but only a dozen were able to attend regularly. These same women form my Sunday-school class.

Mrs. Thompson speaks thus of her class: "Several members of my catechism class, which was started after the Chinese New
Year in order to hold on to some of the many new inquirers at that time, have been regular in attendance, though most of them have, from necessity, been absent during the summer months.”

Dr. E. E. Fleming refers as follows to an experiment made by her:

Weekly visits into the city were continued, a service and class being held most of the year at the book room. As the class failed to increase its numbers and the attendance of outsiders was small, I changed my plan and went into homes as they were opened by invitation. Here I met with a good reception. When no room was large enough, we gathered in the little court in front.

From Chi-ning-chow Mrs. Lyon reports concerning similar work:

Last winter I had a small class of women from the country to study the catechism and parts of the New Testament. All of these women had been patients in the hospital at some time during the year. Some of them had, up to that time, been decidedly unfriendly toward the foreigners. Their stay in the hospital had, as usual, broken down their prejudices and resulted in willingness to study "the doctrine.”

My class of women, each Sabbath afternoon, has been largely attended, averaging about thirty. Of these the great majority were strangers. A number of times women from official families in the city have attended, in response to an invitation from myself or our hospital Bible-woman.

Mrs. H. G. Romig has "had a class of street children every Sunday afternoon. They appear, many of them, looking extremely dirty, poorly dressed, and sometimes rather unmanageable. Once a child with small-pox was among the crowd. He was given a picture card and sent away.”

ENTERTAINING SOCIAL CALLERS.

One of the most fatiguing and time-consuming varieties of missionary labor is the entertainment of native callers. It must needs be done by all, for one dare not turn away from what is not only an ordinary social duty, but may well become a valuable Gospel opportunity. So we must hold ourselves ready to lay aside any other duty at any moment to receive a visitor, who may be an official, or a country Christian, or a curious stranger, or, occasionally, what may be called a professional bore!

For obvious reasons this burden falls most heavily upon the ladies; unfortunately it does not readily lend itself for use in a personal report.
Mrs. Paul D. Bergen, of Wei-hsien, writes of "receiving numerous callers, such as my husband's position in the college brings. Owing to his fixed engagements, visitors, after having ample time to state their business and renew acquaintance, must be turned over to somebody else. Then I find tea, cakes and conversation to fill out their time."

Mrs. Lyon, of Chi-ning-chow, reports: "During the year I have received and entertained a great many women, the large majority of whom were strangers to me."

The following is an interesting instance from the report of Miss Boehne, of Chi-nan-fu:

It has been a pleasure to meet and exchange visits with Chinese ladies in Chi-nan. With some of them there seems to be a growing disbelief in their gods and some of their traditions, but not a willingness to talk about "the doctrine." One lady said that she believed that "after death there is nothing more." Her brother, who can speak and read a little English, said of their gods: "The common people believe them." He had read the New Testament and was comparing the teachings of Jesus and Confucius, whom he considered to be but good, wise men. It is only with much prayer and definite guidance that work can be done in this official class.

Here is an extract from the report of Mrs. Johnson, of I-chow-fu:

Perhaps the most fatiguing work which fell to my lot was entertaining the swarms of women guests at the New Year season. An amusing incident occurred while I was entertaining a company of women. They were total strangers and had a number of children with them. They had just declared that now that they had come they did not wish to go, and would spend the afternoon with me, when one of the children, who had wandered into the court and, having peeked into the study window, had seen Dr. Johnson at his desk, suddenly opened the door and exclaimed in an excited voice: "There is another of these foreign devils in the next room!" Such consternation was produced at this unexpected announcement that no amount of urging upon my part could detain the women longer.

A lad of twelve, who was thoroughly enjoying the novelty of being in a foreign house, pounced upon the luckless child and gave her a good shake and an emphatic rebuke.

These may suffice as illustrations of the sort of work referred to, a work which often bears surprising fruit long after the host or hostess has forgotten it, or, mayhap, has passed to a higher sphere of service.
GENERAL SURVEY.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

In connection with the flourishing churches at the central stations, where there are foreigners, there are Sunday-schools more or less developed.

It is not practicable to keep up such schools at the out-stations, because of the lack of qualified superintendents and teachers, though they will come in due time. The reader is referred to the several station reports for references to the Sunday-schools.

Referring to the re-organization of the Sunday-school at Wei-hsien, Mr. Ralph Wells says:

After the opening of the college here last autumn it seemed wise to start a Sunday-school for the adults as well as for the children, so the little school which some of us had been carrying on since the previous spring became the junior department of the larger school.

The large school, from its heterogeneous character, has taken a good deal of planning to keep it running, though a large part of the work has been done by the teachers. With an average attendance of about 300 in some thirty classes, studying from four to six different kinds of lessons, and meeting in sixteen or eighteen different rooms about the compound, it has been very difficult to keep a helpful oversight over the work of the school, and the success of the work has rested with the teachers, some of whom have been more faithful than others. About all that can be said for the school, as a whole, is that it has been kept going and kept the superintendent going. It is our hope that experience will teach some better methods that will make the work more systematic and effective.

STREET CHAPEL PREACHING.

Street chapel work has been carried on as usual in the cities of Chi-nan-fu, Wei-hsien and I-chow-fu, the foreign missionaries doing as much preaching as circumstances would admit of in each case. Mr. Hamilton speaks of the changing conditions at Chi-nan-fu as bearing upon this form of effort as follows:

In the book store and street chapel my labors of the past year have been but slight, owing partly to the fact that oft absence from the city interfered with effective work along these lines, and partly to the fact that street preaching seems to have passed the meridian of its splendor in Chi-nan. No longer does the curious crowd spontaneously spring up to gaze at the strange garb and listen to
what seems to many of them the odd ideas of the Westerner. The European is no longer a rarity. In my first term of eight years I knew of five Occidentals visiting Chi-nan, not including missionaries. Now each week probably sees twice that number descend from the railway cars here. The work of street chapel will now largely pass to museum, lecture hall and reading room.

At I-chow-fu the singing of a hymn is usually sufficient to attract a small audience to listen to the preacher, and on market days the chapel is apt to be full.

A systematic attempt is being made to do similar work in Wei-hsien city in spite of the distance from the compound to the city chapel. This work has been prosecuted mainly by the faculty of the college on Sunday afternoons.

In reference to like efforts for the women in the east suburb of Wei-hsien Mrs. Bergen says:—

I must say a word about some of my work. First to urge for a place for meetings in the east suburb. The meetings were packed every time. The large court was also the carpenter's work-room, and the meetings had to be discontinued because he had a contract for furniture, and, as it had to be oiled and varnished, we seriously interfered with him, as I could plainly see. The women, many of them, now come to this compound to church.

As soon as this meeting was given up another was taken up near by at Ying-t'ao-yuan-tzu. . . . I long to go back to the east suburb work among those nice women. Their real interest is shown in their coming often clear into the city to worship with us there.

The city meetings are developing, as they should, and cheer me not a little. The frequent inquiries for Dr. Mary Brown, Dr. Hunter and Dr. Faries show grateful remembrance, as well as the influence, exerted in years gone by, that brings out the women now.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Education is a feature of our work which of necessity grows in importance each year.

Our educational system rests upon the scattered country day-schools in each field as its base. Of these there are connected with our four stations sixty-seven of varying degrees of excellence, depending mainly upon the kind of teachers that can be secured for them. They are extremely inexpensive, and the people are required to pay what they can toward their support in each case. The nature of the problems raised by these country schools is well illustrated by the following extract from the report of the Rev. R. M. Mateer of Wei-hsien:
The matter that has caused perplexity and nervous strain during the year has been how to manage these schools. Between the coming of the college to Wei-hsien and the opening of the training school at Ch'ing-chow-fu the teaching force has been greatly depleted, numbers leaving last year and more intending to leave this year. How bricks are to be made without straw is more than can be seen at present. The schools have been reduced this year from thirty-nine to thirty-one, in which are 370 pupils. One of these schools is supported by the parents and the College Y. M. C. A., and has two teachers. The parents have been furnishing one-third of the teacher's salary. Those that teach Western branches demand an increase in wages.

This, it has been insisted, must be supplied by the parents. A number of schools have thus increased the amount, and still more will do so next year. In order to a large advance in salary there must be more pupils and better methods of instruction. Accordingly a lot of time was spent in preparing eight lectures on pedagogy that were given to the teachers and four to the parents who were convened at a different time. Both teachers and parents are quite in the notion of a new departure, and, if teachers can be secured, I think the schools will be improved.

Of country schools for girls in the Wei-hsien field Mrs. R. M. Mateer says:

Six country schools have been under our charge this year, one of which is a day-school. In these schools there are 103 boarders and twenty day pupils. The girls pay each about two tiao ($1.20 Mex.) per year, the cook's wages and road-money. They also pay for all of their books. We plan to have them pay in addition, next year, half the teacher's salary. Of these 124 girls four only had bound feet at the spring examination, and three of these were preparing then to unbind. It is most encouraging to see the change which has come over the Christians concerning the education of their daughters. They do sacrifice a great deal to send them to school without much hope of getting a return as in the case of a son. The demand for these schools is so great that the supply of teachers is constantly too small. This is another reason for increasing the size of the high school. I forgot to say that all the school buildings are supplied by the Christians.

In all our field there is a growing demand for the establishment of these small schools, and several new ones have been opened in the course of the year. From these schools is drawn the scholars for the advanced boarding-schools or academies at Wei-hsien, Chi-nan-fu and
Chi-ning-chow. At Wei-hsien there is also a girls' high school.

Mrs. R. M. Mateer, who is in charge of both the Wei-hsien schools, assisted in the former by Mr. Ralph Wells and in the latter by Mrs. Crossette and Miss Mary Moore, reports of them as follows:—

There have been fifty-eight boys in attendance at the Point Breeze Academy, eight of these being from I-chow-fu and three from East Shantung. Their average fee is twelve tiao "small" cash ($7.00 Mex., less than $3.50 U. S. gold). That of the new boys is near fifteen tiao. The health of the boys has not been so good for one-half of the year, though but one was obliged to leave school. This, I firmly believe, is due to the fact that the boys are overcrowded. They are sleeping three in a room which was intended to sleep two. The boys themselves attribute it to the grinding of their grain!

Much attention has been given to the treatment of sick boys and their food, which we feel is a greater means than any other to gain a personal influence over them. Their Y. M. C. A., too, has been a great help to the boys. The custom for several years has been for the members of that association to go out Sabbath mornings, two by two, to the nearest Christian stations to hold service or to visit the heathen villages.

Of the ten who finished the four years' course this year six went to college and one is teaching. Another entered the theological school at Ching-chow-fu.

The rule, in the school, not to take boys who are engaged to heathen girls, has had a great influence in preventing such engagements. That we do not receive married boys has had the effect of preventing their marrying so early and to girls so much older than themselves. The consequence is that the boys understand the situation better after coming here and are sure to want an educated wife. The parents, too, recognize the advantage of this as they never did before.

There have been in attendance at the girls' high school thirty-eight pupils, increased to fifty-six this autumn. Of these, thirteen are from the East Shantung Mission, two from Chi-nan-fu, and two from I-chow-fu.

The average fee is 11,000 "small" cash ($6.50 Mex.); that of the new girls is 14,000, which indicates, as in the case of the boys, an increase in the line of self-support. The health of the girls has been good. Sleeping quarters, as in the boys' school, are too contracted, necessitating putting three in a room. Five finished the course this year, four of whom are teaching. The other is ill.

Miss Mary Moore found time from language study to assist Mrs. Mateer in the girls' school: "I have been overseeing the
girls in their duties of cleaning the school rooms and their own rooms. Furnishing proper exercise for the girls has also been part of my work. Once a week we go for a walk. I have a class in physical culture, and this year we are introducing basket-ball. Mrs. Mateer has given me charge of morning prayers in the school, and I have undertaken a Sabbath-school class of fifteen of the older girls." Mrs. Crossette taught from two to three classes in the school.

Mr. Ralph Wells says of his work in the academy:—

Last September I began my work in the Point Breeze Academy, teaching one class in the Life of Christ. Until the Chinese New Year I kept one-half of each day free for the study of the language. After the New Year I had two classes in the academy: one in the Life of Christ and one in the Old Testament questions, the preparation for which, together with the station treasurership, which I took over on the first of February, occupied most of my time, though I have kept up some language study, aside from the preparation for classes, all through the year. During most of the year I led the boys of the academy in their daily physical exercises.

Mrs. J. B. Neal has been, as usual, in charge of the Chin-nan-fu boys' academy, and has, "beside the general oversight, taught four classes in the autumn and three during the spring term." Mr. Dodd taught a class in English in the school.

Mr. Romig, as the one in charge of the boys' academy at Chi-ning-chow, writes:—

I have had charge of the boys' boarding-school during the year and have been assisted very greatly by Mrs. Romig, who has taught classes in English throughout the year and looked after the school when I have been absent from the station. I have conducted chapel services for the school, expounding portions of Scripture each day and trying to help the boys in their singing. I hope to devote more and more of my time to the teaching and spiritual training of these young men in the future.

As will appear from the Chi-ning station report, an experiment along industrial lines is being tried in that school.

I-chow-fu has as yet no boarding-school, but there are two excellent day-schools under the management of Mr. Thompson and Mrs. Johnson respectively. Mr. Thompson says:—

After the departure of Mr. Faris the care of the boys' school fell to me. We found the school growing larger, so prepared another room and hired another teacher. We are preparing to introduce a series of graded readers modelled on Western patterns,
and hope to extend the course and strengthen the teaching of Western branches of learning. One difficulty remains, and that is the apparent apathy of so many of the parents to any change in the manner of instruction, and the idea that we should subsidize the school to the last amount.

Of the girls' school at I-chow-fu Mrs. Johnson says: "We have a most efficient teacher and have had an average attendance of about twenty pupils."

The academies become, in turn, feeders of the Union College at Wei-hsien. That institution is the combined result of the Tengchow college and the advanced school of the English Baptist Mission at Ch'ing-chow-fu.

The new college has about 120 students, with an imposing main building and rows of dormitories built in native style.

Our missionaries are represented on the faculty by the president, the Rev. Paul D. Bergen, D.D., and the Rev. H. C. Luce.

Of his college work Dr. Bergen says, in part:—

Getting the college settled in its new quarters and on a union basis occupied the time last autumn. A great deal of furniture was made, the college opened and term work started. Many details of organization and discipline were discussed in our faculty meetings and settled.

In my own department of Chinese language and literature the aim is to introduce Western methods of instruction, so that students may gain a more comprehensive knowledge of their own literature and increased facility in the use of mandarin. Much time, and some experiment, will be required to work out efficiently these new features of college instruction which, we believe, will finally prove of very practical value.

In this connection I have prepared an outline and delivered a course of lectures and readings in mandarin literature, which will eventually cover two years, two lessons a week; also a course in Chinese philosophy, covering one term, three times weekly. I have also taught the Evidences of Christianity through one term.

The following is an extract from Mr. Luce's report:—

When Paul said: "This one thing I do," we are sure he intended the meaning to be very comprehensive, including the " whatsoever ye do" things which are to be done heartily as unto the Lord. It is this thought that filled with cheer the many details which have fallen to some of us in the college during the year, when we have been fitting ourselves to new conditions and new surroundings after removal from a distant station. Furnishings for buildings to attend to, apparatus to care for, new college customs
and rules of discipline to establish, the cementing together of students from different schools,—all these things and many more have claimed a large share of the heart and time of those engaged in college work.

Our special duty is to direct the work of the department of mathematical sciences, assisted by four native teachers. The foreigners on the faculty divide the work of the department of religious instruction, and in this I have taught the Life of Christ. In my own department I have taught the subjects, "Steam," "Heat" and "Sound," while some time was given to attending the recitations conducted by native teachers, with a view to more carefully noting their teaching methods and ability and the progress of the student. We believe there is a great opportunity to increase the efficiency of the teachers in this direction.

The summer was given to preparation for the autumn work, except time used to assist in planning for the students' summer conference.

There is a rapidly growing demand for men qualified to teach Western branches of learning. Our Union College was founded in the very crisis of opportunity.

This sketch of the educational work of our Mission would be sadly incomplete without reference to the Union Theological School at Ching-chow-fu, which has been organized as part of the union scheme between the English Baptist and American Presbyterian Missions. The foreign members of the faculty are the Rev. J. Percy Bruce, B.A., of the Baptist Mission, and the Rev. W. M. Hayes, D.D., of our East Shantung Mission. Besides a regular theological course there are provided courses for day-school teachers and evangelists as well as a one-year's course for mature men who desire to do Christian work. We believe that this school is destined to be a powerful factor in the evangelization of Shantung province.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

As in the case of the other departments of our work, the reader is referred to the several station reports and statistical tables for fuller information.

The aggregate number of patients treated in the dispensaries and hospitals of our four stations, including return patients, was, in round numbers, 40,000 men and 15,000 women. Who can estimate what such figures mean in the way of relieving suffering, dissipating prejudice and exemplifying the merciful spirit of our faith?
Dr. James B. Neal, of Chi-nan-fu, reports:—

After coming back from this journey (a prospecting tour as a member of the Committee on New Stations) I went on with my regular medical work, doing, in addition, some preparation for the final meeting of the Committee on Medical Nomenclature, which took place in Shanghai in February, being followed by a meeting of the China Medical Missionary Association, both of which meetings I attended with great pleasure and profit.

Since my return from Shanghai late in February, in addition to regular medical work, I have been devoting most of my morning time to revising my books on Eye and Skin Diseases, in preparation for the issue of a new edition, in which the new terms which have been adopted by the Medical Missionary Association will be embodied.

I have also given some time to correspondence connected with the work of the Publication Committee of the Medical Missionary Association, which aims to issue within the next few years a complete series of text-books in Chinese on all medical subjects.

Notwithstanding the fact that both the men's and the women's medical work has fallen to my care during the past year, it has not been a specially busy year, our assistants here being well trained and efficient, and so able to relieve me of much of the daily drudgery.

At Wei-hsien the men's hospital is closed until Dr. Roys is qualified in the language to take up the work. The work of the women's hospital and dispensary was done by Dr. Edna Parks until March, when, as she modestly puts it, she was "removed to Chi-ning-chow" as the wife of Mr. Alexander Waite. Dr. Margaret Bynon then took up the work.

Dr. Parks says: "The first six months of the year were spent in the varied though routine duties of the woman's medical work in Wei-hsien, viz., daily dispensary hours, operations and the care of hospital patients, an occasional out-call, and an attempt at teaching a medical class.

"In the first month, when the hospital was closed and daily clinics small, a class of Christian women was taught for two weeks on the compound."

We quote from Dr. Bynon's report:—

From September 1st to March 16th my entire time was given to the study of the language. Since November 1st, 1904, I have had the medical care of the foreigners. On March 23rd, I took charge of the woman's hospital of Wei-hsien, since which time an effort has been made to spend three hours during the morning with my Chinese teacher, but there have been many interruptions, and my language has suffered accordingly.
The "banner station" in point of number of patients treated was I-chow-fu. Of the men's work there, including the teaching of a class of medical students, Dr. Chas. F. Johnson reports as follows:

Work in the dispensary and hospital and with the medical class has been carried on throughout the year very much as in preceding years, with, I am glad to report, a marked increase in the number of both hospital and dispensary patients, and also in the interest which they have taken in the teachings of Christianity. Nearly all the hospital patients who could read, read with apparent interest more or less of the catechism and tracts with which they have been supplied, and the hospital evangelist reports a more than usual interest manifested by the majority of the patients in the preaching he has done in the wards.

Work with the class is, I fear, not quite what it should have been, as my assistant, Dr. Ko, went home last autumn, and I was unable to fill his place. I have been obliged, therefore, to teach, as best I could, the two branches—theory and practice of medicine and principles and practice of surgery—which they have been taking.

One of the native evangelists had also given them two lessons a week in Old Testament history, using Mr. Davies' lessons. Part of the class continued their English lessons with Mrs. Johnson. The class expects to finish the course by the Chinese New Year. Five of them are already spoken for as assistants in mission hospitals; the other six, so far as I know, are not located.

In August a short itinerating trip was made by boat up the I-shwei River. I was gone twelve days, visited five towns, and treated 605 patients.

During a part of the year I assisted Dr. Fleming in superintending the building of the women's hospital and dispensary.

Dr. Fleming speaks thus of her department:

Immediately on returning from Mission meeting last October work was begun on the new dispensary and hospital for women, which had been made possible by the generous gifts of the members of the South-west Board. Especially are thanks due to the ladies of St. Louis, to whose untiring efforts the now finished buildings stand a memorial.

Reference to the printed report of 1904 will give an idea of what has been done. We have taken great encouragement from the deep interest shown by these kind friends in this work of mercy.

The routine of the work has remained the same as in former years, with the same helpers as last year. In spite of the confusion of building, in-patients closely approached the number of last year and the dispensary patients increased by over 1,000. Out-calls, i.e., visits in the homes of the patients, numbered sixty-three. Only
three itinerating trips were made, evangelistic in character, but ninety patients were treated.

My young helper and medical student, Mrs. Chêng, has been left in charge, and will continue during my furlough under the supervision of Dr. Johnson.

I personally conducted the morning prayers in the hospital, usually presenting some thought adapted to the needs of those present. A brief pause for prayer with the helpers, just before opening the doors to the waiting patients, was our custom.

Concerning his work at Chi-ning-chow Dr. Lyon reports briefly: "My work during the past year has been much the same as in the year preceding. I have had charge of both branches of the medical work. Altogether it has been a very prosperous year."

LITERARY WORK.

The strenuous and irregular life of the ordinary mission station is not conducive to literary pursuits, even when personal tastes impel one in that direction, but several of our most active workers have managed to accomplish something in this line. Reference has already been made elsewhere to some of this labor.

Mr. R. M. Mateer says: "The work of closest application was that of a month in the summer spent in the preparation of a mandarin (colloquial) commentary on Hebrews. This is the second summer spent in this way, and it is hoped that one more summer may finish the interesting task."

Dr. Bergen reports progress in his proposed college edition of the Chinese Classics. "The Book of History, involving a complete mandarin translation of the text (which is in the high and, to all but scholars, obscure literary style) and new annotations, has now been printed by the students in analine in four volumes, and is in use in the college.

"Maps and Christian chronology are yet to be added. The Four Books are also translated in the rough, but will require careful revision and annotation."

In this connection we give in full the report of our veteran missionary, the Rev. Calvin W. Mateer, D.D., L.L.D., and his accomplished wife.

From setting up an electric dynamo to translating the New Testament seems to be a far cry. The report is as follows:—

The story of the year’s work is soon told. The greater part of the autumn was spent in overseeing the building and fitting up
A MEMORIAL GATE-WAY IN THE CITY OF I-HSIEN.
of a workshop, and in superintending the setting up of a new thirty-two horse-power steam boiler for heating and lighting the college, together with a system of steam piping for the same, as also the setting up of an engine and dynamo and wiring the college for electric lights. I also, at the same time, set up a windmill and pump and tank, with pipes for supplying the college and several dwelling-houses with water.

I also built for myself and Mrs. Mateer a small house in Chinese style, affording a study, bed-room, store-room, box-room and coal-room.

During this time I completed a large part of my Algebra (2nd part), and it is now in press. I also, with Mrs. Mateer's very efficient help, went once more over my Mandarin Lessons, making a great many corrections and emendations. Through the winter and spring I spent my whole time in preparation for this summer's work on Bible translation, coming to Chefoo early in May. During all the time I had a large correspondence, which consumed not a little time. Since coming here (Chefoo) I have given my entire time to the Bible work. Throughout the summer the committee has not missed a single day's session. We will still require some six weeks to complete the Gospels.

I preached frequently, as invited, in the church at Wei-hsien, and here in Chefoo I have preached nearly every Sabbath, either in Chinese or English.

During the autumn Mrs. Mateer gave most of her time to completing and copying a Chinese-Greek Concordance of the new version of the New Testament. This work has been of the greatest value in our work of final revision. During this time she also taught two of the college professors English at Dr. Bergen's request. This was done in order to retain them at a reasonable salary in the college. During the winter she taught a class in the boys' high school in philosophy and the plan of salvation. She also taught music to the men in the Bible school and in the girls' school. She also classified and drew out in order the many criticisms received on the new version, thus saving me much time and labor. She had all along been of very great assistance to me in my translation work. During the spring she spent some time in revising her translation of "Nobody Loves Me." Much time was necessarily spent in getting ourselves fitted up in our new quarters at Wei-hsien. We are very thankful that throughout the year we have both enjoyed excellent health.

I-HSIEN STATION.

We must not close this report without a reference to the Mission's youngest child—I-hsien station. It is to be occupied at the earliest practicable date under the leadership of Rev. and Mrs. Wallace Faris.

I-hsien is a small but important and well-located county or hsien city pleasantly situated at the foot of a range of hills,
sixty miles south-east of I-chow-fu and eighty-five miles south­east of Chi-ning-chow.

It commands a large range of territory hitherto practically unworked by us or by anybody excepting the Roman Catholics. It also forms a link with the work of our Southern Presbyterian brethren in Northern Kiangsu province. When it is occupied our missionaries will touch hands all along the southern part of this province, and one could start in a mule cart at I-chow-fu or Chi-ning-chow and stop every second or third night at a Pres­byterian foreign station all the way to the Yangtze at Nanking. Even then it must be admitted that there is no danger of wear­ing out each other’s elbows. The support of this new station has been assumed by the East Liberty Church of Pittsburgh, Penna.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Yerkes and Dr. W. R. Cunningham have been for the past year at I-chow-fu preparing to go to I-hsien when the way is open. A small place for temporary use has been rented at I-hsien and negotiations for land have been begun.

Mr. Yerkes speaks of his first year’s work as follows:—

Our first year has been spent at I-chow-fu, where we have enjoyed good health and pursued the study of the language without any vacations or interruptions. It has been a satisfaction to be free from cares while we were beginning the struggle with the Chinese characters. In April five days were spent in visiting I-hsien, in company with Dr. Johnson. Mr. Wm. P. Chalfant was there at the same time, he having preceded us, and staying after we returned.

We feel very grateful for the privilege of living in the new house, erected to be used as a ladies’ home and occupied by Dr. Fleming, also for having the opportunity of living at an old station and associating with experienced workers, thus being enabled to gain some practical knowledge of mission methods before we are able to take up our residence at the new station.

Dr. Cunningham writes:—

I arrived in Shanghai on the 26th of October, 1904, but owing to unavoidable delays and slow mode of travel (all the through trains having been taken off on account of “head-winds”!) did not reach I-chow-fu until the 28th of November, just in time to be greeted by the first snowstorm of the year. But although it was cold and stormy without, the hearts of the members of the station were warm, and so I was received right royally. Ever since, with the exception of a week or two, the greater part of each day has been devoted to the study of the language.

The remaining missionaries who were welcomed at last Mission meeting, or have arrived since then, are Miss Mable
Mennie, located at Chi-nan-fu; Dr. and Mrs. Chas. K. Roys and the Rev. Frank Edson Field, at Wei-hsien.

Miss Mennie reports a year of faithful work at the language and of pleasant life in her new surroundings.

Dr. Roys writes:

A year devoted to language study and to getting settled in a house has very few striking incidents. We have made a start at both tasks; and have, in addition, acquired a respect for, and an admiration of, the Chinese people as a whole, and of certain individuals in particular, which makes the prospect of work with them a real pleasure and the outlook for results of such work encouraging.

Besides language study, and as a help to it, I have undertaken the medical care of the college and high school boys, giving them half an hour three days in the week. There is so much tuberculosis here that great watchfulness is necessary. I am learning medical terms and expressions from the boys that will help much when I begin work.

Mr. Field says:

I arrived in Wei-hsien, February 14th, 1905. Most of my time since then has been given to the study of the language. I passed my first quarterly examination in the latter part of June. Soon after my arrival I had the pleasure of taking up a little missionary work in the form of choir training of the Wei-hsien church, acting as organist for a choir of about twenty-five students from the college and boys' academy. With gratitude to God for calling me to this land I look forward with eagerness to the time when I shall be able to take up the regular work.

We cannot close this survey more fittingly than with an extract from the report of Mr. Geo. A. Armstrong, of I-chow-fu, who is just entering upon the full work. Mr. Armstrong speaks of seven weeks spent in the country, the completion of his course in language study, weekly trips to the city chapel and "the management of a class of lively Sunday-school boys that added more than zest to it all."

One thinks of the sermons that have not been preached, of the itinerating that has not been done, of the Chinese books that have not been read, and one says: "Was it not intended that these things should have been accomplished? What hast thou done?" Then one thinks of the days and months spent on dictated lessons finished, of the all too brief period spent in the country, of the laborious hours over the Chinese Word of God, and of the journey with Bunyan's Christian pilgrim along the narrow road, beset with snares and trials, until he arrived at the Celestial City, and it becomes: "Hast thou chosen wisely?" And if thou hast, and if thou hast been faithful over a few things, "Well done."
CHI-NAN-FU STATION.

The decrease of the working force has been appreciably felt during this year. In November Mr. Murray, with his daughter, Helen, and Mr. Hamilton and daughter, Mary Louise, sailed for America. Early in June, for health reasons, Mr. Guy was forced to leave.

Late news from Dr. Burnham states that the uncertain condition of her father's health will not allow her to say definitely when she may return to the Mission.

Mrs. Hamilton and daughter were warmly welcomed by all on their return in September after a ten months' absence.

The new members, Mr. Dodd and Misses Boehne and Mennie, have spent the year in language study.

EVANGELISTIC.

City and Country Pastoral Work.—As Mr. Murray left on furlough, and Mr. Guy had scarcely taken hold of the work before he returned to America, the pastoral work of the station has been almost entirely in charge of Mr. Hamilton. Much of the autumn and the entire spring, with but slight interruption, were spent in the country, Mr. Dodd also using considerable time in visiting the field. A large majority of the Christians were visited in their homes. The work is progressing at a rate which a few years ago would have been regarded as quite remarkable. At least a dozen villages have been visited for the first time by invitation of new inquirers.

Encouraging Features.—First. The number of baptisms in city and country, viz., seventy-five. Of these twenty-nine were in three of the four country churches last year under Mr. Murray's care and two in connection with his unorganized work. Twenty-eight were in connection with Mr. Hamilton's unorganized work and sixteen in connection with the city church.

Second. The large number of women and girls in the Lin-i field, some thirty in number, who last spring came out as inquirers. This station is fifty miles north of Chi-nan. Hitherto the membership of the church there has been largely made
LOUISA V. BOYD HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, CHI-NAN-FU.
up of men, and the new inquirers are almost all of them the wives or daughters of these men.

Third. The growth of the work in the west suburb of Chi-nan. Several solid business men have been members there for some years, and through their influence and the efforts of the local elders the work there promises to be the nucleus of a second church in Chi-nan. Altogether the Christians and inquirers there number some thirty.

Fourth. The advance toward self-support, especially in the Chi-nan church. This church, of about a hundred members, supports three evangelists and a Bible-woman. They have arranged to support entirely, during the coming Chinese year, the girls' school noted elsewhere. They are considering the question of calling a native pastor. The country churches and Christian groups have also made some progress in paying a part of the helpers' salaries, and have shown considerable zeal in starting boys' and girls' schools which they are required to support in part.

Fifth. Improved evangelistic conditions. The scare from the Boxer movement has now largely passed away. In the country it is quite a common thing for some one, an entire stranger to you, to bring you out a bench to sit upon while preaching in his village. Reviling of us as "foreign devils" has vastly diminished, though not yet is it a lost art. The attitude of the officials, outwardly, is increasingly friendly. Preaching to non-Christians is much more respectfully listened to than at any former time, the number of women on the outskirts of the audience being especially noticeable.

Bible Classes for Men.—The helpers, of whom there are sixteen, were, along with an equal number of advanced Christians, invited to Chi-nan twice during the year for instruction in Old Testament history, staying each time from three to four weeks. Mr. Davies' Old Testament lessons were made the basis of instruction and found very helpful. Two other classes were held before the New Year, and two after, for the study of Mrs. Nevius' Catechism and of the Gospels. There were from twelve to twenty in each class. Messrs. Dodd and Guy took part in the instruction of these classes. Two classes for men were held in the country—one by Mr. Hamilton, the other by a helper.

Evangelistic Work and the Literary Classes.—It seems likely that the edict doing away with the old style literary
examinations will bring us in relations with large numbers of reading men who would fain reach the goal of a degree by the Western route. For a long time to come there will be much confusion in their minds as to what is learning and what is religion. That we are in China as the exponents of the latter rather than of the former, will have to be ever and anon explained to them. Still the edict will open to us many a door hitherto closed. A few days ago an elderly man, without the least hesitation, declared in the presence of a large crowd in a village market that before long he was going to enter the church and requested copies of all the books we had. When asked who he was, he replied to the effect that he was in charge of the new educational work in the Lin-i district. In a very brief tour through the country lately three applications by non-Christians of good scholarship were made for entrance into our Chi-nan academy.

A number of students in the Shantung provincial college came recently to their professor in English, Mr. Goodcell, an earnest Christian man, for instruction concerning Christianity. The matter was referred by Mr. Goodcell to the head of the college, Chen Taotai, and was permitted by him, provided the instruction be conducted outside of school hours.

Early in the spring Mr. Guy opened a school, where he taught about twenty young men, sons of officials. The attraction was instruction in English and other Western branches. Prayers, however, were held every day, and all were required to study the Bible and the Westminster Shorter Catechism. Though the early departure of Mr. Guy precluded an adequate test of the expediency of such a school as a mission enterprise, still the promise of influence it held out merits the careful consideration of the Mission.

Woman's Work.—The work among the women has keenly felt the absence of Mrs. Hamilton, who was able to make only one short trip before she left for America.

In November a class of over twenty women gathered in Chi-nan from the country field for a month's study of the Bible. Wei-hsien kindly spared two of its best Bible-women to assist in the class, Mrs. Neal being in charge. One very interesting member of the class was a bride of fifteen, but with an experience in suffering and sorrow which few have had at home. With a bright, attractive face, a promising development of a sturdy, upright character she now makes a good pupil in the west suburb school. Several old women, of nearly seventy, were eager learners in this class.
In March and April Mrs. Neal left her school work for two trips of two weeks each. Miss Boehne accompanied her. After two days of hard travel they were warmly welcomed by a pathetically eager class of forty-eight women and girls, a larger number than had been expected to study. But the Christians provided lodging and food for all. It was such a needy place, and the interest in learning was so intense that it was decided to return. The home journey was through several villages where no foreign ladies had ever been before. Immense but respectful audiences gathered and quietly listened while the native preacher spoke. It is encouraging to learn that in some of these villages added interest among the women has been manifested. A number of schools were also visited, and two interesting girls' schools examined.

Miss Boehne and Miss Mennie have not had enough of the language to go out alone to country work, though this autumn Miss Boehne hopes to begin regular itinerating work.

In Chi-uan-fu the regular weekly meetings for women have been held with varying attendance, both in the east and west suburbs. Some of the ladies assisted Mr. Guy in conducting a Sunday-school for the children of the street.

The young ladies of the station, including Miss Reid, have had very pleasant intercourse with the ladies of several official families. Calls have been frequently exchanged, and it is hoped that there will be opportunities to give some knowledge of the truth. Occasionally one or more of the ladies will come to the Sunday service. It was amusing as well as embarrassing when in the midst of the special Easter service the arrival of some Chinese ladies was announced from the door, stopping the sermon until they were comfortably seated.

Relations with other Missions.—Our relations with the Catholic Franciscan Mission are much more cordial than subsist in some portions of the mission field between Catholics and Protestants. Dr. Neal has been repeatedly called upon by neighbors for professional services, and there has been no friction between the adherents of the two churches.

Our relations with Mr. and Mrs. Whitewright, the representatives of the English Baptist Mission in Chi-nan, have been peculiarly pleasant. We rejoice with them in the completion of their new home and of a handsome commodious lecture hall, and hope with them that these buildings may soon be supple-
mented by the main museum hall, thus hastening the time when the International Christian Institute shall be fully equipped for its work.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Boys' Academy.—This school has, on the whole, had a prosperous year, in spite of the loss of the three teachers who left unexpectedly, and to our regret, at the close of the last year. The two college graduates from Wei-hsien, who were secured just before the opening in September, have done faithful work and been in the main satisfactory, though neither of them is as efficient as Mr. Chao, who was the only one of the three that went to Peking and succeeded in entering the university there. The two others returned to their homes last autumn.

At the beginning of the second term Mr. Shang, who for many years has been the teacher of native books, was reluctantly set free to give more time to assist in the translation of medical books, a work for which he is well fitted. In his place we secured a native graduate of the first degree from Lin-chü.

Mr. Guy kindly taught two classes in English during the first term and Miss Reid three classes during the second term, though with her four hours of teaching at the school for higher class girls and young ladies in the city it was too much for her strength, and we felt we must not allow her to again undertake work in the boys' school, though she would like to do so.

The fees were increased at the beginning of the second term. Twelve tiao (about $7 Mex.) per year is now the fee for pupils not studying English, and twenty-four tiao (about $14 Mex.) for those who do. This larger sum just about covers the cost of board. The whole amount received for fees was Mex. $320.92, and the whole cost of the school $867.32, so we are still far from being self-supporting.

Thirty-three boys were in attendance during the first and forty during the second term. Two entered the Freshman class at college on its removal to Wei-hsien, and one the Normal School at Ching-chow-fu.

The Y. M. C. A. has been kept up during the year, most of the scholars being members. Three of the pupils have been received into the church during the year, and it was a great pleasure, while visiting in the homes of several of the boys during itinerating tours, to discover that in a number of instances they had been the means of bringing their mothers and wives to a desire to become Christians.
BOYS' ACADEMY, CHI-NAN-FU, SHOWING MR. GUY AND HIS CLASS.
Day-schools.—Seven have been added to the four already opened. Over fifty scholars have been added. The pedagogic qualifications of the teachers leave much to be desired.

Girls' Schools.—Although Chi-nan-fu has no mission school for girls at present, and does not expect to have until Miss Mennie has acquired the language, an account of the educational work of the station should mention the little school for girls, which is almost entirely supported by the Christians of the west suburb. The salary of the teacher is eight tiao (about $5 Mexican) per month, and half of this is paid out of Mission funds, the other half being paid by the two well-to-do Christians, Messrs. Liu Yü-t'ing and Wang Yüe-tsi, who are responsible for all other expenses of the school.

The building was leased for 1,400 tiao (nearly a thousand dollars), put in good order and opened in the spring, with a young woman from one of the Wei-hsien country schools as teacher. There were at first six boarders and three day pupils, and at present there are ten scholars, four of whom are day pupils. Two other boarders are promised. The ladies of the station visit the school occasionally, and Miss Mennie expects to give one lesson in singing each Wednesday afternoon during the winter, at the close of the prayer meeting for women, which is held there weekly.

There are two other schools for girls in Chi-nan-fu, mention of which may perhaps be of interest, as showing the dawn of a brighter day for the women of China.

Both are private schools, supported by the families of the pupils. Both favor the loosening of the bandages of the feet, which is rather fashionable just at present. They can scarcely be called unbound, for the shoes are still small, but much greater freedom of movement is allowed, for the feet of the young girls of this class are so tightly bound as not to easily regain their natural shape.

Mrs. Goodcell freely gives of her time to the teaching of English in one of these schools three mornings of the week. There are twenty-eight pupils in this school, which is housed in a two-storey building in the south-west suburb.

The other school is inside the city. Miss Reid gives four hours a day to teaching classes in English, music, drawing, arithmetic, geography and calisthenics to its eighteen scholars, who come from some of the best families in the city.
It is through the pupils of these two schools that many opportunities are now being given to the ladies of the station for introduction into some of the best families in Chi-nan-fu.

**McIlvaine Hospital.**

During the past year, in the absence of our lady doctor, all the work for both men and women has been carried on in the McIlvaine Hospital, the Louisa Y. Boyd Hospital being temporarily closed, but the two classes of patients have been seen in separate quarters; the young woman assistant, who was trained by Dr. Burnham, having done good service in looking after the common ailments of the women and children, the more difficult affections and all eye diseases being seen by the hospital staff.

The total attendance for the year in the two departments has been almost exactly the same as last year; a decrease of between 500 and 600 on the women's side, having been made up by a corresponding increase on the men's side. The total of all calls, including first and return calls of daily dispensary patients, hospital in-patients and out-calls was 13,081. No medical itineration has been done.

An experiment was made in the way of starting a branch dispensary on the main street of the east suburb, to be opened only once in five days, but the attendance proved to be so small that after three months' trial it was given up. We are just about to open a new daily dispensary inside the south gate of the city in premises which belong to the Mission, which we hope may prove to be more needed and may develop into a permanent work.

Our medical work continues to be self-supporting, the total income during the last fiscal year amounting to Mexicans $1,840.14; two-thirds of this amount being made up of contributions from Chinese and foreigners and the balance of receipts from daily patients and sales.

During the year ninety-eight operations have been performed on the eye, of which five were for cataract, seven for pterygium and eighty-six for incurved eye-lashes. Six lithotomies have also been performed, in two of which the stones weighed four and five ounces respectively.

On the next page will be found the statistics of the work from September 1st, 1904, to August 31st, 1905.
MEN'S DISPENSARY, MCILVAINE HOSPITAL, CHI-NAN-FU, SHOWING MEDICAL CLASS.
In the woman's department of evangelistic work there have been a goodly number of classes held. Some of them have been for the more advanced Christian women and for Bible-women. A substantial step in advance has been taken in classes held away from the station in that, now, only millet broth and salt pickle are furnished to the class. The substantial part of their food is brought by the Christians from their homes, and in some classes even this has been met in whole or in part by gifts of the Christians. There are twenty Bible-women now being used for part or all of their time. Their work is among Christians and inquirers and preaching to heathen women. Some of the Christian contributions go toward their support. Some work of the nature of visiting near places about the station to teach and conduct prayer-meetings has been done by our ladies. Too much emphasis can scarcely be laid on these various forms of work for women. It is doing much to deepen and solidify Christianity in home and church.

Our book sales are fifty per cent. more than they were last year. This doubtless is partly, though not wholly, accounted for by the location here of the college.

Dr. and Mrs. Mateer give their whole time to literary work. Their chief occupation is with Bible translation. In addition, Mrs. Mateer is arranging a Greek-Chinese Concordance for the use of the translators. Dr. Mateer has completed the second part of the advanced Algebra, and it is now in press, and other literary work is engaging their attention.

Dr. Bergen is working on a college edition of the Chinese classics, with a Mandarin translation and annotations.

Mr. Robert M. Mateer has been preparing a Mandarin Commentary on Hebrews. Mr. Luce is preparing Notes on the Life of Christ.

With deep gratitude to God for the privilege of another year of service, and for the bodily health to render that service, giving all glory and praise to Him for every kind of success attained, the Wei-hsien station would close its twenty-third annual report.
I-CHOW-FU STATION.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Once more we as a station come before the Mission and the Board to recapitulate our year's work.

As to personnel, there have been on the field throughout the year Dr. and Mrs. Chas. F. Johnson, Rev. Wm. P. Chalfant, Dr. Emma E. Fleming, Rev. and Mrs. T. N. Thompson, and Rev. Geo. A. Armstrong.

The temporary presence with us of Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Yerkes and Dr. W. R. Cunningham has vastly contributed toward consoling us for the absence of Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Faris on their furlough.

We have had no serious illness in our little band, a fact which we are disposed to attribute in no small degree, under God's providence, to a well-regulated devotion to the tennis-court, a devotion which, it must be confessed, is shown by some of us rather in faithful perseverance than in brilliant achievement.

In more than one case the heavy shadow of domestic sorrow has fallen upon us from beyond the sea, but our God has proved to be a present help in time of trouble. Christian fortitude has repressed the gloom.

Throughout the year the social atmosphere of our station has been clear and sweet. For all these things, and for many more like them, we thank our heavenly Father.

In our directly evangelistic department there is, as we hope briefly to show, much ground for encouragement, though the numerical increase in our membership has not been so large as last year. Throughout the field there have been several cases of discipline, two of which were in the I-chow-fu church and were cases of disorderly conduct and youthful immorality.

Immediately after the last Mission meeting Mr. Armstrong, being not yet qualified in the language to take a full share in the evangelistic operations, the whole field was divided between Mr. Thompson and Mr. Chalfant, Mr. Thompson taking the territory west of the I-shuei River (which river conforms, roughly speaking, to a meridian line passing through I-chow-fu city), together with the sub-station at Li-chia-chwang and adjacent
General view of the main I-chow-fu compound showing the residence of Dr. Chas. F. Johnson on the extreme right of the picture, the residence of Messrs. Wallace and Paul Paris on the left, and the new "Ladies' Home" in the centre. Between the Ladies' Home and the house of Dr. Johnson are seen the buildings of the new Women's Hospital and Dispensary behind which rises the tower of the South Gate of the city and the higher part of the Men's Hospital and Dispensary. The view is westward across the south suburb.
I-CHOW-FU STATION.

territory south-east of the city. Mr. Chalfaut undertook the care of the territory east and north-east of the city together with oversight of the I-chow-fu church and the pioneer work at I-hsien.

In the whole western field a vigorous campaign has been carried on in the market-towns and 2,200 tracts and Scripture portions have been sold.

It is a curious fact that we have never yet gained a substantial foothold in the territory west and south-west of I-chow-fu city. We earnestly hope and pray that the time may be at hand when out-stations will multiply on both sides of the river. It is evident that several small out-stations north-west of the city will have to be practically abandoned, at least for the present, owing to the fact that they grew out of a desire upon the part of the people to secure foreign help against the Catholics. The Boxer troubles supervened and prevented the missionaries from following up the movement promptly enough to conserve any sincere desire for the Truth there may have been in it. Nevertheless this whole western field is open to the Gospel as never before.

At the Li-chia-chwang sub-station the outlook is particularly encouraging. The first-fruits of what we hope will be a goodly harvest are already being gathered there.

In the field east of the river there was some work done among the market-towns which met with marked encouragement. Owing to experiences with the Roman Catholics the distrust of the foreigner is very pronounced in the region between I-chow-fu and the sea, a stretch of 200 li.

The group of out-stations north-east of and near to I-chow-fu are in a fair condition. There is especial interest in Chi-chwang, seventy-five li distant, where there are a number of inquirers and candidates for baptism, largely owing to the efforts of a single earnest convert. Then comes a painful gap of nearly 100 li where there are no Christians at all. Crossing this spiritual desert, which probably only needs better irrigation to produce a bountiful harvest, we come to the sub-station of Chü-chow, 180 li, or fifty-five miles north-east of I-chow-fu, where interest in the Gospel continues, especially outside the city. Through the instrumentality of an enthusiastic catechumen an entrance has been effected at the large market-town of Mao-pu, sixty li north of Chü-chow and nearly midway between I-chow-fu and Wei-hsien. A new sub-station has been opened at I-shuei city and two evangelists make their headquarters there.
The five organized churches in our whole field, outside of I-chow-fu city, are in fair condition, but, with one doubtful exception, they show little signs of growth. This is to be attributed in part to the depletion of their membership by the departure of their young men for I-chow-fu, Tsingtau and other places where they hope to secure employment.

The church at Pei-tsoa-ch‘wan has repaired its church edifice at considerable expense and rejoices in the possession of three big foreign lamps presented by its dutiful sons at Tsingtau. They burn so much kerosene that the deacons are aghast and permit them to be lighted only on Sunday night!

The aggregate time spent in the country by the missionaries this year amounted to 367 days.

Two men's classes of inquirers, one very large, were held at I-chow-fu in the winter, and also a large class of women assembled for three weeks' instruction. Four classes of women were taught in the country by Bible-women. This summer the experiment was made of gathering in our evangelists and a few others, to the number of sixteen, for three weeks' instruction in Old Testament history and New Testament exegesis, the book of Galatians being expounded and studied. It is hoped in some way to keep our evangelists from mental and spiritual stagnation.

In spite of the cases of discipline mentioned above, the I-chow-fu local church is in a prosperous condition. This is largely to be attributed to the faithful work of the missionary ladies who have steadily pursued their efforts, both extensive and intensive, with the women.

Mrs. Johnson, besides her regular Wednesday afternoon and Sunday afternoon meetings, conducted a class in the study of the Pilgrim's Progress. Mrs. Thompson has also taught a weekly class of catechumens and has made calls upon the women, both Christian and non-Christian, at their homes. Dr. Fleming has conducted a weekly meeting for women in connection with the city book-room, and has found time from her medical work for other evangelistic labors.

A salutary change has been made in the conduct of our regular afternoon service on Sunday. A service for women, conducted by the missionary ladies in turn, is now held in the chapel at three o'clock p.m., and simultaneously an open-air evangelistic service for men is held in the gate-way of the men's hospital, while another preaching service is held at the city book-room. With rare and unavoidable exceptions a foreigner is present at these services.
The chapel is built of adobe brick with thatch roof and is utterly inadequate to accommodate the Sunday audiences. The bell tower was built by the native Christians to accommodate the bell presented by Dr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Chalfant, of Pittsburgh, Pa.
We are rather proud of our Sunday-school—Dr. Johnson superintendent—which has an average attendance of 120. One of the classes has been organized by its teacher into a diminutive Christian Endeavor Society.

The city chapel and book-room, under the general superintendence of Mr. Thompson, continues to do good work. Hundreds of people have listened there to the Gospel from the lips of foreigners and natives. Hymns are sung to attract the people. The sale of books is not large, partly owing to lack of money properly to stock the shelves.

The medical department has had an unusually successful year. The out-patients seen at the two dispensaries aggregate 22,000 for the year. Of this number 17,000 were seen on the men's side and 5,000 on the women's side. This represents an advance over last year of 6,000 patients—5,000 men and 1,000 women. The total number of hospital patients was 315, of whom 185 were on the men's side and 130 on the women's. The aggregate increase of patients over last year was seventy, and would doubtless have been larger had it not been for the unavoidable interference arising out of building and moving operations at the women's hospital. Moreover, a number of patients were turned away from the men's hospital for lack of ward accommodations. Both physicians responded to frequent out-calls from the city and surrounding country. These calls amounted to 143.

In both dispensaries and both hospitals regular evangelistic work has been done. In the men's hospital a qualified evangelist has given his entire time to this work, assisted by the missionaries from time to time.

In the women's department Mrs. Johnson, with a Bible-woman, has been present, as a rule, each afternoon. Mrs. Thompson has also done some special work of this kind in the hospital wards.

We all share Dr. Fleming's satisfaction in her new dispensary, which answers its purpose admirably, as also does the hospital so far completed.

In both hospitals a number of critical and interesting operations have been successfully performed.

Several country trips were made by each physician and seven hundred cases were treated in this way. Special mention may be made of the last itinerary of this kind made by Dr. Johnson when he saw 605 patients—men, women and children—in five working days.
There have been in the course of the year four or five definite instances where men and women have become inquirers as a direct result of the medical work. One man on leaving the hospital said: "I came burdened with pain and sin; I go loaded with happiness." Generally speaking there has never been a year when the religious interest has been so strong among the patients.

In the educational line we are yet, like the conies in the rocks, a feeble folk. But we have two excellent day-schools for the two sexes under the care, respectively, of Mr. Thompson and Mrs. Johnson. They are both steadily advancing in grade, and the boys' school has had to be divided for convenience in teaching. Both schools are represented in the academies at Wei-hsien. We trust that the time is at hand when we can have a boys' and a girls' academy of our own. Our country schools, which number twelve, are in a fair condition, two or three of them being very good indeed.

As to general policy we have made a special effort this year to keep free from entanglements with law-suits and have been able to avoid appealing to the magistrates, except in a single case, when we thought best to write a letter to terminate a case of long standing. This policy has not been carried out without friction, and there have been a few cases of alienation more or less serious.

We regret to have to record the death, on August 7th, of Mr. Chang Ming-chieh, the some-time personal "teacher" of the late Dr. Nevius, and the man by whose help we effected our settlement at I-chow-fu. He was a man of extraordinary force of character and of wide and varied information in both Chinese and Western subjects. He was much sought after by those in trouble because of his warm sympathy and his shrewd practical sense in adjusting delicate matters. After long and severe nervous suffering he died peacefully, confessing his sins and resigning his soul through Christ to God. In him we have lost a valued counsellor and a personal friend.

There have been received into our communion in this field in the past year forty-nine persons, and there are 125 candidates for baptism on our rolls.

The whole number of our communicant members is now 447. On the whole the outlook is bright. We thank God and take courage.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. P. CHALFANT,
On behalf of I-chow-fu Station.
Graduating Class of the I-chow-fu Day School for Girls, with missionary in charge (Mrs. CHARLES F. JOHNSON) and teacher (Miss MENG).
A WOMEN'S INQUIRERS' CLASS AT CHI-NING-CHOW, 1905.
CHI-NING-CHOW STATION.

PERSONNEL.

UR station force throughout the entire year has consisted of Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Lyon, Rev. and Mrs. H. G. Romig, Rev. and Mrs. James Waite, and Rev. Alexander Waite.

In March, 1905, Rev. Alexander Waite paid a short visit to our sister station, Wei-hsien, and when he returned to Chi-ning brought with him Dr. Edna Parks, of Wei-hsien, as his bride, to whom our station was glad to extend a most hearty welcome. We sincerely sympathize with Wei-hsien in their loss of Dr. Parks, but we congratulate ourselves that their loss is our great gain.

Although situated in a malarious region the health of the members of the station has, on the whole, been good. Early in January of 1905 Rev. Alexander Waite had a very serious illness, lasting for several weeks. This seemed hard at the time, but in looking back upon it now we can see that even in Mr. Waite's illness there was blessing, for it led to the telling of a secret which, but for that illness, would probably have remained a secret for many a day, perhaps until its culmination in a pretty wedding in the Wei-hsien church. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Waite has not been sick since that time!

In August of this year the shadow of death again descended upon our station, and another bright little life went out from us. Little Charles Gutelins Romig, aged one year and eight months, died on August 2nd, 1905, after a short illness. It is hard to express the deep sympathy which all the station feel for Mr. and Mrs. Romig in this their second heavy sorrow.

EVANGELISTIC.

The North Field.

In the section of country north and north-west of Chi-ning our work extends 240 li, the farthest point being north of the Yellow River. The field includes eight hsien (counties), each having its one, and sometimes more than one, walled city and many hundreds of villages. During the past year there
have been only three helpers and one colporteur at work. The colporteur also preached as he sold books. These did not nearly cover the field, but had to give the greater portion of their time to small groups of inquirers. One tour of the whole field was made this spring by Mr. Romig, who is in charge of this portion of the work. At this time sixteen adults were baptized, making a total of twenty-three Christians in this vicinity. In several places small groups were found studying the doctrine. Though there were several persecution cases during the Boxer trouble of 1900, yet these sufferers remained true, and many of their near relatives are now studying. Since the Congregationalists are at work in Lin-chching-chow, after consultation it has been decided to settle our boundary at the Yellow River, the Congregationalists to work on the north, while we confine our efforts to that portion south of the river. This arrangement gives us as much scope as we could wish for our work.

**THE BOYS’ SCHOOL (in Mr. Romig’s charge).**

In this department there has been development, though the number has remained at thirty pupils. The scholars are now classified with a set curriculum, and all are making progress. It is somewhat encouraging that fewer of the pupils are attracted to English. In fact some of those who have spent some time studying English have given it up. This step gives us the hope that more of our young boys will prepare themselves for evangelistic and educational work. Most of the English-speaking boys have sought for lucrative positions, and many have forgotten the teachings of the Gospel when absent from its direct influence. However we think we need not fear this danger if the boys are kept longer in school with more thorough and systematic Bible study. Three of the older pupils have expressed their desire to take the training course for helpers at Ching-chow-fu, and it is probable that these three will go to Ching-chow-fu after the Chinese New Year.

A Chinese Y. M. C. A. has been organized during the year through the influence of Mr. Shao Pao-liang, a graduate of T’eng-chow-fu college. Delegates attended the annual convention held at Wei-hsien this year.

The school has contributed to its own support very well. Four hundred and seventy thousand small cash, or $293 (Mexican) have been raised, all of which has been spent in
Mr. Liu and Mr. Shao, the Chinese teachers, are standing in the top row, one on either side of the post.
providing food for the boarding pupils. Nearly half of the sum has been raised by the manual work of the boys, who have spent three hours or more per day in work of different kinds. Some of the boys have learned to cut type on the pear wood boards, and they will print a few tracts and leaves for use in preaching and teaching.

The buildings now being used for school purposes are inadequate. They are poorly furnished, badly lighted and insufficiently ventilated. The pupils are crowded into small rooms, one of which never gets the sunshine at all. This is not healthful. We cannot develop much with the present surroundings. We need a school property, with well lighted and well ventilated buildings, so that the health of the boys may not be impaired while they are fitting themselves for life's work. To meet this need we are asking for an appropriation which we hope will soon be forthcoming. The hope of the station is that from our school boys there may be a number who shall prepare themselves for evangelistic and educational work in the Chi-ning field.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL (in charge of Mrs. Romig).

A girls' day-school was started at the Chinese New Year and ran for five months. To our disappointment the teacher was forced to resign this summer. If another can be secured the school will again be opened. The Christian families are eager to educate their girls, and there is a large opportunity for such work had we the needed land, and buildings, and teachers.

T'SAO-CHOW-FU FIELD.

During this year there has been some growth in the church at all the different points of Mr. Alexander Waite's T'sao-chow-fu field. Twenty-two have been baptized and about seventy-five enrolled as catechumens. Twenty others have been examined and put on the waiting list until the helpers and missionary can be sure of the motive that has led them to study the doctrine. One new school, with eight boys from Christian families, has been opened during this year. At T'su-chia-chi the Christians have subscribed seventy strings of cash for a new chapel. At this place the church is having a healthy, normal growth. A large percentage of the forty inquirers are women and girls. The condition of the country is one of the discouragements of work
in this field. The country is overrun by robbers, who go on their raids for hundreds of 里 to the east and south-east. The people seem to be terrorized by these robbers, and the officials are indifferent or else powerless to suppress them. The helpers report the "Ta-tao-hwei" (Boxers) as having sprung up in nearly all the villages of two or three hsien of the T'sao-chow-fu prefecture. The field can be better looked after if the Board can grant the 1,000 tiao asked for to secure a place for Mr. Waite and his wife to live in one of the hsien cities while on our itinerating tour.

FENG-HSIEN AND T'ENG-HSIEN FIELDS AND THE CHI-NING FIELD.

This field is in charge of Mr. James Waite. In these three sections of the Chi-ning field there have been some discouragements, but on the other hand there have been many encouragements during the present year. Sixty have been received into the church: in the Chi-ning field, eight; in the T'eng-hsien field, twenty-eight; and in the Feng-hsien field, twenty-five. In the Feng-hsien and T'eng-hsien fields there are large numbers of inquirers, some of whom are seeking protection from Catholic persecution. Only those who could pass a creditable examination before the session have been enrolled as catechumens. Four boys' schools have been opened during the year. These schools each have eight or more boys from Christian families, and the parents of the boys pay one-half of the teachers' salaries. One of the encouragements in these two fields is the large number of women and girls who have become catechumens.

WOMAN'S WORK.

The work that has been done among the women in Chi-ning has been most encouraging. Last fall Mrs. Romig, Mrs. James Waite and Mrs. Lyon each held a well-attended class for women from city and country, and we hope that much good was done in that way.

The number of women callers at the homes of the foreign ladies has also been large, and we like to consider it an important part of our work of winning at least friends.

Each Sabbath afternoon Mrs. Romig, Mrs. Jas. Waite and Mrs. Alexander Waite have held a children's Sunday-school for the Chinese children on the Mission compound, and for as
THE ROSE BACHMAN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, NATIVE DOCTORS' QUARTERS,
USED AS TEMPORARY DISPENSARY.
many as cared to come from outside. The class has been very large. Picture cards have been given out each Sunday, together with lesson leaflets.

Each Sunday a class for women has been conducted by Mrs. Lyon, to which both Christian and non-Christian women come. This class has also been very well attended.

On Thursday afternoon of each week comes the women's prayer meeting, which is entirely in charge of our good hospital Bible-woman, Mrs. Han. The number of women at the meetings is generally large, not only Christian and street women attending, but also hospital and dispensary patients.

ROSE BACHMAN AND HUNTER MEMORIAL HOSPITALS.

The work of the year in the Rose Bachman and Hunter Memorial Hospitals has been prosecuted upon the same lines that it was last year, being, of course, in the charge of Dr. Lyon. In the work of the woman's department Mrs. Lyon has assisted by being present at the daily clinics, by helping in operations, and by personal contact with the women patients in the wards, and, in addition, often inviting them to our home.

Our statistics for the year show an increase over last year in the total number of patients of some 4,000:

In the Rose Bachman hospital for men there have been:

| New cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,955 |
| Old cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,297 |
| In-patients | ... | ... | ... | ... | 162 |
| Out-calls | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Suicide cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 360 |

Making a total of ... ... 12,784

In the Hunter Memorial Hospital for women there have been:

| New cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,534 |
| Old cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,961 |
| In-patients | ... | ... | ... | ... | 94 |
| Out-calls | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |

Making a total of ... ... 3,593

The total number of patients for both departments amount to 16,377.

121 operations have been performed: fifty-eight on the men's side and sixty-three on the women's side. Of these at least fifteen have been major operations.
In the way of self-support we have made a substantial advance. For the year ending May 1st, 1905, the contributions, sales, and gate receipts amounted to 537,000 large cash.

One evangelistic helper has been employed during the entire year, and he has been faithful in preaching daily to the dispensary and in-patients. Dr. Lyon has also led daily prayers in the hospital, and has tried at that time to personally instruct and exhort the patients.

We feel very keenly the pressing need for a men's dispensary building and operating room, and in general for a better equipped hospital.

No medical itineration has been done this year for lack of funds, but it is hoped that the Mission will approve the estimate which is put in this year for that purpose.
# TABLE OF STATISTICS

For the year ending August 30th, 1905.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Station</th>
<th>Chi-nan-fu</th>
<th>Wei-hsien</th>
<th>I-chow-fu</th>
<th>Chi-ningshao</th>
<th>I-hsien</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Increase over Last Year</th>
<th>Decrease from Last Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When Established</td>
<td>1873</td>
<td>1883</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>1892</td>
<td>1895</td>
<td>17,000,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population of Field</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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**MISSIONARIES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ordained</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unordained (not Physicians)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physicians (Men)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physicians (Women)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Women</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wives</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Missionaries</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>20</td>
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**NATIVE HELPERS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In transit</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Un ordained Preachers</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers (Men)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teachers (Women)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bible Women</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Native Helpers</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Native Helpers</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>136</td>
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**CHURCH STATISTICS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Out-stations, Places of Regular Meetings</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organised Churches</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches entirely Self-supporting</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communicants</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>3,756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. Added during Year</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children Baptised</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adherents</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catechumens</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>760</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Attendance</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday Schools</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday School Membership</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total,</td>
<td>1,180</td>
<td>1,180</td>
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**EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theological Schools</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students for the Ministry</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boarding and High Schools</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupils—Boys</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupils—Girls</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Schools</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupils—Boys</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupils—Girls</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Number under Instruction</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>849</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools entirely Self-supporting</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United with Church from the Schools</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches and Chapels</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**NATIVE CONTRIBUTIONS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>For Church and Congregational Expenses</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,109,984</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Education</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>580,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Building and Repairs</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>587,864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For Home and Foreign Missions</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Native Contributions</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>3,261,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total,</td>
<td>254,777</td>
<td>351,559</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MEDICAL SUMMARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Hospitals</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Beds</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of In-patients</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Dinersaries</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Out-patients</td>
<td>12,237</td>
<td>2,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United with Church during the Year from Hospitals</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
<td>15,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Medical Expenses:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Individuals</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assistants, but not Foreign Missionaries</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receipts in Fees, Gifts, etc.</td>
<td>1,840</td>
<td>421,559</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figures not in. Several chapels built.*
THE SHANTUNG ARTS COLLEGE.

From October 24th, 1904, to January 25th, 1905, being the close of the winter term.

The united institution began its first term's work on October 24th, 1904, the date agreed on previously by faculty and directors. The beginning was made under difficulties. The Presbyterian representatives of the college had only lately reached Wei-hsien, and the Baptist members of the faculty were not able to be on the ground until a still later date.

The superintendent of building, Mr. Russell, had been compelled to leave at the end of August, with many final details about the buildings and furniture incomplete.

Four foreign families had to move into houses which, while nominally completed, were not yet fully ready for occupancy.

In spite of our efforts to have everything in order prior to the opening of the term, the students were upon us before we were entirely ready for them. There was a larger number than we had anticipated, hence two additional rows of dormitories had to be arranged for and erected and more furniture of all sorts manufactured.

Upon facing the actual work of teaching, the combined English and American Faculty, notwithstanding the meeting of the Board of Directors in September, and the instruction derived therefrom, were still confronted with minor differences of opinion which called for discussion and settlement.

The situation for some weeks required Christian patience on the part of foreigner and native, teacher and student alike.

All were settling in strange quarters. A new rate had to be fixed for food, and amended rules for discipline put in force. The college year had been changed to coincide with the Chinese calendar, so that the autumn was to be spent in work preparatory to the beginning of the college year proper, after the Chinese New Year. Hence it was difficult, in arranging a scheme of study for this fraction of a term, to satisfy everybody. Moreover, our order for books had been delayed in transmission, so that there was a dearth of text-books for a time. Gradually
THE SHANTUNG UNION COLLEGE, WENHSIEN,
conditions became easier, and teachers and students settled down to methodical work.

The educational union of our two Missions, while not the first attempt of the sort made in China, is, I believe, the first instance where the representatives of two societies are to be found on the teaching staff of the same college.

This fact, that we have taken the first step, and that the results of our union will be watched with sympathetic interest by missionaries all over China, should make us watchful, patient and firm, that by God’s good guidance the union may prove a blessing to both Missions and so cause our example to be followed in other parts of the empire.

ATTENDANCE.

118 students were matriculated on the opening of college for the six classes. Of these thirty came from the English Baptist field, the remainder from the Presbyterian stations.

This is a larger number than has ever been in attendance at either the Tengchow college, or the Gwang De Shu Yuan at Ching-chow-fu.

COLLEGE PLANT.

The main building is now fairly equipped for its work. It contains in the basement a room for coal, a boiler room containing a forty horse-power boiler, engine and sixty-lamp dynamo, all of which have been secured for the college and set up by Dr. Mateer. The first floor has two study rooms, and also those assigned for geology and biology with their apparatus, together with other class-rooms. The second floor is occupied by the chemical and physical laboratories, the assembly hall and several mathematical class-rooms.

The tower contains a 5,000-gallon tank, which will furnish the college with an abundant supply of water.

The shop has been erected at college expense, but the contents of it belong to Dr. Mateer, who kindly superintends it, placing its output and resources at the disposal of the college. It has an unusually complete equipment of tools for working in wood and metals, and without it and the services of skilled men trained by Dr. Mateer it would have been impossible to install our heating, lighting and water plant. From this shop also come the means for repairing old apparatus and the construction of new.
An excellent windmill keeps the water tank supplied. This was presented to the college and erected by Dr. Mateer.

Our bell does not belong to the college, but has been very kindly loaned by the Wei-hsien station, as in the tower it can be used for general as well as purely college purposes.

We found that a considerable number of student dormitories (which consist of one-storied rooms) had to be used for other than their original purpose.

One room is set apart for a college dispensary, where Dr. Parks kindly meets any students needing medical attention.

Two others are used for the college, library and reading-room, and two for the station library.

Five for teachers and assistants, one for a book-room, one for college store-room, four for bath rooms, so that we have a total of sixteen rooms, which would ordinarily accommodate thirty-two students, devoted to other uses. The dormitory rooms are 9 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft. 10 in.; each room tenanted by two students and furnished with two trestle beds having mattresses, two wooden boxes with locks, two stools, a table, a lamp, wash basin, dust-pan and broom.

The students' food is all prepared from one kitchen and eaten in one dining-room. The college teachers, who lodge on the premises, are also supplied from this source, but have a private dining-room.

A number of other individuals, indirectly or directly connected with the college, receive their food from the college kitchen, for which they pay cost price. Altogether 140 persons are served from this kitchen, and further enlargement will be necessary in case the number of boarders is increased.

The students cater for themselves, being allowed 3,350 small cash per man for food per month. This equals about $1.00 gold, or four shillings. They keep their own accounts under proper supervision.

We find this plan more satisfactory than that of placing the purchase of supplies and keeping of accounts wholly in the hands of a steward. The bath rooms are six in number, but there should be more for the 116 students now in attendance. The encouragement of frequent baths is greatly to be desired.

The latrines have proved fairly satisfactory, but measures will have to be taken for more thorough flushing and disinfecting.
We have daily compulsory drill, lasting about twenty minutes, for all students. A part of the campus has been specially prepared for this, the ground levelled and pounded and a wind-break erected. The effects of this drill are unmistakably good.

LIBRARY.

The college library exists only as a literary germ. There are some standard Chinese works, but all too few. The extent to which the books available are consulted by students, and the eagerness with which a new volume is perused, indicates an intellectual hunger which we should do more to satisfy.

MUSEUM.

Our aim is to make this of solid educational value by enabling students to gain here a comprehensive notion of the resources and products of their province and gain lessons in the theory of classification. With the exception of a small but growing zoological collection the museum is still but a glorious vision of possibilities.

PRINTING OUTFIT.

We have a small equipment, consisting of a substantial hand-press and font of Chinese type. With some additions it will serve us well for the printing of examination questions, outlines, blanks, circulars and other college needs.

METEOROLOGICAL OUTFIT.

The instruments include an anemometer with single automatic register, maximum and minimum thermometers, aneroid and mercurial barometers, and rain and snow gauge.

The instruments have been placed in position by Messrs. Couling and Wells, and Mr. Couling, assisted by a committee of students, keeps a regular record of weather conditions.

OBSERVATORY.

This is now about completed, and while an extremely modest structure yet makes a good impression and renders possible the use of the telescope, which is a ten-inch reflector, equatorially mounted.
TEACHING STAFF.

The teaching staff has consisted of Messrs. Couling, Luce, Burt and Bergen, assisted by Messrs. Liu Gwang-djao, Wang Djih-djung, Lao Sheng-yin, Be Ju-hu, Be Yu-djang, Sung Chwan-bien, Wang Hsi-en, Liu Yu-feng, Deng Ming-de, Wang Tien-chu, making a total of fourteen persons on the teaching staff. It is to be remarked, however, that Wang Hsi-en and Liu Yu-feng taught only two periods each daily, they devoting the remainder of their time to the acquisition of English. For their services to the college they received simply their board.

Messrs. Deng and Wang Tien-chu also did only half time in the class-room, the rest of the day acting as personal assistants to Messrs. Burt and Luce.

DEATH OF MRS. BURT.

We have to record here our deep sorrow at the loss of Mrs. Burt, who died after a brief illness on December 4th. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to Mr. Burt. It was indeed a heavy and unexpected blow to us all. Mrs. Burt was young, attractive and highly accomplished. She was a devoted wife and mother, earnest in her missionary work and universally beloved. Her loss will be long felt. We can only bow before the Divine Will, believing that even in our bereavements God careth for us.

There have been no changes in the teaching force, with the exception of the departure of Mr. Wang Hsi-en to Chianan, where he is now a member of staff of the provincial university.

Mr. Deng Ming-be will be transferred next year to the teaching staff of the theological college at Ching-chow-fu.

SALARIES.

The Board of Directors, in their meeting of last September, authorized us to raise the salaries of the Chinese teachers thirty-three per cent. if we finally decided it to be necessary.

After careful thought and comparison of views we agreed to an increase of twenty-five per cent., as it became increasingly evident that we were likely to lose several from our force unless we granted it.
THE FACULTY OF THE SHANTUNG UNION COLLEGE AT WEIHSIEN.
THE GRADUATING CL\ASS OF 1904, SHANTUNG UNION COLLEGE, WEIHSHEN.
The teachers have accepted our proposal and are engaged for the next year. Four of them live with their families in the houses provided for them outside the compound gate. The remainder occupy student rooms.

We are endeavoring to persuade our Chinese colleagues to take some responsibility in the discipline of the college. They have now consented, somewhat reluctantly it is true, to see that order is kept in the dormitories and that lights are extinguished at the hour fixed.

WORK OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

There has been a total of thirty-four classes daily five days in the week. Morning and evening prayers are conducted by the faculty in turn, the Chinese teachers also taking part.

The work of each department will be reported by the professor in charge, who will also indicate his part in connection with the department of religious instruction.

COLLEGE DISCIPLINE.

While feeling that the principle of self-government is the ideal which is to be kept before us, yet some rules have been found necessary. These are posted on the bulletin board, and relate to demeanor, regularity in rising and retiring, and attendance on college exercises.

A record of demerits is kept, and should their number reach twenty-five in any college year the student is to be suspended from college at the discretion of the faculty.

We endeavor to inculcate habits of courtesy and a sense of honor on the part of the students, which shall keep them in the path of duty, irrespective of the fear of any punishment which might be meted out. It is a perplexing question just how far to encourage or even permit the flow of animal spirits natural to young men living gregariously. The Chinese teachers are grieved at any exhibition of it, being accustomed to drill students into a deliberate gait and sedate behavior. It is shocking to them to see students running and shouting. To them this means that the school has no discipline. We must continue our quest here as in other matters for the elusive golden mean.

Another question worthy of consideration is, Should the whole student body be required to remain all day at their desks
in the main building, or might they be allowed to prepare for their lectures in their own rooms? Much may be said for and con.

We are in sad lack of room in the main building, and the present study rooms could be put to excellent use for library, reading-room and museum, or for societies and Y. M. C. A. meetings.

Generally speaking the attendance of students upon college exercise is almost all that could be desired. Very few absences occur, and they, in nearly every case, for sufficient cause. Occasionally parents are to blame for calling students home on some insufficient excuse.

RELIGIOUS LIFE AND WORK.

While there is nothing exceptional to record still the religious life of the students has been good.

The Y. M. C. A. meetings in charge of the students have a voluntary attendance of over half of the total number in attendance at the college. The students have lately elected one of the youngest and best teachers as president of the Association, which will have an excellent spiritual effect.

Every Sunday morning there is a student prayer meeting and a regular preaching service at 11.

In the afternoon, at 3 p.m., is the Sunday school, at which all teachers and students either give or receive instruction. The Blaikslee Lessons, translated by Mr. Davies, are in use.

A weekly college prayer meeting is held on Wednesday evenings. Messrs. Burt and Luce, accompanied by volunteers from members of the college Y. M. C. A., have taken charge of a Sunday service in Wei-hsien city.

HEALTH.

The students have enjoyed good health; no case of more than minor illness having occurred, with the exception of Shu Yi-shu, a Ching-chow boy, who was compelled, only temporarily we trust, to return home on this account.

THE SIX COLLEGE CLASSES.

The sixth or senior class numbers ten, and will graduate next June. The fifth class nine, the fourth nine, the third twenty, the second thirty-four, the first thirty-four. The larger
STUDENTS' BIBLE CONFERENCE, WEHSIEN, IN 1905.
numbers of the lower classes is a promising sign for the future, and we hope that the great majority of these young fellows will persevere and be found worthy to graduate.

STUDENT LABOR.

Each student has had something to do in addition to his preparation for classes. The building and grounds have been kept in order in this way without extra expense for outside labor.

The committee for sweeping and dusting consists of twenty-nine students, that for washing windows of nineteen, lamp cleaners five, bell ringing two, inspectors three, copyists five, care of dining-room four, care of grounds thirty-four, keeping meteorological record four, monitors eight.

As was to have been expected, small difficulties have arisen in carrying out this scheme, but we believe it is time well spent if we succeed in convincing the Chinese student that he must not consider himself above manual labor.

The students have taken to their tasks with a gratifying degree of readiness, though they will only learn gradually to do them well.

DR. MATEER'S BIRTHDAY.

The celebration of this, while a little premature, as the Doctor, according to Western reckoning, has not yet reached this honorable period, was a memorable occasion, and so elaborate as to be quite unique in Shantung missionary annals.

A large number of the alumni of the college presented the Doctor with congratulatory addresses and many handsomely inscribed souvenirs, among them being two large lacquered inscriptions on wood in black and gold, which are now hung in the college. We wish the Doctor many joyful anniversaries yet to come.

The college has received, during the year, a gift of $1,000.00 (gold) from Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, of Chicago.

Mr. Wan Wei-shang, of Landi, presented the college with $50.00 (Mex.) and Dr. Liu Wei-lien $200.00 (Mex.).

Dr. Hubbard, of Auburn, New York, has promised $100.00 (gold).

CURRICULUM.

There has been an opinion expressed that the curriculum, as now constituted, is too high; that it imposes too heavy a task upon the student and keeps him too long in the college.
To this we would say that for a student in present conditions to be kept in the college for a prolonged period has its advantages. Character is of slow growth, and nothing can take the place of time in its development.

Our students are certainly immature when compared with the men in European or American colleges, and need therefore a correspondingly longer discipline.

Moreover, their sphere being in a land where Christianity is only a dawning force, they confront temptations peculiarly severe.

On these grounds the longer curriculum is to be desired.

But finally, to reduce the course of study to a lower level would be a step down which very few educators would feel prepared to take. Curricula, like everything else in a living world, tend to grow in height, breadth and complexity.

Thus knowledge is increased and more individualized character developed.

It is now proposed to form a shorter curriculum of four years, which shall, to some extent at least, be made identical with the first four years of the standard six-year curriculum.

It is hoped thus to meet the needs of young men who expect to study theology or medicine after leaving college, consequently having before them the prospect of three years' professional study in addition to the college course.

At this date, while ready to consider carefully the merits of the question, we are not a unit as to the precise manner in which this curriculum should be introduced, nor as to the studies of which it should consist.

A decision on this should be reached if possible at the present meeting.

INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH.

We request the directors to consider whether it would not be wise to introduce instruction in English as an elective in the later part of the course.

Without this it appears hopeless to expect that the college will be able to secure any considerable fees from students.

NEEDS.

The plans for a science hall were draughted by Mr. Gordon when in Wei-hsien, and copies of these were endorsed by the Presbyterian Board and are now deposited in New York.
Instructors in scientific truth from Japan and other lands, who have no interest in Christianity, but often a positive antipathy for it, are pressing into China, and forming the teaching force of the very numerous secular schools being established everywhere by the Chinese government.

It behooves us, therefore, to beware, lest scientific knowledge be limited in China to unbelievers, to the detriment of the church.

We must lay our plans for more comprehensive and thorough teaching of natural science than ever before, that we may be able to send out men deeply Christian, and at the same time possessing scientific attainments which shall not be inferior to those of the graduates of any other school in the empire.

The remarkable success achieved by the Tengchow college in the past, under the guidance of Drs. Mateer and Hayes, and the thoroughness of the work done, particularly in mathematics and physics, is known to us all. We do not wish to lower the standard set by them from its honorable height, but, without being rash, would fain place it still higher.

We need in short a building especially adapted to scientific teaching, which will give us room for the different laboratories and all needed apparatus.

The housing of our two scientific departments in the main building can only be described as a makeshift. The building was not constructed for them, and we desire much to secure the space occupied by them for other uses, viz:

- Library and reading-room, Y. M. C. A. rooms, society halls and museum. For these reasons we urge that we be granted a science hall to cost $4,500.00 (gold), including equipment.

We should have another, i.e., a fourth college dwelling.

At present we are four families with three houses. The consequence is that Mr. and Mrs. Luce have to occupy temporary quarters outside the college compound to their great inconvenience.

The arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Roys necessitates the removal of the Luces to the house of Mr. Frank Chalfant, who leaves soon on furlough. Upon his return the Luces will have to move again, and so on indefinitely until another house is granted.

We recognize with sincere gratitude the past generosity of the Board to the college, and only the urgency of the situation induces us to ask for a further grant for building.
PROSPECT.

The large increase in the number of Christians in Shantung, the ever enlarging demand for teachers and preachers, the growing disposition of the Chinese government to reform the traditional education into a system more in harmony with Western ideas, all give reason for confidence.

Education in China is still in its infancy. The thousands of young men now flocking into schools of Western learning will become hundreds of thousands in the next decade. Our college must grow with its widening opportunities. It appears almost an extravagance for our institution, equipped as it is, to be able to graduate only from six to fifteen men annually, and with so much expense and labor. Surely this is only a fraction of what we may reasonably hope to accomplish in the future. We beg for the sympathy and assistance of every Protestant missionary in the province, for only by united effort can the college be brought to its highest usefulness.

We close with devout thanks to God that He has enabled us to see eye to eye in the solution of our most serious problems and in the attempt to transfer the idea of co-operation out of the domain of theory into the realm of practical realization.

The report of the standing of the students at the closing examinations is not possible, as the present meeting followed too closely the end of the term for the preparation of the results.

Our warm thanks are due Dr. Mateer for the energy and skill which he has so freely spent for the college in the preparation of our heating, lighting and water plants and for much valuable counsel.

Also to Mrs. Mateer, who for several months has given an hour daily to instructing two of the teachers in English, this being the means of securing their services to the college; and finally to Dr. Parks for her kind and faithful ministrations to those of the students needing medical attention.

Our educational work is a powerful lever which will surely overturn every superstition and scientific error.

We humbly pray that it may prove equally potent in the establishment of what is true, and that this union college which the two Missions have formed, in much prayer and thought and sacrifice, may be the Alma Mater—the "Nursing Mother"—to a host of young and devoted men who will consecrate themselves to the high and holy service of the church.
With warm greetings to the members of the Board of Directors and to the officers of the two Societies,

In behalf of the college,

Paul D. Bergen,
President.

NOTE:—The plant for water supply for the college, including windmill, tower, piping and tank, together with freight and charges for fitting up in Wei-hsien, has involved an outlay of $852.00 Mex.

This expense Dr. Mateer has met, and presents the whole plant to the college. Our warmest thanks are due the Doctor for this generous gift.

The figures were not before us in time to be included in the body of the report.
IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. William Russell.

"THE West Shantung Mission has heard with deep regret of the death of Mr. William Russell, at his home at Newton of Hydie, St. Andrews, Scotland, in April last.

"Mr. Russell was for many years an honored member of the China Inland Mission, first in Shansi and afterwards in Chefoo. He came to us at a time when a station was in sore need of help. Its compound lay in ruins and its large mission work was sadly disorganized by the harrying of the Boxers. Though technically not a member of the Mission, no member could have been more wholly one with us in every effort to do the best for the Mission. He was in every way efficient, conscientious, thorough.

"His duties were extremely taxing, yet he never complained, and the splendid results achieved in the building of the Mission and college compounds are a monument to his faithfulness and ability.

"In the midst of arduous labors he never forgot that he was a missionary. He led prayers for his workmen every morning and frequently conducted the Sabbath services, his fine command of Chinese making him a most acceptable preacher. Both as a man and as a Christian he won our highest esteem, an esteem equally shared by the Chinese who knew him and worked under him, as was evidenced by many expressions of regret when his death became known.

"His death is a loss not to his friends only but to China. The sympathy of the whole Mission goes out to the members of his family, who must feel his loss the most keenly."

Mrs. E. W. Burt.

"Mrs. Burt was called to her heavenly home from Wei-hsien in December, 1904. She was the wife of the Rev. W. Burt, M.A., who is in charge of the department of philosophy and history of the Shantung Union College.

"She had been a resident of Wei-hsien scarcely two months, a period which served only to confirm and strengthen the
IN MEMORIAM.

affection which we had all felt for Mrs. Burt long before her transfer to the work here.

"The fever from which she suffered, and which we hoped would soon subside, proved too much for her strength, and in a few days she passed tranquilly and painlessly from earth to heaven.

"Faith, hope and love were the foundation-stones of her character. She was quick in her sympathies, eager and unselfish in her affections, unerring in tact, generous in hospitality, thoroughly loyal in all the relations in which we knew her as mother, wife and friend.

"Her literary tastes and musical gifts lent an additional charm to her rare and admirable character. We mourn her loss. It was, indeed, a wholly unexpected and grievous one. We can only resign ourselves to the will of our Heavenly Father, who in His inscrutable counsels has taken her from us. Both the English Baptist and the American Presbyterian Missions, and particularly the college, will continue to miss her sorely for many a long day.

"Her spiritual life was quiet and deep. She possessed the peace that floweth as a river. She lived near to, and spoke often of, the eternal realities. For her to live was Christ, to die was gain.

"To her husband, to her children left motherless, to her parents and other relatives in England, and to our fellow-workers in Shantung, we desire to express our heartfelt sympathy."

Rev. Alfred G. Jones.

"In the tragic death of the Rev. Alfred G. Jones, on July 17th, 1905, by the collapse of a temple in which he was doing literary work during the heated term, the West Shantung Mission lost not only one of the foremost supporters of union in educational work, but also a warm friend.

"From the very inauguration of the educational union he has been one of the most influential members of the Board of Directors and a consistent supporter of the union in all of its branches. By his wise counsels and careful methods he has done much to make that union what it now is and to insure its permanency in the future. For many years before union in education was contemplated, Mr. Jones was the close personal friend of many of the members of the Mission, showing himself always the kindest of hosts, the most delightful
of associates and a sympathizing counsellor in time of difficulty. We mourn his loss as a personal bereavement.

"A man of private means, he cheerfully gave up all his flattering prospects at home to devote himself and his private income to the furtherance of the work of his Mission in Shantung, which was so dear to his heart.

"As a pioneer of the English Baptist Mission in Shantung he laid strong and deep foundations for the flourishing work which has since grown up.

"His loss is an irreparable one, not only to his own Mission but also to ours and to all other missions in Shantung, and we may say, too, to all China, for the literary work to which he had lately been devoting most of his time would have been of benefit to the whole empire.

"We would convey to his wife and children in England our heartfelt sympathy for them in their terrible bereavement, and also, as a Mission, convey to our English Baptist friends the assurance of our sincere sorrow that they have thus so suddenly lost the support of this noble man of God."

Charles G. Romig.

"On August 3rd our Heavenly Father took home to heaven little Charles Gutelius Romig, aged one year and nine months.

"Charles had endeared himself to all of us who knew him during his short stay with us. We unite in expressing our deep sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. Romig in this great sorrow."
REQUESTS FOR NEW MISSIONARIES.

In addition to the six new missionaries recently arrived or soon to arrive on the field, the Mission requests the church at home to send to West Shantung the following:—

FOR CHI-NING-CHOW: A clerical man and his wife.
   A single lady for evangelistic work.
   A lady physician.

FOR I-CHOW-FU: A single lady evangelist.

FOR WEI-HSIEN: A single lady to teach in the girls' high school.

FOR CHI-NAN-FU: A clerical man and his wife.

FOR A NEW STATION AT KÜ-CHOW:
   Two clerical men and their wives.
   A physician and his wife.

In addition to the above we join with the East Shantung Mission in requesting the appointment of a man to become provincial superintendent of country schools for the two Missions.
GRANTS.

The Mission this year asks for grants to purchase or build the following properties:

List I.—In List I. items are numbered according to order of preference.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Property Description</th>
<th>Large Cash</th>
<th>Gold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Chi-ning-chow dispensary, gate-house, etc.</td>
<td>3,940,000</td>
<td>$2,462.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>I-chow-fu chapel</td>
<td>4,560,000</td>
<td>2,850.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Land and wall for residence at Chi-nan-fu</td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Dormitories for boys' and girls' schools at Wei-hsien, 12 rooms each</td>
<td>1,300,000</td>
<td>812.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Repairs for temporary residence in Ts'ao-chow-fu field</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>312.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Residence at Chi-nan-fu</td>
<td>2,800.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Residence at Wei-hsien, including land and wall</td>
<td>3,650.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Chapel wall and gate and inquirers' rooms at Chi-nan-fu</td>
<td>652,000</td>
<td>407.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Additions to girls' school at I-chow-fu</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>312.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Boys' boarding-school at Chi-ning-chow</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>1,562.50</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Boys' boarding-school at I-chow-fu</td>
<td>2,500,000</td>
<td>1,562.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Additional wards for hospital at I-chow-fu</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>250.00</td>
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<td>13.</td>
<td>Dr. Mateer's rooms at Wei-hsien</td>
<td>320,000</td>
<td>200.00</td>
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<td>14.</td>
<td>South wall for boys' school at Wei-hsien</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>25.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Chinese guest-rooms at Wei-hsien</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>250.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Land for girls' school and women's hospital at Chi-ning-chow</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>250.00</td>
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</table>

List II.—(New Property for which funds have been promised from special sources.) No order of preference is given.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Description</th>
<th>Large Cash</th>
<th>Gold</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City dispensary, chapel, museum, etc., at Wei-hsien</td>
<td>$1,750.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Street chapel, Chi-ning-chow</td>
<td>200.00</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospital and dispensary at I-hsien</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two residences at I-hsien</td>
<td>5,200.00</td>
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$12,150.00
# Missionary Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Missionary</th>
<th>Chinese Name</th>
<th>Station</th>
<th>U.S. Address</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bocche, Miss Emma S.</td>
<td>貝姑娘</td>
<td>Chi-nan-fu.</td>
<td>Fortuna, Cal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnham, Miss Mary L., M.D.</td>
<td>卜大太</td>
<td>Wei-hsien.</td>
<td>Ellsworth, Maine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crossette, Mrs. Mary Merrill</td>
<td>南美利</td>
<td>Wei-hsien.</td>
<td>108 School St., Keene, New Hampshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodd, Rev. Albert B.</td>
<td>道雅伯</td>
<td>Chi-nan-fu.</td>
<td>Greenwood, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faris, Rev. Wallace S., Mrs. Ellen Asper</td>
<td>富維思</td>
<td>I-chow-fu.</td>
<td>Anna, Ill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rev. Paul Patton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Helena Alexander</td>
<td></td>
<td>Anna, Ill.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Miss Margaret</td>
<td></td>
<td>Winnebago, Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Field, Rev. Frank Edison</td>
<td>富姑娘</td>
<td>Wei-hsien.</td>
<td>Dover, Ill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fitch, Rev. J. Ashley, Mrs. Mary</td>
<td>田發敬</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bedford, Iowa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flemming, Miss Emma Elva, M.D.</td>
<td>明恩美</td>
<td>I-chow-fu.</td>
<td>R. F. D. No. 1, Warsaw, Mo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fouts, Frederick, M.D., Mrs. Nellie Catherine</td>
<td>法福德</td>
<td></td>
<td>Central City, Neb.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Franz, Miss Margareta</td>
<td>燕珍珠</td>
<td>Wei-hsien.</td>
<td>Brooklyn, N. Y.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, Chas. F., M.D., Mrs. Agnes Elliott</td>
<td>翁嘉理</td>
<td>I-chow-fu.</td>
<td>Anacostia, D. C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luce, Rev. Harry W., Mrs. Elizabeth Root</td>
<td>懶思義</td>
<td>Wei-hsien.</td>
<td>Scranton, Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>來範氏</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mateer, Mrs. Ada Haven</td>
<td>狄文氏</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Care of Mrs. Y. R. Dartforth, 44 Kimball Ave, Westfield, N. Y.</td>
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<td>&quot; Mrs. M. Dixon, M.D.</td>
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<td>Mennie, Miss Mable B.</td>
<td>閻姑娘</td>
<td>Chi-nan-fu.</td>
<td>Macon, Mo.</td>
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<td>Merwin, Miss C. S., M.D.</td>
<td>文大夫</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Oakland, Cal.</td>
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<td>Moore, Miss Mary Chalfant</td>
<td>莫美利</td>
<td>Wei-hsien.</td>
<td>Saltsburg, Ind. Co., Pa.</td>
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<td>Neal, James Boyd, M.D.</td>
<td>莫會東</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Bryn-Mawr, Pa.</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Mrs. Elizabeth S.</td>
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<td>Romig, Rev. Harry Gutelius</td>
<td>羅蜜閣</td>
<td>Chining-chow.</td>
<td>Auburn, N. Y.</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Mrs. Lucy Alexander</td>
<td>羅嘉理</td>
<td>Wei-hsien.</td>
<td>St. Paul, Minn.</td>
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<td>Roys, Chas. K., M.D.</td>
<td>羅穆氏</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Mrs. Mabel Millham</td>
<td>唐多氏</td>
<td>I-chow-fu.</td>
<td>Kipling, Ohio.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thompson, Rev. Thomas N.</td>
<td>康思氏</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>Cincinnati, Ohio.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waite, Rev. Alex.</td>
<td>魏誠宿</td>
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<td>&quot; Mrs. Edna Parks, M.D.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Rev. James</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Mrs. Emma</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Mrs. Helen Eckard</td>
<td>葉衣氏</td>
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</table>