

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH
FOR THE YEAR 1915

BEING THE NINETY-SEVENTH RE-
PORT FROM THE FOUNDING OF
THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
ANNUAL MEETINGS IN 1915	418
APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1916.....	397
APPROPRIATIONS FOR TEN YEARS, 1907-1916.....	460
BY-LAWS.....	478
CHANGES AMONG MISSIONARIES.....	430
CHARTER OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.....	471
CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN MISSION LANDS.....	404
CONSTITUTION.....	474
EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.....	406
FINANCES OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, 1907-1915.....	459
FINANCES OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1819-1906.....	462
FOREIGN MISSIONS REPORTS:	
AFRICA.....	297
ASIA.....	48
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.....	275
BENGAL.....	119
BOMBAY.....	125
BULGARIA.....	296
BURMA.....	142
CENTRAL CHINA.....	209
CENTRAL PROVINCES.....	132
CHILE.....	341
CHINA.....	179
DENMARK.....	279
EAST CENTRAL AFRICA.....	301
EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA.....	336
EUROPE.....	270
FINLAND.....	281
FOOCHOW.....	185
FRANCE.....	295
HINGHWA.....	196
INDIA.....	49
ITALY.....	287
JAPAN.....	250
KOREA.....	237
LIBERIA.....	298
MALAYSIA.....	145
MEXICO.....	335, 357
NORTH AFRICA.....	324
NORTH ANDES.....	355
NORTH CHINA.....	222
NORTH GERMANY.....	271
NORTH INDIA.....	55
NORTHWEST INDIA.....	84
NORWAY.....	287
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.....	166
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.....	302
RHODESIA.....	306
RUSSIA.....	295
SOUTH AMERICA.....	335, 336
SOUTH GERMANY.....	273
SOUTH INDIA.....	107
SWEDEN.....	279
SWITZERLAND.....	273
WEST CENTRAL AFRICA.....	311
WEST CHINA.....	230
FOREIGN MISSIONS STATISTICS.....	370-385
GENERAL COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.....	7
IN MEMORIAM.....	446
INTRODUCTORY NOTE.....	9-47
MEMOIRS.....	401-403
MISSIONARIES IN AMERICA.....	454
MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD.....	419, 432
MISSIONARIES OF THE W. F. M. S.....	426, 442
OFFICERS AND APPROPRIATIONS, W. F. M. S.....	458
OFFICERS AND MANAGERS, BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.....	3, 4
ORDER OF BUSINESS IN MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.....	485
PATRONS, HONORARY LIFE MANAGERS, AND LIFE MEMBERS.....	465
RECRUITS OF THE BOARD.....	447-453
RETIRED MISSIONARIES.....	456
STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD.....	6
SUMMARY OF FOREIGN MISSIONS STATISTICS.....	386, 464
TREASURER'S REPORT.....	388-400

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XV. REV. J. P. MARLATT, D.D., 1914 Second Avenue, West, Seattle, Wash. A. M. SMITH, 1401 Yeon Building, Portland, Ore. (Bengal, Bombay, Columbia River, Idaho, Malaysia, Montana, North India, North Montana, Northwest India, Oregon, Philippine Islands, Puget Sound, South India, Western Norwegian-Danish, Alaska Mission.)

THE NINETY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPIS- COPAL CHURCH FOR THE YEAR 1915

We have come not only to the end of the year, but also that of the quadrennium, and it is fitting that this review should comprehend this entire period.

In 1912 we faced a prospect full of promise for a normal and prosperous movement in the work of foreign missions. The two years immediately following the adjournment of the General Conference were marked by encouraging developments both in our mission fields and at the home base. The course of our work, however, was suddenly precipitated into new and unexpected embarrassments by the outbreak of the war in the middle of the quadrennium. The months which followed have been a period of exceptional anxiety and strain, but the whole situation has been attended, as have all such situations in the past history of the cause of foreign missions, in renewed evidences of the faithfulness of God and of the power of His Spirit in the hearts of His people. The end, however, is not yet, and in view of the tragic features of the entire world situation, we feel that the occasion is one which suggests to the church, not felicitations and congratulations over present achievements, but solemnity, deep and honest heart searching, and humble and prayerful waiting upon Almighty God. Above the roar and din of the battle fields of Europe we can hear the crash of the falling timbers of society. The great Head of the church cannot be indifferent to this extremity of man, and disastrous will be the consequences to the church if it fails to follow Him as He summons us to the nobler service of a sacrificial life on a world scale. The sorrows of other lands should stir to profoundest depths the sympathies of all Christ's people. The soul-life of our race is being flagellated by the sufferings of the nations now in deadly strife. Lives are being sacrificed with unbelievable extravagance and treasure poured forth with utter abandon that national aims may be realized and national security safeguarded. One of the supreme lessons of the history of our times, flashed to us along the cable lines that bind the continents together and thundered in our ears by our myriad tongued press, is that the church of America is challenged to match this unselfish devotion of national patriotism by a commensurate consecration of person and property to a sacrificial life in behalf of our fellowmen. It is therefore in unshaken confidence that the church will arouse itself to an immediate and worthy response to the needs of our day, that the Board presents this report.

Before proceeding to the details of our report it becomes our sad duty to announce the death of some of our most distinguished and faithful co-workers. The list for the quadrennium is a heavy one and we give it in its entirety here. Among the officers, Homer Eaton, treasurer, and Stephen Olin Benton, recording secretary, have passed to their eternal reward. Of the representatives from General Conference Districts on the General Committee: T. D. Collins, O. F. Hypes, C. R. Benedict; and from among the members of the Board of Managers, Thomas Bowman, Henry W. Warren, John M. Walden, David H. Moore, Chas. W. Smith, and Robert McIntyre; G. C. Batcheller, John

M. Bulwinkle, and W. A. Foote; A. H. DeHaven, H. A. Monroe, George I. Bodine, George G. Reynolds, John Beattie, Minne S. Cornell, Ezra B. Tuttle, R. B. Ward, and James H. Welch, have joined the Church Triumphant.

I. *Finances.*

The contributions for foreign missions for the quadrennium have been as follows:

	Regular	Special	Total
1912	\$1,147,424.46	\$391,979.51	\$1,539,403.97
1913	1,157,469.40	325,058.78	1,482,528.18
1914	1,170,258.97	418,496.32	1,588,755.29
1915	1,188,243.32	512,330.48	1,700,573.80
Total receipts	\$4,663,396.15	\$1,647,865.09	\$6,311,261.24

Concerning these receipts we desire to call attention to the following facts:

1. While the total regular receipts for the past quadrennium were \$4,663,396.15 as compared with the regular receipts for the previous quadrennium of \$4,341,659.12, showing a gross gain of \$321,737.03, the net increase in the regular receipts for 1915 (\$1,188,243.32) as compared with the regular receipts in 1912, the last year of the previous quadrennium (\$1,147,424.46) amounts to only \$40,818.86. This serves to indicate the rate of growth in giving for foreign missions in our church.

2. While grateful for the aggregate giving of the church it is evident that our increase is less than what the resources of our church would justify. A study of the per-capita giving of our membership to the Board of Foreign Missions indicates that we are practically at a standstill and have been so for the past nine years, as the following table will show:

	Members and Probationers	Total Receipts	Per Capita
1907	3,307,275	\$1,401,920.28	.423
1908	3,379,584	1,357,336.06	.401
1909	3,444,606	1,342,122.78	.389
1910	3,489,696	1,477,699.92	.423
1911	3,543,589	1,511,124.42	.426
1912	3,628,063	1,539,403.97	.424
1913	3,755,791	1,482,528.18	.392
1914	3,962,316	1,588,755.29	.40
1915	4,033,123	1,700,573.80	.422

It is, therefore, evident that one of the chief problems which confront us in administration is so to stimulate the giving for this great cause that it shall register itself in enlarged annual increases that shall be worthy of our task and of our opportunities. This can be most permanently and effectively accomplished by devising means to lift the per-capita giving of our membership to a higher rate.

3. To provide for the regular work throughout our mission fields and adequately to meet our responsibilities, the finance committees of the various missions, after conservatively estimating immediate needs, asked for appropriations in 1916 amounting to \$2,847,805. The grants from our funds in response to this asking including special gifts amount to \$1,467,242 or about one-half of the actual amount necessary to meet the needs of our fields. An indication of the inadequacy of the appropriations as compared with the imperative need may

be gathered from the fact that the appropriation for the work in India falls short \$383,971 of the amount needed; and for China the shortage is \$563,758. These facts need no comment. They speak for themselves.

4. It is with profound gratitude that we announce the receipt during the quadrennium of two gifts, one of \$50,000 and the other of \$75,000, making a total of \$125,000 for the purpose of establishing a Permanent Fund, the income of which is to be devoted to the pensions and allowances for retired missionaries and the widows and orphans of our missionaries. In view of the large interest throughout the church and the active campaigns inaugurated in so many Conferences for the establishment and the enlargement of Permanent Funds for Conference Claimants, it is with a sense of deep gratification that we record this initial foundation of a fund for our missionaries in foreign lands which we trust in the future will become ample to the demands which must be made upon it. Other large and notable gifts are mentioned later in connection with the lines of work to which they were designated.

5. The Treasury of the Board carried over from the preceding quadrennium a debt of \$121,000. Considerable thought was given to discover the best method of meeting this obligation, and it was finally decided that it would be wise not to make any special appeal to the church for funds for this purpose, but to apply such surplus in the regular income as might be available year by year. By this process the debt has been reduced to \$71,800, nearly \$50,000 of the obligation having thus been automatically extinguished.

6. Administrative Expense. Periodically in all denominations the rumor is circulated industriously by misinformed people that "it takes a dollar to send a dollar" to the foreign mission field, and in a number of the denominations there is frequent agitation of the question of administrative expense. It has been shown again and again that the foreign missionary enterprise is handled more economically than the average railway, manufacturing or mercantile corporation, but because of the fact that foreign missions have assumed such large proportions and because of the necessity of greatly increased executive staffs to administer properly the rapidly growing work, those of little experience in administrative problems very naturally question the need for the number of executive and clerical workers to be found in the Mission Board rooms of the various denominations.

The cost of literature, publicity, collection and executive administration of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church averages about seven and a half per cent. Some years extraordinary items of travel or of equipment and furniture are added (because the total cost is included in this statement), and at such times the cost may approximate eight per cent. If these items, which are occasional rather than permanent, are excluded, the cost of administration may drop as low as seven per cent.

It may be of interest to the Methodist Episcopal Church to know that the cost of the administration of our Board, which is the largest in this country, in its annual income, is lower than that of the Baptist, the Episcopal, or the Presbyterian Board, as well as that of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and it is about equal with the administrative cost of the American Board, which has a net income of half a million dollars less than ours. The average cost of the other Boards named ranges around eleven per cent.

II. *Developments at the Home Base.*

In the assignment of official responsibility, Corresponding Secretary Taylor has had secretarial charge of matters relating to the Home Base.

1. *Cultivation of the Home Church.*

The past quadrennium has been marked by a thorough study into conditions at the Home Base with the purpose of so adjusting our organization that it might be helpfully related to the needs of home cultivation. The corresponding secretaries, with the assistance of the secretaries on our Administrative Staff, have been in constant touch with our leaders throughout America. Conference visitation has afforded many occasions for personal consultation, while group meetings with district superintendents and the opportunities afforded by Conference-wide and district-wide campaigns have brought us in contact with the local situations and given us the benefit of the experience and the counsel of district superintendents and pastors.

The secretaries have called into conference leading laymen and business men in various parts of the country and have been helped by their advice. The developments in the various Annual Conferences as they have affected interest in foreign missions have been noted. Thus during the quadrennium a number of districts and Conferences have been aided through the work of secretaries and returned missionaries in averting a threatened decrease in the offerings. That there has been need for such an effort on the part of the Board is indicated by the fact that eighty-one Annual Conferences have fallen off in their contributions for foreign missions during the past year.

2. *Cooperation with the Commission on Finance.*

In accordance with the provisions of the Discipline our secretaries have attended the meetings of the Commission and, as required, have submitted full statements in behalf of the work. In the mutual exchange of information with the other Boards of the church concerning the work and responsibilities in a great and comprehensive church program for the whole world we have been benefited in developing the plans and policies of our own Board. The isolation in which Boards have been under the necessity of working in the past has been ended and through the closer touch established a larger degree of cooperation has been possible. The secretaries have given themselves unreservedly to the purposes of the Commission, seeking in every way possible to promote its interests.

The working out of the apportionment plan has served not only to emphasize the obligation of our churches everywhere to help save the world, but the response in offerings gives intelligent conception of the extent to which we are measuring up to that responsibility. On the surface it would appear that the response is not a creditable one for our great church, for on the present basis of giving it takes the average Methodist eleven days to contribute one penny to foreign missions.

While these things stagger they do not discourage us, for they indicate how great is the margin of growth in giving that we may work for in the years to come.

3. *The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.*

The relations between the splendid organization of our women in behalf of



MEDICAL MISSIONS ARE THE HOPE OF THE PHYSICALLY HELPLESS
Work among the lepers in South China.

foreign missions, and our own Board have been intimate and cordial throughout the quadrennium. The disciplinary provisions relating the two organizations to each other have been mutually inspiring. Both at home and abroad the representatives of both organizations have been seeking to bring the work into the closest cooperation. The reports from every mission land as well as those from the different sections of our church at the Home Base bear evidence of this. The presence of the representatives of the Society at our General Committee meetings and the privilege of meeting with them in their general executive sessions have been supplemented by conferences together over outstanding matters which were of mutual concern. In such larger measures of policy as those involved in increasing missionary information and in inspiring a more intelligent and enlarged prayer life in behalf of foreign missions we have drawn together in a fellowship that has been gracious and productive of good to the Kingdom which we serve.

4. *The Board of Sunday Schools and Foreign Missions.*

From the beginning of the church's interest in the cause of foreign missions the relations between our organization, both under the Missionary Society and later under the Board of Foreign Missions, and the Sunday schools throughout the home church have been intimate and vital. Under the Discipline each Sunday school is to be organized into a missionary society, and, while much of the work done has been inadequate, the fact still remains that a great work has been accomplished in our membership, in its most impressionable years, in creating an intelligent and abiding interest in this larger program of the church. The Board of Foreign Missions has always maintained its right to direct contact with the membership of the church, wherever that membership may be found, and has realized the importance of maintaining the closest possible relationship between the Board and the Sunday schools throughout the church. We depend upon this relationship to raise up a supporting constituency for the foreign missionary work of the church, which in the years of maturity will provide funds in adequate measure for the maintenance of the work, and that contribution of service in foreign fields which will provide the necessary staff for our various missions. There has been a steady increase in the contributions for foreign missions from the Sunday schools until at the present time it amounts to over \$300,000 a year. During the past quadrennium the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, the Board of Sunday Schools, and the Board of Foreign Missions have entered into a cooperative relationship for the special development of the missionary side of Sunday school life and work. On the foreign mission field the missionaries early recognized the strategic importance of child life. While many splendid trophies of the Cross are won from raw heathenism it is from the children of the second and third generation—the children brought up in Christian homes—that we look for our strongest leadership. In countries where the Sabbath is not observed, and where Christ is not known, the term Sunday school loses much of its significance, and every day school, and much of the work in our secondary schools, is of a character which, in this country, might be classed as Sunday school work. Moreover, the rapid growth of the Sunday school on the foreign mission field has been a cause of gratitude. The Sunday schools on the foreign field have increased 109 per cent during the past two decades. During the same period in this

country they have increased 54.4 per cent. In spite of the gratifying progress it is felt by all who have studied this problem on the foreign mission field that there is great need for intensive work analogous to that taking place in the Sunday schools of the home land, and there is a special need for literature. The Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Sunday Schools, together with representatives of the editorial departments of the Sunday school and of the Book Concern, have been in consultation concerning some larger measures of co-operation whereby the entire resources of the church may be brought to bear upon this great problem.

The legislation of the last General Conference in taking ten per cent of the missionary collections in our Sunday schools from the amount which up to that time had been divided equally between the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, precipitated both Missionary Boards into embarrassment and created difficulties which have been affecting the income throughout the quadrennium. Correspondence which has been received by the Board of Foreign Missions from pastors and district superintendents intimates that this legislation came as a shock of surprise. The church had been confirmed in the thought that this collection was to be secured to the cause of missions as expressed in the two Missionary Boards. The confusion which resulted as to the manner in which the General Conference legislation was to be carried out was the subject of much concern. The Board of Foreign Missions has adjusted itself loyally to the action of the General Conference in this matter, but would express itself as of the profound conviction that a measure so vitally affecting the financial interests of two great Boards of the church should have greater deliberation and be the subject of more careful consideration than was possible in the closing hours of the final session of the General Conference in which it was passed. It would appear to be desirable, when legislation affecting two or more Boards is contemplated, that the standing committees of the General Conference having relation to these several interests should have the opportunity of going over the subject matter of the proposed legislation and bringing in recommendations for General Conference action.

It may be proper in this connection to call attention to the fact that before the Missionary Society was divided the Board of Foreign Missions received fifty-seven and one half per cent of the Sunday school offering. After the Society was divided, the Board of Foreign Missions received fifty per cent and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension fifty per cent. Under the legislation of the last General Conference the Board of Foreign Missions received forty per cent. It will thus be seen that this progressive diminution in the foreign missionary offering from this cause alone has been one of serious embarrassment.

5. *The Problem of Efficiency.*

A thorough study has been made into the conditions at our headquarters, with a purpose of so adjusting our organization both for administrative and for home-cultivation purposes that it might achieve the largest degree of efficiency. Early in the quadrennium one of our secretaries visited and held helpful interviews with the secretaries of the principal Foreign Mission Boards in North America, taking up with them such questions as Board and Committee organization, method of handling business in Board meetings, the handling of

receipts and transmission of funds to mission fields, and methods of handling special and designated gifts. Also questions involved in the adjustment of office space, literature, and other related topics. Prominent business men were consulted, and, based on the data thus gathered, committees of the Board drafted plans for a reorganization which has greatly contributed to the ease and facility with which the enormous volume of business has been handled.

(1) One of the first problems was that of establishing physical contact between the various departments of the Board, which at the beginning of the quadrennium were scattered in various parts of the headquarters at 150 Fifth Avenue. New offices were secured on the fifth floor, and here the departments were so correlated as to work with the least degree of waste and the largest amount of cooperation. It has been a source of satisfaction to us that business men who have visited us have pronounced our present office arrangement as highly and efficiently organized as any up-to-date business house.

(2) Based on our study into methods of Board procedure, a new arrangement was adopted which has eliminated unnecessary detail from the monthly meetings of the Board and brought relief to an overcrowded schedule of Board Business. To this end an Executive Committee was created which meets ad interim and clears away routine and emergency items of business. The multiplicity of small Committees has been concentrated into four main Committees; namely, Foreign Administration, Home Base, Finance, and Candidates. These four Committees give practical supervision to the entire work of the Board. There are necessarily sub-Committees for special items, but the work as a rule is done by the larger Committees, when each member has an opportunity to study the work as a whole. As a result it has been possible to give consideration in the Board meetings to the larger interests of the field. From time to time the meetings have been enriched in their interest and value by devoting a portion of the session to the consideration of some special field or some emergent development of our work, at which time by stereopticon and chart, and by special presentations by Bishops and returned missionaries, the whole topic under consideration has been illuminated.

6. Reorganization of the Treasurer's Office.

After the death of Homer Eaton, who had for many years served as Treasurer of the Board, it was decided that his successor should be a man who could give his entire time to the work of the Treasury in order that the financial interests of the Board might be combined in one department and the rapidly expanding work be handled with economy and efficiency. The Board of Bishops appointed George Milton Fowles to assume office in November, 1913.

Treasurer Fowles, after making a special study of the financial arrangements of other large Foreign Missionary Boards, called in efficiency experts, and after a careful canvass of the Board's finances a modern system of accounting and filing was introduced, and twice a year the entire work of the Treasurer's office is inspected by one of the best accounting firms in New York City. By combining the various departments that formerly had been handling financial matters much duplication was eliminated, and as a result the present centralized Treasury department is not only conducted with efficiency but at a saving in salaries over the former system.

It should be noted, also, that before the present Treasury was installed, the

Board of Foreign Missions had no bank credit of its own. The notes of the Board were accepted by the banks after they had been indorsed by the Methodist Book Concern. Under the present plan the Board of Foreign Missions has a bank credit of its own, and is able to secure money in adequate amounts at the lowest market rates of discount.

7. *Administrative Departments.*

In order the more efficiently to conduct our Administration, the work has been divided into departments with a staff-secretary in charge. Such an arrangement was necessitated by the demands of our business which has grown immensely during the quadrennium and has demanded efficiency in rapid handling. These departments are six in number and have been in charge of the following secretaries: Editorial—George Heber Jones, Income—J. E. Crowther, Missionary Candidates—T. S. Donohugh, Education and Literature—George F. Sutherland, Foreign Missionary Evangelism—James M. Taylor, Office Management—C. C. Miles. The publicity work of the Board has been handled by Mr. Willard Price, Editor of *World Outlook*.

8. *"World Outlook."*

In launching a magazine of this character the Board recognized the fact that it would be impossible to make the magazine self-supporting until time had been given to build up a subscription list, and the Board estimated that about three years would be required for this purpose. It was, therefore, decided to place it upon a business basis from the start, to keep separate account of all *WORLD OUTLOOK* expenditures, and for the first two years to borrow and pay interest on such sums as might be required to meet the anticipated deficits. It was agreed not to ask the General Committee for any special appropriation for *WORLD OUTLOOK*, but to set aside such sums as might be available from the regular literature fund and to borrow money at current rates of interest on any deficits which should be carried over. The Board anticipated that the deficit at the end of the first year would be \$10,000. Happily, the circulation was larger than had been expected, and there was more advertising matter. As a consequence, the Board was gratified at the end of the first year to learn that the deficit for the first year was \$1,500 less than had been anticipated.

9. *"Missionary News."*

From the beginning of the quadrennium the executive officers of the Board of Foreign Missions have felt the need of a bulletin to supplement *WORLD OUTLOOK*. Until *MISSIONARY NEWS* appeared there was no method by which the heart cry of the missionary could be brought to the ear of the Church. The Church papers have cooperated generously with the Board in its publicity plans but they very properly exclude direct appeals for specific objects, otherwise their columns would be filled with the pleas of individual missionaries.

MISSIONARY NEWS is an inexpensive four-page monthly publication which is filled with those facts which the Church ought to know. It is published at a nominal price of ten cents per year, and before the third issue was published the subscription list had mounted to more than 12,000. Some district superintendents are planning to place *MISSIONARY NEWS* in the hands of every Methodist family on their districts. Those who receive *WORLD OUTLOOK* and *MISSIONARY*

News will find in the two that combination of missionary information and the more intensive missionary appeal which ought to be in possession of every member of the Church.

10. *Candidate Department.*

The Candidate Department is giving special attention to the following lines of work:—

(1) The investigation of the qualifications of all applicants, or of persons whose names are suggested as possible missionaries, with a view to determining their ability to meet the needs on the field.

(2) The visitation of colleges and seminaries where Methodist students are studying, with a view to interesting those who seem best fitted for the work. As one result the number of correspondents has quadrupled during the last three years.

(3) Personal interviews and correspondence with candidates as to general or specific preparation, with a view of helping to a solution of the problems which arise during the period of candidacy. In this phase of the work the Department is in close touch with the Board of Missionary Preparation of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, whose reports are the basis of much of the advice that is given.

(4) The final task is the selection for places open on our field of those candidates who seem most likely to meet the needs and the arranging for examination and approval by the Secretaries, and the Committee on Candidates of those who are to be recommended to the Board for appointment.

The Department is frequently embarrassed by the lack of definite information from the field concerning the positions to be filled. It has been well said that "You cannot supply ten years of preparation in one year," and the present standards of the Board of Missionary Preparation and our Committee make years of preparation advisable and necessary. To meet this difficulty the cooperation of the Missions is earnestly desired. It is manifestly impossible to secure the best candidates and all this necessary preparation unless adequate notice is received from the field, with sufficient detailed information upon which to base the choice. These detailed requests should reach the New York office not later than November 1st if the candidate is to sail during the following summer or autumn. This allows the winter months for selection, examination, decision, and appointment, with the balance of the year for preparation for sailing.

Almost all of our candidates are engaged in preaching or teaching, or are completing the final year of their education, engagements from which they cannot well be relieved except on ample notice, and even then only at a specified time in the year, usually at the end of the school year or at the time of Annual Conferences. Some time before this they make their plans for the ensuing year, in connection with which they sign contracts or incur other obligations from which they can with difficulty be released. In view of this we believe it will be necessary to make our plans as definitely as do other agencies, and to this end it is evident that the appointments of new missionaries for any year should be definitely settled not later than March of that year.

It has been found, however, that there are emergent needs which do not fall under these conditions, but as an actual fact most of the requests from the field at present are emergent in character. The Department therefore has asked

to be notified of the conditions which give promise of leading to emergent requests at any time during the following year, in order that it might make conditional preparation to deal with these requests instead of being compelled, as frequently happens, to take action on information which has reached it in the form of a cable for immediate reinforcements.

The Department will cordially welcome suggestions from missionaries at home or on the field, concerning persons who may be available, either in general or for any special positions. It has, however, earnestly requested that the final decision be referred to the office, where it must be dealt with by the Corresponding Secretary in charge of the field, and the Committee on Candidates, and that the Candidate Department be given an opportunity for comparison of the suggested candidate with others who may be specially fitted for the work in mind, some of whom may have been waiting for just the opportunity involved. It is very disappointing to such a candidate, who may have been accepted and be awaiting an appointment, to find that some one else is to be sent as the result of direct correspondence on the part of our missionaries with candidates of whom the Department had no knowledge.

The information desired from the field concerning any opening should cover the following points:

1. The nature of the work to be done, described in as much detail as possible.
2. The kind of person desired, particularly whether a single or married man, or a single woman, together with any special equipment which seems essential on the part of the individual.
3. How the traveling expense and support are to be provided. The department cannot make a final offer to any candidate until the basis of his outgoing and support is first determined.
4. The best time of the year for the candidate to reach the field in view of
 - a. The need on the field.
 - b. From the standpoint of climate, the health of the candidate, language, study, etc.
5. The language in which the candidate will be expected to work, the length of the service, the nature of the climate, and any other facts which tend to make the position different from other positions in the same or other fields.

11. *Special Foundations.*

Among the agencies cooperating in the work of the Board of Foreign Missions is the Stewart Missionary Foundation for Africa with its generous endowment, due to the liberality of a far-sighted layman. Under Dr. D. D. Martin, the Secretary of the Foundation, definite effort is made to interest and inform our Colored Churches and Conferences of conditions in the Dark Continent. The Foundation has its headquarters at Gammon Theological Seminary.

12. *Centennial of Methodist Missions.*

At the session of the General Committee held in Los Angeles, November 6-9, 1915, the following action was unanimously adopted:

The Committee of General Reference having fully considered the proposal submitted to it, that the centenary of the organization of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church be duly celebrated, recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved: 1. That the General Committee memorialize the General Confer-

ence of the Methodist Episcopal Church of 1916, to authorize the proper celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

2. That two years be set apart for this purpose, beginning January 1, 1918.

3. That all matters pertaining to this celebration be referred, with power, to the Board of Foreign Missions.

a. To confer with the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, with the view of securing the mutual cooperation of both Boards in the celebration.

b. To make all plans and arrangements that may be necessary to properly observe the centennial.

c. To take steps to secure the thorough organization of the Church, in order that the achievements of the past century may be adequately commemorated and conserved.

III. *Our Foreign Fields.*

In the distribution of responsibility among Evangelical Churches for the evangelization of the non-Christian world, it is generally understood that the Methodist Episcopal Church has in her fields 150,000,000 who must look to her for the Gospel message. This great section of the human race, ten times greater than the number for whom we are said to be responsible in America, is found in five continental missionary units—Eastern Asia, with Bishops Bashford, Lewis, and Harris in charge; Southern Asia, with Bishops Warne, J. E. Robinson, W. P. Eveland, and J. W. Robinson in charge; Africa, with Bishops Hartzell and Scott in charge; Europe with Bishop Nuelsen in charge, and Latin America, the South American part being under the administrative direction of Bishop Stuntz. In these fields we are at work in thirty-four different countries and are preaching the Gospel in probably one hundred different languages and dialects.

The following table will show the comparison, as far as it is possible to express it in statistics, between the present and the previous quadrenniums.

	1908 1911	1912 1915	Increase
Missionaries	757	917	160
Native ministers—ordained and unordained..	5,086	6,126	1,040
Members and probationers.....	352,694	429,235	76,541
Total enrollment in educational institutions..	85,466	93,054	7,588
Property holdings	\$11,471,689	\$14,622,818	\$3,151,129
Self-support	\$817,662	\$888,134	\$70,472

The figures are not final, though they are well within the actual facts. The wide range of our effort, the fluctuation in year periods, the rapid growth of our work, the changing character of our status due to such developments as the setting up of the independent church of Japan, and the transfer of thousands of members through comity agreements on the field recently in India, as well as other factors makes it extremely difficult to give complete and final statistics for our work. The rate of growth however is clearly indicated.

This over-seas extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church is organized into twenty-four Annual Conferences and eleven Mission Conferences, while the last General Conference passed enabling acts for an Annual Conference status to eight Mission Conferences.

1. *General Administration of Our Fields.*

In the division of Secretarial responsibility, Corresponding Secretary Oldham

has administered the work in Southern Asia and Latin America; Corresponding Secretary North has had charge of our fields in Eastern Asia, Europe, and Africa.

In order to be effectively acquainted with the actual situations as they prevail throughout our world field, the Corresponding Secretaries have been in personal touch with the greater part of our territory. Secretary Taylor, under instructions of the Board, has made a comprehensive visitation of our fields in South America, Europe, and North Africa; Secretary North, under like direction, visited our work in Eastern and Southern Asia, and though war conditions prevailed during the entire time of his trip he was able to return by way of Europe and examine into our work in Italy and France. Secretary Oldham attended the Congress on Missions in Latin America at Panama, thus touching our work on the great South American continent. In addition to these visitations by our Corresponding Secretaries, two of the members of our staff have also visited and collected valuable data concerning our work abroad, George Heber Jones making a tour of our missions in Europe and North Africa in 1913, and J. E. Crowther our missions in Liberia and Central and Southern Africa in 1915. As a result of these visits comprehensive and timely programs and policies have been constructed and outlined which have served not only to define our task in its larger implications, but also to enable us to approach it in a more intelligent and effective manner. The General Committee has considered at some length the proposals submitted by the Corresponding Secretaries for a World Program covering all our fields, and through its special Sub-Committee on World-Wide Conditions, adopted a report at its session in Boston November 7-10, 1914, which we reproduce at a later point.

2. *The War Situation.*

Throughout the quadrennium the Board has faced a war situation, which, beginning with the localized conflagration in Mexico, has developed into the European struggle which has convulsed the world. With the exception of Belgium, Servia, Albania, Turkey, and Persia our missions are to be found in all the lands involved in the conflict, and the church has been represented on both sides of the struggle through its own sons and daughters. For two years past we have faced a world drenched in blood, and distracted and disrupted by war. Distress and tragedy have come knocking at the doors of our offices, pleading for help.

The history of the human race has been a history of struggle, and war is no new experience, but never since the earth has been inhabited has a war of such gigantic proportions occurred. Twenty-seven millions of men under arms. An unbroken battle front that encircles a continent. Two and a half million men already dead. Four millions in prison. Five million wounded and sick. In its waste of human life and treasure this cataclysm has reached the climax of the ages. It staggers the brain to contemplate its magnitude.

The disruption of our work in Europe cannot be described. Our churches are dismembered, our local financial resources crippled for many years to come, and many of our members killed or permanently disabled. Our missions in Africa have been struck a heavy blow by this power of the sword. In South America our churches are crippled because of the general paralysis of commercial and industrial conditions. All Asia has shared in the sufferings of the

world and the same thing can be said of our people at the home base in America.

Not the least of the effects of the war has been the crippling of the work of continental missionary societies, especially those of Germany, so that neighboring mission stations throughout our fields have been broken up, or weakened in their work, imposing an added responsibility upon our workers. The German missionaries in India and throughout the British Dominions have been interned; those in China have been without funds for a long period. One of the encouraging developments of the war has been the spirit of brotherly kindness which has prevailed all through the mission fields, missions less unfavorably affected by the war than others rallying to the support of their distressed brethren. In this kindly ministry we have been permitted to share, particularly in China, where, in response to an appeal from the Continuation Committee of China, we were privileged to join with some of our sister Boards in America in contributing the sum of \$5,000 for the aid of distressed German missionaries in the great Republic.

Early in the war the Board issued a statement of the new situation, appealing for funds to help relieve the distress. In response there was received up to the close of the fiscal year, October 31, 1915, a total of \$106,600.95. This fund has brought great relief to sorely distressed peoples, particularly in Europe, and also to a less extent to those in other areas disturbed by the course of the war. Concerning conditions as they confront us today, the General Committee at its 1915 session found it necessary to issue the following statement to the Church:

The situation at the present time is no better. The distressing fact is that we face conditions which are even more heartbreaking than those of a year ago. Accumulated misery and wretchedness have spread over wider areas, hunger and disease—ever following in the wake of war—are reaping their sad harvests of death among the aged and the feeble, bereaved women, and helpless, homeless children. Countless homes have been destroyed, tens of thousands of children have been orphaned, official members of our churches and heads of families have been incapacitated by wounds, and many who were once the mainstay of their families have suffered such nervous shock in battle as to become dependent upon those whom formerly they supported. Churches have lost their pastors, schools of theology their students, funds which once were available for the support of the churches are now of necessity withdrawn.

In the face of such conditions the Church of the pitying Christ cannot turn a deaf ear to the cry of humanity. The world has become so accustomed to the sight of suffering and destruction that the earlier appeal to our sympathy has lost much of its power. And yet how much more compelling, therefore, are the reasons which should constrain the Christian people of America to contribute to those who are in direst need.

The General Committee need not at this time issue a formal appeal for a new fund for war relief, an appeal having been already made, but we would request the Board of Managers to keep the channels open, so that our people may have continually a way by which they may express the same spirit of practical sympathy and brotherly love which has been manifested during the past year, and we earnestly urge our people to continue their contributions to this fund.

We can only reiterate the position which we have taken from the very beginning of this tragic situation. The concept of foreign missions is the antithesis of war. It stands for the forces which as they become dominant render war impossible. If a recurrence of the cataclysmic conflict which is now

shaking the foundations of human society on every continent is to be rendered impossible, the work of foreign missions should be enlarged and strengthened in every land. Though our churches have been dismembered and our ministers and laymen called to the battle front our people with heroic determination have redoubled their efforts to bring comfort and help to the afflicted. And when the war is over structural changes must take place in our various forms of work in order that the new and more compelling obligations which will rest upon the Methodist Episcopal Church may be met.

3. *The Mass Movement in India.*

The tragedy of India's social conditions is found in its caste system in which, built one above another, from the Pariahs at the bottom to the Brahmins at the top, strata upon strata of massed humanity, press downward upon each other, each adding its weight to the other until at the bottom this pressure is indescribable.

But now the break-up is beginning and not individuals only but great masses of people are responding to the Gospel of hope and turning to Christ as their Saviour. Thirty years ago our Church was privileged to be one of the pioneers in trying to help these people at the bottom. They responded slowly but with growing momentum until today the whole order of Indian society is being shaken by a new and mighty impulse, precipitating millions of its people into new spiritual and social aspirations. Bishop Warne in a little booklet, entitled "India's Mass Movement," one of the most notable publications of the Board during this past Quadrennium, tells us how this movement began. First with isolated individuals and now in units that consist not in individuals but of whole villages, sub-castes and even castes; of the winning and training of these village groups, marching to Christ and His Church under the leadership of their own elders; of their marvelous grasp of the essentials of the life of Christ—birth, suffering, teaching, crucifixion, resurrection, ascension; and of their vivid, passionate telling of the story, in the terms of Indian life and understanding, until their audiences see and know the meaning of Christ and break down in tears and cries. Back of all the visible manifestation of the movement, so vast now in its proportions that it may be compared with Pentecost and the Acts of the Apostles, lay the primary but invisible factor that has been the genetic influence in moving these masses, namely, the prayer life of the missionary workers and of the native church.

The movement is so genuine that these humble converts triumph over bitter persecution and implacable hatred and give themselves to acts of heroic service and sacrifice. Emerging from all this interplay of forces the new India is appearing; a soul of a mighty people has been quickened into hope and aspiration and is expressing itself in longings for a new life, social betterment, moral integrity, and a rare and beautiful devotion to Jesus Christ.

Thus a Christian community is established, offering a haven of refuge to new converts and furnishing evangelists for winning Hindus and Mohammedan peoples. The heart thrills at the prospect of seeing all that vast and confusing mass of Hindu society permeated by the Gospel and its three hundred millions of people brought to a saving knowledge of Christ.

At the end of our first thirty years in India we had formed a Christian community of ten thousand souls. We are now baptizing nearly 40,000 a year,

and have a membership of more than 350,000 actually in our Church. Bishop Warne gives us the following startling figures concerning this movement:

Total number of people affected by the mass movement.....	50,000,000
People in the castes in which the movement is now on.....	11,000,000
Baptized by our church in India last year.....	35,000
Turned away by our church in India last year.....	40,000
Inquirers who have waited in vain for baptism, additional to the above..	150,000
People who are now beginning to turn to Christ (estimated 500,000 to 1,000,000)	

In this emergency the Board of Foreign Missions has joined with our Bishops in India in creating a Mass Movement Commission to study the situation and to make plans to meet it. The members of this Commission are: John W. Robinson, Bombay, Chairman; J. E. Robinson, Bangalore, and Frank W. Warne, Lucknow, Vice-Chairmen; Brenton T. Badley, Lucknow, Secretary; Rockwell Clancy, Delhi; F. R. Felt, Nagpur; A. A. Parker, Baroda; Miss Melva A. Livermore, Ghaziabad; and Mrs. Rockwell Clancy, Delhi. This Commission reports that there are nine districts in particular in which the Mass Movement prevails in intensity:—Bulandshahr, Delhi, Meerut, Muttra, Punjab, Roorkee, Tirhut, Vikarabad, and Raichur-Gulbarga. Not only have we been compelled to hold outside the doors of the Church more than 150,000 people, now so ready and willing to enter it, but more than 100,000 illiterate people are being added to our Indian Christian community each quadrennium, and we need to establish without loss of time a system of village schools adequate to meet this emergency. We can only say that the situation has been thoroughly studied. We know the plans that would adequately meet it. We are halted by just one thing—lack of funds sufficient for the purpose.

4. *Malaysia and the Philippines.*

Whatever may be the effect of physical conditions upon white men in the tropics there is no doubt that the Chinese are superior to climatic limitations and the outstanding development, in that great island world we call Malaysia and the Philippines, is the growing current of Chinese emigration flowing into it. In the Straits Settlements there are 385,000 Chinese against 248,000 Malays, while in the Federated Malay States the Malays number 420,000 and the Chinese 435,000. Add to this a large immigration of virile laborers from India, numbered also in tens of thousands. These are very open to Christian teaching. Our missions have come into vital and potential contact with both the original Malay stock and this new and important Chinese and Tamil emigration and the leavening influence of church organizations, supplemented by the power of strong educational institutions, is achieving a notable work. Nowhere in the world of foreign missions do we face a more encouraging record in the way of self-support than in connection with our work in these regions.

There is at the present time a special opening for medical work in Malaysia and the Dutch East Indies. Java with its 38,000,000 of people stands in urgent need of the ministries of modern medicine. Probably no more welcome approach to the social and physical problems of that vast bee-hive of human life could be made than that which could be expressed in medical missions. We are recognizing the need in part and believe that it should be early met more largely.

5. *The Two-fold Challenge in China.*

The fact that the outstanding interest of the Church in China is to be

found at this time in the present movement toward Christianity among its young people, of whom more than one and one-half millions are enrolled in modern schools, does not mean that the solid growth of the churches, and the acknowledgment of our evangelistic obligation and opportunity has fallen to a second place. The quadrennium has been marked by a steady growth in numbers in all our Conferences throughout the Republic, and the Chinese Church was never so strong and active as it is today. Out of its midst there is arising a native leadership which promises large things, and to this Chinese church we must look for the final and complete evangelization of the Empire. Underlying this condition which, when we recall the Boxer uprising of the year 1900, seems little short of a miraculous transformation, there exists a movement among the young men and young women of the Chinese Republic which is simply stupendous.

The privilege of guiding this movement in this period of transition, with sympathy, wisdom, and courage may well be called a glorious mission. Enthusiasm for the new education has spread like wild-fire. The sites of the Examination Halls of the old learning at Nanking and Peking are grass-grown, while the modern colleges and universities located at these metropolitan centers cannot accommodate the increasing numbers of their students. The very temples of the old religious systems have been transformed into schools, and under their lofty pillared roofs you will find the children of New China learning the rudiments of a modern education. A recent writer (Ross) has said:

"The exciting part of the transformation of China will take place in our time. In forty years there will be telephones and moving-picture shows, and appendicitis and sanitation, and baseball nines and bachelor maids in every one of the thirteen hundred districts of the empire. The renaissance of a quarter of the human family is occurring before our eyes and we have only to sit in the parquet and watch the stage."

Under the leadership of Bishops Bashford and Lewis, seconded by Frank D. Gamewell, who has been called to the post of Secretary of the Educational Association of China, and which he accepted while continuing as General Educational Superintendent for the work of our own Church in China, we have related ourselves as dynamically as possible to this movement. The past quadrennium has been one of unsurpassed importance and opportunity in the development of our educational ideals in China, and we believe that no preceding quadrennium has registered such large and significant growth. There has been a careful comparative study of the various curricula, and of existing conditions and problems involved. The leaders of the Church have held frequent consultations with educators with the purpose of determining an educational policy that shall really meet the situation. We recognize that the education of the Chinese is not in its final analysis the problem of the Mission Boards but the problem of the Chinese people. We have found expression for our contribution to the solution of this problem, however, in the working out of a standardized and coordinated system of Christian education, emphasizing quality rather than quantity, and calculated to provide China with an educated leadership for its various areas of life which shall be distinguished not only by culture and scholarship, but by sterling moral character.

Each school day in the year the doors of 607 Methodist schools open, and 18,322 boys and girls enter to engage in study. In this system there are 567

primary schools, twenty-three high schools, four colleges and universities, and thirteen biblical and theological training schools. Of the universities, three are union institutions, namely, those at Peking, Nanking, and Chengtu, while proposals are under consideration for the developing of a union university at Foochow with which the Anglo-Chinese College shall be affiliated. A gift of \$50,000 for the purchase of property for this university and its affiliated schools has been received. Throughout the entire student body in our schools there is a deeply religious spirit. In this we share in the conditions which prevail in the missionary educational centers in China—a condition which contributed in no small degree to the success of the meetings held under Dr. John R. Mott in 1913-14, when he was privileged to address an average audience of two thousand students a night in various school and university centers throughout China, the total attendance of the meetings reaching 78,230, while more than 7,000 students and leaders enrolled as inquirers, promised to study the four Gospels. That this spirit of receptiveness to the Christian message continues among the Chinese student body was evidenced the next year when Dr. Mott's colleague, Mr. Eddy, visited the Chinese colleges and student centers, being heard by a total of more than two hundred thousand, while the number of inquirers was double that of the previous year. It is to the churches we must look for the necessary ingathering of the great harvest promised in these remarkable manifestations.

This double challenge coming out of the growth and development of the Chinese Church on the one hand and from this movement among the young people on the other hand, received careful consideration at the recent session of the Central Conference for Eastern Asia, when the following plan of campaign for the coming quadrennium (1916-1920) was adopted.

(1) *Deepen and Broaden the Spiritual Life of the Church, Through Emphasis on Bible Study*: Bishop Lewis saw the advantages of a plan for our entire Methodist work of securing as many signatures as possible to a pledge to study the Bible and follow the light which might come from such study, and it was introduced into the Foochow and Hinghwa Conferences. Accordingly we secured last year in the Foochow Conference nearly 7,000 names of Chinese, some of whom were church members, but many of whom were non-Christians who pledged themselves to study the Bible and follow the light. These were enrolled in classes and put under the direction of our ministers or class leaders, and quarterly examinations were held, closing with an annual examination upon the books which they had studied. In the Hinghwa Conference, over 5,000 passed the examinations. The plan is to carry forward such work in all six Conferences and start our church members to leading as many as possible of these outsiders into a Christian experience and into the Christian church.

(2) *Double Our Membership*: The analysis of our membership made in Hinghwa, and partially in Foochow Conference, shows that about seventy per cent of our members are adult men and only thirty per cent women and children. A similar analysis of our members in West China a few years ago showed that ninety per cent were men and only ten per cent women and children. Along, therefore, with this effort to broaden and deepen the spiritual life of the church and the winning of outsiders for Christ, it has been agreed to lay special emphasis upon the necessity of every member of the church bringing his wife

and children into a Christian experience and into church membership. Our membership had increased forty-three per cent during the last quadrennium without much systematic effort in that direction. By this method it is thought possible to double the membership during the next quadrennium.

(3) *Treble the Sunday School Scholars:* The missionaries were puzzled to know how to enroll these Bible students who are already organized in two Conferences and who are to be organized in the other four Conferences. Heretofore, they have been enrolled as inquirers. But our Discipline recognizes no such class and our statistical blanks make no provision for such a class. Bishop Lewis suggested that, as they spend one entire hour each week studying the Bible, they be enrolled as Sunday school scholars, and this plan was accepted. If we push the work outlined in the first resolution, we can easily treble our Sunday school scholars.

(4) *Treble Self-Support and All Chinese Contributions to the Work:* The statistics of the Chinese Conferences for the quadrennium show that we have doubled our contributions for self-support and increased our contributions for benevolent and school purposes 125 per cent. It seemed possible, therefore, provided we double our membership, to push our local contributions up to treble the amount we are now receiving.

As a part of this fourth plan, it was agreed to secure \$1,000,000 in gold for China during the next quadrennium by a concerted effort at home to push up the missionary collections for all fields to a point where this may be possible, and second, by a united effort in China to raise one third of a million dollars gold for schools, colleges, and hospitals. The Hinghwa Conference already has secured pledges of \$50,000 Mexican toward such a movement, and Dr. Brewster and the Hinghwa representatives agreed that they would raise in all \$150,000 Mexican for the Forward Movement during the next quadrennium. The Foochow Conference has already pledged \$50,000 Mexican, and their representative thought that they could lift this amount to \$150,000 Mexican. The representatives of North China undertook to raise \$150,000 Mexican for the Forward Movement. Central China already has pledged \$12,000 Mexican, and they were confident that they could raise this to \$30,000 or possibly even \$50,000 Mexican. The Kiangsi mission felt confident that they could raise \$25,000 Mexican for such a movement. West China will raise probably \$50,000. Of this entire amount it is reported that \$320,000 Mexican has already been pledged.

Thus the Chinese Church is beginning to discover itself and to mobilize its resources for the bringing in of the Kingdom of Christ.

5. *The New Day for Medical Missions in China.*

One of the notable developments of the quadrennium has been the decision of the China Medical Board, created by The Rockefeller Foundation, to aid the Chinese people in securing the benefits of modern medical assistance for the relief of disease, to cooperate with the various mission boards at work in the Republic. Conferences between the representatives of the China Medical Board and the Secretaries of the Foreign Mission Boards of the Presbyterian, Congregational and our own Churches have resulted in an agreement to establish, upon a cooperative basis, a Union Medical College in Peking which, while embodying all that medical science can contribute in the training and development of

physicians, shall at the same time be thoroughly Christian and missionary in its spirit. The London Missionary Society, which also has important work at Peking, has entered into this plan of cooperation. It involves not only the establishment of a medical college but also grants in aid to mission hospitals in the territory served by the school. In the formal letter received from the Foundation, defining its purpose in establishing the China Medical Board and the manner of its cooperation with the various Foreign Missionary Boards, the following statements are made:

"With these societies and the work undertaken by them the Foundation from the first has contemplated the most cordial and sympathetic cooperation. We desire to supplement the work of the missionary boards where it is incomplete, to multiply it where it is inadequate, and always to engraft our additions in an entirely vital way. We cannot expect, even did we desire it, that the societies would materially change their principles or methods or the religious qualifications of their appointees, except as the societies may be self-moved to do so by experience and observation."

The definite purpose of the China Medical Board, then, is:

"To assist Missionary Societies to strengthen their medical schools and hospitals by providing equipment and other facilities and by making annual grants, as may be found expedient, for the support of physicians and nurses selected by the respective Missionary Boards, subject only to the Foundation's approval of the professional qualifications of the appointees."

"In entering upon its work, the Foundation will hope to avail itself of the long and valuable experience acquired by the Missionary Boards in the conduct of their medical missions, and will welcome their sympathetic counsel in all matters of procedure and administration."

"While this work of the Foundation will be limited to medical service, we believe it to be the highest duty and privilege of all men to cherish the spirit of Jesus and ever to live and act in that spirit. The desire of earnest Christians to communicate the spirit of Jesus to the Chinese and to the whole world we share to the full. We share with the Missionary Boards also their conviction that the teaching of Jesus must be imparted to the Chinese through preaching and by all other proper agencies for communicating truth, and we are constantly mindful that in so far as we may be able to assist the Missionary Boards in their medical service, the Boards will be enabled to devote added funds to the strengthening and enlarging of their educational and evangelistic work."

The arrangement suggested will make possible the immediate provision, upon a generous scale, for an institution of instruction and for increased equipment and staff in our hospitals which would have taxed the resources of the various churches to bring into existence at an early date.

6. *Japan in Korea.*

The evangelistic campaign conducted in many of the municipal centers of Japan has met with an encouraging response. During the two years it has been under way 1,721 meetings with nearly 360,000 hearers and more than 13,000 inquirers, are results which show that in an increasing degree the Japanese people are open to the Christian approach. In this work the Japanese churches have borne the principal part, both in leadership and in providing funds for the effort. In Korea equally conspicuous have been the results from our evangelistic efforts. The Government held a National Industrial Exposition in the city of Seoul during the Fall and Winter of 1915, in connection with which a taber-

nacle for evangelistic services was erected in the exposition grounds where services, attended by tens of thousands of hearers, were held and many thousands enrolled as inquirers. These facts indicate that there has been no diminution of the evangelistic opportunity in Korea while that in Japan is enlarging.

Special emphasis has been placed throughout our missionary work in Japan, upon education and there are at the present time three hundred Christian schools there with a total of 22,109 students in attendance. Of this number more than one-half are in Methodist schools, while of the 1,852 students taking college grade work in mission schools 1,224, or two-thirds of the entire number, are in our schools. Korea also has a creditable showing in this connection, for out of a total of 776 Christian schools of all grades, with 24,180 pupils, 167 schools, with 7,748 pupils, are under our mission.

In order to provide a proper foundation for Christian education in Japan twenty of the missions are uniting in a Union Christian University to be located in the city of Tokyo. The plans as yet are tentative but a Promoting Committee has been appointed which is working on the details of the plan and endeavoring to bring the movement to the attention of the churches and the larger public throughout the Empire. The splendid record of Aoyama Gakuin, with its more than 700 students, and of Chinzei Gakuin at Nagasaki is a matter of deep satisfaction. In connection with Aoyama a searching study has been made into its needs and requirements and a plan for its enlargement and increased efficiency adopted which proposes an expenditure for equipment and endowments of 1,150,000 yen. Of this amount the Japanese Alumni have undertaken to raise 200,000 yen, of which already an initial gift of 20,000 yen has been received from one of the graduates of the institution.

In Korea there are equally large and comprehensive plans for the establishment of a Union Christian University and for the enlargement and development of our own Pai Chai High School. These are more fully outlined in the reports from the fields.

We are glad to report the termination of the widely noted and much discussed conspiracy case. Of the one hundred and fifty Koreans charged with the plot to assassinate high officials of the Government all but six were acquitted and the six men sentenced have been granted full pardon by his Majesty the Emperor, upon the recommendation of his Excellency Count Terauchi, the Governor General. This act of clemency on the part of the Throne has been deeply appreciated by the Christian churches. The relations between them and the Government have undergone marked improvement. The attitude of the Government toward the work of the church in Korea is regarded with feelings of increasing confidence by the missionaries. Ordinances regulating the propagation of religion in Korea and the regulation of private schools have been promulgated but the missionaries have responded readily to the requirements of the Government and no friction has resulted.

7. Africa, and the Summons of a Great Peril.

The situation in Africa is a summons growing out of a great peril. On the one hand we have the dark and terrible conditions attendant upon African paganism, conditions marked by abysmal depths of carnality, survivals of savage

cruelty and unspeakable squalor and filth. The great black belt, extending across Africa from Angola on the west to Rhodesia on the east, that heart of Africa that appealed to Livingstone, and from the very center of which he passed to his eternal reward, is the scene of some of our most heroic missionary effort. Christian governments, British and Belgian, are endeavoring to bring the forces of political and material reconstruction to bear upon the problem. But these must prove futile unless the influences of Christian spirituality and ethics come in regenerating power into the heart-life of the black man.

North of the black belt we face the steady but continual advance of Mohammedanism. So successful has the propaganda of the Arabian Prophet been that every third person in Africa is a Mohammedan. They have been for centuries intrenched in North Africa, and though the political power of Islam is broken there, the fertile shores of the African littoral along the Mediterranean are practically all Mohammedan in religious color. But it is a mistake to believe that this is all there is of Mohammedanism in Africa. There are 4,000,000 Mohammedans south of the Equator and they are rapidly occupying the strategic centers. They are found on the Congo and are a growing menace in Liberia. Shall Africa in the next twenty-five years be Christian or Mohammedan? Upon the answer which the Christian churches give to that question depends the spiritual welfare of the dark continent.

That there is every prospect of large Christian harvests in Africa is indicated by the success of such missions as that at Elat, where in twelve years its membership has grown from two men and four women to 2,297 communicants and a waiting list of 15,000 inquirers. The history of Uganda arises to show that the African people can be evangelized on a large scale.

For the solution of this vast problem what have we done? We have a few outposts established on the north and south sides of this vast area of human life. The limitations of resources have compelled our Bishops in Africa to work with pitifully inadequate sums of money and while we would not underestimate the degree of success achieved it cannot be claimed to be of more than a pioneer character. We are still awaiting the day when the Methodist Church shall advance in some degree commensurate with its strength and power into the heart of its great African responsibility.

In North Africa we are working under the protection of the French Government, both in the Colony of Algiers and in the Protectorate of Tunis. During the quadrennium the relations between our representatives and the French Government have been increasingly cordial. The difficult questions involved in land titles have been satisfactorily adjusted, the French Colonial Government showing every possible consideration to our interests. The granting of the right to hold property for Christian purposes in these territories is one of the far-reaching developments of the past quadrennium. As for the work itself there are many signs of promise. Our staff of missionaries there is made up of men and women of more than usual ability and of undoubted consecration and devotion. No more Providential act of Christian statesmanship has brightened the missionary history of the Methodist Episcopal Church than this drive into the heart of North African Mohammedanism under the leadership of Bishop Hartzell.

In concluding this reference to our work in Africa we wish to pay tribute to the splendid qualities which have been manifested in all of Bishop Hartzell's

administration of our African work. He has given himself with apostolic devotion and the unsparing expenditure of his life to the evangelization of Africa and his name will be remembered among those who have laid the foundations of the religious reconstruction of the African Continent.

8. *Christian Progress in Latin America.*

The term Latin America is new among us. It designates South America, Central America and Mexico, a vast continental area for long years distracted and torn by political strife but today coming into new solidarity which is expressing itself in a most significant way in cooperative relations among Evangelical churches. An outstanding feature of the development there is the fact that the battle for religious liberty has been fought and won on a continent-wide scale. The spirit of the people has caught the vision of a new and greater destiny and practically every Republic has stepped out into the ranks of modern free nations. We record with feelings of special gratitude the recent triumph in Peru, where the Legislators have passed a bill granting religious liberty in the very hall where in former days the old Spanish Inquisition held its sittings in Lima.

Mexico, after a bloody strife in which life and treasure have been literally poured forth without measure, seems now on the eve of achieving a settled and permanent form of government. Under the inspiration of God's Spirit, the leaders of Evangelical Christianity in that land have come together and have planned one of the best pieces of missionary program building that have ever been proposed in Latin America. This unified program has been before both our Board and our General Committee and approved. We believe it will usher in the day of large Christian harvests in Mexico. The people, long knowing the horror of war and spoliation, are hungering for Divine consolation and the blessings of peace.

It is a matter of special significance that at this time there should have been held in Panama, the gateway through which North and South America passed into each other's life, a Congress attended by five hundred representative Christian leaders from the two continents, a gathering which proved to be in essence an ecumenical council of Evangelical Churches in Latin America. Epochal in character, it marks a new day, bringing in a new coordination of agencies and a new increment in strength due to a better understanding among all the missions at work there. It has served to define in some intelligible way the missionary task as expressed in the religious need and opportunity in Latin America. It has given solidarity to the Evangelical forces in their approach to this task. It has focused public attention upon the effect of Evangelical missionary work throughout Latin America and has established a new bond of fellowship between the Christian forces of both North and South America. In order to conserve the results of the Congress a Permanent Committee of Cooperation, modeled after the Continuation Committee of Edinburgh, was appointed, the American section of which consists of the following:

Robert E. Speer, Chairman; William Cabell Brown and William F. Oldham, Vice-Chairmen; S. G. Inman, Executive Secretary; J. H. Post, Treasurer. The Executive Committee is composed of the officers and E. E. Olcott, E. T. Colton, Henry Churchill King, Lemuel C. Barnes, S. Earl Taylor, S. H. Chester, T. B. Ray, Margaret Hodge and John R. Mott.

In this permanent committee we have practically all the communions having work in Latin America represented. The final report of the Congress will appear in eight volumes, each the work of a commission of experts in missionary conditions in Latin America.

9. *The Situation in Europe.*

We have already dealt under another head with the war conditions in Europe. We can only speak here of the outlook both as it bears upon immediate and more remote developments of our work there. Even under the present torn and disrupted condition of affairs our opportunities for Christlike ministries are literally unbounded. Help now will do more to win the hearts of the people than ten thousand kindly acts when the war is over. It is a source of gratitude to have been able to help by a measure of financial relief through the War Relief Fund which has been devoted to the kindly ministry of assuaging distress among the peoples in the zone of conflict. Of its service we have already made mention. A goodly portion of this fund has gone to the relief of the homeless and starving people in Belgium; part of it has been devoted to the care of orphans in France; it has brought relief to our stricken and bereaved families in Germany and its kindly ministries have been felt in Russia, Austria, Italy and Bulgaria.

We are now awaiting the time when this storm of destruction having passed we may cooperate in some large and effective way with the Christian peoples of Europe in healing the wounds that have been made. When the war is over tremendous structural changes must take place. Above the din and thunder of battle can be heard the crash of the falling timbers of society. The doors of opportunity will be opened for every form of work for which the Christian Church stands. Through those doors can be seen a vision great enough to startle those who have become accustomed to the swift panorama of a world in commotion.

It is our privilege to report the receipt of the largest single gift to reach the Treasury of the Board through the long history of our foreign missions, namely, the sum of \$220,864, given to the Board by the late Mrs. Francesca Nast Gamble, daughter of Dr. William Nast, to whom more than any other man our work in Europe owes its inception. It was peculiarly fitting that Mrs. Gamble should have designated the larger part of this gift for the strengthening of the work in Europe. The war cloud had not as yet arisen on the horizon when, with prophetic foresight and, we believe, under leadings of Divine Providence, she dedicated this princely sum to this splendid purpose. The securities placed in the Treasury by her and her executors have been sold and the proceeds are being distributed in accordance with her wishes, as follows:

Building for Methodist Headquarters in Budapest, Hungary.....	\$51,670 28
Building for Methodist Headquarters in Petrograd, Russia.....	51,670 28
For the Permanent Fund of the Board, the interest to be used for the general work of the Board.....	51,670 28
For the Permanent Fund of the Board, interest to be used for the benefit of the Wm. Nast College at Kiukiang, China.....	25,835 16
For the reduction of chapel debts of the North Germany Conference and the South Germany Conference.....	10,000 00
For the Permanent Fund of the Board, the interest to be used for the support of native preachers in India and China.....	25,000 00
For the new chapel in the Wm. Nast College at Kiukiang, China.....	5,000 00

10. *Self-Support on the Mission Field.*

Special attention has been paid both by the officers of the Board and by missionaries on the field to the question of developing self-support among our native churches. Early in the quadrennium, in connection with a special questionnaire dealing with the various questions of survey and occupation, the attention of the missionaries was called to this subject by special inquiries concerning it. In appointing a special Treasurer for our missions in China it is the purpose of the Board that he should give some attention to this matter. Throughout the quadrennium the reports received from our foreign mission conferences indicate the emphasis placed upon this vital subject and the encouraging growth achieved in the realizing of it.

But what are the facts as actually revealed on the fields? General statements do not satisfy. Take India, for illustration, where the deep poverty of the people might seem to make the matter of self-support almost an impossibility, and yet such is not the case. In fifty of our large centers, including Calcutta, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Shahjahanpur, Moradabad, Naini Tal, Bareilly, Muttra, Aligarh, Meerut, Delhi, Lahore, Ajmer, Bombay, and Vikarabad, we have strong self-supporting churches. Of the type of work they are doing Cawnpore, which in addition to its own maintenance conducts sixty Sunday schools every week in and about the city, is an illustration. Of this matter Bishop Warne says:

"Our work in India, because much of it is out in the country, is not in the form of local churches so much as in that of circuits with regularly ordained Conference members in charge. The head of a circuit will have a number of helpers under him taking care of a thousand or more Christians, scattered in many villages. It was reported in our self-support meeting at the Northwest India Conference that seventy-five of our preachers in that one Conference were entirely supported by the offerings of Indian Christians and that twenty-six of these were our best paid preachers. Further, during 1913, when the famine conditions prevailed in many districts (and the majority of our people are poor beyond the possibility of American imagination to conceive of), and when we had counted out all that our missionaries gave and all that our English churches gave and confined it to what our vernacular or native churches raised for all purposes, it amounted to over \$92,000 American currency.

"That was in 1913. Since then we have put in an entirely new and very much improved organization among our village Christians for self-support, and one District Superintendent writes that he has been able to pay off 1,500 rupees of debt on native preachers' salaries, from the gifts of village people under this new and more perfect organization."

Equally encouraging are the developments in China. The Forward Movement there is the outgrowth of the special thought given to this matter in the Chinese churches and gives promise of large returns. In our educational institutions, Nanking University reports \$10,619 receipts from the tuition fees of Chinese students, while from the same source the West China Union University at Chengtu reports \$19,150.

One of the most conspicuous fields in the matter of self-support is Malaysia, where not only among the churches but also in connection with our splendid mission schools admirable things have been achieved. The Anglo-Chinese school at Singapore reports \$30,000 in receipts from local sources, while our boys' school at Ipoh reports \$17,480 from the same source.

But for the confusion and paralysis introduced by war conditions the

Mexican church would have achieved large things in self-support and even under the abnormal conditions which have prevailed has done nobly, giving us an example of what is possible among the Latin people.

The total amount contributed on the field in 1915 for self-support purposes, including salaries of native preachers, maintenance of churches, schools and other institutions, with gifts for benevolent and other purposes, amounted to \$888,134 U. S. currency. The total for the quadrennium was \$2,569,474.

Back of these amounts lies a history of industrial and economic progress in our Christian communities, a constantly enlarging numerical constituency, and heroic sacrifice and service on the part of the individual Christian.

OUTLINE PROGRAMS OF POLICY FOR THE FIELD

The General Committee of 1913 appointed a Committee on World-Wide Missionary Conditions, consisting of two Bishops, two representatives of the General Conference Districts, six members of the Board of Managers, and three Corresponding Secretaries, to study carefully missionary conditions throughout the world, and to report its recommendations on the following subjects:

1. Are there any fields where we are not now represented which we should enter?
2. Are there any fields where we now have work in which there should be retrenchment?
3. Are there any fields which we now occupy where our work could be wisely and safely transferred to another branch of Evangelical Christianity?
4. Are there any fields in which the present opportunities are so emergent that we should give them special attention?

This Committee very carefully considered the questions thus submitted to it and at the session of the General Committee in November, 1914, reported as follows:

I. GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That in answer to the question are there any new fields which we should enter? the Committee would express its judgment that conditions now existing make it inexpedient to consider entering new fields at this time.

2. Concerning fields where we now have work in which there should be retrenchment or readjustment, the Committee believes that the abnormal situation which we face at the present time renders it impossible to give definite answer, but would recommend that for this year in making appropriations (for 1914) the General Committee make appropriations to the General Divisions of Europe and Latin America as heretofore, but that discretion be given the Board as to the distribution of appropriations among the fields within these divisions, Mexico and South America constituting the division of Latin America.

3. Concerning fields which we now occupy and containing work which could be wisely and safely transferred to other branches of Evangelical Christianity, we recommend that the action of the Board in the case of Mexico, as stated in the appended paper, be confirmed in so far as it comes within the scope of the General Committee. (For recommendations for Mexico, see Section VI.)

4. Concerning fields in which opportunities are emergent, it is evident that when this question was formulated a year ago it was clearly in the mind of the General Committee that the emergencies to be considered should be those of outstanding opportunity created by extraordinary success. We now face a

situation where there are emergencies created by the disasters of war, as well as those created by successes of our missionary activity. Your Committee would therefore recommend that the General Committee clearly differentiate at this point and instruct its committees on the various fields in recommending appropriations, to bring in reports which shall cover:

(1) Provision for the regular work.

(2) Provision for emergent needs created by unusual success or by war.

5. It is recommended that this Committee on World-Wide Missionary Conditions be continued and that it be directed to pursue the lines of investigation which, as will be noted, are suggested in the report which follows. Preliminary to the consideration of particular fields it seems necessary that a general policy of Methodist Missions throughout the world should be outlined under the direction of the Board of Foreign Missions and of the General Committee. The following tentative outline has been referred to us by the Board of Foreign Missions and we would recommend that it receive consideration by the General Committee and that it be sent through the Secretaries to the leaders of our mission fields for the purpose of securing the advice of those who are best qualified to judge the merits of such a document. After suggestions have been received from the various fields, we recommend that from the data secured the Committee on World-Wide Missionary Conditions formulate a policy to be presented to the Board and to the General Committee for final adoption. The tentative policy is as follows:

1. *Evangelism*. Emphasize:

(1) The evangelical purpose of all missionary work of whatever kind.

(2) The necessity for the organization of a conquering Christian Church, maintaining and propagating the message of Evangelical Christianity, and especially emphasizing the evangelistic note which has been distinctive of Methodism.

(3) The development and expression of personal Christian life as the direct test of all missionary efficiency.

2. *Christian Education*. In every national or large mission field elaborate a system of standardized and coordinated Christian education which will provide for:

(1) Developing a trained Christian leadership.

(2) Securing an intelligent membership.

(3) Diffusing the blessings of a thorough Christian education throughout the lands.

3. *Medical Work*. Make a survey of every field occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church to discover its needs and the extent to which we are measuring up to our responsibilities:

(1) In developing:

a. Hospital and dispensary service.

b. Trained physicians, surgeons and nurses.

(2) In elaborating an adequate plan and equipment for the same.

(3) In plans for the elaboration and propagation of such sanitary and hygienic measures as the conditions of particular fields shall demand.

4. *Self-Support*. In all our mission fields

(1) Have the idea of self-support clearly and emphatically set forth as a direct objective.

(2) Systematically and persistently work and organize for its early realization.

(3) Make a careful study of the special conditions in each field, with the view to the establishment of time limits within which local congregations will be expected to come to a basis of self-support.

5. *Systematic Giving.* Develop plans for the securing of:
 - (1) Definite instruction in systematic giving.
 - (2) The production of literature in each mission field on the subject of Christian stewardship.
 - (3) The introduction of our New Financial Plan wherever practicable.
6. *Social Uplift.*
 - (1) Make careful study of the social movements in all our fields.
 - (2) Seek to discover the influence of our missionary staff upon social uplift, and
 - (3) Give careful consideration to what may be done to identify our church more closely with all worthy movements for the social uplift of mankind which do not tend to undermine the foundations of civil government.
7. *Cooperation.*
 - (1) Adopt as our definite world policy the fullest comity and cooperation with other evangelical bodies.
 - (2) Discourage all unnecessary duplication or overlapping, and
 - (3) Give support to all worthy efforts consistent with Church order in the direction of a better coordination of Christian forces.
8. *Foreign Missionary Leadership.* Work out a policy for a carefully balanced distribution of our missionary forces in the various branches of missionary service and for a more adequate and effective leadership in each of our fields.
9. *Intensive Work.* While remaining true to the Apostolic and early Methodist ideals of a world-wide proclamation of the Gospel, place increasing emphasis upon intensive work and create adequate agencies for discovering and strengthening strategic places.

II. INTERRUPTION BY WAR

Coming specifically to the subjects which were referred to this Committee for recommendation and in explanation of the suggestions at the beginning of this statement, your Committee would respectfully report that the wide extent of territory to be reviewed and the enormous amount of data to be considered manifestly renders it impossible to compass the task assigned within the period of one year. It was the hope of your Committee that this year a report might be presented on our work in Europe in accordance with the action taken a year ago, and immediately after the last General Committee plans were set in motion to this end. It was thought that if one section of the world field were carefully considered in the comparatively brief space of time at the disposal of the General Committee, it would be as much as could be safely undertaken at a single session of the Committee.

In accordance with this purpose, Secretary Taylor visited Europe during the year. In consultation with Bishop Nuelsen he visited Italy, France, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Russia, Norway and Sweden. In the Protestant countries of Europe he gave special consideration to the question of self-support. In Germany especially this question was taken up with great thoroughness. He met the Finance Committees of the North and South Germany Conferences, and went fully into the consideration of the problems in bringing these great fields to a basis of self-support. He was gratified to find the brethren in Germany were quite as ready for a definite move in this direction as were the churches in America, provided the details could be worked out in a satisfactory way.

A joint committee was appointed representing the North and South Germany Conferences, with instructions to prepare a plan for self-support to be

submitted to this General Committee. The joint committee expected to have the report ready for submission to Bishop Wilson in connection with the dedication of the new theological buildings at Frankfurt-a-Main in August, 1914, and after consultation with Bishop Wilson the plan was to be forwarded to the General Committee for consideration.

The outbreak of the war prevented the opening of the school at Frankfurt-a-Main and made it impossible for Bishop Wilson to meet with the committee, and subsequent events have so completely changed the situation as to render it impossible to make a report on the readjustment of our work in Europe at this time.

III. APPROACH OF PROBLEM THROUGH QUESTIONNAIRE

During the year an exhaustive and searching questionnaire, intended primarily to elicit data for the proposed Property and Equipment Movement, but going fully into the question of occupation, was sent to all our fields. Reports from certain sections have been received, but it is yet too early for the necessary detailed answers from all of our mission stations to have reached us. In due time this data will be compiled.

IV. TYPICAL PROGRAM PROPOSED FOR SOUTH AMERICA

In addition to his work in Europe, Secretary Taylor visited North Africa and South America, and in the case of South America, has placed in the hands of your Committee valuable data, a summary of which is appended to this report.

I. SOUTH AMERICA AS A WHOLE.

a. At the earliest possible date arrange for a conference on South America, in cooperation with the other missionary forces at work in that field, when the whole question of occupation and work can be taken up somewhat after the plan of the recent conference concerning Mexico.

b. Consider the whole plan of episcopal supervision and see if a policy cannot be worked out which will insure a more consecutive episcopal supervision from quadrennium to quadrennium, and at the same time relieve the resident Bishop from the serious strain involved in attempting episcopal supervision over such a vast extent of territory and with the great difficulties involved in climatic conditions, extraordinary changes in altitude, extreme discomfort in travel, etc.

c. Give thorough study to the question of Mission Treasurerships in South America. If possible develop a plan whereby we will have one Treasurer for South America, or two, as the case may demand.

d. Have the Treasurer or Treasurers thoroughly trained in our New York office and thereby secure their active cooperation in getting a better grip upon the whole financial situation in South America.

e. Give special attention to the question of our missionary staff in South America, with particular reference to the men who are now getting old and whose places must be filled in the near future.

f. Press development and thorough training of a native ministry.

g. Consider some workable plan for permitting the missionaries to learn the language, remembering the peculiar conditions which prevail in South America with reference to languages.

h. Consider the question of standardizing salaries for American missionaries and for native workers, furlough allowances, and furlough periods.

i. Investigate the question of desirability of shipping furniture and household goods from the United States or of purchasing on the field, remembering

especially the changes that have taken place with the opening of the Panama Canal.

j. Consider some method whereby outgoing missionaries to South America may be given first-hand knowledge of successful methods of missionary work in lands where the evangelistic side has been developed strongly.

2. PANAMA.

a. Consider the readjustment of boundaries so as to make Panama a center of work for Central America and the northern part of South America.

b. Negotiate with the Presbyterians concerning some general readjustments of the work in Central America, Colombia, and Ecuador, whereby the Methodists and Presbyterians can work in close cooperation.

c. In Panama develop the English work with the Union Committee for English-speaking Work, of which Dr. Speer is chairman.

d. Develop the evangelistic side of the Spanish work very strongly:

(1) In Panama in the Seawall Church.

(2) For West Indians in the new church recently erected.

(3) Secure adequate property in Colon for Spanish work.

(4) Develop the work in rural districts as in David.

e. Develop the educational system in the light of possible readjustments as indicated in Paragraph 2, and, if proper readjustment can be made, establish in Panama an educational institution modeled on that of Robert College at Constantinople.

3. PERU.

a. Work out a program in Peru in cooperation with the Evangelical Union of Great Britain, combining as far as possible in the work of the printing press, in development of schools and in the evangelistic side of the work.

b. Give special attention to the development of a strong leadership, foreign as well as native, in Peru.

c. Plan for a college in Lima, with feeders at four central points, such as Callao, Cerro de Pasco, Huancayo, and Trujillo (possibly Cusco also).

d. Develop the Nurses' work.

e. Consider the farm scheme of the Evangelical Union, and, so far as possible, cooperate with them in the furtherance of this plan.

f. As soon as legal obstacles are out of the way, build a representative church at Lima, and consider the proper housing of our congregations in other parts of Peru.

4. BOLIVIA.

a. Secure adequate property for our school work at La Paz.

b. Readjust the financial basis of the school and introduce more definite religious instruction.

c. Develop Cochabamba strongly as a strategic center for the work on the eastern side of the mountains.

d. Make a thoroughgoing experiment in the institutional type of work at La Paz.

e. Give careful consideration to the development of a farm orphanage already worked out for Peru.

5. CHILE.

a. Work out our program for Chile in consultation and in full cooperation with the Presbyterians.

b. Give careful consideration to the strategy of location in Iquique, Mejillones, and Antofagasta.

c. Plan for a great union educational enterprise in Santiago.

d. Develop a union press and book store plan for Santiago.

e. Develop the institutional work at Valparaiso with good day and night schools.

f. Give special emphasis to the development of the evangelistic work in Chile, especially in Southern Chile.

g. Develop the school in Concepcion along the lines of a high grade women's training school.

h. Develop a modern scheme of domestic science instruction, especially in connection with the school at Santiago with its influence radiating out to the other schools.

6. ARGENTINA.

a. Closely cooperate with the Resident Bishop in the development of a great center for work in Buenos Ayres and especially support his policy of building several worthy churches in that great city, instead of one great central church.

b. Give careful consideration to the needs of our English-speaking work in Buenos Ayres.

c. Develop a college of first grade in or near Buenos Ayres, if possible in cooperation with other Christian forces at work in Argentina.

d. Give full support to the plan for an orphanage and farm near Buenos Ayres, and consider the development of other orphanages in other parts of Argentina.

e. Cooperate with the Resident Bishop in a careful study of the question involved in the proper establishment of the Ward School.

f. Move the press and book store to a central location and, if possible, work out a union enterprise for the publication of Christian literature.

g. Establish a strong Theological Seminary.

h. Develop a chain of strong secondary schools in such places as Montevideo, Cordoba, Mendoza, Bahia Blanca, and Rosario.

i. Place renewed emphasis upon the evangelistic side of the work, the development of self-support, the introduction of the New Financial Plan, and proper instruction in Christian Stewardship.

7. URUGUAY.

a. Develop strongly the English-speaking work.

b. Develop at some central point a secondary school of high grade to fit in with the general plan of instruction outlined for Argentina.

c. Develop the institute plan for training our leadership and especially press the evangelistic work in the country.

d. Develop self-support and the New Financial Plan.

8. ECUADOR AND PARAGUAY.

Support the policy of the Resident Bishop in withdrawing our forces from Ecuador and from Paraguay and withhold further effort until conditions become more favorable, but keep in mind the fact that both of these fields are attractive and needy fields for missionary effort and plan to enter them strongly at some time in the future or turn them over to some other evangelical organization which is able to carry the work forward.

V. DETAILED SURVEYS FOR THE LARGER UNITS

In undertaking the further survey of our mission fields we would suggest that there should be a survey of all the large missionary divisions and the results embodied in working programs defining the distinct aims and purposes of each of these great fields as a whole.

In addition to this study it will probably be necessary to take up the national language and Conference areas in the light of such general policies as may be established for the larger units to which they belong.

VI. THE SPECIAL SITUATION IN MEXICO

War conditions in Mexico have created a new situation there which has brought to the fore, in an insistent way, the matter of missionary occupation.

The disturbed conditions compelled all missionaries to withdraw temporarily from that land. When the way began to open for their return, it was felt wise for the various denominations at work in Mexico to consult and plan together for the new situation which had evolved. For eighteen months the Latin Lands Committee representing the Boards at work in the countries indicated by its name, has given special consideration to the promotion of the work of Evangelical Missions in Mexico. A careful study of the whole field indicated that while several missions were operating in the same territories over one third of the country was without work, excepting as it was served by the operations of the American Bible Society. It has also appeared that there was much duplication of effort, especially in the matter of publications, and it was felt that it would be well, in what promises to be the dawn of a new era for Mexico, for the various missions to come together and confer as to the possibility of more effective service. With other Boards, concerned, the Board of Foreign Missions has given careful consideration to the matter. The results of this study are given below. Your Committee would especially commend this most notable achievement in the direction of coordination and cooperation of missionary forces.

Readjustments in Mexico.

The propositions presented by a gathering at Cincinnati have been frequently before this Board and were put before its Committee on South America and Mexico, which recommended that the Board approve the following propositions with the proviso that as much of the matter as may be necessary for action by the General Missionary Committee be presented there, and so much as may call for General Conference action be taken to the next General Conference:

(1) That the Methodist Episcopal Church assume primary responsibility for the occupation and evangelization of the Federal District, the States of Hidalgo, Puebla, Morelos, Queretaro, Tlaxcala, Mexico, Guanajuato, and Michoacan.

(NOTE.—The question whether the Methodist Episcopal Church shall assume responsibility in Michoacan, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, taking the primary responsibility for Guanajuato, to be decided by consultation between a committee consisting of the Chairman of the South America and Mexico Committee, Dr. MacRossie, Bishop McConnell, and Secretary Oldham, on the one hand, and three appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, on the other hand, the findings of this Committee to be submitted to the respective Boards, and by the Board to the General Committee and the General Conference if necessary.)

(2) That the various denominational forces in Mexico be known under the common name of The Evangelical Church of Mexico, the denominational name following in brackets.

(3) A general proposition authorizing the initiation of measures to perfect cooperative movements in schools, printing houses, etc.

VII. FIELDS WITH EMERGENT SITUATIONS

The fourth line of investigation assigned to this committee concerns the question as to whether there are any fields in which the conditions are so

emergent that we should give them special attention. In addition to the statement in answer to question four, placed at the beginning of this Report, we would say that last year (i. e., 1913) the Committee gave special consideration to the work in China, resulting in practical relief of certain strategic and sorely distressed situations. The moral effect of this action was great, giving new cheer and encouragement to our missionary forces in that great land. Such action, based as it was upon an expected increase in income and guaranteed by satisfactory financial underwriting, is, however, not without its dangers, for it is likely to be regarded as constituting a claim upon the future which may fail of realization. At the same time your Committee recognizes that we must face the emergent and strategic situations which have developed in our various mission fields, the special claims of which may not be ignored without the risk of serious damage to our work. In the light of all that has come before the missionary administration during the past year we would suggest that if there is any opportunity for special consideration of the regular work for the coming year (i. e., 1915) the mass movement in India, the educational situation in Korea, and the acute financial condition in South America are justly entitled to special consideration by the General Committee.

VIII. FURTHER CONSIDERATION IN 1915

Having considered these suggestions and approved them as a basis for consideration, the General Committee of 1914 adjourned leaving the matter for further review. In the meantime Dr. North completed his visitation of Eastern and Southern Asia and returned with further data for the next General Committee meeting. In harmony with the recommendations of 1914 he presented to the General Committee at its annual session in Los Angeles, California, November 6-9, 1915, a further report from the Committee on Survey of the fields, as follows:

At its meeting in Boston, November, 1914, the General Committee considered a report from the Committee on World-Wide Missionary Conditions and took action upon its recommendations. It thereby set up certain parts of the framework of a complete policy and program to which it was expected that additions would be made at subsequent meetings.

While this additional material is available, because of the great disorder still prevailing in Europe and its effect both direct and indirect on Africa, your Committee is constrained to repeat the conclusion of last year that it is impossible at this time to make a report on a policy for Europe. The Committee holds this to be true of Africa also.

Undoubtedly at the conclusion of the war, be it soon or late, it will be a major obligation of the General Committee and the Board, wisely, strongly, generously, and from new angles of approach, to deal with the entire problem of Methodism in Europe. Actual statement of missionary policy may well be postponed until that day of review and reconstruction shall have come.

From all the other large missionary divisions the year has brought additional material for the completion of a statement of a worldwide missionary policy. This has come in answer to the questionnaire sent to the field in connection with the proposed property and equipment movement, in the missionary correspondence, both personal and official, which each year becomes more exact and more comprehensive, in the formal and informal consultation with returning

missionaries and with the Bishops in charge of the work, in the closer familiarity with the plans of the other great missionary organizations, and in conference with the interdenominational and international groups where many of the larger problems are being considered. If, in the not remote future, Corresponding Secretary Oldham may revisit the fields of Southern Asia, with which his knowledge has been so intimate, the purpose of the Committee, to secure for its final complete report upon worldwide missionary policy first-hand information and impressions as to present conditions, will have been accomplished. Should the peace, for which we all pray, come soon, it is not improbable that such a report in its completeness may be presented to the General Committee at its meeting in November, 1917.

Under instructions of the Board, Corresponding Secretary North has visited the missions in Eastern Asia, spending nearly five months in Japan, Korea, and China, and giving such time thereafter as was available to the Philippines, Malaysia, and India. Without attempting to present a minute and complete statement of conclusions, he has submitted to the Committee views on certain major points of policy. This memorandum is presented with the report as a tentative outline of policy for Eastern Asia.

OUTLINE OF MISSIONARY POLICY FOR EASTERN ASIA

General

1. For purposes of missionary survey and policy consider Eastern Asia as a unit. Let this idea of unity be applied—

a. To the supervisional administration.

Racially and historically, China, Japan, and Korea (Chosen) are closely interrelated. Politically, we have to deal with a Republic, an Empire, and a dependent province. While in most important phases their religious beliefs are diverse, these beliefs are more like one another than any one of them is like that of any people outside of the three nations. Whatever may be the sword play of these years of fear, jealousy, and reconstruction, essentially there is a community of interest. The normal and permanent alignment will be the Far East and the rest of the world. The development of Christian ideals and practice among these three peoples should be directed from a common center and by superintendents who in grasp, sympathy, authority, and jurisdiction may be able to represent our church in the presentation of its message and the organization of its ministry in the entire area. It is not unlikely that into this area should be brought also Malaysia and the Philippines.

b. To the spirit and fellowship of the missionary force.

Intense devotion to the assigned task is a characteristic of our missionaries in every field the world over. One would lose time in the attempt to persuade any missionary of our church that his special field is less important than any other. But true faith is a foe to faction. It is good missionary policy to forestall, and to prevent in the field, that provincialism which in American church life ranks next after sin, as an obstacle to progress, and is displaying itself in its worst forms in the present struggle of the nations in Europe. The unity of purpose and the community of interests, of the missionaries of the three lands, are the compelling human influence for bringing these kingdoms of men into the Kingdom of God.

c. To the presentation in the homeland of the needs and opportunities of the Far East and of the program for meeting them.

Each people has its convinced and eloquent advocates. There is an individual accent in the common appeal. No restraint should be put upon a special pleader. But he should know that a background for his specialty is necessary for good outline and display. The missionary to Japan who will frankly urge China's needs, the missionary to Korea who will rally the forces to save situations in Japan and China, the missionary to China who will plead for Korea and Japan will strike out new paths in the thought and the consecration of the church. There are such missionaries. Their number is increasing. The grouping of our programs of China, Japan, and Korea should represent more than a formula, it should state a fundamental principle.

2. As practical measures.

(1) Promote the interchange of visits by selected missionaries and native workers of the several fields for the study of methods and the development of sympathetic relations.

(2) Focus the attention of all upon any possible common program, especially where some one institution may meet needs beyond the limits of any one provincial, national, or racial division.

(3) Emphasize the importance, and enlarge by constitutional methods the scope and powers, of the Eastern Asia Central Conference, which now includes China, Japan, and Korea, and quite certainly should include Malaysia and the Philippines, and provide—if deemed advisable—that it shall meet more frequently.

(4) Formulate a policy for education, including both secular studies and religious training, which, in its fundamental principles, shall apply to all three of the great national divisions with actual programs varied by special conditions in each major field.

(5) Study the work as supported respectively by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the Board of Foreign Missions; secure such adjustments of the work as may strengthen the existing sympathetic relations and, in consultation with the representatives of the Woman's Society both at home and on the field, seek the development of such common policies as will tend to achieve for Methodism in the great Far Eastern field the strength of a carefully balanced and thoroughly unified program of progress.

(6) Develop for Eastern Asia, in view of its racial unity, its 500,000,000 of people and its tremendous impact upon the life and institutions of the entire world, resources in men and money so ample as to be in some measure a recognition of an opportunity unparalleled in the history of the church.

JAPAN

(1) Interpret and strengthen the cooperation between the three American Methodist organizations, both in their relation to one another and in their relation to the Methodist Church of Japan, to the end that with clearer understanding a program of advance may be defined and promoted.

(2) Combine the East and West Japan Missions into one Japan Mission, to cover the entire Empire outside of Korea.

(3) Restore and increase the evangelistic forces, especially by adding to the foreign missionary force a sufficient number of missionaries to occupy

Hakodate, Hirosaki, Sendai, and possibly one or two additional centers in the main island.

(4) Strengthen the evangelistic force in Tokyo; in West Japan add at least two evangelistic missionaries.

(5) Develop in cooperation with the Japanese leaders Aoyama Gakuin, in Tokyo, by increase of buildings and equipment, the standardizing of courses of study, and strengthening of the staff; giving special care to the resources, method, and quality of the theological school.

(6) Establish a strong high school in the Island of Kiushiu, West Japan, by developing the present Chinzei Gakuin at Nagasaki, or, preferably, centering the educational work for this part of Japan in Fukuoka, both in view of future relations with the Japanese population of Korea and the development of the educational program of the Government at this center.

(7) Have constant regard to the development of the educational policy of the Imperial Government, especially with reference to private schools, working in harmony with those policies and accepting promptly any additional privileges that may be granted, while still maintaining the Christian character of the schools themselves.

(8) Maintain the publishing house for its larger service, preferably in cooperation with the other Methodist bodies, looking toward the larger cooperation in which other missionary bodies may participate.

(9) In every phase of the program have regard to the plans of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society with a view to such cooperation as will secure for our church one common policy in Japan.

(10) Impress upon the Christian forces of Japan and the constituency at home the purpose not to withdraw from Japan but, on the other hand, to increase strongly the missionary forces and pressure upon the empire at this critical time in its development as a world power.

KOREA

(1) Hold steadily to the evangelistic ideals and methods which have already yielded such large results. To this end add as soon as possible three or four strong evangelistic missionary leaders, with the aim of directing in the development of stronger native leadership in the entire territory occupied by our church.

(2) In education, in general maintain tactfully and temperately the missionary ideals and methods, avoiding irritating controversy with the Japanese authorities and accepting the good faith of their educational program in Korea, and cooperating with them where surrender of Christian ideals and practice is not involved.

(3) In primary and intermediate schools, until there is a clearer understanding of the probable future status, make no additional investment for primary school work.

(4) Maintain the primary schools where they are immediately related to our churches or are in communities where no other primary education is provided, with avoidance, however, of competition with Government schools which would develop irritation between the authorities and the mission.

(5) Devise, for the children of our churches and evangelistic communi-

ties, methods of religious training outside of the required curriculum of the primary school.

(6) Maintain in strength our secondary or intermediate schools, bringing equipment and curricula up to the Government standard and utilizing the opportunities afforded by scholars being in residence for religious impression and training.

(7) Invite inspection by Government authorities and, while deprecating undesirable restriction, recognize the political right and the moral good will of Japan in dealing with the educational problem in Chosen.

(8) In the higher schools concentrate strongly upon the high school or junior college in Seoul, known as Paichai, extending the area of its grounds, lifting the standard of scholarship, adding to its material equipment and increasing its faculty.

(9) When the status of the Chosen Christian College is determined, enter heartily with other Boards into the development of that institution, meeting the obligations for staff and current expenses involved in the cooperation.

(10) Stress the Union Theological School, representing the Methodist Episcopal and the Methodist Episcopal, South, Missions, in order to provide adequate native leadership.

(11) In biblical and theological training continue the cooperation with the Pierson Memorial Bible Training School, without assuming responsibility for capital investment.

(12) While Seoul is for our church the natural educational center, strengthen the school work in Pyengyang, either under our sole auspices or in cooperation with other missions.

(13) In the educational and evangelistic work as well, accept our responsibility for work in Northern Korea as well as in other parts of the territory allotted to us.

(14) In medical work maintain in strength the three hospitals now established in Pyengyang, Haiju, and Wonju, increasing staff and equipment, in the first entering into cooperation if the way should open with the Presbyterian Mission or with the hospital of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

(15) In Seoul accept the opportunity of cooperation with the Union Medical School and Hospital, proceeding only so rapidly, however, as resources in staff and money can be secured from outside the present force of the mission.

(16) Give careful attention to the maintenance of the balance between the educational and evangelistic types of work so far as they are distinct from each other, urging the community of interest between the several phases of missionary activity and avoiding the sacrifice of any one in the zeal for the promotion of the others.

(17) In both spirit and method aim to develop strongly a harmonious and cooperative program with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

CHINA

Without attempting in detail to outline a program for the entire field of Methodism in China, the following general principles may be stressed:

1. *Education.* Increase the emphasis upon the primary school work with a view to the multiplication of these schools in all our fields as rapidly as they

can be staffed and standardized; in this, cooperating with the program of the Educational Association as led by its secretary, Frank D. Gamewell.

Develop the staff and the standards of the intermediate and high schools so that they may be not only serviceable to the students and community but become an inspiring standard for the Government schools; relate these schools as definitely as possible with the higher institutions as developed in the large centers, encouraging scholars of capacity to add to the training of the lower schools that of the higher schools; urge that students shall not be admitted to theological, medical, and normal schools until a thorough preparatory course has been completed.

Recognize the extraordinary movement toward union in the higher educational work, entering heartily and generously into its obligations and opportunities. This will involve a constructive program for our church in Peking University, the University of Nanking, the West China Union University, at Chengtu, and the Christian Union University in Foochow, to all of which we have already largely contributed in men and resources. In accepting this co-operation, however, there must be no withdrawal of interest or resource from those educational projects which belong to us alone; as, for example, the schools in Taianfu, Shantung Province; in Kiukiang and Nanchang, in Kiangsi Province; in Hinghwa, in the Fukien Province.

The entire educational program for China should become more definite and be presented to the home constituency, not in its individual units alone, but in its totality.

2. *Medical Work.* In medical education the newer developments which will bring to China strong medical schools invite most careful study and, where approved from the standpoint of missionary purpose, most cordial cooperation. Our policy for China should include the broadest interpretation of the church's obligation for cooperation wherever such cooperation is possible without the surrender either of missionary ideals or motives.

In medical work as represented in dispensaries and hospitals most strenuous effort should be made to secure better equipment and standards. Our hospitals are well placed for missionary purposes. Modifications, if necessary, should be made without hesitation. In the main, however, a true policy requires, not a diminution, but a large increase in our medical work in the several centers now occupied.

3. *Evangelistic Work.* However great stress must be given to the educational and medical work in China, the outstanding demand is for the evangelistic work, which comprehends the total task of developing the native church in China. Among the principles involved in the policy would be the following:

Development of an intelligent and trustworthy native leadership.

The promotion of the principle of initiative, of self-support, and of self-direction.

The closer association of the primary and intermediate schools with the evangelistic program as represented in the churches.

A new emphasis upon the development of strong centers for evangelistic and social work in the centers of population. Beginnings of such work in Peking, Nanking, Foochow, Hinghwa, Nanchang, and Chengtu should be welcomed and rapidly developed.

It is agreed both on the field and at home that there should be a stronger

occupation of the Yangtze Valley, and the movement to this end should be in every way encouraged.

The requirements for equipment for schools, colleges, and churches should no longer be stated in terms of hundreds and thousands of dollars, but in those of tens and hundreds of thousands.

In China as in Japan and Korea the close cooperation of the Board of Foreign Missions and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, which so generally prevails, should be still further studied with a view to that greater efficiency which will add to the strength and the results for both.

The complacency of the church at home, in the marvels achieved by its pioneers in China, must be strongly and, if necessary, rudely shaken in order that there may be not a humiliating but an adequate program for putting the Gospel within the reach of these four hundred millions of people.

In concluding this review of the work of the General Committee we must call attention to the fact that these policies and programs are necessarily tentative in their character and will be altered and amended in obedience to the emergent developments which inevitably arise on our foreign fields from time to time. It was neither the purpose of the corresponding secretaries nor of the General Committee that they should be regarded as stereotyped but rather as elastic in their form, serving, however, as the guide posts marking the pathway for both our administrative and field forces. This is the first time in the history of the cause of Foreign Missions in the Methodist Episcopal Church that an attempt has been made to approach our entire task in some comprehensive and definite manner, and it is our conviction that these outlines will conduce to productive and efficient service.

We live in a time of unprecedented opportunity. The situation throughout the world has solemnized all men; the demands of our day compel serious thought; all agree that there never has been such a conjunction of events of profound significance to the human race as those which we now face. When we look back over the missionary record of the Methodist Episcopal Church we thank God and take courage. How wonderfully he has blessed us in our leadership on the mission fields. Outstanding personalities from America representing every phase of Christian efficiency guide the movements there. From the rising churches in every land to which we have gone, a native leadership apostolic in its devotion, joyous in its service, and marked by the qualities of endurance, perseverance and courage, has appeared. New and larger fields of endeavor challenge us to greater achievement. The voices that summon us are heard in every quarter of the globe. How wonderfully God is pouring out his spirit on all flesh so that the very achievements of the Christian missionary conquest constitute its chief embarrassment.

And yet when we measure what has been done, and even what we are now doing, with the needs and opportunities of this hour we are humbled. The church must be aroused to undertake vastly larger things. The extent of our present response to the demands which come to us from every field is but the beginning of far greater things in the future. God is making our people throughout our favored land the stewards of a constantly enlarging wealth and prosperity. Shall we fail to meet the requirements of our stewardship? Shall we fail to give that reasonable place, in our response to the claims of stewardship, which the primacy of the world program of our Lord demands? The way

must be opened so that the foreign missionary obligation in all its power may be brought to the last man, woman, and child in the church.

With an unshaken confidence in the loyalty of the church this report is sent forth in the hope that it may be not only the record of past achievement, but an inspiration to our great constituency to pour forth of its treasure that God's purpose for us may be adequately financed, to give of its sons and daughters that the message may be incarnated and planted in all the great centers of the non-Christian world; and that the church itself may unite in a ministry of intercession for such an outpouring of the Holy Spirit upon God's people everywhere as will make it possible to achieve results "exceeding abundantly above all that we can ask or think."

ASIA

The missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Asia are divided into two great groups, those in Southern Asia and those in Eastern Asia. The missions in the first group consist of the Conferences in India, Burma, Malaysia, and the Philippine Islands; in the second group those in China, Japan, and Korea.

The work in India was begun by Rev. William Butler, D.D., who arrived in Calcutta September 25, 1856. We now have seven Conferences, the North India, Northwest India, South India, Bombay, Bengal, Central Provinces, and Burma.

The work in Malaysia was begun by Rev. William F. Oldham, D.D., who arrived in Singapore in 1885. It consists of one Annual Conference, including work in the Straits Settlements, Java, Borneo, and Sumatra. The Philippine Islands work was begun by Bishop J. M. Thoburn in 1889. Our first missionary, Rev. T. H. Martin, arrived in Manila in 1900.

The work in China was begun by Rev. Judson Dwight Collins and Rev. Moses C. White, who arrived in China September 4, 1847. The work now consists of six Conferences, the Foochow, Hinghwa, Central, North, and West China, and the Kiangsi Mission Conference.

The work in Japan was begun under the superintendency of Rev. Robert S. Maclay, D.D., who arrived there June 11, 1873. This work was incorporated in organic union in the Japan Methodist Church, organized May, 1907. At the same time the status of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a cooperating agency in the evangelization of Japan was recognized.

The work in Korea was begun in 1885, our first missionaries, Rev. H. G. Appenzeller and Rev. William B. Scranton, M.D., arriving there in April and May respectively of that year.



REVIEW OF CONDITIONS IN THE INDIAN CHURCH

BY BISHOP JOHN W. ROBINSON

Territorial Occupation

The larger part of the Southern Asia field is in the territory known as British India, which comprises Baluchistan, India proper, and Burma. It has an area of 1,600,000 square miles, with a present population of approximately 325,000,000. In this extensive district and among these teeming multitudes the Methodist Episcopal Church maintains one of its most important and prosperous missions, organized into six Annual Conferences and one Mission Conference. Work was begun during the latter days of 1856 by Rev. William Butler, but the troubled political conditions accompanying the mutiny caused for a time its suspension in all stations save one. Reorganized after the mutiny, it took deep root in Rohilkhand and Oudh, but the resisting powers of the caste system, the tenacious hold on Hindus of the age-old idolatrous systems, and the bigotry and fierce fanaticism of the Mohammedans for many years prevented large results. A slow but substantial growth during the first two decades was followed by the beginnings of the mass movement and the rapid spread of the work in the early nineties, and today finds us well distributed over the Empire, firmly established in most of its strategical centers.

But we have now reached the stage where we are restricting further, territorial growth that we may give our full energies to a more intensive cultivation of the field occupied. During the quadrennium now closing we have begun new work among the Chinese immigrants in Burma, a hitherto neglected community; we have somewhat strengthened our forces in Baluchistan; and we have planted a post on the border of Afghanistan. Aside from these minor territorial enlargements, we have limited our expansion to the occupation of such points in connection with our older work as came in the natural order of development. It is the policy of the Mission to limit itself to the field now occupied and intensify its cultivation. (During the period under review, that we might do our part toward promoting a spirit of cooperation and unity, and that some of our people might be better cared for, we withdrew from fields that could be better supervised by other missions and turned over to their care between fifteen and twenty thousand Christians.)

The Value of the Sunday School

Before the Mass Movement was well under way, with the object of securing openings for our work among the innumerable village communities, for a number of years we laid very special stress upon the opening of new Sunday schools. Our village workers who at that time had no Christian communities to care for, conducted a number of such schools in different villages each Sunday. The effort was eminently successful, and there came to us a very large number of converts and inquirers through these Sunday schools. This success has in places forced the closing of many of these schools, for the accession of converts who have to be taught so takes up the time and strength of the workers that they can no longer care for so many villages. While it is evident these gatherings

of children and others under trees and in village huts served their purpose in giving us access to places where previously it was denied us, we are persuaded that irregularities and crudities were then present that need to be eliminated from real Sunday school work. Through generous aid from the Board of Sunday Schools we have been able to place a number of specially qualified men in a number of districts, and these, under the supervision of our Director of Religious Instruction, are enabling us to reorganize our Sunday school work and get it on a much more satisfactory basis. In the Epworth League a like strengthening and intensification of our work is going on.

Day Schools

What is said of our Sunday schools is also true to a large extent of our day schools. They were first inaugurated as evangelistic rather than educational agencies. We then had few Christian children of our own. We opened small schools in the villages that through them we might gain access to the non-Christian communities. Now that such access has been gained and we have tens of thousands of our own Christian children to teach, we are altering our system of day schools to meet the new need. The pressure now on us has little to do with Hindu and Mohammedan boys and girls, but it has everything to do with the children of our own converts. It is our success that has overwhelmed us. In spite of the more than 40,000 students in our various schools, it troubles us to find that there are at least 60,000 of our own boys and girls who are unable to read or write, with as little of opportunity and with almost as much of ignorance as their heathen playfellows. Our first duty is to these. We must give all of them the ability to read the Bible, and to the brighter among them we must open the door of hope by providing further teaching. In providing for this need our first necessity is teachers. Non-Christian literates will not teach our Christians. We must raise up teachers from among our own people. To a degree this has been done, but the numbers are utterly inadequate. With the help of both the Board of Foreign Missions and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society strenuous efforts are being made to secure funds for normal training classes in eight or ten of our centers, the cost of each class to average about a thousand dollars a year, and capable of turning out from twenty to thirty trained teachers for our primary schools yearly. The successful establishment of these normal training classes and the opening of village schools at the cost of about fifty dollars each per year will solve our primary education problem and make sure an intellectual advancement in our community as a whole that will give it the point of vantage it has a right to expect from becoming Christian.

Boarding Schools

Our boarding schools for boys and girls were designed to take the brightest and most promising of our young people from untoward surroundings and put them in an environment that would give them an opportunity to develop mentally and spiritually until they were fitted to become leaders in our rapidly forming Indian Christian community. We have not been disappointed in the output of these schools. Practically all of our preachers, teachers and Bible women were educated in them. But the pressure of the evangelistic and other work on our finances is at present causing us to fall behind both our opportunity and the

necessities of the work in this particular. As compared with the size of our community twenty years ago, we now have a much smaller number of both schools and pupils, and in places there has been an actual as well as a relative decline in both. While we may congratulate ourselves that the quality of the output from these boarding schools is better than formerly, so long as our work is crippled by the lack of preachers and teachers, and so long as boys and girls fit to be developed are clamoring for admission to our schools, we must admit that we are under moral obligations to maintain enough of them to enable us to educate largely increased numbers.

The Colleges

So far as it affects mission work, the productivity of our two colleges at Lucknow is dependent on the number of students sent up to them from the lower grades. One of the uncomfortable facts we have to face is that while we have been able to secure funds for comparatively good plants for these two institutions, we have so far failed to secure such financial help as to enable us to make full use of the plants thus secured. These colleges have rooms, teachers, and equipment sufficient to enable them to accept perhaps five hundred of the young men and women of our community. We have an abundance of these young people, but coming as they do from homes where only bitterest poverty has been known, and with none of the possibilities of self-help so common in America, they are utterly unable to take advantage of the opportunity the colleges offer unless helped financially. As a consequence, instead of having an output of sixty or seventy-five Christian graduates yearly, as the plant and equipment warrant, we have a meager half dozen, and to get the funds that help even these through we have to admit and take fees from a large number of non-Christian students. Given the chance, the Christian men and women measure up splendidly, both in natural ability and effectiveness, with the non-Christian students of the higher castes, and given a chance they speedily make places for themselves as leaders in their communities. But as yet the chance has not been given them. At the present time a special effort is being made to secure for each of these colleges fifty scholarships. Even this is inadequate, but if successful it will enable us to increase the output of graduates to an extent that will admit of reinforcement to our work, and such reinforcement as is necessary if we are to develop a church and a community that can hold its own and command the respect of the better class of Hindus and Mohammedans.

Theological Schools

Along with the comparatively small number of well educated leaders we need a very much larger number of men trained in the Bible and in methods of evangelism. Our four Theological schools supply us with workers of this kind in the chief vernaculars, but in addition to these we need less pretentious local institutions that can, by a two or three years' course, give such training as will make effective for village pastoral work young men who are unable to take a higher education. The private effort of individual missionaries has been successful to a degree in this, but to meet our real need, at least twenty more of these district training schools should be established in the various areas. Such institutions provide the last link in our chain of evangelism.

Self-support

The deep poverty of the people of India might seem to make the matter of self-support almost an impossibility. Such is not the case. In all our large centers, including perhaps forty or fifty cities, our churches are not only self-supporting but they contribute to our various benevolences. In the village communities the conditions are radically different. The monotonous level of poverty is unbroken by the presence of any high paid clerk or official or skilled mechanic. Few of the people receive wages. But even here we have made some real progress. In one district during the past year, where we have 23,000 village Christians, they averaged about twenty-five cents per family toward pastoral support. In two other districts where we have slightly over 20,000 village Christians, they averaged fifteen cents per man, woman, and child, or a total of about seventy-five cents for each family. In a smaller district, where we have no large village community to bring down the average, they gave per family about \$1.25. Viewed in the light of the poverty of the people, we can but be thankful for such a spirit of deep self-sacrifice. As we grow in numbers and each circuit increases its Christian community, provided they are given the instruction and spiritual care they need, we may reasonably expect complete self-support. But this instruction and care must first be given.

The Mass Movement

In India proper the outstanding feature of the past quadrennium has been the continuation and acceleration of the Mass Movement. While this is confined to certain well defined areas, there are clear indications of its tendency to spread. In the Marathi country, among the Santhalis, and among a number of the jungle tribes the people are in a state of spiritual unrest, and already there is such a "sound of a going in the tops of the mulberry trees" as should lead us to bestir ourselves. In our older fields there has been no diminution in the numbers of those who are seeking the spiritual and temporal blessings that accompany the acceptance of the Christian religion. During the quadrennium our baptisms and accessions have not been determined by the number of inquirers, but by the number which, with our limited supply of preachers, we have been able to instruct. Because of our inability to teach them before or shepherd them afterwards, literally tens of thousands of inquirers have been temporarily refused baptism. At this present moment in our various districts there are more than 160,000 persons who are not only friendly in attitude but anxiously desirous of learning of Christ and being baptized in his name. Back of these immediate inquirers are hundreds of thousands who are tired of the delusions and oppressions of their old beliefs and superstitions. They are greatly attracted by what they hear of the teachings and results of Christianity. Back of these again are the millions of outcasts as yet untouched, but whose very need and suffering place before the church an open door for entrance. In India this is the day of Christianity's opportunity. But let us not be deceived. It is already evident that this condition is not going to continue if it is neglected. There can but be resentment at the way we seem to refuse inquirers. Continued rebuffs do not encourage them to keep coming to us. The Mohammedans, with their cold and logical monotheism, but with an attractive sanction of license in morals and a promise of equality and prosperity in worldly affairs,

see in the unrest of these people their opportunity and are seeking to win them. Hinduism, fearful lest in losing these millions on whom it depends for its labor it also lose the foundations of its social fabric, is attempting through its numerous reformed sects to hold them by offers of concession and advantage. But the uplifted Christ is drawing them, and nothing but the indifference of the Church can lose them to his kingdom. Let us recognize the day of its opportunity here, and make the sacrifices such an opportunity demands, and we will have such an ingathering of souls as the history of the world has not yet witnessed. India the benighted shall yet be a diadem in the crown of our God.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

A. A. PARKER, DIRECTOR

Statistics alone would prove that we have a rapidly growing and a decidedly illiterate Christian community, and that, as a church, we have not schools in sufficient numbers to given even the simplest of primary instruction to our converts or their children. But statistics do not show the obstacles in the way of our overtaking the task.

To adequately estimate the problem one must understand that there are very few Government schools accessible to the people among whom we work; that the poverty of the people is so great that it is impossible for many children to get the time to attend school, they must be wage earning; that there is much of indifference on the part of parents and lack of appreciation of the value of education; that our teachers are almost all untrained and are, therefore, inefficient; that we have very few normal schools; that our teachers in our Mass Movement areas must be almost altogether drawn from among our converts, and that, therefore, for years to come we must make use of very crude material.

The above will make it clear that for the next few years at least our church will be very largely illiterate. This makes more difficult, but all the more essential, a vigorous attempt at adequate religious instruction. Two things will help meet this problem and are of highest importance. First, a simple course of Bible lessons for our village Sunday schools, understandable by the pupils and not beyond the teaching ability of the average man or woman, as is the International Uniform Lesson System. Second, some systematic attempt at teacher training for those already employed in our work. On these two lines I have worked, and a prospectus of the first series of a simple course of village Sunday school lessons has been prepared and has been accepted by our Central Conference Board of Sunday Schools. I hope to have the course ready for the schools not later than July first. Teacher training conferences have been held at Meerut, Baroda, Bombay (for Bombay and Poona Districts), Belgaum, Kolar, Madras, and Pakaur. In these conferences a large number of preachers, teachers, and Bible women were reached and given some practical help as to the preparation and teaching of a Bible lesson.

In study of the field, visitation of mission stations, District and Annual Conferences, and in conducting of teacher training conferences, I have

traveled during the year 23,568 miles. It has also been my privilege, incidental to my main task, to preach in many of our churches and to conduct some special evangelistic services, and to have charge of the student meetings at our Dashera Convention.

Much of the work of the year has been preliminary and ought to show results in the future. One fact has been established; our people are keen to learn and better methods are sure to result from faithful presentation of a better way of working. We are exceedingly hopeful, therefore, for the morrow.

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

The North India Conference occupies that section of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh which lies east and north of the River Ganges. The area of this section is about 50,000 square miles, and the population 31,000,000—over one tenth of the population of the Indian empire—of whom the mission work of the Conference nominally touches about 17,000,000, the southeastern part of the territory not being occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church. On the northeast this Conference borders on the forbidden lands of Nepal and Tibet. The grand-trunk pike, a stone road 1,500 miles long, runs through the Conference territory. There are three railways, namely, the Oudh and Rohilkhand, the Rohilkhand and Kumaun, and the Lucknow-Sitapur.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun by the Rev. William Butler, who arrived in India September 25, 1856. December, 1864, the India Mission Conference was organized, and in 1873 the powers of an Annual Conference were conferred upon it. In the greater part of this region the Methodist Episcopal Church is alone in the field. The Church Missionary Society, the London Missionary Society, and the Wesleyan Methodist Mission occupy portions in the southeast, and the London Missionary Society has work in the mountain tracts.

Christian Community

The total Christian community is 81,617; during the year there has been an increase of 4,338, or over $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The record of baptisms is 3,495 adults, 3,983 children; a total of 7,478.

Sunday Schools

There are 1,301 Sunday schools, 1,507 teachers, 47,489 scholars. There is no apparent gain in the figures shown, which does not mean that the attendance has fallen off, but rather shows the effect of consistent pruning of registers.

Epworth Leagues

The Senior league shows progress both in number of chapters and membership. Twelve new chapters and forty-seven more members bring the total up to 163 leagues and 5,023 members.

Self-support

The amount raised for the support of the pastors is Rs. 14,835, as compared with Rs. 13,787 last year, an increase of Rs. 1,048. This came from the following sources:

From the Indian Church.....Rs. 8,873

From the Europeans.....Rs. 5,962

The amount raised for all purposes in the Conference was Rs. 24,607, an increase of Rs. 590, or a little over two per cent.

Workers

The number of workers of all grades has increased by sixty, so that there is now a total of 2,038 workers, 1,768 of whom are paid and 270 are voluntary helpers.

Colportage

There has been a gratifying increase over last year in the number of Bible portions sold or distributed—46,406, an increase of 3,039.

Schools

Christian boys in vernacular schools, 3,038; boys in Anglo-vernacular schools, 805; boys in boarding schools, 933; Christian girls in vernacular schools, 711; girls in Anglo-vernacular schools, 1,538; girls in boarding schools, 1,486. There is a total falling off in attendance of 255.

Medical Work

Three more hospitals are reported, making a total of eleven. The number of in-patients, 1,037, means the fees received show a slight decrease, but the number of out-patients, including those who come to the dispensary and those to whom the doctor is called, shows a remarkable increase, almost fifty per cent—38,322—a total of 111,447 out-patients. Last year there were 73,125.

BAREILLY DISTRICT

The Bareilly District, area 3,800 square miles, population 3,000,000, is the geographical center of the North India Conference. The Bareilly presiding elder's district, one of the original three districts, was constituted in 1864, about the city of Bareilly as a center. No other missions are at work in this region except the Salvation Army. The district has two centers where foreign missionaries are located—Bareilly and Shahjahanpur. It now includes part of the territory of the former Pilibhit District.

Bareilly

Bareilly (population, 129,462) is the headquarters of both the civil and military administrations of the district of Rohilkhand. It is the junction of the Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaun, and the Lucknow-Sitapur Railways. It is 812 miles from Calcutta and 1,031 miles from Bombay, and is said to be one of the most healthful cities in North India. Bareilly is a center for the manufacture of furniture.

Methodist mission work was begun in December, 1856, upon the arrival of the Rev. William Butler. The first public worship was conducted February 25, 1857, but the city was abandoned at the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857. It was again occupied in 1859. The first Methodist mission press was established here in 1861. The Bareilly Theological Seminary was opened in 1872. Salvation Army headquarters are here.

Missionaries: Rev. L. A. Core and Mrs. Core (on furlough), Mrs. Lydia D. Blackstock, Rev. Oscar M. Buck (on furlough) and Mrs. Buck (on furlough), Rev. Stephen S. Dease, M.D., and Mrs. Dease, M.D., Mrs. Florence P. Mansell, and Rev. Clement D. Rockey. W. F. M. S.: Misses Celestia Easton (on furlough), Esther Gimson, M.D., and Ida G. Loper.

Institutions: Bareilly Theological Seminary, Bareilly Boys' Middle School. W. F. M. S.: Woman's Hospital, Nurses' Training School and Dispensary, Girls' Middle School and Orphanage.

Shahjahanpur

Shahjahanpur (population, 71,778) is the administrative headquarters of the civil district of the same name. It occupies the high ground on the west bank of Garra River, just above its junction with the Khanauj River. It is on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, 768 miles from Calcutta and 987 miles from Bombay. At Rosa, five miles from Shahjahanpur, is located the large Rosa sugar refining works and distillery. Much sugar cane is grown in the district and most of the land is closely cultivated. In 1911 the military cantonment was abolished and the old barracks are now being used as a clothing factory for the northern army and as police quarters.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1859. No other mission boards are at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Paul Millholland and Mrs. Millholland, Rev. Harry H. Weak and Mrs. Weak, Rev. John N. West and Mrs. West. W. F. M. S.: Misses G. E. Hadden and Jennie M. Smith.

Institutions: Mission High School, Lodipur Christian Boys' Orphanage and Industrial School. W. F. M. S.: Bidwell Memorial Girls' Boarding and Middle School.

H. H. WEAK, Superintendent

It has been my privilege during the year to hold fifty-one Quarterly Conferences, two District Conferences, and to travel over one thousand miles in this work alone. In addition I was able to visit ten circuits and to do some touring in each, while the headquarters of each circuit has been visited several times, and frequent visits with the workers have enabled me to know fairly well what was being done. I must record my deep appreciation of the cordial and ready assistance always accorded me by missionaries and Hindustani workers.

Christian Community

The Christian community shows a decrease of about 400 as compared with last year. This is due partly to the cutting off from the records the names of many who died years ago, the carelessness of two preachers-in-charge who failed to count out a number of people who had quite recently left their circuits, and to the much closer survey of the question of membership which followed the adoption of the plan for self-support arranged by the last Annual Conference. There has been an increase in the number of converts in the community of nearly 500 during the year, and there are now over 14,000 Christians in the district. The number baptized was 738. Only those candidates who are prepared to pledge regular support to the church are now baptized. If greater care in baptizing shall mean a better and stronger church it is well, but if it means a lack of enterprise and aggressive evangelism it is to be regretted.

In Nawabganj Circuit nearly all of the Sweeper community has received baptism, and unless a movement among other classes is begun our work here will be stationary for the future. Such a movement seems possible among the Chamars in Bhjepura Circuit. The Chaudhris are being increasingly used both in evangelistic work and in helping to settle difficulties among the people. Four have been granted certificates which are highly valued. Inquirers are reported to the number of 685, and are mostly from the lower classes, with a sprinkling from among the higher castes. Scripture portions numbering 7,971 were sold, and while this is only two thirds the number sold last year, in view of the condition of the country, the high prices, and widespread sickness, this is by no means discouraging.

Self-support

Progress has been made along the lines of developing self-support, and the receipts for the year were Rs. 600 more than last year. This is from purely village collections which formerly did not reach us. A few complaints have been made from the workers that the amounts apportioned were not received, but the majority have assumed the new responsibility and are trying to measure up to it.

Educational Institutions

Bareilly Theological Seminary—Principal, L. A. Core. Enrollment, seventy. Twenty-seven from North India, forty-one from Northwest India, one from Bombay, and one from Central Provinces Conferences. The educational standard of the students is still low, only four out of the seventy having read up to the entrance requirements, and nineteen having passed the middle

examinations; this in spite of the fact that the time of opening the seminary was changed to agree with that of the other schools so as to make it easy for men of better training to enter, but it would seem that the standard is going down. This is serious—our older men are passing away, our principal churches are clamoring for good and well qualified men, and we cannot supply them.

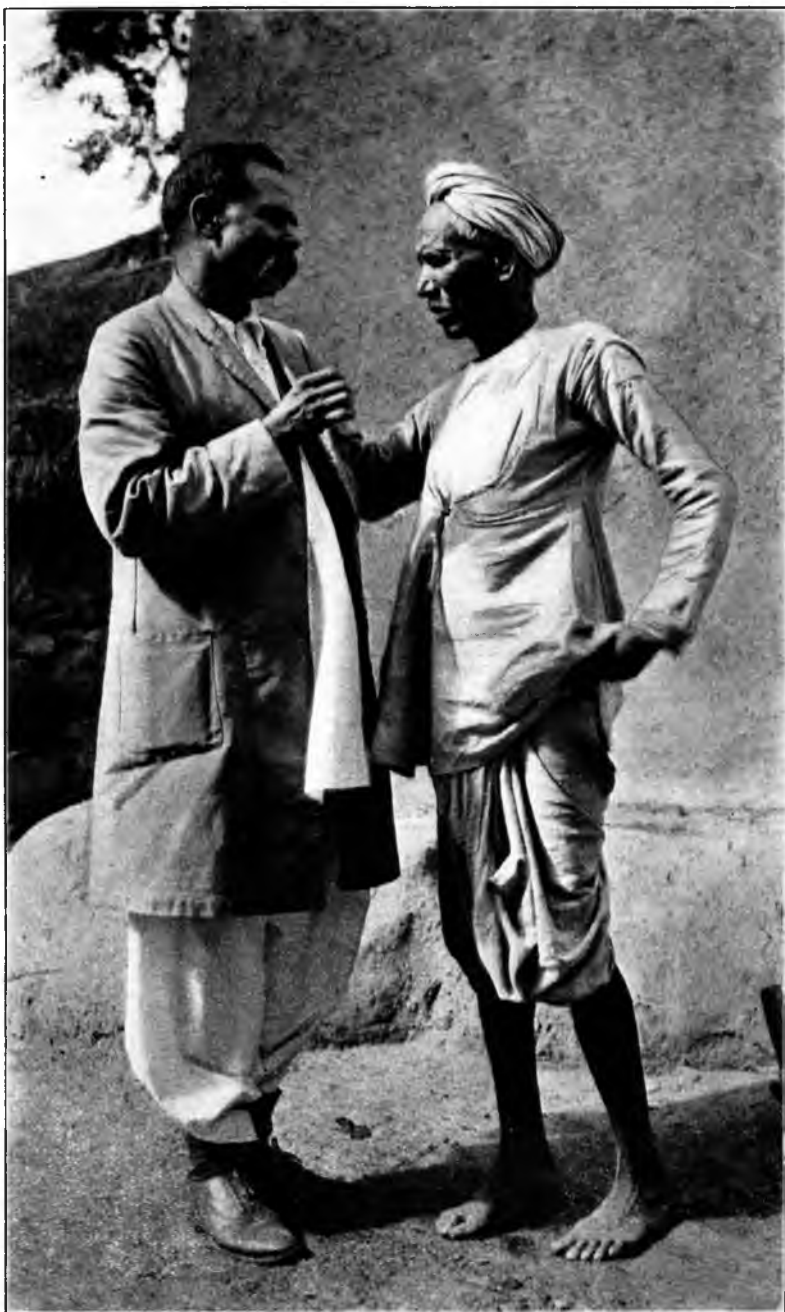
Shahjahanpur High School—A new mission high school building is well under way and should be completed in March, 1916. Bishop Warne has just cabled that he has secured enough money in America to finish the building without debt, and to make the erection of a hostel possible. The corner stone of the building was laid by the collector of the district on July 27 in the presence of the student body of the school and a host of friends. The attendance is now over 300, and this year the Government gave an added grant of Rs. 60 a month for increasing the salaries of the staff, so that the total monthly grant is now Rs. 406, which with the fees is sufficient to meet the current expenses of the school. Religious instruction is given daily, and the Sunday school continues its good work. The Government also gave Rs. 500 towards improving the playground.

The Industrial School at Lodipur—Enrollment, 102. The principal says that owing to the heavy rains, the high prices, and the lack of equipment for the farm, the school has had a hard year, but hopes to finish without debt. The two higher classes were sent to the high school in July, thus saving money and providing better training for the boys. About twenty-five full scholarships are needed for this school. The industrial department has had a fair year, and a lot of furniture and vehicles have been made. Most of the furniture for the church at Meerut was made here.

Bidwell Memorial Girls' School—Enrollment, 117; twenty less than last year. The reason for this shortage is that we are more careful in the selection of pupils, and are observing the rules of the Board of Education with reference to territorial bounds. Formerly girls came from everywhere without reference to the location of schools. Another reason is doubtless due to the fact that formerly parents were given railway and traveling expenses to bring the children to school, while now nothing is given and, moreover, fees are required.

The Women's School conducted in connection with the Bareilly Seminary is as vital in its way as the seminary, for obvious reasons. Mrs. Mansell, who has charge of this work, reports that she has forty-two women under instruction; out of these, ten have passed the four years' course of study for Bible readers, and are serving as pupil-teachers in the school. Kindergarten training is given, some have begun the study of a second language, and there is a marked increase in their desire for reading. Real spiritual and mental improvement has been noted in many cases. The seminary women maintain a Sunday school in a neighboring mohalla, and twenty-five out of forty-five seminary children are receiving kindergarten training.

Girls' Middle School, Bareilly—Miss I. G. Loper, Principal. Enrollment, 200. A class of ten girls who appeared in the Government examination all passed, one receiving a scholarship. The war has given an impetus to the subject of self-support, and the effect on the school has been an encouraging increase in fees—the amount received during July and August being almost the same as for the whole of the year 1914.



THE REV. GEORGE GORDON, AN INDIAN MINISTER, AND A NATIVE CHAUDHRI
OR VILLAGE LEADER

Back of these leaders are hundreds of thousands open to the Gospel.

Village Schools

There are three day schools for non-Christian girls in the city and hundreds of homes are being systematically visited by our Bible readers.

Our best village school in the district is located at Kherabajhera. It has now an attendance of 120, and is recognized as a regular upper primary school. The District Board increased its grant in July to equal one half the salary of the staff, and also gave a grant of Rs. 50 for repairs. If we had more schools like this for our Christian boys we should soon see great things.

Work Among the Women

Zenana work has been carried on under the leadership of Mrs. Blackstock, who writes: "I am glad to report that we have four schools among our mohalla Sweeper Christians. The attendance is small, but we feel that it is something for these people to have their girls taught. The zenanas have been faithfully visited, and several of the women in their hearts know and believe that Jesus is the only Saviour."

Medical Work

Woman's Hospital—Dr. Gimson in charge. The hospital has been full most of the year, and we have done a fair amount of surgical work. We have given out many Gospel portions and song books among the patients. The women and children like the "Rafigi Niswan" and the story papers in their own language which we are able to supply them, and they find their way into many homes. The work may be summarized as follows: 431 surgical operations, 17,055 new cases in hospital and dispensary, 35,698 return cases; total 52,753 in all. There are six nurses in the senior and ten in the junior class; sixteen in all.

BIJNOR DISTRICT

The Bijnor District is in the northern part of the Conference and lies between the Ganges River and the hills of Kumaun, the foothills of the Himalaya Mountains. The main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes through the district, and a short branch runs from Najibabad, the northernmost center of this district, eighteen miles to Kotedwar, in the foothills. The chief products of the region are sugar cane, cotton, wheat, barley, rice, and millet. In Nagina, a Methodist center, there is considerable manufacturing of ebony work, such as canes, knives, boxes, etc.

The Methodist Episcopal Church began work in this region in 1859. This district was set apart from the Moradabad District in 1901. It is coextensive with the civil district of the same name and has a population of about one million. With the exception of two small missions in the towns of Tajpur and Najibabad our church is the only Christian force working for this vast multitude. We have the beginnings of work in eight hundred villages and towns.

Bijnor

Bijnor city (population, about 13,000) is situated on undulating ground four miles east of the Ganges and nineteen miles from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The railway station for Bijnor is Nagina. The city is well paved and drained, and contains the residences of the district officials, magistrates, and clerks of all offices.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was opened here by Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Parker in October, 1859.

Missionaries: Rev. Lewis A. Core and Mrs. Core (on furlough), Rev. Murray T. Titus and Mrs. Titus.

L. A. CORE, Superintendent

Community Growth

While the growth of the work during the past year is not encouraging in all respects, yet when we look back over the previous four years there is much to indicate that some solid advance has been made.

During the year there has been an increase in the total Christian community of 219; for the quadrennium there has been an increase of 1,564, or a gain of 400 for each year. The total number of Christians at present is 8,872, against 7,307 in 1912.

There were 484 baptisms during the year, and more than half the number baptized were families from darkest paganism.

Sunday Schools and Leagues

The Sunday schools show an increase of twenty-one for the year and twenty-three for the quadrennium, and there have been substantial gains in attendance during both periods. The present enrollment is 2,747. Epworth Leagues also have been on the increase, there being since 1912 six more senior leagues with forty-eight more members and three more junior leagues with a gain of seventeen members.

Self-support

Perhaps the most heartening feature of the period under review is the progress made in self-support. In 1912 Rs. 363 were raised on the field; in 1914 the collections amounted to Rs. 468, while Rs. 910 were raised this year. The local congregation almost supports its pastor, and next year hopes to assume the entire responsibility. The net gain for the past year over 1914 on all money raised was Rs. 822, and for the past four years Rs. 878; the total for this year being Rs. 1,386.

Sale of Bibles

Our task of placing a Bible or Scripture portion in every Christian home has, we believe, been fulfilled. During the year the number sold was 3,108.

Educational

In the new boarding house at Bijnor twenty-nine boys are given a home. Regular Bible classes are conducted daily and the boys are carefully guarded by the missionary and the House Father. The boys attend the Government school, where their mental training is both excellent and inexpensive. One of our boys, the only Christian in the class, leads his class of thirty; two others hold Government scholarships.

It is difficult to get the village boys into our boarding house—they do not like to leave home, and their parents do not want to give up the little they are able to earn for the family.

The Lois Lee Parker Girls' School at Bijnor was, by the action of the Board of Education last June, made an upper primary school and affiliated with the girls' school in Moradabad which takes the girls of the middle department and sends to Bijnor the lower grade girls. This change was deemed wise because of the difficulty in obtaining a first-class assistant to carry on the work of the middle grade. The present enrollment is eighty-two. The new quarters under process of construction will accommodate 150.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH
NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE
and
NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

Railroads: ——— Canals: ———
Scale of Statute Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Places where Methodist Episcopal Missionaries
reside, are underlined in red.



Village Education

Village education is our greatest problem—to teach all the people of Christ and to at least teach the children to read. There are four centers in the district where real progress has been made during the year. In these places all have been taught the life of Christ, Bible stories and verses, and in their mohulla schools the boys and girls are learning to read and write. One boy is studying English. What these four places are doing ought to be done everywhere. The solution of the problem is *good* teachers.

Spiritual Growth

Some progress in character building has been made which is evidenced by the number of shrines that have been destroyed during the year; and in one place, occupied by the Natt criminal tribe, our Christians have so impressed the police authorities with their honesty of purpose and real change of heart that they now enjoy complete immunity from persecution. Much of this change is due to the fact that for several years these people have had a Christian preacher living in their midst who calls them together to worship every evening. This is an ideal condition and we look forward to the day when every village in the land will have its own pastor.

BUDAUN DISTRICT

The Budaun District lies between the Ganges on the west and the Bareilly District on the east, and contains a population of a little over 1,000,000. The greater part of the district is a level plain crossed by several small rivers, which flow into the Ganges. The chief industries of the district are sugar refining and the manufacture of indigo. Cotton, opium, wheat, rice, and millet are raised. A branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes through the northern part of the district.

The Methodist Episcopal Church began mission work in 1859, and is the only mission board represented here.

Budaun

Budaun (population, about 40,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name in the United Provinces, and is situated on the branch of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway which runs from Bareilly to Muttra.

Missionaries: Rev. J. N. West and Mrs. West. W. F. M. S.: Misses Alice Means and Frances A. Scott.

Institutions: Christian Boys' Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Sigler Girls' Boarding School.

J. N. WEST, Superintendent

The Work of Rev. William Peters

It is with deep regret that we report the death of former superintendent of this district, the Rev. William Peters. Mr. Peters served in this capacity for eleven years, and at the time of his passing over was superintendent of the Hardoi and Rae Bareilly Districts.

In his death the Indian Church has lost a wise and able administrator, a powerful preacher, and a good man. Concerning him the Rev. J. N. West, who has carried on the work of the district since November, writes:

"It will be fitting to say a few words regarding the late William Peters, our strong Indian superintendent, who for eleven years efficiently directed the work of the district and shaped its policy. His work and character were straight and clean. When his name is mentioned not a word but of love and

admiration is to be heard. He knew his men and was familiar with every detail of the work they did.

"When Mr. Peters and his daughter were leaving Budaun to work in the newer field of Rae Barelli, some one said: "Miss Peters, do you think you will ever come to like Rae Barelli as much as you have liked Budaun?" She replied, 'I have never seen Rae Barelli, but I shall like any place where my father is.'

"No fitter word of praise could have been spoken of William Peters. May he be the first fruits of a great harvest of such men."

Christian Community

While the statistics for the past four years do not show extraordinary progress, yet there has been a healthy growth in the Christian community, in the number of Sunday schools, and in the number of pupils attending. The Sunday schools number 164, against 111 four years ago, with an attendance of 9,866 against 6,863. Four years ago there were 12,000 Christians, today there are 14,115, an increase of over 2,000.

Our Christians are mostly small cultivators. Every family owns at least one pair of oxen. As a result they are more independent than their less fortunate brethren of other districts who depend on daily labor and service for a living. This independence also makes the Christians a little more respectable in the eyes of their Hindu and Mohammedan neighbors.

Attitude of the People

At the time of the District Conference a day was set apart for the Chaudhri or head men of the village communities. Twenty-six men attended and some of them remained several days. They were intelligent keen men, deeply interested in all that concerns their people—men of influence in their communities. They hold in their hands the future of Christianity more than do the missionaries.

The Chamars or leather workers are very numerous in the district and there are many indications that the people of this caste will soon be coming in great numbers into the Christian fold. There is no more promising field in all the Conference. Under the leadership of a man imbued with the Spirit and able and willing to spend his time among these people, coming into close touch with them and their leaders, there ought to be in this field within the next five years a mass movement Christward, unsurpassed in any part of India.

Educational

The Christian Boys' Boarding School has seventy-five students enrolled.

The Sigler Boarding School for girls has 126 attending. Only half as many boys attend our schools as did four years ago, while in the girls' schools the enrollment has increased. The total number of pupils in all the Budaun schools is 907. Four years ago it was 1,207. This falling off is greatly deplored.

EASTERN KUMAUN DISTRICT

Eastern Kumaun is the youngest district in the North India Conference, having been created in 1912. It consists of the sweep of territory of uncertain breadth lying along the eastern bank of the Kali Ganga River and extending from Tibet

for one hundred and seventy-five miles to the plains. It has been well called the "double-doored district," for it has one door open into Tibet and another into Nepal, the two chief "forbidden" lands of today. The great Tibetan Road runs the full length of the district, while the Almora and Nepal Road intersects it at Pithoragarh, but fourteen miles from the Nepal boundary.

At Pithoragarh, which is the seat of the district, the occupied territory is about fourteen miles wide. Eastern Kumaun bears a strong resemblance to the Holy Land. In the north are snow-covered mountains, greater than Hermon; on the east is a larger river than the Jordan, occupying a hot valley; Jhulaghat may stand for Jericho, though a narrower valley. On the south lie hot sandy plains. With the Dead Sea and Great Sea the resemblance ceases, but the Sarju River Valley is a plain as warm as Joppa, and producing excellent fruits. Sheep and goats are numerous in Bhot. Both "milk and honey" are found in this region. The mountains are round about Pithoragarh as they are about Jerusalem. But sad to say, like Canaan, the land is filled with idolatry. We believe that idolatry has begun to lose its power over the people, and the time may not be distant when multitudes will cast their idols to the bats.

Pithoragarh

Pithoragarh (population, about 1,000) is the central town in the Himalayan region called Shor. Shor has a population of about 34,000 and contains some of the finest mountain scenery in eastern Kumaun. It is sixteen miles west from the bridge across the Kali River on the road leading into Nepal and is six days' march north from the proposed railway terminus at Tanakpur at the foot of the mountains. Thus, Pithoragarh is at the crossroads of the two trade routes leading into Nepal and Tibet from India, and is a place of strategic importance.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission was opened in 1874.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.; Misses Annie E. Budden and Lucy W. Sullivan.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School. W. F. M. S.; Girls' Boarding School, Hospital Dispensary, Women's Home.

Chandag

Chandag is a mountain station two and one half miles west from Pithoragarh, on the direct road between Pithoragarh and Almora. The view of the Himalayas—valleys and heights—is one of the finest in the range. At this place is a leper asylum directed by the Leper Association, but by the request of that association it is under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal district superintendent of the Kumaun District.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.; Miss Mary Reed.

J. R. CHITAMBAR, Superintendent

At last Annual Conference two new circuits were added to the district; the ten already under our control were readjusted. At the present time there are eight circuits and eight preachers. Tamak has been made a separate circuit and given a permanent worker because the work among the Thams is so promising.

Self-support

The Champhawat and Pithoragarh congregations have supported their pastors and paid all local church expenses. The former church has also paid the salaries of three workers and all itinerating expenses of their preacher-in-charge.

The amount raised on the district for pastoral support was Rs. 440. Total amount raised for all purposes was Rs. 664.

Christian Following

There were twenty-seven baptisms during the year. Our Christians now number 675. These are living in thirty villages and the principal towns of Pithoragarh, Bhot, and Champhawat.

Education

Education is backward in Eastern Kumaun, but our mission schools have stimulated the Hindus to give more attention to it and the Government encourages it by giving liberal grants-in-aid. The work of our vernacular schools in Pithoragarh and Lohaghat has been highly commended by government inspectors.

The demand, by both Christians and non-Christians, for an Anglo-vernacular school in Pithoragarh has been so insistent that we have secured a headmaster and hope to open such a school in February, 1916.

The Girls' Boarding School at Pithoragarh has ninety-four girls to feed, clothe, and teach. Eighty have scholarships.

We need thirty scholarships for our Christian boys who in education are far behind our girls. We also need three or four vernacular primary schools at Jagtar and a hostel at Pithoragarh.

Breaking Into the High Castes

Last August I baptized at Champhawat a young high caste Hindu who had been a seeker for some time. He is the first Hindu convert in this region, and although his parents and relatives tried their best to dissuade him from accepting Christ, he remained firm and accepted Christ in public. His mother and younger brother came to see him immediately after he was baptized. The three wept together. The mother seemed to be broken-hearted because her beloved son had forsaken her, but Dan Singli had burned the bridges behind him and dared not go back. His bold confession of faith and his resistance to all inducements to recant have been an object lesson which has influenced the people far and wide, for he belongs to an influential family. He is happy and is a student at Pauri Mission High School. It is his determination to go back to his people and win them for Christ. We are hoping and praying that this may mark a break in the high caste communities, which form the mass of the population of Eastern Kumaun, and which have thus far been practically untouched, in spite of many years of missionary effort.

Woman's Home and Farm

Several women have come to us from heathenism. The women's work has been greatly helped by the gifts from America of several machines, a wheat grinding mill, fanning mill, and handpower threshing machine, also a sugar-cane press, which allows us to make a lot of syrup and gur, which is luxury to our people.

On the Borders of Tibet

Miss Reed in her quiet and unobtrusive way has carried on her work at Chandag with remarkable success. In addition to her work in connection with the leper asylums under her supervision she has regularly taught in her school and has conducted a very good Sunday school. She has also been our District Sunday School Superintendent and much of the improvement in our Sunday school work is due to her leadership. She has also found time to help us in our various activities. The initiation and progress of our Anglo-vernacular school will be very largely due to her keen personal interest in the matter.

Far Distant Bhot

Our work in Bhot is full of promise. Perhaps there has been little of late to encourage us. The reason for it is that the work has not received our due attention. But conditions are changing and with an adequate staff of workers, men and women, we are confident there will soon be a plentiful harvest for the Master. It will be a sad day for Bhot, where people are hungry for the Bread of Life, when the work is neglected or given up. There is a wide field of influence and usefulness for a married medical missionary. We have the bungalow but we need the man.

We have medical work in Dharchula, Bhot, supported by a nephew of the late Mrs. P. T. Wilson; also in Champawat and Pithoragarh. Since the death of Harkua Wilson we have not been able to get a qualified doctor for the Pithoragarh dispensary. The District Board have offered to take it over if we are willing to let them have it. Miss Sullivan has also been handicapped because she has had no doctor for her dispensary.

Establishing Christian Farming Communities

We are trying to concentrate our energy and attention in the Christian community with a view to leading them to higher and better living. Something is being done to improve their social and economic condition. In the year of the Jubilee of our mission in India, plots of ground were purchased with the money contributed by our Christians and given to a few poor and deserving Christians for cultivation. These cultivators are tenants of the mission and are responsible to the local Jubilee Land Committee. This is an effort to encourage self-help among our people, and to save our Christian farmers from being amenable to non-Christian landlords. But we feel that their spiritual welfare is of supreme importance, and our conviction is that when our Christians develop a true type of Christian life the coming of the Kingdom in Eastern Kumaun will be hastened. We are glad to say there is much to encourage us and make us hopeful for the future.

GARHWAL DISTRICT

The Garhwal District includes the Garhwal civil district in the western part of the Kumaun civil division, and is the northernmost district of the North India Conference, lying almost entirely in the rugged Himalayas, some of the peaks in this region having an altitude of 24,000 feet and stretching to the sealed land of Tibet. The area of the district is larger than the State of Connecticut comprising 5,500 square miles, and the population numbers 650,000. There are numerous rivers flowing through narrow gorges, and two small lakes in the extreme north. The Ganges rises in this district. A branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway touches the southern part of this district at Kotodwar and connects with the main line at Najibabad, eighteen miles to the southwest. This district contains a number of Hindu temples, which are visited by pilgrims from all parts of India. The popular language is Garhwali, while Hindi and Urdu are used by the educated classes. Tea is cultivated in this region.

The Methodist Episcopal Church began work in 1859, and no other mission board is represented in the district.

Pauri

Pauri (population, about 500) is the headquarters of the Garhwal civil district, and is situated on the northern slope of the Kandaulia Hill, a range of the Himalayas, at an elevation of 5,390 feet. Pauri is forty-six miles—a four days' march—from the railway terminus at Kotodwar.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1865.

Missionaries: Mrs. Mary W. Gill (on furlough), Rev. Preston S. Hyde and Mrs. Hyde. W. F. M. S.: Misses Loal E. Huffman, M.D., Mary Means, E. May Ruddick (on furlough), and Maud Yeager.

Institutions: Boys' High School. W. F. M. S.: Mary Ensign Gill Girls' Boarding School.

P. S. HYDE, Superintendent

Work in the Himalayas is slow. I am not authorized to speak for all our mountain districts but for our vast section it must be admitted that progress is slow. We have no mass movement, in fact no movement at all taking shape in actual conversions to Christianity. During the year we had five adult baptisms, but these do not represent conversions to our faith. They were in most cases baptisms of women that had been bought up for matrimonial purposes and brought into the Christian community. Bought up? Yes, really. But the distressful thing about it is not in the purchase of the women, ugly as the fact appears. What hurts is that we haven't women enough in our Christian community to meet the demand for farmers' wives—that is, women that are not educated beyond the sphere of the ignorant villager, who by the sweat of his brow, and especially of his wife's brow, teases a precarious living from infertile fields. And this lands us into the heart of a very serious situation with us. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is doing a great and admirable work in the education of our Christian girls. They have eighty girls in their school in Pauri with a missionary to devote all her time to them. We of the Parent Board have thirty boys in our boarding school. Most of our Christian girls are being educated. Most of our Christian boys are growing up unschooled in the villages under influences dominantly Hindu. Their parents are in many cases serfs, their employment subject to the whims of their Hindu taskmasters. The boys grow up and want wives but find that there are no Christian girls available for them. The girls are a good many notches above the level of the life to which their suitors would take them. And so the boys must buy for themselves. The situation has provoked the most earnest study on the part of the leaders of our Garhwali Church. It would be very interesting to narrow our minds into the tiny outlook of a Christian villager as he sees his girls taken care of by the mission while his boys are given no "place in the sun." The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is spending more for its school than the Parent Board is for the entire district with its large high school, Christian and Hindu boarding departments, eight village schools, and sixteen preachers. We must have more scholarships for our Christian boys. It is my policy to retreat a bit in evangelistic work to save money for the education of our boys. Five workers have been laid aside this year. But still the solution is far off. The school we have is not what most of the boys require. The district has few places for well educated men. Carpenters, blacksmiths, and shoemakers are in great demand. Experiments being tried this year discourage us from sending boys to industrial schools in the plains. We must have such a school here in the hills as will put the boys in the way of making a living. The greatest check to the expansion of our work in the district, in my opinion, has been the fact that except for the few that own their own land and for those in mission employ, there has been no way for Christians to make a decent living and lead a free, respectable life. We are in urgent need of an Industrial school—and more scholarships.

The Panchayat

While we have not gained in numbers, we have gained as a church in strength. There has been a very encouraging development in the self-government of our Christian community. Following Bishop Warne's instructions, we have organized panchayats wherever possible, and the wonder is we did not long ago employ so useful an agency. For the benefit of readers at home, it should be said that the panchayat is the governing body of an Indian community. In our Methodist parlance it is the leaders and stewards' meeting. We have a local panchayat in each community and a saddar (central) panchayat, which is composed of elected representatives from the local bodies and serves as a court of appeal and maintains oversight of the entire Christian community. An instance will serve to illustrate the tasks these panchayats have undertaken.

At the foot of the hills we have a very distressing situation. Two men, educated and among the most prosperous of the Christians of the district, some years ago became polygamists. One has two, the other three wives. This is known to everybody and the influence, because of the prominence of the men, has been incalculably bad. In a court case in Pauri a native lawyer wished to prove that Christians allow plural marriages and pointed to these cases as examples. Everything possible has been done to save the families concerned and to remove the disgrace from us. But all to no avail. This year the panchayats have of their own accord excommunicated the families and ordered all Christian fellowship with them stopped. These orders are being observed by the community, except a few that have joined the outcasts, who appear to be aiming to establish a sort of Mormon community. The panchayats are succeeding where the mission failed.

Self-support

Some progress has been made toward self-support. The Pauri church has assumed a larger share of the support of its pastor but is still receiving a small grant-in-aid from the mission. But the church has the idea that the pastor is theirs, not a mission servant. That has been a great gain. Indications are that the church will require more and better service of its pastors than did the mission.

The High School

During the year we have sustained heavy losses. First, in the death of D. A. Chowfin, member of this Conference, who as headmaster of our high school and one of the largest landowners in Garhwal, was the most prominent member of our Christian community, universally respected and deeply loved by his pupils. His place as headmaster was taken by Mr. E. McMullen, an Anglo-Indian of the finest type, who had already spent half a century in educational work. But his career was also ended suddenly by death. The District Superintendent, because of the strategic importance of this school and of the difficulty in getting qualified masters for a school so far in the mountains, has been compelled to devote considerable time to the management of the institution and to actual teaching.

We are rejoicing in the acquisition to the staff of the high school of the

first Garhwali Christian to receive the B.A. degree. He is the son of our late headmaster, Mr. Chowfin.

It is easy to raise the cry of crisis, but no other word serves in describing the present situation of our high school. The school is really in danger. The Inspector threatens to take away our recognition as a high school. The Commissioner, the chief British official of the division, whose word goes far, wrote as follows after a visit to the school this year: "Unless the school can be put on a satisfactory basis, I fear that it will have to be closed. This would be a calamity and would be very hard on the mission, which has a very good past history as pioneers of education in Garhwal." To lose our high school would be to lose our chief hold on this district—our prestige and our biggest opportunity.

The trouble is that our buildings are outgrown and dilapidated, our equipment is insufficient, and our staff is not up to standard. The urgency of immediate action regarding this school situation cannot be overestimated. Money must be forthcoming to save the school. Just now there is a particularly fine opportunity for us. Government is thinking of Garhwal. This district—a distinct country in itself—has given two regiments for the war. The district is to be rewarded. And it has been intimated to me that the reward will probably take the form of an increased educational grant for the district. It is the Government's intention that there shall be a first-class high school in Pauri. They prefer to let our school continue to hold the right of way. But the Commissioner has said that if we do not put our school on a satisfactory basis the Government will start a school of its own. It is the opportunity of this half century for us.

The Effect of the War

Though one of the very remotest nooks of the Indian empire, Garhwal is at the front, spilling life-blood for the King-Emperor. And she has won two Victoria Crosses. The war is having some unexpected results, the permanent value of which cannot as yet be determined. It is a sorry looking procession that comes straggling up our hills—the wounded returning from the war. I have yet to hear of a returned soldier in the district that is unfriendly to Christianity. They have seen and felt the horrors of war. They have also experienced the tender ministries of the Christian spirit. English nurses will long have their praises sung in Garhwal. Caring for the wounded in Europe they have helped our cause in the distant Himalayas. A wounded native officer shocked his neighbors by inviting one of our Christian preachers to tea and sitting down and taking tea himself on the same mat. He praised Christianity before the people, saying he had accepted it in his heart, and bitterly denounced the caste system.

GONDA DISTRICT

The Gonda District includes the Gonda Basti and Bahraich civil districts, with an area of 8,232 square miles. It has a population of 3,554,803 Hindus, 733,043 Moslems, and 1,532 Christians, a total of 4,290,300. It is bounded on the north by the independent state of Nepal. It is separated from the rest of the Conference by the treacherous Gogra River, which at times spreads over large areas and hinders the communication of the people on one side with those on the other. The region includes a level, well-watered plain, studded with small, shallow lakes, the water of which is used for irrigation. There is an expanse of about 1,000 square miles of aborig-

inal forest jungle, full of wild life, including Bengal tigers. It is preeminently an agricultural and lumbering territory, suited to the production of rice. This region was the original home of Buddhism, its founder, Sakya Muni, having been born within its bounds. It was here the Sepoy mutineers made their last stand and on being defeated escaped into the jungles and mountain fastnesses of Nepal. There are only three cities of about 20,000 population or more—Gonda, Bahraich, and Balrampur. The language of the people is a peculiar conglomerate, fast becoming Urdu-Hindi.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was started in 1865. For ten years, from 1893 to 1903, the district was without an American missionary. No other mission boards are at work here.

Gonda

Gonda (population, about 18,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name, and is situated at the junction of the four branches of the Bengal and Northwestern Railway, seventy-eight miles east of Lucknow. There is considerable trade in agricultural products, but no manufacturing.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission opened work in Gonda in 1865.

Missionaries: Rev. Noble L. Rockey (on furlough) and Mrs. Rockey (on furlough), Rev. John O. Denning and Mrs. Denning. W. F. M. S.: Misses Elizabeth Rexroth and M. Charter.

Institutions: Boys' Middle School. W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Boarding School.

J. O. DENNING, Superintendent

Gonda District is no longer the eastern boundary of this Conference since Tirhut was added from Bengal four years ago, taking the North India Conference three hundred miles nearer sunrise.

I took charge of this district last March on returning from furlough, succeeding N. L. Rockey, who left for America in February. I find thirty-five preachers and teachers in a population of 4,250,000, or one preacher or teacher for every 125,000 people.

We have started a preachers' training school with six young men. We should have at least twenty-five more and thus be able to put into the work ten to twelve new workers every year. But the great problem is to get support for them while in training and after they enter the work.

We had a three weeks' summer school for the workers and their wives in September and October. Classes in The Parables, The Acts, and on preachers and preaching, sermons, lectures, discussions on district problems, lantern pictures, gramophone, which classes with a tea party, and the organization of a district Woman's Christian Temperance Union constituted the program, a sort of Chautauqua. The workers live in villages surrounded by people that are little or no help to them mentally or spiritually. They are constantly giving of themselves. They returned to their work greatly refreshed in mind and in spirit.

Educational

We have 532 children in our schools. Seventy-seven of these are Christian girls in our boarding school, and thirty Christian boys are in the boys' boarding school. The boys must have a larger hostel. A friend in America is giving the money and we expect to build in the spring. We should have at least 100 Christian boys in school.

Nearly all the wives of the preachers are doing work among the women, besides there are three or four single women workers. They go to the houses of the people and teach the women the Bible. Mrs. Denning has charge of this work.

An English service is conducted among the railway employees in Gonda every Sunday.

Gonda suffered a great loss in the death of its Indian pastor, Rev. M. L. Harris, in July. He came from a humble class, but by hard work and true devotion he rose to be one of the strongest members of the North India Conference.

HARDOI DISTRICT

The Hardoi District is coextensive with the Hardoi and Unao civil districts with a population of about 1,000,000. It occupies a triangle between the Bareilly District on the northwest and the Oudh District on the east and the Ganges River on the southwest. Much of its area consists of jungle and uncultivable land. The land along the Ganges is damp alluvial soil, while the remainder of the territory consists of uplands. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes through the district.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1871. No other mission boards are at work in this region.

Hardoi

Hardoi (population, 12,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name, situated on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. It is a center for an export trade in grain and is celebrated for its woodwork.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission was opened in 1871. Mrs. Lois L. Parker, who took up her residence here in 1907, is the first foreign missionary who has resided in the district.

Missionaries: Mrs. Lois L. Parker, Miss L. S. Wright.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Christian Girls' Boarding School.

H. H. WEAK, Superintendent

The Passing Over of Rev. William Peters

Rev. Ganga Nath Shukul was appointed superintendent of Hardoi District at the beginning of the year, to be followed a few months later by Rev. William Peters, who, in addition to his own Rae Bareilly District, was also asked to bear the added burden of the Hardoi work. On September 24, in the midst of his last round of Quarterly Conferences, he was suddenly taken from us, and the Rev. H. H. Weak was asked to finish the year. In Mr. Peters our North India Conference has lost a man whose value to the church is beyond price. He was a leader of men, eminently spiritual and evangelistic, and faithful to his duty.

Christian Community

There are 1,857 Christians living in 187 villages; there were 114 baptisms during the year, and forty deaths.

Self-support

It is encouraging to note that this year Rs. 63 were received from village collections, as against Rs. 5 last year. The report so generally circulated and believed that the Christians of this district are much poorer and inferior to those of other places is more of a myth than a fact. The main difference being that the old method of extensive help to new converts has been longer continued here than elsewhere, with the result that the church has made little progress. Neither the workers nor the people seemed to believe that they could do anything themselves. As a sign of a better day it may be mentioned that during the District Conference the Board of Stewards of the Hardoi church decided to assume the entire support of their pastor during the coming year,

and all the preachers-in-charge showed a readiness to fall into line with new plans for development and growth that was wholly commendable.

Educational Institutions

The Boys' School at Hardoi is in many respects unsatisfactory; the dormitories do not admit of large numbers, there is no inclosure wall, and the discipline is lax. The three back rooms of the church have been used to accommodate the school, but these are not well adapted for school purposes. On October 1 there were eighteen boys in attendance. Arrangements have been made for boys of the three upper classes to attend the Government High School where they will have better teaching at less expense to the mission. If the mission could see its way to purchase the adjoining garden on the north there would be room to put up a boarding school, or to extend the dormitories, and this must be done in the near future as a district with so few schools can not hope for any large success. Such a plan would call for Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 to purchase the ground needed.

Christian Girls' School

The school for Christian girls is the fruit of Mrs. Parker's toil and prayer. With a modern bungalow, a good school building, a new cook-house and store-rooms, and with the old dormitories the plant is complete. About seventy girls have been in attendance during the year, being thoroughly instructed and cared for in every way. Sixteen of the girls were received into full church membership on the Sunday of District Conference. Miss Wright is especially to be congratulated that the health condition of the girls has been so good during the year in spite of a very discouraging beginning.

Hardoi Church

The Hardoi church has undergone extensive repairs during the year, and the money for this work has been raised locally. The church building is one of the finest in our Conference and will be ample for the needs of the congregation for some time to come. Better organization and closer economy will make the Hardoi church self-supporting for the future.

LUCKNOW DISTRICT

The Lucknow District occupies the territory which was formerly the kingdom of Oudh, the annexation of which caused the Mutiny of 1867. It embraces the Civil Districts Kheri, Sitapur, Rae Bareilly, Partabgarh, Barabanki, and that portion of the Lucknow District not occupied by the Wesleyan and Church of England missions. The total area is over eleven thousand square miles. In shape the district is like the State of New Jersey, though greatly exceeding it in area, while the population is over six millions. It lies west of the Godhra River. The general aspect of the region, except during the hot season, is that of a rich expanse of various crops interspersed with numerous ponds and shallow lakes, mango groves, and damp clumps. It is said to have the densest rural population of any area in the world, averaging 537 to the square mile. The Oudh and Rohilkhand, and the Lucknow and Sitapur Railways pass through the district. The majority of the Methodists are villagers who depend for a living on the grain given them in the tilling of their fields.

Lucknow

Lucknow (population, 259,398), the former capital of the kingdom of Oudh, is situated on the banks of the River Gumti, 666 miles by rail from Calcutta and 885

miles from Bombay. It is the largest city in the United Provinces and the sixth in size in British India. Lucknow is called a "city of parks." From a distance the city presents a picture of unusual magnificence and architectural splendor, which fades on nearer view into the ordinary aspect of a crowded Oriental town. The civil station, adjoining the eastern side of the city, has a fine thoroughfare lined with European shops. There is a large military cantonment of all arms and a fort. The city is noted for its manufactures. It is a center of literary activity and of education, and is the headquarters of the principal court in Oudh. This is said to be the purest center of the Hindustani language.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1858. Other boards at work in Lucknow are the Church Missionary Society, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Episcopal Church, the Seventh-Day Adventists Mission Board, the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, and the Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. Brenton T. Badley and Mrs. Badley, Rev. Theodore C. Badley and Mrs. Badley, Rev. John W. Bare and Mrs. Bare, Mr. Oswald H. Blackwood, Arthur C. Boggess and Mrs. Boggess, Mr. M. Wells Branch and Mrs. Branch, Mr. George F. Henry (on furlough), Mr. John N. Hollister, Mr. Ernest H. Langdon and Mrs. Langdon, Mr. William S. Meek (on furlough) and Mrs. Meek (on furlough), Rev. Charles E. Simpson and Mrs. Simpson, Rev. Otho D. Wood, W. F. M. S.; Misses Nettie A. Bacon, Emma Barber, Sara E. Crouse, Grace Davis, Harriet Finch, G. Evelyn Hadden, Katherine L. Hill (on furlough), Elizabeth Hoge, Roxanna H. Oldroyd, Flora L. Robinson, and Ruth E. Robinson.

Institutions: Reid Christian College and High School, T. C. Badley, principal. Methodist Publishing House, W. S. Meek, manager. English Church, C. E. Simpson, pastor. W. F. M. S.: Isabella Thoburn College, Miss R. E. Robinson, principal; Normal School; High School. Board of Governors, L. A. Core, M. B. Cameron, Esq., Syed Husam Belgrami, Miss Margaret Landrum, J. N. West, Mrs. Lois S. Parker, Mrs. E. S. Jones, W. A. Mansell, Miss L. S. Wright, C. L. Bare, Miss Lawson, C. G. Neylrea, Rockwell Clancy, Rajah Sir Harnain Singh, J. C. Butcher, John Fornam. Deaconess Home, Miss E. Hoge, superintendent.

Sitapur

Sitapur (population, about 25,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name. It is on the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway with Lucknow and Shahjahanpur. The town is beautifully situated and is well laid out. It is the chief commercial center in the district, having a large export trade in grain. There is a cantonment for British troops in Sitapur.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1861. No other mission boards are at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. E. Stanley Jones and Mrs. Jones. W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary E. Ekey and Laura S. Wright.

Institutions: Thompsonganj Mission School. W. F. M. S.: Christian Girls' Boarding School.

E. S. JONES, Superintendent

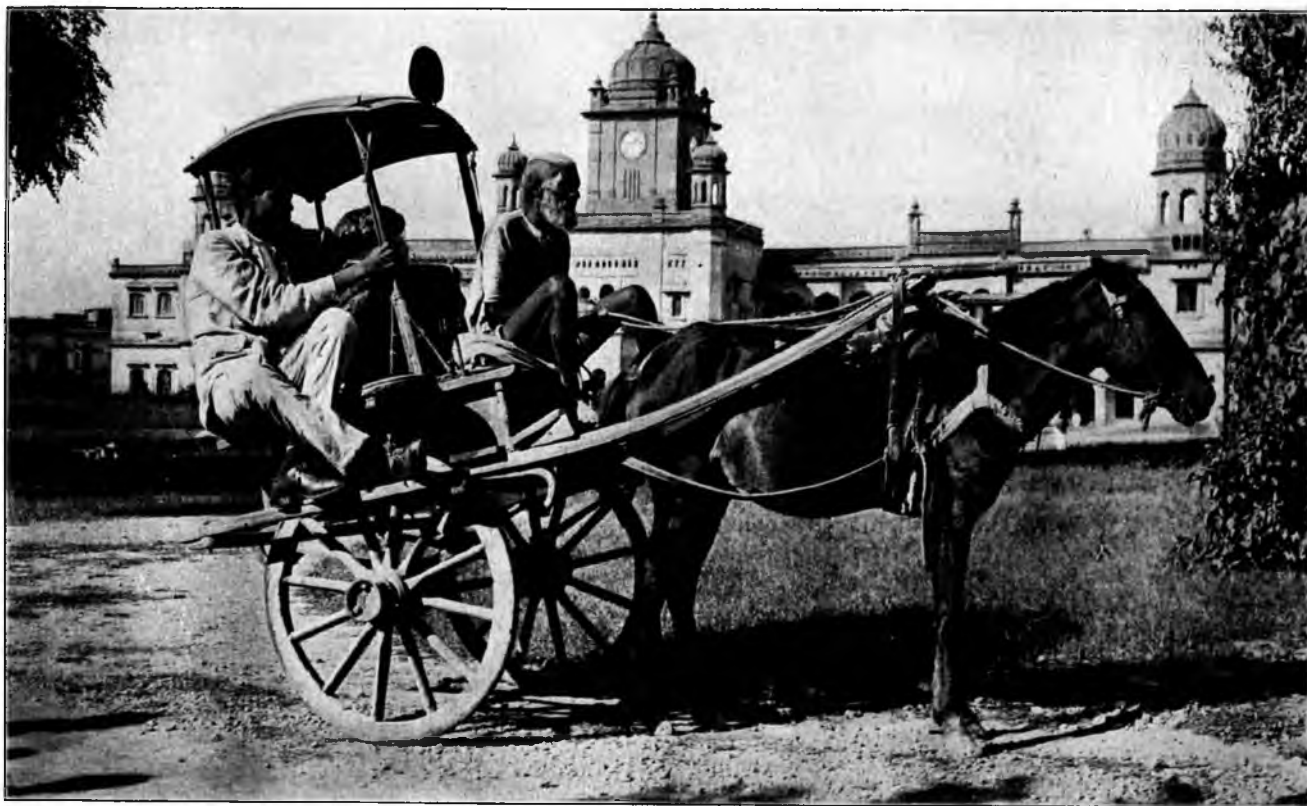
It is impossible to give an accurate statement concerning the progress of the work of the district for the quadrennium because some circuits have been cut off and others added. The advance has been steady and there have been no reactions.

At the beginning of the year the preachers-in-charge were asked to set up the standard of double the number of baptisms over last year; with two exceptions this was accomplished.

We are still above the ten thousand mark in our sale of Bible portions within the Conference.

Puranpur Circuit

Puranpur Circuit has a baptized community of over 700 Sweepers, and there is fresh ground broken every day. A Brahman asked for baptism recently, knowing that the community to which he was attaching himself was composed of despised Sweepers. He asked permission to be baptized on bazaar day so that all might know that he had chosen Christ.



THE ARRIVAL OF A FRESHMAN AT REID CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, LUCKNOW, INDIA
He comes in an oxcart, but will leave on a limited express.

The second outstanding feature of the material development of the institution was the securing on a ninety-year lease of about seven acres of land, adjoining our old boundaries, which have been leveled, and are being prepared as playgrounds for our institution. The historic Residency grounds now form the north boundary of our property.

The third item of special importance was the completion of a sanitary installation for our entire plant, providing flushing systems of latrines, and connections with the city underground sewage system. This will undoubtedly prove of great value in our efforts to maintain the best health of the more than two hundred boarders in our hostels.

The first steps towards the founding of the Lucknow Christian college were taken at the Annual Conference of 1866 and it has therefore been decided to observe the year 1916 as the Jubilee of the college. In connection with this celebration the main objective is to secure an urgently needed college building, which would make adequate provision for the teaching of science.

It is recognized that the chief function of the college is to develop leaders for Indian Methodism, and special plans are being made to secure more adequate results along this line. One of the outstanding obstacles to the securing of higher education by the Indian Christian young men is the poverty of many capable and deserving students, and a campaign for securing fifty yearly scholarships of fifty dollars each has been started. It is felt that the judicious administration of such a fund will in the near future see the number of Christian students in our college doubled.

Following the recommendations of the sanitary commissioner at Lucknow, we have put on new drains and other sanitary equipment.

We gave a zenana party to the wives of the Indian officials. Our girls entertained them with songs and games. The sister of the deputy commissioner presented the matter of making comforts for the troops at the front and the girls have already made a number of things.

Two societies have been organized, a junior and a senior, the purpose of which is to develop the spirit of helpfulness. We are also trying to persuade our girls to become tithers. Our greatest need is to have another missionary in the school.

The Isabella Thoburn College at Lucknow—Miss Robinson, Principal. Total enrollment, 294.

Garfield's famous definition of a college as consisting of a log of wood with Mark Hopkins at one end and a pupil at the other seemed likely to be realized at the beginning of September. The collapse of the Hazzard building during the season of floods was so unforeseen that at first we scarcely knew how to meet it without closing some of the college and normal school classes. The Lois Parker High School came to the rescue.

The loss of the Hazzard building has made clear that we must plan more largely for the expansion of the college and normal. Also we must limit the number of boarders in the high school. There are at present 150 boarders and seventy day scholars in the high school department; forty-seven in the normal. Nearly all of these are boarders.

Our thirteen candidates for the Matriculation examinations all passed and four out of five from the normal school passed the Government examinations.

We have borrowed an idea from the Madras Christian College for Women,

that of inviting the students in small groups once a week to dinner with the staff. One of the girls, a Kashmiri Brahman, on receiving her invitation remarked to a Christian student: "I should much like to get better acquainted with my teachers by attending this dinner, but being a Brahman I cannot." "Why not?" replied the Christian. "You need not eat meat, but surely you can attend the dinner." We are careful to have a strictly vegetarian menu on the night our Hindu students are present. A few nights ago one of these Hindu girls invited her teachers to a dinner at her home on the eve of her wedding, at which the seven members of her family, both men and women, sat on the floor and ate with us, if not at the same table, at least around the same tablecloth. Things do move, even in India.

New Buildings

We have nearly finished building in Sitapur. This year we put up a new row of servants' quarters and a house for the headmaster. The buildings are paid for, are worth about 30,000 rupees, and free from debt.

The Hindustani Church

The Lucknow Hindustani Church has had a good year. There has been a falling off in pastoral support simply because the people did not have to raise as much as they did last year. So they rested and rusted.

The English Church

The Rev. Mr. Simpson, pastor of the English Church at Lucknow, writes: "On the whole we can look back on a good year. The church finances have, in spite of hard times, kept up fairly well. We will close the year with a small balance on hand. An addition has been made to the parsonage and new quarters for servants have been built. About Rs. 1,000 have been expended."

A few new members have been added to the church and there have been several conversions. Our Sunday schools, especially the one in Char Bagh, are in excellent condition. The Epworth League is growing; quite a number of young men have been attending regularly, and some have joined the church.

Finances

	Summary of Expenditures	College Current Accounts	
	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Provincial Revenue	\$3,600	\$3,600	\$3,600
Fees	7,625	16,370	18,726
Mission	16,095	18,473	21,898
	<u>\$27,320</u>	<u>\$38,443</u>	<u>\$44,224</u>

A plan for separating the finances of the college from those of the North India Conference has been approved by the Board of Trustees and, with the sanction of the Finance Committees of the North and Northwest India Conferences and of the Executive Board of Southern Asia, has been forwarded to the Board of Foreign Missions for adoption. It is hoped that this plan will greatly facilitate the financial administration of the institution and increase its general efficiency.

Sitapur Boys' School, under Mrs. Jones, has had a successful year. The enrollment has increased and the staff improved. The school fills a definite place in the educational work of North India. The Government Inspector

reports: "The school in the mission compound, with Mrs. Jones in charge, is in much better condition than the Thompsonganj school. It is a pleasure to visit it and watch the boys. They have advanced far beyond the boys of any corresponding school I have ever seen."

Sitapur Girls' School—Miss Hoge, Principal. The year has been one of changes. The last of March the plague broke out among the girls. Those who know how this dread disease will sweep away whole families will realize something of what it means when it breaks out in a school. All the girls who had homes were sent away and the others were put into tents in the outside compound and every precaution taken. The nurse needs special praise. The extra work and anxiety proved too much for Miss Ekey, and the Bishop decided to transfer her to the deaconess work at Lucknow to prevent a complete breakdown.

MORADABAD DISTRICT

Moradabad District, one of the original three districts of the Conference, includes the Moradabad civil district and the Gunnaur tahsil of the Budaun civil district, besides a portion of the Rampur State on the east, and a large circuit in the Naini Tal civil district on the north. The population in this territory is about 1,500,000. The main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes through the district; also a branch line of the same railway goes out from Moradabad city to the westward through the district to Delhi. A branch line of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway has been opened through the district to the northward via Kashipur. The district is thus well provided with railways, making almost all the out-stations easily accessible by rail. Wheat is the chief product and sugar refining the chief industry. The languages spoken are the Urdu and the Nagri or Hindi.

Moradabad

Moradabad (population, 81,168) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name. It is on the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and is the terminus of the branch going to Delhi. It is 868 miles by rail from Calcutta and 1,087 miles from Bombay. One third of the population is Mohammedan and about 2,500 are Christians. There is a military cantonment. The exports are sugar, wheat, rice, and other smaller grains. Extensive manufactures of ornamental brass inlaid with shellac, known as "Moradabad ware," are found in the city.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1859. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has work in the city.

Missionaries: Rev. Robert I. Faucett and Mrs. Faucett, Mr. Wendell F. L. Kumlien (on furlough) and Mrs. Kumlien (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Mabel Charter, A. G. Blackstock, Clara M. Organ (on furlough), and Jessie I. Peters.

Institutions: Parker Memorial High School. W. F. M. S.: Normal Training School, Miss Margaret Landrum, principal. Girls' High School, Miss N. B. Waugh. One English Church with a Sunday school of forty children.

R. I. FAUCETT, Superintendent

Statistics

The addition of outside circuits during the last quadrennium makes a comparative statement difficult; but considering this the following statistics show the progress we have made in certain phases of our work during the past quadrennium.

Our Christian community today numbers 29,337, an increase of 4,000, and an average of 1,000 a year.

During the four years 7,452 persons were baptized and the total number of deaths and removals from other causes was 3,452.

Village day schools for boys are held in 169 places and enroll 1,625 boys and girls—the latter few in number. This shows a gain of twenty-three schools and 152 pupils.

Property has increased in value Rs. 7,858. In all other departments of the work we have held our own.

Sunday Schools

There are now 315 Sunday schools with a membership of 10,477, a gain of forty-eight schools and 895 scholars.

The Sunday school work has been strengthened by the efforts of a district Sunday school secretary, appointed especially for the building up of the Sunday schools.

Self-support

We are proud of our progress in self-support throughout the village communities, for the year shows that our people have given Rs. 1,000 more than ever before. This practically represents the increase for the quadrennium, though it was all received during the past year.

We are receiving six annas, or twelve cents, a year from each Christian family in the district. Also the people of each circuit have paid from ten to twelve per cent of the salary of the pastor on their circuit. All do not give equally, but that all are giving is the encouraging fact.

The Chaudhris

In the department of self-support we find the Chaudhri of inestimable help. When the District Conference convened we invited these men to attend a series of meetings covering a period of three days. Eighty leading Chaudhri responded. The meetings were most satisfactory and at the consecration service they offered themselves without reserve to the service of the Lord.

Evangelistic Work

We have had some brilliant triumphs in the evangelistic work. Our converts are not from the low castes only. Many are drawn from among the high caste people. After seeking in many a shrine, after many a pilgrimage, a young man came to us this year to find the Truth and the Way. He was a Brahman. Under the teaching of one of our ministers he was converted and subsequently baptized. He is well educated and speaks excellent English.

At another place at the other side of the district there are seven families of Mohammedans that are asking me to come and make them Christians.

A former priest of the low caste people came to us this year and to show his faith brought all the various insignia of his office and position and gave them to the minister of that circuit. It is a great thing to get such men to really turn to the Lord, for the effect on the community is wonderful.

Educational Institutions

Bishop Parker Memorial High School—Principal, W. F. L. Kumlien. Faculty, eighteen men. Enrollment, 340. There are several hundred Christian boys, besides those enrolled, who ought to be attending the high school, but because they are not able to pay the fees required we must needs turn them away and admit only those boys who are able to pay—and these are mostly non-Christians. Two hundred new scholarships are needed. Two new Christian teachers were added to the staff during the year. It is not possible to teach the

Christian faith as it should be taught to Hindu boys, through the agency of Hindu teachers.

The school property is valued at \$38,000 and has an endowment fund of \$9,330.

The boarding department is in excellent condition and we are getting one third of the entire expenses from the patrons of the school. We are in need of a dining-room, a kitchen, and a place for the House Father. Plans for these needed additions are in the hands of the Government. The cost will be Rs. 15,000.

Normal School for Girls

The girls' schools are doing better than usual. The normal school began this year with a full number, and many applicants were refused admittance. The school has a permanent place in our work and the girls are in great demand as teachers in all parts of our field.

PILIBHIT DISTRICT

The Pilibhit District lies in the northeastern part of the Bareilly civil division of the United Provinces, and includes the important Mohammedan territory of the Nawab of Rampur, besides the Pilibhit civil district and part of the Bareilly civil district. It consists of a level plain. Rice is the most important crop and sugar refining the chief industry, and a large trade in lumber is carried on. The Lucknow and Sitapur and the Bareilly and Kumaun Railways cross the district. The population of the district is between 65,000 and 70,000.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1861. There are no other missions at work here except a small independent mission conducted by Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lawson, who withdrew from the work of the Northwest India Conference in January, 1903.

Pilibhit District has been divided and incorporated into the Bareilly and Moradabad Districts.

RAE BARELLI DISTRICT

E. S. JONES, Superintendent

Rev. William Peters, one of our strongest and best Indian men in the Conference, was transferred at the beginning of the year to take charge of this district. It is a matter of profound regret to us all that this beloved brother is not here to give this report. But it is in higher service that he labors today. And it was at the very close of the year's work, with but a week intervening, before the District Conference time that I was called upon to take up the work dropped by his noble hands.

The Banmanush

The number of baptisms are less than last year, but there are inquirers in several places. Since District Conference in my itinerary in the district the most interesting people I have come across are the Banmanush, a jungle tribe. I note that Mr. Finch in his report of a year ago, in describing his visit among them tells how the boys hid in the trees like monkeys. There has been a big improvement since then, for this year I found those same boys sitting in a row singing Christian hymns and reading books. I baptized twelve. Had I arrived a few days sooner I would have baptized fifty who had come in from distant places. That same day in the same neighborhood I had the privilege of baptizing three Mohammedan men (and it was in the very midst of Mahorrum when Mohammedan fanaticism runs high), also a Brahman and a

Thakur. This shows how the gospel is touching all classes. That day in that obscure little place I baptized people of every social scale in India. And the Brahman sat among the Banmanush people while they received baptism. Christ is breaking down the middle wall of partition.

Bathing in the Ganges

The usual lines of activity have been carried on during the year. As the Ganges River runs through this district there are abundant opportunities for preaching and selling Scriptures in melas. With what avidity of soul the people seek these sacred waters can be gathered from the story I listened to the other day from one of the workers whose territory borders on the Ganges. During a mela the people pressed to get into the river to bathe and wash away their sins. Crocodiles came up and in sight of all carried away five of the bathers. With the screams of these poor unfortunates still ringing in their ears, others still dared to go down in the water. "For," as one old woman put it, "I have come from so far and now I cannot go back until I have washed away my sins, even if I do risk being caught by the crocodiles." The purpose of this mela was to wash away the sins of the farmers committed by killing insects and worms when they plowed their fields. Such pathetic earnestness is worthy to be laid at the feet of Jesus.

In the five circuits there are seven schools for boys. There were several boarders in the school at Rae Bareilly city. These we have sent to better boarding schools.

This district suffered heavily from the floods. About seven preachers' houses belonging to the mission collapsed. There are no funds to replace these as the district is running behind financially.

Mr. Neavitt was appointed pastor of the church at Rae Bareilly at District Conference time and has entered on his duties with enthusiasm.

WESTERN KUMAUN DISTRICT

The Western Kumaun District includes the Naini Tal and Almora civil districts, with an area of 8,074 square miles and a population of 800,000, living in 6,450 villages. The district is situated almost entirely in the Himalaya Mountains. Its connection with the plains is by way of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, which terminates at Katgodam, and by a branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Moradabad to the town of Ramnagar. There are many tea plantations within the bounds of the district. Kumaun is the Holy Land of the Hindu. Some of the sacred rivers of India have their headwaters within the district. The people live in small, isolated villages, having little to do with their neighbors. There are cantonments for British troops in Almora, Naini Tal, and Ranikhet.

Besides the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the London Missionary Society has a flourishing station with a college at Almora, and two undenominational leper asylums are cared for by missionaries.

Naini Tal

Naini Tal, the headquarters of the civil district of the same name, is situated around a beautiful lake of the same name on the outer ranges of the Himalayas, at an average elevation of 6,300 feet above sea level. It is twelve miles from the railway terminus at Katgodam. Naini Tal is the summer capital of the United Provinces, with a military cantonment and the administrative center of the Kumaun civil division. The trade of the town consists chiefly in supplying the needs of the summer visitors.

The first annual meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Mission was held here on August 20, 1858. Mission Hall in Naini Tal was the first Methodist Episcopal Church in Southern Asia. The first worship was conducted in an old sheep house.

Missionaries: Rev. Richard C. Busher and Mrs. Busher. W. F. M. S.: Misses Agnes Ashwill, Sarah A. Easton, Eva Hardie, Rue E. Sellers, and Nora S. Waugh.
Institutions: Philander Smith College (English), Anglo-Vernacular High School. W. F. M. S.: Wellesley Girls' High School (English), Hindustani Girls' School.

S. S. DEASE, Superintendent

Educational

The educational institutions, including the colleges, high schools, and boarding schools, have been well attended. Education is given a prominent place in our work and we are all teachers.

The Philander Smith College for boys and the Wellesley College for girls have had an unusual year in that the pupils have been free from all illness and the work has gone on without interruption.

Wellesley sustained a great loss in the death of Miss Easton, who as principal had for many years successfully conducted the work of the school, leaving it free from debt and second to none in the district.

The addition to the Humphrey High School is nearing completion and will provide several much needed classrooms. The cost for enlarging the school has been high but the Government helped generously.

Summer at Naini Tal

As many of our missionaries of India go to Naini Tal during the summer to rest we were able to hold an interesting and successful Missionary Convention and a Joint Meeting of the Finance Committee of the North and the Northwest India Conferences. The Rev. E. Stanley Jones conducted a series of special meetings for the boys and girls of our European schools.

The Indian Church

The Rev. Mr. Jordan, of Moradabad, filled the pulpit of the Kumaun Indian church during two months. The people profited by the visit and it gave the pastor a long desired opportunity to visit the Tarai stations where, through his efforts, the work has been systematized and pushed until it is now our most successful field.

The Cholera

A serious epidemic of cholera disorganized the work on Dwarahat Circuit. Our doctor lost both his son and daughter and was himself very ill with the disease.

The War

The war has had its disastrous effect on our work. The English church has had very few soldiers in attendance and its income has been greatly reduced since a large portion of the church revenue came from the military men in the congregation.

A sewing class held weekly at the parsonage has been well attended and a great quantity of clothing has been made for the soldiers and hospitals.

TIRHUT DISTRICT

The Tirhut District includes most of the province of Behar and a small portion of the southeast corner of the United Provinces. It consists of a huge territory on both sides of the Ganges River, the land on the north being low, level, and very

fertile. That on the south is not so fertile. The district contains twenty-five millions of people, having many large towns of from 45,000 to 135,000 inhabitants. The language is Hindi. Tirhut means "the place of the three rivers." As it is not a political division it has indefinite outlines, though our District has well marked boundaries. Other missions at work are: the English Baptists; the Evangelical Lutherans; the Church Missionary Society; and the Regions Beyond Mission. There are large sections containing one to two million population without a Christian preacher of any kind.

Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun in June, 1888. There are three main centers.

1. Muzaffarpur

Muzaffarpur (population, 46,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Little Gandak River, in the north-western part of Bengal. It is the center of the indigo plantations and many English planters reside in the vicinity.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1888. "Gossner's Mission" is also at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Charles L. Bare and Mrs. Bare.

Institutions: Columbia Boys' School and Orphanage. W. F. M. S.: Indian Girls' School.

2. Ballia

Ballia (population, 15,300) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name in the United Provinces. It is situated on the north bank of the Ganges, near its confluence with the Gogra. Ballia is on the Bengal and Northwestern Railway. It is noted for the great Dadri Fair, which brings from 500,000 to 600,000 visitors every year.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1906. No other Mission Board is at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Herman J. Schutz (on furlough) and Mrs. Schutz (on furlough).

3. Arrah

Arrah (population, 46,000) is the headquarters of the Shahadbad civil district, which contains a population of 2,000,000. It is situated south of the Ganges on the East Indian Railway.

Work was begun by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1907.

Missionaries: Rev. Fred M. Perrill and Mrs. Perrill.

C. L. BARE, Superintendent

Growth in Numbers

The Christian community has increased from 3,720 in 1912 to 5,678 in 1915. There have been lapses to Hinduism and concessions to the German Evangelical Lutheran Mission. There are thousands of inquirers and a mass movement among the Chamars—the call from every part of the field is for more men to shepherd this host when it comes.

There were 754 baptisms last year, 2,431 the last two years, and 4,458 during the quadrennium—an average of 1,100 a year or 100 baptisms a month for four years.

Self-support

Pastoral support has increased from Rs. 266 in 1912 to Rs. 532 in 1915, or doubled during the quadrennium.

The support of Conference claimants has also doubled. Still the district is not doing all it should in the matter of self-support. Nothing short of tithing should be the ideal for every mission employee—foreign or Indian.

The Problem of the Boarding School

The year closed with forty-eight boys in our Christian hostel, most of whom are in school. Mr. O. B. Zecky is headmaster.

Our boarding schools for boys and girls in Muzaffarpur have had a good year. The Government has asked us to place a higher salaried staff of teachers in our boys' school. This would double the cost of teaching. The Government proposed to give a very small addition to the present grant-in-aid and intimated if we were not prepared to comply with the requirements we should be asked to give up the grant we were already receiving.

We found it impossible to do as requested. It was therefore suggested that we reduce the status of our school from a middle to an upper primary and send all our boys passing out of the primary department to Government schools. As a result five of our boys are now attending city schools.

Swept by Flood

In August the students of the girls' school were driven from their hostel by floods which swept over the city of Muzaffarpur and large portions of the civil district. Ten thousand villages were wiped out, crops were destroyed, and forty lives lost.

The water flowed through the drains of the city, poured into the girls' compound and dormitories, and rose to a height of four feet around the mission bungalow.

The girls' school had another trying experience. Flooded districts are apt to be visited with cholera. The dreaded disease broke out among the girls. The patients were moved into a house hired for the purpose and after protracted illness all recovered.

Social Betterment Work

Fortunately the Columbia Boys' School was on higher ground, out of reach of the water. The boys chivalrously turned over their dormitories to the girls. Hostel verandahs and bungalows were turned into schoolrooms and both schools were soon running as if nothing had happened.

The Cholera

At Samastipur Mr. and Mrs. Sampson have opened a school for teaching boys and girls to read and memorize selected portions of the Bible and to do all kinds of handiwork, such as knitting, sewing, and crocheting. The school has been favorably received by the public and the leading citizens have given generously toward the current expenses of the work.

Mr. Sampson has met with much success in temperance work and at an address before the Hindu and Mohammedan Club he took occasion to present the attitude of our church toward intoxicants and tobacco in every form. Mr. Sampson later was chosen a vice-president of the club.

Breaking Down Caste

At a single service held on the Sitamarhi Circuit four castes were represented—Brahman, Banva, Kurmi, and Koiri. Twenty-one persons were baptized, among them four Chaudhris. Sixty other representatives of these castes are under instruction. It is peculiarly significant that the people of four different sections of the Hindu community whom caste had separated for a thousand years should sit down together and sing "Raja Yesu aya" (King Jesus has come).

Our people are rejoiced at the one convert from among the Koiri caste.

Mission work has been carried on among these people for years and all attempts to lead them to openly confess Christ and receive baptism failed and we had concluded it would be wise to withdraw work from their midst. Then the Koiri came and we hope it is the beginning of a great work among this caste.

English Services

Services among the English-speaking people at Samastipur have been held regularly throughout the year. In spite of frequent transfers the attendance has kept up remarkably and their monthly contributions are sufficient for the support of an Indian preacher in the field.

Medical Work

Our medical work has grown to large proportions. Dr. Ilahi Bakhsh at Rasra has treated over 15,000 patients and Dr. Sukh at Raghunathpur has treated over 21,000 persons during the year. Through their dispensaries and kindly ministries these two women have become powerful auxiliaries to the evangelistic work in their midst. This ministry of healing is located in the very heart of the mass movement areas of Arrah and Ballia and hundreds of people living near these dispensaries have been baptized.

A year ago the Government offered us a site for a dispensary at Raghunathpur, agreeing to give us a yearly grant of Rs. 800 for upkeep, the dispensary to cost Rs. 3,500. We were also to be responsible for the house of the doctor and her staff—cost, Rs. 3,000.

With no money on hand we accepted the offer and wrote to the Rev. J. O. Denning and Mrs. Denning in America. The Dennings raised \$1,000 and cabled us to proceed with the work. Our plant at Raghunathpur is worth Rs. 7,500, free of debt, and has a grant-in-aid of Rs. 800 for its annual running expenses.

NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE

The Northwest India Conference consists of that portion of the United Provinces which lies south and west of the Ganges, together with the Punjab and such parts of Rajputana and Central India as lie north of the twenty-fifth parallel of latitude. The Conference was part of the North India Conference until it was organized as a separate Conference January 18, 1893.

ALLAHABAD DISTRICT

Allahabad District includes the mission work in four large civil districts of the United Provinces—Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares, and Banda—in each of which are large and important cities, towns, and villages. In addition the district includes the mission work in two important native states—Rewa and Panna. The population of the district is about 4,000,000, the majority of whom are engaged in agriculture. The main line of the East Indian Railway passes through the district close to the southern bank of the Ganges.

Allahabad

Allahabad (population, 180,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name, also the seat of government for the United Provinces. By rail it is 564 miles from Calcutta and 884 miles from Bombay. Allahabad is the fifth largest city in the United Provinces. It was the scene of one of the most serious outbreaks of the Mutiny in 1857 in the United Provinces. It is one of the sacred cities of the Hindus because it is at the junction of the rivers Jumna and Ganges. The great Magh Mela is held here every January, at which between two and three million people are in attendance. Allahabad is the seat of a great university with which all the important schools and colleges of North India are affiliated.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, which was opened in 1873, the American Presbyterian Board, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Industrial and Evangelistic Mission of India, the Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission, and the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America are at work in Allahabad. Our people are distributed among eleven thousand towns and villages. About ninety per cent are Hindus and the rest are chiefly Moslems, and some Jains and Buddhists. The Christians number over 4,000, or about one to each thousand non-Christians. There is one foreign worker to about 50,000 and one native worker to 12,000 people.

Missionaries: Rev. Frederick B. Price and Mrs. Price.

Institutions: Anglo-Vernacular Boys' School, Industrial and Training School, Orphanage.

F. B. PRICE, Superintendent

Our district lies south of the Ganges and forms the eastern portion of the Northwest India Conference area. Between it and the area of Bengal Conference is a large field that challenges occupation, while on the south the Rewah State is scarcely touched by mission agencies.

Immediately after the last session of Conference all our workers were enlisted in the evangelistic campaign on the several circuits. Passion week was specially observed. Multitudes of non-Christians heard the message, and the attitude of the Arya Samaj and other cults was less hostile than in previous years. Many eagerly responded to the tidings. Telling literature was used to advantage.

Indian Witness

Since the death of the Rev. Joseph Culshaw, Editor of the "Indian Witness," the district superintendent, at the request of the Press Committee and the Bishops, has assumed the responsibility of this paper.

From April to July we were assisted by Lance H. Nibblet, a graduate of

Allahabad University and a local preacher of promise. Then he accepted work with Mr. E. W. Fritchley, of Bombay, until called to Government service in Allahabad, where he is now stationed. In July we surrendered Joseph Nelson and family to the Meerut District, where the mass movement called for reinforcements. Otherwise no important changes have occurred. The contributions towards self-support and benevolences compare favorably with those of last year, and the income for the work from special gifts was larger. The reports for the district showed Rs. 2,557 raised for pastoral support, Rs. 464 for benevolent causes, Rs. 1,039 for current expenses, or a total of Rs. 4,060 raised on the field. Our work among the Doms and other castes of the Chuner Circuit is of special interest and the movement there presages large ingatherings.

Besides the regular work of the Bible women we have sought earnestly to establish schools for girls and have met with varying success. Some of our schools are doing well, and others, we believe, have done some good, though the attendance has been small and less regular than desired. An evangelist to inspire and help the women is needed; for, with all the cares that come to the missionary's wife, living at the center of the district, and with some responsibility for English work, it is impossible for her to do effective work in the villages. The number of girls we have in boarding school at Cawnpore has increased, though it is more difficult to get new girls than if we had a school for them in our district.

BULANDSHAHR DISTRICT

Aligarh

Aligarh (population, 70,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name in the United Provinces. It is situated on the Grand Trunk Road, at the junction of a branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway with the East Indian Railway, 876 miles from Calcutta and 904 miles from Bombay. The city makes a handsome appearance, its center being occupied by the lofty site of an old fortress, now crowned by a mosque. Aligarh contains the Anglo-Mohammedan College, the largest east of Cairo. It has a considerable export trade in grain, indigo, and cotton.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the Church Missionary Society is at work in Aligarh.

Missionaries: Rev. Lucian B. Jones and Mrs. Jones. W. F. M. S.: Misses Carlotta E. Hoffman, Charlotte T. Holman (on furlough), and Julia I. Kipp (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Industrial School and Orphanage. W. F. M. S.: Louisa Soule Girls' Orphanage, Women's Industrial Home.

J. T. ROBERTSON, Superintendent

Geographically and naturally the work of this district divides itself into two parts—that in the Government districts of Aligarh and Bulandshahr and our district institutions, which are all situated in Aligarh City.

Work in Aligarh

Apart from the institutions, the work on Aligarh District consists of six circuits, manned by three Indian members of Annual Conference, two ordained local preachers, seven other local preachers, eight exhorters, eight pastors-teachers, and twenty-five workers of the Woman's Missionary Society—in all fifty-three paid workers. These have the pastoral charge and the indocinating of 8,359 Christians, 1,036 of whom were baptized during the past year. This is an increase of forty-eight per cent on the number of baptisms reported

last year, an increase due to a great movement Christward in the Bhangī mohullas of Aligarh City.

In Aligarh City alone, between August and October, 225 persons were baptized.

Day Schools

There is a decrease in the number of schools reported from the Aligarh section, which is due to the fact that we have not reported as schools any teaching by the workers on their journeys through the villages unless they had pupils meet regularly three times a week in a fixed place at a fixed time.

Our thirty-four schools, with 500 pupils, do not include the Aligarh City institutions. There are 3,231 children under twelve years of age on this part of the district.

Sunday Schools

Our Sunday schools number sixty with 1,499 scholars and seventy-nine teachers. Special attention has been given to teaching old and new converts, to the tenets of our religion, and to the principle of self-support.

Self-support

At the District Conference last year a Finance Committee was formed composed of the preacher-in-charge of each circuit and one layman from each.

After three long sessions they agreed on the following objectives:

1. Two pice per family a month.

2. One anna per family each harvest, or eight annas per family per year.

This plan yielded in Aligarh this year 1,270 rupees against 911 rupees last year, an increase of forty per cent.

Work in Bulandshahr

Bulandshahr is divided into eight circuits (one of which is on the Ingram-Skinner estate and is entirely supported by that family). The work of the eight circuits is carried on by five Indian members of Annual Conference, four ordained local preachers, thirty other local preachers, twenty-five exhorters, twenty-one teachers and pastor-teachers, and fifty Indian women workers—135 paid workers in all.

These have the care of 15,936 Christians, of whom 2,893 were baptized during the year. This is a twenty-five per cent increase over the number baptized last year on this part of the district. Most of our converts are coming from Dadri and Sikandrabad Circuits.

Day Schools

Bulandshahr section has thirty-six day schools with 818 pupils regularly attending. There are 192 more pupils than last year. In this part of the district there are 3,000 Christian children of school age, so that we have in our schools only about one child out of every four—the other three have no chance for even an elementary education.

Self-support

In 1914 we received from the church 1,673 rupees for self-support—this

year the contributions amounted to 2,380, an increase of forty per cent. No one community of our people is large enough to make it possible to place any church on a self-supporting basis.

Evangelistic

The eagerness of the people to listen and the number really in earnest is overwhelming. I can best give some idea of this side of our work by quoting from the report of Miss Holman, our district evangelist.

"The preachers and teachers are keenly interested in their work and ready early and late for a prayer meeting. Often when in the conveyance going to a village we improved the time by having a prayer meeting so that we arrived at the village ready for work. At other times we gave them verses to memorize, to which they applied their mind with eagerness as we drove along.

"At one evening meeting there were so many people that we could not manage them, so we dismissed the main assembly and held an after-meeting, still with a large crowd. We left the village singing as we went. The crowd followed. Some distance from the village I said to the workers, 'We must stop singing now so that the people may go back.' When the crowd had dwindled to about twenty we were asked to stop and they requested baptism. The preacher tried to dissuade them until more of their fellows were ready. They then pointed to the ripening fields, saying: 'If the reaping of these fields is postponed, much of the grain will be lost, so it is with us if we be put off; we too shall be lost.' Water was brought from a neighboring tank in the preacher's cap and the twenty had their heart's desire. There was no church there, but from the heavens the harvest moon shone down in all her beauty, and I am sure God smiled on it all. Months after we asked this munshi (teacher) how they were getting on, and with beaming smile he said, 'They have won sixty more.'"

Educational

The Women's Industrial School at Aligarh City, Mrs. Matthews, Superintendent, reports:

"We have received during the year thirty-three women and eleven girls into the home, while twenty have been married from it. We have ten small babies in the nursery who are cared for by our women and fed with the milk from the dairy. Our industrial work is growing. We get large orders for lace handkerchiefs and embroidery, while our bread is as much in demand as ever by the European residents of the town.

"This year the city work has been in the hands of Miss Hilman, but our women go out to the neighboring village on Sundays to tell the story of the love of God to the people. All our spiritual meetings have been well maintained and are much appreciated by our women."

The Louisa Soule Memorial Girls' Boarding School—Miss Hoffman, Superintendent, writes: "There has been steady progress and spiritual growth among the girls. Their health has been remarkable. We have had no illness, and even during the malarial season the few who had fever were ill only a few days.

"Late last year we took one village to be our own for work among non-Christians. It has been visited regularly, the sick were cared for and meetings held. Not all that we hoped for was done but it was a beginning and our girls

have had their lives enlarged by praying and working for these less favored ones.

"Our tithing band is a success. We number about forty, including both teachers and girls, with one of the teachers as treasurer."

CAWNPORE DISTRICT

The boundaries of the Cawnpore District include the two entire civil districts of Cawnpore and Jalaun, with parts of Etawah on the northwest and Jhansi in the south. The total population of this field is 1,800,000, of whom only about 5,600 are Christians. In the civil district of Cawnpore alone we have six towns and 1,962 villages. The district itself is part of the great alluvial plain lying between the Ganges and the Jumna. Outside the city of Cawnpore evangelization is chiefly among the lower castes. The Chamars, or leather-workers, number 240,000.

• Cawnpore

Cawnpore (population, 200,000) is situated upon the west bank of the Ganges, 120 miles above its junction with the Jumna at Allahabad. By rail it is 684 miles from Calcutta and 839 miles from Bombay. Cawnpore is the third largest city in the United Provinces. The city is called "the Manchester of India" because of its many factories. Cotton and woolen mills abound. The largest tanneries and shoe factories in India are in Cawnpore. Cawnpore has a large cantonment for British troops. In 1857 it was the scene of several of the most terrible episodes of the Mutiny. The Memorial Well, into which more than two hundred and fifty murdered English women and children were thrown, stands in the center of a beautiful garden.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, which was opened in 1871, the other mission boards at work here are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the American Presbyterian Mission, and the Women's Union Missionary Society of America.

Missionaries: Rev. William W. Ashe, M.D., and Mrs. Ashe; Rev. Harvey R. Calkins (on furlough) and Mrs. Calkins (on furlough); Mrs. Viola S. Tomlinson (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Hilma A. Aaronson (on furlough); Ruth Cochran; Anne E. Lawson, Clara G. Porter; Mary Richmond; Marguerite Schroepel and Ethel L. Whiting.

Institutions: Central School and Mission Workshops (Hindustani). W. F. M. S.: Girls' High School (English); Hindustani Girls' Boarding School.

W. W. ASHE, Superintendent

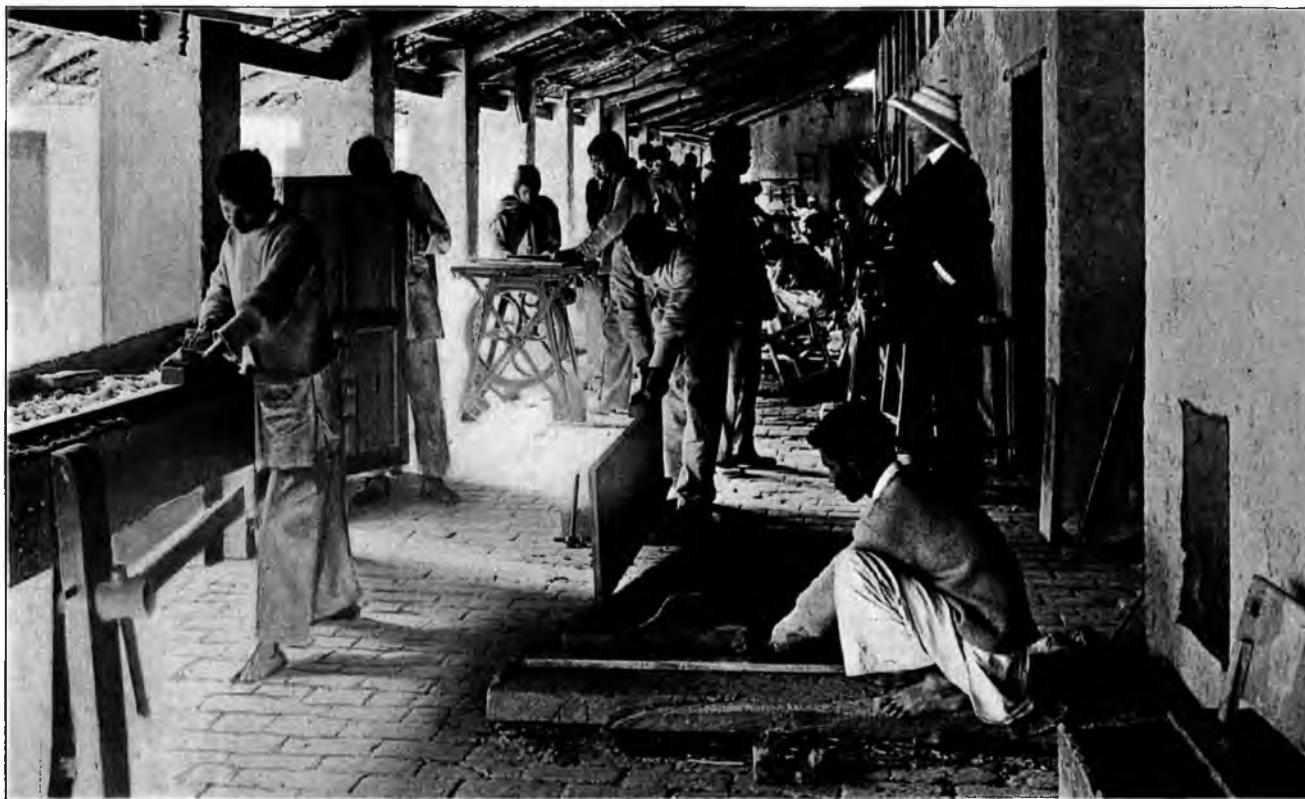
While the visible results of the year's work are not all that could be desired we have no reason to be discouraged. The ever-increasing opportunities and demands have taxed the strength of our workers, but their efforts have not been in vain.

Christian Community

Our members and adherents are widely scattered, living in 250 villages, distributed over an area of 4,000 square miles. Some of these villages are inaccessible, making it difficult for our pastors to shepherd the people. Outside of the circuit centers we have no churches, so our people worship in courtyards, under trees, or in any place where they can find a quiet corner. They are all poor and have to toil early and late to earn their daily bread. Their employers, being of other religions, have no sympathy with them; in fact, great pressure is used to compel them to deny Christ. Notwithstanding, many are faithful and patiently suffer persecutions for Christ's sake.

Evangelistic Work

During February and March special meetings were held throughout the district for the purpose of quickening the spiritual life of our people. Where it was not possible to get the people together for public services, house to house



CARPENTRY CLASS OF THE METHODIST BOYS' SCHOOL AT CAWNPORE, INDIA

visitation was employed. By this method nearly every member received a special message. Several important melas and fairs were attended by bands of Christian workers, who preached and sold Scriptures. There were 150 conversions and many names were added to the list of inquirers. On two circuits important openings were made in the Chamar community by the baptism of two leading men of this class. From this we expect great things.

The English Church

Since its foundation forty-five years ago this church has been the chief evangelizing agency for the European community in the district. Through its influence hundreds have been converted. During the summer a series of revivals were held, resulting in twenty-five conversions and the renewing of many in the spiritual life. In the middle of the year the pastor gave up the work to return to England. The Rev. J. T. Robertson, a former pastor, came to the assistance and the work was carried on as usual. In August we were fortunate in securing the Rev. J. H. Wilkie to fill the vacancy, and he has proved to be the right man in the right place. This church is self-supporting.

Sunday Schools

In the evangelization of the people there is no greater agency at work than the Sunday school. Special efforts have been made along this line with encouraging results. This work is among all classes and we have an enrollment of 3,500 scholars.

Educational Institutions

Twenty years ago it was difficult to get students to attend our schools, now it is difficult to get schools enough for the students who are eager to learn. Every year we have to turn many away for lack of accommodation. To meet the demands as far as possible we maintain three large institutions in Cawnpore, as follows:

The Central School for Boys is an Anglo-vernacular and primary school for educating both Christian and non-Christian boys. Enrollment, 200. Seventy are Christian students. The new hostel has been completed and the school building remodeled at a cost of Rs. 11,000. This expense was met by a grant-in-aid from the Government, which also gives an annual grant of \$635 towards the current expenses of the school. The Inspector of Government schools gives an encouraging report of the work being done.

The Hudson Memorial School is a vernacular school for girls, conducted by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society—Miss Cochran, principal. This school has had a prosperous year with an enrollment of 120. The health of the girls has been good and the Inspector of schools gives a good report of their work. The only serious difficulty encountered during the year was the breakdown of Miss Cochran's health in September, when she was compelled to go away for rest and treatment. This threw a heavy burden upon Miss Bragg, who only came from home in February, but with the help of Miss Whiting, of the girls' high school, the work has gone on as usual.

The Girls' High School for English and Anglo-Indian girls has maintained its good record, with an enrollment of 139. Miss Whiting, Principal. The health of the students has been good, which is largely due to improved sanitation

and the vigilance of the management. The school receives a substantial subsidy from the Government, which recognizes the importance of the institution.

Self-support

Notwithstanding the strenuous financial conditions existing, we have gone forward in self-support. Our motto is "Every member a tither," and many of our people are living up to it. From a Christian community of 2,891, of whom 670 are full members and 763 probationers, we have collected Rs. 7,236 (\$2,412), of which Rs. 3,699 was from the English church.

Floods

In August and September torrential rains fell, flooding the country. Crops and property were badly injured. Every mission house on the district was more or less damaged, and some of our people narrowly escaped death from falling buildings. Our property in Cawnpore suffered the worst, sustaining a damage of nearly \$2,000.

Needs

We urgently need a young man to manage the Central school industrial department. It is impossible for the superintendent alone to manage this school properly and do the district work. We now have room for forty more boys who are begging for admittance, but we have no scholarships for them. Their parents are too poor to educate them, so unless we can help them they must grow up in ignorance.

Forty scholarships of twenty dollars each is our great need.

DELHI DISTRICT

Delhi District has existed as a district since the Conference session of 1911, having previously been a part of the Punjab District. It includes five government districts with a population of about three million, and is not occupied by any other mission except the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the English Baptist Mission. These are working in a few centers only and among but one or two castes. The Methodist Episcopal is the only mission doing work among the Sweepers, while it also has a share in the work among the other castes.

Delhi

Delhi (population, 208,000), the capital of the old Mogul empire, became, by royal proclamation at the time of the coronation Durbar for King George, held there in December, 1911, the capital of the present empire. Delhi was one of the three cities which figured conspicuously in the Sepoy mutiny. It is full of historic memorials of this and other chapters of India's history. It is a Moslem center, Mohammedans being in the majority among its inhabitants; it holds within its walls the greatest Mohammedan mosque in India. Delhi ranks as the ninth city of India in size. It is a great railroad center, being intersected by the Great India Peninsula, East Indian, Northwestern, and Bombay and Baroda Railways.

Methodist Episcopal work was opened in Delhi in 1892. It became a mission station in 1911, when the Rev. F. M. Wilson was stationed there. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the English Baptist Mission have work there, each of these having churches, a college, and a hospital in Delhi.

Missionaries: Rev. W. Rockwell Clancy and Mrs. Clancy, Rev. Franklin M. Wilson (on furlough) and Mrs. Wilson (on furlough).

ROCKWELL CLANCY, Superintendent

Delhi, the City of Kings

Since long before the birth of Christ, Delhi has been the seat of Indian royalty. Today its importance has been revived by the British Raj, which has

made India's capital the winter home of the viceroy. History tells of nine Delhis and the tenth is being built to the south of the old city and twenty miles beyond. The viceroy's palace and the state buildings are estimated to cost six million pounds. The architects are now in Delhi and the work of the building, though hindered by the war, is still going forward. The new city will combine Oriental grandeur and beauty with Occidental utility. Already there are electric railways and lights, abundance of pure water, broad, well metalled streets, oiled or watered, and beautiful parks and gardens with Mutiny and other monuments. Seven trunk railways link Delhi with every important city in the empire. The population of the city is about three hundred thousand and is steadily increasing.

Missionary Occupation

Four Missions of the Delhi field are at work in Delhi. Of the other three the Church of England was here before the Mutiny. Saint Stephen's College is one of the strongest educational institutions in the Punjab and plans have been made for new college buildings on a thirty-acre campus in the new city. Saint Stephen's Hospital, for women and children, is one of the best equipped hospitals in the country. Saint James' Church, for English residents, and Saint Stephen's Church, for Indian Christians, are commodious and beautiful buildings. A strong force of men and women missionaries carry on work of many kinds.

The English Baptists also came to Delhi before the Mutiny. They have well-equipped schools, a large church, and a mission compound of about thirty acres, besides other valuable buildings. They have plans for a large extension of their work. The Roman Catholics are probably the oldest mission in Delhi, but their work is not as extensive as in Lahore, Agra, and Allahabad.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Delhi

Shortly after the Mutiny in 1858, Dr. William Butler, the founder of our India mission, spent some time in Delhi and was present in the Moghul palace within the Fort at the trial of the last of the Moghul emperors, who was deposed by the British and kept a prisoner till his death. While sitting in the Diwan-i-Amm (the Council Chamber of the Emperors), Dr. Butler wrote a strong appeal to the church in America to open work in Delhi as a memorial to the heroes who had given their lives to save India for Christian civilization. Not long after Dr. and Mrs. Butler returned to America and did not come back to live in India, and our church did nothing for Delhi.

Delhi, at various times and various periods, has been attached to our work at Lahore, Mussoorie, Roorkee, Meerut, and Aligarh, and Indian preachers have lived here and carried on the work, under the supervision of a non-resident missionary. Six years ago the Rev. F. M. Wilson was appointed to Delhi, and later the Delhi District was formed.

The record of our church in Delhi, as to property, is not one of which we may be proud, for we have made little advance since we began work in 1892. Today we do not possess a single brick or stone or a foot of land in this city where we have worked so long. The missionary lives in a rented house, as do all our Indian workers. We worship God, on His day, in an open country yard in a disreputable part of the old city, and our place of worship is reached by a lane so narrow that one can touch the walls of houses on both sides. The

neighborhood is so filthy, morally and physically, that clean people hesitate to go there; yet, we have not been able to get another place permanently for our church services without paying prohibitive rents. We must purchase property in Delhi. A beautiful property, very desirable for headquarters for our Mission, is on the market, and plans for a memorial to Dr. and Mrs. Butler have been approved by our Conference and by the Board of Foreign Missions. These plans call for an expenditure of \$300,000.

While we have no buildings in Delhi, yet we are building a temple to God out of living stones. On a recent journey I had to wait at a junction for a train. While washing off the dust of travel I talked with a sweeper-boy who was cleaning up the waiting room. I said to him, "Are you a Christian?" He modestly replied, "Yes!" "Do you know the Ten Commandments?" "Some of them," he replied. "What is the first commandment?" He answered correctly, and I found that the little scavenger knew the Ten Commandments. Then, as I patted him on the shoulder, he warmed up to me and said, "I can read the Bible; I know the story of Jesus and I pray to Him and obey Him every day. I can write and read letters in Persian character." He is only a little scavenger, but he knows Jesus and loves Him, and is working his way up out of the darkness in which his fathers have lived for ages. He is a type of the people among whom our mission has had wonderful success. My new friend said to me, "The Methodist preacher of this town came out of my old caste, and I am studying nights, after my day's work is done, so that I may be able to do a better kind of work than sweeping." That is the holy fire which is burning in the hearts of thousands among the fifty millions of "untouchables" in this land. It is not so much the hope of heaven by and by which is attracting these people to Christ, but a better life and better work here and now—freedom from caste slavery, a chance to lead a decent life, and hope for their children. There is no hope for them in Hinduism or Mohammedanism, and they know it. There is hope for them in Christ. "Godliness is profitable unto all things, having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come." They see men who were once in hopeless depths of superstition and poverty, the very dregs of Hinduism, now Christians, educated, in positions of trust and respectability, preachers, teachers of Brahmans, or employed on good salaries in Government and other services. Can we wonder at an outcast coming to Christ when His religion offers the "hundredfold" to him and his children in this life, as well as the life to come? They are coming by the thousands. During the past six years 13,415 have come to Christ in the Delhi District; of these 1,593 were baptized in 1915, and we have on our records more than 4,000 who are now asking to be baptized, but cannot be received because of our lack of pastors and teachers.

The Testing of the Christians

They know that baptism means fierce persecution, yet they come. They know that we cannot give them work or money, yet they come asking only for love and teaching and help to get free from slavery. While writing this a letter has come from one of our preachers in a remote place telling that a landlord, a few days ago, killed one of our Christians because the man dared to ask for what was his own. But the letter also tells of the baptism of 144 of the dead man's friends. Not long ago a young man came to see me from a

village. He asked me to look at his shoulders, which were covered with marks of a whip. Twenty-five people in his village became Christians, though the landlord threatened to beat them and turn them all out of their homes.

Recently my wife and I visited a village where eighty people had become Christians. We found all their cattle tied up. The landlord had refused to allow them to graze their cattle, a right their fathers had had for centuries. I asked the landlord why he was persecuting his servants. He replied, "They have taken the white man's God and will soon wish to rule over us." That is the same old fear which troubled the heart of Pharaoh, but he had to let the people go. The people in thirty-six villages around the village where the eighty Christians live are inquirers after Christ and will be baptized.

Village Work

A Chaudhri is a village or community leader. The tribal system in India is many centuries old. Each village community is governed by headmen: groups of twelve villages, twenty-four, thirty-six, and so on, in multiples of twelve, up to three hundred and sixty villages are governed by panchayats, made up of Chaudhris. We do not baptize in a village unless we can get all the people of that community. We then recognize the Chaudhris, teach them and lay on them the spiritual care of their people. In the Delhi District there are now 387 Chaudhris, of whom 146 are registered as giving voluntary service, not only in the villages in which they live, but also in other villages.

The Testimony of the Christians

We have just finished a round of Quarterly Conferences and have held a day's meeting in seven centers for Chaudhris. At Sonapat seventy-five village leaders came in; some walked ten miles to the meeting and walked back the same night. We held a testimony meeting; here are some of the testimonies: "I was always sick with fever and ague and the more puja (worship of evil spirits) I did the more I shook, but since I became a Christian I have been quite well and happy." Another said, "Jesus is the Light of the dark house. I was sick; He made me well." "Jesus is the shining One; He has blessed me very much." Another, "My wife was very sick; I prayed, and two hours afterward she got up and was much better. Again she was very ill; again I prayed and again she got well. Jesus is the one to pray to, He takes away our sins and blesses us." An inquirer said, "I have been wanting to be a Christian for a year; I am not baptized yet, but I have put away idolatry and am trusting in Jesus." An old woman said, "The devil cannot do anything to us. I let my boy's hair grow in the name of the devi (goddess); it was cut when we became Christians and nothing happened to him, not even to his ears. We are so happy in Jesus we do not want anyone else." Her old, wrinkled face just shone with God's peace in her heart.

Celebrating the Lord's Supper

At each Chaudhri meeting we held a celebration of the Holy Communion. Few of the Chaudhris had ever been present at such a service. We carefully explained the meaning of this sacrament and read the story of Christ's sufferings and death. Then we asked some of the Chaudhris to tell the story and they did so in a wonderful way, then all sang the story in "Yisu ki musibat" (Jesus' passion), repeating it over and over as the Indian songs have a way

of doing, until we felt that the Chaudhris understood the meaning of the Lord's Supper. We used little earthen cups and unleavened bread. A reed mat was spread on the ground at one side and the people came in groups. Every Chaudhri knelt on the mat; most of them lay on their faces. I shall never forget the solemnity of that service. I felt that those men were really taking Christ into their hearts.

The training of these Chaudhris is the largest work we and our Indian preachers have to do. Spirit-filled Chaudhris would soon mean a Christian India. Miss McLeavy, our deaconess, spends the whole of the cold season going from village to village among the Christians. She moves her tent from place to place and during the last cold season she visited more than 190 villages. Wherever she went there was a revival. Old heathen shrines were broken by the people and many of the Chaudhris were truly converted to Jesus Christ. While I write, a letter has come from her telling of two hundred baptisms in one village. The Chaudhris are the leaders in this work. She can hardly get time to eat or sleep, they are so anxious to be taught.

A Bible School in the Palace of the Moghuls

In the midst of old palaces of the Moghul emperors is one called "Kalan Mahal" (Great Palace), which was built by an emperor for his Prime Minister. It is not far from the great fort in which is the palace of the emperors. In our searchings for a place in which to hold our summer school for Indian Christian workers we came across "Kalan Mahal" and rented it for a month. On July 15 about fifty families from all parts of our district moved into the old palace and remained till August 16. The summer school is a Bible school, an Indian Northfield and Chautauqua combined, a Chaudhri school, a singing school, and a kindergarten. From 6.30 in the morning till 6.30 at night, with three hours for rest in the middle of the day, for it was hot weather, the old palace was alive with Christian activity. About fifty Chaudhris attended the school at their own expense and we had a special class for them which was in session most of the day and often till midnight. How they sang and prayed and studied. They gave a Passion Play with wooden cross with spikes, a crown made of iron spikes, a scourge of chains and bits of iron and a spear. They told the story of Christ's sufferings and death in weird songs full of pathos and power to stir the heart. India's heart is reached through song. Our preachers, teachers, and Bible readers got a great spiritual blessing and all went back to their villages with a new vision and a new determination to work for India's redemption.

One day a large procession of men, women, and children, our Christians from Delhi mohallas, marched through the streets of the city with banners and songs to the old palace, where they had a service of song. We have no buildings in Delhi, but we have more than six hundred Christians living in thirty-five mohallas in Delhi and suburbs. Mrs. Clancy and Miss McLeavy supervised this work when they were not out in the villages.

Our Needs

We must have more Indian workers to teach the people. Out of more than 13,400 Christians living in 326 villages there are only 138 who can read the Bible and 354 who are learning to read the first book. This is a great advance

over previous years but indicates the gross ignorance of the people. We need schools and teachers. We need Special Gifts for the education of children in boarding schools. But most of all we need the prayers of God's people.

HISSAR DISTRICT

Hissar

Hissar District covers an area of 800 square miles and has a population of 5,500,000. About two thirds of the district is in the Rajputana desert where the average annual rainfall is only seven inches. Only one crop is raised. While many parts of India have been devastated by the plague there has not been a single case in the desert regions in and about Bikanir. The heat is great but there is a cold season and the hot sand blizzards last only two days. Bikanir, head of our principal circuit in the heart of the desert, has perhaps the purest and best water in the world: the wells are 300 feet deep and never run dry. The people are generally more hardy than those who live in other parts of India. Desert hardships have made them more thrifty.

This is a new district and there is no other mission at work here except the English Baptists, who have a medical zenana work at Bhivani, about forty miles southeast of Hissar.

Missionaries: Rev. James Lyon and Mrs. Lyon.

JAMES LYON, Superintendent

Our last Annual Conference changed the boundaries of our district in order to facilitate its administration and the work in general. In doing so several circuits with their Christian communities belonging to this district were given to the Rajputana District and two circuits from the Punjab were given to us. We have now approximately a territory 150 miles long by 150 broad, with a population of two and a half millions, situated wholly in the Punjab, comprising ten circuits with a Christian community of 3,500. To care for this community and evangelize the two and a half millions of people we have ten ordained Hindustani ministers, forty other Hindustani workers, with the superintendent and his wife.

New Stations

During the year we have opened five new stations and have made them circuit centers. In each place there are prospects of an ingathering of at least one thousand souls. The number of those coming out for public baptism has more than doubled. Last year we had 433 baptisms and this year we have had 1,025. These numbers could easily have been doubled again if we had had the workers to teach the new converts. While the great majority of the converts are from the depressed classes we have also a sprinkling from the Mohammedans and the Brahmans. Ten days ago a family of five Mohammedans were publicly baptized, and only a month ago a high caste Brahman came out for Jesus and is now preaching Him instead of Krishna and is confounding the worshippers of idols and false gods by the power of his message.

Self-support

Self-support is one of our most vital questions. To fail in this is to fail in everything. If our converts do not give for Jesus, nor work for Him, we have much to fear. We are able to report a substantial increase of more than 100 per cent. Last year the whole amount given by the Hindustani church of our district was Rs. 427, this year the amount is Rs. 1,100. This result is partly

due to the system of giving tithes introduced last year and also partly due to better work having been done in the Christian community. The subject has been kept before the people and we humbly give thanks to God for the measure of success and hope and pray for better things.

Colportage

The work of selling Gospels and portions has also been well pushed by all our workers with much success. Ten thousand Gospels or portions have been sold or distributed and we are sure God's Word is doing its work in many homes which the missionary cannot enter.

MEERUT DISTRICT

Meerut District is about 60 by 80 miles in dimensions. It lies between the Rivers Ganges and Jumna. It is composed of the civil district of Meerut and the major part of the Muzaffarnagar District. The territory of this district is one of the richest in India and is watered by the Ganges and Jumna Canals. Its comparative altitude makes Meerut one of the healthiest districts in the plains of India. The population of the field covered by this district is about 2,000,000. Nearly a million and a half of the population are Hindus. The body of the remainder are Moslems. The masses of the people live in towns and villages. About one half the people depend entirely on agriculture for a living.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, the Church Missionary Society and the English Baptist Missionary Society carry on work in this field. The Reformed Presbyterian Missionary Society of America have had a little work in the Muzaffarnagar civil district, but this is now being made over to the Methodist Episcopal Church in exchange for work in the Punjab.

Meerut

Meerut (population, 150,000) is the administrative headquarters of the Meerut civil district and of the Meerut commissioner's district, which includes all the following other civil districts, viz., Dehra Doon, Saharanpore, Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshar and Aligarh. Meerut is one of the chief military cantonments in North India. By rail it is 970 miles from Calcutta, and 931 miles from Bombay. It is noted as being the scene of the outbreak of the Mutiny of 1857. Of the population fifty per cent are Hindus and about forty per cent Mohammedans.

The Methodist Episcopal Church opened work in the station in 1875. The first work was confined mostly to Europeans. Mission work was opened regularly among the Indians in 1887. The Church Missionary Society carries on work in Meerut.

Missionaries: Rev. Thomas S. Donohugh (on furlough) and Mrs. Donohugh (on furlough), Rev. J. Benson Baker and Mrs. Baker, Rev. William D. Beal and Mrs. Beal, Mr. Raymond W. Noon. W. F. M. S.: Misses Lydia D. Christensen, Winnie M. Gabrielson, Melva A. Livermore (on furlough), and Caroline C. Nelson.

Institutions: Anglo-Vernacular Boys' Middle School, Bible Training School (men). W. F. M. S.: Girls' High School.

BENSON BAKER, Superintendent

Our Christian community now numbers 25,000 and during the year 3,295 persons were baptized. Think of so many people in a heathen land coming out for Christ! There has been nothing like it in any other Mission field in all the world. And on my last round of Quarterly Conferences I found 3,304 people ready for baptism. Our 26,699 inquirers who are under instruction would be ready to receive baptism within the year if we could give more of our time to them. A man cannot be baptized until he has been thoroughly taught and our force is not strong enough to do the work.

There is no more loyal band of workers than those of Meerut District. They and the preachers-in-charge carry heavy burdens. They tramp many weary miles through heat and cold, they enlighten the inquirer, strengthen the new converts, and help them in times of persecution. The man at home who

thinks that the Christians here are "Rice Christians" is greatly mistaken. The landlords, who virtually own the village people, are most vindictive.

Persecution is terrific. Sometimes it seems impossible for the people to stand it, but not once have they gone back, and the persecution in the end always means a greater outpouring of blessing.

The Mass Movement

He was dressed in a long saffron robe and made his way to the front of the church at the close of the service. I had never seen him before but I was attracted by his keen, kindly face. He began at once, "I want to get rid of the load of sin on my back. Some one has told me that you can help me." I told him that I could do nothing for him, but that I knew One who could. And then it was blessed to tell him the story of One who came to earth that we might get rid of the burden of sin. We asked him how he had heard about us and why he came.

Two hundred miles away is famous Hardwar, the place of the great heathen festival. One among two million people present on that occasion this man had heard the story of Jesus. The preacher had given him a tract which he took to his teacher, who, after looking at it, tore it in pieces, saying: "You must not read this, it is very wicked." But the young man had gotten a taste. The preacher who gave the tract to him told him of a missionary in Meerut, so he walked all the way to find some one who could tell him the way of salvation.

It was joy to teach that inquiring man the way to the cross, and after a few weeks baptize him in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. And it is worth ten years in India to look into his bright face and hear him say that the burden is all gone.

The Individual

We hear much these days about the "Mass Movement," but let us not forget that this mass is composed of individuals—men like this wandering priest who are burdened with a load of sin. People are baptized by the thousands, but each one must be taught the way. This year one of our preachers baptized over 100 people. This meant weeks of patient teaching and a force of competent helpers to follow up the work and give necessary pastoral care and instruction.

We are training our workers as fast as we can. I wish you could meet Mr. Fisk, a real Hindu with an English name, who gives all of his time to training the students of the Bible training school. At present there are twenty-five young married men studying with Mr. Fisk. One of these comes to mind—his name is Lekh Raj, an ignorant village shoemaker. Lekh Raj caught a vision of Christ and his heart was so full of the gladness because of it that he has led thousands to Christ.

Self-support

This year we more than doubled receipts for self-support, raising over Rs. 4,000. And our people are the poorest of the poor in a land where poverty is the rule. Every worker in the district pays his tithe and everything possible is being done to make the church self-supporting. The task is a tremendous one and we need all the help we can get.

The Foreigner

At present the missionary is necessary to our work in India. The day may come when he will not be needed, but now he must supervise our schools, direct the policy of the district, and as far as possible he must get in personal touch with every village.

The Children

There are over 10,000 children in the district. Not more than between 300 and 400 of these can read or write and we face the problem of educating them. There is no thought of giving them a college education, but it is their right to know how to read the Bible. Here again we are opposed by the landlords, who are unwilling that the children should attend school.

We have set aside a man whose special work is to establish village schools and we have 140 boys in the Central boarding school at Meerut and an equal number of girls in the girls' boarding school. There are 100 boys clamoring to enter the boarding school and hundreds of villages where the people are begging us to send teachers to them. We are trying to give the children a chance for an education.

The Women of India

Until the womanhood of India is lifted up there is not much hope. It is she who clings to heathen customs. She fears the idol. She wants her daughter to be married according to heathen rites, and until the woman in the home learns to love the Christ there will not be great progress. Miss Livermore, the district evangelist, works among the women day and night. But what is one woman among so many?

A Missionary's Heart

It is almost midnight as I finish writing this report. All have gone to bed long ago. Tomorrow is Sunday. In hundreds of villages our people will be telling the story of a Saviour who can save from sin. I am thinking of the twenty-five thousand Christians in the Meerut district. Some of them are not very good Christians. Many of them have had very little light. Some of them are as splendid as I have ever known in all the world. And somehow there comes over me a great burden. What is this new church in India to be like? Will the foundations be properly laid? Am I living so that the people who know not Jesus see Him in me? Are we baptizing too fast? Are we refusing to baptize those who really are ready for baptism and should be in the Kingdom? Sometimes it seems that the burden of it all is a little more than I can bear. O, I do want the most ignorant man in that farthest village in India to know Jesus Christ as a living Saviour!

MUTTRA DISTRICT

The Muttra District extends for about one hundred miles along both sides of the River Jumna and takes in the civil districts of Muttra, Agra, Mainpuri, Etah, and Aligarh. The population of this area is about 4,000,000. In this district are eight or ten important cities, with populations ranging from 20,000 to 200,000, and besides these there are many large towns and villages. The government has built good roads throughout the length and breadth of this territory, so that practically every part of the field is easily accessible. This is one of the most productive parts

of the country, and is so well watered by two or three systems of canals that there is little danger of famine, even when the rains completely fail. Three or four large railway systems link the country up with the great cities of India, so that there is always a good market for everything that the people can produce.

Agra

Agra (population, 200,000) is the headquarters of the Agra civil district of the United Provinces. It is situated on the Jumna River, 843 miles from Calcutta and 839 miles from Bombay by rail. It is the fourth city in size in the United Provinces. Of the population about sixty per cent are Hindus. The famous Taj Mahal is on the right bank of the river. The city contains, in addition to the district offices, some fine public buildings. It is a great railway center at which several important lines meet. The city is famous for its native arts. It is one of the chief educational centers in the United Provinces. It was the earliest center of the missionary enterprise in North India. Agra is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishopric, dating back to the time of the Mogul Emperor Akhbar. There are three colleges—Saint John's College of the Church Missionary Society, the Roman Catholic College, and Agra College.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, which was opened in 1874, the Church Missionary Society, the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, the English Baptist Mission, and the Baptist Zenana Mission are represented.

Missionaries: Rev. Claudius H. Plomer and Mrs. Plomer.

Brindaban

Brindaban (population, 50,000) is a town in the civil district of Muttra, situated six miles up the Jumna River from Muttra. The town is wholly given up to the vile worship of Krishna and has five thousand temples, some of which cost several millions and are richly endowed. Its annual car festival draws a hundred thousand pilgrims from all parts of India.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the Church Missionary Society is at work in Brindaban. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has a hospital in the city.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Cora I. Kipp, M.D., Eunice Porter, Emma Scott, M.D., (on furlough), and Linnie Terrell.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Hospital.

Muttra

Muttra (population, 60,000) is situated in the Agra division of the United Provinces on the right bank of the Jumna River and on three important lines of railway. The city is famous as the birthplace of Krishna, and is visited by thousands of Hindu pilgrims annually. It was the center of the Buddhist faith long before the Christian era, and is mentioned by Pliny and Ptolemy. The finest collection of Buddhist relics in India is found in the museum at Muttra. Muttra for one hundred years has been a cantonment for British cavalry.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission has been at work in Muttra since 1887. The Church Missionary Society and the English Baptist Mission are at work in Muttra.

Missionaries: Rev. Mott Keislar and Mrs. Keislar, M.D. W. F. M. S.: Misses Adelaide Clancy and Isabel McKnight.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Training School. W. F. M. S.: Blackstone Missionary Institute.

MOTT KEISLAR, Superintendent

The Crisis

This, our second year in Muttra, brought a crisis in evangelistic work. We have had to choose between extending the work to those who are ready to accept Christianity and confining it to the ability of the mission staff. We were not able to send out more men, so a strict order was given that work must not be opened in new villages. Consequently the baptisms have been about a thousand less than they were last year. Our staff of sixty-eight men and sixty women have the supervision of 15,412 Christians, scattered throughout 984 villages. Many of these workers are in schools and can give only part of their time to evangelism. Evangelistic effort has been directed to a higher caste who have not been considered readily accessible. Although as yet we have

baptized but few among them, they have shown greater willingness to learn than even the Sweepers, who have been gathered in by the thousands. In the villages where we have Christians, and which are visited by the preachers, there are tens of thousands clamoring to be taught; and the important feature is, *they will be taught*. If we do not give them Christian teaching they will be taught by the opponents of Christianity.

The Impact of Christianity

The organizations that make the destruction of Christianity their objective show that the Gospel is doing its work in India. During the mela at Brindaban, where for nearly half a century the Gospel has been preached with little or no opposition, the forces of heathenism were fully arrayed to prevent the name of Jesus from being heard. The work was done very quietly and away from the places of worship; but everywhere our workers were hindered. At these festivals the people are learning the name of Jesus Christ and are awakening to His claim upon them. They no longer fear to take the literature offered them, and the spread of education makes this means of preaching more effective than ever.

The Sub-District Superintendents

The sub-district superintendents, C. H. Plomer and M. S. Budden, have done excellent work in the endeavor to carry the church organization into the village life. This year the Quarterly Conferences have been held in the villages with the Chaudhris as members, instead of in the circuit centers with only the members of the mission staff. In addition to these quarterlies among them there have been Chaudhri meetings in many places.

Self-support

Last year the self-support was just about double what it was in 1913, and this year there has been a gain of sixty-eight per cent over last year. It is impossible to describe the condition of the people from among whom this collection was made. They are poor to the extreme. They have not enough clothing to keep them warm during cold weather. At night they sleep huddled together, and during the chill mornings sit shivering about a fire. If an American, who had never seen their condition, were shown the food they eat he would wonder how any human being could eat it and live.

Education

The Boys' Anglo-Vernacular School has now two branch schools. The total enrollment is 222, the largest in its history. The headmaster, the Rev. A. Luke, has been indefatigable in his work. The school owes much of its success to him. A dormitory for small boys has been arranged in a separate building, which has greatly relieved the pressure and brought about improved conditions.

The Blackstone Missionary Institute

The Blackstone Missionary Institute, which includes the Bible Training School (the only one of its kind in this region), the Girls' Boarding School, and the Deaconess Home, has been in charge of the Misses Clancy, Randall, and Boddy. They have had a good year with 100 girls in the boarding school,

forty girls and women in the training school, and eight young ladies in the English training school. The work is of the highest character.

Village Schools

We have tried to secure better organization for the village schools, so the number reported is not as large as last year. The only way to improve the village schools is to improve the teaching. The gift of Mrs. George Wyman, of South Bend, Indiana, enabled us to open in Muttra last July a normal school with seventeen young men enrolled. The work is all in the vernacular, and the students must be qualified to teach in both Hindi and Urdu. Methods of teaching drawing, clay modeling, languages, composition, mathematics, and geography, together with three hours of practice teaching daily, make up a practical course of study. A class of young men sent out annually from this training school will, within a very few years, greatly change the character of our village schools.

Medical Work

The medical work has been in charge of Miss Kipp, M.D., with Miss Cousins and Mazhar Husain as native assistants. The hospital for in-patients has been under the care of Miss Porter, missionary nurse. A class of young women have been in training as nurses. Besides the regular work in the dispensary and hospital much work has been done in alleviating the suffering of poor people in places where they could not get proper treatment.

The Quadrennium

Because of the many changes that have occurred in the boundaries of this district during the quadrennium it is impossible to give accurate statistics. Taking the reports of the circuits now included in Muttra District there have been 5,458 baptisms and 2,881 deaths since 1912. One thousand have removed or, for some other reason, have been dropped from the list, leaving an actual increase of 1,577 in the church membership. The terrific death rate is explained by scourges of plague, and a virulent form of malaria in 1912. That year almost one tenth of the membership died. In 1912 there were 159 Sunday schools, with an enrollment of 5,449, or an average of thirty-four scholars to each school. This year there are 152 Sunday schools, with an enrollment of 4,990, or an average of thirty-two per school.

Dr. North's Visit

We can never forget the visit of Dr. Frank Mason North and his son and Dr. and Mrs. Haven and their daughter. Their kindly sympathy and interest were greatly appreciated by all the missionaries. We were able to show them one of the greatest melas of Hinduism, the awful sights of which, contrasted with the results of mission work here, impressed upon them the strategic place Muttra has in this contest between Christ and Krishna.

PUNJAB DISTRICT

Punjab District includes the Punjab civil province with its three cities, 53 towns, and 43,660 villages, and a population of about 27,000,000. It is the seat of the earliest Aryan settlements in India. About fifty-six per cent of the popula-

tion is sustained by agriculture. The main source of wealth lies in the exportation of wheat. The greater portion of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Mission is in the Patiala state, especially in Patiala city, among about 6,000,000 people, of whom about one tenth are of the depressed classes.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the other boards at work in the Punjab are the English Baptist Mission, the Reformed Presbyterian Mission, the Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Mission, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Church of Scotland, the Moravian Mission, the United Presbyterian Mission, and the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, and the Salvation Army.

Lahore

Lahore (population, 210,000) is the political capital of the Punjab. It is situated on the Ravi River, and at the junction of the railway lines from Karachi, Peshawar, and Calcutta, 1,250 miles from the last and 1,280 miles from Bombay. Of the population about sixty per cent are Mohammedans. The native city covers an area of about one square mile. The European quarters cover a large area and contain the secretariate buildings, the district courthouse, the government college, and Punjab University, the Senate Hall, the American Presbyterian College, and other important buildings. Lahore is one of the most important educational centers in North India. Rudyard Kipling was educated here.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1881. Other mission boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the American Presbyterians (North), the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. John C. Butcher, M.D., and Mrs. Butcher. W. F. M. S.: Miss Lily D. Greene.

Institution: Johnson Memorial Training School.

J. C. BUTCHER, Superintendent

The Punjab District was organized in January, 1902. At that time it extended in a narrow line, 543 miles long, from Mussoorie to Multan, and reported 335 baptisms and a Christian community of 6,040; but most of these belonged to territory which has since been transferred to some other district. For what is now our field the Rev. J. B. Thomas, then district superintendent, reported two circuits, forty baptisms, and 860 Christians. After thirteen years we report for 1915 eighteen circuits, 3,362 baptisms, and a Christian community of 20,038. During this time there have been in this field only one missionary and his wife, and they have given much time to superintending the work that has developed into the Roorkee, Delhi, and Southern Punjab Districts, as well as other fields, which, with over 5,000 baptized Christians, we have given over to the care of other missions. All of these fields, including the present Punjab District, will this year report over 65,000 Christians. The work of the district has been done largely by the Indian preachers, and to them must be given the credit.

Statistics for the Year

We reported in 1914 fourteen circuits, 2,894 baptisms, and 17,299 Christians, so we have had an increase during the year of four circuits, 468 baptisms, and 2,739 in the Christian community. There are also 12,540 inquirers. The number of unpaid voluntary workers has increased from 385 to 464, and it is upon these that we depend for the increase in the Christian community. The total cost of our Indian pastoral and evangelistic agency, including salaries, rents, repairs, itinerating, moving, summer schools, and quarterly meetings, but not including boarding schools, was Rs. 16,957 or \$5,652. Towards this we raised locally Rs. 4,293 or \$1,431, while we received through the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society \$1,683, and through the Board of Foreign Missions

\$2,538. That is to say, our people gave almost as much as we received from the Woman's Society, and more than half as much as we received through the General Board.

The Problem of Expansion and Support

The ultimate aim of financial administration on the mission field is to insure a self-supporting and self-propagating church. Strange to say, the first consideration in a new field is propagation. And we have not yet passed that stage in the Punjab. With 2,000,000 people out of Christ we must regard the pastoral care of our 20,000 Christians as secondary to the development and use of them as an evangelistic agency. Prices are rising in India, permanently, as in all the world, owing to the cheapening of gold, and temporarily to the disturbance caused by the war. But the salaries of the male workers on this district still remain at from \$30 to \$130 a year, and with the help of our local resources and the appropriations from the Board of Foreign Missions we can guarantee for every \$40 given for that purpose to keep in the work a man whom we otherwise could not have.

Educational Institutions

We are still backward as to education. Except at Lahore we have nothing worthy of the name of a school. In a spasmodic way much has been done to teach somebody something, especially through the summer schools for village leaders in Lahore and Batala. These summer schools are a real step forward. All of our workers are supposed to teach the people as they have opportunity.

The Girls' Boarding School in Lahore has gone steadily forward. Miss E. L. Nelson has had charge of the educational work, while Miss Greene has cared for the domestic side and has supervised the erection of a new school-house, with a hall 59 by 30 feet and six classrooms. This cost \$5,000, half of which was given by the Government. There are fifty girls in the dormitory. Three times that number could have been received if there had been room.

The Johnson Memorial Training School has given instruction to thirty-two men and seventeen women. Some have remained but a short time and have returned to their villages carrying light with them. Seven men and six women have gone out to work for the Master in the special service of the church; one man and his wife have entered Bareilly Seminary; two young men have gone to the Conference Training School at Muttra, and seven have enlisted in the New Indian Christian Regiment of the King's Army.

The Charlotte M. Bridge Memorial Hall has sheltered thirty-six boys and fifteen young men who have been attending our boarding and training schools; eleven others have been studying at the Muzang Government School, and three from the Presbyterian High School. The number could be increased greatly if we could secure more scholarships.

Our Indian Agents

Of the seventy paid Indian male workers on the district forty received their training in our Methodist institutions. The remaining thirty were educated in the American Presbyterian and the Church of Scotland schools.

Sixty-two of our men are native Punjabis; the other eight are from Hindustan. It thus appears that during the last fourteen years we have been

developing a real Punjabi church. Our system does not favor rapid advancement, so that most of these workers are in the lower grades. One is a member of Annual Conference, three are local elders, two deacons, nine local preachers, eighteen exhorters, and twenty-nine are pastor-teachers.

These seventy poorly equipped and lightly compensated workers have this year added to the Christian community by baptism 3,362 persons, an average of forty-eight per worker. In addition, they have taught 20,038 Christians and 12,540 inquirers and sold 10,126 Bibles and Scripture portions.

RAJPUTANA DISTRICT

Rajputana District, formerly named Ajmer District, includes the whole province of Rajputana, a group of twenty native states, and the small British division of Ajmer, the combined areas of which aggregate 130,000 square miles of territory, or more than the combined areas of the New England States and New York. To reach the extreme outposts of the district the superintendent has to make a round trip of 700 miles. A large part of the territory is desert.

The latest census, taken in 1901, shows a population of 10,125,000. The great mass of the people are Hindus, who number 8,000,000. There are 757,000 Mohammedans and 25,000 Christians. The remainder belong to the aboriginal or non-Hindu tribes, such as the Minas, Bhils, and Mhairs. The Rajputs are the ruling tribe, but they nowhere form a majority of the population. While there has been considerable political ferment among the educated classes of British India, the rulers and people of Rajputana have been loyal to the British crown. With the exception of a few high caste leaders the people are friendly toward missionaries, and gladly listen to their preaching. The entire province is subject to periodical famines at intervals of about seven years. Consequently, the great mass of the people, who are farmers, are very poor.

Ajmer

Ajmer (population, about 86,000) is a large and important city in Rajputana, being the administrative headquarters of the civil district of Ajmer-Merwara. It is 677 miles northeast of Bombay, and is an important railway center, lying in the middle of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system. The city lies at the foot of a high hill. It is rich in buildings of antiquarian interest, and contains the tomb of a Mohammedan saint, which is visited by about 25,000 pilgrims annually. Of its population about sixty per cent are Hindus and thirty per cent Mohammedans. Ajmer is a city of considerable manufacturing activity.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1883. The other boards at work are the United Free Church of Scotland and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Missionaries: Rev. Floyd C. Aldrich and Mrs. Aldrich. W. F. M. S.: Misses Laura G. Bobenhouse and Harriet N. Mills.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Bible Training School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Training School.

Phalera

Phalera (population, about 1,000), one of the most important centers of Christian work in Rajputana, is situated on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, about fifty miles northeast of Ajmer. The great salt lakes are near Phalera.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun about 1900, during the great famine. No other mission boards are at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Arthur L. Grey and Mrs. Grey. W. F. M. S.: Misses Estella Forsyth, E. Lavinia Nelson, and S. Edith Randall.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Tubercular Sanitarium at Tilaunia.

F. C. ALDRICH, Superintendent

The Field

At the last session of our Annual Conference there were added to this district four circuits. Rajputana has now twelve circuits, making our territory over three hundred miles in length by about one hundred in width. With this additional territory has come the added responsibility of evangelizing many

thousands more than the two million indicated in last year's report. We now work in the Bikanir, Bharatpur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, and Kishangarh States, and in the British territory of Ajmer-Merwara.

The Staff

There are seven missionaries and one assistant missionary in the district besides ninety-seven Indian workers. Of these forty-one are Bible readers. We need twenty-five more paid workers.

Baptisms

There were 881 baptisms during the year, of which number 695 were from among the non-Christians. It is no longer difficult to secure candidates for baptism, but it is increasingly difficult to care for the converts.

The English Church

At Ajmer we have a regular service for a small membership and a flourishing Sunday school with fifty scholars under the supervision of Mr. James Inglis.

In addition to our efforts among Europeans in Ajmer we hold regular services in English twice a month at the home of Mr. K. McKenzie, in Bandiqui, about 140 miles from Ajmer.

Educational

The Ajmer Boys' School—Rev. A. L. Grey in charge. The record for the year is not enviable so far as examination results are concerned. Out of nine sent up for mid year examinations only two passed.

At the meeting of the Board of Education in June it was decided to keep only a primary school and a hostel for the older boys and send the boys of the fifth and higher grades to the mission high school for instruction. This arrangement will require fewer teachers and will reduce our expenses.

The Ajmer Girls' School is in charge of Misses Mills, Henschen, and Lawrence, assisted by a native staff. There are seventy-six girls enrolled and two of these sent up for the mid-year examinations passed. The Government has increased its grant-in-aid.

Medical Work

The Mary Wilson Sanitarium at Tilaunia is one of the few institutions in India that is solely for the purpose of combating tuberculosis. Miss Huffman, M.D., is director; she is assisted by Mrs. John Little, a graduate of Agra Medical College. During the year 110 patients were admitted, forty-four have been dismissed, and nineteen have died.

In connection with this work there is a dispensary for out-patients where 3,760 have been treated. There is great need of a trained nurse.

ROORKEE DISTRICT

Roorkee District is situated in the United Provinces, between the Ganges and the Jumna Rivers, having the Himalayas on the north and the civil district of Meerut on the south. It comprises two civil districts, Dehra Dun and Saharanpur, and also parts of Muzaffarnagar. It is approximately 100 miles from north to south and 40 miles from east to west and contains a population of 3,000,000, 800,000 of whom are of the depressed classes. The majority belong to the Chamar (leather-workers)

caste. Hardwar, situated where the Ganges River emerges from the Himalayas, one of the sacred cities of the Hindus, is in this district. Thousands of Hindus visit Hardwar to wash away their sins. Two thirds of the population are Hindus and one third Mohammedans. The language spoken is Hindustani.

Roorkee

Roorkee (population, 20,000) is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name in Saharanpur District of the United Provinces, and a cantonment for British troops. It is on the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The upper Ganges Canal passes through the native town and the cantonment. The most important institution in Roorkee is the Thomasson Engineering College, said to be the best of the kind in India.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1875. Other mission boards at work here are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Reformed Presbyterians, and the Mission to Lepers in India and the East.

Missionaries: Rev. Dennis Clancy and Mrs. Clancy.

Institutions: Bible Training School, Boys' Boarding School, Roorkee Leper Asylum.

No report.



SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE

The South India Conference includes all that part of India lying south of the Bombay and Bengal Conferences and the Central Provinces Conference. It comprises the great Madras Presidency, a small part of the Bombay Presidency, nearly all of the state of Hyderabad, and the state of Mysore. The general shape of the Conference is that of a triangle, with its apex pointing southward. Within its boundaries are spoken the great Dravidian languages—Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam; also toward the north, Marathi. The soil of South India is proverbial for its fertility, producing sugar cane, cotton, rice, and other products, with an abundance surpassed by no other region.

The South India Conference was originally the Bombay, Bengal, and Madras Mission of the India Conference. It was organized as an Annual Conference November 9, 1876.

The Church

The church has grown during the year. It now has 43,960 members, the increase for the year being 6,442. All through our field Christian character is being developed. In the Conference there are 43,505 Methodist Christians. During the year they contributed for pastoral support and benevolences, Rs. 9,006.

During the year over 3,000 committed a Bible verse to memory and 4,000 learned a hymn. There have been 6,395 baptisms. Family prayer has been started in 1,507 homes, 3,000 Scripture portions have been sold, and directly and indirectly 813 workers have been engaged in evangelistic work in five languages.

Sunday Schools

There are 574 Sunday schools in the Conference with an enrollment of 13,727.

District	No. Schools	Enrollment
Madras	63	2,209
Bangalore	88	2,210
Hyderabad	100	1,185
Vikarabad	197	4,357
Belgaum	59	1,658
Raichur	57	1,517
English	10	591
Total	574	13,727

Epworth League

Statistics give us twenty-three Senior and eighteen Junior Leagues this year, an increase of four Senior and five Junior Chapters, and of 141 and thirty-seven members respectively. The League is organized in all our principal stations except Raichur and Gulbarga.

Medical Work

No. of hospitals and dispensaries.....	3
No. of in-patients	86
No. of out-patients	12,162
Fees and donations	Rs. 779-4-0

BANGALORE DISTRICT

Bangalore District lies in the southeastern part of the Mysore state. The civil district of the same name has an area of 3,092 square miles and a population of

about 900,000. Of this number over 25,000 are Christians, there being in this district more than half of the Christians in the state of Mysore. The majority of native Christians are Roman Catholics.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the other boards represented in Bangalore District are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Church of England Missionary Society, the London Missionary Society, and the English Wesleyan Mission.

Bangalore

Bangalore (population, about 160,000) is the seat of government for the Mysore state and a British military cantonment. It is situated 3,000 feet above the sea and enjoys a pleasant and temperate climate, which has attracted a considerable European and Eurasian population. It is the meeting place of four lines of railway, being 219 miles by rail from Madras and 692 miles from Bombay. Bangalore, next to Madras, is the largest city in South India. It is an important Roman Catholic center; of the 13,700 native Christians about 11,700 are Catholics.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1874. Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, Protestant work is carried on by the London Missionary Society, the Church of England Missionary Society, and the English Wesleyan Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. Alvin B. Coates (on furlough) and Mrs. Coates (on furlough), Rev. John W. Simmons and Mrs. Simmons, Mr. Jacob E. Trieschmann, Rev. John D. Harris and Mrs. Harris. W. F. M. S.: Misses Fannie F. Fisher, Ida G. Isham.

Institutions: Baldwin Boys' High School. W. F. M. S.: Baldwin Girls' High School.

Bowringpet

Bowringpet (population, 3,000) is situated in the eastern part of the Mysore state, on the Madras Railway, about 40 miles from Bangalore, and is the junction for Kolar Town, situated eleven miles distant on the Bowringpet-Kolar Light Railway.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission is the only Protestant mission here.

Kolar

Kolar (population, about 10,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name in the state of Mysore, 42 miles east of Bangalore. It is a place of great antiquity, though little of what is ancient remains.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1874. It is the most important point of the vernacular work of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in the district, chiefly noted for its successful Industrial Institute.

Missionaries: Rev. Karl E. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, Rev. William H. Hollister and Mrs. Hollister, Mr. Clayton E. Gabel (on furlough) and Mrs. Gabel (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Martha A. Griffin, Nellie de H. Nunan, M.D., Margaret D. Lewis, M.D. (on furlough), Florence W. Maskell (on furlough), Julia E. Morrow, and Urdell Montgomery.

Institutions: Biblical Training School, Kanarese Boys' Boarding School, Industrial Training Institute. W. F. M. S.: Kanarese Girls' Orphanage and Boarding School, Deaconess Home, Widows' Home, Ellen Thoburn Cowen Hospital.

No report.

W. H. HOLLISTER, Superintendent

BELGAUM DISTRICT

The Belgaum District includes about 7,000 square miles of territory, with a population of 1,500,000, in the southern part of the Bombay Presidency. There are 1,680 villages and towns in the district.

The missionary work in this region was taken over from the London Missionary Society in 1904, the work having been organized by that society in 1820.

Belgaum

Belgaum (population, 42,623) is situated at an elevation of 2,500 feet and enjoys an exceptionally mild climate. It is on the Southern Maratha Railway. The great vernaculars, Marathi and Kanarese, meet here. Limitless scope for village evangelism and educational work offers in this promising field.

Missionaries: Rev. David O. Ernsberger and Mrs. Ernsberger, Rev. Earl L. King and Mrs. King, Rev. Charles F. Lipp (on furlough) and Mrs. Lipp (on

furlough), Rev. Charles W. Scharer and Mrs. Scharer. W. F. M. S.: Miss Judith Ericson.

Institutions: Boys' High School, Boys' Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School.

D. O. ERNSBERGER, Superintendent

The following tabular statement will show our growth both for the year and the quadrennium:

	For the Year			For the Quadrennium		
	1914	1915	Per-centage	1912	1915	Per-centage
Christian Community ...	6,538	7,251	Gain 11	4,937	7,251	Gain 47
Sunday School Scholars..	1,658	1,921	" 16	1,767	1,921	" 8
Day School Pupils—						
a. Christians	685	765	" 12	459	765	" 67
b. Non-Christians	801	749	Loss 7	863	749	Loss 15
c. Percentage of Christian community in school	10.4	10.5	Gain .1	9.2	10.5	Gain 1.3
Native Church for Pastors	Rs. 867	Rs. 1,212	" 40	Rs. 630	Rs. 1,212	" 92
Contributions for all Purposes	1,680 (1904)	2,140 (1911)	" 27 (1914)	1,467 (1915)	2,140	" 46
Ratio of Christians to Non-Christians	1 to 7,500	1 to 300	1 to 235	1 to 207		

The Staff

Of the four Parent Board missionaries of the district and their wives Mr. and Mrs. Lipp are on furlough in the U. S. A. and Mrs. Ernsberger on leave in India. Mr. and Mrs. King have had charge of educational work, including our boys' hostel and boarding school. Consequently Mr. Scharer and the district superintendent have had charge of the evangelistic work and the village schools of the district. To assist us in this work there have been eighty native paid workers giving their whole time. Of these, seven are local preachers, having charge of sub-circuits. The remainder are Bible women and village teachers. These latter are for the most part products of our village schools.

Evangelistic Work

There have been 839 baptisms during the year. Our Christian community is now 7,251. The ratio of Christians to non-Christians in the district is one to 207. Ten years ago it was one to 7,500.

Self-support

In the matter of self-support the advance for the year has been forty per cent and for the quadrennium ninety-two per cent. The Belgaum Kanarese church is entirely self-supporting, paying the salary of the pastor and the current expenses. The funds are collected and disbursed by the stewards. No part of the money is handled by the missionary. Besides the amount necessary for the support of the above church nearly half the amount of the salaries of the six local preachers who have charge of the sub-circuits has been contributed.

Sunday Schools

There has been an encouraging increase in the attendance on our Sunday

schools. This work received a great impulse for good through the three days' convention held at Belgaum this month by the Rev. A. A. Parker, Director of Religious Education in India and Burma. A number of our Sunday school teachers were present. They had the opportunity of learning how both to prepare and to teach the Sunday school lessons.

Connected with our self-supporting church in Belgaum there is a prosperous Epworth League with a membership of fifty-five. All departments are worked and much interest is manifested on the part of the members.

Educational

Beynon-Smith High School is located at Belgaum, India. The Rev. E. L. King is principal and there are nineteen teachers.

The enrollment since 1909 has been as follows:

1909	424
1910	376
1911	381
1912	405
1913	417
1914	473
1915	423

Of the enrollment for 1915, 193 are in the preparatory department. We are hoping to have this year's record equal that of last year, which was the highest since 1896, when the plague broke out. We should much prefer in many ways to have a smaller school, but as that would mean an income less than is necessary for upkeep we must let things stand as they are.

This school is self-supporting and is paying a portion of the principal's salary. The Government grant has been increased by Rs. 800.

The property is valued at \$18,237 and there is a small debt of \$2,000. The current expenses income for the year was \$6,166.

One of the most hopeful aspects of the work is in connection with a social service organization—the Order of Knights of Service. The spirit of the students is excellent and the society provides an opportunity for those in charge to get into personal touch with the boys.

Primary Schools

The increase in the enrollment of Christian pupils in our primary schools for the year was only twelve per cent, but for the quadrennium it was sixty-seven per cent. We have fifty primary schools in which all teachers and almost all the pupils are Christians. Two of these are boarding schools. While we follow the Government curriculum in most cases, yet in these schools religious instruction is given a very prominent place. There are five other primary schools in the district, four for girls and one for boys, in which nearly all the pupils are non-Christians. The Scriptures are regularly taught in these schools also and the majority of the teachers are Christians.

We need many more of these primary schools among the new converts. Though a school can be carried on for a whole year for from \$25 to \$50 we are hindered from entering many new villages because of the lack of these small amounts with which to provide the converts pastoral care and their children the opportunity for a primary education.

ENGLISH DISTRICT

C. W. ROSS DE SOUZA, Superintendent

No report.

HYDERABAD-VIKARABAD DISTRICT

Hyderabad District includes a number of centers in the civil state of the same name and that part of Vikarabad District where the Telugu language is spoken. Much of the land is level and a large portion is under cultivation. Of the entire population of the state of Hyderabad, which is about 12,000,000, forty-six per cent speak Telugu and twenty-six per cent Marathi. The ruler of the state, the Nizam, is a Mohammedan. While only ten per cent of the population are Mohammedan, the large majority of the students in the college, and about half of those in the lower schools, are of that faith.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873.

Hyderabad

Hyderabad (population, over 400,000) is the fourth city in India in size and one of the oldest. It is the capital of the Hyderabad state, and the seat of the Nizam, who is the most powerful Mohammedan ruler excepting the Sultan of Turkey. Hyderabad is situated on the Musi River, a tributary of the Kistna. It is a city of many races, including Indians, Persians, Arabs, Africans, and several others. The great mass of the people are Hindus of several nationalities and speaking many languages, chiefly Telugu, Hindustani, Kanarese, and Marathi. The city is an educational center, having three colleges and numerous schools. It has several public buildings and a number of prominent mosques.

The Church Missionary Society, the English Wesleyans, and the Mennonites have missions here, as well as the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Missionaries: Rev. Henry F. Hilmer and Mrs. Hilmer, Rev. Marcellus D. Ross and Mrs. Ross. W. F. M. S.: Misses Alice A. Evans, Nellie Low, Margaret Morgan, and Catherine A. Wood.

Institutions: William Taylor Bible Institute, Anglo-Indian Boys' Home. W. F. M. S.: Elizabeth K. Stanley Girls' Boarding School.

Secunderabad

Secunderabad (population, 84,000) is a British cantonment in the state of Hyderabad and a suburb of Hyderabad city. It is one of the largest military stations in India.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. The American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the English Wesleyan Missionary Society, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel are represented here.

Missionaries: Rev. Matthew Tindale (retired) and Mrs. Tindale (retired).

Vikarabad

Vikarabad is a town in the state of Hyderabad, situated about 50 miles due west of Secunderabad. Not of great importance in itself, it has become the headquarters of a very important Methodist Episcopal mission work.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1890. No other mission boards are represented here.

Missionaries: Rev. Walter L. Morgan and Mrs. Morgan, Rev. C. Edward Parker and Mrs. Parker, Oswald G. Taylor, M.D., and Mrs. Taylor. W. F. M. S.: Misses Edna C. Brewer, Mildred Simonds, Gertrude M. Voigtlander (on furlough), and Elizabeth J. Wells (on furlough).

Institutions: J. L. Crawford Boys' Boarding School, Huldah A. Crawford Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Mary A. Knotts Girls' Boarding School.

C. E. PARKER, Superintendent

This report marks the first anniversary of the Hyderabad-Vikarabad District, or the Telugu District of the South India Conference. The territory comprises the old Hyderabad District and that part of the Vikarabad District where the Telugu language is spoken. With the exception of a Hindustani circuit in Hyderabad, it is a district of one language.

Evangelistic Work

The Christian community numbers 23,970 persons, 3,365 having been received by baptism during the year. We still have a long list of those waiting for baptism, many of whom call themselves Christians. Our special evangelistic campaign was held from February 15 to March 15, one song and one text being used throughout the district. During that month 1,584 were baptized and Rs. 159 were received in thankofferings.

Sunday Schools

We have 218 Sunday schools, with an enrollment of 4,450. This work has never in better condition than at present. A special course arranged by the Committee on Sunday Schools in our District Conference is followed in the villages. Special registers have been provided by which all the work can be tabulated monthly and in our station Sunday schools the International Lessons are used. The Vikarabad School won honors in the "All-India Sunday School Examination," three out of the four medals given to Telugu students being awarded to boys from the Crawford School. During the year a special thank-offering service was held by the Vikarabad Sunday School at which Rs. 125 were collected.

Epworth Leagues

Epworth League work has been pushed with greater zeal than ever before among the villages on the district. There are thirty-three senior chapters with 674 members, and ten junior chapters with 276 members.

Hindustani Work

Though great numbers of baptisms cannot be reported, as in the Telugu work, I believe that many are being brought to Jesus Christ. Mr. Surrey has supplied the Hindustani church and plans are being made for forming new sub-circuits in the Hindustani-speaking area.

Work in Yellandu

In Yellandu Mr. Garden has baptized 124 people. We have reached a satisfactory agreement with the other missions working in the Yellandu Taluq, which leaves to us a large territory connecting with Sironcha. As soon as the buildings are finished and Mr. Garden can get out into the evangelistic work we will see great things in this field. Mrs. Garden has an enthusiastic band of women, supported by the Parent Board, who are doing faithful evangelistic work. It would be a great help if the ladies at home would take the burden of this Yellandu field upon their hearts.

Self-support

The matter of self-support has been kept to the front in our work this year. According to the action of our District Conference, held in Gulbarga a year ago, the workers have endeavored to raise one third of their salaries on the field. Though the men have made a brave effort the reports show that the full one third has not been raised. The amount raised by the Indian people this year is Rs. 4,843; gifts of missionaries and Europeans amounted to Rs. 1,986, making

a total of Rs. 6,829. In most places on the district the Christians pay one third of the cost of building houses for workers.

Educational Work

The J. L. Crawford Boys' School, Vikarabad—Principal, W. L. Morgan. This is an Anglo-Vernacular school of middle grade with nine teachers. At the beginning of the year there were 119 boys enrolled; among them there are eighty-seven Christian boys, and eighty-six of the students board in the hostel.

Eight of the day scholars pay the fees in full and fifty-six of the boys pay their way by working on the farm. The slight decrease in attendance is due to an attempt to collect fees from a greater number of students. Most of those who left were children whose parents were affiliated with other denominational missions. Others were dropped because they were mentally deficient. This has raised the standard of the school.

During the year the principal and the boys have taken over ten acres of farm land and are endeavoring to grow in grace and in the knowledge of farming. Experience will be the main harvest this year because of the exceptionally long and destructive monsoon rains. Indirectly these rains also delayed the completion of the Dr. Charles B. Cook Memorial Home—because of prohibitive increase in cost of bricks.

In addition to thirty boys in the oral division, sixty-two took the written tests in the All-India Sunday School Union Examinations held during July, 1915. Sixty passed. Three of our boys won silver medals, the three highest prizes out of four for Bible study in the Telugu area, against all other denominations. No small honor. And these prize-winners were children of outcasts, according to the Hindu social system.

University Extension Course in Primary Studies

Many large cities in America are justly proud of their "University Extension Courses" and the opportunities which they afford to those who have been deprived of a college education. In India great masses of villagers are too illiterate to read or write their own names. Therefore, in the Vikarabad District we are proud of our primary extension course and its possibilities.

Every summer many of the older boys in the J. L. Crawford School volunteer to teach in the villages during their vacation. Last summer I sent out thirty of our boys to organize primary schools. These embryonic teachers averaged about fifteen years of age and in schooling were in the fifth grade of a (U. S. A.) grammar school. Two or three sessions were held daily for five weeks. Often the school had to be moved to the fields where the scholars were grazing their cattle. Here, under trees, the pupil-teachers try to inject the Telugu alphabet into their heads and some Scripture or a Christian song into their hearts. The sand serves as a slate and a stick as a pencil. At the end of the five-week term the inspectors in their examinations found several who had learned to read the first book in Telugu.

These village primary or kindergarten schools are the feeders for our central power house at Vikarabad. The village schools furnish the raw material for the Crawford School, and we return a preacher and a teacher combined to some benighted village. Already we have seventy-eight day and night schools manned by our native workers the year around. Over six thousand villages in

our district are without workers or schools except as Crawford schoolboys get out to a few of them during the summer. Scarcely a week goes by that we do not receive one or more deputations of humble villagers pleading for a "Pantaloo" to teach their children. And one of our saddest duties is to tell them we cannot at present.

Teacher-Training Class

The necessity for trained teachers was so urgent that on August 12, 1915, our teachers were organized into a training class which meets twice a week after the day's work is done. The course of study includes practical model teaching, classes in arithmetic, Telugu and English, writing, drawing with emphasis on nature study, botany, zoology, geography, natural science, and object lessons.

The Mary A. Knotts School for Girls, in Vikarabad, has an enrollment of ninety-three Christian girls. Plans are being made for a much needed building and a new nursery.

The Elizabeth K. Stanley Girls' High School, of Hyderabad, in charge of Miss Evans and Miss Morgan, has an enrollment of 127 Christian girls and forty-eight non-Christian. This school continues to hold its unique position as the only Christian high school for girls in the Nizam's dominions. Two girls passed in the Middle School Examination, and in the Government High School Leaving Certificate Examination. Rathnama Abana passed in all subjects, securing a certificate from the Government which will admit her to the Madras University. She was the only Indian Christian girl who was successful in His Highness' Dominions, with its population of 13,000,000. M. Bahma, a Hindu girl, stood second in mathematics in the State. We are glad to report that the Government grant has been restored to this school.

The boys and the girls who go out from all of these boarding schools continue to take the lead in the village work.

The Hyderabad Bible Institute, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Ross, is supplying much needed workers. The enrollment could have been larger had students been received from other missions. Those who are in the school at present are our own boys. During the year, six students have been sent out into the work from the Vikarabad Three Months' Training School, and three students have been sent to the Hyderabad Bible Training School for further study.

Day and Night Schools

Special work is being done in our day and night schools—most of them are night schools. Miss Simonds has been General Superintendent of these schools, and also of the Sunday schools of the district. Mr. O. David has been appointed District Secretary of the Sunday and day schools and gives his full time to this work. We have on the district 141 schools, with an enrollment of 1,812, an increase of eighty-six over last year.

Medical Work

Notwithstanding the delay in completing the hospital building in Vikarabad, Dr. and Mrs. O. G. Taylor have had a busy year in the medical work. They have treated 4,499 cases and have collected in fees and donations to the amount of Rs. 500. They also have a class of young men and women in training for

medical work which promises to be a great help in making this work a power throughout the villages.

MADRAS DISTRICT

Madras District comprises the city of Madras, with its population of over 500,000, and a chain of about thirty villages lying southwest and north of the city, together with a large unevangelized territory in the neighborhood of Pondicherry, a city about 150 miles south of Madras, and a newly organized circuit in Tuticorin, the farthest southern point reached by the Methodist Episcopal Church. The district is within the Madras Presidency, which covers an area of 151,195 square miles, and has a population of 42,397,522, about half the population of the United States.

Madras

Madras (population, 509,346) is the capital of the Madras Presidency and the third city in India in size and in political and commercial importance. The city is built on the shore of the Bay of Bengal, on a strip of land nine miles long and from two to four miles wide, having an area of twenty-seven square miles. Three different railways connect it with Hyderabad, Calcutta, and intermediate stations on the north; Poona, Bombay, and intermediate stations on the west; and Madura, Tinnevely, Tuticorin, and intermediate stations on the south. Madras has a rural appearance by reason of numerous parks and groves. The city has handsome thoroughfares and more than usually attractive public buildings. Madras has several important industries, and is fifth among the ports of India in the value of her trade, and fourth in tonnage. The city is an educational center, having besides a university ten art colleges, three professional colleges, and numerous secondary and primary schools. Tamil is spoken by fifty-eight per cent of the people, Telugu by twenty-three per cent, and Hindustani by a large portion of the remainder. The oldest Protestant place of worship in Madras dates from the year 1680.

Methodist Episcopal mission work began in 1874. Other boards at work are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Church of England Missionary Society, the Church of Scotland, the English Wesleyan Missionary Society, the London Missionary Society, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, the Danish Missionary Society, the Evangelical Lutheran Mission at Leipzig, and the United Free Church of Scotland.

Missionaries: Mr. Clark N. Bateman and Mrs. Bateman, Rev. William L. King and Mrs. King, Rev. James J. Kingham (on furlough) and Mrs. Kingham (on furlough), Rev. Albert E. Ogg (on furlough) and Mrs. Ogg (on furlough), Rev. C. W. Ross de Souza and Mrs. Ross de Souza. W. F. M. S.: Misses Grace Stephens and K. Evelyn Toll.

Institutions: Methodist Publishing House, Tamil Boys' Orphanage. W. F. M. S.: Deaconess Home, Skidmore Memorial Girls' Orphanage and School.

W. L. KING, Superintendent

At a time when it seemed imperative that we should extend our work and increase our force, we are compelled to retrench. The work has suffered for lack of missionary supervision and our workers are inexperienced in Christian service.

Statistics

Our Christian community consists of 2,637; this includes 2,026 probationers, and is a gain of 179 or about five per cent over last year. There have been 180 baptisms.

Sunday Schools

Better organization has strengthened in no small degree this really important department of our work. We now have sixty-two Sunday schools, with a total scholarship of 2,377.

Educational

The schools on this district are largely elementary in character. There are

thirty-seven such schools with sixty-nine teachers and 1,700 children under instruction.

Self-support

Our churches and chapels number fourteen and are valued at \$1,377. The Indian Church has given Rs. 1,195 for ministerial support during the year, and for all purposes has contributed Rs. 2,036.

RAICHUR DISTRICT

Raichur District includes a territory of about 14,000 square miles and a population of approximately 2,000,000, in the southwest extremity of the state of Hyderabad. The government is, of course, Mohammedan, but nine tenths of the people are Hindus. Kanarese and Telugu are the chief languages spoken. Our work was begun here in 1885, in virgin soil. No other Protestant mission is at work in any part of the district.

Raichur

Raichur (population, 30,000) is the headquarters of a civil district in the Gulbarga division of the same name, which lies between the Tungabhadra and Kistna Rivers.

The city is a strong commercial center, 444 miles southeast from Bombay on the railroad leading to Madras, which is distant 350 miles toward the southeast.

Missionaries: Rev. Albert E. Cook (on furlough) and Mrs. Cook (on furlough), Rev. David P. Hotton and Mrs. Hotton.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School at Anandapur, Girls' Boarding School at Raichur.

Bidar

Bidar (population, 12,000) is the headquarters of the Bidar civil district of the state of Vikarabad. It is situated on an elevated and healthy plateau, 2,330 feet above sea level, and is surrounded by thousands of villages. Bidar was a place of considerable importance in its prosperous days, as is evidenced by its palaces, mosques, and other buildings. It is the chief trade center of the district and has given its name to a class of metal work.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1893. No other mission save the Methodist Episcopal is at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Hugh H. Linn, M.D., and Mrs. Linn, Rev. Cecil L. Camp and Mrs. Camp. W. F. M. S.: Misses Elizabeth M. Biehl and Norma H. Fenderich (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Hospital, and Dispensary. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School.

Gulbarga

Gulbarga (population, 30,000) was, hundreds of years ago, a Mohammedan capital of great importance. It is now the capital city of a division of the Vikarabad state. It is a great trade center and a sacred place of pilgrimage among the Mohammedans. It is 353 miles southeast from Bombay.

Missionaries: Rev. John B. Buttrick and Mrs. Buttrick, Rev. Joseph H. Garden and Mrs. Garden.

Institution: Training School for Pastor-Teachers in Gulbarga.

C. E. PARKER, Superintendent

In July the Rev. J. B. Buttrick was called home to England to bid his two sons "goodby" who were soon to go to the front, and I was called upon to take charge of his district during his absence. As I have had charge of this district for only a few months, my report will be brief.

Evangelistic Work

On the district the Christian community numbers 10,308. During the year there have been 1,053 baptisms. Mr. Camp has been in charge of the evangelistic work in the Bidar section, and he reports 507 baptisms, mostly from among the

Kanarese people. In Gulbarga 154 have been baptized; 299 baptisms are reported in the Yadgiri Circuit and 156 in Raichur. Signs of a mass movement prevail throughout the district. There are many people begging for baptism in the Raichur section, and had we the men to put in the field and the money to support them the baptisms next year could be numbered by the thousands.

Sunday Schools

Our Sunday schools number 117 with an attendance of 2,816. The same registers and course of study are used as on the Hyderabad-Vikarabad District. The Raichur section, at the last District Conference, adopted the same course of study and registers.

Self-support

On the Bidar field the workers have raised one third of their salaries, as agreed upon in Gulbarga a year ago. In Raichur and Yadgiri Circuits they have raised one fifth of their support. In the Shorapur and Gulbarga Circuits the workers have paid their tithes and have collected what they could from the village people toward their support, and of the Rs. 4,155 raised for the year Rs. 2,726 were from the Indian people. They have all started out with an enthusiastic determination to do better toward self-support next year.

Educational Work

The Bidar Boys' Boarding School, in charge of Mrs. Camp, has enrolled twenty-seven Christian boys. The Kanarese field must look to this school for its workers.

The Bidar Girls' School, in charge of Miss Fisher, has an enrollment of forty-four Christian girls. Two trained teachers from Bangalore have proved of great value to the school. Owing to the difficulty in securing proper workmen the completion of the girls' school building and dormitories has been delayed. It was my privilege on November 29 to dedicate the new Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Bungalow in Bidar. The Raichur Girls' School, in charge of Mrs. Hotton, has an enrollment of thirty Christian girls.

In July Brother Hotton opened a Three Months' Training School for village workers in Raichur. He counted on about five men, whereas, at the end of the year, he had an enrollment of fifteen. This school will be a power.

Day Schools

There are forty day and night schools, with an enrollment of 505. Just as on the Hyderabad-Vikarabad District, every worker is expected to teach one of these schools.

Women's Work

The women's work of the Bidar section has been in charge of Miss Biehl. She has organized the Women's Quarterly Conferences, and they have been conducted as on the other district. Mrs. Hotton has had charge of the women's work of the Raichur section. With the care of her home and the girls' boarding school she has not been able to do any touring throughout the field.

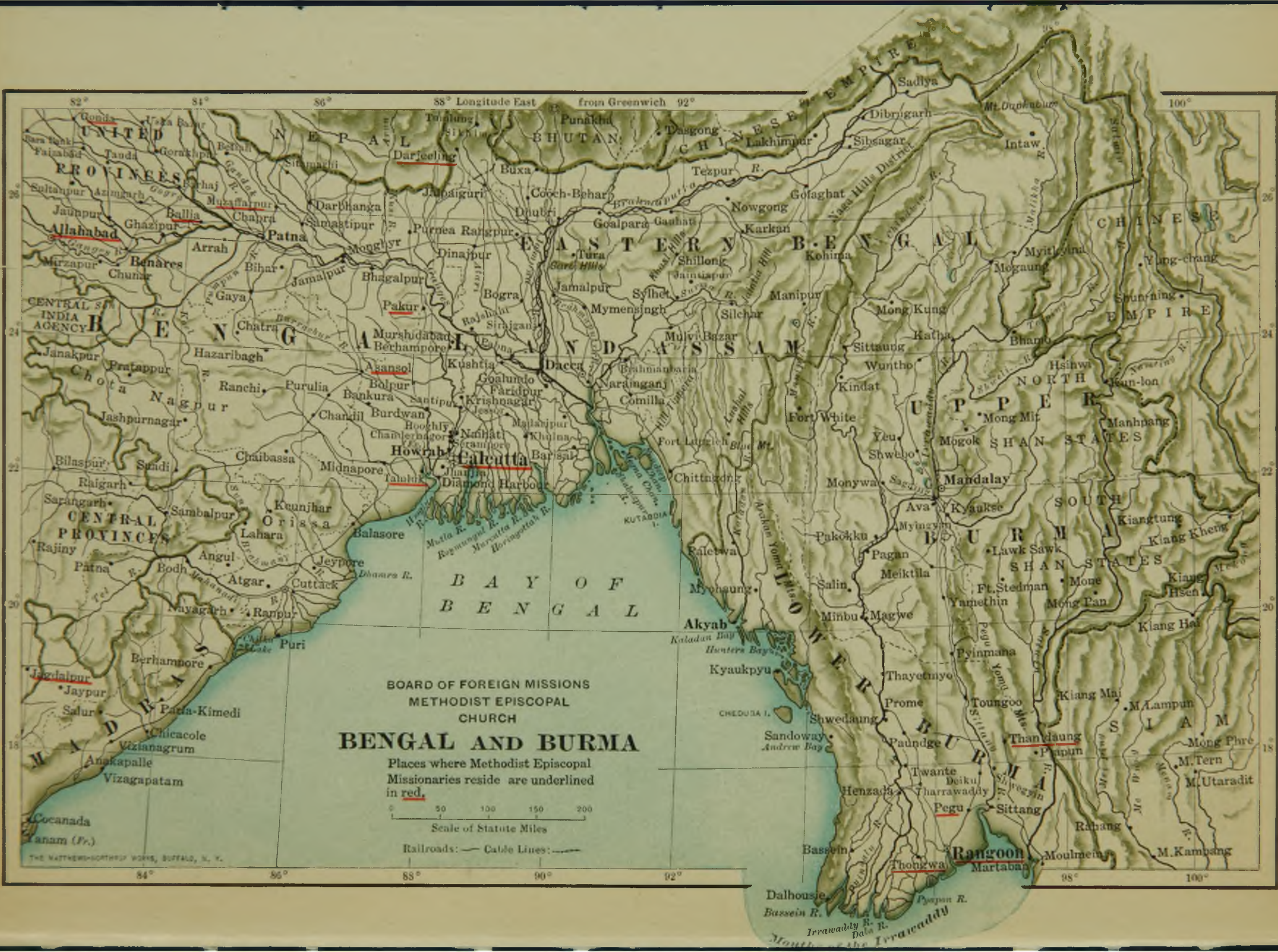
The need of a missionary to work among the women is urgent. Within the next five years people will be coming to Christ by the thousands in that

section, when it may be too late to get a proper hold on the women's work. Miss Simonds, in addition to all her work on the other district, attended the fourth Quarterly Conference of this section and organized the meetings among the women.

Medical Work

The medical work of the district in charge of Dr. and Mrs. Lynn, assisted by Dr. Paul, is carried on chiefly in the Bidar section, where there are one hospital and two dispensaries. During the year 103 patients have been received in the hospital, 11,643 treated at the dispensary, and Rs. 1,400 collected in fees and donations. The plague continues to make some advance, but not in a severe form. To date we have inoculated over 1,500 people. In one village, after we had inoculated a few of the people, it was reported that the plague was stopped and there were no more deaths from it. This, however, is not always the case, as in one village we inoculated over 300 and, although none of those inoculated died, over fifty of the others died.

Our one "Out-Dispensary" is located at Hominabad, thirty-three miles across country or fifty miles by Government road. Here we have a young man who has helped in the work at Bidar until he has a little knowledge of the diagnosis and treatment of disease—very much as compared with the native "hakim." He lives with the preacher in charge of the circuit and has a small stock of the more necessary drugs. Although his equipment is meager, so far as medicines or exact knowledge of their use is concerned, he is able to help a great many people.



BENGAL CONFERENCE

The Bengal Conference includes the province of Bengal, which is the largest and most populous province in the Indian Empire, containing 84,728 square miles and a population of 90,000,000. The Conference was organized in January, 1888, mission work having been commenced in 1873. In February, 1893, Burma was united with the Bengal Conference to form the Bengal-Burma Conference. In accordance with an enabling act passed by the General Conference of 1900, the Burma District was organized into the Burma Mission Conference by Bishop Warne in February, 1901.

ASANSOL DISTRICT

Asansol is in Burdwan District, but the mission work runs into Manbhum, Bankura, Birbhum Districts and a tract of country peopled by an aboriginal tribe called Santals.

Asansol

Asansol is the headquarters of the civil subdivision of the same name, and is situated on the East Indian Railway, 132 miles from Calcutta. It is an important railway junction and one of the chief centers of the coal industry. The native population is about 15,000 and there is a European community of 3,000, all employees of the Railway Company. The languages used are English, Bengali, Hindustani, and Santali. Many large villages surround this place.

The English work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in 1883; the native work in 1888.

Missionaries: Rev. William P. Byers and Mrs. Byers. W. F. M. S.: Misses Rachel C. Carr and Eugenia Norberg (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Leper Asylum. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Widows' Home.

W. P. BYERS, Superintendent

Our English congregation among the railway employees is looking forward to the coming of some one from America to be their pastor and live among them all the time. The Eldons are still detained in Canada, so Bishop Warne has been asked to find a man for this work. We have endeavored to get some one in India, without success. This English church has a flourishing Sunday school and a Band of Hope.

The Railway Board has begun to pay the monthly grant applied for last year, so that now we are looking towards self-support. It is also making a grant of \$7 a month toward our girls' day school.

Bengali Work

In January we held a workers' training class for young married men. A suitable teacher was found in N. C. Biswas, who had worked for some years as translator in the Bible Society at Calcutta. Under him these young men have improved noticeably and they are happy for this opportunity of learning more and becoming better prepared for their work.

Besides his class duties Mr. Biswas preaches regularly and acceptably to the mission compound congregation. He has been received on trial in the Annual Conference.

In July the whole country was overrun with an epidemic of cholera and it swept through the mission compounds, carrying off fifteen victims.

Miss M. Johansen, a trained nurse, has just lately arrived from Sweden,

and is endeavoring to learn English and Bengali with vigor and determination.

The Government grant to the girls' school has been doubled and a special grant of \$250 has been received for school furniture.

CALCUTTA DISTRICT

Calcutta District includes the Methodist Episcopal mission work among the European, Bengali, and Hindustani people in Calcutta, Darjeeling, and Tamluk.

Calcutta

Calcutta (population, 1,100,000) was until December, 1911, the capital of British India. It is the principal port in Asia. It is situated on the east bank of the Hoogly River, one of the many mouths of the Ganges, about ninety miles from the Bay of Bengal. Extensive docks, dockyards, and shops of various kinds lie in or near the city, while jute and cotton mills stud the river banks for over forty miles. Calcutta is a fine city, with imposing government buildings, courthouses, business blocks, residences, churches, and clubs. Facing the commons is one of the famous streets of the world, given up almost entirely to hotels, clubs, and handsome shops. The streets, except in a limited portion of the native section, are wide, well-paved, and clean. Calcutta has a large immigrant population; no less than fifty-seven different languages are spoken. Of the population, sixty-five per cent are Hindus, twenty-nine per cent Mohammedans, and about four per cent Christians.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Oxford Mission, the English Baptist Mission, the London Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Methodist Mission, and the missions of the Established and Free Churches of Scotland, the Women's Union Missionary Society of America, the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, General Missionary Board of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, the Seventh Day Adventists, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Missionaries: Rev. John Byork and Mrs. Byork, Miss Augusta M. Geisenhener (contract), Rev. C. H. S. Koch and Mrs. Koch, Rev. David H. Lee and Mrs. Lee, Rev. David H. Manley and Mrs. Manley, Rev. C. H. Archibald and Mrs. Archibald, Rev. Gottlieb Schaenzlin and Mrs. Schaenzlin. W. F. M. S.: Misses Fanny A. Bennett, Mabel Eddy, Ava F. Hunt, Bessie D. Tunison, Katherine Kinzley, Elizabeth Maxey, Florence A. Boyce, Mary Carpenter, and Daisy D. Wood (on furlough).

Institutions: The Collins Institute and Bible Training School (Bengali), Calcutta Boys' School and Orphanage (English), Industrial Home for Men, Lee Memorial Bengali Mission. W. F. M. S.: Girls' High School (English), Anglo-Indian Girls' Orphanage, Deaconess Home, Kidderpore Temperance Home, and Seamen's Mission (English).

Darjeeling

Darjeeling (population, 17,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name, situated in the lower Himalayas, in the northernmost part of Bengal, 379 miles by rail from Calcutta.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1878. Other Mission Boards at work here are those of the Church of Scotland.

Missionaries: Rev. G. S. Henderson. W. F. M. S.: Misses Bertha Creek (on furlough), Emma L. Knowles, C. Josephine Stahl, and Lois Rockey.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Queen's Hill School.

Tamluk

The town of Tamluk is the headquarters of the subdivision of the same name in the Midnapore District, Province of Bengal. It is situated on the west bank of the Rupnarayan River, about fifty miles southwest of Calcutta. The population in 1901 was 8,085, compared with only 5,849 in 1872. Tamluk figures as a place of great antiquity in the sacred writings of the Hindus, being the capital of an ancient kingdom known as Tamralipta. Tamluk is surrounded by a very fertile and populous tract which produces rich crops of rice. This is the only town of any considerable size in the subdivision; but there are 1,578 villages. Ours is the only mission working in the subdivision.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Kate A. Blair.

D. H. MANLEY, Superintendent

This district includes the vernacular work of our mission in Calcutta and

surrounding villages and in Tamluk and vicinity. The predominating language is Bengali, but work is also carried on in the Hindustani language.

Deaths

During the year this district has suffered the loss of two valued workers, both members of Annual Conference. Rev. L. C. Sircar died at Tamluk in June after only a few days of illness. In July our beloved and highly respected fellow worker, Rev. B. M. Mozumdar, passed to his eternal reward. Mr. Mozumdar had been appointed at the last Conference as preacher-in-charge of the East Calcutta Circuit, while he continued as Superintendent of the Diamond Harbour District, which appointment he had held for many years.

General Remarks

In two important items—baptisms and pastoral support—a decline is shown by the statistics. How much of this may be chargeable to the effects of the war it is difficult to say. No doubt the loss sustained by the death of two of our leading workers and the consequent disarrangement of our work is chargeable with much. However, I sincerely believe that year by year the knowledge of the Bible and the love for our Lord Jesus Christ are steadily growing among the people on these districts.

Collins Institute

Rev. G. Schaenzlin, Principal; Mr. L. B. Chatterjee, Headmaster. A school for Bengali boys, including classes up to university matriculation. The institute is named for the late Mr. T. D. Collins, of Pennsylvania. The class work of Collins Institute is carried on at 131 Dharamtala Street, near the center of Calcutta. The boarding department is located at 52 Tangra Road, on the eastern side of the city. The school has an enrollment of nearly 500 boys, of whom about 100 are Christians. Sixty-five Christian boys live in the hostel at Tangra Road. The attendance has increased by about 100 during the quadrennium, and the amount of fees collected annually has very materially increased. The percentage of passes in the University Matriculation Examinations is satisfactory. A new, large, and more suitable building is urgently needed.

Bengal Conference Bible Training School

For several years a Bible training class has been conducted in connection with Collins Institute. The full course of study covers three years. There has never been a large number of students in attendance and at present there are only three, one in each year of the course. But it is earnestly hoped that larger support for this very important branch of our work may be forthcoming, and that a larger number of suitable candidates may present themselves for ministerial training. The training school is in charge of Mr. Schaenzlin as principal. S. C. Biswas has been teacher for some years. At the session of the Annual Conference in November, 1915, K. C. Mullick was appointed as teacher of the training class.

Dharamtala Bengali Church

Situated on Dharamtala Street in the compound of the Lee Memorial

Mission. C. H. Archibald, missionary-in-charge, and L. B. Chatterjee, pastor. Girls from the Lee Memorial School and boys from the Collins Institute constitute the bulk of the congregation, but there is also a considerable church membership. This is the oldest church of our vernacular mission in Calcutta, and in this church building Bishop Thoburn began to preach to the English congregation. English-speaking Indians are rapidly increasing in all parts of the country and are open to approach through the English language.

East Calcutta Circuit

The work is encouraging and there has been advance along all lines during the quadrennium. The population of this part of Calcutta is increasing rapidly and our mission has a good plant and opportunity to accomplish great good during the coming years. All sorts of mission work is carried on, including church work, street preaching, book selling, primary schools for boys and girls, and zenana work.

Hindustani Circuit

The pastor preaches regularly in many widely distributed places in the homes of Christian families, on the streets, or at fairs. The Hindustani Bible-women visit regularly more than one hundred homes. While Calcutta is principally a Bengali city, yet more than 200,000 of its people speak the Hindustani language. But among this large section of the population very little mission work is done by any of the missionaries working in Calcutta.

Conference Sunday School Secretaryship

In conformity with the plan recently inaugurated by the Board of Sunday Schools of our Church, Bengal Conference has set aside a worker to devote his whole time to the interest of the Sunday schools of the Conference. Rev. M. K. Chuckerbutti has been appointed for the Bengal Conference. The Sunday schools of the Conference are being systematically visited, an effort is being made to train the teachers of these schools into better efficiency, and a paper is being published to encourage and help Sunday school work.

Lee Memorial Mission

Lee Memorial Bengali Mission, founded by Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Lee in 1894, is situated on Dharamtala Street, opposite a beautiful park called Wellington Square. This work, being in the heart of Calcutta, with the business section of the city to the west, the European residential quarter to the south and the native city to the east and north, has a unique opportunity for work among the Indian people. The properties are worth no less than \$100,000 and are entirely free from debt.

The two commodious new buildings, built as a memorial to the six Lee children who lost their lives in the Darjeeling landslide of 1899 and dedicated in December, 1909, for the use of the girls' boarding school, are used as dormitories and classrooms, a part being occupied, too, by the spacious verandas which have also been made to do duty at night as sleeping quarters, accommodating about 200 girls. This plant has been filled to its utmost capacity.

The average class enrollment has been 100 in the kindergarten and another 100 in the six standards and normal department. The staff consists of eleven

Bengali teachers, all of whom are products of the normal school, and two missionary ladies. The average enrollment in the normal department has been about nine, although we have had this year an enrollment of fifteen. In the last four years twenty-five Government teachers' certificates have been granted to girls who have been in the training classes. Altogether forty-five trained teachers have been certified since the normal department was opened in 1906. Since the establishment of the girls' boarding school 100 girls have gone out from it into mission work.

Besides Dr. and Mrs. Lee, who are on furlough, the staff of the Lee Memorial Mission consists of six missionaries, six preachers, fourteen Bible women, twenty-six female teachers, five male teachers, and two colporteurs. The yearly budget amounts to over \$15,000, raised principally by voluntary gifts to the mission.

Middle English School

The mission plant at Balliaghatta, one of the suburbs of Calcutta, was established as a boys' orphanage and school to provide a home and training for the Hindustani boys who came to the mission during the famine of 1900. This has been brought up to the status of a middle English school. The school has shown improvement during the past year, both in teaching staff and enrollment. Besides the regular Bengali and Hindustani services carried on by their respective pastors in the church on Dharamtala Street, preaching is also regularly conducted in a hall on the ground floor of the boys' school at Balliaghatta. This hall, opening by large doors on a busy thoroughfare, affords an opportunity of preaching to many hearers. Day schools have been established for Hindu girls and extensive zenana work is done by the Bible women. A few miles south of Balliaghatta work has been opened in several centers to reach the farmers, potters, and fishermen, who live in scores of villages there. Four pastor-teachers are at work and three girls' schools are spreading their influence in this large Hindu community. The most promising results are among the potters.

Colportage

This work is encouraging and fruitful. During the past four years one of the mission colporteurs has sold over 30,000 Gospel portions. The preachers join the colporteurs in visiting the melas about Calcutta, and sell large numbers of Gospels. From 15,000 to 20,000 portions are sold yearly.

DIAMOND HARBOUR DISTRICT

Diamond Harbour District is in the southwestern part of the civil district of Parganas. The southern and eastern part of the district includes territory made up of estuaries of the Ganges, the land being badly waterlogged. The northern part is along the Hoogly River and is generally healthful. The civil district includes 1,575 villages and has a population of 470,000.

D. H. MANLEY, Superintendent

The Rev. B. M. Mozumdar was for many years the superintendent of this district until his sad death in July, 1915. The writer has had charge of the district since Mr. Mozumdar's death. At the session of the Annual Conference held in November, 1915, this district was joined with the Calcutta Vernacular District, of which Rev. C. H. S. Koch was appointed superintendent.

Work is carried on at four centers and consists of preaching, school work, book selling, and zenana work. There is a total Christian community of 600. The principal thing that can be said about the work of this district is that a great opportunity exists here as elsewhere in India for Christian evangelistic effort. The people are very poor, rough, and uncultured, but they are docile and have a regard for the Gospel when it is preached to them.

PAKAUR DISTRICT

Pakaur District extends along both sides of the East Indian Railway Loop Line for a distance of one hundred and ten miles, and is bounded on the east by the Ganges River and on the west by the Raj Mahal Hills, comprising a territory of approximately 4,000 square miles, with a population of three millions.

Pakaur

Pakaur is a town situated near the Ganges River, about 169 miles northwest of Calcutta on the East Indian Railway Loop Line, and is the center of a great rice, jute, and stone producing country. The Rajah has his residence here, and the English magistrate's court and residence make it a place of some importance.

Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun in 1884 and there are now a large church, new buildings for the boys' and girls' schools, houses for the missionary of the Board and for the W. F. M. S. missionaries, and houses for a number of workers. There are also four flourishing village congregations, each with a church and one or two houses for native pastor and teacher. The languages used are Bengali, Santali, and Hindustani.

Missionaries: Rev. Henry M. Swan and Mrs. Swan. W. F. M. S.: Misses Pauline Grandstrand, Hilda Swan, and Marnie Reiley.

Institutions: Boys' Middle English School, Industrial Farm. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Middle Vernacular School, Lace School, Widows' Home, Hospital and Dispensary.

Bolpur and Rampur Haut

Bolpur and Rampur Haut are both on the railway, 99 and 136 miles northwest of Calcutta respectively. They are situated in a great rice producing district and export great quantities of rice every year. The territory of the two circuits includes about 3,000 square miles with a population of two millions. Rampur Haut has a small community of European railway employees. Bolpur is chiefly inhabited by brokers and grain dealers. The famous Indian poet, Rabindranath Tagore, has his residence at Bolpur. We have here a church, missionary's bungalow, schoolhouse, and buildings for native workers.

Missionaries: Rev. James P. Meik and Mrs. Meik.

HENRY M. SWAN, Superintendent

Pastoral Support

Although the year has been one of great suffering among the people owing to an almost complete crop failure, the matter of pastoral support has made good progress. During the year the district has paid 753 rupees for this purpose which represents an encouraging gain over the record of any previous year. The amount collected during the quadrennium almost doubles that of the previous one.

Baptisms

The number of baptisms for the year has also surpassed all previous records, reaching a total of 216. Of these forty were converts from Mohammedanism, the rest principally from Animism.



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH

BOMBAY CONFERENCE

Railroads: — Cable Lines: —
Scale of Statute Miles

Places where Methodist Episcopal
Missionaries reside, are underlined
in red.

BOMBAY CONFERENCE

The Bombay Conference consists of the Bombay Presidency north of the Belgaum civil district, and such parts of Central India as lie south of the twenty-fifth parallel of latitude and west of the Central Provinces Conference. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, and Kanarese are the principal languages.

The Bombay Annual Conference was organized out of portions of the South India and Bengal Conferences in December, 1892.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT

Ahmedabad District includes that part of the Bombay Presidency which lies north of the Cambay-Godhra Railway as far east as the town of Dakor, and thence north of a line extending in a northeasterly direction to the Mahi River, south of Rajputana, and west of the Central India Agency, and including the peninsula of Kathiawar. The prevailing language spoken in this district is Gujarati.

The Methodist District was formed out of part of the Gujarat District, which was divided in 1909.

Ahmedabad

Ahmedabad (population, 200,000) is the chief city in the northern division of the Bombay Presidency. It is 310 miles by rail from Bombay on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, and 50 miles from the head of the Gulf of Cambay. The Hindus form about seventy per cent of the population. Next in importance and wealth are the Jains, who are the traders, merchants, and money-lenders, and who have many beautiful temples in the city. Ahmedabad is one of the most important cotton manufacturing centers in the world and is progressing rapidly.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1881. The Presbyterian Church in Ireland, the Christian and Missionary Alliance, the Salvation Army, and India Evangelization Society are at work in Ahmedabad.

Nadiad

Nadiad (population, 33,000) is on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, 29 miles southeast of Ahmedabad. The town is the center of an extensive trade in tobacco and grain.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1895. The Presbyterian Church in Ireland and the Salvation Army are at work here.

Missionaries: Carl H. Conley and Mrs. Conley, Rev. Alexander Corpron, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Corpron, Rev. Frederick Wood and Mrs. Wood (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Miss Ada Holmes and Miss Godfrey.

Institutions: Nadiad Industrial and Engineering Institute, Thoburn Memorial Hospital.

JOHN LAMPARD, Superintendent

Statistical tables show an increase in membership and baptisms, not only for the past year but also for the quadrennium, while the district contributions toward self-support have gained during the year Rs. 502. The following table will be of interest:

	1911	1914	1915
Total Membership	8,429	8,930	8,971
Baptisms	1,009	250	347
Number of Sunday Schools	235	189	189
" " Scholars	8,067	4,466	4,658
" " Epworth Leagues	27	112	109
" " Members	638	1,764	1,870
" " Day Schools	91	63	60
" " Pupils	1,250	1,172	1,245
" " Scriptures sold	22	2,522	1,536
Total Collections	Rs. 2,508	Rs. 4,148	Rs. 4,651

New church registers have been introduced throughout the district in connection with which the rolls have been revised.

All the preachers in charge of the district attended the Three Days' Conference held at Baroda in August on children's and young people's work.

Sunday school work has been maintained. The inspector of these schools is one of the most promising of our younger trained men and a member of Conference. The village day schools are in charge of Miss Holmes, more than a third of the pupils being girls; the increase in the number of girls attending these schools is gratifying.

Educational Institutions

Nadiad Industrial and Engineering Institute—Carl H. Conley, Principal. Faculty, twelve, of whom eight are Christians.

Eleven boys have gone from the institute to join that ever growing body of young men who owe their position and influence to the help they have received from the mission school. Two boys were engaged by the Government Agricultural Department to help operate steam plows. Another was given charge of the irrigating plant on the Nadiad Government Farm. The boring department, where already we have an engine driver, has taken a second boy. A carpenter and a machinist are in the railway service at Baroda. Our assistant in the carpentry shop has secured a place as carpenter in an Ahmedabad factory and three other boys employed as teachers in mission schools. During the year two students passed in the vernacular final examination and seven have received the Government Manual Training Certificates. In the All-India Scripture Examination three fourths of those who sat received certificates, and in the primary school fifty-three out of sixty-five passed. The 1915 examinations in the industrial school have not yet taken place. In 1914 there was but one failure from among fifty-five students. Four lads passed the Government drawing and art examinations. The Government Inspector who visited our school wrote the manager as follows: "With reference to the examination work which I carried out at your institute it may interest you to know that I am quite satisfied with the work which I saw done and I am sure that every effort is being used to keep your school in a state of efficiency." As usual, the grant received was the highest allowable by the Government grant-in-aid code.

Medical Work

Nadiad Thoburn Hospital—Dr. A. Corpron, Physician-in-charge. When it became known that Dr. Corpron had returned from furlough, patients came for treatment from all quarters and have continued to come in increasing numbers. Dr. Corpron is a skilled surgeon and ought to be free for this work alone. If a second doctor could be found and financed there would soon be an abundance of work for both men in the hospital. The doctor is ably assisted by Mrs. Corpron and a qualified English nurse.

BARODA DISTRICT

Baroda District includes a large part of the territory of the Gaekwar of Baroda; it is bounded on the north by the Ahmedabad District, its southern boundary being the Narmada River; it also includes the Panch Mahals, the eastern boundary of which is the Central India Agency. It covers about 6,000 square miles of territory. The Gujarati language is spoken. The total population of the district is 2,500,000. About four fifths of the population are Hindus, the rest being Mohammedans together with a few Parsees.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun about 1875. In 1895 the people

began to turn to Christ by hundreds. The Gujarat District was organized the following year. The Baroda District was formed by the division of the Gujarat District in January, 1909. Other mission boards in this field are the Presbyterian Church in Ireland and the Salvation Army.

Baroda

Baroda (population, 125,000) is the capital of the native state of the same name. It is situated on the Vishwamitri River, 248 miles by rail from Bombay, and 60 miles southwest of Ahmedabad. There are many important buildings in Baroda including notable Hindu temples. Under the progressive and enlightened administration of the present Gackwar, Baroda is rapidly becoming an important educational center, and is well equipped with hospitals.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun by William Taylor's local preachers from Bombay about 1875. The first missionary was sent there in 1888. No other mission board is at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Royal D. Bisbee and Mrs. Bisbee, Rev. Charles B. Hill and Mrs. Hill, Rev. Lewis E. Linzell (on furlough) and Mrs. Linzell (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Ethel Mae Laybourne, M.D., Mary E. Chilson, Dora L. Nelson, L. A. Godfrey, and Helen E. Robinson.

Institutions: Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology, Boys' Orphanage, Anglo-Vernacular, and Methodist Boys' High School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Orphanage, Mrs. William Butler Memorial Hospital.

Godhra

Godhra (population, 30,000) is the headquarters of the Panch Mahals civil district of the Bombay Presidency, situated on the Godhra-Ratlam Railway, 288 miles from Bombay. Godhra is the center of the trade in timber and firewood extracted from the forests of the district and the neighboring states, and exported to the rest of Gujarat.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1896. No other mission board is at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. John Lampard and Mrs. Lampard. W. F. M. S.: Misses Cora L. Morgan, Minnie E. Newton, Laura F. Austin, and Elsie Ross (on furlough).

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Girls' Orphanage and Woman's Normal Training School.

JOHN LAMPARD, Superintendent

Statistics show an increase in every department of our work as compared with last year. There were 730 baptisms against 399 last year, an increase of forty-four Sunday schools with 1,205 scholars, and seven new Epworth Leagues with 426 members. The sale of Scriptures was nearly doubled and there was an increase of Rs. 795 in contributions for the work from the Christian community.

The following statistical comparison will indicate our growth during the quadrennium:

	1911	1914	1915
Total Membership	10,952	11,586	11,843
Baptisms	1,259	399	730
Number of Sunday Schools	173	143	187
" " Scholars	7,372	5,283	6,468
" " Epworth Leagues	52	66	73
" " Members	807	1,171	1,597
" " Day Schools	50	58	60
" " Pupils	1,216	985	1,068
" " Scriptures sold	576	2,797	5,041
Total Collections (Rs.)	3,704	5,583	6,378

Evangelistic Work

A great deal of effort has been put into evangelistic work and the successes given us have been in spite of plague, partial failure of the rain, and severe persecution. In August a Three Days' Conference on work among children and

young people was held at Baroda and was attended by a hundred preachers-in-charge and theological students. This Conference was a great success and gave strength and uplift to the work generally. A series of two-day camp meetings was held at many centers for the stewards of our village churches. The seeking of more converts, the ridding of the church of some serious faults, and the developing of self-support were the leading themes. Another gratifying feature of the year's work has been the increase in the number of young men coming forward for full membership.

In the Sunday schools and Epworth Leagues not only have numbers increased but the quality of the work has improved. During the year, for the first time, I was invited to a circuit Epworth League Rally where more than a hundred village children rendered a program which would do credit to an American chapter.

Educational Institutions

The Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology—Rev. R. D. Bisbee, President, writes as follows:

"During the past year we have had forty men and thirty-two women studying in the Theological school. A total enrollment of seventy-two. A class of twelve men and one woman completed the Theological course on November 22 and four women completed the Bible Woman's Training School course at the same time. We have had so far ninety-nine men and twenty-one women complete the Theological course. There were sixty-two graduates of the Theological school present for the class day exercises.

"During the year two new books were printed for classroom use—The Life of Saint Paul and Lectures on Systematic Theology. Two other books are ready for the press—one The History of Methodism and the other on Homiletics. When the school opened in 1915 we were greatly handicapped by a lack of books for use in the classroom, there being scarcely any Christian Gujarati literature. Now we have a Church History, a Discipline, Epworth League Manual, Systematic Theology, Junior History of Methodism, Old Testament Introduction, The True Church of Christ, and several others. We hope before long to have books for each class. This will save a lot of time now spent in dictation and give more time for explanation and lectures.

"A class of fourteen men with their wives has just entered the school. An encouraging feature is that we are beginning to receive applications from village boys who have completed the sixth standard and feel called to the ministry. There were six such applications during the year. Four were refused because they are married to child wives, the other two were accepted and are promising students."

Baroda Boys' High School and Orphanage—Rev. C. B. Hill, Principal, writes as follows: "The year 1915 saw a departure in the educational policy of this institution. For several years the secular instruction of our boys attending the middle and high school departments was given in a coeducational school, but since the beginning of the new year the girls have had a high school of their own, while the domestic and instructional features of the school came under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hill. The number of boys in the orphanage is 136. They range all the way from little fellows in the kindergarten to seniors in the high school.

"We are greatly indebted to Dr. Laybourne of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for her visits and attention to our medical needs.

"Our ability to increase the number of boys in our school is only limited by the means for their support at our disposal. Apart from his literary studies each boy has manual work such as gardening, weaving, tailoring, and cooking to attend to for one and a half hours each day. Sports are not forgotten and many cricket matches and other games are played. A trained instructor has given careful attention to the physical development of the boys.

"Several of the older boys are interested in social service. During the long holidays several formed a 'One Plus One League,' and taught illiterate friends and relatives in their villages how to read the Gujarati alphabet. Two of our senior boys have decided to enter the Christian ministry and are students at the Theological school."

The Boys' Primary School has had a good year of work under an enlarged staff; enrollment, 119. There have been six grades in addition to the kindergarten. Trained women teachers have been employed in the lower grades and we expect to have a large class of boys in the seventh grade, preparatory to the final vernacular examinations.

The Anglo-Vernacular School had a successful initial year. There were forty-six boys enrolled and the school course covers seven grades. Two students will appear for the Matriculation. One of the lads sent up last year passed very creditably and won the scholarship given to the Indian Christian student standing highest in the Matriculation Examination.

The Girls' Boarding School at Godhra has made satisfactory progress. Miss Newton continues in charge of the educational department. The results of the recent Government Examination in the Normal College are encouraging. Eleven girls who appeared for the second year examination passed, and of the first year students a Godhra girl stood first among 117 young women examined in Gujarati. Four of our girls were among the ten highest. Further pleasing advance of this department is the sanction given by the Government to the addition of a third year class. This will give us the only normal college in Gujarat with a full course of training under mission auspices.

On her return from furlough at the beginning of the year Miss Austin took charge of the boarding department of the Godhra School.

Medical Work

The Mrs. William Butler Memorial Hospital, under the care of Dr. Laybourne, shows an increase in the number of patients attending the hospital during the year and in the amount of fees paid. Owing, however, to the transfer of Miss Haney to Nadiad and the failure to obtain a qualified nurse to take her place it has been found necessary to temporarily close the three village dispensaries. This is a matter of deep regret. The doctor, however, manages to make time for the nurses' training class, which is important.

BOMBAY DISTRICT

Bombay District includes the English work in the city of Bombay and a number of English circuits near the city, Poona, Lanauli, Igatpuri; also a few centers in the northwestern part of the Bombay Presidency, near the delta of the Indus River, including Karachi and Quetta Circuit in British Baluchistan. The district is widely

scattered, stretching over a territory of about twelve degrees of latitude. The extreme stations, Poona and Quetta, are 1,400 miles apart, by ordinary routes of travel.

Bombay

Bombay, the "Eye of India" (population, 1,000,000), is the capital of the Bombay Presidency and the principal seaport of West India. It is situated on an island which is one of a group lying off the coast of the Konkan. The island of Bombay is united with the larger island of Salsette, and also with the mainland by many causeways. It has an area of twenty-two square miles. For beauty of scenery and advantages of position, Bombay is unsurpassed by any city of the East. In front of the city is a wide harbor, studded with islands and dotted with native craft and steamers from many ports. The houses are well built and the broad streets of the city are ennobled by public buildings. There is a great variety of national types in Bombay and there are many industries incidental to the active life of a great seaport. Next to New Orleans, it is the largest cotton-exporting center in the world. Scores of cotton mills are in prosperous operation. The Improvement Trust is transforming the city. New docks to cost some \$20,000,000 are under construction.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1871. Other mission boards at work here are the American Board (Congregational), the Christian and Missionary Alliance, the Missionary Settlement for University Women, the Church Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the United Free Church of Scotland, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. William E. Bancroft and Mrs. Bancroft, Rev. William Lee Clarke and Mrs. Clarke, Rev. Ariel N. Warner and Mrs. Warner. W. F. M. S.: Misses Anna A. Abbott, Margaret D. Crouse, Olive E. Kennard, Bernice E. Elliott, Elizabeth W. Nichols, and Joan Davis (on furlough).

Institutions: Seamen's Rest. W. F. M. S.: Thoburn Deaconess Home.

Karachi

Karachi (population, 120,000) is the capital of Sind and the headquarters of the district of the same name. It is situated at the extreme end of the Indus Delta, near the southern base of the Pab Mountains, and close to the border of Baluchistan. Karachi is 933 miles distant from Bombay by rail and about 700 by sea. There are about 60,000 Mohammedans, 49,000 Hindus, and over 6,000 Christians. Owing to the value of the Indus as a channel of communication the development of great irrigation projects along this river, and building of great trunk lines of railway, Karachi is now the second port of importance on the west coast of India, and is the chief grain-exporting city of the Indian Empire.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1876. Other mission boards at work here are those of the Church of England.

Missionaries: Rev. George W. Park (on furlough) and Mrs. Park (on furlough), Rev. Fawcett E. N. Shaw and Mrs. Shaw.

Quetta

Missionaries: Rev. George Eldridge and Mrs. Eldridge.

W. E. BANCROFT, Superintendent

No report.

POONA DISTRICT

The Poona District includes all the vernacular work in the important cities of Bombay and Poona, with also a number of circuits adjacent to them. The Marathis are a virile, independent, and haughty race, and while subjected, have never been conquered.

Igatpuri

Igatpuri is an important railway town on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 87 miles from Bombay, at the top of the pass in the Ghats crossed by the northern trunk lines of this system. It has a pleasant climate and an elevation of about 2,000 feet.

Methodist Episcopal mission work in Igatpuri was opened during William (Bishop) Taylor's visit to India in the year 1875. The General Missionary Board of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene is at work here.

Poona

Poona (population, 154,000), the "Queen City of Deccan," is the headquarters of the Poona civil district, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 110 miles south-east of Bombay. It is the terminal of the Southern Mahratta Railway. The city

extends along the banks of the Mutha River for about a mile and a half. Though no longer an important center of trade and industry, there is still much weaving carried on in Poona. There are several government and private schools in the city, also a college. Poona is the heart of the Maharashtra, the center of everything that pertains to the Mahratta people, and is generally regarded as the most influential Brahminical city in the empire.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1872. Other mission boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Church of Scotland Women's Association for Foreign Missions, the Poona and Indian Village Mission, the United Free Church of Scotland, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. William H. Stephens and Mrs. Stephens. W. F. M. S.: Miss Vida M. Stephens.

Institutions: Anglo-Indian Home, Marathi Boys' Orphanage and School, Fox Memorial and Training School. W. F. M. S.: Taylor High School for Girls.

Talegaon

Talegaon (population, 6,000) is on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, about twenty-three miles from Poona, in the civil district of Dhabhada. It is about 1,800 feet above the sea, and has a healthful climate. It is an important strategic center, with some 3,000 villages and 2,000,000 people in the region at hand.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Christine H. Lawson (on furlough), Lucile C. Mayer, and Annie Goodall.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage.

W. H. STEPHENS, Superintendent

No report.

CENTRAL PROVINCES CONFERENCE

The Central Provinces Conference includes the Central Provinces with their feudatory states, the southern part of Central India, the province of Berar, and a strip along the northern and eastern border of Hyderabad state.

The population within the bounds of the Conference is about fifteen millions. The Mission Conference was organized in January, 1905, by joining together the Central Provinces District of the Bombay Conference and the Godavari and Raipur Districts of the South India Conference. It was organized into an Annual Conference by Bishop J. W. Robinson, February 27, 1913, in harmony with an enabling act of the General Conference of 1912.

JUBBULPORE DISTRICT

Jubbulpore District includes the civil districts of Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, and Balaghat. The northern part includes the junction of the Vindhyan and Satpura ranges of mountains. Jubbulpore forms part of the great watershed of India. The main line of railway from Bombay to Calcutta runs through the district.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in Jubbulpore in 1874. In addition to work among Hindus and Mohammedans work is carried on among the Gonds and other aboriginal tribes.

Jubbulpore

Jubbulpore (population, 100,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name, situated 616 miles from Bombay, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and 733 miles from Calcutta by the East Indian Railway. The city is situated in a rocky basin surrounded by low hills. It ranks as the second city in the Central Provinces. Jubbulpore includes a cantonment of troops with a population of over 13,000. It is an important commercial and industrial town.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1874. The other mission boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Mission, the English Wesleyans, and the Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. David G. Abbott and Mrs. Abbott, Rev. Orval M. Auner, Rev. J. B. Thomas and Mrs. Thomas. W. F. M. S.: Miss E. Lahuna Clinton, Mrs. Alma H. Holland, May E. Sutherland, H. Brethorst and Lydia S. Pool.

Institutions: Thoburn Biblical Institute. W. F. M. S.: Johnson Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School, Johnson Vernacular School and Orphanage, Teachers' Christian Training School.

Narsinghpur

Narsinghpur (population, 12,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name. It is situated on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 564 miles from Bombay. Hand weaving, dyeing, and bookbinding are important industries.

Missionary work formerly conducted by Swedish missionaries was transferred to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1891. No other mission boards are at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Henry C. Scholberg and Mrs. Scholberg.

Institutions: Hardwicke Christian Boys' High School, Hardwicke Boys Orphanage.

Baihar

Baihar is the headquarters of the tehsil of the same name, in the Balaghat District, situated in the Satpura Hills, one hundred miles south of Jubbulpore.

The circuit is a large one and has a Hindu-speaking population of about one hundred thousand.

Work was first started here in 1893, by the Rev. J. Lampard, and it became a part of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in 1906. No other Mission Board has work within the district.

Missionaries: Rev. T. Williams and Mrs. Williams.

Institutions: Boys' School and Orphanage, Girls' School and Orphanage.

Balaghat

Balaghat (population, 6,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name. It is situated on the Jubbulpore-Gondia branch of the Bengal and Nagpur Railway, 142 miles south of Jubbulpore.

The district contains 1,075 villages and the people are chiefly agriculturists. Manganese mines are being worked near Balaghat.

Mission work was begun by the Rev. J. Lampard in 1894 and it became a part of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in 1906.

D. G. ABBOTT, District Superintendent

Evangelistic

At the beginning of the year the Rev. W. E. Bancroft assisted the pastor, Rev. O. M. Auner, in special meetings in the English church in Jubbulpore. Much interest was manifested and twenty have been received into the church during the year. .

The girls of the Johnson School were greatly helped and strengthened in the meetings conducted by Mr. A. S. Crowe of the Kurku Mission.

In Shahpura Sub-Circuit there has been steady interest throughout the year; eighteen have been baptized and others are under instruction.

In Mohpani, Gadawara Circuit, where work has been carried on for several years, six have been baptized.

Baihar Circuit is reported as follows by the missionary-in-charge, Rev. T. Williams: "The staff engaged in this work is limited to four and is quite inadequate to the needs of the circuit. We are glad to report baptisms from every place where work is carried on. Twenty-three additions from six different castes represent the results of the past year's work, bringing the total Christian community of the circuit to over 300. The church is developing and has undertaken the full support of its pastor. The Sunday schools of the circuit number nineteen and are attended by over 500 scholars."

In the Narsinghpur Circuit five men have given their entire time to preaching the Gospel. There have been fifteen baptisms and in many places there are signs of increasing interest in the Gospel.

Sunday School Work

The District Secretary, supported by the Sunday School Board, is giving his whole time to this work. He attended the special training school for Sunday school teachers at Meerut in July and received great help. He has spent some time with each worker in the district and given one hour a week to teaching Sunday school methods to the biblical students. The India Sunday School Union has helped also by the grant of some books and by supporting a missionary in one part of the district for some months.

There are seven Epworth Leagues in the district and many young people find help in the meetings provided for them.

Pastoral Support

The amount given for pastoral support is in advance of last year. Baihar church is for the first time undertaking the support of the Indian pastor. The salary of the city church pastor was increased last year on condition that the church raised the additional amount. The first few months the pastor did not get the maximum allowance but is now receiving the full amount. The Sadar pastor received more than half of his salary from the church and the English church more than covered expenses. In Gotegaon a rally was held last month and the Christian families were asked to contribute regularly to the support of the pastor; the result was gratifying, for instead of one, eleven

families promised to give monthly. The benevolent collections are larger than they have been in years.

Educational

Boys' High School—Rev. H. C. Scholberg, Principal. The average monthly enrollment is 121 and 122 respectively, a total enrollment of 253—an increase of over forty-five per cent in the high school and about eighteen per cent in the middle school over last year. This means an increase of nearly fifty per cent in the income from fees and does much to put the school on a self-supporting basis. The primary school enrollment has decreased slightly owing to the opening of a municipal primary school nearby. Besides this school we have had five small village primary schools with an average enrollment of ninety-three. Three of these schools have been closed on account of lack of funds.

There are primary schools at Baihar, Nikkum, Palehra, and Amgoon. Including the infant classes, over 400 children are enrolled. Apart from the Baihar school most of the children come from heathen homes. The boys' school at Baloghut has an enrollment of fifty. In every school the headmasters are Christians and in three cases are local preachers in our church. More than 1,100 persons are enrolled in the schools of the district.

The Johnson Girls' School, with its primary, Anglo-vernacular, middle, and high school departments enrolls 180 and the Teachers' Training School has twenty students. Total enrollment, 200. The management and work of these schools are winning the confidence of the people and plans for an additional building are being considered.

Thoburn Biblical Institute

Enrollment, twenty-seven—seventeen men and ten women. There were many calls for the six men and six women who graduated from the Thoburn Biblical Institute in May and it was not easy to decide what six places should have them. They had all been workers in Jubbulpore District before entering the school and preferred to remain in the same district, but their missionary spirit was manifest in that they were willing to go wherever they might be sent.

Worthy applicants have to be refused because no scholarships are available for them.

Buildings

The new building for the high and middle schools at Narsinghpur was completed the first part of the year and has been in use since July. It cost \$12,000, one third of which was paid by the Government. The new building contains eight classrooms each 19 by 26½ feet, an examination hall 25 by 50 feet, and an office and a teachers' room each 11 by 19 feet. The building will accommodate 250 boys.

The opening ceremony was impressive. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces declared the building open and the hall was crowded with land owners of the district and officials and others of the town besides a number of missionaries. The people pronounced it the biggest day that Narsinghpur had ever seen. The influx into the school after this is proof of the favorable impression.

Baihar has a new school and Gadarwara has a new church, the latter made possible through a special gift.

KHANDWA DISTRICT

Khandwa District includes all of Nimar civil district and part of Kandesh north of the Tapti River, with the western boundary not definitely fixed. The population, including the state of Makrai, is 406,092. At present there are three large circuits. Khandwa, Burhanpur, and Pandana, in each of which there is room for at least ten good-sized circuits. The Roman Catholics are in Khandwa Circuit with a strong force. The Methodist Episcopal Church is the only evangelical denomination at work in the district.

Khandwa

Khandwa (population, 25,000) is the headquarters of the Nimar civil district, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 353 miles from Bombay. It is at the junction of the two great roads leading from north and west India to Deccan. In the twelfth century Khandwa was a great seat of Jain worship. It is a center for the exportation of cotton. Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1886.

Missionaries: Rev. Herman Gusé (on furlough) and Mrs. Gusé (on furlough), Rev. Carl C. Herrmann and Mrs. Herrmann. W. F. M. S.: Miss Josephine Liers, Miss Groenewald (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' School and Orphanage. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School and Orphanage.

Burhanpur

Burhanpur is the largest town in our district. It was once the capital of Kandesh, 210 miles east of Surat, with a population of about 35,000. It is on a high bank of the Tapti River, surrounded by a rampart of brick, and has in the center a palace of brick known as the Red Fort, built by Akbar, who adorned the town with marble halls and a mosque and gardens now nearly in ruins. It was formerly a city of great importance, noted for manufacture of gold and silver brocade, silks, cotton and muslin, which is still carried on, although not extensively. Under the Moguls the city had an area of five square miles. The Methodist Episcopal Church began work in Burhanpur in 1887, having purchased the present property from Ernest Ward, of the Free Methodist Mission, or as they call themselves, "the Burhanpur Faith Mission."

C. C. HERRMANN, District Superintendent

Our second year on the district has been a year of varied experiences, of discouragements and encouragements, and yet taken all around a year of victory.

We have had baptisms in all three circuits. Not as many as we had planned for, nor as many as we might have made had our funds permitted us to extend our work, but we have been obliged to retrench in several places. In most of our eight villages we have Christians who need instruction as well as guidance in the Christian life. We are greatly burdened as we think of the multitudes seeking after Christ and of the few there are to guide and help them in their search.

However, we are doing the best we can under present conditions. In order to reach these Christians and inquirers our Gospel cart goes on long tours through the district, visiting all of the distant outstations.

At our last Annual Conference we were able to report an increase in Sunday school scholars, lacking only seventy-seven of doubling the number reported a year ago. This year we shall have to report a decrease in scholars as no regular Sunday school work could be carried on in the villages where the work is temporarily closed. We now have thirty-six Sunday schools with 904 scholars. It is our aim to press this work among young people and children as much as possible. We believe that through the Sunday school our village people can and do receive much help and teaching.

Educational Work

We have at present nine village schools. Besides these there is a boys' primary school in Burhanpur where two masters are employed, and the vernacular middle school in Khandwa, where we have seven masters at work. The village school work has its encouraging as well as discouraging features. We are reaching some of the children and many of them are making headway in their learning. In many cases they carry the Bible truths into their homes and become instructors in their little circles. But when seedtime and harvest come we have our hardships to keep the boys in school. The boy who can earn a cent a day is taken from school and put to work. The great poverty of some of our Christians must be considered as we meet this difficulty.

NAGPUR DISTRICT

Nagpur District embraces the greater part of the Marathi-speaking section of the Central Provinces Conference. The actual territory in which the Methodist Episcopal Mission is at work includes a triangular section of about 90,000 square miles, with a population of about 6,000,000.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the other Boards represented in this district are the Church Missionary Society, the United Free Church of Scotland, the Free Methodists, and the American Christian Alliance.

Nagpur

Nagpur (population, 130,000) is the capital of the Central Provinces. It is situated on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 520 miles from Bombay, and on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, 701 miles from Calcutta. Of the population about eighty-five per cent are Hindus and about 4,000 Christians. Nagpur is the leading industrial and commercial town in Central India, and carries on trade principally with Bombay. It is a prominent educational center.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1874. The United Free Church of Scotland is also at work in Nagpur.

Missionaries: Rev. Frank R. Felt, M.D., and Mrs. Felt, Rev. Howard A. Musser (on furlough) and Mrs. Musser (on furlough).

Kampti

Kampti (population, 10,000), ten miles from Nagpur, is the cantonment for the capital. Several rich manganese mines are located a few miles from Kampti. Methodist Episcopal work began in 1874, and in 1889 the school and church property of the United Free Church of Scotland were transferred to the Methodist Society.

Missionaries: Rev. A. E. Darling and Mrs. Darling.

Institution: Boys' Boarding School.

Basim

Basim (population, 14,000) is in the southern part of the province of Berar. The town has an altitude of 1,758 feet above the sea level. It contains several ginning factories and a printing press. Its importance as a base for extensive evangelistic work is recognized by all, though it suffers the disadvantage of being forty miles distant from the railway.

The mission work now carried forward by the Methodist Episcopal Church was started by independent missionaries in 1884. It was transferred to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1895.

Missionaries: Rev. Steadman Aldis and Mrs. Aldis. W. F. M. S.: Mrs. E. H. Fox, Miss Nellie A. Wilson.

Institutions: Boys' School and Orphanage. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School and Orphanage.

Hingoli

Hingoli is a town situated in the northern borderland of the Hyderabad (Deccan) state. It is 30 miles south of Basim and about 170 miles southwest of Nagpur. It is the center of a huge circuit of 30,000 square miles and about 80,000 people who speak chiefly the Urdu and Hindustani.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun there in 1903. It first became a mission station in November, 1906, when the Rev. William A. Moore was stationed there. No other mission board is at work in the territory of this circuit.

Sironcha

Sironcha (population, 5,000) is the headquarters of a Tahsil of the same name in the southern part of the civil district of Chanda, and is situated on the east bank of the Godavari River, at its confluence with the Pranhita. Marathi, Koi, and Telugu are the principal languages of the region.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1893. No other mission board is at work in this region.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Ada J. Lauck (on furlough), E. L. Harvey, Blanche Moore, and N. Naylor.

Institutions: Boys' School and Orphanage. W. F. M. S.: Dispensary, Widows' Home, Girls' School and Orphanage.

Gondia

Gondia (population, 5,000) on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, is a junction station in the Bhandara civil district and 81 miles from Nagpur and 601 miles from Bombay. It is a busy railway center, receiving goods from the surrounding country. While Hindustani is spoken, the vernacular is Marathi.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1905. No other mission board has work in the Gondia Circuit.

Missionaries: Rev. William A. Moore and Mrs. Moore. .

F. R. FELT, Superintendent

Staff

In the midst of many tests of faith and of puzzling situations when patience and waiting and prayer were our portion, there was always cause for thanksgiving.

We are grateful for the spirit of harmony and cooperation that has existed in the staff of the district throughout the year. We still plead for a missionary for the empty bungalow at Hingoli, for one for Sironcha, for a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society lady for the most urgently needed girls' school in Kampti, and for a lady doctor for Sironcha. All these are for fields where duty and opportunity and responsibility unitedly demand an immediate reply to their claims. The situation in Nagpur demands that at least another man be appointed there that our church may be properly represented.

Three of the new men who have joined us during the year have read to the Matriculation class of the Allahabad University. Two more came back from a course in the Theological Seminary and now we have eight men of that grade. One settled point in our policy is the continual effort to raise both the standard and efficiency of our staff. The increase over the number of last year's workers is six and the total number of workers on the district is 187.

Evangelism

Bubonic plague was raging in some circuits as the year opened and aggressive work was impossible until the epidemic disappeared with the coming of the hot season. In spite of this hindrance we have kept up the regular forms of evangelistic work in these places. In the regions that escaped the plague work has been pushed throughout the year.

There is more and more to be found a ready and glad hearing of the Word. Men of all classes are thinking. We believe that beneath the surface of things is an everstrengthening undercurrent of discontent with the old system and at

the same time an increasing tendency to accept the possibilities of a pure life offered by Christ.

Some of the circuits report an increase in the number of baptisms, and while we are not in the midst of the recognized mass movement area, we see many things about us to indicate that our increases will soon become greater. No small part of the successes won and the strengthening and widening of our influence as a church is due to the faithful work of the Bible women. These helpers, under the direction of Mrs. Aldis at Basim, Mrs. Moore at Gondia, Mrs. Darling at Kampti, Mrs. Felt at Nagpur, and Miss Harvey at Sironcha, have access to thousands of homes where women and girls have been taught of Christ.

Sunday school and Epworth League work have been fruitful agencies. Our young people are getting the training that will fit them for active service in the future. The services of the District Sunday School Secretary have been acceptable and the close of the year shows that we have an increase of twenty-two schools and 333 scholars over last year's figures. We are seeking to be loyal to the policy of our church in caring for the young people, and the latest statistics of the Mid-India Missionary Association show that our church in this area occupies the first place in Sunday school work.

New Stations

In the midst of the financial load upon us it seemed all but impossible to conserve what we had of work and workers. But calls came from different sides and four new stations have been opened, two in the great Basim-Hingoli region and two on the Nagpur side of the Marathi area. One place, Nanded, occupied in the Nizam's Dominions, is the beginning of what we hope will soon be a great circuit in itself. Already there have been results and Yeshwant Rao, the local deacon in charge, is feeling the pressure of his responsibilities and privileges and is asking for reinforcements. This station serves to link up the great Marathi field of this Conference with a similar area in the Bombay Conference and will thus strengthen both fields by bringing them into more intimate relations.

Of the two just occupied on the Nagpur side of the district, one serves to give us access to a part of the Nagpur field which has been demanding attention. Inquirers have been found and are being taught. The other place, Brahmपुरi, had once been occupied but was given up for a time. People are asking for baptism; it is a promising center.

Educational

The girls' schools at Basim, under Mrs. Fox and Miss Wilson, have strengthened their staff and have sent some of their girls into wider fields of work.

The same has been the experience of Miss Naylor at Sironcha. The boys' schools in these two circuits have also furnished some workers during the year. The Rev. M. N. Darling has been caring for the new school for boys at Kampti but straitened finances have not permitted the growth we had hoped for. These schools are among our most valuable assets and we must continue to do the best possible for our boys and girls. The new village school near Gondia has grown, and through the influence of the headmaster inquirers for baptism are beginning to appear.

Financial

With the exception of the pastors supported by their churches, all our workers are supported by patrons at home. Hard times have made it difficult for these to continue their help and money has been sent for our work at no small sacrifice. Our friends have stood by us loyally and here once more I wish to tender them our sincere thanks for their large part in making possible the successes of the year.

Self-support

Our people have been increasing their giving, and this too in the midst of hard times and high prices. Several of the workers at Basim each gave a month's salary towards the new church. The matter of the "tithe" was presented at the sessions of the District Conference—in one place eighteen responded, in another thirty-four agreed to adopt the practice. It requires a strong measure of faith to take such a step on salaries ranging from \$3 to \$9 a month. In the matter of pastoral support from the Indian Church and total ministerial support we are twenty-eight per cent ahead of last year's figures, which were sixty per cent in advance of those of 1913. As regards benevolent collections our gains are nineteen per cent over last year, and last year reported a gain of thirty-six per cent over the figures of 1913. In the total raised on the district for all purposes we are thirty-two per cent in advance of last year's figures. Sironcha is again our banner circuit as regards the amount raised by the Indian Church.

The work at Kampti has suffered throughout the year from the withdrawal of the regular troops; only a small force of Territorials has been in the garrison. Nagpur church reports gains in members and in finances but has not yet reached the place where it is able to assume the pastor's entire salary. Both Basim and Sironcha are raising in pastors' funds more than the salary of their respective pastors.

Property

We still have to record the urgent need of suitable school buildings in Manglewari, Ramtek, and Kampti.

Mr. Aldis has raised money for the well needed for years at Basim. Basim also has a new church, erected by Mrs. Fox as a memorial to the Rev. D. O. Fox, who was at one time Presiding Elder of this area.

At Sironcha, Mr. Luke, with the help of his boys, has a dormitory partly built. The lads have dug the stone, burned the lime, and are now making and burning brick in order to complete the walls. He has received little outside help and his heroic efforts to provide suitable housing for the boys merit a gift of the \$300 needed to provide the roof.

RAIPUR DISTRICT

Raipur District includes a territory of 35,000 square miles, and has a population of about 3,683,325. It was established in 1903. The main line of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway passes through this district. The following languages are current in the district: Hindi, Marathi, Uriya, Telugu, and certain aboriginal tongues.

The American Mennonite Mission has work in the district, about 48 miles south of Raipur.

Raipur

Raipur (population, 34,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name. It is on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, 513 miles from Calcutta, and 188 miles from Nagpur. The town is situated in an open plain, about four miles from the Karun River. Of the population, about eighty per cent are Hindus and seventeen per cent Mohammedans. The town is important commercially. Hindi is the vernacular of the circuit centering here.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1898. The Foreign Mission Board of the German Evangelical Synod of North America is at work in Raipur.

Missionaries: Rev. George K. Gilder and Mrs. Gilder. W. F. M. S.: Misses Elsie Reynolds, and Vera R. Thompson.

Institutions: Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School and Orphanage.

Jagdalpur

Jagdalpur (population, 4,000), a town situated near the left bank of the Indravati River, is the capital of the feudatory state of Bastar.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, which began mission work here in 1893, is the only mission board represented.

Missionaries: Rev. Frank D. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell.

Institutions: Boys' Orphanage, Girls' Orphanage, Training School for Workers.

Drug

Drug Circuit is 4,645 square miles in area, population 676,313. This civil district ranks thus seventh in area and population of the districts in the Central Provinces and Berar.

Drug Town is 26 miles to the west of Raipur and on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. It is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name. The town is 536 miles from Calcutta and 685 miles from Bombay. The population is over 4,000. Mission work in connection with our mission was begun in 1899. We are the only mission in Drug Town. In the Dondi-Lohara portion of the civil district the Pentecost Mission is working. And in the extreme end of the Sanjar Tahsil in the south of the district is the American Mennonite Mission. The German Evangelical Mission North American Synod is working in the northern part in the Bemetera Tahsil. Practically, we have the field to ourselves.

Missionaries: Rev. Judson T. Perkins and Mrs. Perkins.

G. K. GILDER, Superintendent

Work within the borders of this Annual Conference District is still to a very great extent pioneer in character. The year has been one of encouragement in several respects. Baptisms have not been numerous. This is due to our desire to be careful in respect to inquiries, to the fact that our force of Indian helpers is far too small to enable us to send out men as additional pastors-teachers. We must have more workers if we are to gather in more converts.

Evangelistic work has been diligently carried on in each town and village, at the weekly bazaars, and by the wayside. Wheresoever else opportunity has offered the Divine Message of Salvation through our Lord Jesus Christ has been faithfully proclaimed. Large numbers of Scripture portions have been sold and, as part of our evangelistic efforts, Sunday school work for non-Christians has been pushed for all it is worth. These Sunday schools are held in some places on the verandah of a house, in other places in the shade of a tree.

Educational Institutions

In connection with our evangelistic work there has come to us a cordial invitation from the Feudatory Chief of Chhuikhadan State to develop missionary operations on educational and medical lines by sending missionaries to his people. This young ruler assures us that he will gladly welcome such, and at the same time offers to convey to the mission, on easy terms, all the land required

for buildings. Because of the war this generous offer could not be accepted. The Boys' Orphanage in Raipur, also the two Orphanages in Jagdalpur (Bastar) are doing good work. These institutions, however, have been hard hit in their finances by the war, for the relief fund for war sufferers in Europe has diverted money that previously came to us.

Besides our orphanages we have a few village schools of primary grades. Each of these schools is a little center for aggressive Gospel work. Invitations to open other such schools in Drug and Raipur Circuits continue to be received by us, but the want of funds handicaps us. These invitations are interesting because they come from heathen Malguzars, or village proprietors.

Christian Community

In 1910 our Christian community, mostly converts from the depressed classes, totaled 1,428. They contributed Rs. 186 that year for self-support. Today there are 1,633 Christians and their contributions for the past year for self-support amounted to Rs. 2,507.

Needs

First and foremost we need at least two more missionaries. One for Jagdalpur as a reinforcement. The need for a second missionary in that extensive circuit, so rich with promise, is real and pressing. Our Chhuikhandan-Gandai Sub-Circuit, with its golden opportunities, calls for the other missionary, and calls loudly. Fifty more Indian helpers are also urgently needed.

Then there are property needs. An evangelistic hall is needed at Drug. We are without a church or other suitable building in that important center. We have absolutely no place in which to gather our people for worship and to which we can invite non-Christians. In Gandai, where we possess an eligible site, we need, as a beginning, permanent workers' quarters. Our workers stationed at Gandai at present are living in a temporary hut of good size, but situated in an undesirable location. In this mud hut they are exposed to discomfort and risks to health.

BURMA MISSION CONFERENCE

The Burma Mission Conference includes Burma, with its area of approximately 237,000 square miles, lying along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal. The scenery is of surpassing variety. In the extreme north the uplands reach almost to the snow line. In the south are low-lying fertile plains. Islands are numerous along the shores of the Bay of Bengal, the largest being fifty miles in length. The population of Burma was 10,500,000 at the last census (1901), the Burmans constituting about 7,000,000. The other chief races, in order of numbers, are the Shans, Karens, Talings, Chins, and Kachins, all of Mongolian origin. The great majority of the Burmans are nominally Buddhists, but their Buddhism is badly mixed with spirit-worship. Being Mongolians, they are free from caste restraint. Next to the Buddhists are the Animists, or non-Buddhist spirit-worshippers; then follow Moham-medans, Hindus, and Christians, the latter numbering about 150,000. The Burmans are ardently devoted to the pursuit of pleasure, yet they are probably the most literate of all heathen peoples.

The Burma Mission was started in 1879 by Bishop Thoburn, then presiding elder of the Calcutta District. A church was organized with preaching in several languages, and, later, the mission became the Burma District of the Bengal-Burma Conference. In February, 1901, it was organized by Bishop Warne into the Burma Mission Conference, in accordance with the action of the General Conference of 1900. No considerable work was done among the Burmese people until 1889 and 1890, and even for a decade thereafter there was little continuity of effort, owing to very frequent changes in the personnel of the missionary staff. No work is undertaken in Upper Burma, as the English Wesleyan Methodist Mission occupies that field. Work is also carried on extensively in Lower Burma by the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the Seventh Day Adventists, and to some extent by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Rangoon

Rangoon (population, 289,000 in 1911) is the capital of Burma, situated on both sides of the Hlaing or Rangoon River, at the point of its junction with the Pegu and Pazundaung streams, 21 miles from the sea. The greater part of the city lies along the east bank of the river. Rangoon contains several handsome buildings. It is famous for its carvers in wood and ivory, also for the beauty of its work in silver. The Shwe Dagon Pagoda, situated here, is the most magnificent and most sacred shrine of Buddhism.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Seventh Day Adventists, and the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society are at work in Rangoon.

Missionaries: Rev. Willard E. Graves (on furlough) and Mrs. Graves (on furlough), Rev. Clarence H. Riggs and Mrs. Riggs, Rev. Cyrus W. Severance and Mrs. Severance. W. F. M. S.: Misses Phoebe James, Elsie K. Burmeister, Roxie Mellinger, Alvina Robinson, Valeria Secor (on furlough), Mary E. Shannon (on furlough), Alice M. McClellan, and Marie Wiegand.

Institutions: Anglo-Vernacular Boys' High School, Tamil School. W. F. M. S.: Burmese Girls' School, Methodist Girls' High School (English).

Pegu

Pegu (population, 14,200 in 1901) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name in Lower Burma. It is situated 47 miles by rail northeast of Rangoon. In 1907 Pegu was connected with Moulmein by railroad. It was already on the main line of the Burma Railway from Rangoon to Mandalay. A line has been surveyed from Pegu to Syriam. Pegu was formerly the capital of the kingdom of that name, and the Methodist Mission house is built on the old fortifications of the city.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1895. Mission work was carried on by the Baptists in Burmese, and by the Methodists in Burmese, Chinese, and Tamil.

Missionaries: Rev. Benjamin M. Jones and Mrs. Jones.

Institution: Methodist Tamil School.

Syriam

Syriam is about 5 miles east of Rangoon, on the east bank of the Pegu River near its junction with the Rangoon River. It was the old capital of the Portuguese

Kingdom set up for a short time in Burma, centuries ago. It is the seat of the refiners of the Burma Oil Company. Government has surveyed land for buildings in Syriam, with the plan of making it the headquarters of a civil district.

Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Syriam in 1904.

Missionary: Rev. Irving M. Tynan.

Institution: Boys' Middle School.

Thandaung

Thandaung is in the Toungoo civil district of Lower Burma, east-northeast of the town of Toungoo, which is 169 miles north of Rangoon. A motor stage connects Thandaung with the railroad at Toungoo. The village is situated on a ridge about 4,500 feet above the sea. Thandaung is a useful sanitarium for the residents of Lower Burma.

It was first opened as a Methodist mission station by the transfer from Rangoon of the Methodist Orphanage for European and Eurasian children in 1897.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Estelle M. Files (on furlough), Charlotte J. Illingworth, Mary A. Ryder, Hazel A. Orcutt, and Fannie A. Perkins.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Coeducational High School and Orphanage.

Thongwa

Thongwa (population, 3,200 in 1901) is situated near the Gulf of Martaban, about 25 miles east of Rangoon.

Methodist mission work was begun in 1901.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Miss Grace L. Stockwell.

Institutions: Burmese Boys' School, Burmese Girls' School.

BURMA MISSION CONFERENCE

R. M. JONES, Superintendent

Burma is the wealthiest province of the British Empire in Southern Asia. The Burmese people have the purest form of Buddhism in Asia. Its moral and ethical ideals are high and the stratification of society into castes is unknown. Hence Christian civilization does not present the striking contrast to the Burmese that it does to the multitudes of half-starved inhabitants of India. The observance of religion is, however, entirely perfunctory and perhaps nowhere in the world is the deadening influence of formality more conspicuous. Spiritual ideals have for generations been ignored and the effect has been to paralyze spiritual susceptibilities. There has been no great Christian awakening among the Burmese people, the great majority of the 210,000 Christians of Burma being from among the animistic tribes or immigrant people.

Evangelistic

The evangelistic work among the Burmese has not made rapid progress but its prospects are encouraging.

At the District Conference at Pegu this month two men appeared from a village thirty miles away to request baptism. Each gave Rs. 2 as an offering. It was the third visit of one of them. Native preachers were sent back with the two men and on their return reported a spirit of earnest inquiry on the part of the villagers and presented the names of seventeen who desired baptism.

The Chinese in Burma

The interest among the Chinese continues to grow. They have subscribed Rs. 500 toward the support of the new church and school building at Pegu.

There are 16,000 Chinese in the city of Rangoon and no other place is half so promising in the matter of self-support.

The English Church

The Epworth Memorial Church, under the leadership of its new pastor, C. E. Olmstead, has paid Rs. 6,000 of its debt during the year. Last year the church did not meet its expenses.

Educational

The most striking thing about Burma from the missionary viewpoint is the unparalleled opportunity for work among the young people who flock to the mission schools. The Government Educational Department is putting forth every effort to make this education as practical as possible, but the paucity of workers and funds precludes great activity in the direction of industrial or technical training.

The Boys' High School at Rangoon—Principal, C. H. Riggs. Faculty, thirty-two—twenty-four men and eight women. Enrollment over 800. The school is crowded to overflowing and the Government has given \$16,000 for a new three-story pucca building.

The Way Investments Pay

The value of our original building, Bronson Hall, is \$2,400 and the premium value of the ninety years' Government lease for ground is \$2,300, a total value of \$4,700. The income for the year from tuition, other fees, and from the Government was \$13,477. The amount of indebtedness is \$5,500.

In the hostel, which resembles as closely as possible a Christian home, there are 130 boys.

The influence of this home is shown in the life of a boy who came from Akyab, three hundred miles up the coast toward Calcutta. His parents were wealthy and such devoted Buddhists that it never occurred to them that in placing their son in a mission school he would be drawn away from the faith of his ancestors. The boy had been with us less than two years when he was converted and baptized. His people argued and pleaded with him and finally cut off his entire support, which had been liberal. The boy has remained firm and is studying for the Christian ministry.

We have several schools in smaller towns that are carrying on good work on a smaller scale and paying all expenses.



MALAYSIA CONFERENCE

The Malaysia Conference includes the Straits Settlements, the Malay Peninsula, French Indo-China, Borneo, Celebes, Java, Sumatra, and the adjacent islands (not including the Philippines) inhabited by the Malay race. Malaysia is like a great saucer into which the overflow of China and India is sending a continuous stream of immigration. In the territory included within the limits of this Conference there are 70,000,000 people of many races, including Malays, Javanese, Malayo-Siamese, Chinese, Siamese, Dyaks, Arabs, Eurasians, Europeans, and others.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced by the Rev. William F. Oldham, who arrived in Singapore in the spring of 1885. The Mission was organized in April, 1889, and in April, 1893, the Malaysia Mission Conference was organized. This Mission Conference became the Malaysia Annual Conference in 1902. The Methodist Episcopal Church is the only American organization at work in Malaysia.

OUR WORK IN MALAYSIA

BISHOP WILLIAM PERRY EVELAND

The Field

"Nature's Wonderland" is the title given by Bishop Oldham to Malaysia, the land of his love. Fifty years ago where Kuala Lumpur, the capital of the Federated Malay States, now stands was a small Chinese village, the headquarters of one of the Chinese clans at that time engaged in open warfare with each other. Today numerous government buildings of noble architectural design, palatial residences, wide streets, thronging centers of business, a railway station that would be a credit to any ordinary American city, are on the very ground where less than half a century ago was the shop of the Chinese leader who, when asked why he did not go out and fight, replied that his method of offering fifty dollars for every head of the opposing party that was brought in to him was more effective than anything else he could do. He is reported as saying that sometimes the heads came over the counter so fast that he was rushed to keep up with the paying out of the money.

Fifty years ago British Malaya was broken up into a number of independent Malay states, each governed by its own native rajah or king. There was little law and no order. For the most part the country was an impassable jungle. Roads were unknown, but to the Malay this makes but little difference, for a large part of his time is spent upon the water and the rivers and streams are all the highways that he needs. Neither life nor property was safe. Everything was subject to the caprice of the native rulers and their dependents. It is true that in Singapore, Penang, Malacca, and one or two other small sections that were colonies of the British crown and subject to British rule, these conditions did not prevail, but the rest of Malaysia was as above described.

A Rapid Transformation

But Nature with prodigal hand had enriched Malaya. In her bosom were hidden great stores of tin waiting for man to claim. Now there is in the East one man whose keen eyes are always on the lookout for anything that Nature or anyone else has to offer. Where there is a dollar to be made or an advantage to be gained the Chinaman is certain to turn up. So the rich deposits of tin in Malaysia drew the Chinese as the magnet does the iron filings. Some of

those who came as coolies are there today as millionaires. Directly, the Chinese are responsible for the rapid development of Malaya and, indirectly, for much of its good order, for it was his inter-tribal feuds that threw the country into such confusion that the Malay rulers were glad to accept British intervention with its offer to establish and maintain order. At present forty-five per cent of the world's tin comes from Malaysia.

The rapid influx of population demanded the construction of highways, and the large revenue derived from the tin industry has made possible the building of as fine a system of roads as can be found in the world. Then came the rubber boom. The supply of Brazilian rubber was limited. Experiments proved that Para rubber could be grown to advantage in Malaysia, and the jungle began to give way to the rubber plantation. More cheap labor was needed than the Chinese seemed able to supply, so there set in a large immigration from India. Before the breaking out of the war there was an annual immigration into British Malaya of almost 400,000 Chinese and well on to 200,000 Indians, most of the latter being Tamils. A splendid railroad system was installed, connecting Penang on the north with Singapore on the south with branches to all of the principal port towns. A new extension north of Penang has recently been opened and they are pushing up the east coast an extension that will ultimately link up Singapore with Bangkok and the Siamese railroads.

Mission Work

The missionary labors under heavy handicaps. The confusion of tongues is baffling. At a District Conference I preached in English. It was then interpreted into Malay, Tamil, and three dialects of Chinese and, when we had done this, two congregations of Chinese went home without having understood a word. Missions are maintained by the Church of England, the Roman Catholics, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, the latter being the only American Mission in this field. Ten years ago the work spread to Java, where today, amidst the 35,000,000 of natives, most of whom are Mohammedan, many unoccupied fields are lifting the Macedonian cry. Into others of the Dutch colonies, two strategical centers—one in north and the other in southeast Java—and into the islands of Banka, our mission has also gone.

Education, the Open Door

From the first two things have characterized the Malaysia work: Its approach to the people has been through educational efforts, and the work has been largely maintained by money earned or raised on the field. The appropriation from the Missionary Society meets about one eighth of the actual expenditure. In round numbers the latter is \$200,000, the former \$23,000. The church has consistently adhered to the policy that sent William F. Oldham out to plant the Malaysia Mission, expecting that he would find the larger part of his support from local sources.

It would be difficult for us today to realize how puzzling must have been the problem of finding a way of approach to these people. Singapore is largely a Chinese city and at that time the Chinese mind was not as open to things new as it is today. But even then they were wanting education and also English. They thought this language would help them in their business and anything that helps business the Chinaman wants. It was by lectures, given

first in the homes of Chinese merchants, then through a little school that had for its nucleus the children of these men, that this pioneer missionary began his work. And this is practically the method followed today. A school is opened. Through this school access is gained to the people. Around the teacher, who now becomes the pastor, a congregation begins to gather. The outcome is another mission station. For this work there is being developed a class of pastor-teachers, men whose training qualifies them for efficient teaching service, and who, at the same time, have that evangelistic spirit which inspires them to gather and shepherd the flock of Christ in any place that they may be called upon to work.

Growth and Development

The growth and development of the mission has kept pace with that of the country. Where less than thirty years ago we had not a foot of land, nor a single school or church, there are today great schools, stately churches, and the influence exerted by the mission is out of all proportion to the listed number of conversions or adherents. Last July I looked into the record book of that Anglo-Chinese school at Singapore that has grown up from the small beginnings made by Bishop Oldham. On that day there were present in the school 1,499, and besides this there are in that same city two girls' schools whose aggregate enrollment is over 700. In Penang there is a similar school with an enrollment of about 1,300, and there too is a large and flourishing girls' school. Ipoh follows with its campus of fifteen acres and its group of buildings, including the beautiful new \$70,000 one recently completed. Then comes Kuala Lumpur, the boys' school with an enrollment of over 600, and its highly esteemed girls' school, together with the many smaller schools scattered throughout the country in which every day some 8,000 pupils gather to receive instruction from the mission teachers.

Results Achieved

A quarter of a century of faithful work in these schools has put into the life of this peninsula an intellectual and moral uplift that is everywhere manifest and recognized. The Colonial Government has such a high appreciation of the work that is being done that it is always ready to encourage the establishment of new schools and to furnish grants of land or money to help in the erection of buildings. It also pays to the schools a certain agreed upon sum per month for every pupil instructed in these schools. Former students and graduates are met with everywhere and in almost every case they are appreciative and loyal to both the school and the mission. An appeal to them to aid in the establishment of a new school or the enlargement of one already existing seldom meets with a refusal.

Methods of Work

For the most part the work is carried on by three classes of workers. First, the regular missionaries. Second, contract teachers. These are men and women who come out on three or five year contracts, the mission paying their transit expenses both ways and about thirty dollars gold per month. Third, Chinese or Tamil men and women, most of whom have received their training as teachers in our own schools.

Religious Work

A glance at the statistics will show that the number of actual church members in Malaysia is comparatively small. The natural inference is that the emphasis is laid upon education rather than upon evangelism. There is a sense in which this is true. It would be possible to occupy only a small part of the places that we now occupy, and to have but a very few instead of the many workers that we now have, if we did not handle this educational work, and handle it efficiently. And it must be borne in mind that this educational work is not only self-supporting but that it also, in many places, supports all the evangelical work that is done there. The real need is that the Board send out evangelistic workers for our great educational centers. The right person, free to do only evangelistic work, would make evangelistically effective all the influences that grow out of the work of the school.

There may be those who criticize because a larger proportion is not given to direct evangelistic effort. The real fact is that the greater part of all the evangelistic work that is done must be done by men and women who, every day, give full hours to schoolroom tasks, and who have available for evangelistic effort only the time and strength left after the day's work has been finished. The appropriation is eaten up with subsidies for native churches and preachers, and in providing adequate supervision for the work. The District Superintendents in connection with this supervision are also traveling evangelists and do a large part of this work.

Evangelization Under Handicaps

Despite all these things some of the finest evangelistic work done anywhere is being done by these contract teachers. Two years ago a man and his wife were sent to a certain station. Soon this man began to gather the young men about him. Into a select few he breathed the spirit of Christian service. Weekly they met for training in methods of religious work. Already several of them are in the ministry and others are rendering valuable service.

Into another of our great schools went a young man with a heart full of consecration. He had wanted to be a missionary and would have given anything to have had all of his time for evangelistic work. But the only position open to him was that of a contract teacher, so, although teaching is to him uninteresting drudgery, he gladly does the work in order that he may have the opportunity to touch the boys religiously. Three of his boys are the first of the graduates of our schools to offer themselves for higher training in the ministry. One of the three surrendered a scholarship of \$500 a year in the Hongkong University, which he had won, to enter our training school and to support himself while there by teaching half of every school day.

In Java a bright young man is made the principal of both the boarding and the day school. There are eighty or ninety boarders and an attendance at the day school of about three hundred. He is the only American there, and is responsible for everything. What native assistants cannot do he must do himself. He earns his salary from the school fees. His leisure time is taken up with the pastorate of the local congregation and the care of a circuit containing five outlying appointments. And with all this he finds time to hold real old-fashioned revival services.

It would appear that the Malaysia Conference is doing a remarkable evangelistic work, considering the handicap under which it is working.

The Future

The future development must proceed along practically these same lines, although in Dutch territory it is possible that hospitals may do for us what the schools have done in British territory. The Dutch Colonial Government is anxious to secure hospitals and is unusually liberal in its offers of assistance in purchasing land, erecting buildings, and even in maintaining the work. An experiment of this sort is being made at Tjisaroea, and we are hopeful that this hospital, with its dispensary work all under the leadership of an evangelistic physician, will open that door into the Moslem mind and heart that is everywhere so difficult to open.

But in the main the approach must be made through the school. Here the work is greatly hampered by the meagerness of its resources. A more generous annual appropriation would permit the entering of new towns when land can be secured to advantage and the field is undisputed. To wait too long is to find difficulties in the road when you are ready to enter. There is one town, the capital of a native state, in which four years ago there was an exceptional opening. Land had been granted by Government in the very center of the town. Chinese merchants had promised \$5,000 toward a building. The part of the mission was to furnish an equal amount and provide a missionary who, after the first or second year, would have been self-supporting. But neither the missionary nor the money was available. The time limit for beginning the building expired. An extension of time was granted. Meantime the Colonial officer in charge had gone on furlough and the new man was not sympathetic. There has been endless confusion, and although we now have a new grant, the breaking out of the war has made it impossible for the Chinese at this time to fulfill their pledges. What the outcome will be is problematic.

Summary

The graduates and former scholars of these schools are found in all parts of Malaysia. It is true that only a small percentage are openly and avowedly Christian. It is equally true that a still smaller percentage have remained uninfluenced by these schools. They are different men, with clearer visions of right, with higher ideals of honor, and they are in every way a leavening influence for better things. Though nothing more were possible, this would be worth many times all the labor and sacrifice and money that have gone into the doing of it. But the heart of the Mission yearns after larger and better things. The entire mission force is praying and striving after more earnest evangelistic effort, after greater evangelistic results. There is in every heart an intense yearning to bring these boys and girls to an open, unqualified, and absolute surrender to Jesus Christ.

And the light is breaking. The morning dawneth. The sky is full of promise. Old prejudices are breaking down. Meetings of a sort that even four years ago were not possible are being held in the school buildings. Such religious meetings, of course, must always be voluntary and held out of school hours. There can be no religious interference during school hours with the religious rights of the Moslem, the Confucian, the Hindu, or any other, but

every minute of every hour of every school day there radiates from these consecrated teachers the light and leading of lives hid with Christ in God.

By these influences the students are unconsciously molded. In their hearts is awakened a desire for the kind of religion that makes men and women of this noble type, so that when notice is given of a meeting they are eager to attend. Every year it is easier to get them out to such meetings and there is an increasing number of them who are willing to accept Jesus as their Saviour. Still it is hard work. There are times of discouragement. The Mission feels the handicap of being compelled to spend so large a portion of its time and strength in serving tables. It will hail with gladness the day when the church at home, through its larger gifts, will make it possible for the Board to send out workers who shall be free to devote themselves entirely to strictly evangelistic work. But even under present conditions there is no chill of doubt, no fear of failure. There is in every heart the consciousness that the Lord is using us, and the confidence that when the Kingdom comes to Malaysia, as come it will not only to Malaysia but to all the world, it will be found that the work of the Methodist Episcopal Mission has had no small part in hastening the coming of the King and in helping forward the glorious triumph of the Kingdom in Malaysia.

SINGAPORE DISTRICT

Singapore District includes the work on the island of Singapore and in Sarawak, Northwest Borneo. The island of Singapore is located at the extreme southern end of the Malay Peninsula. It has an area of 206 square miles. Cocoanuts, pineapples, rubber, and various tropical fruits are produced on the island.

Singapore

Singapore (population, 259,578 in 1911), the capital of the Straits Settlements, is located on the island of the same name off the extreme southern point of the Malay Peninsula, and is about 76 miles north of the equator. It is on the direct route between India and China, and is a coaling station for steamers. Singapore is the chief emporium of southeastern Asia, and the second port in the East. The city of Singapore is well built and has several fine buildings. Of the population about sixty per cent are Chinese.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1885. It is conducted in English, Malay, Tamil, Hokkien Chinese, Hinghwa Chinese, Hakka Chinese, and Foo-chow Chinese.

Other Boards at work are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Presbyterian Church of England, the Plymouth Brethren, the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, and the Seventh Day Adventists.

Missionaries: Rev. Albert J. Amery and Mrs. Amery, Rev. William T. Cherry and Mrs. Cherry, Rev. John R. Denyes and Mrs. Denyes, Miss Loueze Hawes (contract), J. Stewart Nagle (contract) and Mrs. Nagle (contract), Rev. Kingsley E. Pease (on furlough) and Mrs. Pease (on furlough), Miss Harriett C. Read (contract), Rev. William G. Shellabear and Mrs. Shellabear (on furlough), Rev. Benjamin F. Van Dyke (on furlough) and Mrs. Van Dyke (on furlough), Rev. Floyd H. Sullivan and Mrs. Sullivan. W. F. M. S.: Misses Sophia Blackmore, Minnie B. Cliff, Mrs. Rhea M. G. Voke, C. Ethel Jackson, Mary E. Olsen, Luella R. Anderson, Elizabeth Olsen, and Marianne Sutton (on furlough).

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School, Publishing House, Jean Hamilton Training School, Anglo-Tamil School. W. F. M. S.: Methodist Girls' School, Telok Ayer Girls' School, Bible Women's Training School, Deaconess Home.

W. T. CHERRY, Superintendent

It is becoming fashionable to refer to the city of Singapore as one of the wickedest cities on earth. Whether that be true or not I know at least twenty Methodist missionaries who love the place.

But not all this vice, any more than all the sickness and mortality of

Singapore, can be attributed to the permanent residents of the city. The scum of the surrounding country finds its way into town to sin, sicken, and die, and the port is responsible for much of the vice of the town.

All the European and many Asiatic shops are closed on Sunday, the Government is pledged to the suppression of opium, Sunday work in the harbor is forbidden, and for every wine and spirit seller there is a teacher of religion, two school teachers for every opium seller, four evangelical Protestant missions are at work here, we have over 1,000 scholars in our Methodist Sunday schools and some 2,400 boys and girls in Methodist day schools, we have eight Methodist congregations in seven languages, five day schools, two boarding schools, three training schools, and a press.

Our Chinese churches are growing in self-support each year. The Telok Ayer church raised \$543. The Hinghwa church raised \$565, the Hakka church \$327, Gelang \$171, and the Foochow church \$86.

The stronger churches have done remarkably well financially. The Tamil and Baba Malay churches have raised almost an even \$1,200 each. The benevolent collections of the Baba Malay church are the largest on record in the Conference—\$63 for Missions, \$9 for Conference Claimants, \$10 for the Episcopal Fund, \$5 for General Conference expenses, \$14 for the Bible Society, \$40 for the Bible Woman's Training School, and \$433 for the Jean Hamilton Training School, a total including one other special collection of \$609 that this church has given "for others" this year, besides spending nearly \$600 more on its own maintenance. This has been rendered possible by the fact that its foreign and native pastors are both earning their support by other than their pastoral work. A building fund has been started with \$319 in hand and \$500 in good pledges. Of the training school collection, one Chinese woman, Mrs. Yong Meng, collected \$180.

The offerings of the Tamil people are twenty-seven per cent higher than last year. They now have \$517 in their building fund.

Wesley Church has reduced its debt one thousand dollars. Dr. Oldham generously offered to contribute \$500 if the church would raise a like amount, and they promptly met the condition. They also have the splendid record of \$196 for benevolences.

The spiritual results of the year's work on the district are not so easily reduced to percentages, but those of us who know the work are deeply grateful for many proofs of growth and progress. Although the "year" had only ten and one half months the number of baptisms is eighty-three, the gains in membership are about eight per cent, Sunday school attendance has increased forty-one per cent, and Epworth League membership ten per cent.

The Churches

At our Christian service in the Telok Ayer church 180 people were packed into the 20 feet by 30 feet chapel and a score or more crowded about the doorway. At the Hakka church the attendance of women has improved and the Sunday school has made conspicuous progress, both of these facts being due chiefly to the fact that the Chinese young ladies from the English department of Miss Jackson's training school have attended this church with her.

The Gelang church building was begun immediately after Conference and dedicated by Bishop Eveland in June. It has a debt of \$1,722, but the property

is worth more than three times that sum, and a plan is in operation which provides for the steady payment of this debt.

The Hinghwa Chinese church lost over forty members by removal and it is a fine testimonial to Mr. Deng Peng Deng's indomitable energy that he had made good these losses and had eighty present the last time I visited his service. The congregation continues at an expense of about \$30 a month to rent a house where meetings are held and Christian men find lodgings. The pastor now has a four-roomed parsonage and reserves the best of the four for his churchgoers to assemble.

The Baba-Malay (Middle Road) church is essentially a student congregation. There are several families, but their identity is lost in the rigorous custom that makes the women sit on one side and the men on the other, separated by a five-foot neutral zone which is quite impassable. The redeeming feature of this arrangement is that both sides are full, morning and evening; the morning service in Malay, the evening in English. This crowded church full of schoolgoing young men and women, the promise of the future, is one of the inspiring sights of our field. No undue pressure is brought upon our day school pupils to become Christians, but the godly lives and precepts of their teachers, both Asiatic and missionary, and the cheery zeal of their Christian fellow students, have led a large proportion of these young people to accept Jesus. In so many more cases than formerly the parents are willing to allow their grown children to decide for themselves. We owe a large debt of gratitude to Mr. Goh Hood Keng for continuing year after year to serve this church as pastor without salary.

The Tamil church has had a better year than the statistics indicate. Mr. Zimmerman conducted a week's evangelistic service in October at which there was an average attendance of over fifty. There is a strong Epworth League of fifty-seven members and the average attendance at Sunday school shows a marked improvement over last year. Fortnightly services are held at Johore.

Wesley (English) Church has never done more than it has this year for the soldiers and sailors who have attended the services in considerable numbers. The chaplaincy income has been unusually precarious. The Sunday school attendance exceeded 100 for the first time in years.

The Schools

The schools are far better provided for in the matter of buildings than the churches, but their growth has been so steady that the Anglo-Chinese and both schools for girls are overtaxed. Sirangoon English school has very unsuitable quarters. At Gelang we started a school in June in the new church building which is so constructed that it can be divided into three rooms capable of seating forty pupils each. The enrollment is already over fifty.

The Anglo-Chinese School has had a decrease in enrollment from 1,522 to 1,499. This has been entirely in the afternoon school which is attended chiefly by backward or overgrown pupils whom war conditions force to leave school. The morning school showed an increase. A very fine course of lectures by prominent men was successfully carried through. The Athletic Association has been reorganized and plans made for challenging the Penang, Ipoh, and Kuala Lumpur schools. The Sunday schools held at the Anglo-Chinese school and Oldham Hall are reported separately instead of with the Baba-Malay

Sunday school as heretofore, and that held at the day school is the largest on the district, having an average attendance of 180. The pupils of the school have contributed \$815 to public philanthropies, including war relief.

Oldham Hall began the year with a change of principals and an enrollment reduced owing to the effect of war conditions on the income of Chinese business men. The number of pupils is now, however, gradually increasing, and we hope next year to recover the lost ground. Spiritual conditions in the school have been excellent. The boys maintain a weekly prayer meeting in addition to the regular appointments of the school. Mid-year Finance Committee authorized the founding of the Oldham Hall Student Aid Fund for helping worthy boys through school by means of loans.

Short Street Girls' School has had an enrollment of 343. Every part of the building, except the stairway and the roof, is now used for classes—the verandahs, hallways, and backyard not excepted. Fees have been raised from \$1 to \$1.50 throughout, and for boys from \$2 to \$2.50. This has reduced the number of boys from 100 to sixty-three. The others have not yet taken the hint. "Qualified teachers" is the thing all our principals dream about. This school reports all but two of its staff either already or about to be qualified, and those two will shortly be dispensed with. Of the six girls presented last year in the Junior Cambridge examinations, all passed, as well as five out of six in the preliminary examinations. The sewing work received special praise from the examiner. The school raised \$150 for Red Cross work.

Fairfield School reports an average enrollment of 323. Many of the pupils are boys who rather than leave the school are paying increased fees. Fairfield has no Cambridge class but presented a seventh standard this year for the first time and won the inspector's praise for good work throughout.

Nind Home has been full to the brim with a total enrollment of 103 and an average of ninety girls. The much needed new dormitory is now under construction. The house has been repaired, but there has not been enough money to paint nor to rebuild the dilapidated outbuildings. Nine girls have been baptized, eleven have joined the church on probation, and nine have become full members during the year. The support of several girls has been received from the Children's Aid Society. Christian teaching and Bible study are systematically maintained from the smallest girls upward.

Work for the leper women has been kept up faithfully and effectively by Miss Hemingway. I have twice administered the Lord's Supper to these women and baptized one of them.

The Bible Woman's Training School has had eight women in the Hokkien Chinese department and five in the English department. The former are middle-aged or elderly women who are trained wholly in the vernacular to become Bible women.

The English Department is a recent experiment. Its object is to select promising girls who have had a seventh standard or higher education and train them for Christian service and to develop an intelligent and cultured Christian womanhood whose influence will permeate church, school, and home life.

The work of the school has commended itself to the churches that have had the best opportunity of observing it, and three of the Chinese congregations have raised \$53 for its work.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES DISTRICT

Federated Malay States District includes the work in the states of Pahang, Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and the territory of Malacca. All of the mission centers in this district are on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The district includes a territory of 27,000 square miles. To this may be added Kelantan, Tringgannu, Kedah, and Perlis, which were recently brought under the suzerainty of Great Britain from Siam. Their area and population are indefinite. The country is mountainous in the center, and along the slopes of the mountains are luxuriant tropical forests. In the valleys are vast deposits of tin ore, the largest that have yet been found. Besides there are gold, silver, lead, iron, and copper. There is a large and everincreasing foreign population in the Federated Malay States (principally Chinese), but Tamils from South India and Ceylon are coming in large numbers.

Ipoh

Ipoh (population, 24,000) is located in the state of Perak. It is the commercial center of the richest tin-mining district in the world. Near the town are extensive quarries of excellent marble. There are large rubber estates in the neighborhood.

Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun in 1895. The S. P. G., Plymouth Brethren, and Roman Catholics have growing work here.

Missionaries: Rev. W. G. Parker and Mrs. Parker; Mr. Lester Proebstel and Mr. Hinch; Rev. William E. Horley (on furlough) and Mrs. Horley (on furlough).

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

Kuala Lumpur

Kuala Lumpur (population, 50,000), the capital of the Federated Malay States, is one of the most important business centers on the Malay Peninsula, having railways running out of the city in four directions, thus giving it easy access to a number of important and growing towns. More than half of the population is Chinese, the remainder being principally Tamils and Malays.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1897. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Presbyterians, Plymouth Brethren, Seventh-Day Adventists, and Roman Catholics have missions here.

Missionaries: Rev. G. F. Pykett, Rev. Preston L. Peach and Mrs. Peach; Miss Carrie Kenyon. W. F. M. S.: Misses Mabel Marsh, Jessie Brooks, and Hetta A. Wheeler.

Institutions: Methodist Boys' School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School (English), Boarding School and Orphanage.

Taiping

Taiping, the capital of the state of Perak, is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, halfway between Penang and Ipoh on the main line of the railway.

No other mission boards are at work here.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Miss Minnie L. Rank.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Deaconess Home and Teacher Girls' School.

G. F. PYKETT, Superintendent

Seremban

Seremban is the capital of Negri Sembilan, the center of the great rubber planting district. There are 48,000 people in Seremban and our work—Chinese Hokkien—is comparatively new. Having arrived here about the middle of May, I have not been able to visit all the stations a sufficient number of times to see all their needs and grasp their possibilities.

The war has seriously affected the church—many of our people have returned to India and China and all have endured loss in income in some degree. Small trades have suffered and the people have been compelled to economize.

The Seremban Government offered seven acres of land in exchange for our old church grounds on Main Street. We have accepted the offer and the Chinese have promised to raise \$10,000 (Straits Currency) for a school building. A resident missionary is urgently needed at Seremban.

Taiping

The work at Taiping is encouraging, though hindered because of lack of money. The Chinese church has improved and the girls' school is more satisfactory than it has ever been.

Ipoh

The new school building at Ipoh is one of the finest in the Federated Malay States. The girls' school is in excellent condition, though the burden of its finances is borne by the boys' school. The Government will not allow this, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society should take over this excellent work.

The Outstations

The school at Telukanson is growing. Kampar also has a good school and Chinese (Hokkien) work. Tronoh has a small school and some work among the Chinese. All these need the constant supervision, counsel, and care of an experienced missionary if they are to be useful and a credit to our Mission. We could have dozens of such stations if we could care for them, but it is better to let them alone until we or some other missionary body can give them proper care.

Kuala Lumpur

Most of our European congregation have gone over to the Presbyterians who now have a minister and a church building.

We will now be able to devote all our energies to building up an English-speaking native church. Our new church building is near the Methodist Boys' School, and through these boys we hope to evangelize the Federated Malay States.

Klang

In May the Government turned over to us the Anglo-Chinese School with 112 boys. Building, grant and all, were given to us. The school was managed by a Board of Trustees with the District Officer as Chairman. The Inspector of schools was at first unfavorable to the transfer but when he visited the school in July he reported the improvement as almost incredible. When I told him I hoped to put an American missionary in charge he said he was quite satisfied.

Port Swettenham

The new church opened just after Conference. The Chinese congregation is well maintained and a promising school is held in the building. The income from fees meets all expenses.

The work of the Federated Malay States as a whole is encouraging, the workers are earnest, consecrated, and enthusiastic, and the ingathering is within reach.

PENANG DISTRICT

Penang District includes the island of Penang and the neighboring mainland called Province Wellesley and the west coast of the peninsula up to the Burman frontier, including the Malay and Siamese states. The chief products are cocoanuts, rubber, and tin.

Penang

Penang (population, 100,986 in 1911) is located on an island of the same name off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula on the Strait of Malacca. The population is made up of Chinese, Tamils, and Malays, the Chinese composing about sixty per cent. The Chinese are enterprising and thrifty, and make the best business men. The Tamils are next to the Chinese in industry and wealth, the Malays being obliged to fill the more humble positions.

Methodist mission work was begun in 1891. Other Boards at work in Penang are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Plymouth Brethren.

Missionaries: Mr. Earl R. Hibbard (contract) and Mrs. Hibbard (contract), Rev. George F. Pykett (on furlough) and Mrs. Pykett (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Thirza Bunce, Clara Martin, Olive Vail, and Mattie Shilling (contract).

Institutions: Anglo-Tamil School, Anglo-Chinese School. W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Chinese Girls' School, Alexandra Home for Destitute Women, Deaconess Home.

J. R. DENYES, Superintendent

Evangelistic Work

At Bukit Mertajam, Nibong Tebal, and Parit Buntar the evangelistic results have been very small, there being only one adult and five infant baptisms during the year.

There is now a Chinese church at Kulim with a Chinese pastor in residence, and six probationers and thirteen full members have been gathered into a Quarterly Conference. The Penang Tamil church has shown a more aggressive spirit and four adults have been baptized.

Union Epworth League

During the year a union Epworth League was organized among the young people of the English, Tamil, and Chinese congregations. This organization under the leadership of Miss Bunce has been a decided success. There are already sixty-five members and the young men and young women are rapidly learning to give expression to their religious ideas.

Y. W. C. A.

In the Anglo-Chinese girls' school a Young Women's Christian Association has been started and also regular religious teaching has been given in the class rooms. In the Winchell Home prayers are conducted morning and evening with the girls, and a special meeting for testimony is held once a week for the older girls.

Revivals

The outstanding feature of the religious work for the year was the revival meetings held for five days in the Anglo-Chinese school and for eight days in the Penang Tamil, Chinese, and English churches. The success of these meetings was due to the cooperation of all the missionary men and women, the Asiatic pastors, and many of the Asiatic laymen. Hand bills were printed and distributed by the young men, invitations were mimeographed and mailed by the hundreds to teachers, upper-class pupils, and ex-students. Here was revealed a weakness of our work in the past, in that of the 5,500 ex-students of the Anglo-Chinese school we could mail invitations to less than one hundred, because we did not have their addresses.

Educational Work

There are thirteen day schools and three boarding schools on the Penang

District. Four of the day schools are in north Sumatra. The statistical tables show a slight decrease in the average enrollment, but in reality there was an increase of about 100. There has been a marked increase in the average attendance, due to the more careful following up of absentees. There have been no new buildings added this year, nor have we received any new grants of land, though a grant has been practically promised at Parit Buntar. Card catalog records of students as directed by the Board of Education have been started in every school on the district.

Anglo-Chinese School

In point of time and numbers the Anglo-Chinese School of Penang comes first on the district. The average monthly enrollment for the year rose to 1,330, and the average attendance to 1,199. This is an increase over last year, although the people are feeling the pressure of the war. The running expenses of the school have been paid and we have added three European teachers to the staff.

Scholastically this has been a successful year throughout the whole school. Under Miss Shilling's guidance the lower elementary classes have been more closely graded and supervised and various reforms introduced. The fourth standard suffered somewhat from lack of supervision, and yet we secured seventy-six per cent of passes among 174 boys presented for the examination. In the seventh standard there were 140 presented for examination and only eight failed in the oral work. The results of the written work are not yet known. It is anticipated that there will be about fifty in the secondary classes next year.

The results of the junior and senior Cambridge local examinations revealed a high standard of attainments. This school received the only first class senior honors awarded to all Malaysia. We also obtained two second class honors in the senior, two third class honors in the junior, and one third class honor in the preliminary. One student received first class honors from the Hongkong University, two were presented for the London University matriculation and both passed, and two received their A. B. from the Hongkong University.

Of the three Government scholarships awarded this year two came to this school. We also secured two junior scholarships and one commercial scholarship and the province Wellesley scholarship. Towkay Loke Yew has this year offered two scholarships in the Hongkong University for Straits-born Chinese boys. One of these has just been granted to one of our boys. The Cheah Kongsu Scholarship in the Hongkong University has also come to us.

Branch Schools

The reports of the Government inspectors for the branch schools at Dato Kramat, Bukit Mertajam, Nibong Tebal, and Parit Buntar were all good and the headmasters, Messrs. Devasahayam, V. Samuel, Y. J. Jesudasan, and P. R. Jesudas, deserve credit for the way in which they have raised their schools to their present high grade. The schools at Ayer Iten and Simpang Ampat are not as yet receiving a Government grant and are not self-supporting.

In March of this year L. T. Paul was sent to Simpang Ampat in province Wellesley to open a school in the Chinese club house, which had been kindly granted to us rent free for six months. This school has now thirty pupils and a promising future.

One day in the early part of the year one of our Penang Chinese church members came to the office and offered to present to the mission the brick shop-house in which our Ayer Item school has been conducted for some years. The offer was gratefully accepted. The house is valued at \$1,000.

Application was made to the Government for a building grant for the Bukit Mertajam school. The reply was that no grant could be made this year, but that we were to renew our request next year.

Bukit Mertajam is the junction of the railway leading up into the new state of Kedah. Nearly a hundred boys pass through this town daily on their way to Penang for higher elementary school work. Our school at this place should be put in charge of a missionary and raised to seventh standard grade. By permitting the missionary to supervise the branch schools at Nibong Tebal and Parit Buntar the plan could be financed at once.

Anglo-Chinese Girls' School

In the Anglo-Chinese Girls' School the work has been satisfactory. Eighty-six per cent of passes were secured in the fourth standard, and the upper classes did good work in spite of the changes in the teaching staff.

The day school rooms are filled and also the verandahs. There can be practically no expansion of this school until more space can be secured. If the dormitory is built then there can be added perhaps two rooms of forty seats each. The Roman Catholic girls' school has an enrollment of 702 pupils and the Government girls' school of 227 girls. If we are to do our share in forming the home life of Penang we must somehow enlarge this plant.

Winchell Home

The Winchell Home, which is not an unusually large dwelling house, is compelled to house a missionary, an Asiatic matron, eighty boarders, and 200 day school girls. This is overcrowding. But the demand for female education is imperative and must be met. We are training literally thousands of young men and the welfare of society requires a corresponding effort among the girls to preserve the social balance. Had this school twice its present space available for its boarding department, it could all be utilized to good advantage.

Alexandra Home

The Alexandra Home is something of a problem. This property represents an investment of \$8,000, of which \$1,200 is a debt bearing seven per cent interest. This home was originally built as a rescue home for fallen women, but it has grown away from this work and for several years has been used as a home for homeless women. The problem is whether the use to which the plant is being put warrants its expense. Miss Martin, who is now in charge, writes as follows:

"The work of the Alexandra Home is developing more and more along a line which will, I believe, be of value to our work throughout the Conference if more special effort is made in the different stations to develop this phase of it. The home is not only a refuge for destitute women (such a refuge is needed and this sort of work should be continued) but it is more and more developing into a woman's school, which should prove to be a feeder for the training school. Lately there have been five women and three girls in the home learning to read

Chinese. Two of these women are paying their own way. The matron is well educated in her own language and quite capable of teaching the women. She is deeply spiritual and not only teaches the women while they are in the home but does what she can to keep in touch with them after they leave."

TAMIL DISTRICT

(Federated Malay Settlements)

SAMUEL ABRAHAM, Superintendent

No report.

MALACCA-SARAWAK DISTRICT

Malacca

Malacca (population, 21,213 in 1911) is situated on the Strait of Malacca and is a British free port. The population is made up of Malays and Chinese.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1897. The Church of England has a medical mission here for Malay women.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Ada Wagdy, Ruth E. Atkins, and Ada Pugh (on furlough).

Institution: Anglo-Chinese Boys' School.

Sarawak

Sarawak is an independent state of Northwest Borneo governed by an English "Raja." The Methodist Episcopal Mission is on the Rejang River, near the town of Sibü. Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun in 1902. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has work in Sarawak on the Kuching, Batang-Lupar, Lundu, and other rivers.

Sibü

Sibü is a small town in Sarawak, on the Rejang River, 70 miles from its mouth.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1902.

Missionaries: Rev. Charles E. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Rev. James M. Hoover and Mrs. Hoover.

Institutions: Industrial School for Boys, Girls' Boarding School, and seven primary schools.

Sitiawan

Sitiawan is a small village in the state of Perak on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. With the assistance of the government, some 300 Christian Chinese were brought to this place from Foochow by Dr. Luering in the year 1905, to form an agricultural colony, the land being given by government on favorable terms. Subsequently thousands of Chinese came and settled at Sitiawan. Many of these Chinese planted Para rubber, and will shortly be very prosperous. Large rubber estates were opened near Sitiawan by European planters.

Missionaries: Mr. Charles E. Draper and Mrs. Draper, Mr. Glenn D. Spoor and Mrs. Spoor.

Institutions: Boys' Industrial School and four primary schools.

W. G. SHELLABEAR, Superintendent

This district is more exclusively Chinese than any other in the Conference, less than three per cent of the membership being of any other race. Nearly all of our Chinese people are tillers of the soil. Ninety-five per cent of them are located in our two great agricultural settlements, one of which is on one of the largest rivers of Borneo and the other at Sitiawan on the Malay Peninsula.

Probably we come nearer to being a settled community than any of the other elements of our cosmopolitan population in Malaysia, except Java. Consequently our problems are different in many respects from those of the other districts.

Education

For such communities education must be of a practical kind, better suited to their needs than that designed for the people of our cities. Hence both at Sitiawan and in Sarawak we have our industrial schools, and a number of village schools, which act as feeders to the larger institutions.

Industrial School at Bukit Lan

The new industrial school building at Bukit Lan, Sarawak, which was opened last year, has made it possible to do much more effective work, and the number of pupils is steadily increasing. The people of the Christian community are beginning to appreciate the advantages of this kind of training, and are sending us their sons, paying for their support, to a far greater extent than ever before. The fame of the school has even reached Kuching, the capital of Sarawak, and several boys who were giving trouble there have been sent to us and have been wonderfully changed through Christian influences. The development of the 250 acres of land belonging to the school has been begun, and small lots have been assigned to the students to cultivate. Most of the land is undulating and suited for the cultivation of rubber. Part of this land is being cleared and planted and in the course of four or five years will be a source of revenue to the school.

At Sibu the girls' boarding school, under Mrs. Hoover's supervision, continues to do excellent work. The average enrollment for the year was thirty-two. A number of girls are also being taught with the boys in the village schools.

Industrial School at Sitiawan

The Sitiawan Industrial School is already benefiting by the revenue derived from the rubber which was planted in 1910 and 1911. There are nearly twenty acres beginning to bear, and the proceeds from the sale for the current year will help support boys whose parents are unable to pay the usual boarding school fees. The remaining thirty acres should be planted with rubber and cocoanuts as speedily as possible.

Sitiawan Day Schools

The Sitiawan village schools, which were started last year, are making steady progress, and at my last visit application was made for funds to open two new schools. These schools are assisted from the revenue derived from ten acres of rubber known as the Church Lot, which has also provided a house for our school teachers and paid half the cost of the Chinese parsonage, the remainder having been raised by the church members. The Chinese Christians at Sitiawan are taking an increasing interest in the education of their children many of whom are now coming to be of school age.

Our Anglo-Chinese school at Malacca provides an English education such as is given in all our town schools. For nearly five years this school has labored under the disadvantage of not being under Government supervision, having been refused a grant-in-aid on the ground that there was already sufficient school accommodation in the town. The continued growth of the school, however, and our earnest appeal to the Governor himself, have persuaded the



CHRISTIANIZING THE CHINESE EMIGRATION MEANS THE EVANGELIZATION OF THE HEAD-HUNTERS
Dyaks and Christian Chinese of Sibu, Borneo.

authorities this year to admit the school to the privileges of a grant-in-aid school. The attendance, which last year was sixty-five, has now increased to nearly ninety, and the future of the school is assured.

The Malacca girls' school has not increased very much in numbers but is rapidly attaining a high standard of efficiency. Girls are staying longer in school and consequently we can look for an increasing number of pupils in the higher grades. The prejudice against the education of their girls is rapidly breaking down among the Chinese of Malacca, who have always been much more conservative than those in any of the other towns of Malaysia.

The Influence of Our Work

In the agricultural settlements at Sitiawan and in Sarawak the gospel has practically put an end to all other forms of worship, even among those Chinese who are not actually connected with the church. At my last visit to Sitiawan I was told that it is now a regular thing for non-Christians to come to our church to be married. There is no heathen temple for miles around, and practically no idolatry in the houses of the people. In Sarawak thousands of non-Christians have come from China and taken up land, but except in the little town of Sibu, where a temple existed before our Mission began work, I know of no heathen place of worship in all the country round. Some of the Cantonese settlers, who live further up the river and speak quite a different language, have been expressing a desire to learn about Christianity and we are maintaining a school at Sibu for Hokkien children and hold services in that language for the people of the town.

Our Christian people are beginning to realize that it is their privilege as well as their duty to support and control their own institutions. In Sarawak a Chinese Board of Education was formed during the year, which has assumed responsibility for all the village schools, and appoints and controls the teachers. This arrangement has greatly facilitated the work of the missionary.

At the District Conference held last July it was a sight to see the great body of forty or fifty official members from the seven Sarawak Quarterly Conferences, under the leadership of their itinerant pastor, Rev. Lim Po Chin, all ready with written reports and each taking an active part in the proceedings. At Sitiawan a special effort has been made to reach the Hinghwa and Amoy-speaking people and a regular service is now held for them on Sunday afternoons with good attendance. At the regular Sunday services, in the Foochow dialect, the congregation is larger than ever before.

On the occasion of a recent quarterly meeting almost the entire congregation came forward and knelt round the altar to reconsecrate themselves to God's service, and since that time the interest has steadily increased and the women in particular are taking a more active part in the affairs of the church, and have organized a Temperance Union with a membership of sixty, and now conduct their own meetings.

Malacca

In Malacca aggressive work among the immigrant Chinese is being carried on successfully by the Hokkien preacher, but the fluctuating character of the population makes it very difficult to conserve the result accomplished. A resident missionary is urgently needed to direct the work of the preachers and to

supervise the boys' school. The help of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has been invaluable but we cannot expect to exert any great influence upon the community unless we have definite work among the men and boys. The statistics for the quadrennium show that while Sitiawan and Sarawak have been pushing ahead, Malacca, for lack of missionary supervision, has lagged behind.

The Growth of the Churches

In the following statement the average of the figures for the past four years is compared with the average for the previous quadrennium, thus eliminating the fluctuations which occur from year to year.

The average membership of the four years is 826, against 635 for the previous quadrennium, or an increase of thirty per cent. Sitiawan increased twenty-six and the Sarawak churches forty per cent, but the Malacca Chinese church decreased fifty per cent and the Malay-English membership fell from an average of twenty-one to thirteen, or a decrease of thirty-eight per cent.

Other increases were as follows: Yearly average of baptisms, adults, increased from 32 to 42=31 per cent; yearly average of Sunday school scholars, increased from 364 to 591=62 per cent; yearly average of day school scholars, increased from 189 to 355=88 per cent; yearly average of support of pastors, increased from \$272 to \$1,241=356 per cent; yearly average of other collections, increased from \$841 to \$905=7 per cent.

NETHERLANDS INDIES DISTRICT

Netherlands Indies District (population, 39,000,000) includes the work in Dutch Borneo, Java, and Sumatra. Borneo contains 288,000 square miles and is one of the largest islands on the globe. The interior is densely wooded and but partially explored. It has a population of about 2,000,000, made up of Dyaks, Malays, Javanese, Arabs, and Chinese. Java is about the size of Ohio, 50,000 square miles, and has a population of 32,000,000, made up of Javanese, Sundanese, Malays, Chinese, Arabs, and Europeans. In Java there are 1,500 miles of railroads. Telegraphs and telephones connect all the larger towns. Java produces yearly 40,000,000 pounds of tin; 3,000,000 gallons of petroleum; 5,000 pounds of gold; 28,000 pounds of silver; 1,000 carats diamonds; 3,100,000,000 pounds of sugar; 35,650,000 pounds of coffee; 22,500,000 pounds Peruvian bark; 92,000,000 pounds of tobacco; 28,000,000 pounds of tea; and 3,200,000 pounds of cocoa. The natives cultivate 2,858,000 acres of rice. Sumatra has an area of 167,563 square miles and a population of more than 3,000,000. Most of the people are of the Malayan race.

Sumatra, Java, and two thirds of Borneo are under the Dutch government. All the native peoples are Mohammedans, except the wild tribes of the interior of Borneo and Sumatra. These are heathen.

Various Dutch and German societies have work in these and the other islands of Netherlands India. In Java 20,000 Mohammedans have become Christians. In north central Sumatra 100,000 Battaks have enrolled themselves as Christians. Seventy-five years ago they were cannibals. In Celebes, Ambon, and other islands more than 150,000 have turned away from heathenism to Christ. At the same time 10,000 Mohammedans each year return from their pilgrimage to Mecca as zealous self-supporting propagators of Islamism.

Batavia (Java)

Batavia (population, 140,000), the capital of the Dutch Indies, is situated on the north coast of Java, near the western end of the island. The population is made up of natives, Chinese, Arabs, and Europeans.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1905. On the Batavia Circuit are three city churches, and four out-stations, and three schools. Services are conducted in English, Dutch, Malay, and Chinese.

Missionaries: Rev. A. H. Fisher, Rev. Charles M. Worthington. W. F. M. S.: Miss E. Naomi Ruth (on furlough).

Buitenzorg

Buitenzorg (population, 30,000) is located thirty-five miles south of Batavia; at this place are the residence of the governor-general and the finest botanical garden in the East.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun here in 1905. There is a Malay-speaking Chinese church, besides English, Malay, and Chinese schools in the city. There are also five out-stations.

Missionaries: Rev. Burr J. Baughman (on furlough) and Mrs. Baughman (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Hilda Holmberg, Pauline Stefanski.

Foreign Worker: Mr. R. L. Archer.

Banka

Missionary: Mr. Mark Freeman.

Medan (Sumatra)

Methodist mission work was begun at Medan in 1912.

Missionary: Rev. William T. Ward.

Institution: Anglo-Chinese School.

Soerabaya

Soerabaya (population, 151,000) is at the east end of the island of Java. Its population is made up of Javanese, Madurese, Chinese, Arabs, and Europeans. This is the principal trading center of Netherlands India, and it is rapidly growing. It is 600 miles from Batavia, but it is connected by railway, telegraph, and telephone. It is on the main route from Australia to China.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1909. There is a Hokkien Chinese Church and an Anglo-Chinese school.

Missionaries: Rev. Harry C. Bower and Mrs. Bower.

Tjisaroea

Tjisaroea is a great coffee, tea, and cinchona estate in the interior of Java, about fifteen miles southeast of Buitenzorg. It is in the midst of a thickly populated farming country. The people are Sundanese.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1907. There are now two Mohammedan schools and three preaching places.

Missionaries: Rev. Harry B. Mansell and Mrs. Mansell.

H. B. MANSELL, Superintendent

The mainstay of the work in Batavia has been Mr. Klaus. In spite of the handicap of six days' teaching a week he has cared for six churches, of which three were several miles out in the country. One result of such overtaxing our workers is that no place can be given adequate attention. Mr. Matthews arrived in August and has already passed his examinations in the first year's studies in Malay and will be able to help greatly another year. The lady missionaries in Batavia—Miss Stefanski at Kramat, Miss Fries at Tanah Abang, and Miss Myers at Kroekoet—have been successful in reaching the women and children. Miss Stefanski, as the representative of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, has ably cared for the Bible women's school and the girls' preparatory school.

Buitenzorg

The war, with the consequent hard times, has adversely, though not seriously, affected the boys' school at Buitenzorg and has also defeated the plans whereby it was hoped a second missionary teacher could be financed. While a missionary's salary is out of reach that of a good preacher-teacher is not and the latter would be of great help in reaching the Chinese of this important center.

A Chinese church has been started at Leuwimalang. This place is not on the map but is one of Java's myriad villages near Tjisaroea, which is just

south at Buitenzorg. At Tjibeurum there has been increased interest shown with thirteen now ready to join the little church of nine members. New buildings, simple but sufficient, have been erected at Tjibeurum and Djogdjogan.

Tjisaroea

The preparatory school, fitting boys for the Preacher Training School, was located at Tjisaroea last July and has grown from an enrollment of two to six with more expected to join after Conference.

In his medical work the doctor estimates he has treated not less than 2,500 cases. As a result there has been increased confidence and friendliness on the part of the Mohammedans with growing opportunity for work both medical and religious. For the proposed hospital we have the deeds to the land and hope to receive word soon that our request for a subsidy has been granted.

Soekaradja

At Soekaradja Mr. and Mrs. Allstrom have faced loneliness and many difficulties and have succeeded in spite of malaria which has made it almost impossible for Mrs. Allstrom to do any teaching of late. In view of its wide separation from our other stations we should staff this place with two single men rather than with married workers.

Soerabaya

Soerabaya has had a successful year under Mr. and Mrs. Bower. A change in the hours of teaching from morning to afternoon has freed these workers from the noise of Chinese classes and has permitted more accurate grading of the English classes with a consequent improvement in results. At this station the missionary has from the first wisely given his evangelistic strength to the Chinese with the result that we have a congregation that has exceeded the capacity of its rented quarters. A subscription list has been started and three thousand guilders secured for a church property towards the five thousand desired. An option on an attractive property has been secured but will have to come before the Finance Committee for action. One of the marked features of the year was a Bible-selling campaign conducted with the help of a Bible society colporteur. About 1,500 portions of the Scriptures were sold among the Chinese in two weeks.

Special Need

In the three adjacent residences of Rembang, Soerabaja, and Madoera, an area less than that of Vermont, are found more souls than in all the New England States. For all these Methodism has only two missionaries and a Chinese preacher, and towards their support America is contributing not one cent. In addition to his own salary Mr. and Mrs. Bower provide all that the church does not give toward the native preacher's salary and all of the rent for the church.

West Borneo

Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan are enthusiasts concerning their work here and what I saw of the opportunity and of the work during a very brief stay convinced me that any missionary would be glad to work in such a field. To find church members who regularly walk ten miles to Sunday morning service, to face, after a night of hard rain, a filled church and to realize that the church

which cost five thousand guilders to build was almost entirely paid for by money raised on the field was an inspiration.

The Dyaks

In this field the Dutch Government is opening Malay schools for the Dyaks. We had arranged for our proposed school at Benkajang to be included and to receive a subsidy, but a shortage of funds compelled the Government to refuse a subsidy for 1916. The officials also thought that enough pupils could not be secured but gave us moral support when we decided to open. The first day saw an enrollment of over 100 with twenty additions the second day. Permission has been given to raise the fees in an effort to bring the school down to the capacity of the staff of two teachers. If we had a missionary for work among the Dyaks who could train teachers of that race for the schools planned we could reach this people with the gospel before the blight of Islam descends. If we do not supply this need then the Government will use Malays who will be missionaries not for Christ but for Mohammed.

Banka

At Pangkai Pinang on the island of Banka the membership has doubled and now numbers thirty-five; the site for a new church has been paid for and subscriptions secured which make possible the building of a church soon. Some time back the resident asked Mr. Freeman for copies of anti-liquor laws in force in America. The laws were sent direct from home and as a result of their study the sale of alcohol to Malays was forbidden from April 1.

Palembang

Regarding the work of this station Mr. Solomon, missionary-in-charge, writes:

The school has an enrollment of 118 children, which is more than last year's, and the result in the last annual examination was satisfactory. The number of new scholars during the year has not been great owing to the Tiong Hoa Hak Tong school, which enters one third of its pupils free of school fees. Further, the Dutch Government has collected about 6,000 guilders from the Chinese people to set up a Dutch-Chinese school which will teach the Dutch language to Chinese children and the Government will provide the school with Dutch-European teachers. This school will be started some time this year. In that case it will prove a strong rival school in addition to the present Chinese school.

During this year there were four adult baptisms in the Chinese church and six in the Malay church. Mr. Lim Ing Hua, the Chinese preacher, has been supported wholly by the local Malay and Chinese churches. I cannot overurge our need of a missionary in Palembang, which is not only the center of Southern Sumatra but the largest town on the island.

In the three southern residences of Sumatra there is a larger area than Ohio and Indiana combined and a population in excess of a million souls. Besides one Indian worker there is not a single missionary of our church or of any other Protestant church. Here and in Banka and in West Borneo are great regions into which no other church is entering because we are already started. For all these souls we are responsible. There are multitudes of animists and of animistic semi-Moslems and an ever-increasing inflow of Chinese.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE

In accordance with the allotment made by the Evangelical Union, composed of all the evangelical churches working in the Philippine Islands, the Methodist Episcopal Church for the present confines its efforts to that portion of the island of Luzon lying north of a line drawn east and west through the city of Manila. Luzon is the principal island of the Philippine Archipelago, having an area of over 43,000 square miles, about 2,000 square miles less than the State of Pennsylvania. The coast of Luzon is irregular, having large bays and excellent ports and harbors near the center and south. The island is drained by four large rivers and numerous smaller rivers and streams. A number of roads connect the capital with remote points, and there is a railroad which unites Manila with important cities in the north. Luzon has a population of about 4,000,000. The most numerous native race is the Tagalog, which occupies the municipality of Manila and the surrounding provinces, and speaks the Tagalog language. Second in importance is the Ilocano race, occupying the northern part of Luzon. Other important races are Pampangas, Pangasinanes, and Ibanags. Hemp, tobacco, sugar, coffee, rice, and numerous other staple products grow in abundance in Luzon. There are valuable mineral deposits, including copper, gold, asphalt clays, coal, gypsum, and iron.

Methodist Episcopal missionary work was begun by the Rev. T. H. Martin, who reached Manila in March, 1900. The General Conference of 1904 enabled the Philippine Islands District of the Malaysia Conference to become a Mission Conference. In 1908 it was organized as an Annual Conference. The Boards of the following churches are at work in the Philippines: the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Protestant Episcopal, the United Brethren, the Disciples of Christ, the American Baptist (North), the Methodist Episcopal, and the Congregational. The American Bible Society and the British and Foreign Bible Society are translating and distributing the Scriptures in all the islands. The Young Men's Christian Association is at work here.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE

BISHOP WILLIAM PERRY EVELAND

The Philippines present the paradox of foreign mission work carried on in a home mission field. Even though the Filipinos win their coveted independence they will still remain the wards of Uncle Sam. It was his strong hand that, within a few years, lifted these people out of the tyranny, superstition, and ignorance of medieval times into twentieth century conditions of living. Under American rule subjection and slavery have been replaced by liberty of life and property. Every man has the opportunity to enter unhandicapped life's arena. In the Philippine Islands is to be found the first real Democracy to be established in the East.

In like manner America transplanted, almost in a day, to these islands a full-fledged public school system. The first importation of one thousand American teachers, many of them with years of experience, is one of the uniquely dramatic things in history. Within two decades there have been wrought among these people changes so rapid and remarkable that today many men of intelligence think that they are prepared to take over the administration of their own government. Amidst the world's many records of splendid colonial achievement, there cannot be found another instance where a nation has done so much in such a short time for any people. In this respect America has made full proof of her stewardship.

Religious Achievements

Had anything like the same effort been put forth there might have been an



equally marvelous record of religious victories won and benefits conferred. For educational work there have come to these islands American teachers by the hundreds and the thousands. American soldiers by the tens of thousands have been sent to make this a country of law and liberty; out of the ranks of her foremost administrators America has sent those who have perfected the machinery of government. But the Protestant missionaries have straggled in by twos and threes. The missionary found the people in revolt against the tyranny and superstition of Rome. There was on a veritable ecclesiastical landslide. Out of this chaos Protestantism has gathered under her leadership some 70,000 or 80,000 converts that she was able to save from the wreckage.

Methodism in the Islands

Methodism was among the first Protestant churches on the field. Her mission force has never been large. When the Philippine Islands Mission Conference was organized in 1905, five years after the first missionary landed, she already had 13,000 converts and nine male missionaries. We have just closed the ninth Annual Conference. The records show that the membership has passed the 40,000 mark, but the active male missionaries on the field only number eight, one less than were here and at work nine years ago. It is an exceedingly thin and far-flung battleline with which Methodism is marching to victory. The results achieved would have been impossible without the steadily increasing help given by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Methodism needs to double her force at once.

Native Workers

The necessities of the situation have compelled the missionaries to lay heavy burdens upon the native ministers. So heavy have these burdens been that many have broken under them. Men who would have developed into useful, capable workers under proper training and supervision, left too soon and too much to themselves, called upon to carry responsibilities for which they were not prepared, yielded to the temptation to lead off schisms and to organize independent churches, hoping from these to derive personal profit or other advantage. The failure to furnish a missionary force adequate to care for the native preachers is largely responsible for the injuries inflicted upon the Filipino church.

This is a sad story but it is only part, a very small part of the story. For the most part the record is a much more encouraging one. Never has there been developed in so short a time such a large number of capable and efficient native ministers. In 1915 two Filipinos were appointed as district superintendents. The first year the smaller district reported over 300 conversions and the larger district over 700. In neither district has there arisen any question that called for intervention or adjustment by the missionary. Both these districts have made good gains in self-support.

Self-support and Evangelism

There are two outstanding features of the work at the present time, the determination to push the work of evangelism and the effort to develop self-support among the churches. But these two are one, for any effort to secure self-support from these churches in the east is absolutely hopeless unless it is

fed with the fires of evangelistic zeal and effort, and wherever this spirit does prevail wise, patient and intelligent leadership on the part of the missionary can increase such self-support. A great deal depends upon the tactfulness and patient effort of the missionary.

But the work in many parts of the Philippines is limited by local conditions. In sections where they have railroads and good highways it is comparatively easy to get the preachers and stewards together for conferences. But there are large districts where our churches are widely scattered so that it is difficult to arrange for such conferences so that the work done in one place may be made a means of instruction and inspiration to other places. Then, too, these people are in many places entirely dependent upon the rice crop. In large sections of our territory this crop has failed for two successive years. In many places the people are living under almost famine conditions. Were it not for this and also for the fact that this year's report covers but a little over eight months of time and work the record for the past year would be phenomenal.

New Conditions

Rome is rapidly recovering from the complete demoralization that followed the early days of American occupation. Never was the resourcefulness of this ancient church more clearly manifested than it has been here. Seeing that the continuance of the old order was no longer possible she has sent out American bishops, headed by an American archbishop of high character and proven powers of leadership. There are places where the clear vision and the strong hand of this reforming element have not been able to prevail against the medieval ignorance and bigotry and selfishness which remain as a heritage from the old dark days. But nevertheless there has been a great house-cleaning. Abuses that were once accepted without protest are no longer possible. Filipino students for the priesthood, after finishing their work in the islands, are being sent to Rome and there carefully trained for efficient leadership among their own people. Already some of these young priests, having finished their preparation, are returning and as they come they are being assigned to provinces that had been practically abandoned and set to the task of rebuilding a new and better Romanism. Money in great sums is being collected in America and elsewhere, not only to restore and rebuild damaged or ruined churches but also to erect great schools and hospitals, furnished with every equipment for effective work. Protestantism is certainly fulfilling what some of us recognize as one of her great purposes in these islands. She is compelling the old church to clean house, set her affairs in order and behave like a true shepherd of the flock of Christ rather than like a selfish, dishonest hireling who fattens himself upon the flock.

The Door Still Open

But despite the rejuvenescence of Rome the doors of opportunity are wide open today. Protestantism still thrills with the onward swing of success. This past year, covering but little over eight months, more than five thousand conversions were reported and these might just as well have been ten or twenty thousand had we the mission force to train and lead the native workers. They will do the real evangelistic work but they need for the present leadership.

And these present turnings to Protestantism are inspired by a different

purpose than that which drew our first following. Rereading the other day the early reports I noticed how frequently mention was made that many who flocked to the services and professed conversion were inspired by an anti-friar feeling. That is, they came not so much from a desire to hear the Gospel or to seek salvation as to join in a movement which they thought antagonistic to their ancient enemies and oppressors, the friars. But this is not the case today. There is practically no attempt to stir up resentment against Romanism as a religion. Our native preachers, as well as our missionaries, are lifting up Jesus Christ and we are beholding a fulfillment of the ancient promise, "And I, if I be lifted up, . . . will draw all men unto me." Our preachers preach the sinfulness of sin and the necessity for salvation and the Spirit of God brings conviction, and conversion follows.

One night I was preaching in a provincial church. Among those who knelt at the altar was an old gray-haired man, deeply convicted of sin and earnestly seeking after the salvation that finally came to him. The next day he sent for the preacher. The woman with whom he had been living was not his wife. He wanted her to see her sin and to seek the salvation that had come to him. The next evening as the preacher was about to begin preaching this man asked permission to say a word, and upon this being granted he said, "I have been living in sin with this woman. The Spirit of God has shown me that we must make this wrong right. We want to be married now so that when the invitation to come to the altar is given she and I can kneel there together until she finds the same Saviour who has saved me."

Today the people are coming to Christ because they want to be saved, and they are willing to link up their lives with the Protestant churches in the hope that through this their own lives may be changed and made better as they have seen the lives of so many of their neighbors changed.

Native Responsibility

The quadrennium has witnessed a remarkable development in the sense of responsibility and in the kind of actions on the part of both preachers and members that warrants our intrusting them with responsibility. This has been strikingly noticeable in our Conference sessions. The Filipino preachers are taking matters in their own hands in a way that inspires confidence. Under the old Catholic regime Filipino morals were a very uncertain quantity, with the result that a man might do almost anything and be certain that his friends would find excuses for him. All this is changed. The Filipino preachers are increasingly insistent upon a high moral standard. During the quadrennium a young preacher was guilty of immorality under what some of us felt to be extenuating circumstances. His punishment administered by the Filipinos was swift and drastic. At the last Conference there were those who felt that he might be again employed in religious work under restrictions, but with practical unanimity the Conference leaders said, "No, he has disgraced the church, and if we permit this the people will think that we are just like the friars who used to permit such immoralities. Protestantism is a pure religion and we must maintain its reputation for purity before the people."

Self-support

This same spirit is stirring the native consciousness to more intelligent and

persistent efforts to raise self-support. The majority of our people are very poor. The failure of the rice crop in two successive years did not offer the most promising conditions for an advance. But the men were called together by the superintendents and the situation was frankly presented to them. The needs of every man and his family were carefully considered. Not the district superintendent, but the Filipino preachers and stewards said what every man ought to receive. Then these same men took the amount of money that was available for that district and said, "Now we must try to find the balance needed for the support of our preachers from the people." It was their own problem and they worked it out as best they could with the counsel and help of the superintendent.

I was at the District Conference at the close of the year when the reports were given in. Out of sixteen circuits ten had paid all or more than they had pledged. In only three of the circuits was there any great discrepancy between what had been promised and what had been paid in. For the year 1916 four circuits in that district will wholly support their preacher. Another circuit has promised to do so and most of them have made a decided advance. This must not be construed as meaning that the entire Philippines work is near to self-support, but it does mean that money formerly used to subsidize established churches will be increasingly released for missionary propaganda. But this again calls for an enlarged missionary force to superintend the growing work.

Development of the Missionary Spirit

Here, too, there has been a remarkable advance. Three years ago in a Conference similar to the one described above, the preachers said, "America is sending men and money to bring the Gospel to us. Why should not we send one of our own number, supported by ourselves, to carry the Gospel to some who have not heard it?" So out of their meager salaries, some of which run as low as five dollars a month, these men voted to take a tithe, and from that tithe, augmented by any money they could collect from their people, to support a man as their missionary. The next year the preachers and people of that province supported two missionaries instead of one, and the neighboring province, having caught the contagion, were also having a missionary. This year these two provinces will support five missionaries and still another province puts an additional one in the field. This is purely a Filipino movement. All the missionary furnished was suggestion and advice. The money is collected by the Filipino preachers, paid to a Filipino treasurer, and by him paid out to the support of the Filipino missionaries.

We must bear in mind the old proverb that "Rome was not built in a day." We are working with rather primitive material. It will take time to work out these problems. There will not be unbroken advance. But given the right sort of men and even an approximately adequate number of them we shall be able to build here in the Philippines a self-sufficient, self-supporting and self-evangelizing church.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Central District lies in the central valley of the island of Luzon. It has recently been divided and now contains only the Tagalog territory north of Manila. It includes the provinces of Nueva Ecija and Bulacan. The territory included in the provinces which form the district is about 5,000 square miles in extent, and supports

a population of over 500,000. It is well drained by rivers and creeks. The soil is very fertile and produces sugar, rice, and tobacco. Gold and fine hard wood lumber are obtained from the mountains of Nueva Ecija. Travel is not difficult, as three fourths of the circuits are reached by the Manila and Dagupan Railway. The inhabitants of the district are Tagalogs, with a few Ilocanos in the north. More than ninety per cent of all the homesteads taken in the Islands have been taken in Nueva Ecija.

Malolos

Malolos (population, 32,000), the capital of Bulacan Province, is situated on a branch of the Pampanga River, at the head of the delta of that stream, six miles northwest of Bulacan, the former capital, twenty-five miles from Manila. Malolos is a railroad, telegraph, and military station. It is the seat of a flourishing high school with 400 students and a new intermediate school with 1,300 pupils.

Missionaries: Rev. J. F. Cottingham and Mrs. Cottingham. W. F. M. S.: Miss Louise Stixrud.

San Isidro

San Isidro (population, 7,000), the old capital of Nueva Ecija, is soon to be abandoned as a mission station. The High School moves from there next year. No missionaries.

Cabanatuan

Cabanatuan (population, 15,000) is the new capital of Nueva Ecija, located at the end of the Cabanatuan branch of the railroad. It is one of the foremost towns in the Islands with fine buildings, good artesian wells and an ice plant. The cooperative "Farmers" have a large warehouse, rice mills, and eighteen threshing machines for threshing rice. 5,000,000 cavans of rice will pass through this town during the coming year. The city has good wells, good streets, fine Government buildings and schools, is the center of a community of 6,000 Protestants, and has no missionary.

J. F. COTTINGHAM, Superintendent

Our Church

Evangelistic preaching and a spirit of prayer has brought an increase in membership of 100 per cent in the past four years, the total gain being 5,500. The past eight months we have had a growth which averages 140 a month. Four years ago we had but two hardwood and iron roof churches—now we have twelve. San Isidro and Kingua chapels were completed this year. We have thirty good nipa chapels, while nineteen congregations are meeting in houses.

Sunday Schools and Epworth Leagues

Four years ago we had thirty-eight Sunday schools with 2,100 enrolled. Today we have eighty-four schools with an enrollment of 4,000, with 259 teachers. We have two provincial Sunday school associations which are officered by Filipinos and are a great help to the work.

This year has seen the organization of six Epworth Leagues among the English-speaking young people. They have organized into a district chapter with all Filipino officers. Dinicio Alexander is the district president.

Self-support and Missionary Societies

Four years ago the missionary was carrying with special gifts eighty-three and one quarter per cent of the burden of pastoral support. Meantime preachers have increased. Then our district paid its preachers less than thirty dollars a month. Now the same congregations are paying one hundred and three dollars a month to the same men. We have been able to get along with fifty per cent of mission money, while the self-support has enabled us to slightly increase the pastor's salary.

When the discouragement which came to our people when help from America almost ceased, because of the war, there sprang up among us Domestic Missionary Societies. Because of the few special gifts three circuits had been left without appointments. The missionary societies undertook to support these churches and for the whole year have continued to supply all the needs of the pastors. We now have eighteen district missionary societies which have contributed a monthly support of almost fifteen dollars.

Some of the Fruit

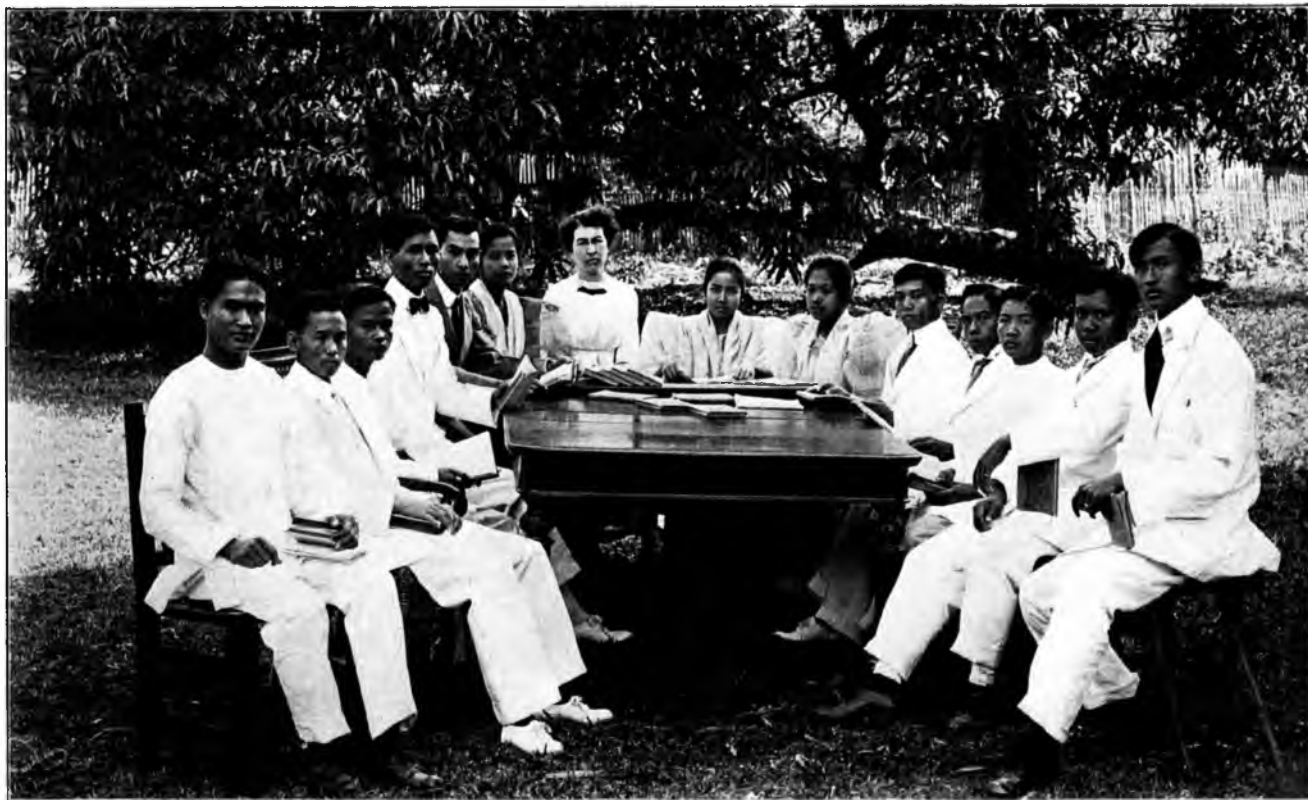
The superintendent was spending the night with Pedro the pastor. Pedro had been a bad man, an insurrecto, a swindler, and then a high-salaried employee in the Philippine Republic. Once he met Jesus. . . . Now he lives in a humble home with his wife and four children, trying to make ends meet on seven dollars a month. He is preaching the Gospel which makes saints from sinners. Pedro went to a box and took from it two bundles. The first was a bag of stones and brick-bats. The pieces of brick had been taken from the Roman Church to stone and kill him as the Protestant pastor and the stones had been thrown at him when he went to preach in a new town. Pedro and his helper had been injured, but they continued to preach the Gospel which saves. The second bundle contained little steel blades each about three inches long and sharp as a razor—the weapons of the rooster in the cock-pit. Scores of the men who had heard the Word repented and killed their fighting cocks. Those who were rich enough to own the *tari* (spurs) brought them to Pedro. No wonder the people were allowed to tear up the church tiles to stone the preacher, for the priest was the largest stockholder in that “pit of the inferno,” the Filipino cock-pit.

MANILA DISTRICT

As at present constituted the Manila District (population, 400,000) includes the city of Manila, parts of the provinces of Cavite, Rizal, Bulacan, and the entire province of Zambales, which stretches for 100 miles along the west coast of the island. In this province the people are about equally divided between the Ilocanos and the Zambals. Apart from this province the district is wholly Tagalog, except the 4,500 Spaniards, 5,500 Americans, and 16,000 Chinese in the city of Manila.

Manila

Manila (population, 350,000) is the political, commercial, social, and educational center of the Philippine Archipelago. It is situated on the Bay of Manila, which juts into the west coast of the island of Luzon. The city is divided into two parts by the Pasig River, that on the south containing the old walled city, with narrow streets, quaint buildings, and numerous stately churches and schools; also the Luneta Park and the newer American and European residential section. That on the north side contains the commercial, mercantile, and the largest Filipino residential sections of the city. The position of Manila on the bay gives it unrivaled advantages of commercial intercourse with all parts of the world. It is likewise the key to the trade of all the islands of the Archipelago under the dominion of the United States, and convenient steamship service has been established between all parts for mail and mercantile purposes. There is direct steamship communication with many large cities on the east coast of China, Japan, and southern Asia; also with Europe, the United States, South America, and various islands of the Pacific. A fine railroad system is being established and now has in operation several lines. Numerous industries are carried on in the city of Manila, including the manufacture of cigars, cord, rope, thread, buttons, ice, cocoa, etc. Besides there are iron foundries and machine shops. The city has the finest sewerage system and street railway in the whole East. Millions have been and are being spent for harbor improvements, which will put Manila among the safest and most commodious for



INSTILLING BIBLE PRINCIPLES IN YOUNG PHILIPPINE LIFE
A Bible Class at Malolos, P. I.

ships of all sizes. The population of the city besides Filipinos, includes Americans, Spaniards, and Chinese, with representatives of probably all nationalities.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1900. Other boards at work here are the Foreign Christian Missionary Society and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S. A.

Missionaries: Rev. Arthur E. Chenoweth (on furlough) and Mrs. Chenoweth (on furlough), Rev. Harry Farmer and Mrs. Farmer, Edwin F. Lee and Mrs. Lee, Rev. Ernest S. Lyons and Mrs. Lyons, Rev. Marvin A. Rader (on furlough) and Mrs. Rader (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Anna Carson, Bertha Charles (on furlough), Margaret M. Crabtree, Marguerite Decker, Wilhelmina Erbst (on furlough), Mary A. Evans, Rebecca Parish, M.D., Eleanor J. Pond, M.D., Lena L. Salmon (on furlough), Winifred Spaulding (on furlough), Judith Edna Thomas.

Institutions: Florence B. Nicholson Bible School, Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Harris Memorial Deaconess Training School, Mary J. Johnston Memorial Hospital.

D. H. KLINEFELTER, Superintendent

Past and Present

Great changes are apparent to the student of the past and present in the islands. Protestant work and the public schools are the chief factors in this amelioration. People are not now living in filthy surroundings. I remember years ago visiting a home in Bulacan where some people had that morning died of cholera. Flies were crawling over the dead and carrying away the excreta. When I protested against such conditions, trying to show that it was our duty to prevent others, as far as possible, from dying in a like manner, I was told that it was "Ang kalooban ng Panginoon," which means "The will of God." These people believed that preventive measures would be fighting against God. Such ignorance is now a thing of the past and today the people believe it is God's will that they should keep themselves well.

The Manila District church membership shows a gain of 705 for the year. Of the present membership only sixty per cent live in the circuits where their names appear. Unsettled labor conditions, business opportunities in other places, and failure to transfer membership when moving, account for this condition.

We have realized for some time that, with the increased cost of living and the higher ideal of our preachers regarding food, clothing, and books, coupled with the fact that these preachers are examples to all our people of better living, the support provided is very inadequate. The church members were not giving according to their ability and it seemed impossible to get the stewards to do their duty. We called a meeting of the district stewards and evolved what we call the "proportionate plan." Under this plan the circuits are divided into four classes—the first class being self-supporting, the second receiving from the mission half as much as they raised, the third receiving an amount equal to that raised by the church, and the fourth class receiving three pesos for one raised each month.

This latter class is composed of weak, frontier, or new circuits. The plan has greatly increased the contributions for self-support, as it gives local gifts an earning power they did not have before and gives our people the desire to help those who do all they can and yet are not able to wholly meet their obligations. The system went into effect July 1, 1915, and the increase for pastoral support since then has been almost 100 per cent.

We have new chapel buildings at Taytay, Hulong Duhat, and Mecanayan. At Santa Mesa our church site was needed by the Government to make way for street and market improvements. The price paid enabled us to rebuild on a better site a larger chapel.

The Work of the Circuits

The work in the Bilibid prison heretofore carried on by the Cervantes church was this year given to Mr. Blas. We now have within the walls of the prison a company of 120 members. Many of these men upon finishing their term will return to their homes a power for good. Mr. Magno is pastor of Cervantes church and services are held in Tagalog, Ilocano, Pampanga, and English. There have been many converts.

Corregidor church has had two pastors during the year. Mr. Casiguran was doing splendid work and was well liked by the people. Unfortunately he married some American soldiers to Filipino women, not knowing that there was an order prohibiting such marriages without the consent of the Commanding General. He was deported. We have an extension work among the prisoners at Corregidor; nearly 200 have become converted since we began to hold meetings for them.

The Ilocano Sunday school is the largest in the city. It is well organized and has an average attendance of 250. The workers from the Harris Memorial School are actively engaged in this work. Central church is the English-speaking religious service center for the young men and young women from our schools.

Ignorance and Superstition

Obanda is the center of Romish superstition and graft. At the Catholic church here I bought an assortment of wax figures, of hands, feet, eyes, and ears, being assured by the women who sold them that had I an ache, or deformity of any kind, it would immediately be relieved by burning the wax figure (corresponding to that part of the body afflicted) before an image of the Virgin. With me was an American who had lost two of his toes. We were urged to buy a wax foot and burn it as directed. We bought, followed instructions, but no toes appeared. When we complained that the charm had failed the women who sold us the images appeared greatly surprised but refused to refund our money. The whole business is but another example of the means used by these self-styled successors of the apostle Peter to obtain money from people by playing on their ignorance and superstition, the great difference being that Peter healed the lame man at the beautiful gate of the Temple without charge, while these people charge but do not heal.

Gambling houses and cockpits are now seldom frequented by young people. The lives of Romish priests do not now flagrantly violate the laws of morality. The Catholic church has lost much of its old influence and even the mass of people outside of our church membership are in sympathy with Protestant work.

A prominent and well-known Filipino said to me recently, "You Protestants with your preaching and your ideals are doing a great and good work for my people."

PANGASINAN DISTRICT

Pangasinan District includes the provinces of Pangasinan and Nueva Viscaya, the northern half of Tarlac Province and the town of Cuyapo of Nueva Ecija Province. In the province of Pangasinan the languages are Ilocano, Pangasinan, Zambales, Tagalog, and Pampanga. In Nueva Viscaya they are the Isinai, Gaddang, and Ilocano. The population of the two provinces is over 500,000, or about the same as the State of Rhode Island, and occupying a territory three times the size of that State.

Dagupan

Dagupan (population, 20,000) is a town in the province of Pangasinan, situated at the east main outlet of the Agno River on the south shore of the Lingayen Gulf. It is eight miles east by north of Lingayen. Dagupan is an important place for sea traffic. It is connected by road with the surrounding provinces. The railroad from Manila to the province of Union, and to Baguio, the summer capital, passes through Dagupan.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1901.

Missionaries: Rev. Berndt O. Peterson (on furlough) and Mrs. Peterson (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Miss Elizabeth Parkes.

Lingayen

Lingayen (population, 19,000) is the capital of the province of Pangasinan. It is situated on the south shore of the Gulf of Lingayen. There is a daily launch service between Lingayen and Dagupan.

Missionaries: Rev. Rex R. Moe and Mrs. Moe. W. F. M. S.: Misses Mildred M. Blakeley and Orilla F. Washburn.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Bible School.

R. R. Moe, Superintendent

Four Years in Pangasinan

Though our Southern boundary has been changed several times in the four years, the last demarkation turns two large and strong congregations to the Paniqui District which were included in Pangasinan District four years ago. Despite this the figures for the quadrennium show a gain in membership of 1,369, twenty additional Sunday schools with 762 more scholars, nine new chapels with increased value of 1,550 pesos, and pastoral support increased.

Typical Results

In Alaminos a substantial memorial church has been built with iron roof and cement floor. A bell is being installed. All this through the help of Mrs. Frank E. Caldwell, of New York.

In Bolinao Mr. Dahlin has converted his cinematograph building into a large church building. On the Island of Anda the church members have bought a lot and materials and are now building a large church. The people have paid half the cost for the iron for roofing and are providing for all the work and other materials.

Lingayen

Lingayen is the seat of the provincial high school and we have a class of forty-five students deeply interested in Bible study. During the year thirty-five of these have received baptism and are earnestly striving to follow in the footsteps of our Christ. Our American neighbors have been interested in keeping up a Sunday evening service most of the time through the four years. It is gratifying that so many are willing to help in planning and conducting this work.

The Ilocano Training School for Girls prepares young women for Sunday school and regular church work in the homes and villages to which they return. Miss Washburn and Miss Blakely are conducting this work. With help from home they have been able to add a two-story cement dormitory where all their girls sleep, thus relieving somewhat the congestion of former years.

Eastern Pangasinan has had its ups and downs. Some of the leaders are discouraged. Some congregations help very little and then all get discouraged together. Mr. Bernhardt with his musical instruments and his Ilocano has

helped the pastors in revival meetings and has awakened new interest in many of the churches. He enjoys speeding around on the motor-cycle and has taken the whole care of this section.

Nueva Viscaya

Nueva Viscaya is in the care of an heroic young pastor who rides his little pony up and down the valley, encouraging the local workers, giving cheer and stimulus everywhere. The congregation in Bambang asks help in procuring iron for a roof. They have a big church with grass roof. All the labor and materials were supplied by the members. They are reasonable in their desire to build better and we want to help them. \$150 will guarantee the roof. The members are doing all the work and carrying the eight feet roofing by horse four-days' journey over two ranges of mountains. Viscaya has seven churches and 1,350 members. Roman Calica, the pastor, grits his teeth and draws pictures to get the necessary pesos to feed himself and his bright young wife when the people sometimes fail to pay him. This is a choice field in the hands of a choice young Filipino preacher.

PAMPANGA DISTRICT

E. L. HOUSLEY

The Pampangans are one of the dialectic divisions of the Filipino people and occupy about 900 square miles of the fertile low plains on the Island of Luzon. They are peaceably inclined and are said to stand at the head of all the tribes in education. The doors are wide open for the Gospel and fourteen preachers speak nightly to crowds of interested hearers. There are 150 exhorters and other faithful workers who help the preachers. Revivals are in progress. I have just come home from a trip and in Concepcion eighty-eight adults were baptized, fifty new members were received in another congregation, eighty-three new members were received in another circuit, and the people promised to support their pastor if we sent him back to them again. Preparations are in progress for eleven new chapels.

I visited places where there were more than a hundred members and material for a chapel and I had never been there before. An era of self-extension and self-support is being ushered in and these are signs of the real establishment of His Kingdom. Calls on our time for assistance in revivals, general preaching, construction work, and general supervision, are so pressing that little time seems to be available for reports and correspondence, but never a day passes but that we pray and thank God for those who hold up our hands in America.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Northern District includes the provinces of Ilocos Sur, Abra, Ilocos Norte, Cagayan, and Isabella. This district has an area of about 12,000 square miles and a population of 600,000. The races include the Ilocanos, Igorotes, Ibanags, and others. With the exception of the large Cagayan Valley, the district is mountainous, intervened with fertile valleys and plains. Abundant crops are raised, such as tobacco, rice, corn, indigo, and sugar cane. The mountains contain valuable timber; gold and copper are the principal mineral deposits, and asbestos is being mined on the northwest coast. The chief industries are agriculture, grazing, and weaving. There are no railroads, but boats on the rivers and the China Sea connect

the principal cities with one another and with Manila. Some provinces have good, new macadamized wagon roads, while others, like the Cagayan, have but few roads, making travel difficult.

Vigan

Vigan (population, 20,000) is the capital of the province of Ilocos Sur, and the principal city on the northwest coast. It is situated near the outlet of the Abra River into the South China Sea. It was the stronghold of Catholicism in north Luzon, under Spanish rule. It has fine streets and buildings, including local government edifices, barracks, and ecclesiastical structures. No city outside of Manila is so compactly built up. It is the center of Ilocano influence.

The Methodist Episcopal Church began mission work here in July, 1904. The Foreign Christian Missionary Society is at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Oscar Huddleston and Mrs. Huddleston. W. F. M. S.: Miss Rose Dudley.

Tuguegarao

Tuguegarao is the capital of the Cagayan province, and is the center of this great valley. It is in the midst of the tobacco and corn-growing district, and the shipping of these products is of great importance. Friars' College is located here and an American bishop has a residence in the town. The government has a high school, together with a trade school for industrial study and work.

Missionaries: Rev. W. F. Kinsey and Mrs. Kinsey, Rev. Alva L. Snyder (on furlough) and Mrs. Snyder (on furlough).

Aparri (population, 18,000) is the port of entry for the Cagayan Valley. All boats from Manila make terminus here. It is the trading and distributing point for a valley 200 miles long. The Cagayan River which empties into the China Sea near Aparri is used as a highway for transporting merchandise throughout the valley.

OSCAR HUDDLESTON, Superintendent

Comparative Statistics

In 1912 we had one mission home worth \$5,000, today there are three valued at \$23,000. Our twenty churches and chapels of four years ago have increased until they number forty-one. In 1912 we had three native ordained men, today there are eighteen, and our local preachers, then eighty-two, now number 250.

The church membership four years ago was 5,411 including probationers—our gain to date has been 1,000. Then there were forty Sunday schools with 1,573 scholars; now there are fifty-one with 3,393 pupils.

Our Work

Our work is not confined to small places in the district but has been pushed into the large centers. We reach all classes of people, including the students. Governors, lawyers, doctors, and presidents of cities are found in our congregations; many professional men are members of the church. More than 800 converts have been added to the church during the last eight months. A number of churches, reported last year as being in process of construction, have been completed and four small new ones built this year. Two parsonages have been constructed, one for the pastor at Alcala and the other at Aparri. The building of parsonages is new work for our people and I think many circuits will follow the lead in this good work.

Boys' Dormitories

Our dormitory for boys at Vigan accommodates fifty boys and is worth \$2,000. The dormitory at Tuguegarao is valued at \$6,000 and there are thirty boarders.

Sunday School Work

The Sunday school work is being better organized and developed. Mr. Ryan, both in institute work and by mail, has been of great service to this work so near his heart. The schools urge his giving more time to the district this coming year.

We have ten Epworth Leagues in the district though we have made no special effort to organize this work. The one at Vigan has had much to do with bringing young men from the high school to our church. The one at Aparri has been unusually successful and 100 new members, all English-speaking, have been added through the work of the president, Mr. Vicente Maddela.

Self-support

In regard to self-support we have always used the disciplinary way and have done well. The district is large and the people widely separated so as to make it impossible to get a district inspiration as in some districts. This year we have collected on the field 4,384 pesos for all purposes.

Medical Work

We were sorry to have to give up the doctor at Aparri and hope another may come to take his place. The year's work by Dr. Nickles opened a large medical work and if some one could take his place now the work can be put on a self-sustaining basis. The best people of Aparri and throughout the valley volunteer to help in the establishing of this medical station. The outlook for the Cagayan was never more promising and we believe the next few years will see great changes.

Effect of Protestantism

The Protestants in this district have forced the Roman Catholic Church to make marked changes in her policy. Young and energetic priests are supplanting the older ones. The people are protected in many ways and the pay for ceremonies and sacraments is mostly voluntary. They have established Sunday schools and are teaching songs and scriptures with their doctrine.

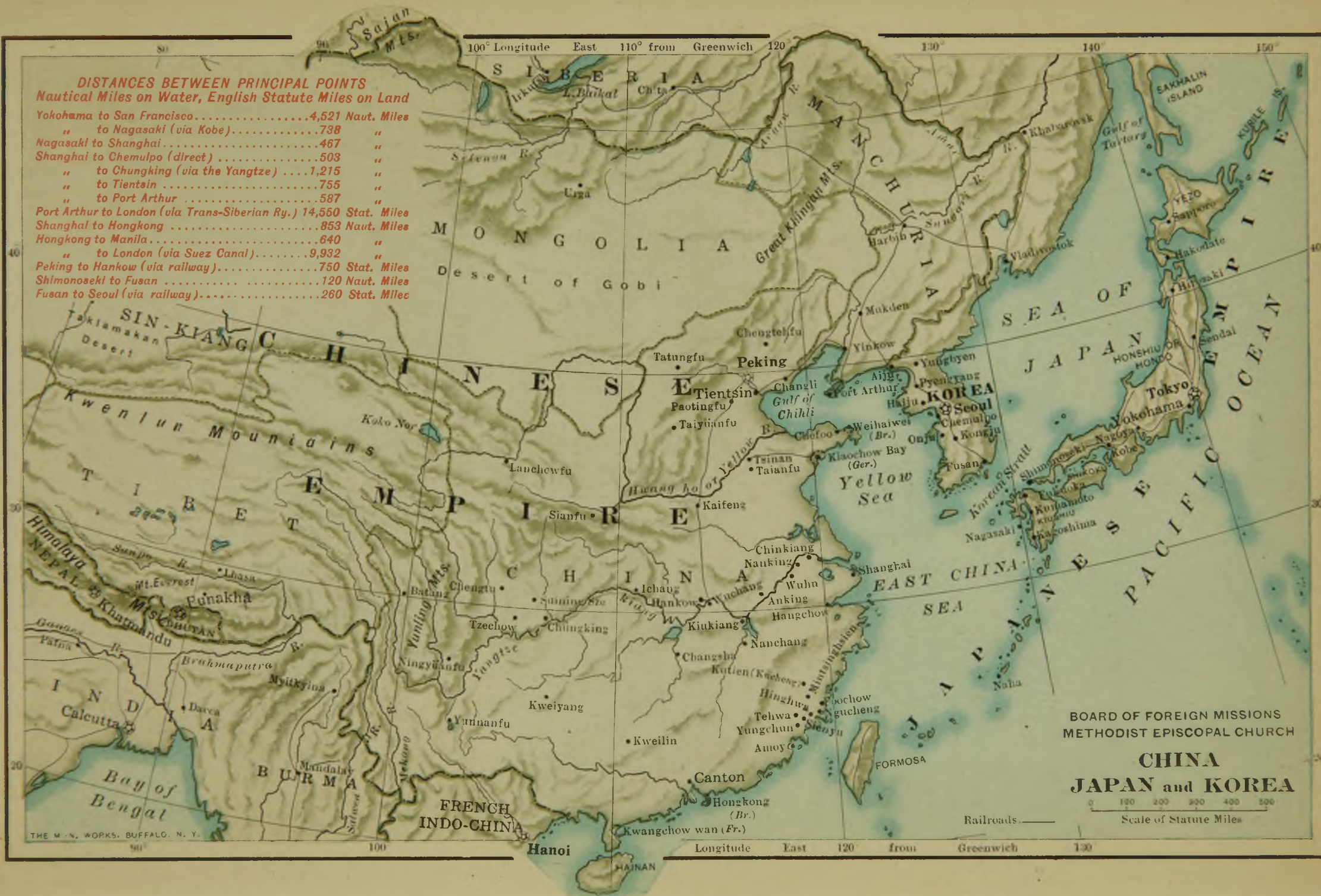
Better Social Conditions

The government, the church, and the schools are greatly changing the life of the people. Good roads are being built, electric light and water systems are being installed, automobiles are taking the place of the old-style conveyances, the people have cleaner homes and better food, more and better books are printed. It is the dawning of a new and bright day.

NON

This is a historical map of Eastern Asia and the Indian subcontinent. The map is oriented with North at the top. Key geographical features and regions labeled include:

- SIN-KIANG CHIH**: Located at the top of the map.
- Kokiamakan Desert**: Situated in the upper left corner.
- Kwen lun Mountains**: A range of mountains stretching across the upper middle section.
- TIBET**: A large region in the center of the map.
- Himalaya**: A mountain range along the border of Nepal and Tibet.
- Nepal**: A country located south of Tibet.
- Mount Everest**: A specific peak marked on the Himalaya range.
- Lhasa**: A city marked in Tibet.
- Poonakha**: A location marked in Nepal.
- MS BHUTAN**: A region or country marked south of Nepal.
- Khatmandu**: A city marked in Nepal.
- Brahmaputra**: A river flowing from the north towards the Bay of Bengal.
- Myitkyina**: A city marked in Burma.
- Dacca**: A city marked in India.
- Calcutta**: A city marked in India.
- Bay of Bengal**: A large body of water at the bottom of the map.
- BURMA**: A large region in the lower right corner.
- Mandalay**: A city marked in Burma.
- Salween**: A river flowing through Burma.
- Mekong**: A river flowing through the lower right corner.

The map uses various shades of brown and green to represent different terrain types, and blue for water bodies. The text is in a serif font, typical of early 20th-century cartography. At the bottom left, there is a small text credit: "THE M. N. WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y." and at the bottom right, the number "100" is visible.

CHINA

THE METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE IN CHINA

WILLIAM H. LACY, Manager

War Conditions

Because of the European war the price of paper has greatly advanced and supplies are difficult to secure. There has been no decrease in the amount of work offered us—rather an increase—but in many cases it has been impossible to even estimate on the work as there seemed no prospect of being able to secure the necessary paper. Prices of paper have steadily advanced during the year from 20 per cent to 100 per cent on different varieties and some necessary varieties could not be secured at any price. The high rate of exchange has added to the cost of material, as well as increasing the scale of wages. These facts have all conspired to make competition more keen and it is increasingly difficult to pay expenses and provide any margin to cover depreciation of the equipment. Considerable job printing has been offered us in excess of the possibilities of our present equipment. Poster work in editions of several hundred thousands are called for and school book editions of large size. Just now we are doing press work for the Commercial and Chung Hwa Presses and could use twice the number of presses we have were they available.

Output of Business

The following is a summary of business done in the several departments during the six years from 1909 to 1914 inclusive, and shows our growth during this quadrennium as compared with the previous one:

BUSINESS DONE	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Printing Department.....	\$30,357 84	\$40,328 95	\$55,852 47	\$48,844 80	\$65,360 37	\$80,603 64
Bindery Department.....	3,907 84	6,010 15	8,989 00	7,737 74	10,479 11	8,867 76
Foundry Department.....	2,301 82	6,089 48	7,215 29	4,579 99	8,996 53	9,272 39
Total Manufacturing Dept.....	\$36,567 50	\$52,428 58	\$72,056 76	\$61,162 53	\$84,836 01	\$98,743 79
Merchandise, Periodicals, etc.....	26,585 60	30,306 06	42,646 91	42,247 61	50,475 77	43,890 67
Agency and Shipping.....	36,732 74	36,393 42	42,042 85	72,481 10	68,055 65	80,666 45
Rent, Interest, Advocate, etc., and Transfers Account.....	674 07	2,403 58	2,100 35	4,642 16	3,247 87	1,758 44
	\$100,559 91	\$122,081 64	\$158,936 87	\$180,533 40	\$206,615 30	\$231,049 35

Services of Mr. Cowen

I wish to record my great appreciation of the services of Mr. Cowen, who has continued as Superintendent of the manufacturing department during the quadrennium. He has devoted himself to the business with untiring energy. For three years Mr. William Irving Lacy has been associated with me in the office. He has been a valuable member of the staff and it is with sincere regret that I concur in his plans for leaving us, that he may prepare for another field of labor in what is often called the more "direct missionary work." To these

and other members of the staff I am indebted for faithful services which have made possible a very large increase of business during the quadrennium.

Union Movements

The plans for an amalgamation of the Methodist Publishing House and the Presbyterian Mission Press are still under consideration. Distinguished visitors from each of the three churches interested have visited us during the past two years and all favored the proposed union. The advantages of union were becoming more and more evident among Shanghai missionaries and negotiations resulted in the union of the merchandise and periodical subscription departments of our two presses. This union is known as The Mission Book Company. As no better place could be secured at present the Presbyterian Press book room on Peking Road was adopted for the purpose and Mr. W. I. Lacy was put in charge with a staff consisting of former employees from both institutions. Both of the book stores of the Methodist Publishing House were closed and the one salesroom has proven a convenience to the public and it is hoped it will show economy in administration. The Chinese Tract Society has transferred its entire stock to the new Book Company under consignment arrangements and negotiations are being made for handling the publications of other societies.

The removal of the book store from 10 Woosung Road made possible an enlargement and improvement of our offices and provided accommodations for the Central Treasurers of the China Missions of both branches of Methodism. We are glad to have these connectional officers in our building and hope it may help to make the place a center of Methodist activity. The branch store at Kuling has been maintained each year during the summer; the sales this year amounted to over \$6,000.

New Publications

There is little to report as to new publications for either branch of Methodism. During the past year only one book has been offered us, viz., a Methodist Manual prepared by Mr. Miller and Mr. James. This has just been issued and is designed for church members generally, but especially for probationers and inquirers. It contains the ritual of our churches, Mrs. Nevius's catechism, and other helpful material; it is sold for ten cents (Mex.).

For the Southern Methodist and the Presbyterian Churches the music edition of the Kiangnan hymn book has been completed and is now on sale. We have also issued a music edition of the new union hymn book prepared by the three Foochow Missions. This book should prove a profitable investment, for it will be in demand by the leaders in the churches of North Fukien, which aggregate nearly 50,000 members and probationers.

Two years ago we issued a life of Dr. Coke, prepared by Rev. P. T. Dempsey of the Wesleyan Mission. This was a companion volume to the Life of Wesley, prepared for us last quadrennium by the same author.

Last year we issued a translation in Chinese of the latest edition of the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Need of an Editorial Department

The publication of Sheldon's Theology in Chinese has been delayed another

year and the manuscript is not yet in our hands. This is another illustration of the impossibility of making much progress in the issue of Methodist literature until we have some missionary set apart for editorial work. It is not every missionary who is qualified to do this kind of work and 99 per cent of those so qualified are so heavily burdened with other work that they find no time for translation work. The action of the last Central Conference in electing a man as Editor and requesting the Board of Foreign Missions to appoint him to that work failed to bring results. I hope the Central Conference of Eastern Asia, which is soon to meet, will speak on this subject with no uncertain sound and that such action will be taken as will impress upon our Bishops and the Board of Foreign Missions the fact that the appointment of a Methodist Editor for China is more important than the appointment of any other type of missionary for any of our China Conferences.

The Advocates

The Chinese Christian Advocate in Chinese has a slightly improved circulation and our new publication, the China Christian Advocate in English, has maintained the circulation as reported a year ago.

Sunday School Literature

It may be interesting to mention an illustrated poster now being issued for the Public Health Department of the Y. M. C. A. Our first edition of these posters was 325,000 copies and it is thought the circulation may reach a million.

Foochow Branch

A radical change in the business of the Foochow branch has occurred during the year. I refer to the closing of the manufacturing department which took place early in July. Mr. Walter N. Lacy has served as superintendent for nearly six years but when he left for furlough there was no one who could give the time necessary to look after the printing and binding department. Another reason for considering this radical action was the fact that the manager of the Presbyterian Mission Press did not favor taking into the proposed union of presses the manufacturing department at Foochow, although a union of the merchandise departments was desirable.

In view of the fact that the Mission Press at Foochow, which was established in 1862, had been doing most of the mission printing for over fifty years, the Mission realized that the absence of a Mission Press would be a great inconvenience and the loss of some prestige to the Mission. It was first proposed that the Central Church in the city take over the press as one of its activities, but as this did not seem practicable some who were greatly interested in maintaining a press for our church took steps to organize a stock company of Christian laymen. A special offer of the equipment was made to this company and it agreed to allow a representative of the Mission on its Board of Directors and to grant the Central Church one seventh of its profits. Business was begun by the new firm October 15.

Another change at Foochow is now in process. Arrangements were made with the Mission for an exchange of properties, and a piece of land recently acquired by the Mission has been transferred to the publishing house. On the rear of this site a godown has already been erected; the old building will be

used as stock rooms and in front a bookstore is now being built. This is located on the main road leading from the college to the business section of the community and will be a very convenient location for missionaries, students, and patrons from the community. The new building is promised by December 1, 1915, and then the bookstore will be moved from the mission compound.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL TREASURER FOR CHINA

By E. K. MORROW

The plan of having a Central Financial and Business Office for the Methodist Episcopal Missions of China was presented, under the direction of the Corresponding Secretaries and the Bishops for China, to four of the six missions during the latter part of nineteen hundred and fourteen. It is not necessary to trace the forces and influence that brought about this move. The Corresponding Secretaries and the Treasurer of the Board, in frequent conference with men from the field and with a full knowledge of the advisory action of the Mott Conferences, decided the time had arrived for presenting the questions definitely to the Missions for their consideration. Their decision was heartily indorsed by five laymen, who agreed to underwrite the whole enterprise for three years, that the experiment might be given a full test without becoming a charge upon the budgets of the Missions. There was no advance guarantee that the Missions would unite in adopting the plan. The Kiangsi, Central China, Foochow, and Hinghwa Missions in order, after thorough discussion, adopted the proposition without a dissenting vote. There were and have been many fine expressions of gratitude and good will for the generous cooperation of those five laymen in America who have made possible financially this effort for larger efficiency along financial and business lines.

The North China Mission led the way some years ago by registering their judgment in favor of having a specialist who could give his whole time to the financial and business work of the Missions. Their policy has amply proven its efficiency, and their business has been ably cared for.

The West China Mission is too far distant to adopt the central plan in its entirety. A local treasurer is absolutely necessary. They can get the full advantage of better exchange rates and the business agency, however, and there are other factors that will prove helpful to West China as the work of the office develops.

One fact should at this point be emphasized. The Board has opened the Shanghai office as a service department for all the Missions in China, and the office is ready to render whatever service will best reenforce and forward the work that is being done for the upbuilding of the Kingdom of God in this country.

All of the work of the Kiangsi, Central China, Foochow, and Hinghwa treasurers was taken over January 1, with the thought that a thorough study could be made during the year and readjustments effected in consultation with the respective Finance Committees. During the past year the central office has dealt directly with each missionary-in-charge. The Treasurer has attended each of the estimate meetings and plans to attend annually the estimate and redistribution meetings of each Mission. The Secretaries of the Finance Committees under this central plan assume new and important relations to

the actual mission business and cooperate with the General Treasurer in a number of ways.

The facts and figures that follow are for ten months; i. e., from January to October inclusive.

1. Shanghai as a business center offers fine advantages for the sale of gold drafts. It is possible to watch movements of exchange and also to secure bids from the various banks. This enables us to get the best rates and to accept the highest bids.

We can also take advantage of both the tael and dollar rates and other methods of handling exchange, all of which are impossible when selling by mail.

The gains in exchange above the ordinary rates for ten months are as follows:

Kiangsi	\$961.82
Central China	580.18
Hinghwa	1,397.88
Foochow	8,333.84
Miscellaneous	929.36
Total.....	\$12,473.08

2. On purchases made by the office for the missionaries discounts have been secured amounting approximately to \$300.

3. The banks have given us a blanket agreement allowing overdrafts at six per cent instead of seven. Oftentimes, however, it is possible to avoid overdrafts by securing demand loans from individuals at four or five per cent. This item represents a saving of \$150.

By releasing part-time of four treasurers for evangelistic and educational work the new plan has virtually added two missionaries with a knowledge of the language to the foreign staff in China. We reach this conclusion from the statements made by treasurers and from the amount of time we know our office staff must give to keep the work in good condition. A married missionary costs the Board of Foreign Missions \$2,000 (gold) annually, when furlough, travel, house, etc., are averaged and included. This item would represent a gain of \$3,334 (gold), or an average of \$7,335 (Mexican).

We may therefore summarize the money savings for the ten months as follows:

1. Exchange	\$12,473.08
2. Purchases	300.00
3. Interest savings	150.00
4. Missionaries	7,335.00
Total.....	\$20,258.00

There are other gains of an intangible nature, but just as real and perhaps more valuable.

1. Prompt and efficient bookkeeping by men trained for such work may have a very important bearing on proposed expenditures. When you do not know your real financial status you are more likely to go into debt. When you have the facts before you you will probably keep out of debt or ascertain at once from what sources funds may be secured.

2. By having a central office uniformity in accounting, reporting and handling funds is possible. This simplifies business, sets it running in systematic channels, and makes it possible to handle without extra cost a larger volume.

3. The handling of all the finances from a central office enables each Mission to know the best and most efficient financial methods of all the others.

4. A general treasurer may render substantial and helpful service through sympathetic and sincere counsel with the Missions and their respective Finance Committees.

5. A heavy load of special gift correspondence carried on by our missionaries can be lightened somewhat through the facilities offered by the central office.

6. If a policy for developing indigenous resources can be worked out along practical and comprehensive lines that will in part relate the giving in China to the gifts of the home church, a central financial office may offer a valuable cooperative agency, for it is not premature to predict that more and more the special giving of the home constituency will become more and more supplemental.

The budget provided for this work allows \$1,200 (gold) for outgoing, office equipment, and other initial expenses, and \$3,400 (gold) to cover all expenses for each of the three years. We therefore estimate the first year's allowance at \$4,600 (gold). The total expense for the first twelve months amounts to \$4,455.93 (gold). There is no doubt but that \$3,400 (gold) will cover the budget for the second year.

By the power of spiritual imagination we have claimed a small share in the work of our hospitals as they have ministered to the sick, in the work of our schools and colleges as they have led the boys and girls, the young men and women of China into the light of an education that is Christian; in the multitude of village and city churches where the glory of the great message has shed its holy influence in the hearts of men, women, and children who have come to see the Christ; in united intercession. We have felt the power of the same spiritual dynamic that has permeated and strengthened all the medical, educational, and evangelistic work.



FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

The Foochow Conference comprises the Foochow and Yenping Prefectures of the Fukien Province with special attention given to the regions along the Min River and on the seacoast as far south as the island of Haitan. The province is so mountainous that it is called the Switzerland of China. The mountains are clothed with fir and bamboo and by a skillful system of terraces are rendered exceedingly productive; but owing to the mountainous character of the province, there are few roads which are passable by vehicles. The Min River, with its four large and numerous smaller branches, drains about three fourths of the province, and is navigable for small vessels for 500 or 600 miles. The people are active, independent, and of fine business ability. The chief industries are paper-making, tea cultivation, silk and cloth weaving, and agriculture. Different tribes of aborigines live in the secluded mountain villages and are engaged in the cultivation of the soil.

The first missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church sent to China were the Rev. Judson D. Collins and the Rev. Moses C. White. They arrived at Foochow on September 4, 1847. The first annual meeting was held in 1862. The Mission was organized by Bishop I. W. Wiley into the Foochow Conference in December, 1877.

Federation of Protestant Missions

In the Spring of 1915 the Union School of Arts was consummated. This involves the active federation of the Protestant Missions in Fukien, with the possible exception of one body, in the founding and maintaining of a school of arts in the city of Foochow. A president has been elected, a faculty organized, and this institution is to be open in February, 1916, with the promise of an enrollment of one hundred students. In addition to this institution we now have a union medical college and a union theological school supported by the Anglican, Congregational, and Methodist Episcopal Churches; and a union normal school supported by the Congregational and Methodist Episcopal Churches. One of the problems awaiting solution is to unite all of these federated institutions into a federated university with a central administration and the various departments so related as to constitute a systematic, well-organized Christian university.

Hokchiang Educational System

Another outstanding educational enterprise is that of the organization of a school system for the city of Hokchiang. With the cooperation of the gentry of the city and the leading citizens of the community, a suitable site, well located for the development of such an institution, was provided by the people of the community worth a minimum of \$10,000. Besides this about \$8,000 has been raised by the Chinese friends of the enterprise. The property is to be deeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church and all instruction in the institution is to be conducted under the supervision of our denomination.

Institutional Church

Since 1909 the leaders of our church have clearly seen the necessity of organizing a great institutional church, with the emphasis on church, in the city of Foochow. In February, 1915, substantial evidence of the fulfillment of this long cherished purpose was realized. One of the best properties in Foochow had been purchased, located on the best part of one of our best streets. The premises had been the home of some of the leading families of Foochow for

three hundred years. The property was in every way suited to our purpose. Here we have an audience room with a capacity for seating six hundred people, a reading room where the best periodicals and papers are to be found, a model school for boys, a model school for girls, and a kindergarten, all comfortably housed and will, we trust, be well equipped. We have a department for women's work under the management of Miss Mary Carleton, an educated Chinese woman. The whole institution is under the immediate superintendency of Uong Gang Huo, an educated Chinese gentleman, of rare ability who has his degree from one of our leading western colleges. The institution has the constant inspiration and leadership of the missionary in charge of the Foochow District.

South China College

The South China College for Women has entered upon a quality of institutional life that promises largely for the womanhood of its patronizing area. The site, overlooking the winding Min and the magnificent mountain ranges round about, is superb. The Administration Building, large and well appointed, contains class rooms, laboratories, and assembly hall sufficient for the accommodation of three hundred students. The dormitory connected with this building, containing dining hall, parlors, and rooms for the young women, is well equipped and the entire environment is well calculated to inspire the best ideals in the minds of the students. The faculty, under the leadership of Miss Lydia A. Trimble, has made a beginning in laying the foundations for the college education of women in South China. Many problems still confront the institution. Only recently have the Chinese been hospitable to the thought of the education of women even in the rudiments of learning. We should scarcely expect that they would in so short a time become enthusiastic over the collegiate training of their daughters. However, we have great reason for thanksgiving in this respect. In nothing have the Chinese shown more markedly the spirit of progress than in their hearty reception of western ideals concerning the education of women.

The "Special Gift" Day Schools, Foochow Conference—Geo. S. Miner, Superintendent

It is with some degree of satisfaction that we note the progress which has attended the labors put forth in connection with these primary schools, an increase in the number of teachers, schools, pupils, and tuition. The teachers number 185, the schools 151, pupils 4,083, who paid \$6,267 (Mexican) tuition. Just how many have become Christians or entered the higher primary schools during the year we cannot say, but we know that a goodly number have taken this advanced step.

As rapidly as possible we are working toward what Dr. Goucher is pleased to call the "primary school unit." Almost from the first we have had the schools directly under the supervision of the pastor on whose charge they are located. That we have more teachers than schools is accounted for by the fact that we have in certain large centers two, three and four teachers in one school.

A number of friends have sent money for the erection of model school buildings and in these we have schools with sixty pupils. At a recent mission

meeting it was considered expedient to aim at placing six model school buildings a year for the next five years in the strategic centers throughout the Conference. Besides what the people in the community will be able to give it will require from three to five hundred dollars for each of these buildings. I am just in receipt of a pledge for three hundred dollars for one of these schools and the people in the village are working hard to raise their part of the funds. It is our policy to have the people do all they can for any enterprise we may advance and we are particularly encouraged with the fact that the interest in primary education has greatly increased of late, and with the co-operation of the missionaries and pastors we will be able to lay well and deep the foundation of our educational system.

Primary Schools, Foochow Conference—Mary Brewster, Superintendent

The thing that stands out in the year is the installing of a course of study. The curriculum follows that outlined by the Fukien Educational Association, and so links up with the other educational work of the province. This schedule of studies was printed together with a small hand book giving a syllabus. District meetings of the teachers were held at Sienyu, Binghai and Hingliwa city, at which these were distributed and the teaching of the various studies explained. Each teacher was provided with a full set of Teacher's Manuals belonging to the various text-books. The equipment of each school has been increased by a large colored map of China and maps of the two hemispheres, each school paying half of the expense for these.

As a means toward enforcing the new course of study we have tried a system of monthly examinations with regular examiners appointed from among the best qualified preachers, examination questions sent out from headquarters and reports returned.

Besides these monthly visits by the examiner, there have been quarterly examinations by the district superintendent. With the exception of two remote schools, every day school on the four districts has been visited at least once.

These visits have been illuminating, not just in the matter of limitations in pupils and teachers, poor schoolroom facilities, difficulties and problems, but also the possibilities for development of the present available teaching material and the even greater possibilities in the minds and lives of these sturdy village children.

Just a step in the direction of teacher training was the Teacher's Institute held during two weeks in July with eighty-six teachers in attendance. Examinations were held at the close of the institute and have been held these past two weeks in connection with the district Conference, upon which a teacher's position depends.

The following are the totals for the Conference:

Number of teachers.....	91
Number of schools.....	90
Number of pupils (boys)	2,043

Medical Work of the Conference

In the Foochow Conference we have general hospitals at Yungang, Yenping, and Kucheng, under physicians of the Parent Board. We also have hospitals under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society at Ngucheng, Lekdu, and

Foochow. During the quadrennium a new hospital for women has been erected in Foochow. It is commodious, well-appointed and promises most effective service for the suffering of the community. There is also under the same Board in Foochow in the native city a dispensary under the care of Dr. Hu, an able Chinese woman trained in one of the great medical colleges of America. All of these institutions are conducted by physicians devoted to the cause of Christianity and humanity, and year by year relief is brought to thousands. In Foochow city we have united with the Anglican and Congregational Churches in conducting a medical school, located within the walls of the city. This institution, launched in 1912, struggles under the limitations of inadequate support, but we trust will be brought to the fore and constitute an integral part of the new union Christian university which is soon to be launched in this capital of Fukien.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT

Foochow District is made up of two counties, Auguang and Ming, which include a territory of about 1,800 square miles, with a population about equal to that of the State of Ohio. Within a radius of thirty miles around Foochow city there is a population of about 3,000,000, who speak the Foochow dialect. The climate is semi-tropical.

Foochow

Foochow (population, 800,000), the capital of the Fukien Province, is a seven-gated city, with a circumference of about seven miles. It is situated about two miles from the north bank of the Min River, and thirty-four miles from its mouth. It is nearly midway between Shanghai and Hongkong, either of which can be reached by steamer in two days. It is one of the five Chinese ports first opened to commerce and foreign residence by the treaty of 1842. The southern suburb is located on two islands, which are connected with the mainland by the "Bridge of 10,000 Ages." Our mission is on Nantai, the larger of these islands, and commands a fine view of the city and surrounding mountains. It is on the edge of a very densely populated part of the city, near the foreign legations and business houses.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1847. The first Methodist Episcopal Church in Asia was opened here in July, 1856. Other mission boards at work here are the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Church of England Zenana Mission, the Church Missionary Society, and the Young Men's Christian Association.

Missionaries: Mr. Arthur W. Billing (on furlough) and Mrs. Billing (on furlough), Rev. Ernest B. Caldwell (on furlough) and Mrs. Caldwell (on furlough), Rev. Eddy L. Ford and Mrs. Ford, Rev. John Gowdy (on furlough), and Mrs. Gowdy (on furlough), J. E. Gossard, M.D., and Mrs. Gossard, Mr. Edwin C. Jones, Mr. Claude R. Kellogg and Mrs. Kellogg, Mr. Walter N. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy, Rev. William H. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy, Rev. William A. Main (on furlough) and Mrs. Main (on furlough), Rev. George S. Miner (on furlough) and Mrs. Miner (on furlough), Rev. C. M. Lacy Sites and Mrs. Sites, Rev. Ralph A. Ward and Mrs. Ward. W. F. M. S.: Misses Jean Adams, Elsie G. Clark, Edith F. Abel, Edith F. Gaylord (on furlough), Lena Hatfield, M.D., Flossie May Hostetter, Hu King Eng, M.D., May L. Hu, Ellen M. Lyon, M.D. (on furlough), Mary Mann, Ellen J. Nevitt, Florence J. Plumb, Ruby Sia, Cora Simpson, Elizabeth M. Strow, Lydia A. Trimble, Lydia E. Wallace, Menia H. Wanzer, and Phebe C. Wells.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese College, Union Theological School, Normal Training School and Boys' Academy. Foochow Branch of Methodist Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Woman's College of South China, Boarding School for Girls, Women's Training School, Liengau Hospital, Woolston Memorial Hospital, Mary E. Crook Children's Home, Women's Industrial Home.

U SEUK SING, Superintendent

R. A. WARD, Missionary-in-charge

A Typical Conversion

On September 5 a young man was baptized at the altar of Central Methodist Church, Foochow, China. He was a member of one of the proudest families in

Fukien province. His father-in-law held the highest position under the Manchu dynasty of any man from his province in the present generation. His own father held the highest literary degree obtainable in China. More than that, for a period of five years after competitive examination he held first place among all men of this highest degree throughout the empire.

For years the mission had endeavored to open a preaching place in this man's village. Now he, only an earnest layman, preaches to his aristocratic relatives every Sunday. Following conversion he began the habit of asking a blessing before eating his rice. Members of the same clan laughed at his new religion, but in a few weeks became interested learners. An employee of the Government on good salary, he feels it no compromise to proclaim everywhere his relationship to the church. Practically all his spare time is given to church work.

Conditions in the Foochow region have changed wonderfully since the early days when it was the first and only mission of Methodism in the Orient. For decades our membership was drawn almost exclusively from the poorest and uneducated classes. Today officials and literati not only speak well of Christianity, but are glad to have relations with men in the church capable of Christian leadership. The most important problems are the training of Christian men and women capable of such leadership and the placing of these people at the task of actual first-hand evangelistic work.

A Social Settlement Church

During 1915 there has been established in Foochow a church especially to reach these classes of people hitherto closed to the Gospel. They center in the large cities. In the heart of Foochow, with its million people, Methodism has procured a most commanding piece of property of such ample size as to provide for numerous activities at the one church center.

For the first time in our work a large group of best trained Chinese men and women have been called to staff a local church. The pastor-in-charge is a graduate of an American college. His associate for women's work is an alumna of Goucher College, Baltimore. Her first assistant is a Chinese lady with a diploma from Folts Institute, Herkimer, New York. With these people are associated nearly a score of others who represent some of the best products of our mission schools. They are all employed carrying on the agencies of this church which is designed to enter the leading classes of the city life and bring to their willing ears a knowledge of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. Hundreds have enrolled as probationers, and the daily work of the staff is to follow up these men and women. A reading room, several popular lectures every month, moving pictures, social parlors, day schools, and kindergartens for boys and girls, and constant calling in the homes, are putting a group of strong Chinese Christians into normal daily contact with the people who stand in places of largest social influence, and who are such ganglia of influence as to promise a far more rapid self-propagation of the Christian Church in China.

Bible Study Campaigns

An ever-present undertaking in the mission field is what has been called the "Christianizing of the Church." People accept the Gospel as far as they know it. But that is not very far. It is a long process from the state where a person may properly be enrolled as a probationer, and perhaps even be baptized,

to the condition in which he becomes an aggressive factor for Gospel propagation.

During 1915 Foochow Conference has been blessed through a Conference Bible Study Campaign. On Foochow District over a thousand people have been enrolled in Bible study classes, meeting regularly. Institutes of several days' duration have been held on local circuits. Members laid aside their regular work, studied in the classes and received diplomas at the end of the course. This training of laymen is one of the fundamental elements in developing a spiritual and self-propagating church.

Self-support

Self-support has been seemingly slow in development. Some of the reasons are evident, however. People to whom things have always been given in their church life naturally look to the same source of outside help. The Christian community was drawn from those who had no money, living near the edge of barest necessities for sustaining life.

Since the Revolution of 1911 the doors have been opened for winning classes of wealth and position, provided the church was willing to make the investment necessary to win them. In Foochow such investment for 1915 has been made. Its returns are immediate and evident. At Central Church, after six months, there was a larger indigenous congregation in regular attendance than at any other church after several decades. The new congregation raised over half of its current expenses, amounting to sums in four figures, during the first year. And this result was obtained in a church whose congregation was almost entirely non-Christian at the outset.

Educational

The Foochow Academy—George S. Miner, Principal.

During the seven months' absence of the principal in America, on furlough, the school has been managed by the staff of Chinese teachers. We have had each term all the students we could accommodate, so it has not been possible for the school to increase materially in its enrollment, but we take satisfaction in the fact that it is gaining by maintaining its full capacity of students while the standard of scholarship is being raised.

No worthy boy has been refused the opportunity of securing an education, though the limited amount of money for scholarships makes it impossible to provide for much financial assistance. No appropriation from the mission funds is received for the school. We are entirely dependent upon our friends in America.

Last year we reported a total enrollment of 130. This year there are 135 boys enrolled. Only three years ago we reported a senior class of eleven members which was larger than any former graduating class; twenty-three will graduate this year. The great majority of our students are church members. During the Foochow District Conference, which has just been held, eleven of the students were granted exhorter's license. Others are expecting to take the course of study which will prepare them for teaching and all the members of the graduating class are looking forward to useful Christian service for their people.

Carolyn Johnson Memorial Institute, Lungtien—H. V. Lacy, Principal.

This institution, founded by action of the Foochow Annual Conference at its session in 1891, has had a steady and healthy growth. First located at Lungtien, it was later moved to Futsing city, and then still later transferred back to Lungtien. Through the generosity of Mrs. Albert Todd, of Daytona Beach, Florida, the school is now housed in two buildings, a recitation building and a dormitory. These two buildings were erected in 1907 and 1909 respectively. The institution was called a high school and did some high school work until the action of the China Central Conference in 1912 when our educational institutions were all reclassified and placed on a uniform basis. Since then no high school work has been done.

The figures as given to the Annual Conference in 1911 showed a total enrollment of 132. Of this number sixty were orphans in the Christian Herald Orphanage, leaving seventy-two boys in the lower and higher primary departments. For the year 1915 we have had a total enrollment of 113, lower and higher primary departments. Of this number thirty-nine were orphans. In comparing these figures it must be understood that we are not now taking any boarding pupils below the class corresponding to the fourth grade at home, whereas beginners were formerly taken. Also the amount of financial help granted per student has been considerably reduced, thus cutting off a few. Although the number enrolled has not increased, the work done by the students has improved. In a Conference-wide competitive examination of the class corresponding to the eighth grade at home the boys in this institution ranked first among ten schools of like grade, and in an honor roll of sixty-seven names the boys from this institution held twenty-five places.

During the past four years there has been organized and carried on a successful Young Men's Christian Association. The spiritual activities of the boys are not wholly centered in this one organization, however, for nearly all of the older boys are Sunday school teachers, and most of these are also exhorters. During the past four years we have graduated fifteen boys, and in the present class there are eight. Of the fifteen that have graduated ten have entered the theological school, two have entered the Anglo-Chinese college, two are teachers in our church schools, and one is in business. Of the members of the Foochow Annual Conference twenty-two have been students in or have graduated from this school.

BINGTANG DISTRICT

Bingtang District comprises the Haitan group of islands, which are situated about ninety miles southeast of Foochow, and off the Lungtien peninsula. The population of the group of islands is about 80,000. The people subsist very largely upon what is taken from the sea, supplemented by meager products from the soil. The Methodist Church has fifteen established preaching places on the island, thirteen of which are self-supporting, with a number of out-stations. Work was opened on this field as early as the year 1875. The work was set apart as a district in 1892.

Tangtau

Tangtau is the port of entry for the Bingtang District. This is a flourishing business center of about 16,000 population. Tangtau is situated about forty-five miles from Futsing city, and is a city of the subprefectural rank.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Miss Jennie D. Jones.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Woman's Training School.

No report.

LUNGTIEN DISTRICT

Lungtien District lies to the south of the Futsing (formerly Hokchiang) District and comprises the entire Lungtien peninsula. This is claimed to be one of the poorest sections of China agriculturally, but is at the same time one of the most densely populated sections of the empire.

The Methodist Church opened work on this district as early as 1873. Considerably more than one half of the work on the district is entirely self-supporting, while several circuits contribute annually more than is required for support of the local charge. The Lungtien Circuit supports not only its own preachers, but contributes enough to support regularly appointed preachers on several newly opened and weak stations. The population is more than one half million, speaking the Foochow dialect.

Lungtien

Lungtien (also known as Ngucheng) is situated about sixty-five miles south of Foochow, and is a township city of low official rank. It is in the geographical center of a vastly populated region, and has become one of the leading mission stations of our work in South China.

Missionaries: Rev. Harry R. Caldwell and Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. Henry V. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy. W. F. M. S.: Misses Mabel Allen (on furlough), and Li Bi Cu, M.D. *Institutions:* Carolyn Johnson Memorial Institute. W. F. M. S.: Boarding School for Girls, Women's Training School, Lungtien Hospital.

No report.

FUTSING DISTRICT

Futsing (formerly Hokchiang) District centers around the walled city of Futsing (formerly Hokchiang), which is situated about twelve miles from the sea-coast. Haikow is the port of entry to Futsing from the sea. Futsing city is the county seat for the Futsing County, and is a city of about 50,000 inhabitants. The people of this district are given to mercantile and agricultural pursuits. The density of the population has rendered comparatively easy the work of reaching the people with the gospel message. The Methodist Church is establishing a very strong work on this district. A number of entire villages have given up idolatry entirely and identified themselves with the church. The population of the district is more than one half million, most of whom speak the Foochow dialect.

The Church Missionary Society is working in the Futsing District, with medical work in Futsing city.

HARRY R. CALDWELL, Missionary-in-charge

(NOTE: The "Futsing Work" now embraces four districts. Previous to the recent session of the Foochow Annual Conference this work included the Futsing, Lungtien, and Bingtang Districts. The growth of this work has necessitated setting off another district which is known as the West Futsing District.)

No report.

KUTIEN DISTRICT

Kutien (formerly Kucheng) District includes the city of Kutien, ninety miles northwest of Foochow, and numerous large towns and villages surrounding it. The population of the district is approximately 125,000. The Foochow dialect is spoken. The inhabitants follow agricultural and literary pursuits almost entirely. It comprises one of the vast tea districts of Fukien Province.

Kutien

Kutien (formerly Kucheng) (population, about 25,000) is the capital of the civil district of the same name. It is beautifully situated in a mountain valley 1,200 feet above sea level and at the juncture of two large streams, the waters of which empty into the Min River about thirty miles south of the city and about sixty miles up the river from Foochow. Kutien is one of the cleanest of Chinese cities. Its wall, 15 feet high and 12 feet wide, is said to have been built about the time of the discovery of America.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1864. The Methodists endured severe persecution here during the so-called Shan-sin-fan (fairy powder) excitement in 1871. Their chapel was looted, but no lives were lost. Other mission boards at

work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Mission, and the Mission to Lepers in India and the East.

Missionaries: Rev. Thomas H. Coole, M.D., (on furlough) and Mrs. Coole (on furlough), F. B. Sheldon, M.D., and Mrs. Sheldon, Rev. James H. Worley and Mrs. Worley. W. F. M. S.: Misses Laura Frazey, Emma Eichenberger, Paula Seidlmann, Lura M. Hefty (on furlough), and Mary Peters.

Institutions: Schell-Cooper Academy, Wiley General Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Boarding School for Girls, Women's Training School.

No report.

KUDE DISTRICT

Kude District lies in the three civil counties, Auguang, Kutien, and Mintsing. The country, though mountainous, has been terraced and irrigated, and is one of the few sections of the Fukien Province that have rice for export. The population of Kude District is probably 50,000. Large numbers of the people have emigrated to the Chinese colonies in Borneo and the Straits Settlements.

The district has had a separate existence since 1899. It was formerly connected with Kutien District. No other mission boards have work in the district.

No report.

TIANG NGUK CEU, Superintendent

J. H. WORLEY, Missionary-in-charge

MINTSING DISTRICT

Mintsing District lies about sixty miles west and a little north of Foochow, on two sides of the beautiful Min River. On either side the great mountains lift their heads among the clouds. These mountains are for the most part barren, though sometimes heavily wooded, and in their fastnesses may be found ant-eaters, porcupine, deer, wild hogs, tigers, etc. The entire region is about fifty miles long by forty miles wide, about the size of three or four ordinary counties in the Middle States. It is estimated that 200,000 people, or one hundred to the square mile, find their living within its borders. Iron is very abundant and already is being mined in considerable quantities. Other metals exist, but are not yet productive. Rice is the staple product, of which they reap two crops per year. Winter wheat is raised in small amounts. Sweet potatoes are raised in great abundance on the mountain sides. Tobacco and flax may be seen frequently.

The honor of having opened up this region to the gospel belongs to Dr. Nathan Sites, who in his report to the Foochow Conference of 1891 says: "Seed-sowing began in Mingchiang twenty-seven years ago (1864), when I had the privilege of making the first missionary visit through all this region. 1891 seems to be the date when real aggressive measures were begun." At that time it was recognized as a part of the Foochow District, but in November, 1893, Bishop Foster established it as a presiding elder's district, with Dr. Sites as presiding elder.

Mintsingshsien

Mintsingshsien (formerly Minchiang) is situated on the Min River, about thirty miles up the river from Foochow.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1864. No other mission board is at work here.

Missionaries: W. S. Bissonnette and Mrs. Bissonnette, Rev. James B. Eyestone (on furlough) and Mrs. Eyestone (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Edna Jones (on furlough), Mary E. Carleton, M.D., Edna Jones, Ursula J. Tyler, and Rose A. Mace.

Institutions: Boarding School for Boys, Nathan Sites Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Boarding School for Girls, Women's Training School.

No report.

U SUI E, Superintendent

YUKI DISTRICT

Yuki (formerly Iuka) District includes a rich region in the southern part of the Yenping Prefecture, with a population of about 1,000,000 people. Cedar trees, bamboo, and limestone are very plentiful. The country is rich in minerals, and clandestine mining has been practiced from time immemorial. Tigers, leopards, deer,

and wild birds are plentiful. This country was the home of the commentator Chu-hi, whose descendants still live here. Most of the people live in villages, hundreds of which are found within the bounds of this district. Foochow is the prevailing dialect; though as one draws near to Yungan and Yungchun, the Foochow dialect is seldom heard.

NGU LUANG SEU, Superintendent

FREDERICK BANKHARDT, Missionary-in-charge

Persecution

The sorrow and suffering of our people during the year cannot be told. The people of Yuki District, and especially the Christians, have suffered much at the hands of the brigands. Many have been robbed, ten of our church members have been killed, and thirty homes burned, causing a loss of \$20,000. One church was destroyed and several were damaged; one preacher was beaten and others threatened. There was no one to whom we could bring charges against these lawless bands.

The police force has been increased but, coming from the northern provinces, they cannot understand our dialect. Some of the gentry who acted as interpreters are opposed to the Christian Church and used this opportunity to persecute the Christians. The police killed and plundered as much as the bandits.

The Churches

There are twenty-one churches on the Yuki District. Some have been repaired and remodeled. Toward this work the members gave \$250, the missionary helpers gave \$50, and \$100 is still owing.

The membership has increased and spiritually the church has advanced beyond our expectations. Idols have been given up, decisions to keep the Sabbath have been faithfully adhered to.

Teachers' Institute

We are grateful to Mr. Miner for the teachers' institute held in Yuki city. Many teachers attended and as a result we have nine new day schools with over 200 students. That the teachers are doing good work is proven by the results of the students' examinations.

We feel the need of a higher primary school at Yuki city as Yenping school is too far away for many of our boys to attend.

YENPING DISTRICT

The Yenping District lies in the Yenping Prefecture and is the largest district in the Foochow Conference, having a population of about 1,500,000. This district includes four counties, each having a walled city as a county seat. In three of these counties the Mandarin dialect prevails, in the other one an utterly different dialect is spoken. Cedar trees, firewood, bamboo, tea, and limestone are very plentiful. The country is very mountainous, and most of the roads lead through mountain passes and are difficult to travel.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission is the only board at work in this district, except in a few places along the Min River, where the American Board Mission has some work.

Yenpingfu

Yenpingfu, where the missionaries reside, is situated on the Min River just where it is joined by the Kienning branch. It is a most beautiful place. The magistrate of Yenping County, the Yenping Prefect, the Governor of the Yenping, Kienning and Shaowu Prefectures, and a few military officials reside here. The Mission Compound is situated on a high hill overlooking the whole city. All travelers

say that it is the most beautifully situated mission station in China. It lies about 130 miles northwest of Foochow, being the westernmost mission station in the Foochow Conference, and nearest to our Central China Mission.

There has been preaching here since 1869, when the Rev. Nathan Sites, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, made his first visit to Yenpingfu. He is said to have been the first white man who came here to preach the Gospel of Christ. No missionaries were resident here until 1901, when the Misses Mabel C. Hartford and Alice Linam of the W. F. M. S. arrived. The next year the Rev. W. A. Main and family settled in Yenpingfu, and in 1904 Dr. J. E. Skinner and family took up their residence there.

Missionaries: Rev. Frederick Bankhardt and Mrs. Bankhardt, Rev. Bernard H. Paddock (on furlough), James E. Skinner, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Skinner, M.D., Rev. Walter W. Williams, M.D., and Mrs. Williams. W. F. M. S.: Misses Emma L. Ehly, Mamie C. Glassburner, Marianne H. Tschudy, and Alice Linam.

Institutions: Nathan Sites Memorial Academy, Alden Speare Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Women's Training School.

HUNG DAIK CHING, Superintendent

FREDERICK BANKHARDT, Missionary-in-charge

Christian Community

The membership of Yenping District consists of 387 full members and 467 probationers, a total of 854. These members have given for the upkeep of the church during the past year, including all collections, \$1,888.55. In all 295 have been enrolled, or rather have passed the examination in Bible study; 165 have been brought into the church by the members; 135 conversions have been reported, and many have given up their idols.

On Uong-dai Circuit alone twenty-four were converted and thirty-one idols were handed over to the pastor. The membership is self-supporting and has subscribed \$1,300 towards a new church. Many of the leading business men and gentry are in the church and many others are friendly towards it.

In Yenping city we have the best organized Sunday school in the Yenping Prefecture. Miss Linam has been giving this work much time and thought. Dr. Hartman, of the Sunday School Board, said that Yenping Sunday school was the best organized school in the Orient. A Chinese Sunday school secretary for the Yenping region has been appointed.

The schools in Yenping city have had a good year. The Nathan Sites Memorial Academy has had the largest attendance in the history of the school. We were pleased to have a number of young men come to us to enter Bible training class to prepare for the ministry.

HINGHWA CONFERENCE

The Hinghwa Conference is in the Fukien Province, south of the Foochow Conference, and includes the Hinghwa Prefecture and adjoining territory where the Hinghwa dialect is spoken, and the Yungchun (Ingchung) Prefecture. It includes a large and thoroughly irrigated plain, which yields three crops a year. The central part is mountainous and embraces one of the best pottery sections of China, the soil being particularly suited to the manufacture of porcelain ware. Further inland there is a rich coal, iron, and limestone region having direct water connection with Foochow. This mineral wealth has not been developed.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced in the Hinghwa Prefecture in 1865, and the Hinghwa Mission Conference was organized on November 26, 1896. In accordance with the action of the General Conference of 1904 it became the Hinghwa Annual Conference in November, 1904. Other mission boards at work in this region are the Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Mission in Hinghwa, and the English Presbyterian Mission in Yungchun.

THE CONFERENCE

W. N. BREWSTER

It is twenty-five years since my first arrival in Hinghwa city with Dr. Nathan Sites. The work in Hinghwa had begun twenty-five years before we came, so that our arrival marks the half-way place in Hinghwa Methodist Church history.

Statistics

The following comparative tables will indicate our growth:

	1890	1915
Districts	1	4
Circuits	13	45
Conference preachers	8	58
Other preachers employed.....	8	69
Full members	657	4,537
Probationers	271	5,023
Baptized children	293	2,958
Inquirers	143	14,442
Total Christian community.....	1,364	26,987

Of the sixteen preachers then appointed only three are now in the work. All but one of the other thirteen have gone to their reward. Probably an equal proportion of the 928 members and probationers have also passed on, but the new recruits have volunteered so fast that the average annual additions have been nearly equal to the entire Christian community of twenty-five years.

Everything points to a speedy accomplishment of full pastoral support for the entire work. The city district is fully self-supporting, due in part to the large contributions of the city circuit. Sienyu District lacks only four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and Hankong one hundred and sixty-eight. Binghai District is short thirteen hundred and twenty-six dollars.

Our most serious problems are not financial. Never yet have we for lack of funds refused a call to open a new station. The difficulty is in getting the properly qualified workers and in the supervision.

Let no one think from the above that we are satisfied with ourselves or

with the work. We have done far less than we might have done and the work in many respects is unsatisfactory.

Illiteracy

This is our first great problem. We do not have the exact figures in this important matter for all the work, but the Binghai District has been canvassed, and out of a membership, including probationers, of 1,512, only 369, nearly all men and boys, can read the classical character, or one in four. In the Romanized, 182 men and boys and eighty-nine women and girls are more or less proficient, or about one in six. The Christian community of the Binghai District is therefore two thirds illiterate. That other districts are much better off is not probable.

To meet this problem we have tried instruction in both the Chinese character and the Romanized character with the following experience. We tried the easy "Six Hundred Characters" system, and last year bought over two thousand primer books. We started scores of night schools. In Hinghwa city a large class of from thirty to forty met every night for over three months. Three passed the final examination and these can read only what is specially prepared in that vocabulary. The New Testament, with five times six hundred characters, is still far beyond even these three, and nine out of ten did not pass at all. Those who passed had more or less knowledge of the characters before.

We must succeed with the Romanized system or we will fail to give the written Scriptures to two thirds of this generation of our people. The old methods of teaching the Romanized were defective. A new primer is now in press, worked out by several of our ladies, based on modern pedagogical principles and when this is thoroughly inaugurated we expect that much of the old terror of the first days of teaching the Romanized will disappear. We should organize a thorough system of church-schools, with teachers and regular examinations first in learning the Romanized and later in teaching the Scriptures and elementary science primers. Perhaps the primary school teachers can be utilized for night school work for adults. Also normal classes should be organized in all the districts to train teachers for the Sunday schools, using Romanized literature.

Family

Next to illiteracy the great problem is how to reach entire families instead of individual members. Binghai District was found to have a total of 1,460 families of which 470 are "whole families," or only about one third. The proportion of families in the Binghai District is probably much higher than in any other section of our work. Even if this is a fair average for the four districts it shows that we are very seriously lacking in this essential to permanent results.

Or take it from the viewpoint of men and women on our rolls. The Sienyu District, after very careful revision of the records, reports a Christian community of 5,794, of whom thirty-one per cent are women and girls. There are more than two men to one woman. It seems conservative to say that we have at least ten thousand families that are only partially Christian. This is discouraging in some ways though, on the other hand, it is encouraging since we have access to ten thousand homes where the men are already committed

to the Christian life. An average of two from each family would almost double our Christian community.

Adequate Occupation

By district the population is reported as follows:

Pocheng County—	
Binghai	107,635
Hinghwa City (Kio-sauh Circuit unreported)	297,208
Hankong	229,144
	<hr/>
Sienyu County	633,987
	<hr/>
Total	291,347
	<hr/>
	925,334

Of the population males number fifty-eight per cent and the females forty-two per cent.

This would indicate that the statistics of the number of women and girls are less complete than for men and boys. No doubt the larger centers and remote mountain sections are not fully enumerated. The population has been reduced by the plague and through emigration to Malaysia. We may safely put a minimum of one million as our Hinghwa-speaking field. At this rate we now have enrolled one in thirty-seven. For the past two years we have grown at the rate of twenty-five per cent each year. As our members increase we may not be able to maintain this high rate; but should this drop to an average of ten per cent in the next twenty-five years, fully thirty per cent of this million would be enrolled upon our church records. When that time comes we may say that this field has been evangelized.

HANKONG DISTRICT

Hankong (Antau) District includes the market towns Gangkau and Hankong and the surrounding villages. It is situated on the coast plain east of Hinghwa city, but also has an extensive mountainous region further inland. The population of the seaport town Hankong is estimated at about 100,000. Here is located the large Aaron Baker Memorial Church. A hospital is being erected which will be opened soon. It is to be in charge of Dr. Li Ko-sing, a graduate of the Union Medical College at Peking.

LI KO DING, Superintendent

W. B. COLE, Missionary-in-charge

Evangelistic Campaigns

"The harvest is great, but the laborers are few." This is especially true of this district and as the opportunities are so great we thought best to have special evangelistic campaigns to reach the people. Four days a week were given up to these campaigns. Fourteen new stations have been opened as a result of these meetings.

The work has grown in all the circuits—new churches have been built and old ones restored. The church in Hankong city, which replaces the one destroyed by a typhoon, has a seating capacity of 1,000. In all circuits new stations have been opened and these are liberally supported by the people.

Christian Community

In Hankong District we have a Christian following of 6,133, an increase of



THE NEW CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP OF CHINA
A Christian Minister and Superintendent of Hingwa District, China

1,259 over last year. Our church members number 847, which is 147 more than last year, and there are 1,143 probationers and 3,630 inquirers.

Self-support

For pastoral support \$1,897 were contributed and the Sunday school offerings amounted to \$208. The total amount raised during the year was \$6,398.50, an increase of \$1,706.

Medical Work

The hospital has been a blessing to the people of Hankong. Much suffering has been relieved and many souls have been saved. A foreign doctor is greatly needed. Dr. Li is an untiring worker, but he has more than he can do. He has spent much time traveling about inoculating the people against the bubonic plague which has been prevalent in Hankong. The decrease in the number of deaths from this scourge is noticeable.

The people are interested in the work of the hospital. One Chinese layman last year gave \$1,000 toward the work and this year followed it up by giving \$3,000 toward the Jubilee Fund.

During the year there were 4,058 treatments, of which 2,529 were patients for the first time.

HINGHWA DISTRICT

Hinghwa District includes the prefecture city of Hinghwa and surrounding villages. It is situated on the coast plain. The people have been extremely friendly to the missionaries, and for many years there had been no organized opposition until the recent disturbances caused by the poppy planting and the faithful and successful opposition to this great evil by the preachers and missionaries. But this is a temporary situation that will react greatly in our favor in the end. Houses three stories high have been erected without any complaints from the people.

Methodist missionaries from Foochow began preaching in this district in 1865.

Hinghwa

Hinghwa city (population, 60,000) is a prefecture city situated near the mouth of the Sienyu River on the coast plain. It is off the lines of travel and commerce. The city is one of the cleanest in China. The houses are well built and the city wall is in good repair. The city presents an interesting sight from over the wall, with its fantastic roofs showing through the beautiful foliage of the lichi trees with which the city is well provided.

The city was occupied as a residence by a Methodist foreign missionary for the first time in November, 1890. The Church Missionary Society is at work here, and its hospital is a great help to the Methodist Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. William N. Brewster and Mrs. Brewster, Rev. Frederick H. Trimble (on furlough) and Mrs. Trimble (on furlough), Rev. F. Stanley Carson and Mrs. Carson, Rev. Winifred B. Cole (on furlough) and Mrs. Cole (on furlough), Rev. Harry G. Dildine and Mrs. Dildine, Mr. John H. Irish. W. F. M. S.: Misses Cora M. Brown, Jessie Marriott, Elizabeth W. Varney, Pauline E. Westcott, Minnie E. Wilson, and Grace McClurg.

Institutions: Guthrie Memorial High School, Biblical School, Normal School, Rebecca McCabe Orphanage, Industrial Mission Press. W. F. M. S.: Hamilton Boarding School for Girls, Juliet Turner Woman's Training School, Lillian Gamble Leper Rescue Home.

DNG SENG-NGENG, Superintendent

W. N. BREWSTER, Missionary-in-charge

This district is divided into thirteen circuits and seventy stations. There are thirty-four preachers. Our territory is fifty-eight miles long and twenty miles wide and includes the island of Bi-ciu. There are twenty-six day schools. Some of our teachers are able to help with the church services.

Conditions Among the People

The rainfall was uncertain this year and though good harvests were gathered from the northern and southern plains near Hinghwa city on the higher lands near the sea there was a severe drought. From May to October there was no rain and the fields dried up. The farmers were reduced to a condition of starvation. Since the beginning of the Republic the Government has had such lack of funds it has been selling bonds to raise the budget, urging the people to buy them. Tax rates have been raised, the salt tax particularly having been increased one hundred per cent. Formerly Hinghwa was famous for its export of salt, but the Government has taken over the salt evaporating basins, thus rendering destitute the people engaged in this business. Because of these reasons the contributions have been late coming in.

Team Work

In spite of the hard times, the work of evangelization goes on with great success. All the preachers of this district were divided into five teams and each team had its captain. The reports of the meeting held indicate that everywhere they went the people welcomed them. Two villages, Da-au and Dua-leong, formerly antagonistic to the church, are now friendly. At a meeting, held by one of our evangelistic teams, six hundred people were present.

Self-support

Hinghwa city church has been self-supporting for a long time, but this year four other circuits were added to the list. If the church continues to be as prosperous as it has been it will not be long before all the circuits will be self-supporting.

Statistics	Added in 1915	Total	Net Increase
Probationers	685	2,012	330
Adults baptized	195	.....	.....
Full members	221	1,659	177
Children baptized	188	1,009	129
Inquirers .....	...	6,141	2,104
		10,821	

The net increase of Christians was 2,579. There are 517 women members and 343 women probationers.

The Sunday school offerings amounted to \$315, and \$3,916 was raised for pastoral support. Besides this \$40 was collected for the church paper and \$106 for the aid of preachers.

This year we are raising a fund, which will be used to build a church in Hinghwa city to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the church in Hinghwa. The leading members of the Hinghwa church were divided into four teams, each team having a president. Because of the untiring effort of these teams pledges amounting to \$12,436 were secured in Hinghwa city alone. Other circuits gave liberally.

New Churches

We plan to build three churches. At Kio-sauh we are rebuilding the church which was destroyed by bandits last year. The new church will be larger than the old one. The government gave \$920, as indemnity for the old church, the

members gave \$1,000 and the mission helped with \$1,300. At Gah-ling a church has been completed; the mission helped with \$150, and the church members gave \$600. This does not count the labor that was contributed. The old church at Iu-tang was very small and dark, and the members have money and are building a church without the help of the mission.

Educational

The Guthrie Memorial High School—John H. Irish, Acting Principal.

The increase shown in the reports of the preceding years will give an idea of the growth of the work with respect to numbers; while the quality of the work done has increased proportionately. The reports on enrollment are as follows:

High school enrollment,	1912.....	27
" " "	1913.....	No report (Revolution)
" " "	1914.....	45
" " "	1915.....	82 (53 Christians)

Hinghwa Biblical School—F. S. Carson, Principal.

Students

Our enrollment for the year has been seventy, fifty in the regular departments of the school and twenty from government schools in a special class. These men, although Christians of short standing, desired to enter the school and be trained for the ministry. Since they could not fulfil our entrance requirements, we told them that if they would come to a special class for a year, wholly at their own expense, they might present themselves for the regular entrance examinations next year. At the close of the spring term we selected twelve of them who we thought would make good. This fall all twelve have returned. The coming of these men to the school is evidence of the place that the church is now holding in the minds of the people.

We graduated this year the first class in the higher department of the school. One of the graduates we sent to America, one to Nanking and the other is assistant pastor of the large church in Sienyu City.

During the last four years the school prepared and sent into the ministry forty men.

Juliet Turner Woman's School

At the beginning of the year announcement was made that five different classes of women would be received as students. Eighty-eight have been enrolled. At the close of the year seven were graduated and are now employed by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Forty-five are on scholarships. Others are self-supporting, paying their board in the school. Still others come in as day school students and those who are unable to pay their way work half of each day and study the other half.

Isabel Hart Girls' School

This school completes its fifteenth year. More than fifty have finished the course of study this year. Of these fourteen continue in high school. In self-support some advance has been made, the pupils paying their tuition and something toward board and books.

Rebecca McCabe Orphanage—Elizabeth F. Brewster, Superintendent

Last year we reported 192 children, and six old people. This year we have 218 children, while the old people are still with us—making a total of 224 in the orphanage, consisting of 142 boys, seventy-six girls and the six old folks. Among these there are fourteen who are blind. We have a net increase of twenty-six children. There are 160 on our waiting list and we cannot keep some of them waiting long or it will be too late to save them.

Our Record

We have sent two students into colleges of our church in the United States. They will graduate there next June. One of our boys is in Peking University, one in Nanking, one in the Anglo-Chinese College of Foochow, and we have six girls in the College Preparatory School in Foochow. Thirteen boys are in the Guthrie High School in Hinghwa, forty-seven in the grammar school, thirty in the primary school. We have twelve girls in the girls' grammar school and twenty-seven in the primary school for girls, two are in the Sienyu Girls' School. In the orphanage we have a boys' primary school with twenty-six boys.

Kindergarten School

This term we are all delighted to have our own Miss Ling, who graduated at the Cincinnati Missionary Training School, back with us again, and the kindergarten is starting off with great enthusiasm.

Industrial Department

Formerly our boys studied five hours and worked about four hours each day, but now being in the schools where industrial work has not been a feature the boys have conformed to the rules and attended school forenoons and afternoons. They have thus had only about two or three hours for their work. But we have been able to keep most of the boys faithfully at work.

Student Government

The self-government clubs have done effective work the past year. The boys are divided into four bands, each with its officers. The standards have been raised and closer attention paid to deportment and hygiene. We do not feel that the discipline and government of the orphanage is as excellent as it might be because of the scattered interests and divided authority, arising from our orphans attending schools not under our control. This is not a criticism of the very excellent schools with the efficient faculties, and no doubt they also find it difficult with our children for the same reason. There is an earnest desire to do right and an appreciation of the opportunities given them.

Spiritual Training

The children in all the schools are instructed in the Bible, and on Sundays they have their Sunday school. They attend regularly all the church services. Evening prayers conducted by Mr. Go Teng-hi are times of effective instruction and helpfulness to the boys, while Mrs. Geng holds evening prayers with the girls and small boys. Each Saturday evening the self-government clubs hold group meetings which are times of heart searching and confession, with splendid results seen in the lives of the boys.

Future Plans

For many years we have desired to get the orphanage provided with rice-fields so that we could be sure of food and also have a permanent basis for support and for a variety of industrial training. We tried to get fields near the city but the prices were prohibitive; the same was true of fields in the Antau region. We finally secured seventy acres of land in the Ng-sauh region.

We could not build the orphanage on low rice lands, so we found what we considered the choicest site in Ng-sauh. On the highest part of the ridge was over an acre belonging to one wealthy family. Fearing they would not be willing to sell to the church, the pastor tried to buy, not telling what it was wanted for. The reply was, "We buy in but we never sell out." The pastor finally told one member of the family what he wanted the land for. He said, "Why didn't you tell me that before? Of course we will sell at the market price to them." We have been able to buy about seven acres of the high land for our buildings. Three buildings are complete and one other is ready for the roof. Foundations are dug for two more. We hope to move the orphanage in January.

Reasons for moving are many. Among them are better sanitary conditions; possibility of producing better food; opportunity for practical training of the children in agriculture in all its departments and in the mechanical arts; development of the children along lines of highest ideals—physical, mental, moral, and spiritual.

Medical

The Margaret Eliza Nast Hospital has cared for 512 in-patients, 5,237 dispensary patients, made eighty calls to homes and 730 patients have been inoculated with plague serum. The receipts for the year amounted to \$1,514.34, or about one third of the current expenses.

Lillian Gamble Leper Home

Twelve women have been in this Home during the past year. All are provided with the necessities of life. Otherwise these women would be beggars on the streets. All have become members of the Methodist Church. An aged Bible woman lives in the same compound and teaches them daily and a preacher conducts weekly services in the chapel.

BINGHAI DISTRICT

Binghai District includes the eastern end of the Binghai peninsula and the adjacent islands. Lamyit island is the place where our mission first started in 1865. The first station on the mainland was near Binghai, the local seaport. The people are extremely poor on account of the poverty of the soil and lack of water. But they are very accessible and work among them brings large returns. Lamyit Island is notorious for its pirates, who infest the coast.

DENG CII UNG, Superintendent

Idolatrous Conditions

This district has nine circuits. Six are on the mainland and three are on islands. All important centers are on the sea.

The population is 111,636, which represents 22,868 families. The proportion

of Christians and non-Christians is about one to twenty-seven. There are 431 Buddhist temples, 633 idol temples, the Taoists have eighty-one temples. The total number of temples is 1,046—the total number of churches on the whole district is fifty-six. Eighteen idol temples to one church.

About \$120,000 a year is spent for idol festivals and incense. The amount given by Christians for the support of the church this year was \$2,863.60. The people are poor, ignorant, and uncultured.

Evangelistic

The district superintendent and his helper go among the people and preach five days a week—often four times a day. The workers are faithful and the people listen attentively and seem to like what they hear. Our audiences vary from fifty to 400. This year's work has sown the seed—we hope for a great harvest later.

Church Building

Of the fifty-six churches in this district only two are modern church buildings. Some are native houses which have been repaired for church use, the rest are rented or loaned houses. The native houses are low and damp and unfit for our preachers to live in. At No-cho and Sauh-sia the people have collected money and are beginning to build new churches. At Dang-uang the church was a rented building, and the owners refused to rent it any longer, so the church members with much sacrifice built a church. If all the people will make like sacrifices we could soon have good churches all over the district.

Self-support

Last year a typhoon destroyed most of the crops, and in the fall high tides destroyed crops in fields near the sea. This year the food supply was short and many people were in want. The first crop this year was good, but the second crop was ruined by drought. These hard times have lessened the contributions of the people, though they have given what they could. The total amount collected in the district was \$1,181.50, of which \$975 was for pastoral support. The people have given \$2,400 toward the Jubilee Fund.

Persecution

Some Christians have been compelled to pay money for temple support and others have had their property destroyed and in some cases our members were seized and beaten. Appealing to the magistrate is useless, so they have to endure their suffering as best they can, and those who are captured have to pay money to ransom themselves. The spirit of most of our members is commendable; but some who are weak, among the probationers, have renounced their faith because of the persecutions.

Christian Community

Our Christians number 4,324; of these 772 are full members, probationers 731, inquirers 2,032. The total increase in our following for the year is 1,362.

The most promising thing is that at the quarterly meetings there are as many women as men. This is encouraging, for it is the women who have held most tenaciously to their heathen faith and have been the most difficult to

interest in the Gospel. Our Christians represent 1,460 families, but only 476 families that are entirely Christian. With these figures it will be seen that only one third of the families that have Christian members are entirely Christian.

Co-education

The Binghai Hai Sing school was opened seven years ago. Deng Cih Ung is principal. Enrollment 140. The pupils are children of extremely poor farmers. Their clothes are ragged and they do not know the luxury of a pair of shoes, but they have good minds and are well acquainted with the Bible. There are only four teachers and because of this we were not able to care for all the children who desired to enter school this year. There are thirty-seven pupils in the grammar department and twenty-nine in the primary. Among these are thirteen girls. There is also a special class of twenty-five children who come from outside schools.

SIENYU DISTRICT

Sienyu District is located in the valley of the Sienyu River, about thirty miles from the coast. Some of the mission centers are in the foothills which border the coast plain. The district or department of Sienyu is very populous and extremely productive. The people are comparatively well off, and upon that account somewhat less accessible to the gospel than in other parts of the Conference; but there was a great awakening there in the spring of 1909.

Sienyu

Sienyu (Singiu) is situated at the head of navigation of the Sienyu River, about thirty miles from Hinghwa city.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1870. Other mission boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society and the Church of England Zenana Mission.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Emma J. Betow, M.D., Martha Lebeus (on furlough), Martha L. Nicolaisen, and Mary M. Thomas.

Institutions: Sienyu Intermediate School. W. F. M. S.: Isabel Hart Boarding School for Girls, Frieda Knoechel Memorial Training School for Bible Women, Margaret Eliza Nast Memorial Hospital.

DENG Cih SING, Superintendent

Persecutions

During the last two years the Sienyu people have three times been compelled to pay unjust taxes and twice have been forced to buy government bonds. The tax collectors of this county are not friendly to the Christians and put additional tax burdens on them.

This year there has been much robbery in the district. At Hong-deng one of our Christians was robbed of two thousand dollars; another of several dollars' worth of goods; and still another at Go-Ca lost several hundred dollars. These cases have been reported to the magistrate but thus far nothing has been done.

The town of Ging-sa, about twenty li from Sienyu, was raided and the Sienyu post office was plundered. The rumors that the bandits were going to attack Sienyu city have kept the people unsettled and frightened.

Evangelistic Campaign

For four years we have been having evangelistic campaigns in the Sienyu district. But because of the bandit troubles they are not very successful. This year we divided into four teams, each having a president, a vice-president and

helpers, including preachers, Bible women, and leading church members. These workers are untiring and many men and women have become Christians. So many people have been added that even the new churches in many places are too small. We have had to hold our quarterly meetings out of doors because no church was sufficiently large to accommodate those attending.

Self-support

Sienyu district is rapidly becoming self supporting. The district has thirteen circuits with fifty-five churches and thirty-five preachers. The preachers' salaries amounted to \$5,320, toward which the church members contributed \$3,072, besides \$1,496 for home missions. Sunday school offerings were \$295. The total pledged for the Jubilee fund is \$4,780, of which we have already collected \$1,700. This district only lacks \$457 to become absolutely self-supporting.

Education

The higher primary school has forty-one students, divided into two classes. The lower primary school has fifty-nine students, divided into three classes. Mr. Ding Cih Sing is principal.

If we had proper accommodations we could have many more students, but for lack of room we have to refuse them.

On January 21st, 1915, our school graduated a class of twelve boys. This is the third class which we have graduated; the exercises took place in the church in the presence of a large congregation, besides the city officials, degree-men, professors of the government schools, and leading merchants.

Five of these students have entered the Guthrie High School in Hinghwa; four will continue their studies in the Hinghwa Theological School, and one has entered the Young Men's Christian Association work in Foochow.

The Sienyu magistrate this year arranged a "field day." The students of thirty-four schools, public and private, took part. Thousands gathered to watch the drills and games and the magistrate in his closing speech praised our students for their superior skill and ease in drilling.

TATIENT DISTRICT

Tatien (Duacheng) District includes the city of Tatien and surrounding villages. It covers parts of three counties and contains representatives of thirteen. The district covers a large area, but is sparsely settled. The roads are rough and hilly.

We are the only mission at work in this region, and our responsibility is correspondingly great. It is a very fruitful field if intensively cultivated; but we have not been able to occupy it even by one foreign missionary.

HNG Bo SENG, Superintendent

During this year the homes of six of our members were plundered and burned by the bandits. These people are homeless. Although we have been in the midst of such trouble many people have come into the church.

This year the Tatien circuit opened one preaching place which is already self-supporting. The subscriptions for church buildings on this circuit are not yet completed.

Educational

We have a primary school in Tatien city. Each year Bishop Bashford has

subscribed fifty dollars for the help of this school with its twenty-two students. For two years in succession every student in the school has passed in examinations.

There are eight circuits on the district that have no primary schools. Our students for higher primary and Biblical schools come from Tatien. Evangelistic work is pressing and we need a larger supply of students from which to draw workers. We hope something may be done to relieve this condition on this district.

Tehwa (Dehhua) District includes the city of Tehwa and surrounding villages. The district is large, requiring a trip of about 327 miles to make a single round of the district. The country is mountainous, the altitudes being from 600 to 1,850 feet. The population numbers about 46,000. The principal industry is the manufacture of pottery.

Tehwa

Tehwa (Dehhua) is located on the Shwangki River, in a mountain valley, about eighty miles west of Hinghwa city. It is in the heart of the pottery region.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. The English Presbyterian Mission is at work here, but only through Chinese agents.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Susie L. M. Mansfield Girls' Boarding School, Carrie R. Donnel's Women's School.

No report.

YUNGCHUN DISTRICT

Yungchun (Ingchung) District includes the department city of Yungchun and surrounding villages. It is about 250 miles around the district.

This district was set apart from the Tehwa District in 1907. The English Presbyterian Mission is at work in the district.

Yungchun

Yungchun (Ingchung) (population, 12,000) is a department city located fifty miles southwest of Hinghwa, upon the bank of a mountain river. The people are very idolatrous and keep a number of temples in a good state of repair.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873.

Missionaries: Rev. Joseph W. Hawley (on furlough) and Mrs. Hawley (on furlough).

Institutions: Hardy Training School, Biblical School.

No report.

Concerning the Hardy Training School, the acting principal, Si I Seng, writes: "Last year, because of the absence of Rev. J. W. Hawley, the Bishop appointed me to be principal of this school. Lo Ging Lang has conducted the school with skill, and has been ably assisted by the other teachers. We had seven graduates. Three entered the high school in Hinghwa, one entered the Biblical school, and one entered the medical school here in Yungchun, one went to the Anglo-Chinese College in Foochow. One, on account of family affairs, had to return home, but he is now serving at home as day school teacher and junior preacher.

"The school has two departments—the upper primary with forty-six and the lower primary with fifty-four pupils.

"Our recitation hall and dormitory are very small and we can house only forty students. We also need living quarters for our teachers."

YUNGSA DISTRICT

HUONG DO NGUONG, Superintendent

Yungsa district has seven circuits. During the year thirty-five adults were baptized and the full membership has increased to 195. In addition there

are 281 probationers and 479 inquirers. Twenty-four children have received baptism and there are 190 more on the probation list. The total number connected with the church is 1,033, an increase of 189 for the year. The contributions for the year amounted to \$390.43, an increase of \$158.43.

This is encouraging because the district has been swept by heavy floods—houses were washed away, churches damaged and rice crops destroyed.

Sale of Bible

The two colporteurs have done good work. They have sold 1,966 Bibles and portions during the year. A non-Christian traveling salesman buys portions of the Gospels and sells them at a slight gain. In one of the villages a shop-keeper has them for sale in his store. A few years ago such books could not be given away.

Needs

We are in need of church buildings. At Hunguon the members subscribed \$600 and have purchased the land for their church, while the people of Ha-Main have collected \$500. Yungan city needs a school building for forty students.

YUNG DEH DISTRICT

SI I SENG, Superintendent

No Withdrawal

There have been reports that our church was about to withdraw from this section of the Conference. The members prayed earnestly over the matter and are grateful to Dr. North, the secretary of the Missionary Society, who came to our conference and examined into the matter, with the result that the society decided to grant our request and recalled Mr. Hawley to his work among us.

The bandits have been troublesome this year and the Christians severely persecuted. Besides this, the people have been forced to subscribe to loans to the government which has added to their distress.

Nevertheless the Government pushed our claims for indemnity of losses during the bandit raids. This money we are saving to help out in our efforts toward self support.

Christian Community

There are seventeen preachers under appointment on this district and four day school teachers. Our church membership in full connection has this year reached 439; probationers 390; baptized children 321, and inquirers 1,985, making a total Christian following on the district of 3,070. This is an increase of 739 over last year.

Self-support

The total amount subscribed for pastoral support was \$2,692.50 and the total subscriptions for the year for all work was \$3,188.40, an increase over last year of \$1,142.98.



- ⊙ Capital of Provinces
- ⊙ Prefecture City
- Sub Prefecture City
- Other Cities and Places
- Railroads: —+—+—+—
- Canals: ————
- Cable Lines: ————
- Treaty Ports are underlined in black: Ningpo

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH
CENTRAL CHINA
Places where Methodist Episcopal Missionaries
reside, are underlined in red.
Scale of Statute Miles

CENTRAL CHINA

NO. 4

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

The Central China Conference, located in the heart of the great plain of the Yangtze, includes the southern parts of the Kiangsu Province on both sides of the Yangtze, and part of the province of Anhwei. This field embraces some of the most populous cities of China, together with fertile agricultural districts. The country is well provided with means of communication by numerous navigable canals, rivers, and creeks. Nanking and Chinkiang are on the Shanghai and Nanking Railway. The Grand Canal, which runs through the Kiangsu Province, is of immense commercial importance. Railroads are being constructed from Nanking westward to the Szechwan Province, and southwest to Wuhu. The Tientsin Pukow Railway starts north from Pukow, the city opposite Nanking, on the north bank of the Yangtze River. By this road one may go to Tientsin in 26 hours and Peking in 27.

Mission work was begun by missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1867, and this region was set apart as the Central China Mission in 1869. The first annual meeting was held at Kiukiang in 1875. In accordance with an enabling act passed by the General Conference in 1904, the Central China Mission Conference was organized in 1907. In 1908 it was organized into an Annual Conference.

In 1912 the Conference was divided into the Central China Conference and the Kiangsi Mission Conference. The former extends up the river to and including Anking, the capital of the Anhwei Province; and the latter the northern and central part of the Kiangsi Province, especially about the Poyang Lake, and a part of the Province of Hupeh north of the Yangtze.

The missionaries and Chinese members of the Central China Conference during this quadrennium have been giving very earnest attention to plans for more fully occupying the regions where we already have work and the extending of our borders to other needy areas. We have sold our property at Yenchowfu to the American Protestant Episcopalians. This action was in harmony with our resolution not to extend our work north from Chinkiang. The Conference has also decided to devote its energies to the development of the work south of the river in the province of Anhwei. In pursuance of this policy we have opened up Ningkwofu and plans are already made to extend our work southward, occupying strategic towns to the borders of Kiangsi.

China Forward Movement

The China Forward Movement has been launched in this Conference, having two objectives, the one spiritual, the other financial. At the recent Conference all of the ministers and missionaries signed a pledge, covenanting with God and each other to faithfully study the Scriptures and teach the Word of God to their families, to the church members and friends of Christianity in their community, and to cooperate with the district superintendents and missionaries in regularly examining these students of the Bible once each quarter. The financial program involves the raising of \$400,000 Mex.; \$200,000 of this amount is for Nanking University and will be raised in America. It is planned that the remaining sum shall be devoted to the development of the church within the area of the Conference. Already about \$9,000 has been pledged by members of the Conference and plans have been formulated to carry the movement to every church member of the Conference, to the end that he may respond in the study of the Scriptures and in contributions for the support of the Gospel.

Union College for Women

Our new union college for women located at Nanking bears the euphonious name of Ginling, the old Chinese name for the ancient capital of the nation in

which it is located. This institution is launched by the evangelical churches working in the lower Yangtze valley. The institution opened its doors last autumn, having secured temporary quarters in a truly picturesque site, a Chinese ancestral home that has been the abode of one of the great families of the city. The courses of study, the ideals of the promoters, and the hearty response of all the churches give good promise for the weal of intelligent Chinese womanhood in the lower Yangtze valley.

Nanking University

Nanking University is the one institution of higher grade in China with which the Methodist Episcopal Church has definite relations that has been founded and is maintained by the organic union of the evangelical churches working within its area. The plan prevailing in the other union universities is that of federation. All of the churches cooperating in the upbuilding of Nanking University are American. The history, polity, and fundamental life of these churches as well as educational ideals and methods are well calculated to enhance the splendid spirit of unity that now prevails in the institution. One mind, one purpose and one heart animate the workers and give large promise that this noble institution will during the centuries bulk large in the Christian civilization of the lower Yangtze valley.

Our own Dr. Beebe, for more than thirty years a tried and trusted missionary, skilled in the art of healing and wise in the realm of administration, has been elected secretary of the China Medical Association. The Bishops have set him apart and relieved him of all other responsibilities, that he may give his life to this high and holy task.

Medical Work

In the Central China Conference the Parent Board have had for more than thirty years two hospitals, one at Nanking and one at Wuhu. These hospitals have been as beacon lights to the communities in which they are located and their healing ministry has touched multitudes in the Yangtze valley. Under the leadership of Dr. Beebe we are proposing to unite our hospital in Nanking with the University Hospital and so bring to the needy of that region increased efficiency in hospital service and medical care. The physicians of China have caught the vision that the great service of the foreigner is to awaken in the mind of the Chinese such standards of medical efficiency as shall guide them in their evident task of redeeming the race from those faulty notions of sanitation and habits of life so characteristic of the nation. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society have completed their beautiful new hospital at Chinkiang during this quadrennium, a fitting climax and memorial to the noble women who for thirty years have devoted their lives to high Christian service in this community.

CHINKIANG DISTRICT

Chinkiang District includes the prefectural city of Chinkiang in the Kiangsu Province, and about a half dozen out-stations. The Grand Canal and the Shanghai and Nanking Railway pass through this district.

Chinkiang

Chinkiang, located at the junction of the Yangtze River and the Grand Canal, and on the Shanghai and Nanking Railway, is a city of great commercial importance.

It has water connections with all parts of the empire, and by the Tientsin-Pukow line has a railway connection with Peking and Tientsin. How natural the location is for a large city is shown by the fact that before the Taiping rebellion Chinkiang had a population of 500,000. At the close of that rebellion the population was 25,000, including the military camp. Today it numbers fully 300,000, and is growing rapidly. Most of the population is outside the city walls. The city has electric lights. It is the chief distributing center for salt and rice. Only five other cities in the Republic have a larger customs revenue, and it is exceeded by only one other river port, Hankow.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1881. Other Mission Boards at work here are the China Inland Mission, the Southern Baptist Convention, the Southern Presbyterians, and the Protestant Episcopal.

Missionaries: Mr. John W. Boyer and Mrs. Boyer, Rev. Fred R. Sibley (on furlough) and Mrs. Sibley (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Flora M. Carncross (on furlough), Eulalia Fox, Florence Sayles, Clara Bell Smith, Emma E. Robbins, M.D., Gertrude Taft, M.D. (on furlough), and Flora A. Hyde.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Boarding School for Girls, Women's Hospital. Orphanage, partly supported by Christian Herald funds.

W. F. HUMMEL, Superintendent

Industrial Orphanage

The number at present under the care of the orphanage is 132. Of this number fifteen are in training as evangelists, teachers, and for medical work; and eighteen boys are apprenticed to trades. This leaves ninety-nine still in the orphanage, sixty-nine boys and thirty girls; of these nine boys and six girls are in higher schools.

Progress has been made in the different branches of the work. We try to keep before us the great object for which the work is being carried on, viz., the development of strong, healthy Christian character, and we are pleased to note an improvement in the moral conduct of the children. The school work has been placed on a better basis. We have adopted as far as practical the east China educational course of study.

Our plans to start the teaching of trades had to be postponed, much to our disappointment. We hope that the way may be opened soon. The climatic conditions this past year have been excellent for the growing of native vegetables. Foreign produce, such as strawberries, asparagus, and rhubarb, brought a good price among the foreigners.

We have in the orphanage a large number of children whose parents were famine victims. It would be hard to find more hopeful and promising material upon which to work. These children are well born and are ours from childhood to manhood and womanhood and are almost free from the influence of heathen relatives. We feel that money spent on their support and training is not lost. Our fifteen boys and girls in training, in the higher schools at Ning-Kuo-fu and Yangchow, compare favorably with the best in the respective schools. It is reasonable to expect that a work so fruitful should have the interest it deserves.

NANKING DISTRICT

Nanking District includes the city of Nanking, which is the capital of Kiangsu Province, and the residence of the viceroy of Kiangsu, Anhwei and Kiangsi, and four outside circuits.

Nanking

Nanking (population, 40,000) is the official capital of the Kiangsu Province, and is situated on the south bank of the Yangtze, 200 miles from Shanghai. It was the metropolis of China until 1903. During the revolution of 1911 and 1912, Nanking was chosen as the headquarters of the republican government.

Nanking is now connected by railway to Shanghai, and with Tientsin and Peking by the Tientsin-Pukow line. There is a city railway and more carriage roads than in any other inland city in China. It exports large quantities of raw silk and flowered satin. Nanking is one of the great mission centers of China. With the exception of Shanghai, and, possibly, of Peking, no city in China has such a large body of missionaries or such magnificent institutions. In May, 1910, China's first National Industrial Exposition was opened in Nanking and attracted unusual attention not only to Nanking but also to the vast resources of the entire empire. It is significant that the construction of the many magnificent buildings was intrusted to a Christian young man, the product of our mission schools and American education.

Nanking is a practical example of union missionary work in China. The union institutions are: The Union University of Nanking (seven societies); The Yangtze Valley Woman's College (just being organized) (ten or so societies); The Union Bible Training School and Theological Seminary (five societies); The Union Bible School for Women (nine societies); The Union Nurses' Training School (seven societies).

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1883. Other mission boards at work here are the Presbyterian Mission (North), the Presbyterian Mission (South), Protestant Episcopal Mission, Society of Friends, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Young Men's Christian Association, and American Advent Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. Robert C. Beebe, M.D., and Mrs. Beebe, Rev. James H. Blackstone (on furlough) and Mrs. Blackstone (on furlough), Rev. Arthur J. Bowen and Mrs. Bowen (on furlough), Mr. William F. Hummel and Mrs. Hummel, Rev. Arthur W. Martin and Mrs. Martin, Rev. William Millward and Mrs. Millward, Rev. Harry F. Rowe (on furlough) and Mrs. Rowe (on furlough), Rev. Wilbur F. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Adelaide M. Wixon, Dr. Frank P. Gaunt. W. F. M. S.: Misses Elizabeth Goucher, Mary G. Kesler, Sara Peters, Ella C. Shaw (on furlough), Laura M. White, Cora L. Rahe, Jean Loomis, Edith R. Youtsey, Edith Fredericks, Mabel C. Stone, and May Bel Thompson.

Institutions: Nanking University (merged into the University of Nanking, a union institution, in December, 1909); with several affiliated schools, Philander Smith Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, and the Arvilla Lake Memorial Bible Women's School.

LI YUIN SHEN, Superintendent

EDWARD JAMES, Missionary-in-charge

University of Nanking—A. J. Bowen, President

We are gratified to report that the work of the university has gone forward without interruption and with increasing hopefulness. While there have been and still are rumors and reports of impending political change and upheaval, the general situation during the year has not changed materially. There are encouraging signs that a more vigorous and progressive educational program has started, on the part of the Government. The President has issued strong proclamations urging that more schools be established. In Nanking the Hydraulic Engineering College has been started, well manned by experts, and during the summer the Government Teachers' College, with P. W. Kue, Ph. D., Columbia, as principal, has taken up anew the task of preparing elementary school teachers. There is a growing appreciation of the necessity of practical and industrial education—of an education that prepares for life and that is not too remotely distant from the interests and daily needs of the people. Our mission schools, in general, while alive to this pressing problem, have as yet been unable to do anything very constructive in solving it.

In addition to the two Government schools mentioned above, we are glad to call attention to the opening in September of the Ginling College. This is a women's college established by five missionary Boards, organized under the Trustees of the University of Nanking, but with a separate local Board of Control. As this institution receives only graduates of accredited high schools and is the only women's college in the Yangtze valley, having not less than fifteen



DR. BEEBE AT WORK

**Nestor of Methodist Medical Missions in China and Secretary of the China Medical Association.
Dr. Beebe has been decorated with the Order of the Double Dragon**

well conducted feeders and having especially well qualified teachers, we predict a very bright future and large usefulness for this newest union educational work in Nanking.

The outstanding development of the year in the university is the opening of the forestry department, especially as it illustrates the cooperation and confidence of the Chinese gentry and Government. Out of the colonization and reforestation work started by Mr. Bailie three or four years ago, first grew the agricultural department, opened a year ago this fall. Then followed the forestry department, opened this fall, by the aid and suggestion of the National Board of Forestry at Peking. The authorities there were impressed with the practical nature of the agricultural and forestry work Mr. Bailie and the institution were doing, and they decided to send their own forestry students in Peking to our school. Four or five governors of provinces also cooperated in sending three to five students, each with their support and funds for running expenses, the Peking Government making an annual grant, outside of students' fees and expenses, of \$3,000 Mex. per year. As a result nearly fifty Government students came up for entrance and thirty-seven were finally accepted as meeting our requirements. Mr. Reisner, in the department of agriculture and forestry, has been rendering invaluable service. It will be of interest to know that the budget for this department for 1915 is \$5,900, of which thirty per cent is from Chinese sources, and the budget for 1916 is \$18,700, of which eighty per cent is from Chinese sources.

The work on the new group of university buildings has been started, the Swasey science building and the McCormack dormitories now being under construction. As soon as architects' plans are completed the Day Chapel will be started. We hope to move the college, medical and agricultural and forestry departments to those new buildings a year from this fall. Dwelling houses for the following members of our staff are completed or nearing completion: Dr. Sloan, Dr. Lasell, Mr. Settlemyer and Mr. Keen.

The visit of Dr. Speer and party was a great blessing and stimulus to our work. We were able to have a full meeting of the Board of Managers with Dr. Speer, Mr. Day, Dr. Bovaird, Bishop Bashford, and Bishop Lewis, present. Our Chinese members on the Board, with the exception of one member detained by illness, were all present. We were thus able to go over with the President of our Board of Trustees our most pressing problems and to have him see them on the ground, and also become acquainted with our men, inspect the new building site and plans, but more important, perhaps, at this time, to have their counsel concerning the questions involved in cooperating with the Rockefeller Foundation in medical education.

The language school, under the efficient leadership of Mr. Keen and Mr. Gia, is more than demonstrating the need of such a department and the large service it can render our whole missionary cause. The one year under expert supervision and using the very best modern methods of language teaching is putting the students farther along than probably three years of the old individual study was able to do, and with incomparably greater pleasure and helpful by-products. Last term we had eight Methodist students in the school and eight this term. A dormitory is the most pressing need for this department, as some fifty new missionaries living in the homes of the older missionaries crowds them too much.

The work of the high school under the special care of Mr. Wilson has been steadily improving in the efficiency of its work. There is developing a unified and smooth working faculty, each member of which is giving all of his or her time to the high school, so far as possible, and making its problems and development their special concern. The high school group of students is possibly the most promising and enterprising group we have. The military drill introduced this term is proving of value in several directions.

The religious life of the school is more healthy than it has been for several years. Pastor Wang Shan Chi's visits to us as secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement have been a great blessing, and some fifteen volunteers have been enrolled. The Ku I Lan church gives a splendid opportunity for volunteer service for our Methodist students in street preaching and Sunday school work. Several of our boys are, of their own free will, conducting a Sunday school near Han Si Men, and many other students go out to the churches in the city on Sundays for various lines of service. The Young Men's Christian Association is conducting a people's school at Ku I Lan for illiterate Chinese of ages ranging from ten to forty years, using Pastor Tung's primer of 600 characters. Twenty students teach in this school six nights per week from 7 to 9 P. M. There are about 120 students. All of the funds for this school are raised by the Young Men's Christian Association. Officials in the city, notably the Commissioner of Police and the head of the Health Department, recently arranged an exhibition of gymnastic drills and exercises by the police force, taking all of one afternoon, and the students cooperated by giving a play in the evening, all of the proceeds from both entertainments going to the support of this school. The students, thus with sufficient financial backing, are starting a branch of the people's school near Han Si Men, in which students from the theological school do the bulk of teaching. The students of the agricultural school also conduct an evening school for poor children living near the university.

This more active and social service form of religious life we find is developing a most hopeful atmosphere. No special religious services were held last term, but a goodly number of the students joined the various churches during the year. We plan definite services and a "decision day" for this term, and shall make it the culminating spiritual work of the university each term.

The attendance for the two terms has been as follows:

	Spring Semester	Fall Semester
College	32	40
Medical	38	34
Agricultural	7	13
Forestry	16	39
Normal	18	20
Normal Practice	55	64
High School	116	140
Middle (Kuleo) School.....	131	131
Language School	45	50
	<hr/> 458	<hr/> 531

Nine students were graduated from the college in June. All of these men are employed in the missions except one, who is spending a year at home in special study of the Chinese with a private tutor. Student fees for the two semesters approximate \$30,000 Mex.

It is a very great pleasure indeed to state that the whole faculty of all

departments have given their most hearty and loyal support and it has been a very great privilege to be associated with and work shoulder to shoulder with these men and women. The spirit of union and service and helpfulness is a constant inspiration, and we are repeatedly assured of God's constant guidance and help.

Methodist Hospital, Nanking (Philander Smith Memorial)

As our annual meeting comes earlier in the year than usual this report covers a period of only ten months.

Dr. Gaunt has proved to be an extremely valuable addition to our work.

We have been greatly encouraged by the appointment to the hospital of a trained nurse. She will take up a work that has been in abeyance for three years and will add greatly to our efficiency.

The attendance at the dispensary shows a larger monthly average over the previous year of over 100.

The statistics are as follows:

First visits to the dispensary.....	11,388	
Return visits to the dispensary.....	7,665	
Charity patients, poison and accident cases.....	1,702	
Total visits to dispensary.....		20,755
In-patients		566
Operations		426

THE KIANGSI MISSION CONFERENCE

The Kiangsi Mission Conference comprises prospectively all of the provinces of Kiangsi, and a part of the province of Hupeh north of the Yangtze. The parts now occupied are the portion of Hupeh north of the river and the north central part of Kiangsi chiefly about the Poyang Lake, and south and southeast of Nanchang for 200 miles.

The Kiangsi Province lies entirely to the south of the Yangtze River and just back of the first tier of provinces bordering the China Sea and the Pacific Ocean. It is larger in area than the State of Ohio and has a population equal to one fifth that of the whole United States, with the population of the State of Illinois added. Nanchang, the capital, is the political, commercial, and educational center of the province. The Methodist Church is the only Protestant church undertaking to do college work in this territory.

This Conference was, until 1912, a part of the Central China Annual Conference. By an enabling act of the General Conference of 1904 the Conference was divided, the lower part retaining the original name, and the upper, or more interior part, taking the above name.

At present only two cities have resident foreign missionaries, Kiukiang, the first station in Central China to be occupied by our church (1867), and Nanchang, opened in 1894.

The outstanding development in the Kiangsi Mission Conference awakening gratitude in the heart of all friends of Christianity is the indigenous propaganda of spiritual truth among the intellectual and social leaders in the communities. The outstanding problem is how we may to the best advantage conserve this movement. It renders acute a problem that is emerging everywhere in our churches, namely, that of the support of our pastors and Christian workers. It is the glory of our church in all ages that the Gospel should be preached to the poor. In China as in other mission lands with rare exceptions our mission has been chiefly confined in its appeal to this class. From these, whose standard of living was modest indeed as compared with other members of the community, we have gathered our ministry, having prepared them for their work almost wholly at the expense of the church. Because of these facts our

salaries have been adjusted on the minimum scale and are considerably less than will adequately meet the needs of those accustomed to a higher standard of living. The entering of the Young Men's Christian Association and other Christian organizations who pay a higher wage for Christian service increases the tensity of the problem. This matter should command our most earnest attention at this time.

We have in Kiangsi two educational centers—Kiukiang, the site of our William Nast College, and Nanchang, where we now have a senior primary school and are planning as rapidly as possible to develop a middle school. A plan has been devised by the workers in the educational field in the Conference and approved by the Board of Foreign Missions whereby a college shall be developed at Nanchang with the thought that the name of William Nast may be enshrined in such an institution in the capital of the province. The execution of such a plan must be developed according to the laws of evolution and all workers in this area are of such a mind and heart as to wait patiently under the leadership of the Divine Hand and cooperate in the upbuilding of these institutions as the unfolding principles of life shall direct.

The intellectual and spiritual power point in this entire area during three decades has been William Nast College. It has imparted its life generously to leading citizens of the community and to this noble institution may be directly traced that type of service among the more intellectual classes which constitutes our problem and our hope in this region.

The lurid flames that left the Baldwin Memorial School a heap of ashes and black cinders in 1909 gave vision to the noble women who are responsible for the education of the girls of Kiangsi. Under the inspiring appeal of Miss Welthy Honsinger \$30,000 (gold) was provided for rebuilding the school. A beautiful site has been secured, one dormitory has been erected, and the foundations of the administration building are now being laid.

The China Forward Movement has been inaugurated in this area and involves the development of our school system, the opening up of new area, and the propagation of the Gospel by well organized evangelistic effort.

Medical Work

In the Kiangsi Mission Conference the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society have hospitals for women in Kiukiang, under the direction of Dr. Mary Stone, and in Nanchang under the direction of Dr. Ida Kahn. These Chinese women have enjoyed the advantages of Western schools and are at once not only angels of mercy to the suffering in their communities but a constant inspiration to the womanhood of China. In Nanchang the Parent Board have a hospital under the direction of Dr. J. G. Vaughan. The money has been secured for a new hospital building, the foundations of which are now being laid. Dr. E. C. Perkins, a skillful physician and scholarly man, is, with his own means and under the administration of the Parent Board, founding a hospital in Kiukiang which promises much for the weal of this entire community.

KIENCHANGFU DISTRICT

The Kienschangfu District, formerly a part of the South Kiangsi District, comprises the territory of the Fu River Valley, extending from within twenty miles of Nanchang on the northwest to the boundary of the province and the watershed between the Fu and Kan Rivers on the southeast, a distance of one hundred and

seventy-five miles. It has an area of approximately twelve thousand square miles and a population of five million two hundred thousand. The district has, for the most part, an undulating surface, and because of the bad roads and shallow rapid rivers it is rather difficult of access, yet the population is dense and the fields are kept like a garden.

Of the two prefectural cities, Fuchowfu and Kienchangfu, Kienchangfu is centrally located and the natural base from which to work. Fuchowfu, however, can boast of a larger population and better commercial advantages. Aside from our mission, only the China Inland Mission has work in this district.

Rev. Chiang Ming Chi is District Superintendent.

The work on the various circuits continues to advance. At Sungshi our difficulties with the Catholics are settled and we have a flourishing school for our boys and girls.

Educational Work

We have received permission from the Educational Board to open an intermediate school at Tuchow. The school has made slow progress because of a lack of efficient teachers.

Our primary schools are more prosperous than ever before. All told there are eight schools with 204 students—seventy of these are girls. During the year \$518 was received from the children for tuition and \$201 was contributed from the mission treasury.

Nearly \$1,000 was collected from the people of Fuchow for the relief of the Shantung war sufferers. The money was sent to Shanghai through the Red Cross Society.

The hospital we are conducting in Fuchow has had a successful year.

More attention should be paid to the work of this district. A large piece of property can be purchased at Kienschang which would be suitable for foreign residences. A Christian of the city will give \$1,000 if we make the purchase.

NANCHANG DISTRICT

Nanchang District centers around the provincial capital of Nanchang, which is located in the heart of the province of Kiangsi. It was part of the South Kiangsi District previous to 1911.

A railroad is being constructed from Kikiang to Nanchang, part of which is now in operation.

Nanchang

Nanchang (population, 800,000) is the capital city of the province of Kiangsi, and situated at the junction of the Kan and Fu Rivers, at the head of steam navigation, about thirty miles south of the Poyang Lake. There are 4,000 business places inside the walls and as many in the suburbs. The degree of intelligence is high. Beggars are seldom seen in the city. It is one of the wealthiest cities of China—a center of porcelain, grass cloth, lumber, tea, indigo, and rice trade. It has many government schools. The buildings of the provincial university stand where once stood the old examination halls. A large electric lighting system has been installed by Japanese.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1894. Other Boards at work here are the China Inland Mission, the American Protestant Episcopal Mission (no foreign missionaries), and the Christian Mission ("Brethren").

Missionaries: Rev. Francis C. Gale (on furlough) and Mrs. Gale, M.D., (on furlough), Rev. William R. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Rev. John R. Trindle and Mrs. Trindle, John G. Vaughan, M.D., and Mrs. Vaughan. W. F. M. S.: Misses Zula F. Brown, Welthy B. Honsinger, Gertrude Howe, Ella E. Jordan, Ida Kahn, M.D., Faith A. Hunt, and Hien Tang.

Institutions: Nanchang Hospital, Boys' Academy. W. F. M. S.: Stephen L. Baldwin Memorial Girls' School, Women's Bible Training School, Women's and Children's Hospital.

WANG SHIH-TSING, Superintendent

Evangelistic Work

The territory within Nanchang District lies along the southern border of Poyang Lake, and has a dense population. Some of the church members who live close to the lake suffer at times from floods, being compelled to leave their houses and return in boats through the second story windows. In this place, the hardest section in the province, the native pastor is doing good and faithful work. There are three churches in the city of Nanchang. Thousands of tracts and of Gospels, furnished by the "Distribution Fund," were distributed in the city and among the soldiers leaving for the front at the beginning of the late revolution in China.

The Central Church, on Half Step Street, is always overcrowded; at present we have the Sunday school services and the preaching service. This shows clearly that the Gospel is spreading among the people. My assistant, Wu Chi-mo, a descendant of the Chin Dynasty, is preaching earnestly and he has won some prominent men for Christ. Mr. Wu Shu Fung, a commissioner of the provincial finance department, has also done his best to lead men to Christ during his leisure time.

One of the most encouraging things of the past year was that the students of the Baldwin Girls' School contributed of their money freely to give the beggars a chance to hear the Gospel of Christ. Many lame, deaf, and sick persons come to church every Sabbath.

There are several church members who live in a village which is about fifteen miles away from Nanchang. In the spring a day school was opened and preaching services are held once a month. There was an average attendance of about one hundred people.

In reviewing this year's work I can say that even though the district is small the number of church members has increased by three tenths and the collections have increased by two fifths.

Educational Work

The educational work of our mission on the Nanchang District includes an academy for boys, situated at Nanchang, and seven day schools throughout the district, with a summer school for the training of primary day school teachers in a normal course. This is the method by which we are meeting our chief problem in connection with the educational work on the district. At the present time no men with modern western education are available as primary school teachers and it will necessarily take a number of years to secure such trained service. There is no lack of teachers, but having been educated on the old ideals the problem is how to instruct and mold these Chinese teachers in such a way that they can in the four years of our primary school course impart to their pupils something more than a mere reading and writing of Chinese characters. This need is met by our summer school. It is held annually in August, lasting four weeks, with five instructors and an enrollment of thirty men. Instruction is given in geography, arithmetic, Old Testament characters, church catechism, and military drill. Open-air meetings are held each evening. In this way a force that understands our ideals and is capable of training the young generation for useful Christian citizenship is being formed.

Medical Work

In Nanchang Hospital, according to the last annual report, between 10,000 and 11,000 treatments were registered in a year, representing all classes from high officials to beggars. Cases have come from the distant corners of the provinces, as well as from nearer towns and villages, and it is quite evident that an increasingly good impression of the church and of Christianity is spreading among the people as the result of the work of healing that is being done in this hospital.

A second dispensary was opened for a few months in the heart of the city, at Central Church. The dispensary rooms open from the auditorium of this church and this in turn opens directly on one of the busiest streets in China. In fair weather thousands pass its doors daily. There are probably few opportunities for Gospel preaching in China that excel those found in such a dispensary.

SOUTH KIUKIANG DISTRICT

South Kiukiang District has its center in the prefectural city of Kiukiang and covers practically all the territory in the north of the Kiangsi Province that is north of the Lu Mountains. The district contains an area of 130,000 square li, which is one fourth the area of the entire Kiangsi Province. The population of the district is nearly 5,140,000, which is one fourth the population of the entire province.

Kiukiang

Kiukiang (population, 40,000) is on the Yangtze, about 450 miles southwest of Shanghai. It is beautifully situated on the south bank of the river and is nearly surrounded by a series of small lakes. Like all prefectural cities, it is walled, the wall being about five miles in circumference. The people are industrious and enterprising and are noted for their sale of porcelain ware and silk. The church owns property both outside and inside the walls of the city. From Kiukiang, as a center, there is a large territory accessible by boat, while some is now accessible by rail.

Kiukiang is the oldest Methodist Episcopal mission station in Central China, having been opened in 1867. Other mission boards at work here, besides the Catholic, are: The Protestant Episcopal Mission, The China Inland Mission, and the Christian Mission ("Brethren").

Missionaries: Rev. Fred R. Brown, Rev. Carl F. Kupfer and Mrs. Kupfer, Dr. Edward C. Perkins, Rev. David Miller, W. F. M. S.: Misses Nelle Beggs (on furlough), Jennie V. Hughes (on furlough), Clara E. Merrill, Mary Stone, M.D. (on furlough), Mabel A. Woodruff (on furlough), and Blanche T. Search.

Institutions: William Nast College, W. F. M. S.: Rulison Fish Memorial High School, Ellen J. Knowles Bible Training School, Elizabeth Skelton Danforth Memorial Hospital.

HU CHI-PING, Superintendent

We now have eight well established churches; the one in Kuling is financially controlled by the Union Medical Mission, but under our management. Seven Conference appointees constitute our working force. In addition to the churches we have twenty-three primary schools.

Kiukiang Church

Our church at Kiukiang benefits from the support of four institutions—William Nast College, Rulison High School, Knowles Bible Training School, and the Danforth Memorial Hospital. Therefore the different branches of the church, such as the Epworth League, the Sunday school, the Ladies' Aid Society, and the Junior League, are well organized. The work in the college serves as an example to those who are behind in the matter of organization. The church is largely self-supporting, the pastor's salary and running expenses being paid out of Sunday collections and special contributions.

I have visited Hukow eight times. There the school is flourishing and has an enrollment of over fifty. We have purchased four buildings on the business street for the sum of \$900. About \$300 were spent in repairs. These buildings are more than we need for our present purposes so we have rented one building which brings us \$60 per year.

The William Nast College—Karl F. Kupfer, Principal. Three grades of work are correlated—the middle school with a three years' course, the academy and college each with a four years' course. A three years' course in theology and two years in normal training are also given. The faculty consists of eighteen professors and teachers. Enrollment, 279. On "moving-up-day" twenty-one entered the academy and fourteen were promoted to the college. In things spiritual we can also report encouraging results. Fifty-seven students have been received into full church membership and 161 probationers have been added to our chapel congregation.

The William Nast College is the only school of college grade in the Kiangsi Province of 26,000,000 inhabitants. The Government at present has no school above the grade of an academy.

NORTH KIUKIANG DISTRICT

North Kiukiang District includes part of Kiangsi, Anhwei, and Hupeh Provinces. The eight circuits cover a territory 100 miles long and from 30 to 50 miles wide. The population is estimated at 500,000.

The entire work of the district is conducted by the Chinese district superintendent and the Chinese pastor. District Superintendent, Rev. Tsu Tsing Chen.

NOTE: The two districts are now temporarily combined into one under District Superintendent Tsu Tsing Chen.

This district is composed of eight circuits which are situated in three different provinces—Kiangsi, Anhwei, and Hupeh.

Siaochihkwow Circuit is in Anhwei. Mr. Cheo Fung-ting is pastor there—an honest and industrious worker and very popular with both Christians and non-Christians. The outlook is excellent. Kunglung Circuit, in Hupeh Province, is in charge of Tsai Tsen-toan. He is reliable and industrious and the church is growing steadily.

Hushipeh Circuit is also in Hupeh. Almost all of the Christians are farmers. In most families every member is a Christian. Mr. Yu Su-hsien, the pastor, is faithful and liberal and much respected.

At Hwangmei there are several families of Christians. Among them are some who formerly were Buddhists and Taoists.

We have twelve day schools for our 300 boys. Eleven day schools for girls have been established on this district by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. These schools have an attendance of about 300 students.

KAN RIVER DISTRICT

Kan River District includes the four Kan River circuits, part of what was formerly the South Kiangsi District, and it extends only from the city of Nanchang to Siakianghsien, a distance of one hundred miles. Theoretically, it comprises the valley of the Kan River with the tributary valleys and adjacent territory to the west boundary of the province, and extending from Nanchang on the north to the extreme end of the province on the south, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, an area of twenty thousand square miles, and a population of eight or nine million people, almost half the area of the State of Iowa with a population as large as the States of Iowa and Illinois combined. Williams's Middle Kingdom says: "If the

extent of this river and the area of the valley it drains be considered, it will probably bear comparison with that of any valley in the world for density of population, amount and fertility of productions, and diligence of cultivation."

Of the prefectural cities, Nanchang, Shuichau, Linkiangfu, Kianfu, and Kanchau are in the Kan River Valley proper and along the probable route of the first railroad through the province, while Yuenchau and Nanan are located on tributaries of the Kan and lie near the west boundary of the province.

The Christian Missions in Many Lands and China Inland Mission have work in the district, but most of the territory is practically unoccupied and a large field lies before our church to be developed.

W. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent

During the year steady progress has been made on the program for our school at Nanchang.

Careful consideration has been given to the laying out of the grounds so as best to accommodate the different grades of work to be done, and a brick wall is nearly completed around the five acres set aside for the high school grounds. In order to clear the grounds and put them in shape for building purposes it was necessary to remove 4,782 graves at a cost of \$25 (Mexican).

Plans for the first building have been approved and are now all but completed by Mr. Baker, a civil engineer who has been secured to make the plans and oversee the construction. Mr. Baker will come to Nanchang this fall to give all of his time to the superintendence of the erection of this and other buildings under construction by the mission.

In the matter of the organization of the school work, substantial progress has been made. Mr. Wu accepted work with our mission on January 1 and was immediately put in temporary charge of the boys' school. Mr. Wu comes from one of the most influential families of Nanchang and has been for many years in official life. He refused an appointment as confidential adviser to the governor of this province to accept this work with the church. Under his management the school increased its enrollment fifty per cent in six months. Mr. H. C. Hwang returned in May from America to resume his duties as head of the school. The work in the school has improved and a considerable number of the boys have accepted Christ.

With Mr. Hwang I made a trip to Fuchow to discuss with Mr. Chiang the work of his district and the development of our educational work. Dr. Goucher's continued help has made it possible to open this year intermediate schools at Fuchow and at Changshu on the Kan River District. We agreed upon the location of the Talbot day school building on a good site secured and paid for by the local constituency, and immediately adjoining our other property. The money for this building is in hand and it should be completed during the year.

The District Conference featured, with considerable success, special meetings for the literati, the officials, and the business men of the city, these meetings being well attended by these classes. Most of the evangelistic meetings were so well attended that many were unable to gain entrance to the chapel.

The change in the date of the Annual Conference will adversely affect the statistics for the year, as, in most instances, there has not been sufficient time since the change of date to complete all the work of the year. It has been impossible to collect all subscriptions, or to complete the preparation of those who would have been received into the churches regularly in the next few weeks. There has, however, been a substantial increase in the membership.

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

The North China Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church theoretically includes the provinces of Shantung, Honan, Chihli, and the Chinese Republic north of them. The theoretical limits of this Conference include an area about equal to the part of the United States which is east of the Mississippi River. The population within these bounds is several millions greater than that of the entire continent of North America. The preaching places of the Methodist Episcopal Mission are almost all in the provinces of Shantung and Chihli, the majority being in the latter province, which contains the capital city, Peking. The actual territory in which the mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church is at work contains 124,000 square miles, a territory equal to that of the States of Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana combined, with a population of about 59,917,000. The Conference includes three nationalities—Chinese, Mongols, and Manchus. The mission work is done in the Chinese language.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced in 1869, and the Conference was organized in 1893. Other missions working in this same territory are: the Baptists and Presbyterians in Shantung; the Canadian Presbyterians and China Inland Mission in Honan; the Baptists, Congregationalists, and China Inland Mission in Shansi; the Scotch and Irish Presbyterians in Manchuria; and in the province of Chihli, the following: South Chihli Mission, China Inland Mission, London Missionary Society, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, American Bible Society, British and Foreign Bible Society, National Bible Society of Scotland, United Methodist Church Foreign Missions, Young Men's Christian Association, Christian Missions in Many Lands (Plymouth Brethren), Missions to the Chinese Blind and Illiterate Sighted, Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Young Women's Christian Association.

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

Federated University Organized

The outstanding event of the quadrennium in the North China Conference is the organization of a federated university located on the grounds adjacent to our Peking University. The consummation of this difficult and far reaching enterprise under the leadership of our veteran educator and statesman, Dr. H. H. Lowry, is an achievement which in itself is a sufficient answer to the query, What will fifty years of devoted service of a thoroughly trained, wide visioned, consecrated Christian man in the mission field yield to the advancement of the world's work? A great Christian university, located in the strategic center of the nation's capital and builded under the leadership of the great Protestant churches of Christendom, in all the centuries will constitute the life-giving currents in the mighty oceans of the unnumbered multitudes of the yellow race.

North China Forward Movement

The North China Conference Forward Movement, involving both the spiritual and financial program which has characterized the other Conferences, is receiving the consideration of preachers and laymen. Peking and Tientsin are the outstanding cities of North China and among the most strategic of the nation. The Methodist Episcopal Church is strongly entrenched in Peking and is probably equal to the best in Tientsin. The above named program has four objectives, namely:

1. A thorough development of South Peking city and the extension of



our work in other parts of the nation's capital. This involves the development of a great strategic church centrally located in the southern city, a system of day schools which shall grade up into a middle school, all thoroughly standardized and organized. The developments in the northern city involve the enlargement and equipment of our middle school in connection with the university at a cost of \$100,000 (gold) and the development of two other church areas.

2. Tientsin middle school is to be developed into a first class institution of its kind with a new dormitory and such readjustments of its present buildings as shall devote all of its space to recitation rooms and laboratories. This will involve at least another foreign teacher in the school. The development of an institutional church, with the emphasis on church, in the western city, a crowded area untouched by the Gospel, is included in this plan.

3. A Hospital Evangelistic Movement in the areas of Shanhaikuan and Changli under the leadership of Doctors Keeler and Baldwin. This involves the carrying of the Gospel, of sanitation, and prevention of disease, to the end that there may be fulfilled to the people of this region the words of our Lord, "The blind see, the lame walk, the deaf hear, and to the poor the gospel is preached."

4. The leaders of our work in Shantung have developed a far-reaching and carefully thought out plan to occupy with an intermediate school and a church the Hsien cities in our area and to group about these institutions a system of day schools in the surrounding villages. The execution of this plan requires \$5,000 (gold) in excess of all receipts both from appropriations and special gifts. The church in Germany had practically agreed to finance this enterprise for the next five years, but this awful war broke out, the church in Germany is torn and bleeding, and probably will not be able to fulfill its purpose for decades to come. For this reason this enterprise must become a part of the forward movement.

Medical Work

In the North China Conference the Parent Board has hospitals in Changli and Peking; the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has hospitals in Peking, Tientsin, and Taianfu. Besides this the Board has maintained a physician in Taianfu during the quadrennium and plans are now laid for the erection of a hospital in this needy center. It is hoped that such arrangement will be made as that one well equipped efficient hospital will be conducted in Taianfu with the cooperation of our two missionary societies. During the quadrennium the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has erected a commodious hospital building on our new site in Tientsin. This hospital is now open and entering upon a new career of medical service. The hospital of the Parent Board in Peking has been enlarged and equipped so that now it is one of the very best in all North China. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has also erected a new hospital building in Peking which was opened and dedicated during the session of the last Conference. This is one of the very best hospitals of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in China.

Statistics of North China Conference

Concerning the statistical growth of the North China Conference, Dr. J. H. Pyke sends us the following note:

In studying the district and the rate of increase in the contributions it is seen that where the missionaries reside and where in nearly every case there are schools, the contributions of the missionaries swell the collections and the schools contribute largely to the membership rolls. This is true of the two Peking districts of Tientsin and Taian and, in a measure, of the Shanhaikuan District. The Lanhsien, Tsunhua, South Tientsin, and Yenchow Districts stand alone. The contributions all come from the members and the Chinese preachers, and the members are added to the church without the aid of school or hospital.

The increase is not so large as it should have been, Taian being the only district that has doubled in membership, probationers, and contributions for self-support. The rate of increase is: members, 123 per cent; probationers, 156 per cent, and support of pastors, 165 per cent; while the increase for buildings is high—from \$62 to \$1,247.

South Peking only lacked four of doubling the membership and six more names would have doubled the probationers' list. The increase in pastoral support was eighty-two per cent. Lauchow and Tientsin city districts each more than doubled on pastoral support and made unusual gains in sums raised for buildings, repairs, and current expenses. Ten more names were needed on the Tientsin church roll to double the membership. While the probationers' roll was multiplied by four and one fifth, Lanhsien gained forty-four per cent in membership. North Peking's increase in members was forty-two per cent, Tsunhua membership increased forty-five per cent, Yenchow eighty per cent in membership, and over 100 per cent in probationers. The gain for the Conference was—membership, 49.77 per cent; probationers, 110 per cent; Sunday school scholars seventy per cent; support of pastors, sixty-one per cent; contributions for all purposes, 204 per cent. The total contributions for the year was \$60,983.

NORTH PEKING DISTRICT

The North Peking District includes the Tartar city of Peking and the walled cities Changpingchow, Hwailai, Miyün, and Yenkingchow. The area of the district is about 7,000 square miles. In the mountains north of Peking a large amount of coal is found. The Peking Kalgan Railroad runs through the district. The great camel road from Russia crosses this district, and early in the fall thousands of sheep and oxen are brought through the district from the plains of Mongolia.

All of the Methodist churches of this district were destroyed by the Boxers in 1900, and at most of the places all the church members were killed. The American Presbyterian Church is working in part of the district.

Peking

Peking (population about 700,000) has been the capital of the Chinese empire for six hundred years. It is situated in the province of Chihli, about 100 miles northwest of the mouth of the Pei River. The city was built in 1267, and consists of two sections, each surrounded by its own wall. The Chinese city on the south contains about ten square miles, while the Tartar city on the north has an area of sixteen square miles. The city contains many handsome dwellings and gardens of princes and court officials. The imperial palace covers a considerable area in the center of the northern city. The Imperial Railway has been extended within the limits of the southern city, also the Peking-Hankow Railway. In the streets of Peking, Chinese, Manchus, Mongols, Tibetans, Koreans, and every people of Asia are found together. The residence compound, hospitals, and higher schools of the Methodist Episcopal Mission are in the Tartar city. There are four churches and street chapels in the city.

Missionaries: Rev. Frederick Brown and Mrs. Brown (on furlough), Rev. Walter W. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Mr. Robert J. Dobson, Rev. Carl A. Felt and Mrs. Felt, Rev. Frank D. Gamewell and Mrs. Gamewell, Rev. John McG. Gibb, Jr., and Mrs. Gibb, Rev. Isaac T. Headland (on furlough) and Mrs. Headland (on furlough),

Rev. William T. Hobart and Mrs. Hobart (on furlough), Rev. Nehemiah S. Hopkins, M.D., and Mrs. Hopkins, Rev. Harry E. King and Mrs. King, Oliver J. Krause and Mrs. Krause, Spencer Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, George D. Lowry, M.D., and Mrs. Lowry, Rev. Hiram H. Lowry and Mrs. Lowry, Miss Alice Terrell and Mr. Edward J. Winans. W. F. M. S.: Misses Evelyn B. Baugh, Gertrude Gilman, Anna D. Gloss, M.D. (on furlough), Frances J. Heath, M.D., Frances Gray, Myra A. Jaquet (on furlough), Mrs. Charlotte M. Jewell (on furlough), Emma M. Knox, M. Mabel Manderson, M.D. (on furlough), Alice M. Powell, Minnie Stryker, M.D. (on furlough), Louise Hobart, Elizabeth Hobart, Edith Pyke, Mary Watrous, and Frances R. Wilson.

Institutions: Peking University, John L. Hopkins Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Women's Training School, Elizabeth Sleeper Davis Memorial Hospital, Mary Porter Gamewell School.

No report.

REV. SUN CHIU KAO, Superintendent

SOUTH PEKING DISTRICT

The South Peking District includes the southern or Chinese city of Peking, and stretches south about sixty miles. It includes the counties of Kwan, Yungching, and Pachow. It is not over thirty-five miles wide. The area of the district is about 1,000 square miles, and the population, possibly 500,000. The country is very low and crossed by several rivers, so that whenever the rains are heavy the people are flooded out. The railway from Peking to Tientsin crosses the district. Only Mandarin is spoken. The American Board occupies territory to the west of us, and the London Mission to the east, while the Anglican Mission has a station in Yungching city.

No report.

CARL A. FELT, Superintendent

TIENTSIN DISTRICT

Tientsin District follows along the Grand Canal nearly to the southern boundary of the Chihli Province. The Tientsin-Nanking Railway will pass through the district.

Methodist mission work was begun in 1872. No other mission boards are working in this region, outside of the city of Tientsin.

Tientsin

Tientsin (population, between 800,000 and 1,200,000) is the chief port of entry for North China, being eighty miles nearer the coast than Peking. It is the residence of the viceroy of the Chihli Province. The railway from Siberia passes through Tientsin, and the northern terminus of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway will be here. The Grand Canal terminates in the city. Tientsin is a progressive city, with seven daily papers, electric street railways, and macadamized roadways.

Missionaries: Rev. George R. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Mr. Frederick M. Pyke and Mrs. Pyke, Rev. James H. Pyke and Mrs. Pyke, Rev. Burton L. St. John (on furlough) and Mrs. St. John (on furlough), Rev. G. Carlton Lacy. W. F. M. S.: Misses Clara M. Cushman, Georgia A. Filley, M.D., Eva A. Gregg, Ida B. Lewis (on furlough), Iva M. Miller, M.D. (on furlough), Ida M. Stevenson, M.D. (on furlough), Ida F. Frantz, Mary L. Halfpenny, Emma E. Martin, Elizabeth Marvin, Mabel R. Nowlin, Mildred Ryke, Clara E. Sauer, and Maude L. Wheeler.

Institutions: Intermediate School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Isabella Fisher Hospital.

J. H. PYKE, Superintendent

The Tientsin Intermediate School

Tientsin intermediate school completed the current year under the management of the Rev. Mark Liu, D.D., pastor of our Wesley Methodist Church. Although obliged to divide his time between two enterprises, Dr. Liu made a notable success of his work, improving both the morale and the curriculum of the school. Statistics for the institution, however, represent no forward movement. There was a falling off in registrations from 246 to 139, due almost

entirely to inadequate dormitories. As a result there was a shortage in income, and for the first time in many years the school was forced to make use of mission funds. The amount advanced by the Conference treasurer was \$1,600 (Mexican). Tientsin intermediate school is the largest Christian intermediate school in Tientsin, and the second largest of all Protestant educational institutions in this great port. With adequate dormitories it would not only be self-supporting, but a positive influence for the Kingdom in North China. The principal, Mr. F. M. Pyke, after a year's leave for language study, is again in charge.

The Keen Memorial School for girls is now comfortably housed upon the new site in Tientsin. This is one of our schools in China in which the income from the students meets the running expenses of the institution. The plan is to attract the daughters of the more wealthy classes and furnish such instruction and inspiration as shall tell helpfully for the Gospel of Jesus Christ in the homes where physical comforts and sometimes luxuries abound. In ministering to the needy we must ever remember the most needy.

YENCHOWFU DISTRICT

Yenchowfu District includes the southern portion of the former Shantung District, which was divided in 1908. It is bounded on the north by the Wen River, which separates it from the Taianfu District; on the west is the Grand Canal. The south and east boundaries are not so definite, though approximately defined by a line running east from Tsiningchow to meet a line running south from Hsintaihshien. The area is about 4,000 square miles and the population 2,600,000. The field includes the Fu city of Yenchow, the Chow city of Tsining—the second city of the province—the Hsien cities of Ningyang, Wenshang, Tsow, Chufu, and Szushui, in all except the last two of which the Methodist Episcopal Church has buildings and resident workers. The Tientsin-Pukow Railway will touch the district first at Ningyang and then at Chufu, Yenchow, and Tsow; later there will be a branch from Yenchow to Tsining. This region is of peculiar interest because here are the homes of China's greatest sages, Confucius and Mencius. The language is approximately Northern Mandarin, though there are often local peculiarities; with a knowledge of Pekingese one can work this district.

The Presbyterian Mission has a strong work in Tsiningchow, with schools, hospitals; and country work well organized. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has opened work at Yenchowfu with a foreigner in charge. The American Baptists (Southern), located at Taianfu, do considerable itinerating on this district, going especially to Szushui and Tsiningchow.

No report.

LIU CHI LUN, Superintendent

TSUNHWA DISTRICT

Tsunhwa (Tsunhua) District contains three walled cities, twenty important market towns, ten minor market towns, and more than three thousand villages. The southern appointments lie along the Imperial Highway from Peking to Korea. The population of the district is placed at about 2,000,000. The area is 4,000 square miles. The country is very fertile and the people are mainly farmers. The southern part of the district produces a great deal of fruit which is shipped to Tientsin. There are a large number of Manchus at the passes of the Great Wall and near the tombs of the present dynasty twenty miles west of Tsunhwa. It has never been possible for Christianity to get a foothold among them. The hills around and tombs were covered with very fine timber. Enough money has been spent on building roads to the tombs to have built several railways. The distance from the railroad makes the people a little less inclined to adopt new ideas.

Methodist mission work was commenced in 1873, one year after the region had been visited for the first time by Methodist missionaries.

Institution: Boys' Intermediate School.

No report.

G. R. DAVIS, Superintendent

LOWANCHOW DISTRICT

Lwanchow (Lanchow) District includes the three counties of Loting, Lwanchow, and Tsienan, which are named after the chief cities in each county. It is the western half of the Yungpingfu Prefecture. It is a triangle, with the sea for the base, the Lwan River separating it from the Shanhaikwan District on the east, the Great Wall for the upper angle, and an imaginary line from the Great Wall to the sea crossing the railroad just east of Tangshan for the other side. The area is between 2,000 and 2,500 square miles. The railroad from Peking to Moukden divides the district into two parts. The population is between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000.

No report.

CH'EN HENG TE, Superintendent

SHANHAIKWAN DISTRICT

Shanhaikwan (Shanhaikuan) District includes the territory of the three counties of Linyü, Funing, and Changli, and extends twenty-five miles beyond the Great Wall into Manchuria. It is intersected by the Imperial Railway of North China. Besides the district cities of Shanhaikwan and Changli there is one walled city, besides towns and villages with varying populations of from 5,000 to 20,000, making a total population of 1,000,000. The area is about 3,000 square miles. The land along the coast is level and very fertile. A short distance from the coast the mountains begin, and in some instances rise to a height of several thousand feet. Because of the fertility of the soil the standard of living is much higher than around Tientsin and Peking. A great number of the people in this district are traders in Manchuria, so that they are progressive and anxious to adopt modern ideas. There is a great military camp at Funing.

Changli

Changli (population about 15,000) is situated on the Imperial Railway of North China, ten miles from the coast and forty miles west of Shanhaikwan. It is the county seat of Changli County. Changli is a very prosperous city because of the fine fruit orchards around it. There are three government schools in the city. The opium dens have been driven out, the streets are lighted at night, police in uniform are on the streets, and an old temple has been changed into a prison. In addition to the regular officials the department general lives in Changli.

Changli is the geographical center of the Shanhaikwan and Lwanchow Districts. The Methodist Episcopal Mission is the only Protestant denomination at this important station. When the mission station was destroyed at Tsunhwa in 1900 by the Boxers, it was decided not to rebuild at that point, but to move the entire plant to Changli. This important step was not decided upon until June, 1903, and then fifteen acres were purchased in the eastern suburb of the city. The mission already owned a chapel in the heart of the city.

Missionaries: Edwin M. Kent, M.D., and Mrs. Kent, Rev. Henry H. Rowland and Mrs. Rowland, Rev. George W. Verity (on furlough) and Mrs. Verity (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Jennie B. Bridenbaugh, Clara P. Dyer, Ella E. Glover, and Dora C. Fearon.

Institutions: Martyrs' Memorial Hospital, Boys' Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: C. E. Thompson Memorial Woman's Training School, Hospital, Alderman Girls' Boarding School.

WANG T'EN HSIANG, Superintendent

J. L. KEELER, Missionary-in-charge

In the mission compound, outside the east gate of Changli, there are two hospitals, one for men and one for women and children; two day schools for boys and girls; a girls' boarding school, and a women's training school. These last two schools and the women's hospital are under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Outside the south wall of the mission compound is located the Intermediate School for Boys, with an enrollment of seventy. The boys are required to study the Scriptures. Some objected to this at first, but later, becoming interested, applied themselves diligently to this subject.

For several years the churches at Chienwei and Shihmenkai have supported

their own pastors. This year Changli, with a membership of 300, became self-supporting.

There are two outstations belonging to Changli Circuit, one at Kepo, the other at Luishonying. When the street chapels are opened on market days the hearers are many, not a few of whom accepted the Christian message and have joined the church.

Preaching at fairs and Bible distribution are successful ways of seed sowing. Some 20,000 Bibles and portions thereof were distributed last year. Statistics for the district show that 264 probationers are enrolled and 191 baptized and received into full membership.

Educational

Changli Middle and Higher Primary School (formerly Changli Intermediate School)—Principal, Henry H. Rowland. Four years ago this school had ninety-one pupils, today, with its two newly organized branches at Lanhsien and Shanhaikwan, it has an enrollment of 220 and a teaching staff of eleven.

Primary schools. Four years ago in the two districts—Lanhsien and Shanhaikwan—there were twenty-nine day schools with 550 pupils. Today these schools number thirty-five with 749 pupils.

A comparative study of the lower and higher primary schools shows that the advance of the former in numbers and self-support has been much more rapid than in the latter. The reason for this is that the boarding school at Changli has had the close and continued supervision of a missionary teacher, while the day schools have been left to struggle by themselves. This was inevitable with only one missionary teacher.

But these day schools are the foundation of our educational system and they should be properly supervised.

The government, too, is giving more attention to the lower primary school proposition. There are many new schools now and there are active boards of education in every country. The standard in these schools has been raised more rapidly than it has been in the higher primary and middle schools.

Teaching English in our higher primary school helps us to get hold of the boys. To get a good position on the railroad or in the post office or in any big firm, English is very useful and often essential. No English is taught in the lower primary course. The English taught in the Government schools is often laughable, so we get a great many boys, because our English is good and is often taught by an American.

Of what service are our schools in winning China to Christ? Here is one instance. Last year there came to us a fine looking old man named Lee to teach Chinese literature. When asked how he became a Christian he said it was through sending his son to a church school. That son graduated from our Changli school three years ago and is now in Peking still studying in a mission school. Mr. Lee said he used to be a proud, haughty man until he learned of Christ through his son. Now he is the most revered and best beloved teacher we have had here for years.

Medical Work

Changli Hospital—J. H. Baldwin, Physician-in-charge.

Though the needs of our hospital are great and urgent and our financial

outlook uncertain, we have adhered to our policy to go without needed things rather than run into debt, and have been able to pay running expenses and keep free of debt.

There were 191 inpatients this year as against 164 last year, of whom forty-seven were women. Last year there were seventy operations with anesthetic; this year there were 115, an increase of sixty-four per cent.

It is our policy to bring the Gospel to every man, woman, and child who comes to us, especially those who come as inpatients. During the year, as a result, seven have joined the church.

One of the significant facts of our work is that although we have had several deaths following operations this has not frightened others for they have kept on coming for treatment. Their faith in foreign surgery is strong and growing.

The hospital statistics show one foreign physician, 191 inpatients treated during the year, 497 first, and 1,346 return calls at the dispensary; seven trips into the country to attend to 285 patients. Total number of persons treated, 782, and total number of operations performed, 158.

The total receipts for the hospital were \$1,512.80 and the total expenditure amounted to \$1,445.76, leaving on hand a balance of \$67.04.

TAIANFU DISTRICT

The Taianfu District is in the western part of Shantung Province. It is about one hundred and twenty-five miles long, east and west, and forty miles wide, bounded on the west and south by the Yellow and Wen Rivers, respectively, and on the north and east by the mountains, which reach their highest elevation in Taishan (5,500 feet), near Taianfu.

As the population of the region is the densest in the empire, averaging 683 to the square mile, the district, probably, contains 2,500,000. Work done elsewhere by animals is here performed by men; persons and freight being transported on wheelbarrows, over unspeakable roads. The ground is fertile and well cultivated, two crops a year being grown, winter wheat being harvested in June, and a second crop of millet and beans gathered in October. The Tientsin-Pukow Railway will intersect the district. The language is Mandarin, and differs but little from that about Peking, so that one from the North may be easily understood.

Taianfu

Taianfu is in the western part of the Shantung Province, about forty miles east of the Yellow River, and between 250 and 300 miles from Tientsin by canal or cart road. It lies at the foot of Taishan, one of the five sacred mountains of China, and not far from the birthplace of Confucius.

Methodist mission work was begun in 1875, but American missionaries first settled in Taianfu as a residence in 1898. Other boards at work in the district are the English Baptists, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Gospel Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. George L. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Rev. Perry O. Hanson and Mrs. Hanson, John Korns, M.D., and Mrs. Korns. W. F. M. S.: Misses Estie T. Boddy (on furlough), Nora M. Dillenbeck, Elsie L. Knapp, Marie Adams, and Effie G. Young (on furlough).

Institutions: Bible Training School, Intermediate School, Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Woman's Bible Training School, and Priscilla Bennett Hospital.

No report.

GEORGE L. DAVIS, Superintendent

WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

The West China Conference is the farthest removed of all Methodist mission centers from the United States. Its center is 1,500 miles, or forty days' journey from Shanghai. The work of the missionaries is confined entirely to Szechuan Province, which is the largest of the provinces, containing about 218,480 square miles, or about the size of the States of California and Washington, and having an estimated population of from 40,000,000 to 68,724,000. The soil of the province is very fertile and the climate is favorable for the production of rice and other grains, sugar cane, drugs, and fruits. Tea is cultivated in the western border and cotton in the central districts. The province is rich in coal and iron. It has salt wells which are said to yield salt to a great depth. Natural gas has been utilized for sixteen hundred years. Generally speaking, the people are well to do and are homogeneous in descent, language, religion, social customs, and government, with the exception of a large number of Tibetans, who are found within the borders of this province, and about twelve aboriginal tribes who live in the west and south-west. The province is traversed by a number of good roads and waterways. The Great East Road from Chengtu to Chungking, passes through the heart of the province.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission was commenced in 1882, and was organized as a Mission Conference in 1908.

It is about nine hundred miles from Kiukiang to Chungking. In all this area we have not a single missionary of our church, neither have we at the present moment any plan for opening work in the magnificent cities which bear convincing evidence of the enormous populations living in this region. The other great denominations have neglected this area and the multitudes wait in vain for the Gospel message.

Szechuan is the garden of China. Within the area of this province there is found the most highly developed agricultural portion of China. Mineral wealth is abundant. In intelligence, standard of living, and general prosperity the population of Szechuan compares favorably with the best parts of the nation. Here our church is strongly entrenched. The West China Mission Conference was organized into a Conference in 1913. The area of the Conference is comprised in an ellipse with Chungking and Chengtu as the foci, cities two hundred and sixty miles apart. This magnificent area, which contains the most fertile part of the province, is very inadequately occupied by our denomination. Along the big road from Chungking to Chengtu we have one mission station, Tzechow, six days from Chungking and four days from Chengtu. There are at least three other towns on this road that should be occupied by foreign missionaries and this occupation is one of the outstanding problems of the West China Conference.

One of the beneficial results arising from the intelligence of the missionaries as well as their isolation is the splendid plan of cooperation among all of the churches represented in Szechuan for carrying the Gospel to the people for whom they are responsible. For many years they have worked according to a system carefully planned by a committee on which all of the missions were represented. This plan involves the assigning of areas of influence to each of the churches so there shall be no unnecessary overlapping or duplication. This division of territory and the habit of working together made it comparatively easy for these missionaries to develop a union educational scheme which for breadth of conception, careful organization, and practical working is probably the best to be found in Asia if not in any mission field on earth. This scheme,

WEST CHINA

Treaty Ports are underlined in
black: Chungking



involving the organization of day schools, intermediate schools, and university, is worthy of the study of any student of missions.

Elementary Schools of West China—Walter M. Crawford, Superintendent. There are on the districts of Chungking, Hochow, and Yungchang twenty-four primary schools with 965 students. Of this number 102 are members of the church and seventy-three are probationers. The pupils are from four to seventeen years old. The majority come from non-Christian homes.

Our policy is to have a senior primary school in each county seat. This school leads to entrance to high school. In the small villages surrounding the county seat are three or four junior primary schools; these feed the senior school. The latter schools are boarding schools. Each school has a school board comprised of church members and the local preacher is directly responsible for the school in his territory. All the schools pay half the salary of the teacher and some of the schools charge enough tuition to pay for the teacher of Chinese literature.

Pishan is the leading school and is a day's journey from Chungking. This year they contributed largely towards a new schoolhouse and now they can accommodate seventy boarding pupils.

Throughout the districts both Christian and non-Christian people are asking for missionaries and for schools.

Medical Work

In the West China Conference the Parent Board has hospitals in Chungking and Chengtu. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has a hospital for women in Chungking. An agreement has been reached by which the Parent Board and Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are to cooperate in the establishment and maintenance of a hospital in Tzechow.

CHENG TU DISTRICT

Chengtu (Chentu) District includes the city of Chengtu, which is the capital of the province of Szechuan, two other walled cities, and part of another county on the Chengtu plain. This is one of the most densely populated portions of the globe. Within a radius of about fifteen miles from the capital city there are fifteen walled cities, and scattered among these are a large number of towns and market places. The river as it enters Chengtu plain on the northwest is first divided into two parts. These are divided and subdivided until the whole plain is covered with a network of irrigating canals. These uniting finally form again two rivers, one of which breaks through the surrounding mountains to the east. The other flows south and enters the Yangtze.

No other mission boards are at work in this district except in the city of Chengtu.

Chengtu

Chengtu (Chentu) (population, 750,000) is the capital of the province of Szechuan and the residence of the viceroy. It is an ancient city with a great history. The modern city, which is surrounded by a wall ten or twelve miles in circumference, is a little more than an aggregation of streets. Chengtu is one of the wealthiest of Chinese cities.

In 1892 the mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church purchased the first property to be owned by foreigners in Chengtu. Other boards at work in Chengtu are: The Church Missionary Society, the Canadian Methodist Mission, the China Inland Mission, the Friends' Foreign Mission (English), and the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

Missionaries: Rev. Joseph Beech (on furlough) and Mrs. Beech (on furlough), Rev. Harry L. Canright, M.D., and Mrs. Canright, Henry W. Irwin, M.D., Rev. George B. Neumann (on furlough) and Mrs. Neumann (on furlough), Rev. James M. Yard and Mrs. Yard, Rev. J. W. Yost and Mrs. Yost. W. F. M. S.: Misses Gertrude

M. Bridgewater, Lottie M. Connor, Clara J. Collier, Anna Lulu Golisch, Marie E. Larsson, and Madora E. Smith.

Institutions: Chengtu College (part of the West China Union University, inter-denominational) and Intermediate School, Biblical Training School, Chengtu Hospital, Goucher Model Unit (five primary schools for boys). W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Girls' Day School, Union Normal School for Women.

J. M. YARD, Superintendent

Chengtu District is one of the garden spots of the earth. The people are comparatively prosperous; they are intelligent and thrifty. Every Sunday our pastors preach to more than 1,200 people. At last Conference we reported 720 Christians; we have more than 900 now. Four years ago we had an attendance of 650 on Sunday and a membership of 450. We have doubled our membership in four years and the big increase has been the past two years.

The Rural Problem

We are having great success in rural evangelism. Last May at Sisen, a small market town, we received sixty-nine into membership and enrolled more than 100 in Bible classes preparatory to church membership. In another small village we have just been presented with property to be used for a church and school. A year ago we were having some trouble at Si-kia-ba; this year we have a fine church building in that town and at the urgent request of the people we are going to hold meetings for a week there and expect even greater results than we had at Sisen. All our schools are crowded. In Chengtu we have a great Sunday school of more than 500, but we have no suitable place for them to meet; we might have 1,000 if we had a new church. Recently a reading room was opened in connection with the church; it is crowded every afternoon, and outsiders are saying, "If it were only bigger so that more could come." There is a call for a great institutional church in this wonderful capital city. Our present church is shabby and small—woefully inadequate to the opportunity. We are in the midst of the student district, where there are more than 5,000 students of high school grade and above.

Work for Public Health

Sanitation is at last getting a hold on the people. The girls from the Government Normal School go to the homes of the missionaries to examine the sanitation of kitchens and bedrooms. We have hygienic restaurants and barber shops, and not long ago hygienic sedan-chairs made their appearance.

CHUNGKING DISTRICT

Chungking District includes the city of Chungking, together with five walled cities with their ninety-seven market towns. The district has an area of about 5,000 square miles and a population of 2,000,000.

Chungking

Chungking (population, 500,000) is the second largest city in Szechuan Province. It is a trading mart on the left bank of the Yangtze, about 1,400 miles from the coast. Aside from its great commercial importance, Chungking is of great political importance, containing the imperial treasury, where all the revenues of the province are received and stored. Its merchants are said to be very wealthy, with established mercantile connection and credit in every business center of the empire. What Canton is to the south, Shanghai to the east, and Hankow to the center of China, Chungking is to the entire portion of the country west of Hupeh and Hunan Provinces. The city is divided into upper and lower sections, the former being built on

a sandstone bluff that rises from 100 to 250 feet above the river at low water. In the upper city are the mission establishments, the pleasure gardens, and the British, American, French, German, and Japanese consulates. The business houses and principal yamens are in the lower city.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1882. The other boards at work in Chungking are the China Inland Mission, the Friends' Foreign Mission (English), and the Canadian Methodist Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. Walter M. Crawford and Mrs. Crawford, Claude W. Freeman, M.D., and Mrs. Freeman, Rev. James H. McCartney, M.D., and Mrs. McCartney, Mr. LeRoy W. McCartney, Jacob F. Peat and Mrs. Peat, Rev. C. Bertram Rape and Mrs. Rape. W. F. M. S.: Misses Ethel C. Householder, Agnes M. Edmonds, M.D. (on furlough), Lillian L. Holmes, Dorothy Jones, Frances Battey, Grace Ellison, and Annie M. Wells.

Institutions: Boys' High School, Union Chungking Hospital. W. F. M. S.: School for Girls, William Gamble Memorial Hospital, Flora Deaconess Home.

J. L. PEAT, Superintendent

YUNGCHANG DISTRICT

(West China Mission)

TANG YIN-HEO, Superintendent

J. F. PEAT, Missionary-in-charge

During the year we have received 118 probationers and eighty-seven full members into the church, giving us a gain over last year. Special evangelistic meetings have been held in one of the towns on Chungking District and in two towns on Yungchang District.

The work on nearly every circuit shows advancement. For real aggressive and constructive work the Chungking church leads them all. In Kiangpeh there is an interesting work among the soldiers, which promises much for the Kingdom.

Early in the year we organized a Gospel Team and held continuous evangelistic services in two large villages in the spring and one in the autumn. The plan was for eight or ten workers to remain in a town for a week teaching, lecturing, conversing, and preaching until we felt that the people were not only talking about the Gospel but were thinking about it as well. At the close of one of the meetings two brothers asked me if the Methodist Church would like to have a certain knoll of land on the edge of the town. I replied that we should like it very much but did not know how a poor little church such as theirs was could raise the necessary funds with which to buy it. They said they were prepared to donate it to church work and asked for pen and paper that they might write the deed of transfer there and then. The deed was duly written and signed the next morning and is now in the safe of the mission treasurer. Church, school, and residence for Chinese pastor are being planned.

Men quite unconnected with us are often willing to do what they can for us in our work, and one of the greatest pleasures I have experienced this year has been in two conferences with non-Christian men, talking over plans for the bringing of the Gospel to their cities in special evangelistic meetings. Temples were put at our disposal, offers have been made to act the part of hosts, and a general willingness manifested to help us. This is a new attitude. Think of it—the missionary in consultation with non-Christian men in a heathen country, planning how best to carry on an evangelistic campaign in their midst!

Educational Institutions

The schools of the two districts are in excellent condition. There are three

senior primary and sixteen junior primary schools. These have an enrollment of 720 boys. The boarding school for boys at Yungchwan is being completed at a cost of \$1,700 (Mexican). This gives us the third excellent building for boys who care to board with us while pursuing their higher studies. On account of the disturbed condition of the country and the consequent kidnapping which prevails the attendance at our Pishan school is lower than formerly, yet in spite of the many difficulties good work is being done there. The boys' boarding school at Chungking is our banner school. It has a large attendance and took practically all the prizes at a joint field meet here this fall.

Concerning the Yungchang District, Mr. Peat writes: "I have pleasure in reporting that the work is in good shape. I have visited practically all the places in which we have work during the year, and many places three or four times. I assisted in holding special services in two towns on the Yungchang District and have been in close touch with the work constantly. Mr. Tang, the district superintendent, is excellent in administration, tireless as a worker, and full of inspiration for his preachers and teachers. His men are loyal and are carrying responsibility and his membership love him."

Medical Work (Quadrennium)

Chungking Men's Hospital. C. W. Freeman reports as follows:

	1911	1915
Number of inpatients	898	752
Total number of days in hospital.....	22,208	22,015
First calls at dispensary.....	7,417	11,263
Return calls at dispensary.....	19,193	15,614
First visits to outpatients.....	70	143
Return visits to outpatients.....	157	369
Office calls	1,287	2,527
Total number treated.....	9,901	14,642
Total number of treatments.....	29,094	30,625
Total local receipts.....	\$11,560	\$7,886

HOCHOW DISTRICT

The Hochow District (population, 1,500,000) covers two counties—Hochow and Tingyuen—and a large part of Kiangpeh County. Here are the two walled cities of Tingyuen and Hochow and about 120 towns with adjoining villages and country neighborhoods thickly settled. This district spreads itself out on all sides of and between three large rivers, the Suining, the Booling, and the Chü.

Hochow

Hochow (population, 100,000) is at the junction of the Suining and Booling Rivers. The Chü River empties into the Booling five miles above Hochow, hence Hochow is at the junction of three rich valleys. It is a very busy center. It was the old capital of the Szechuan Province, and at one time was the capital of the western portion of the Chinese empire. Its size, location near the coal and limestone regions, and the three valleys opening out from it, make it the third city in the Szechuan Province.

No other mission boards are at work in Hochow.

Missionaries: Rev. Benjamin F. Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence, Rev. Ray L. Torrey (on furlough) and Mrs. Torrey (on furlough).

B. F. LAWRENCE, Superintendent

SUINING DISTRICT

Suining District includes three civil magistrates' districts, and part of a fourth. It has three large district cities, several subdistrict magistracies, about 165 towns

and their outlying country neighborhoods. It covers the northeast central section of our West China Mission field.

Suining

Suining (population, 50,000) is 130 miles from Chungking and 120 miles from Chengtu. It is situated on a level fertile plain and on the river Fow. As a productive and distributive trade center it ranks high in Szechuan Province.

This city was first opened for work by our mission in 1896, but not till 1900 did a missionary family reside there. The Friends' (English) Foreign Missionary Association have come in later.

Missionaries: Rev. J. O. Curnow and Mrs. Curnow. W. F. M. S.: Misses Helen R. Galloway, Mary A. Royer, Belle Castle, Clara A. Caris, Anna C. Lindblad, and Gertrude Tyler.

TZECROW DISTRICT

No report.

J. F. PEAT, Superintendent

Tzechow (Tsicheo) District centers about the department city of Tzechow and seven walled cities, on the Great Road between Chungking and Chengtu. The boundaries of the district inclose about 3,000 square miles. The population of the district is estimated at 2,000,000. The people are mostly farmers and the chief exports are sugar, rice, alcohol, linen, and terra cotta ware.

No other mission board has missionaries in this district.

Tzechow

Tzechow (Tsicheo) is a department city situated on the Lu River, 150 miles by road from Chungking and 100 miles from Chengtu. It is second in size of the seven walled cities. Within the walls it is generally flat except for two high hills. On one of these hills is a fine Chinese temple, in which is the Great Eye Goddess, which is reputed to be able to heal all eye diseases. The people hold great festivals in her honor.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission, which began work in 1897, is the only Board at work in Tzechow.

Missionaries: Rev. W. Edward Manly (on furlough) and Mrs. Manly (on furlough), John W. Yost and Mrs. Yost. W. F. M. S.: Misses Lela Lybarger, Alice B. Brethorst, Stephen M. Brethorst, Ella Manning and Lena Nelson.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Woman's Bible Training School, Girls' Day School.

R. L. TORREY, Missionary-in-charge

Territory

Since our last report this district has been made smaller by taking away two counties on the south to form a new district. This still leaves three large counties about 5,000 square miles, with a population of 1,500,000, in which our church is the only one working, except the Catholics.

This, the second year with a Chinese district superintendent and a missionary-in-charge, is proving very satisfactory. We have a fine Christian man in Mr. Ho, our coworker. The Chinese take to this plan and like it. It makes the Chinese understand that the church is not for the foreigner alone. They are learning to assume more responsibility.

A New Opening

We have opened one new school and three new preaching places and have requests from other places, but have not the men to look after them. A piece of property has been secured at Lo-chuenjin large enough for a church, schools for boys and girls, and a separate playground for each, also dwellings for preacher and teachers. Half of the money was raised locally. There is an interesting feature connected with the securing of this property. The owner

gave us a ninety-nine-year lease with the privilege of renewal, provided we use said property for church and school purposes only, otherwise the property reverts to him or his heirs. He also gave 200 strings of cash toward the purchase price. And he is not a professed Christian.

We have also secured a street chapel in Tzechow, in one of the strategic points of the city. This afforded a new avenue of approach to the people and already a dozen men have enrolled as inquirers. Meetings, sometimes religious and sometimes in the interest of better civic conditions, are held two or three times a week. On Friday afternoon a meeting for women is held in care of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The place is always filled. Tracts are distributed, Bibles and portions are for sale on market days, and the custodian in charge sells good medicine, mostly the foreign kind.

Our schools are crowded. Our church membership is growing. We are urging probationers to take advantage of their privilege and become members in full standing.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is going ahead in all departments. A fine monitor for our forces. They have organized a graded kindergarten under the direction of Miss Alice Brethorst, in the Sunday school. There are sixteen classes and could be more but for lack of accommodation. This is followed by children's service with a short sermon. It would do any one good to step in on a Sunday morning.

Last year a crusade was started against the cigarette. Shops had been opened in all the cities on the Big Road. Our station being the only one with foreigners, we all felt that we must take a stand. The Chinese rallied to our support and today there is not a shop still open along this great highway.

LANHSIEN DISTRICT

CHEN HENG TE, District Superintendent

Revivals in various places have been rich in fruitage and the number of Christians on the district has steadily increased. Our working force consists of three ordained elders, four deacons, two members on trial in the Annual Conference, eighteen exhorters, and more than fifty others working without pay.

Statistics

The total number of adherents to the Christian Church is 696, of whom 199 are full members and 408 are on probation. During the year eighty-nine children were baptized. The total amount of money raised on the district was \$4,000; of this \$1,078 was for self-support.

Education

The schools on the district are under the care of Mr. H. H. Rowland. A higher primary school has been started in Lanhsien; there are now two higher and twenty-one lower primary schools on the district with 400 students who have paid more than \$700 during the school year for tuition.



KOREA CONFERENCE

The Korea Conference includes the work in the empire of Korea. Korea is a peninsula lying between Japan and China having an estimated area of 85,000 square miles and supporting a population which is returned in the government census as 12,959,981. The empire is divided into thirteen provinces which are subdivided into 330 prefectures, or counties. The country is very mountainous, the main range traversing the peninsula not far from the east coast. On the west coast there are a number of navigable streams with good harbors and landing places. The coast is dotted with many islands, which makes navigation dangerous. Korea is an agricultural country, the climate and soil being suited to the cultivation of rice, fruit, and cotton. The mountains of Korea are rich in minerals, and the government has already granted many mining concessions covering large areas and including mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, coal, and graphite. The fisheries of Korea are also very valuable. Great attention is being paid to forestry.

Mission work was begun by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1885 under the superintendency of Rev. Robert S. Maclay, D.D., who commenced the work in Japan. The Mission was created a Mission Conference in 1904 and organized into an Annual Conference in 1908.

SEOUL DISTRICT

The Seoul District includes the work in and about the national capital and a portion of the metropolitan province of Kyungkui. It lies mostly in the valley of the Han River, the great central artery of the land, a region teeming with people. The population of the metropolitan province is given as 869,020, more than half of whom live in the territory of this district. The whole region is easy of access by means of rail and water. The cooperating missions are those of the Presbyterian, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Church of England.

Seoul

Seoul is the capital of the empire, and the most important city in the land. It was here that the first missionaries were able to obtain a foothold, securing residence under the shelter of the imperial court, and from here the work spread throughout the empire. Seoul is a walled city of 250,000 people, 50,000 of whom are Japanese. There are also about 300 Europeans and 2,000 Chinese. It is three miles distant from the Han River and twenty-six miles from the sea coast at Chemulpo. It is the center of the political, intellectual, and social life of the people. It is the railroad center of the empire. Seoul is becoming a modern city. Streets have been widened; there are electric lights, telephone, telegraph, and postal facilities, waterworks, banks, hotels, trolley cars, and two railroad stations.

Other Boards at work here are the Community of Saint Peter, the Keswick Mission, the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., the British and Foreign Bible Society, the American Bible Society, the International Y. M. C. A., the English Salvation Army, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Japan Methodist Church with work among Japanese.

Missionaries: Rev. W. A. Noble and Mrs. Noble, Rev. Arthur L. Becker and Mrs. Becker, Rev. Dalzell A. Bunker and Mrs. Bunker, Rev. Elmer M. Cable and Mrs. Cable, Rev. Charles S. Deming and Mrs. Deming, Rev. W. Carl Rufus (on furlough) and Mrs. Rufus (on furlough), F. Herron Smith and Mrs. Smith, Henry C. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, James D. Van Buskirk, M.D., and Mrs. Van Buskirk, Rev. Orville A. Weller and Mrs. Weller. W. F. M. S.: Misses Millie M. Albertson, Naomi A. Anderson, Charlotte Brownlee, Lulu E. Frey, Lola Haenig (on furlough), Jessie B. Marker, Olive F. Pye, Mrs. Mary S. Stewart, M.D., Ora M. Tuttle, Jeannette Walter, Alice R. Appenzeller, Jeannette Hulbert, and Lola Wood.

Institutions: Biblical Institute of Korea, Paichai High School and College for Boys. W. F. M. S.: Po Ku Nyo Kwan (Hospital), Lillian Harris Memorial Hospital, Ewa Girls' High School, Bible Woman's Training School.

W. A. NOBLE, Superintendent

At the last Annual Conference the Seoul District was divided into the territory now named the Seoul and the Chemulpo Districts.

There were 115 churches and chapels within the bounds of the former

district of which thirty-seven churches and chapels have been left to the new Seoul District.

The working force on the Seoul District now numbers seven ordained Korean preachers, five of whom are engaged in pastoral work and two are devoting most of their time to educational work. Of the twenty-four local preachers eight are permanently employed in the work, sixteen are in connection with the various churches voluntarily rendering such service as their time and talents will permit. The work of the forty-two exhorters is confined mostly to the class work of the local churches. The work of the ten Bible women adds greatly to the effectiveness of our organization.

Evangelistic

It is the devout wish of every pastor who serves our church on the district that the institutional plants shall represent such efficiency and spiritual life that the whole Korean Church shall find here its inspiration and abundant resource for growth and strength.

Bible training classes have been held in nearly all the churches and chapels of the districts. As has been our method in the past the general classes have been preceded by normal classes held both in the fall and in the spring. Similar work among the women has been conducted through the whole year under the efficient management of Miss Jessie Marker. From the latter series of classes have developed the week-day Bible study gatherings which have numbered 500 in attendance during each week of the year.

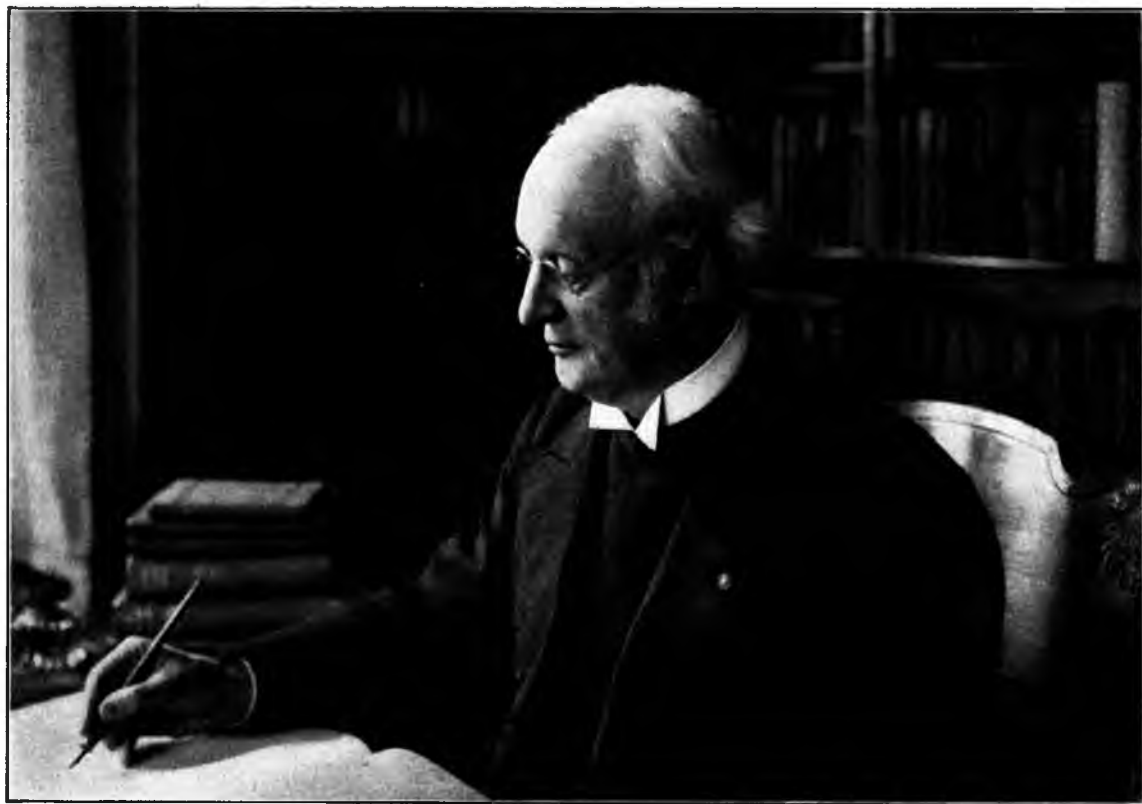
The Woman's Bible School at the East Gate is filling one of our greatest needs. Its well arranged course of study which is being daily interpreted in practical application by the students through personal work, fits women workers for the highest usefulness in the church.

The most notable work of the year, and perhaps the most helpful, has been the series of revival meetings. They began in the First Church under the devoted leadership of Pastor Hyen, and from there spread throughout the whole district and to the most distant country places where we have work. These meetings were held in fourteen of the central churches, thus allowing all of the churches and chapels of the district to participate. Growing out of the revival meetings a series of follow-up meetings were planned to reach the non-Christian community. The result has been of incalculable good.

Educational

It is with gratitude that we announce the inauguration of the Chosen Christian College. It is the fruit of years of anticipation and toil. While the desirability of locating such a college in Seoul has been a matter of debate among missionaries in other parts of the country we believe that the several Mission Boards were divinely led in this ultimate decision which located it in this national and strategic center.

The work of the college began April 8, 1915. Seventy-five applications for entrance were made by students from different parts of the country who represented five denominations in Korea. We hope soon to see new buildings rising on the magnificent site of this institution, the purchase of which was made possible by the gracious act of His Excellency the Governor General of Korea, Count Terauchi.



BISHOP MERRIMAN C. HARRIS, SEOUL, KOREA

Three years ago the Mission announced its policy to confine its middle school work to only one institution of that grade. Later circumstances compelled the location of this work in Seoul in our long established Pai Chai High School. The Mission is to be congratulated on the thoroughness of the work that is being done under the excellent management of its principal, Mr. Hugh Cynn, B.A. One hundred and seventy students completed the year's studies and thirteen were graduated.

The Union Theological School

President, R. A. Hardie; Faculty, E. M. Cable, C. S. Deming, J. A. Gerdine, B. R. Lawton, N. D. Chang, J. S. Yang.

The Union Methodist Theological School was established by the Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the training of preachers for nearly 900 churches representing more than 53,000 adherents. The location of the school, outside the Western Wall, is ideal for study and health and possesses one of the most commanding sites in the city. It is indeed a "city set on a hill." Here we have erected the Gamble Memorial Hall and a new dormitory, which gives the institution one of the finest plants of its kind in the Far East. A comprehensive and well correlated course has been prepared and is being taught with success. This course is divided into periods of six months each. In addition the students are required to take a two years' course of nine months each or its equivalent in the Pierson Memorial Bible School. All candidates are required to present a recommendation from their respective District or Quarterly Conferences as to their character, attainments, and ability as soul winners.

At present there are more than 100 in the preparatory department and nearly as many in the regular courses. It is difficult to tabulate the exact number of students since many cannot take the course consecutively owing to the fact that they are in the active work as preachers in charge of circuits. This year's graduating class numbers thirteen, making a total of eighty-three pastors graduated in the course of the last quadrennium.

These men are filling the highest positions in the gift of the church. Two are district superintendents, one is pastor of the Union Korean Church in Tokyo, one is an instructor in the seminary, and others are helpers of the missionaries and preachers.

Notable success has attended the evangelistic efforts of the students. At the time of the industrial exhibition held in Seoul during the months of September and October, 1915, many hundreds were led to Christ by the personal work of the students; as many as 586 were won in one day. And in a revival conducted by two of our men last fall 750 men and women were converted.

The Girls' High School and College, conducted under the management of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, is doing no less meritorious work than that of the Parent Board. The students numbered 273 and seventeen were graduated, including four from the college and thirteen from the high school; seventy pupils were also enrolled in the kindergarten. The best evidence of the wisdom of the methods employed for the development of this institution is seen in the fact that its graduates may be found out in the interior leading and building up Christian communities.

The day schools for boys number six with 642 pupils, those for girls number fifteen with 956 pupils.

Medical Work

Severance Union Medical College—J. D. Van Buskirk, M.D., Acting President during the absence of Dr. Avison on furlough.

We began the year with fifty-six students in the regular classes besides twenty-five in the preparatory class. Thirteen were from our own church. Several inferior students dropped out at the close of the winter term and the year closed with forty-four pupils. Twenty-three were given certificates of completion of the preparatory year and eighteen of these have regularly begun work in the medical school this year.

It is our aim to constantly raise the standard of our work. In order to hold our students up to the higher standard we have made a rule that all candidates for graduation must pass an examination on the whole medical course in about the form of the Government examinations.

We have also raised the entrance requirements so that only graduates of higher common schools (academic) will be received into the preparatory class for a year of advanced work in Physics, Chemistry, Biology, English, and Japanese.

The organization of the school has been much improved on the teaching side, both theoretical and practical, and we all feel that the efficiency of the school has been increased markedly.

We are greatly needing more men and indeed the success or failure of the college is dependent upon an increase in the near future; all the Missions co-operating must take a larger part of the burden.

The outpatient department has had a good year, over 25,000 cases during the year. The Medical Clinic in charge of Dr. J. D. Van Buskirk has had about 6,000 cases.

The Hospital at the East Gate for women has done a very large service during the year in healing diseased bodies and sin-sick souls. It adds much to the institutional plant in Seoul for the advancement of His Kingdom.

CHEMULPO DISTRICT

Chemulpo District has two main circuits, Fuchun on the mainland and Kangwha among the islands, with a population of 135,535 and nearly 26,000 houses. The people are mostly fishermen and farmers.

There are a great many islands and some of the fishermen are like Peter and John, also fishers of men. The other religious body at work is the Mission of the Church of England.

Chemulpo

This is the port of entry to the capital and is twenty-six miles from Seoul by rail. Express trains, which run daily, make the distance in one hour. Chemulpo has a population of 17,873 Koreans, 11,609 Japanese, 1,570 Chinese, and less than 100 foreigners. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts is at work here. The Japan Methodist Church has work among Japanese here.

Missionaries: Rev. Burke R. Lawton and Mrs. Lawton. W. F. M. S.: Misses Margaret Hess, Mary R. Hillman, Lula A. Miller, Hannah Scharpf (on furlough), and Mrs. Robert Sharp.

Institutions: Collins Boys' School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

W. A. NOBLE, Superintendent

The last District Conference revealed the following facts: On the district

are three ordained preachers, fifteen local preachers, and sixty-one exhorters. There are seventy-eight churches and chapels with twelve Quarterly Conferences. Four normal Bible training classes were held during the year and every church and chapel on the district had the privilege of Bible study.

The revival meetings began in mid-winter and are still progressing. The results of these meetings will be too farreaching to measure in this report. Nearly every church and chapel was reached. More than 100 have been added to the individual churches.

Frequently the revival left the formal meetings of the church and entered the homes. Husbands, wives, and children found forgiveness and solace at their own family altars. Friends and relatives would join such family prayer circles and there would be confession and mutual forgiveness and much rejoicing.

We have the pleasure of announcing the completion of Kangwha church which cost about 200 yen. Half of the amount was raised by the members of the church. This new church building has put life and enthusiasm into the believers of the whole section of the country.

The Kyodong, Suhali, and Tusali churches received forty during the revival, gathered forty boys into a school, and subscribed 100 yen to rebuild their church building. New churches were built at Sansunli and Sukumdo with twenty or thirty members.

We have—members, 2,123; baptized children, 783; preachers, 31; probationers, 1,194; inquirers, 1,201; exhorters, 56.

There are a total of 6,303 adherents and the collections for all purposes were 7,375 yen. There was a gain of about 500 in membership.

The Schools

There are eighteen schools for boys with fifty-two teachers and 973 students, and nine girls' schools with twenty teachers and 452 students. Of the twenty-seven schools only ten have been recognized by the Government.

PYENGYANG DISTRICT

The Pyengyang District includes the Methodist Episcopal Mission work in the provinces of South Pyengan and Hwanghai. The South Pyengan Province has a population of about 700,000 and occupies the valley of the Tatong River. Hwanghai takes its name from its two principal cities, Hwangju and Haiju, and consists of a part of the Korean water front on the Yellow Sea and the mountainous hinterland. It has a population of about 900,000, giving a total population in the territory of this district of about 1,600,000. Both provinces are rich and fertile, the main occupation of the people being agriculture. An increasing exploitation of the mines of this section is opening up new wealth. The only cooperating mission is that of the Presbyterian Church with stations at Pyengyang and Chairyung in Hwanghai. There are a number of large-sized towns, and the people are a sturdy, intelligent, hardy folk, strong in character and among the very best to be found in Korea.

Pyengyang

This is the capital of the South Pyengan Province, a city of 50,000 population, with a Japanese settlement of 8,000. It is situated on the Tatong River about forty-five miles from its mouth. Pyengyang is an important railroad point, being on the main line between Seoul and the Yalu, and 167 miles from the capital. Pyengyang is the most ancient of the Korean cities, dating from before the time of David, and is the place where the wonderful Korean revival had its origin.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1892. One of the largest Presbyterian Mission stations in the world is here. The Japan Methodist Church has work among Japanese.

Missionaries: Rev. Bliss W. Billings and Mrs. Billings, Rev. E. Douglas Follwell, M.D., and Mrs. Follwell, Rev. Paul L. Grove and Mrs. Grove, Rev. C. D. Morris and Mrs. Morris. W. F. M. S.: Misses Ruth E. Benedict (on furlough), Mary M. Cutler, M.D., Emily I. Haynes, Henrietta P. Robbins, Grace L. Dillingham, Maude V. Trissel, and Mrs. Rosetta S. Hall, M.D.

Institutions: Union High School and College (Methodist and Presbyterian), Hall Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Union High School for Girls, Women's Hospital and Home for the Blind.

No report.

C. D. MORRIS, Superintendent

Hall Memorial Hospital—E. D. Follwell, Physician-in-charge

During the past ten and a half months we have had 6,049 visits. Of this number 2,804 were Christians. New patients numbered 3,265 and return cases 2,784. Of our 1,508 charity cases 853 were Christians. There were seventy-eight operations and many cases where the teeth were treated.

The most important event of the year occurred in August when the old wards were pulled down to make room for the long looked for new building. We have on hand \$7,000 for the building and \$5,500 for heating, plumbing, and equipment.

YUNGBYEN DISTRICT

The Yungbyen District includes all our work in the province of north Pyengan, which has a population of 600,119. It is a mountainous region and difficult of access. The people are not so advanced as those to the south. It is in this region that the very valuable mining concession owned by Americans is located. Co-operation is had with the mission of the Presbyterian Church, the territory being divided between three mission stations. We occupy the central part of the province, being responsible for the evangelization of a region estimated to contain a population of 300,000.

Yungbyen

Yungbyen, the former capital of the province, is a walled town of 4,000 population in the mountains twenty miles from the railway station at Anju, with which it is connected by a newly built government road. It is our most northern station. Here we have an excellent mission property. There is a successful hospital in the city, an active and growing church, and from Yungbyen an extended evangelistic work is maintained throughout the district.

Missionaries: Rev. Victor H. Wachs and Mrs. Wachs. W. F. M. S.: Miss Ethel M. Estey.

Institution: Dispensary.

C. D. MORRIS, Missionary-in-charge

Part of this district lies in North Pyeng An Province, but also includes six counties in South Pyeng An Province. There are ten Quarterly Conferences, thirty-five churches, and seven primary schools. There are 2,127 in the Sunday schools and we have 2,620 adherents.

We have collected 701 yen for self-support and 2,804 yen for various collections during nine months, a total of 3,505 yen, an average of 1.34 yen per man per month.

It would appear that the collections this year are smaller than last year, but as only nine months are included in this year's report we show a monthly average of 389 yen as compared with 245 yen per month last year.

Formerly Yengbyen was the chief county in the province and was selected as the center of our work. It has a population of over 70,000, with only 410 believers, served by one pastor and one exhorter. These two men reach thirty per cent of the population, leaving seventy per cent who have neither seen a preacher nor heard the Word. Yengbyen city church has made good progress



ONE GROUP OF THE MORE THAN 7,000 PUPILS IN METHODIST SCHOOLS IN KOREA

under the pastorate of Rev. Kim Chai Chan. He has worked so earnestly that the results of this one year are better than those of the previous five. The average collections from 181 members have been yen eighty per month, an average of eighty sen per member per month. Omitting those too poor to pay, the real average from those actually contributing was between two and three yen per month per person.

Taichun county has a population of about 50,000 but Yi Chin Yung is the only pastor working among them. Comparing members and collections the record is better than that for Yengbyen.

In Unsan County the Pukjin church is getting stronger. Here there are about 1,000 houses and 10,000 people, and if we could have a church building which would seat one thousand we could have a thousand members in a year or two. The majority of the people are gold miners and there are many believers among them, but we have no buildings large enough to hold the congregations.

Medical Work

Yungbyen Hospital. Last October we were fortunate in securing the services of Dr. P. S. Woo, a Korean graduate of the Japanese Government Hospital in Seoul.

The total number of patients treated during the year was 1,758. New cases, 867. Return cases, 891. Patients who paid in full or in part numbered 1,207. Charity, 551. There were 16 major and 87 minor operations.

HAIJU DISTRICT

The Haiju District takes in the southern part of the Hwanghai Province, which comprises a strip of territory stretching along the Yellow Sea, covering two hundred miles east and west by sixty to seventy-five miles north and south. It is a rolling, hilly country, with extremely fertile soil, some of the finest rice in the whole country being produced here. Its population is estimated at 400,000.

Haiju

Haiju city is the capital of the province and a growing, prosperous town of 20,000 population. Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun here in 1893. The Presbyterian Church occupied this territory jointly with us until 1909, when, by mutual agreement, they withdrew, leaving the Methodist Episcopal Church with sole responsibility.

Missionaries: Rev. Nathaniel D. Chew, Jr., and Mrs. Chew. Rev. Arthur H. Norton, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Norton (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary Beiler (on furlough) and Gertrude E. Snively.

C. S. DEMING, Superintendent

No report.

KONGJU WEST DISTRICT

The Kongju West District contains twenty-one counties of South Chungchong Province, is over 100 miles long, and has a population of between 400,000 and 450,000.

Kongju

Kongju, the provincial capital, is a growing city of 5,000 population, surrounded by a well-settled country. It is picturesquely located on the Keum, or "Golden," River and is twenty miles off the railroad, with which the government has connected it by a fine new road. There is also the beginning of several important industries in the city.

Missionaries: Rev. Wilbur C. Swearer and Mrs. Swearer, Rev. Corwin Taylor

(on furlough) and Mrs. Taylor (on furlough), Rev. Franklin E. C. Williams and Mrs. Williams. W. F. M. S.: Blanche R. Bair.
Institutions: Hospital, Boys' High School.

KONGJU EAST DISTRICT

The Kongju East District comprises three counties in North Chungchong Province and nine counties in South Chungchong Province. These counties cover about 300 square miles, and contain approximately 108 townships and 3,000 villages with a total population of 300,000.

CORWIN TAYLOR, Superintendent

Last year there were on these districts ninety-one church organizations; this year ten were added, making 101. There are 1,038 full members, 1,250 probationers, 379 baptized children, and 3,164 inquirers; a total of 6,281, an increase of 772. There was raised for self-support, 568 yen; for education, 881 yen; for benevolences, 138 yen; for other purposes, 1,725 yen; a total of 3,312 yen.

Visit of Dr. North

We record with grateful recollections the visit of Dr. F. M. North and his son on October 28. On that day we took our guests through the Kongju Districts from the south to the north, visiting Kongju and some interior stations by means of an automobile.

The two districts have been united this year and worked as one district and this report will not differentiate between the two.

Special Meeting for Preachers

During the year we held an important preachers' meeting at which all the preachers and colporteurs were present as well as other self-supporting workers. At this meeting we planned the work to be carried out during the year in the different churches and circuits—the Bible Training Classes, Quarterly Conferences and revivals, also the operations of the colporteurs and how to so associate the pastors of the different circuits with the colporteurs working in their regions as to best conserve the results of their labors. We also made out statistical tables which showed that there are approximately 819,000 people on these districts; of this number 5,500 we found were Christians; the proportion is one to every 149. We made out tables also for each circuit so that the preachers, colporteurs, and workers on that circuit might know and realize the magnitude of the task before them in bringing the Gospel to these multitudes. Certain large towns were selected for special evangelistic effort and the pastor of the circuit in which each town is located took a band of colporteurs and other workers and laid siege to the town for ten days or two weeks, visiting from house to house during the day and holding special meetings in the evening. This method and other methods employed resulted in ten new groups. At the preachers' meeting it was also decided that during the year we would use every endeavor to secure at least one new believer for every full member in the church; as there were nearly 1,000 full members that would mean a gain of a thousand. We then thought that the Annual Conference would come as usual in June. Eight months have not yet passed by and there are nearly 800, so it seems quite probable that our plans will be realized by the end of June by a thousand additions.

Our Work

During the ten months eight new church buildings have been secured. Four advanced Bible training institutes were held in the four principal sections of the districts, attended by 300 church leaders. In a great many churches smaller Bible classes were held with the endeavor to reach all the membership with Biblical instruction.

Revival meetings were held for two months in the seven different churches of the circuit; during these meetings more than five hundred people were converted. The church at Whang Chon has increased from seventy members to 150. At Kong Suwon there were formerly only about ten people who attended the meetings; after the revival seventy people became regular attendants at the services. The church building became too small and a house was bought in which 200 people can meet; they are now altering this building for church purposes. The churches at Kongju, Haipo, and Kwang Seungni must also be enlarged. At Wha Eun and Ma Amni new churches have been started with thirty people in attendance at each place. The membership of the Kongju church has not doubled during the past year but in the seven other churches it has not only doubled but in some cases it has tripled and quadrupled. During the year 183 were received into full membership or on probation; five Bible-training classes with more than 250 in attendance were held.

From these great revivals held at the large centers the workers went out to other centers and similar revivals were held in at least fourteen places and so far as we have records 1,600 people were renewed. The beneficent influences of these revivals have gone out to the remotest parts of the districts and have resulted in great zeal for the cause.

WONJU DISTRICT

Wonju District covers eleven counties in the southern part of the Kangwun Province and extends from the central range of mountains, which runs down through the Korean peninsula to the Japan Sea. It is a mountainous country, the chief agricultural product being rice. The population is estimated at 450,000.

This territory came to us in the division of the country which took place between our Mission and those of the Southern Methodist and Presbyterian Missions.

Wonju

The mission station of Wonju was the former capital of the province and has a population of about 5,000. It is a strategic point from which the entire territory can most easily be reached.

Missionaries: A. G. Anderson, M.D., and Mrs. Anderson.

W. A. NOBLE, Missionary-in-charge

The last Annual Conference divided the Wonju District into two districts, not because the number of church members was large, but because of the difficulty of administration. The great mountain range near the coast made it difficult for central meetings and classwork. Pak Won Paik, the district superintendent, will make a detailed report of the work.

There are five ordained preachers, nine local preachers, and sixteen exhorters. The Korean Missionary Society withdrew its two workers from the district last year which has embarrassed us much. The work in the central part of the district came to grief for the lack of workers. For two years the Yoji Circuit provided the support of a local preacher but has announced that they

were unable to continue such support during the next Conference year. This will be a grievous loss to the circuit as there are no funds from any source to meet this worker's salary.

Proper recognition of our day schools by the Government has not been obtained for the reason that we have not had funds to sufficiently equip them to make them worthy of such recognition.

General Bible class work and the revivals have been the outstanding features of the work for the year. The latter began at Wonju and did not pause till it had reached nearly every church.

Dr. A. G. Anderson's medical and surgical work has made him famous throughout that section of the country and has added much to the church life and membership.

Our great needs are—a missionary appointed to Wonju, a parsonage for such worker, a church building in Wonju for which there is already a sum of 2,700 yen, and a church and rest house at Kangneung.

There should be also five Korean pastors added to the work.

Swedish Methodist Hospital at Wonju—Dr. A. G. Anderson, Physician-in-charge

Medical work at Wonju began with the arrival of a doctor and family, August 27, 1913. Although the hospital was not opened until the following November patients came from the first day to be treated. The total number of treatments during the year was 2,157.

The hospital, which contains seventeen beds besides providing rooms for dispensary work, was built by Swedish Methodists at a cost of \$5,425. It is well equipped and provides ample quarters for the carrying on of our medical work. The list of givers to the building fund is a long one and has proven to be valuable constituency for the support of the work. Many of them are giving now for the current expenses of the institution, such gifts this calendar year amounting to \$700, which, together with local receipts of \$265 from patients, were sufficient to run the work as it now is. And we have good reason to believe that these friends will provide the means for maintaining the institution in proportion as the work grows. The increase in their gifts this year over those of last year is about fifty per cent.

Value to the Church

The hospital has done much to establish a good name for the church, its value in that respect being hard to calculate. One of the most interesting cases we have had is an appendicitis case, whose recovery won us the lasting confidence and love of a large and influential family, and the patient and three of his brothers became Christian seekers.

Typical Cases

Another case that shows what a hospital can do is one of an operation for a large abdominal tumor. The patient was exceedingly poor but showed her gratitude for the cure by coming back when she got strong to do sewing for the hospital. Best of all, she became a Christian and influenced her husband, mother, and a neighbor to join the church as seekers. They are faithful to this

day, and in the small village where they live are witnessing to what God hath wrought for them. There are scores of whom we kept no record who returned to distant villages to testify of the Light that has come to their lives, for the multitude who have come have learned in a measure what Christianity is and are more accessible to the preaching of Gospel when they come in touch later on with the preachers.

Kangneung District

The last Conference formed the Kangneung District from the east half of the Wonju District. There are four circuits with eighteen churches on Kangneung and five circuits and twenty-four churches on Wonju District, with nine Quarterly Conferences. There are also ten prayer meeting places on each district.

Five Bible training classes were held, and during the classes night meetings were held and much personal work done.

There are five boys' primary schools with 180 pupils and three girls' primary schools with fifty-nine pupils. There is an increase of three schools and 104 pupils.

Eleven boys have entered Paichai, two the Theological School, seven the Bible School, and three girls have entered the Woman's Bible School. Our total number of adherents is 2,520, full members 631, probationers 589, inquirers 1,150, children 150.

We received 837.96 yen for education, 312.30 yen for self-support, and 2,253.50 yen for various purposes.

SUWON DISTRICT

This district was cut off the Seoul District in 1908 and includes the southern tier of counties in the Province of Kyungkui and part of North and South Chung-chong. It is a great grain-producing section and has many important market towns. The district takes its name from the city of the Suwon, which is the capital of the Kyungkui Province. Probably 500,000 people reside within the bounds of this district. There are successful schools for boys and for girls at Suwon and a rapidly growing evangelistic work all through the territory. The Church of England maintains a station at Suwon.

Missionary: Rev. George M. Burdick.

G. M. BURDICK, Superintendent

Grouped within the thirteen circuits of the district are a total of 130 churches with an enrollment of 1,292 full members, 1,956 probationers, 390 baptized children, and 3,175 seekers, or a total enrollment of 6,813. In 1914 the total native contributions, amounting to 6,560 yen, were the largest up to that time in the history of the district, but in 1915, a shorter Conference year by two months, the collections amounted to 7,573 yen, an increase of 1,013 yen. This sum amounts to a per capita contribution of 1.11 yen, or fifty-five and one half cents for the entire Christian enrollment, including children and seekers, while the per capita contributions for members and probationers amount to 2.33 yen, or \$1.16½. About one third of the entire native contributions was for school purposes and a little more than one third for new building and property purposes. There was also an increase in contributions to preachers' salaries. These figures, showing as they do an increasing conviction of financial obligation in the church, also indicate its growing stability.

At the time of our last Annual Conference the former three sub-districts were increased to four. Now the eleven Quarterly Conference Circuits are grouped into the four Western Circuits. This grouping of circuits, each division under an ordained man, has greatly relieved the burdens of the superintendent, and has almost entirely freed him from the duties of administering baptism and receiving members into the church. It has also furnished a closer superintendence of the local preachers in charge of circuits, and a better administration of the affairs of all the churches, and has increased the efficiency of the work of the district.

Although other duties have prevented the superintendent from attending more than two Bible training classes this year, more classes have been held than ever before. The arrangement, begun last year, of giving in these classes the courses for class leaders, exhorters, and local preachers, has proved increasingly popular this year. Some of our business men have taken time to study in these classes, and one or two of these men, after having studied in a class, have gone out and helped teach in other classes. In one class held by Hong Moksa for the Kwangju and Yichun Circuits the men were so eager to study that they spent most of the time, both night and day, in this way for two weeks. Owing to shortage in teachers one man who wanted to study in the local preachers' course had to help in the teaching, but after his day's work was done he went round to those who had studied in his course, got the notes from them, and in this way prepared for and passed the examinations in his course at the same time he was teaching in the lower courses. A total of probably more than 400 have studied in the winter classes.

On the Chei Chun Circuit fifty volunteer workers joined in a village-to-village and house-to-house preaching tour. They were accompanied by colporteurs, who sold Gospels and gave away tracts. They visited one community where once had been a church but services were now discontinued. These and further efforts in that place have resulted in raising up a new congregation of twenty-five regular Sunday worshippers. On the Yichun Circuit, Chun Yang is a large village on the river. Before the insurrection in 1908 there had been a congregation of one hundred here. After that the church died out, and, notwithstanding several efforts to revive the work, only the church building and two women remained. Last fall an earnest young man was sent there to live in the church building and he has now succeeded in gathering together a congregation of about thirty and teaches a few boys in the day and other work boys at night. Ochun, a growing market town, has added sixty new believers this winter, and at Mallai, under the earnest efforts of one of our theological students who lives there, nearly the whole village has turned to Christ.

Sunday School

In Sunday school work, while the reports show a decrease in the number of schools, there is an increase of 783 in enrollment and a large increase in average attendance. At Suwon city in particular a successful effort has been made in bringing in heathen children to the Sunday afternoon session of the children's Sunday school.

Educational

The educational work carries with it an ever-increasing burden of anxiety.

However, it is a burden that the superintendent does not desire to see cast aside. The increasing requirements put upon the schools by the necessary policy of the Mission has cut down the number of boys' schools this year from eighteen to fourteen, but the number of pupils has increased from 534 last year to 561 this year. Of these fourteen schools eleven have over thirty-five pupils. The other three are not helped by the Mission. The girls' schools report this year six schools as against seven last year, but an enrollment of 282 pupils as against 226 last year. Suwon girls' school has doubled its enrollment during the year.

Our teachers are devoted to their work and exerting a strong influence for good over the pupils. The boys' and girls' schools are sending their pupils up to Paichai and Ewha. Some of the teachers must take further studies to meet Government demands. Some of our schools need more teachers, and all need more equipment. Some have no equipment at all. These are serious problems in view of our straitened financial situation; but I believe our schools are a vital part of our missionary propaganda, that largely through the boys and girls must we impart the standards of temperance, purity, morality, and true religion that will elevate the whole people.

Self-support

In self-support and contributions the district has made its greatest record this year. The greatest achievement has been at Yichun. This circuit has contributed in cash and work 1,700 yen towards its new building, site, and grading at Yichun county seat. The whole circuit has joined in this movement to provide the county seat with church and school buildings that will be a credit to Christianity in the eyes of the community. Whole families, bringing with them their hired help, came in from all over the circuit last summer and joined in the work of grading the hill on which the proposed new buildings are to be erected. In the hottest weather of last summer young merchants from the village, dressed like common laborers, worked with pick and spade at the grading. The tools for the work were borrowed from the county magistrate. The efforts of this church have attracted the attention of all classes in the community. This work constitutes the greatest romance on the Suwon District in the history of my connection with the work.

The Yichun Circuit also, since the last Annual Conference, has taken the entire support of its preacher. Yeaju Circuit has increased its support in preacher's salary from 5.67 yen per month to 10 yen per month, and Chang Ho Won, which last year gave for preacher's salary a total for the whole year of only 3 yen, this year has increased its contributions to the same purpose to 23 yen; and Eun Seung has increased from 2 yen to 11 yen; Nam Yang has exactly doubled its support to the preacher's salary. During this ten months' Conference year the total contributions for preachers' salaries are 645 yen as against 606 yen last year, an increase of 39 yen.

The total native contributions this year to all purposes are 7,573 yen, as against 6,560 yen last year, a gain of 1,013 yen.

JAPAN

The empire of Japan consists of four large islands, besides Formosa, the Pescadores, Port Arthur in China, the southern half of Saghalien, and about four thousand small islands, of which the Liuchiu on the south and the Kurile on the north are the most important groups. During 1910 Japan annexed Korea, over which she had held a protectorate since the close of the Russo-Japanese war in 1905. Korea now becomes a province of Japan. The islands extend in the form of a crescent from latitude $24^{\circ} 14'$ to $45^{\circ} 30'$ north, about the same parallels between which lie the states of the Mississippi valley. The total area of Japan proper is about 161,000 square miles, or a little more than that of California. The annexation of Korea increases this by 80,000 square miles. Its island formation gives it 18,000 miles of coast line. The climate is more varied than may be found from Minnesota to Louisiana, and in the principal islands of Japan, although somewhat debilitating, it is fairly salubrious. No month is exempt from rain, although it is most plentiful from June through September. The chief occupation is agriculture, the principal products being rice, barley, wheat, millet, maize, beans, peas, and potatoes. Tea, tobacco, and mulberry trees are cultivated. The last named are raised in connection with the silk industry, which is Japan's most important industry. Other important industries are fishing, mining, and a number of mechanical arts, in which the Japanese are very skillful. There are over 5,350 miles of railway and more than 38,500 miles of telegraph in the empire. Other modern improvements common to Western nations are being introduced in Japan.

The population of 1909 was estimated at over 50,300,000, and the normal increase is said to be about 700,000 per year. The Japanese people are quick to learn, strong in observation, perspective, and memory, but some authorities state that they are weak in logic and abstraction. Among their moral attributes are loyalty, filial reverence, obedience, courtesy, and unselfishness.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has mission stations in ten of the first twenty-two Japanese cities in size. Eleven stations are on three of the four main islands, and one smaller station is on Okinawa, of the Liuchiu group. The mission was organized in 1873 and became an Annual Conference in 1884 and two Conferences in 1899, when the South Japan Mission Conference was organized, which also became an Annual Conference in 1905. When in 1907 the Japan Methodist Church was formed by the merging of the Japan Churches belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Church, Canada, these two Annual Conferences ceased to exist, but the Japan Methodist Church is divided into two Annual Conferences known as the East and the West, which include all the territory formerly occupied by the uniting bodies. The financial appropriations and the foreign missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church continue to assist the Japanese Church in the task of evangelizing the island empire. The educational institutions and publishing house preserve the same status as before the organization of the Japan Methodist Church.

THE JAPAN METHODIST CHURCH

EDWIN T. IGLEHART

On June 2, 1907, there was enacted in our College Chapel, in Tokyo, a scene that carried at least one who witnessed it back into the early days of Methodism. At the Christmas Conference in Baltimore in 1784 the little apostolic company of itinerants received their charter from Mr. Wesley and founded the Methodist Episcopal Church, under the administration of the first Protestant Bishops in the United States. On this later day a Bishop and Missionary Secretary each from the Methodist Church, Canada, the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, laid their hands upon the head of Yoitsu Honda, a true successor of the saintly Asbury, setting him apart to the office of Bishop of the Japan Methodist Church and starting this newest member of the great Methodist family out upon its career of ecclesiastical independence. Cranston and Leonard were our Coke and Whatcoat, and Honda the first native



Bishop produced by modern Christian Missions. In 1784 the new organization started with 15,000 members and eighty-four itinerants. That born in 1907 had 12,000 members and about a hundred preachers. Events have attested Mr. Wesley's wisdom in this as in many other things. We who are praying and working for the coming of the kingdom of Christ in Japan trust the future will amply justify the step taken. Why did it seem wise in the case of Japan to take such an exceptional step on the Mission field? The desire to unite three separate Methodist Missions, the example of two large Christian denominations in Japan that were enjoying prosperity and autonomy, the existence of a strong nationalistic spirit throughout Japan, and a conviction that ecclesiastical independence would be more productive of self-reliance and self-support, were perhaps the weightiest arguments. The churches desired, the Missions concurred, and the three home Boards granted union and independence. I doubt whether anyone who favored the plan then regrets it now.

What kind of a Methodist Church was that established in Japan eight years ago? In doctrine it was what we delight to denominate Methodist. In spirit it was the same. Not one thing has occurred in the church during these years that would lead us to think that the Japan Methodist Church will turn aside one inch from the doctrines and spirit of historic Methodism. Its polity, of course, does not exactly reproduce that of any one of the mother churches, but is based upon them all. It operates through a series of Conferences, Church, Quarterly, District, Annual and Quadrennial. There is one Bishop, and there may be more, whose term of service is eight years, and he is eligible for reelection. There are at present two Conferences. District Superintendents are appointed by the Bishop from a number of nominees chosen by ballot of the Conference. Usually twice as many as are to be appointed are nominated. Most of the Japanese District Superintendents are also pastors, which is the Canadian system, and fits better into the financial situation. The connectional Boards are organized very much along the lines of ours at home. The church is not able to support men to give their whole time as secretaries of these Boards, so that, as in the case of Presiding Elders, men in the pastorate have these responsibilities added to them. The man elected by the recent General Conference to the most responsible position in the Church below that of Bishop, Secretary of the Evangelistic Board, is also serving as pastor of a Tokyo church and Presiding Elder of the largest district in the church. There is lay representation in the Annual Conference, one delegate from each district and one from each self-supporting church. In the General Conference there is equal ministerial and lay representation.

The relation of the Japan Methodist Church to the three mother churches is a somewhat anomalous one. The infant church is ecclesiastically independent, but not financially so. While it would have seemed more consistent to remain ecclesiastically dependent until financially able to stand alone, the conviction that the granting of the first would more quickly develop the other was accepted as a stronger argument than consistency. The mother churches magnanimously granted independence while continuing to give an annual subsidy directly to the support of the church. The conditions upon which this sum was to be given tended immediately to encourage self-support. The money can be used for no other purpose than rents and salaries of pastors. Up to this time missionary funds had been used to pay Presiding Elders' salaries, traveling and moving

expenses, and for other purposes. Now Bishop's salary and other expenses, District, Annual, and General Conference expenses; moving, circuit travel, and many incidental items must be met by the churches. And this money cannot be saved by reducing the amount of the regular evangelistic work, for the church is pledged not to give up any of its work. In this way the use of the Board grant is properly guarded and self-support is encouraged. Of course this has not been an easy thing for the Japan Methodist Church to undertake. Bishop Honda used to laughingly say that the Discipline gave him the right to change the appointment of the preachers, but practically, since it was so hard to raise moving expenses, he had to leave most of the preachers where they were. Provision is made for the gradual elimination of the grant. Three years ago the total grant from the three Boards was \$19,000, of which our share was a little more than half. This year it is \$17,000. Next year it will be reduced another \$500, and so on until it disappears. Of course this is not all we are doing for the Japan Methodist Church, as our missionary evangelistic work is usually in addition to this. But it constitutes the actual financial dependence. The fact need not be concealed that the church is going through a very severe financial struggle. But it has put its shoulder to the wheel and the road of struggle is the way of victory. A Reference Committee, composed of three missionaries from each of the cooperating bodies, deals with all matters that have to do with the relation between this church and the mother churches, and makes recommendations accordingly. The grant, above mentioned, is handled by the Evangelistic Board, or Board of Missions of the Church. This Board receives all sums contributed by churches and individuals. It fixes the salaries and rents of all the preachers throughout the connection, except self-supporting churches, supplying the lack in the self-support of the local churches. Each Mission has representation on this Board. So that we have a direct share in fixing the salary of every pastor in the Japan Methodist Church, except those of entirely self-supporting churches. Until now the treasurer of the Board has been a missionary. The Reference Committee has recommended now that since there is to be a central treasurer of all the Connectional Boards of the Church he shall also be treasurer of this fund. There is no doubt that the money grant of our Board is much more carefully guarded now than it was before the independent church was established, and that there is a much more developed sense of financial responsibility. I have tried to make clear that while our Board of Foreign Missions makes an annual money grant to an independent church it is not taxation without representation, for the missionaries have a fair share in the disposal of every cent of the subsidy.

What is the relation of our missionaries to the Japan Methodist Church? It is one of unreserved cordial cooperation. To a man we love our Japanese brethren and trustfully work shoulder to shoulder with them. We are actually embarrassed by the demands of our Japanese Bishop for more missionaries. At the very beginning the first General Conference of the new Church, by a unanimous vote, granted full membership in its Conference to all ordained men who should be accredited missionaries of the three Boards. Our own Church does not permit us to accept this privilege. It has ruled that we could not be members of both, though our Japanese brethren have been desirous that we should be. Practically we keep our Conference membership at home, and at the same time hold *ex officio* membership in Japan. We refrain from voting on

the character of the Japanese preachers, but otherwise accept all rights and privileges that the Japanese Conference members enjoy. We are eligible to any position or office in the church. In both East and West Conferences there are today six missionaries of our Board engaged in direct evangelistic work. Of these three are District Superintendents by ballot of Conference and the appointment of the Bishop. There are a number of districts where no missionary resides, where, quite certainly, if there were a resident missionary he would be made the superintendent. In the recent General Conference in Tokyo, of the twenty-three ministerial delegates five were missionaries. The chairman of the Committee on Itinerancy was a missionary. There was not the slightest indication of a line drawn between missionaries and Japanese in committees or on the floor of the Conference. They were equals among equals. We receive our appointments at the hands of Bishop Harris, though they are read at the close of Conference by Bishop Hiraiwa, not as a separate group of appointments but as regular members of Conference. Missionaries who are District Superintendents have their place in the cabinet and in no wise differ from Japanese District Superintendents. Missionaries, not District Superintendents, appointed to evangelistic work, are doing over again the kind of work our fathers did when they came as missionary pioneers to Japan. For the evangelistic missionary has usually only an indirect relation to the organized churches of the Conference. The Japan Methodist Church is not able, and presumably will not be able for some time, to undertake new work, at least to any great extent. Its best efforts must be bent upon strengthening the already established churches, developing in them self-support, and making them centers of religious activity. But the great rural field of Japan, which has hardly been touched by the Gospel, the approximately forty millions of people in Japan who have no Christian privileges whatever, the Japan Methodist Church for the present can hardly enter this field. It is the glorious opportunity of the evangelistic missionary. It is his to open new work, to nourish and develop weak work up to the point where it can take its place as a regular church. Of course he cannot establish the Methodist Episcopal Church, but it is a great privilege to be breaking up the soil and sowing the seed for the Methodism of Japan. These missionaries have some appropriation for their evangelistic work other than the lump sum given to the Japan Methodist Church. That appropriation is now woefully small, and has to be supplemented by special gifts, and it is our hope that as the second sum diminishes the first will proportionately increase. There is absolutely unlimited field for the activities of an evangelistic Methodist missionary in Japan.

Our other Mission activities have not been affected by the organization of the Japan Methodist Church. We have all our woman's work, our schools, and our publishing house exactly as they were before the independent church was formed, only, happily, improving year by year. The deans of the two theological schools in which the Japan Methodist ministry is being trained are missionaries.

What has the Japan Methodist Church accomplished during the eight years of its existence? Our Japanese brethren would be the first to admit that it has not fulfilled all its hopes of growth and success. If any one of us has, surely our hopes were not high enough. If statistics are worth anything, and I am quite sure they are as dependable in Japan as elsewhere, we may thank God

for healthy growth during these years. Let me briefly quote some figures that testify to this increase. The church membership has grown 25 per cent—from 12,014 to 15,337. The rolls are kept carefully trimmed in Japan because the connectional funds are assessed according to the local church membership. Eight years ago there were 242 Sunday schools with 20,000 scholars. There are now 392 schools with 27,000 scholars. The amount raised for all purposes was under \$20,000. This year it was \$32,000. There were then 40 theological students, most of them special. There are now 95, a large majority of them regular. There were 16 entirely self-supporting churches. There are now 25. There has been no backward drift in any department of work. The best gains of all have been made during the last year. There is much to thank God for in a church that during the past year reports, with a membership of 14,300, a net gain of 1,048 and the baptism of 1,790 converts and an increase of more than 14 per cent in self-support. Evangelism and the struggle for self-support are winning side by side.

To one interested in the development of an active Christian church in Japan the third General Conference held in our theological school in Tokyo in October was a most encouraging and inspiring sight. Twenty-three ministers and the same number of laymen sat day after day, until midnight of the thirteenth day, considering in a spirit of loyalty to Christ and to Methodism, the things of the Kingdom. Some of the laymen are men prominent in educational and governmental circles in Japan, but their one business, from which they never swerved for a moment, was the making of Japanese Methodism a fit vessel for God's use in bringing salvation to Japan. Most of us think that the day of the foreign missionary and his opportunity in Japan have hardly more than begun. But we think a very wonderful beginning has been made in this group of consecrated ministers and laymen.

We have no purpose and no desire to suggest the abstract question of independent Methodist Churches on Mission fields. Our purpose is, with an independent Methodist Church in Japan as a fact, and under our fostering care, to testify that we find her today intensely loyal to the traditions and spirit of the mother church, still too weak to stand alone, but gradually working out her financial independence, relying upon us for the sowing of the seed in new ground, and the training of her ministry, and giving us of the Methodist Episcopal Church the joy of fellowship in service in one of the very needy corners of the whitening harvest field.

EAST JAPAN CONFERENCE

Tokyo

Tokyo (population, over 2,000,000 and the fourth city of the world), the capital of Japan since 1867, and the largest city of the empire, measures 10 miles in every direction. It is intersected by numerous creeks and canals, over which there are said to be about eight hundred bridges.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. Other boards at work here are the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the German Evangelical Protestant Missionary Union, the American Friends, the Christian Church, the Church Missionary Society, the Evangelical Association, the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Methodist Church, Canada, Mission to Lepers in India and the East, Methodist Protestant Church, American Protestant Episcopal Church, the American Presbyterian (Northern), the Reformed Church in America, the Reformed Church in the United States, Seventh Day Adventists, the Society for



JAPANESE STUDENTS IN RELAY RACE

More than 1,200 Japanese are students in Methodist schools of college grade.

the Propagation of the Gospel, the United Brethren in Christ, Universalist General Convention, the Apostolic Faith Movement, the Plymouth Brethren, the Japan Evangelistic Band, the Lutheran Evangelical Society of Finland, the Oriental Missionary Society, and the Pentecostal Missionary Union of the U. S. A.

Missionaries: Rev. Robert P. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, Rev. Arthur D. Berry, Rev. Charles Bishop and Mrs. Bishop, Rev. Benjamin Chappell, Rev. Harper H. Coates, Rev. Charles S. Davison and Mrs. Davison, Rev. Gideon F. Draper (on furlough) and Mrs. Draper (on furlough), Rev. Sennosuke Ogata and Mrs. Ogata, and Miss Jennie S. Vail (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Alberta B. Sprowles, Mary H. Chappell, Nell M. Daniel (on furlough), Amy G. Lewis (on furlough), Mabel K. Seeds (on furlough), Matilda A. Spencer, Anna L. White, Ellison W. Bodley, Alice Cheney, and Carrie S. Peckham.

Institutions: Anglo-Japanese College (Aoyama Gakuin), Philander Smith Biblical Institute, Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Japanese Girls' College (Aoyama Jo Gakuin), Harrison Memorial Industrial School.

G. F. DRAPER, Superintendent

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AOYAMA GAKUIN

Presented to the Board of Trustees and Commission on Japan (Bishop Harris, Dr. North, Dr. Goucher, Dr. Haven), October, 1914, and approved.

ARTHUR D. BERRY

A plan for the development of Aoyama Gakuin, prepared by the President and the two Deans on the request of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees, to be submitted to the Commission on Japan of the Board of Foreign Missions in order to show the needs of the school.

I

AOYAMA GAKUIN AND THE UNION OF CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS

(1) *Christian University.* Aoyama Gakuin reaffirms its sympathy with and its desire to participate in the plan for a central union Christian university for all Japan of the grade and standards of the Imperial University. In loyalty to this union plan Aoyama Gakuin has no plan of its own for the establishment of departments of such university grade.

(2) *Koto Federation.* Aoyama Gakuin reaffirms its desire to enter into a federation of the Koto departments of the Christian schools in Japan according to the plan prepared by the Christian University Promoting Committee in 1913.

(3) *Other Cooperation.* Aoyama Gakuin welcomes any plan for the co-operation of other Christian bodies in the work of any of its departments if according to such plan the historical continuity of the school and its present strength and standards shall be maintained.

II

PLANS FOR THE SCHOOL AS A WHOLE

(1) *Scope of Work.* Aoyama Gakuin shall continue to carry on work in its present departments—the Academy, the College, and the Theological School. Immediate effort shall be made to develop each of these departments according to the plans which follow:

(2) *Plan of the Grounds.* A permanent plan of the grounds shall be made immediately and all buildings, roads, drill-ground, etc., shall be con-

structed according to such plan. This has been done at an expense of 350 yen paid by Dr. Goucher, 1915.

(3) *Dormitories.* The dormitory capacity and comfort of each of the departments shall be increased and greater emphasis laid upon the dormitory life of the school in the case of students and the exercise of Christian influence upon them. (Detailed plans later.)

(4) *Chapel.* The reconstruction of the interior of the Chapel shall be continued until it shall become a more perfect center for the worship of the school and the work of the Gakuin Church.

(5) *Residences.* A residence for the President shall be constructed on the grounds as soon as possible. The construction of residences for the pastor and other officers of the school shall also be planned.

(6) *Athletic Field.* A Christian school like Aoyama Gakuin should lead in the wholesome development of athletics in the school life of Japan. To meet the athletic needs of its own ever-increasing student body and to give to Aoyama Gakuin a leadership in the athletics of Japan a modern drill ground and athletic field and a stadium should be constructed. The grounds of the school are peculiarly adapted for this purpose. This would cost from fifty to a hundred thousand yen.

III

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ACADEMY

(1) *Building.* Goucher Hall, the building now occupied by the College and Academy, shall be used exclusively for the Academy. The new frame structure in the rear shall be considered a part of Goucher Hall. The loan of 5,000 yen from the Board of Foreign Missions for the construction of this addition shall be paid from the Equipment Fund.

(2) *Increase of Students.* The number of academy students shall be increased to 800. This is the maximum number permitted by the Department of Education. There are several prominent middle schools in Tokyo having from 600 to 800 students. We have at present about 500 in the academy, which is an increase of eighty over one year ago. It will be easily possible to bring this number up to 800 in five years. The advantages of this larger number are as follows: (a) A large middle school attracts more candidates for admission and therefore we shall have a greater opportunity to select good students; (b) the income from the increase of students increases more in proportion than the added expenditure, and therefore we can pay better salaries and secure better teachers. With the full number of 800 students the Academy will become, aside from the missionary teachers, self-supporting; (c) with a larger number of students enrolled and with a larger number graduating each year the influence of the school upon the young life of Japan will be widened.

(3) *Academy Dormitory.* The present brick dormitory built thirty years ago is for dormitory purposes badly constructed and badly situated and unhygienic. It is impossible to keep but a small number of students in it. This very greatly restricts the Christian influence of the school upon the life of the student body. The need of a new dormitory is most urgent. The academy dormitory should be built Japanese style to accommodate 150 students and made as attractive and comfortable as possible. Such a building would cost from 20,000 to 25,000 yen.

(4) *Waiting Room and Gymnasium.* A building to be used as a waiting room and for exercise during bad weather is a necessity. In it shoes may be left also, and the recitation building and chapel kept clean. The present building used for this purpose is too small and is in imminent danger of tumbling down. The estimate for this building is 10,000 yen. A part of the building, costing 7,000 yen, could be built first and the remainder added later.

IV

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLLEGE

(1) *Building.* As the present building used by the College and Academy together will be needed for the development of the Academy alone, it will be necessary to construct a college building. Besides this necessity of room space, it is highly desirable that the middle school and high departments should be in separate buildings. The estimate for the college building is \$40,000. A dormitory for college students to accommodate 100 will be needed also, which will cost about 15,000 yen.

(2) *Teachers' College.* The chief object of the present college course is to train English teachers for middle schools. A special Government privilege gives to the graduates of high standing from this department licenses to teach without examination. We send out about fifteen graduates each year, half of whom become middle school teachers and the rest enter business life. There are but few other schools which have this special privilege. It is therefore most important that we should strengthen this normal course in order to retain this special privilege. The weakness of the department at present is the fact that of the 19 teachers, 14 Japanese and 5 foreign, all but one are teachers in other schools or in the other departments of Aoyama Gakuin. But one teacher gives his whole time to this department. The other subjects of the course may be taught by teachers giving part time to this department, but for the English instruction there should be at least two Japanese and two foreign specialized teachers.

(3) *Other College Courses.* While it is our immediate duty to strengthen the present English normal course we feel that we cannot be satisfied with this one college course alone. The annual graduates from this course who become middle school teachers are restricted to English teaching. Therefore our influence in educational circles is seriously limited. If we take in many more students in this course the danger is that we will oversupply the demand for English teachers. Therefore we cannot hope to increase the number of our college students with the present course alone. As soon as the increase of our fund permits we should establish other courses in order that we make firmer the basis of our school and attain our great object of influencing society toward Christianity. In regard to other possible courses we would suggest:

(a) We may widen our present normal course and add normal instruction in Japanese and Chinese classics and in history and ethics. This would not change the present character of the department as a teachers' college but would widen its scope and influence.

(b) Another possible development is along a more general line of education. While there will always be a large number of students who are seeking professional training there are at the same time many young men from good

families both from the city and from the country whose parents wish for them a general course of training beyond the middle school. It would fit in most admirably with the general air of our school to establish a course that would meet this demand. The demand for such a course of Koto grade has increased greatly in the last year or two as the eyes of the Japanese people have been opened to the necessity of the education of character.

Arts Course. This course has been planned and will be begun in April, 1916. Also an English Business Course will go into operation in April, 1916.

From April, 1916, there will be three courses in the college department: (1) Present English Normal Course; (2) English Business Course; (3) Arts Course.

(c) Other courses, such as Philosophy and Political Economy, might be considered. But great care should be taken not to establish courses which other Christian schools are carrying on in order that the development of our school should not violate the principles of federation and union with which we have expressed our agreement.

(4) *Income Needed.* The present number of college students is about 100. The annual expenditure is between 6,000 and 7,000 yen. Doshisha has two Koto departments, English literature and Political Economy, with 200 students and an annual expenditure of 15,000 yen. Kwansei Gakuin has English Literature and Commercial courses with 100 students and an annual expenditure of 10,000 yen. If we establish two courses besides our present English normal course and receive 300 students an income of 20,000 yen will be needed according to the above rates of expenditure. The tuition fees will amount to 10,000 yen and therefore additional income of 10,000 yen will be needed.

V

DEVELOPMENT OF THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL

(1) *Affiliation.* At the beginning of this school year the Theological School of the Evangelical Association in Japan entered into actual affiliation with the theological department of Aoyama Gakuin. It should be our aim to bring about as rapidly as possible the affiliation of other similar bodies in the work of this department.

(2) *Cooperation with Kwansei Gakuin Theological School.* There should be as close as possible a relationship between the two theological schools connected with the Japan Methodist Church. The two schools are now editing and publishing a theological review together and have planned an harmonious summer school extension work to cover both Conferences. From April, 1916, the regular course will be *three years*—the first two years of the present five-year course being cut off and the candidates required instead to graduate from the Arts Course in the College Department.

(3) *Internal Development.* The two courses, the regular and the special, should be thoroughly revised and strengthened with close reference to the religious and theological situation in Japan. The teachers, both Japanese and foreign, should not only be carefully chosen as specialized teachers, but should be given sufficient leisure for continued study and creative work. Plans should be made to draw into the Christian ministry and into this school for their

training a much stronger class of Japanese young men. Plans should also be made for the training of Sunday school and other lay workers.

(4) *Post-graduate Fellowships.* The school should be able to send carefully chosen graduates to America for further study.

(5) *Lecturers from America.* The theological schools of our church in America should be invited to send from among their faculties one man each year to give a course of lectures in this and in our other theological schools in the Orient.

(6) *Extension Work.* The school should enter at once into theological extension work throughout the country, bringing the benefit of its resources to all the preachers and churches and Sunday schools. (A wider plan of extension work on the part of the whole Gakuin might be wisely made.)

(7) *Dormitory.* There is a very urgent need for a new dormitory for the theological students. The space occupied by the students in the main building is needed for classrooms and the outside building is old and unsuitable. The estimate for a Japanese style dormitory for 50 students is 10,000 yen.

VI

FINANCIAL PLAN

(1) *Endowment and Equipment Fund.* In order to carry out the proper development of Aoyama Gakuin and make the foundation of the school secure, a large endowment and equipment fund is necessary. A plan has been made to raise a fund for the endowment of 150,000 yen among the friends of the school in Japan during a period of ten years. Besides this amount the school will need a fund of not less than one million yen. Of this amount 100,000 yen is needed at once for building; 400,000 yen will be raised for other buildings and equipment in the near future, and 500,000 yen will be needed for endowment.

(2) *Classification of Financial Needs.*

	Yen	Yen
(a) Endowment.		
Alumni Fund	150,000 ¹	
Further Need	500,000	
		650,000
(b) Debts on Present Buildings		28,000
(c) Immediate Need:		
Theological Dormitory	10,000	
College Dormitory	15,000	
Academy Dormitory	20,000	
Waiting Room	10,000	
1/2 College Building	40,000	
Residence for President	5,000	
Equipment of Departments	20,000	
		120,000
(d) Needs in Near Future:		
Rearrangement of Grounds, Residences for Pastor and Other Officers, Completion of Waiting Room and Gymnasium, Completion of College Building, Athletic Field and Stadium, Completion of Dormitories, Equipment of Departments, Library Buildings..		350,000
		Yen 1,148,000

¹Raised to 200,000 yen (1915).

Yokohama

Yokohama (population, 394,000) is the most important seaport of Japan and the fourth city of the empire in population. It is situated on Mississippi Bay, an arm of the large Tokyo Bay about 17 miles from Tokyo.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. Other mission boards at work here are the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the Hephzibah Faith Mission, the Methodist Protestant Church, the American Presbyterian Church (Northern), the Reformed Church in America, the Women's Union Missionary Society of America, the Apostolic Faith Movement, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Missionaries: Rev. Herbert W. Schwartz, M.D., and Miss Schwartz (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Georgiana Baucus, Emma E. Dickinson, Edna M. Lee, Grace K. Wythe, Anna B. Slate (on furlough), Mrs. Caroline W. Van Petten, and Rebecca Watson.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Higgins Memorial Home and Bible Training School.

No report.

Sendai

Sendai (population, 100,000) is a garrison town, and it is called the capital of the north. It is 215 miles north of Tokyo on the east coast of the Island of Hondo. It is an important educational center and is noted for its fossil-wood ornaments and pottery. The relations between the city officials and people and the missionaries are especially friendly, and the unity and social life of the missionary community delightfully harmonious.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1884. Other boards at work here are the American Board (Congregational), American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the Mission Board of the Christian Church, the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, the American Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Reformed Church in the United States.

Missionaries: Rev. Charles W. Iglehart and Mrs. Iglehart. W. F. M. S.: Misses Carrie A. Heaton, Ella J. Hewett, and Louisa Imhof.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Industrial School, Union Orphanage.

Hakodate

Hakodate (population, 87,875) is a leading port of the Hokkaido, the northernmost of the four principal islands of Japan. It is situated upon a beautiful crescent-shaped bay, looking upon the Tsugaru Strait, and is backed by a rocky eminence 1,000 feet in height, known as "The Peak."

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1874. The Church Missionary Society is also at work here.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Augusta Dickerson, Mary S. Hampton, Dora A. Wagner, Winifred Draper, and Millicent N. Fretts.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Caroline Wright Memorial School.

No report.

Hirosaki

Hirosaki (population, 37,400) is 500 miles north of Tokyo in the province of Mutsu, the northernmost province of Hondo, the main island of Japan. Like all this northern part of Hondo, the people of Hirosaki are very conservative, especially in religious matters.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1874. In Hirosaki is located one of the strongest Methodist churches in Japan. From this church have come sixty-three Methodist preachers and Bible women, some of whom are most prominent in Christian work in Japan. The American Protestant Episcopal Church has mission work in Hirosaki.

Missionaries: Rev. Edwin T. Iglehart and Mrs. Iglehart. W. F. M. S.: Misses Elizabeth Alexander (on furlough), Grace Preston, Helen M. Russell, and Erma Taylor.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Girls' School, Mary Alexander Memorial Kindergarten, Aiko Kindergarten.

E. T. IGLEHART, Missionary-in-Charge

No report.

Sapporo

Sapporo (population, 70,084) is the capital of the Hokkaido, and is the northernmost mission station of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Japan. It is the seat of the famous government Agricultural College, of which Dr. Sato, a Methodist (the 1913 Exchange Lecturer under the Carnegie Foundation), is president. Sapporo has been called "the most Christian city in Japan."

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1892. Other mission boards at work here are the American Board (Congregational), the Church Missionary Society, and the American Presbyterians (Northern).

Missionaries: Rev. Frederick W. Heckelman (on furlough) and Mrs. Heckelman (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Lora Goodwin and Myrtle Z. Pider.

No report.

NAGOYA DISTRICT

DAVID S. SPENCER, Missionary-in-Charge

Condition of the Churches

In 1899 there was more and stronger Methodist work in that region than we have there today. The three churches and three Sunday schools then regularly carried on by us in the city have, because of constant changes in leadership and supervision, become reduced to one church—self-supporting, however, and possessing a church lot, church building and parsonage—and one Sunday school. It is only in fairness to the present situation that we must frankly acknowledge that neither the church nor the Sunday school possesses any large degree of the aggressive spirit, and no new work is being undertaken under its initiative. The minds of the members seem to be engrossed to the exclusion of everything else with the problem of self-support, and though the pastor is a good preacher the attendance on the Sabbath is small, the prayer meetings average ten persons out of a membership of 350, and little is being done by them as a church to reach the unsaved.

What is true of the Nagoya Central Church is in a large measure true of other churches on the district. There are a few faithful souls at each place, but the Japanese District Superintendent cannot serve the Nagoya Central Church as pastor, from which he gets his support, and at the same time, without funds for traveling expenses, manage the district, giving to the country churches the care they must have if they are to live and do aggressive work.

New Work

When I had had time to study city and district conditions I became convinced that I ought to try to help the situation by bringing new life into it—by opening new work—rather than by putting most of my time into work already organized. I am seeking, therefore, to enlist people, as far as possible, in the support of their own Christian work, to open work in strategic centers and have the people themselves carry it on by personal work; by giving the use of their homes as places of meeting; by joining in street-preaching, advertising the meetings and bringing their friends to the meetings. In this way I have discovered several useful young men who without pay are effectively promoting our work.

The basis of this work is a Teachers' Training Class, a part of which is made up of four young men who are assisting upon a basis of exchange work with the Central Church, Mrs. Spencer and I teaching in the night school in exchange for their services in Sunday school work. The object is to reach the young and to attach them to the church. Besides voluntary workers there are four paid helpers, two men and two women. Our total new work thus far opened is:

Four regular preaching places, three in Nagoya and one in Anjo; seven Sunday schools, all in Nagoya City; one kindergarten, opened with eighteen children enrolled; one class of thirty-five women, led by Mrs. Spencer; one teacher-training class and four Bible classes per week for young men.

Besides this Mrs. Spencer and I teach four nights—eight hours—each week in the night school, where I preach to the young men once a week. I also teach four hours a week in the Meirin Chu Gakko, a public middle school, where we have 620 young men, more than 100 of whom are in my classes. Some of these attend my home Bible classes. We have the professors and students often in our home.

The work opened at Anjo, the capital of the Prefecture, which has a population of 16,000, is encouraging. There are eight teachers and seventeen students of the Norin Agricultural School in a class for Bible study, meeting in the home of one of the professors. We hope through this new opening to get into the town and in touch with the 1,200 employees in the silk factory. For this we must have headquarters in the town. We have begun occasional visitation of the towns along the bay in Hekikai Gun, including Kariya (population, 8,500), Takahama (population, 10,500), Shinkawa (population, 8,000), Chama (population, 7,000) and other similar towns, in none of which is there any regular Christian work established; and those in Higashi assigned to us, both of which are very near Nagoya City, making the travel a matter of small importance.

Through our kindergarten we are gaining admission to the homes of a class of people whom we have not previously been able to reach. The building has been remodeled, making three excellent rooms for the kindergarten. These rooms may be thrown into one for assemblies. There is real promise in this project.

Sunday Schools

Two of our Sunday schools are carried on at Deki-machi, one at Kurumamichi in the eastern part of the city where we must have a larger house for the pastor, one at our house, and three at the homes of Christians. The Sunday school in the western part of the city, where Mrs. Mita has given us a lot, is one of our most promising ventures, with an enrollment of over sixty, where no other Christian work has been established. A place for preaching in this section is necessary and we are negotiating the purchase of a small building standing on this Mita lot. If we cannot secure this we must rent until the expiration of the lease on the lot, two years hence. One thousand yen have been promised toward a building for our work here.

Finances

The financial side of this work is met partly by Mission appropriation, partly by special gifts, and partly from what Mrs. Spencer and I get for our teaching of English. Our local receipts from the beginning to June 30, 1915, total 438 yen, which fund the Mission has permitted us to use in developing our work. Of the above sum, 377.16 yen went to repair the Deki-machi buildings, 25.53 yen were paid to aid evangelistic work, and the balance of 35.81 yen was used to procure Christian literature.

WEST JAPAN CONFERENCE

The West Japan Mission of the Japan Methodist Church covers the following territory: Nagasaki, Fukuoka, Kumamoto, and Kogoshima Prefectures, in the island of Kiushiu, and the group of islands forming the former kingdom of Liuchiu, now

the Okinawa Prefecture. The prefectures in Kiushiu proper in which we work have a population of 5,796,430. Taking all things into consideration, strength and number of the missions working in these prefectures, our own mission is responsible for not less than one third of this number or, in round numbers, for two million people.

METHODIST WORK AMONG THE JAPANESE IN CHOSEN

F. HERRON SMITH

The fact that the Japan Methodist Church became independent eight years ago is not an indication that the work of evangelizing the people of that empire is finished. Organized to bring into one the native churches of the Canada Methodist, Methodist Episcopal, South, and our own communions, and to advance the cause of Christianity in Japan, the statistics just out show a total membership, including the Japanese churches in Korea, of 18,336, with 1,761 baptisms last year. In the past four years the giving has doubled and is now more than \$60,000 (gold) a year.

Last year the West Japan Mission of our church, at the request of Bishop Harris, agreed to send a missionary to work among the Japanese in Korea in cooperation with the work already well under way in that peninsula. We now have ten Japanese workers associated with us, of whom five are entirely supported by the Japanese Church, three are aided by the Mission of the Methodist Church, South, of Japan, and two by our own Mission in Japan. Each one visits several out-stations and the Gospel is now being proclaimed regularly in twenty-two places. During the past year we made a gain in membership of twenty-five per cent, our total now being 635 and our contributions amounted to \$3,491.60. At Chinnampo the members have purchased a suitable plot of land for \$650, but are not yet able to build. At Fusan we have rented a building formerly used as a hospital which is well adapted to our work and furnishes suitable accommodations for the church and Sunday school. The people at Seoul have been inspired to action by the kindness of the General Committee in granting them \$1,500 and by a gift of \$1,000 from Bishop Harris and are planning to erect a church in the spring. The lack of a suitable building has been a great handicap in this most important center. Our plans call for an expenditure of 10,600 yen for land and 10,000 yen for a church and parsonage. Of this the Japanese congregation will give more than half.

The outstanding events of the year have been the tours of the Bishops, the Exposition Evangelistic Campaign, and the special meetings at Chinnampo. Bishop Harris visited each of the main stations and was able to arrange public and social meetings where he could meet the chief officials and citizens and address them. The Bishop is very popular with the higher classes of Japanese. Bishop Hiraiwa spent the month of June with us and everywhere was greeted by crowds and invited to speak at official gatherings, clubs, and schools. He had two interviews with the Governor General, who gave a luncheon in his honor.

We shared with the Korea missionaries and pastors in an evangelistic campaign during the fifty days of the Exposition held in Seoul this autumn. A large hall was erected with a room for Korean preaching, one for Japanese preaching, and one for moving pictures. The total attendance was over 100,000 and we enrolled 11,583 Korean and 265 Japanese seekers. Hundreds of thousands of tracts were distributed and Christianity well advertised.

The Japanese Billy Sunday happens to be a Congregationalist and he came to help them during the Exposition. While he was in Chosen we engaged him to help the Chinnampo church for a week and in his meetings 104 seekers were enrolled there.

To bring the Japanese and Korean Christians together we have asked missionaries and pastors to speak in our churches, have preached in Korean churches as opportunity offered and at the time of our District Conference held a reception for all the Methodist pastors, both Korean and Japanese, who live in Seoul. Some of the Koreans can now speak Japanese and some of the Japanese are learning Korean.

The night school shows an enrollment of 140 and the Bible classes of seventy for the year. The Manager of the First Bank, the Chief of Police, the Principal of the Girls' School (Government), the Station Master, and many others have been taught privately. A choir was organized. Bishop Hoss, Dr. Speer, and scores of others have been introduced or interpreted for or helped in dealing with the Japanese officials. By train, automobile and bicycle the writer has traversed Korea from north to south three times during the year and has made four trips to Japan.

Fukuoka

Fukuoka (population, 93,000) is in the province of Chikuzen, in the northern part of the island of Kiushiu. It is rapidly becoming a great educational center, being the seat of one of the Imperial Medical Universities, and the third Imperial University called the Kiushiu Imperial University. Fukuoka is advancing at a great rate commercially, and is a most important city. It is also of historic interest to the Christian, for the great Shinto shrine here is said to have been erected in memory of a Christian Daimyo, or ruler.

Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun in 1884. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Lutherans, the Reformed Church of America, and the Southern Baptists.

Missionaries: Rev. James I. Jones (on furlough) and Mrs. Jones (on furlough), Earl R. Bull and Mrs. Bull. W. F. M. S.: Miss Bessie M. Lee.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Japanese Girls' School.

Kagoshima

Kagoshima (population, 63,000) is located on Kagoshima Bay, at the southern end of the island of Kiushiu, the southernmost of the four main islands of Japan. This region is said to be the rainiest part of the empire. Historically Kagoshima is of great importance, as it was the home of the great Satsuma clan. Now it is a great educational center with two middle schools, one high school, and the Imperial School of Forestry and Agriculture. There are said to be 10,000 students in the city. Buddhist temples are very scarce because of the fact that when the Japanese Napoleon, Hideyoshi, invaded Satsuma he was finally guided through the almost inaccessible mountain passes by Buddhist priests, since which time the Satsuma people have been bitterly opposed to Buddhism.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1879. The Church Missionary Society, the Southern Baptists, and the Reformed Church of America are at work here.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss L. Alice Finlay.

E. R. BULL, Missionary-in-Charge

Fukuoka is the second largest city in this great island with a population of 93,000, while in Fukuoka County there are five cities having over 20,000 population, which fact is not true of any other county in the empire. Geographically the city is in a strategic center, for it is impossible to go south or west from Moji without passing through the limits of Fukuoka. The city is in the heart of a rich mining section, and is the home of many well-to-do Japanese. While the property values and population of Nagasaki are decreasing, those of Fukuoka

are increasing. Educationally Fukuoka is the Cambridge of Western Japan, for her students above middle school grade number 4,335.

During the year our work made strides forward, due almost wholly to the loyalty of the workers, pastor and native evangelist. Saijo San, the evangelist, has worked with Kuwahara San, a local preacher, to great advantage, and these two workers with special speakers now and then have brought about a marked change in the atmosphere in the six or seven villages where they have labored. Considerable work has been done in connection with this district and I am convinced that these small churches will in a few years build themselves a staunch membership with small churches to house themselves in. The work in Tsuyasaki is developing and is being firmly implanted by the strong influence of the native membership. At Mae-no-hama the work is new, but progress can be noted. At Shusenji, where Saijo San resides, a little band of loyal believers greet anyone who comes with a message. One of the marks of progress is that they use the weekly envelope system and have a church treasurer. The church in this community will be the first to develop into full self-support in our country work. At Maebara and Fukuma and Yoshi the same spirit can be seen. This village work is promising, and those who have been baptized are all holding fast to the Faith.

Our own work in the city was largely in the form of Bible classes. One was at the Imperial University, one was with the commercial school students, two were with the normal school students, and Mrs. Bull had another with the middle school students. In addition to this work Mrs. Bull taught music regularly at the Ei-wa Girls' School and at the church. This Bible class work proved very successful and the prospects are encouraging.

On a hot August day in 1549 (about fifty years after Columbus discovered America) Francis Xavier preached to the people of the city of Kagoshima, the first Christian sermon ever heard within the borders of Japan. While Christianity has been heard for a longer period here than in any other part, the city has only 392 Christians, not including Catholics. In the county there are over thirty-eight towns, each having a population of over 10,000, and 105 towns each having a population of over 5,000 in which no Christian work has been done. Educationally, it ranks high. The schools, from high school to the Imperial School in Forestry and Agriculture, attract a student population of over 5,810. All these being above the common school grade, furnish fine material for young men's work.

Kagoshima is the main city of Satsuma and the history of Japan gives a very large place to the Satsuma clan. It is the birthplace of such men as Admiral Togo, Okubo Toshimichi, and Saigo Takamori, and is even now the home of the foremost leaders of the Japanese navy.

Commercially it stands high. The population of the county is 1,397,387 or 4,329 to the square ri (one ri is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles); the area is 1,433 square miles.

It was deemed wise last October for us to come to this city and open up the Mission work which was dropped about six years ago because of the lack of men. As there were no funds available for evangelistic work we accepted an opportunity to teach in the Government second middle school, and are using the money for rent, repairs, and evangelistic work. Because this financial situation hinders the opening up of new work we are helping the Japanese Methodist Churches in Kagoshima, Kajiki, and Sendai. While the lack of funds

is to be deplored, the teaching has put me in touch with a picked lot of students and teachers.

The Kagoshima Japanese church not only tripled its yearly offerings within four years but also last year became self-supporting, a zealous band of workers bent on expansion with plans now in hand for a new church.

THE WORK IN THE LOO CHOO ISLANDS

Reported by EARL R. BULL

According to the request of our Mission recently I took a ship for Loo Choo, where Dr. Schwartz worked to such good purpose and which was the scene of our first two years in Japan. The membership of the churches in that section earnestly desire a foreign missionary sent to them. There is not a foreigner among the 566,000 people on the islands. They desire a man so sincerely that I believe you will soon receive petition from these churches written in the native Chinese characters and signed by the 500 members.

While in Loo Choo I called on Mr. Iha, the only Imperial University graduate in the islands, and he informed me that he had received ten dollars from a member of our Shuri church as a special gift. Mr. Iha, as city librarian, was very anxious to further Christianity and opened up special meetings in his home. He decided to use this special gift in the purchase of "The Gospel of the Common People," one of the best books in this country. He bought the books and is now engaged in giving them to his friends.

I spent part of my time while in the Islands attending to business matters and the remainder of the time was spent with the churches. The churches unfortunately were in the midst of a fever which had come from Formosa, which laid up many of the members. I was very much surprised to find how the work had progressed during the period of two years in which I had been in Tokyo and Fukuoka. The work under Mr. Sakubarau in Yontanzan, Katena, Sobe, and Nagahama has made great progress. Work began in Sobe village in 1910. We have 100 inquirers and the average attendance at our weekly meetings is 150. Nagahama, where the work is new, the average attendance each week is 300. The pastor told me that he felt that it was just a matter of a little time when this whole village would become Christians. It would seem wonderful if we could start a mass movement in Japan, for why should all this privilege be given to India? I spent one night at Katena, a place where I have often held services, and was surprised at the condition of this new work. Two years ago there was not a professing Christian in the village and now we have the whole family of the best-known doctor, one of the head officers of the tax office, and several leading business men. The work is important because of the presence of the middle school here, if for no other reason. The church and parsonage at Yontanzan was built with American Methodist funds and the pastor's salary is paid each year by Mr. Weaver, of Seattle, Washington. The four stations under Sakubarau's charge are full of promise and the pastor is thoroughly consecrated to this work—and capable to a greater degree than most Loo Chooans.

Riding in a Chinese cart is no fun, but neither is it any fun to ride in a Japanese Basba. I rode fifteen miles in one day but hope not to do so again. I was to speak at Sashiki, lying on the rear coast, and it was reached

only after a long and tiring trip and a long walk over a path as wide as a railroad track and about as dangerous. At the end of the trip I found seventy country people all huddled together in one large country home, and how attentively they listened to my message! It was a crowd direct from the wilds. My talk was in Japanese, but Hika San had to translate it all over again into the Loo Chooan language.

The work at Shuri is touching and winning the high classes. For centuries this place was the capital of the Forgotten Kingdom of Loo Choo, and her prestige still remains, although Naha is the present capital. The work at Shuri and Naha has made some good strides in advance since two years ago. The Shuri ladies are deeply in earnest, and the Naha young men are increasing in strength. The work in Tomari is showing marked progress. While in the Tomari Sabbath school speaking I recognized an old lady whom we had once helped. The following day I called at her home, and seeing that her house was again falling down I ordered a new house to be built for her. How happy she was I cannot tell you. I shall always remember her as she was at the Tomari Sabbath school on that Sabbath evening. She was master of the ceremonies and directed the whole affair. She was keenly interested in every feature of that little school and the women's meeting which followed. Three years ago that old lady did not know a thing about Christ, but being grateful for the help she received in rebuilding her home, she goes everywhere telling of the Christ spirit.

Many of the Islanders called at the Mission Home during my sixteen days' visit and I am convinced that if any Japanese missionary will undergo the hardships of going to and staying in these islands he will be much encouraged. Loo Choo is a good tonic.

SOUTH KYUSHU DISTRICT

The South Kyushu District of the West Japan Conference comprises seven Quarterly Conferences, including three large cities, several towns of considerable size, and a number of outlying villages in the country districts. Among these are two appointments under the direct supervision and support of our South Japan Mission and known as extension work in cooperation with the Japan Methodist Church. All the cities and large towns lie on the line of the railway through a stretch of two hundred miles, while the country appointments are from two to twenty miles off the line. At each of the three cities—Kagoshima, Kumamoto, and Kurume—is located a division of the Imperial Army, Kurume being the point at which the bulk of the German prisoners from Tsingtau have been concentrated. They are well cared for, even to the supply, without charge, of Christmas trees sent a thousand miles by the Young Men's Christian Association of Japan.

Kumamoto

Kumamoto (population, 61,233) is in the province of Hijo, near the western coast of the island of Kiushiu.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1883. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South, and the Southern Baptists.

Missionaries: Rev. John C. Davison. W. F. M. S.: Misses Carrie M. Poole and Caroline Teague.

J. C. DAVISON, Superintendent

The administrative expenses of the newly organized native church being heavy, their advance in actual local self-support is measurably retarded. During the quadrennium the church at Kagoshima has assumed, in addition to the full support of its pastor and incidental expenses, the collecting of several hundred

yen towards the rebuilding of their church, which is far too small for its rapidly growing congregation. There are three churches on the district built in foreign style and one in Japanese, the largest being at Kumamoto. The latter has recently been made over at a cost of about two thousand yen. The church at Omuta was also repaired during the past year at a cost of five hundred yen.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has secured large and well-located sites upon which new homes for their workers are now in process of construction—that at Kumamoto under Miss Carrie Poole's care will soon be completed and that under Miss Alice Finlay's direction at Kagoshima is about to be begun. Kindergartens are to be added at both these places. They have also a kindergarten at Yamaga, where the local residents are providing a building to house the workers and accommodate the work.

The section covered by this district is markedly conservative, and the work at many points is a veritable battle in the trenches, yet there is a steady though moderate advance. The special evangelistic effort covering a period of three years for all Japan will be carried on here during the latter part of this month and much good is hoped for as a result.

Nagasaki

Nagasaki (population, 176,000) is the seventh city of Japan in size and third in the importance of the foreign settlement. It lies on a deep and beautiful bay at the western end of the island of Kiushiu. It is known for its large shipbuilding trade, for its coal mining, and for the manufacture of the renowned "egg-shell china." From the Christian standpoint Nagasaki is the most interesting city, historically, in the empire. It was at one time, over three hundred years ago, a thoroughly Christian city. Afterward it became the scene of the most terrific persecutions; twenty-seven priests, Japanese and foreign, were crucified in one day on the hill where the Catholic Cathedral now stands. Within a few miles of Nagasaki are the remains of the old castle where the Christian army made its last stand, and where 20,000 men, women, and children were put to the sword. When the first Protestant missionaries came after Commodore Perry's visit they landed at Nagasaki.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. Other Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Reformed Church in America, and the Southern Baptist Church.

Missionaries: Rev. Merlo K. W. Heicher (on furlough) and Mrs. Heicher (on furlough), Rev. Francis N. Scott and Mrs. Scott, Mr. Harvey A. Wheeler and Mrs. Wheeler. W. F. M. S.: Misses Adella M. Ashbaugh, Louise Bangs, Mary A. Cody (on furlough), Edith L. Ketchum (on furlough), Mary E. Melton, Elizabeth Russell, Bertha Starkey, Jessie L. McDowell, Lola M. Kidwell, Hettie A. Thomas, and Marianna Young.

Institutions: Anglo-Japanese College. W. F. M. S. Girls' School.

Chinzei Gakuin, Nagasaki—Harvey A. Wheeler, Principal

The Chinzei Gakuin, our middle school at Nagasaki, has the reputation of turning out a greater percentage of Christian students than any other institution of the same kind in Japan. For nearly thirty-five years it has been doing a great work for the youth of this part of Japan. As means to this end we conduct the Morning Watch and maintain successful Bible classes among the students, while some of the best students in a normal class, as part of their professional training, go to nearby villages to teach the children in Sunday schools. There are now seven Sunday schools taught entirely by students.

Results

In connection with the Morning Watch, the object of which is to develop the spiritual life of the students by encouraging daily Bible study and prayer, I

have gathered some very interesting statistics, extending over a number of years.

In 1912 of the 186 students entering Chinzei only eight were Christians, only thirteen came from Christian homes, and only twenty had ever seen a Bible. That same year we graduated a class of thirty-seven, half of whom were Christians. The following year the Christians graduated outnumbered the non-Christians three to one. The class of 1915, which was exceptional, was only about half Christian, many of the boys coming from strong Buddhist homes.

During the past four years we have taught 656 students and of that number only twenty-one were Christians when they entered. During the same period we have graduated 158 students 102 of whom were Christians.

The following table may be of interest:

Entered Chinzei Gakuin—				
	1912	1913	1914	1915
Total	186	166	160	144
Christians	8	5	3	5
Non-Christians	178	161	157	139
From Christian Homes.....	13	5	7	7
Had seen a Bible before coming to Chinzei.....	20	14	12	12
Graduated—				
	1912	1913	1914	1915
Total	37	48	35	38
Christians	22	37	25	18
Non-Christians	15	11	10	20

You will notice that the number of students is less each year. This is due to the fact that the upper classes were already nearly full. We cannot accommodate more than 450 students. As in all schools a number of students drop out before graduation so the number of Christian graduates does not account for all the Christian students. From sixty to 100 students become Christians every year. The above table of statistics was compiled at the beginning of the first term of each year and does not include students who entered later in the year.

The following table is given to show the growth of the Volunteer Bible Class:

	1912	1913	1914	1915
Enrollment	24	51	60	91
Average Attendance	9	18	22	50

These classes meet at my home every week.

Sunday schools conducted by students of Chinzei Gakuin:

	1912	1913	1914	1915
Number of Sunday schools.....	3	5	5	7
Number of students teaching.....	6	10	10	15
Number of children in Sunday schools.....	75	125	150	217
Number of students in normal class.....	..	10	10	17

One of the great events of the year was the celebration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of Chinzei Gakuin.

Naha

Naha (population, 47,000) is the principal city of Okinawa, one of the islands of the Liuchiu group, and is half way between Kiushiu and Formosa.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1892.

Missionaries: Rev. Henry B. Schwartz (on furlough) and Mrs. Schwartz (on furlough).

EUROPE

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Europe falls into three principal areas: (1) that among the German and Scandinavian peoples; (2) that in Roman Catholic countries; and (3) that in Greek Catholic countries.

The Methodist Episcopal work in Germany grew out of the work among German people in the United States. In 1844 Rev. William Nast, founder of the German Methodist Church in the United States, under authorization of the Missionary Society visited Germany and inspected conditions with a view to the founding of a mission in response to a call from Germans who had been touched by the evangelical message in this country. The mission was begun by the Rev. Ludwig S. Jacoby, who arrived in Bremen in November, 1849. Out of this have grown the North and South Germany Conferences, and the Conferences in Switzerland and Austria-Hungary.

The work was begun in Sweden by Rev. J. P. Larsson in 1853. The work in Norway was begun by Olaf D. Petersen in 1853, and in Denmark by Rev. C. Willerup in 1857.

The work in Italy was begun by Rev. Leroy M. Vernon in 1872. The work in France was begun by workers appointed by Bishop Burt from Switzerland, 1907; Rev. Ernest W. Bysshe, superintendent, assuming charge of the work in 1908.

The work in Bulgaria was begun in 1857, and in Finland by local preachers from Sweden in 1853. The work in Russia was begun at Saint Petersburg by Rev. George A. Simons in 1907.

NORTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in Germany by the Rev. Ludwig S. Jacoby, who arrived in Bremen November 7, 1849. The first annual meeting of the Germany Mission was held in Bremen in March, 1852. In 1856 the Germany Mission Conference was organized, which soon became the Germany and Switzerland Conference. In 1872 this in turn became the Germany Annual Conference, and included the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Switzerland and France. The churches in Switzerland and France were separated from this Conference in 1886. In June, 1893, the Germany Conference was divided, the North Germany Conference being one of the resultant divisions. There are now four districts—Berlin, Bremen, Dresden, and Leipzig.

C. H. BURKHARDT, Treasurer

The Church in War Time

The war has caused no cessation of our evangelistic work. While many of our ministers and church officers are at the front definite service has been maintained throughout our churches and many souls converted. We have proved the truth that the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ is the power of God unto salvation to everyone that believeth and particularly so in war time. The net increase in our membership is 279 for the year.

Not only have we maintained the preaching services but new lines of work have been undertaken in behalf of the suffering and sorrowing all about us. In some of our churches dining rooms have been opened where the poor people, and especially hungry children, have been fed. Soldiers on their way to the front have been met and given Bibles and New Testaments. The wounded in the hospitals and the prisoners in the concentration centers have been visited and provided with good books and Scriptures. During the year we have distributed for these purposes 65,000 New Testaments. At no time in our history have we found greater hunger for the Word of God than at the present.

Suffering and Loss

The call to the colors has deprived many of our families of their bread winners, thus bringing about a condition in which our people have been not only unable to bring their offerings to the church for the support of the work of our Lord Jesus Christ, but they themselves have found it necessary to depend upon outside sources for help. In view of the cutting off of the usual source of income on the one hand and the rise in the prices of the necessities of life on the other, it has not been possible for congregations to fulfill the financial obligations resting upon them. But while it has not been possible for us to meet the apportionments estimated we are trying to do the best we can for this purpose. Most congregations have been in great difficulty and though liberal help has come from American friends and our honored Board of Foreign Missions, nevertheless, in most congregations, there is a great deficit in cash receipts. I am commissioned by the Finance Committee of the Conference to extend our warmest and most grateful acknowledgments to the Board of Foreign Missions for the liberal grant made to us for our evangelistic

work and the supplemental donations from the War Relief Fund. By these gifts many tears have been dried. If you could have seen the gratitude of those who have been benefited by these gifts you would have been glad to be the mediators of these funds. Again we extend warmhearted thanks to you for what has been done.

Financial Stringency

The terrible war through which we are passing has affected every phase of life, and all economical, industrial, and ecclesiastical relations are involved. Because of this it was not possible to hold the Conference session and it is probable we shall not be able to meet before March, 1916. Our Finance Committee was able to get together several times during the year to arrange our finances, but we had very much trouble and difficulty in doing this. The contributions from our congregations have fallen off 60,000 marks as compared with last year, though our needs are greater than at any other time.

Added to this was another difficulty; namely, that while we were under obligation to meet the interest charges of our church debts, payments from income-producing properties fell off or ceased altogether. Many of the rented apartments in connection with our church properties were vacated because the husbands were away on the fighting line; the wives and children had either returned to their parental homes or, if they remained, were unable to meet the rent charges because of the cutting off of all income.

This dreadful war is not yet finished and no man is able to say when it will be over. Savings which were laid by have been drawn upon by our people and exhausted while the necessities of our families and our congregations have increased. It is a time of affliction for us and we stand in great need of help.

Future Plans

In North Germany we are preaching the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ in 300 places but there are still more than 500 cities and many thousands of large villages with open doors to the message of Evangelical Christianity. While it is true that many of the people who are converted at our services do not join our churches, they continue in the State Church and remain steadfast in a new and living faith which is in itself worth while on behalf of the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

The most hopeful part of our work lies in Saxony and Eastern Prussia. In these sections of our Conference there are large churches and numerous meetings and the whole year has been marked by continuous revival services in which many souls have been converted. There are 211 Sunday schools in the Conference with 12,614 Sunday school scholars. Many of these children are converted and usually join our church.

Our greatest solicitude is to achieve a position of financial independence. With great expectation and good hope we looked forward to the time when the plans discussed and decided upon in conference with our honored Bishops and Missionary Secretaries might be realized, but these for the present have been disappointed by this dreadful war. This is a great sorrow to us and we are much afflicted by it, but we plan to take up anew the consideration of this immediately following the end of the war.





The visits of Bishop John L. Nuelsen have been a source of great comfort and strength to us throughout this time of sorrow. He has been present with us in all our troubles and his counsel and assistance have not only been great but also have been ready and quick when needed.

SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

The South Germany Conference was established as a result of the division of the Germany Conference in June, 1893. This Conference was composed of the Frankfurt, Karlsruhe, and Stuttgart Districts. In 1898 the Heilbronn District was formed.

No report.

SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in Switzerland by two preachers of the German Conference in 1856. Two years later the work was organized into a presiding elder's district, continuing as part of the Germany and Switzerland Mission Conference, and later of the Germany Annual Conference, until June, 1886, when the Switzerland Conference was organized.

R. ERNST GROB

War Conditions

Switzerland, though not taking an active part in the European war, is greatly stricken by the dreadful struggle of her warring neighbors. Many industries are sorely crippled. Our men are under arms and many thousand refugees have returned from abroad without money, work, or homes. Provisions are not plentiful, there being but little import. Commercial life stands almost completely still.

Many of our members are suffering from these conditions. In some places the government meets the most urgent needs and our church, with the help of the War Relief Fund, is doing all it can. On all charges local relief organizations have been formed and are in active operation. Through these committees remote local centers are reached. This will also insure that the money contributed by the church will go where it is most urgently needed.

In spite of all the misery Switzerland has considered it her duty as a neutral to mitigate in every way possible the sufferings of those who are directly affected by the war. Many families in French and German Switzerland have sheltered Belgium refugees and have welcomed them with open arms. At Geneva the International Agency of the Red Cross has undertaken to see that the relatives of the prisoners in the different countries receive information as to their condition as rapidly as possible. Members of our church have voluntarily given their assistance to this work. Another duty which Switzerland has taken upon herself is to see that the interned civilians are sent to their homes. Our pastors made to these free gifts of the Bible, Testament, or Bible portions.

Our ministers are exempt from military service and there is no interruption in our church work. All our pastors attend to their circuits with the exception of two, who are of German nationality, and had been called to the colors by their government.

At the very beginning of the war a spirit of great seriousness was everywhere manifest; the chapels were crowded to their full capacity and the prayer meetings showed an exceptionally strong attendance. But now our church services show their usual faces again. Sometimes it seems even as if war would harden the hearts of men. No doubt this dreadful war is a crisis for Christian faith, and we live in a time when the Christian men of the belligerent nations, and even of the neutral countries, are in great danger of losing their love for their brothers in hostile camps.

District and Pastoral Charges

At this year's Conference, Bishop Nuelsen divided the work into two districts instead of three as hitherto. The East District includes the charges in eastern, German-speaking Switzerland. Rev. Albert Lienhard is superintendent. The West District embraces the northwestern part of our country and all of French Switzerland. The Rev. R. Ernst Grob is superintendent.

The total of pastoral charges is forty-seven with 255 preaching places. We have six pastors on trial and fifty-nine in full connection, twenty-four local preachers, 131 exhorters, 894 probationers, and 9,478 members in full connection.

Though our pastors have faithfully attended to their work, we have made no numerical progress. The season of reaping has not yet come. It is a mistake to measure spiritual life by increase or decrease in the number of members, and it is well to remember that the influence of our church is more important than any statistical table.

Sunday Schools

There are 255 Sunday schools, 1,431 officers and teachers, and 23,945 scholars, which means a net gain of 807 children last year. This department of our church work is steadily advancing and stands in high esteem with the population. Our teachers are well drilled in the lesson facts and truths, able and glad to teach. Special emphasis is laid on this work in every circuit because Sunday schools are the chief means of learning the Word.

Book Concern

Our Publishing House continues to be a benevolent factor in the propagation of good literature. This year has not been a good one on account of the war. From August till December last year the sales stopped almost completely. After New Year's the orders began to come in again. The net gain stands about 10,000 francs below last year's amount.

The Book Concern publishes all our church periodicals. The Editor of the "Schweizer Evangelist," Rev. Eduard Hug, who for twenty years has rendered most valuable services to the church, had to withdraw from the editorship on account of ill health. He was succeeded by the Rev. R. Ernst Grob.

Church Property

The value of the entire church property amounts to 6,454,818 francs, being a net increase of 417,599 francs. Debts on the premises are 3,515,479 francs. We own eighty-five chapels and thirty-two houses. During the fiscal year we paid on our debt 60,685 francs. One church was built at Baden and one at

Vevey. The latter was dedicated by Bishop Nuelsen. With the exception of one, all our main places are now provided with chapels. The difficulty of raising funds to carry on our constantly increasing work is greater than ever before.

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Self-support

The offerings have, as a result of the war, materially decreased, the total for the pastoral support being 104,921 francs; for benevolent and other purposes, 33,559 francs, or 33,122 francs less than last year. We have only a few circuits which are self-supporting. Though this department of our work is receiving our undivided attention we regret very much that we cannot report any advance. It has been extremely difficult for many a church to meet its financial obligations. There has been deficiency in the receipts for running expenses, payment of hall rents, and interest on debts. Our people are, as Bishop Nuelsen termed it, "heroic givers," but there is a limit. And this limit has been reached by many of our churches. Many of our people have for the past months lived on bread and milk. Our pastors have, by common assent, given a certain amount of their salaries for our poor families, and at the moment we see no indications of a change for the better. We regret also that the collections for foreign missions have fallen off this year, but you will easily understand that this is also caused by the war.

We need your help more than ever and we trust you will understand the fatal conditions we have to face. The whole question of self-support in our Conference will now have to be postponed for a time because it will be years before normal conditions can be reestablished.

It would not be right, in our opinion, to finish this report without making allusion to the valuable services Bishop Nuelsen rendered to our church. Almost all congregations were visited by him and greatly encouraged by his presence and counsel. He is the very man we need at this troublous time and we have full confidence in his statesmanlike grasp of things.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY MISSION CONFERENCE

The Austria-Hungary Mission Conference includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that dual monarchy. This work was started as part of the North Germany Conference, rose to the dignity of a district in that Conference in 1908, and May 4, 1911, was organized as the Austria-Hungary Mission Conference.

F. H. O. MELLE, Superintendent

We were just preparing for the annual session of our Mission Conference, 1914, when the European war broke out, and with some of our other preachers I had to follow the call to the colors and join my regiment. Our Conference was held August 13-20, 1915, and my report covers the last two years, one year of peace and one year of war. In dealing separately with each of these years one can easily observe the effect of the war on our work.

The peace year in the dual monarchy was a year of victory and success in our Conference. Nearly all the circuits held revivals resulting in an increase

in membership, which grew from 827 to 951, a gain of 124, or more than fourteen per cent. Pastors and members of the churches in Austria-Hungary are filled with the right spirit of evangelization, aggressive and daring, and the goal of 1,000 members seemed to be very near. For self-support and benevolence Kr. 21,752 were raised.

The work in the Bacska (Southern Hungary, near the Servian border) was the most successful. The church in Ujvidek began the year in great distress. Our preacher there, the Rev. A. Mehner, was moved to Germany, and his successor, the Rev. P. Riedinger, was prevented from going into the city for months on account of the cholera that had broken out there. But as soon as he did take up the work there was a revival. The new church was crowded at every meeting and the year closed with a gain of twenty-one new members. In Verbasz the Rev. J. Jakob, with two splendid young men as helpers, reported thirty-three new members. The circuit succeeded also financially and opened two or three new preaching places, covering all the expenses without any other help than its own members. Among these new preaching places is Szeged, the Magyar center of the "Alfold," a beautiful city with 100,000 inhabitants, all Magyars, a very important strategical point for the work among the Hungarians (Magyars). The beginning of our work in this city was characteristic of the spirit and enthusiasm of our men. The preacher saw the importance of this place and felt compelled to open a preaching place. One brother paid his traveling expenses, others the rent of a hall, and the Ladies' Society of Vienna sent an organ. Everything was there—except the people. The preacher announced the first meeting, distributed a parcel of tracts on the streets, and invited the people. When the time came for the service nobody came. What did he do? He, in spite of being not a good singer, sang, prayed aloud, and read the Scriptures. He said, "If there are no men I will pray with and preach to the angels." The second meeting was announced. In the hall—only angels—but outside on the street, near the window, were some shy men listening attentively, who, the next week, dared to come in. And when I made my first visit in Szeged a few months later I saw the hall crowded with earnest seekers.

Budapest, the beautiful capital of Hungary, saw the Conference the first time in September, 1913. This occasion made Methodism known throughout the country. Most of the papers gave long reports about the Conference. Bishop Nuelsen gave an interesting lecture about "Methodism and the Social Question" in the hall of the old Hungarian parliament to a large audience. The Young Men's Home is flourishing. It began without any fund and was self-supporting from the beginning. Steps have been taken to found also a Young Girls' Home; only the war stopped this work. The increase of membership is four. Two new preaching places were opened in Budakeszi and Nagyszekely. The last place was opened for us by a young man named Netling, who had been converted somewhere in the State of Ohio in America, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He returned to his native country and began to hold meetings in his father's house.

Here I must mention a great joy. I said in my last report that we had arrived at a critical point of our history in Budapest, if we should not be able to secure a suitable property in the near future. God has answered our prayers wonderfully. A gift of \$50,000 will enable us to carry out our plans. The gift

came from Mrs. Gamble, a noble consecrated lady with a burning heart for the coming of God's kingdom. Meanwhile she has been called to heaven; but, though dead, she yet speaketh, and her name will be closely interwoven with the history of Methodism in Hungary.

In a brief survey of the work in Austria we begin with our most southern station, Trieste, on the shore of the Adriatic Sea. Here our Italian preacher, the Rev. F. Dardi, had a year fraught with difficulties. After his wife's long illness he became sick himself and a local preacher had to do all the pastoral work. After some months of rest Mr. Dardi was well again. The church has an increase of fourteen members and of 89 kroners in the collections. Our church in Trieste—the old cemetery chapel, given to the Protestants by the Empress Marie Therese—is the only place in Trieste where Protestant services are held in the Italian language.

At Graz, Steiermark, in May, 1913, I helped the Rev. Mr. Barymann in a week of well-attended evangelistic meetings. I also held the first Quarterly Conference at Graz, where the beginning was so full of drawbacks. Eighteen persons were received on trial and twelve in full connection.

Our churches in Vienna have had a good year though they suffered much through changing of preachers. The Rev. Mr. Mann was transferred to the Bacska, Mr. Rapp had to be dismissed, and the Rev. Pratsch, of the North Germany Conference, was with us only a few months when he was sent as a missionary to the Bismarck Archipelago. In a city like Vienna, where so much depends on the personality of the pastor, these frequent changes left the work somewhat confused. But Mr. Glaeser and Mr. Hahn, both of North Germany, took up the work with the right spirit and with success. Eighteen new members have joined the church and the collections show a gain of 500 kroners. The meetings are crowded and we feel the need of a larger hall in this city. And how earnest and moved by spirit were our revival meetings, which we held ourselves without any other evangelist! In spite of these good meetings, the result of the revival meetings is seldom large. The people are so ignorant concerning the Scriptures. An appeal to the will to decide for Christ always makes an impression, people respond, but only as an outward ceremony without a deeper inner understanding. Therefore our preachers must also be teachers of the Bible much more than in Protestant countries.

Special services for Americans were held in the English language. There were many Americans in Vienna before the war broke out. Many of them were physicians, living there with their families and taking a post-graduate course of medicine at the university. Also there were many students of music. We founded an American Sunday school. I gave a series of lectures on mission work and mission problems in Southeastern Europe. Forty to eighty Americans were present at these meetings and we were about to plan the program for the second year when the war came and compelled our American friends to leave Vienna. We hope that they never will forget to pray for us and that they will always be interested in the coming of God's kingdom in our land.

The Year of War

In July, 1914, the war broke out between Austria and Serbia, which soon developed into a world-wide war. The bombs of the murderer in Serajewo

were the kindling spark in the powder barrel of European politics and the long feared explosion took place by which nearly the whole world was affected and particularly Austria-Hungary.

Mobilization threw all other interests into the background. To follow the call to the colors was first duty. The merchant left his business, the peasant the plough, the scholar his studies, and the preacher left his congregation to join the army. Pastors Glaeser, Funk, and Riedinger were among the first who were compelled to return to Germany. Three weeks after the mobilization it was my turn to join my regiment. Later Mr. Mann and Mr. Hahn, two of our trial preachers, followed, and lastly two of our theological students, Malacs and Drum, whom we had called home from the school in order to fill the vacant places. Mr. Funk and Mr. Riedinger returned from Germany after a few weeks with the stamp "Disabled for the army" on their passports and Mr. Jakob won the same distinction in Hungary, despite which we find them very "able" for God's work. Our best laymen were also with the army. One can easily imagine how difficult it was to keep up the work. Sometimes the railroads were closed to civilians. Because of this Mr. Jakob was compelled to give up the promising work in Szeged and no great successes can be reported. Some places show a loss in the membership, yet there is a total increase of four members in the Conference. The contributions for self-support and benevolent purposes were 21,752 kroners during the latter half of 1913 and the first part of 1914. During the past year only 16,651 kroners were contributed, a decrease of 5,101 kroners. I fear that the second year of the war will show a much greater decrease in our finances. The income will be smaller and the expenses higher.

As a whole there is no reason to complain. With the exception of Trieste, I visited all the stations twice in this year, since I was dismissed from the army on a petition of our church in Vienna, once in the spring and then in August and September. I was deeply impressed with the strong spiritual life I saw and felt everywhere. Even in the warm summer months the week-day meetings were as crowded as during our best revival times in winter. The war has produced a responsiveness to the Gospel. The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are few.

Our members are fulfilling their obligations to their country. The men are at the front. Some of the best of them have fallen. The women do what they can, helping the poor and nursing the wounded. The church in Vienna housed twenty-five wounded soldiers who were cared for by our deaconesses. About the same number of wounded were sent to the hall of the German church in Szenttamás (the services are held together with the Hungarians). This station is near the Servian frontier and the Government was especially thankful for the help of the Methodists. The inspecting officer, a colonel, was deeply impressed by what Christian love can do. He asked the mayor of the town, "Why do not the other churches (Orthodox and Catholic) show the same spirit?" They learned much of the small Methodist congregation. One of the wounded soldiers, when he was dismissed, said, with tears in his eyes, "I have found here more than healing of my wounds. What I experienced here I shall never forget. If all Methodists are such people as you, then I will become a Methodist if God brings me back from the front." Our churches are the salt of the earth.





DENMARK CONFERENCE

The Denmark Mission was commenced by the Rev. C. Willerup, a Dane, who had been preaching in Norway, and was sent from there to Denmark in 1857. The Denmark Mission was first denominated a Mission Conference in the Discipline of 1900. In 1911 it became an Annual Conference.

COPENHAGEN DISTRICT

ANTON BAST, Superintendent

SWEDEN CONFERENCE

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in Sweden by J. P. Larsson, who was converted in New York city, and returned to Sweden in 1853. The following year the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church made an appropriation toward his support. The Mission was organized as an Annual Conference in August, 1876. There are now four districts, the Novoa, the Soddra, the Vasträ, and the Östra.

GUSTAF WAGUSSON, Superintendent

Rev. Gustaf Wagussion, Treasurer of the Mission and Chairman of its Finance Committee, reporting for the work in Sweden, states that twenty-five new Sunday schools have been organized during the past year, giving us a total now of 220 Sunday schools throughout the kingdom. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has fifty-five auxiliaries which raised for missions last year 4,667 kroners. They are specially interested in the work in India and in China.

The deaconess work is firmly established in Stockholm and Gothenburg and is growing rapidly.

The Conference deeply laments the passing away of four of the veterans of our church in Sweden. In view of the historic character of the work which they have done, the following memoirs are worthy of a place in the annals of our great communion.

J. P. LARSSON

One of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Sweden, the Rev. J. P. Larsson, passed to his eternal reward on January 9, 1915, at his home in Kungsör. Born in Loftahammar, September 8, 1825, he was converted in the Bethelship "John Wesley" in New York city in 1850 under the preaching of Rev. O. G. Hedstrom. Brother Larsson returned to Sweden in 1853 and began to preach the Gospel according to the tenets of a full, free, present and knowable salvation to his fellow countrymen. The following year the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church made an appropriation toward his support so that he could give all his time to the work in that land. In 1856 and for the following ten years he carried the message to Norway and Denmark, but returning to Sweden in the latter year, passed the next thirty

years in the active work of the Swedish pastorate and presiding eldership. After his retirement in 1896 his strength continued unabated, preaching when nearly eighty years of age to the edification and uplift of his hearers.

He had the spirit of the old-time Methodist itinerant. His preaching was direct and practical and his fidelity as pastor and presiding elder won the confidence of his people. As a man he was gentle, sensible, and sympathetic. It was said of him that he lived near God and his prayers were a living inspiration to all who knew him. No man has done more to promote the extension of Evangelical Christianity and build up the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Sweden than Brother Larsson.

He was a member of the General Conference of 1892 and reserve delegate in 1896. He held many important posts in the Conference during his long career.

ERIC A. W. SCHUTZ

The Conference lost another of its strong men in the death of the Rev. Eric A. W. Schutz, February 20, 1915. Born at Kalmar, December 20, 1852, he was educated in the State College at that place and for a time was a minister of the State Church, being attached to the State Cathedral at Kalmar. He joined the Sweden Conference in 1878. Endowed naturally with eloquence and unusual oratorical ability, he became an outstanding Evangelical preacher, ranking as one of the greatest of the Evangelicals in Sweden. He was pastor of our leading churches and attracted many hearers from among the highly educated people and the nobility in such centers as Stockholm, Gothenburg, and Upsala. He was equally loved by the poor and the humble, as well as by the noble, the educated, and the rich.

C. P. CARLSSON

For over forty years Rev. C. P. Carlsson stood in the front rank of the great Evangelical preachers of Sweden. Born in Carlskoga, March 3, 1856, he died at Carlstadt, January 5, 1915. His record was an unusual one. Converted at the age of thirteen, he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at fifteen, began to preach at sixteen, was admitted to the pastorate at eighteen, and was one of the first students to enter our theological school. His evangelistic fervor and the persuasiveness with which he preached resulted in the conversion of thousands during his long ministry. In some years the additions to his churches would be over 200 members. He united to an exceptional voice and unusual oratorical gifts an attractive and effective style in his pulpit ministrations. After serving with unusual success in the pastorate and the presiding eldership in Sweden, he came to America in 1910 and spent two years traveling throughout the land, where his visits among the Swedish churches will long be remembered.

J. M. ERIKSON

One of the most influential and effective leaders of Swedish Methodism passed away in the death of Rev. J. M. Erikson, which occurred in Stockholm, July 14, 1915. Born in Gotland, Sweden, May 16, 1848, he was converted in 1871 and entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1872. At the organization of the Sweden Conference in 1876, he was elected secretary



and was honored with a reelection for thirty consecutive years by his brethren. Both in the pastorate and in the presiding eldership he did splendid service for Evangelical Christianity. For many years he was editor of the Conference publications and was honored by his brethren with an election to the General Conference of 1896. He also represented Swedish Methodism before the Conferences in Norway, Denmark, Finland, and Germany and played an important part as a member of many boards and organizations in Sweden. For twelve years—1884-1896—he represented Stockholm city in the National Parliament of Sweden, where he took front rank as a lover of liberty and a valiant defender of the rights of the people. He threw himself with all his power into the political movements of his time and was recognized as an uncompromising exponent of the democratic spirit in state and church. As a member of a deliberative body it is said that he had few equals in Sweden.

FINLAND CONFERENCE

The Finland Conference includes all the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Finnish-speaking and Swedish-speaking people in the Grand Duchy of Finland. The population is 3,140,100, of whom eighty-six per cent are Finns, thirteen per cent Swedes, and the remaining one per cent largely Russians. The established religion is Lutheran. In 1891 the Methodist Episcopal Church was legally established in Finland, the Methodist Discipline being recognized in Finnish law.

The mission work in Finland was begun in 1866 by two young sailors, Wilhelm and Gustaf Barnlund, who had been converted in New York, joined the Methodist Episcopal Church there, and later returned to Kristinestad, their native city in Finland. The work thus begun was carried forward by local preachers from Sweden, principally through the heroic work of K. J. Lindborg, who established Methodist societies in various places. The work was under the Sweden Conference from 1883 to 1892, when the Finland and Saint Petersburg Mission was organized. This became the Finland and Saint Petersburg Mission Conference in 1904, and was divided in 1911, the Finland Conference and the Russia Mission being formed therefrom.

GEORGE A. SIMONS, Superintendent

HELSINGFORS DISTRICT

N. J. ROSEN, Superintendent

Evangelistic Work in General

Helsingfors District includes work among the Swedish-speaking population in the southern and eastern parts of Finland.

Most of the higher educational, commercial, and other institutions are to be found in Helsingfors, but we have organized churches in five other towns—Borga, Ekenas, Hango, Lovisa, and Wiborg. In connection with these we have a number of regular preaching places out in the country. Through our work on this district we reach nearly half of the Swedish population in Finland, which at present is estimated at about 600,000. Our churches are situated on high places and can be seen for some distance far out into the country. The average number of sermons that our pastors preach and the meetings they conduct every week during the months from September to May amount to more than forty. On account of the serious times several special weeks of prayer were conducted at every place during last winter and other efforts were

made to reach the people with the Gospel message. All the pastors have reported that glorious conversions have occurred in their churches, and during my second quarterly visit I personally had the joy of leading seeking souls to Christ in every place where I preached.

Membership

The membership in full connection and on probation is now 565. Of these sixty joined during the year. To many the uniting with a Free church is harder than the conversion itself. This is due to several reasons: temperament, education, and unscriptural ideas of the doctrine of the Christian Church. Our church has for a quarter of a century been acknowledged in Finland as a legalized church according to the Dissenting Law of 1889 and its members assured of civil rights as well as those of the Established Lutheran Church. But in reality the Established Church enjoys large privileges, such as special rights, riches, and institutions, of which a Dissenter knows nothing. Therefore, many who have been converted through our work prefer to remain formally members of the Established Church, although they attend our meetings, love, and help us financially. It is only through patience and a consistent Christian life, together with faithfulness to our ideals, that we as a church will conquer prejudices and win for ourselves a future here. The children now attending our Sunday schools and young people's societies will find the way easier than the older ones.

Sunday Schools

Two new Sunday schools were organized during the year and more than 200 children enrolled. We now have eleven schools, sixty-three teachers, and 1,082 children. For their self-support 2,038 Finnish marks have been collected. Through our Sunday School Union in America we have been able to supply several poor schools with literature and lesson helps.

The Leagues

The Epworth and Junior Leagues have also seen good results of their work. In Wiborg we had a wonderful revival among the young people, and at other places there have been many conversions. In the five Epworth and six Junior League branches there is a total membership of 642.

In February an interesting and inspiring convention was held in Abo, at which were representatives from all the Swedish Fields in Finland. The reports brought in showed a large increase in the benevolent work of the Epworth Leagues.

The sum total of our collections for the current expenses amounts to about 50,000 Finnish marks. During the year we have not been able to build any new churches, necessary as they are both in Borga and Wiborg. Emmanuel Church in Helsingfors succeeded in raising 9,000 Finnish marks towards a church building in one of the rapidly growing villa-places near Helsingfors. This church will fill a great need when it is completed. In Walkam, the seaport of the town of Lovisa, a small fund has been raised for a sailors' chapel, and the town authorities have rented us on especially good terms a fine piece of ground on which to build. Through the gift of a member our church in Ekenas has been able to decrease its debt by 1,000 Finnish marks. The four churches

and three parsonages have an estimated value of 429,420 Finnish marks, with a debt of 67,000 Finnish marks, and a net capital of 362,462 Finnish marks. Upon our arrival in this country twenty-four years ago we had nothing.

Social Work

In a poor country like ours the opportunities to help and serve the destitute and needy are numerous. Since the beginning of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Finland, all the societies have endeavored to help the poor in a true Christian spirit. Among these I wish to mention the work of a widow in the town of Kristinestad who, together with her daughter, has kept up an orphanage for the period of thirty years. But in general the churches have on account of lack of means been unable to do very much in this direction. Emanuel Church at Helsingfors supports a home for children valued at 76,712 Finnish marks; thirty-six orphans are cared for. The expenditures of the home for the year 1914 amounted to 25,495 Finnish marks. A Deaconess Home is also supported by the same church. They have at present seven deaconesses, specially trained.

ABO DISTRICT

W. HUELPHERS, Superintendent

War Conditions

In spite of the trying times through which we, as well as the whole of Europe, are passing, our work on the whole has proceeded as during normal conditions. From one point of view we may even say that this year has been a remarkable one with regard to the increased congregations at our services. In other respects we have worked under more difficult circumstances than before; this at least in some places. The uncertainty of financial affairs has in some churches created a most serious but not hopeless situation. Increased expenses of living have made this year very troublesome for our brethren, whose salaries are already so limited. Yet, although there have been dark clouds, the fire of faith and enthusiasm is burning within our churches and with their devoted and zealous pastors at their head they have faithfully gone to work, fight, and victory. We have gained victories, such victories as to cause us to say: "From the Lord this came to pass and it is wonderful in our eyes."

This year has been a time of self-examination for our people. The failing of modern culture and social movements as to the world-crisis has brought many to seek a safer foundation for their building of life. Also among the children of God these dreadful accidents have caused an awakening. The consequence has been a richer and more devoted life of faith and more profound understanding among our members.

Now it might perhaps be proper to speak a few words about the ever-increasing difficulties regarding the transferring of preachers between Sweden and Finland. Perhaps I shall have an opportunity to touch this matter in another way, but we urgently appeal to our Bishop and to the Sweden Conference to consider this question well and to work for its solution. For there is a great need of cooperation with the Sweden Conference.

At the first Quarterly Conferences I emphasized the necessity of evangelizing the rural places and of trying to go "forward." My exhortation was received with sympathy and a splendid work has been done in this direction by

our pastors and members. From Sideby, some Swedish miles south of Kristinestad, to Gamlakareby we have pressed forward day by day among the Swedish-speaking population. Everywhere, with very few exceptions, large audiences have gathered Sunday or week-day. In some places hundreds of people have come to hear the word of God and from more and more villages and parishes invitations are reaching us. But human power is limited and here, if ever, we ought to pray: "Lord, send forth laborers." A man who could give all his time to go from place to place and preach the Gospel would be a great blessing for this large field. Our work has been blessed by God unto salvation of souls and everything shows that we are going the right way. But this work is most difficult for my brethren, accomplishing it as they are besides the work within their churches.

Typical Churches

Kristinestad—Though our work is rather old there are strong prejudices to overcome, principally the attitude of the State Church, which openly opposes our work. Brother Gabrielson has bravely contended with these difficulties and has gained respect in widening circles. Pastor Gabrielson has traveled in cart or on bicycle, in rain or sunshine, summer and winter, day and night; preaching, exhorting, distributing 2,000 tracts, 1,500 used periodicals, and 4,700 temperance tracts. He is loved by many, hated by others, received sometimes as a friend and sometimes driven out on the highway.

The church of Kasko was organized October 10, 1914. Ten members of the eighteen transferred from Wasa and Kristinestad were present. Pastor Nyqvist has worked faithfully, though not under the easiest conditions. The town has only 1,500 inhabitants, who support not only our church but also the State Church, a Free Church, a Baptist Church, and the Salvation Army. Our chief reason for having these is the call of the children. A Sunday school with fifty-four children enrolled and a Junior League with twenty-five members have been organized during the year. The leadership in this type of work seems to lie with us.

Wasa church has passed through a time of trials, but has gone forward. The wise guidance of the Rev. Fritz Larson has been invaluable in these troublous times. Thirteen new members have been received into the church and twenty into the League. A new Sunday school has been organized with fifty children enrolled. In the beginning of 1914 the church received 5,000 marks through a will made ten years before.

The church of Gamlakarleby celebrated its thirtieth anniversary this spring, an event which created much interest in the community. During the year the chapel has been improved. A new roof, new entry, and careful painting have made it almost new. Pastor Hermanson has directed the whole, so that the work has been done reasonably and well, without debt. The church has received a gift of 500 Finnish marks from Consul Roden in memory of his mother. The Epworth League is to undertake practical social work among neglected children this fall.

At Abo the church audience is the largest I have had during these six years. The Epworth League especially has had a happy year and is growing. A gift of \$500 from America has helped us greatly, and we have collected a fund for deaconess work and organized a branch of the Home Missionary Society.

FINNISH DISTRICT

J. W. HAGGMAN, Superintendent

The Internal Testing of the Church

The spiritual storms that threatened to destroy our churches and people, the so-called Pentecostal Movement, have now ceased. Especially in danger were the societies in Uleaborg, Kuopio, Wasa, and Koivisto. In Uleaborg both preacher and members were sacrificed, but the Rev. Alex. Tuukkanen, who was sent there to take up the work, has succeeded in getting everything in working order once more. New members and friends have joined and several old members have returned; debts have been paid and the property has been repaired. In Wasa the Rev. K. Ruotsalainen has succeeded in getting the old members together and received some new members and friends, but he has had a hard fight with the finances because many of the little company moved to other places, leaving a small number to fight against old and new difficulties. In Kuopio the work has been strengthened and the Rev. Toivo Rajalinna has taken steps to legalize the church and has laid a foundation for a church building fund.

Finances

The financial difficulties of the district have been great and many. Helsingfors Finnish Church, with its large debt, would not have its property but for timely help from the Board of Foreign Missions. The interest on the largest debt was paid. In spite of these difficulties the church has grown in numbers and strength. More money has been collected than last year. The financial hardship was due to the fact that the house rents fell suddenly and some rooms were left vacant for several months, the people fleeing from the city. In Björneborg the recall of a loan caused great embarrassment, although the Rev. Hj. Salmi has had a comparatively successful year winning members and friends for the church.

Spiritual Conditions

Revivals and prosperity have, in spite of the terrible difficulties this year has brought us, been witnessed in many places, especially in Helsingfors, Abo, Kuopio, and Wiborg, and new members have been received in almost every society. In Tammerfors a new hall was rented and nicely fixed up, and the Rev. S. A. Sinisalo has had the joy of seeing larger gatherings than ever before. All old debts have been paid and the church will, no doubt, prosper. The Rev. H. A. Hyarinen held satisfactory revivals in Abo last winter and the hall is not big enough to accommodate all who wish to hear him preach. The Rev. Mr. Huelphers and the Swedish Society have, therefore, opened their beautiful church for Finnish meetings on Sunday nights. The Swedish Society in Wasa has also opened its church to Finnish meetings twice a week. In Wiborg the Rev. H. H. Aulanko has worked hard to strengthen the church and has had a prosperous year in the Epworth League and Sunday school and has also received new members. In Wilmanstrand Rev. Aarno Tuulihovi and in Ylistaro Rev. Oskari Tuukkanen have done good work, keeping and gathering members. No special financial difficulties have occurred in these places. The Sailors' Mission

in Kotka has been compelled to stop work on account of the war, but the Rev. V. K. Aulanko has cared for his people and during the winter made a journey into the Scandinavian countries to collect money for repairs on the church. He received 3,257.70 Finnish marks.

The Epworth Leagues

A Young People's Convention was held in Bjorneborg, June, 1913, and every chapter sent either a report or delegates to the gathering. The abnormal situation has not done as much harm to our work among the young people as might have been expected.

The Sunday Schools

The Sunday schools are of two kinds—those at the outlying preaching places and those of the organized churches. The latter grow stronger all the time, while the former are constantly changing. We are organizing schools even in places where we know that after a time they must be discontinued, because they are not without a blessing for our church in the future and for our Sunday schools in connection with our regular church work.

The preachers have worked diligently, facing the hardest financial difficulties both for the churches and for themselves. The value of the money has fallen fifty per cent and if we cannot get an increase from the Board of Foreign Missions some will be compelled to seek other employment, because their moral character suffers in contracting debts and not being able to pay them, which is against the Discipline of our church. Others have sought to do other work besides their work in the mission, but this does not satisfy either. The churches have endeavored to increase their aid according to their power and sometimes above their strength, but this has been altogether insufficient.

Educational

The Book Concern has been managed by Rev. H. H. Aulanko. Two papers—*Rauhan Sanomia* and *Lasten Ystava*—have been printed and books and pamphlets have been sold. A new hymn book for our Sunday schools is in the press and will be ready in September.

The Methodist Theological Seminary has had four students from Finland and five from Russia. For the Finnish students and for one from Russia, who is an Esthonian, the teaching has been according to the first-year course of study, determined by the School Board. The others have been taught a special course in the Russian and German languages. Besides the writer there have been three teachers, namely—Pastors K. F. Holmstrom, H. J. Bergqvist, and Mr. H. Paloheimo. One of the students, Niilo Suomela, has finished his studies; another, Antti Tuukkanen, has gone to America in order to continue his studies there; another has been dismissed, and still another, the last of the Finns, remains together with the Russian students.

The Orphanages in Epila and Wiborg have got along comparatively well in these hard times and the Lord has provided the little ones with clothes and food and education. In Epila there are eight children and in Wiborg six. The Rev. H. H. Aulanko has had the supervision of both homes and has been treasurer of the Epila Home.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH

NORWAY

Railroads: — Cable Lines: —
Scale of Statute Miles
50 100 150

**NORTHERN PORTION OF
NORWAY**



**SOUTHERN PORTION OF
NORWAY**

Scale of Statute Miles
50 100

THE M. W. WORKS, BUFFALO.

Longitude East 10° from Greenwich 12°



NORWAY CONFERENCE

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in Norway by the Rev. Olaf P. Petersen, who was converted in New York city and returned to his native land, arriving in Fredrikstad in December, 1853. The first church was organized in 1856 at Sarpsborg and in August, 1876, the Norway Mission was organized as a Conference.

Our missionary field in Norway is 2,100 miles long, 180 miles at its broadest part, and has a coast line of 14,000 miles. This field is divided into three districts—the Northern, Trondhjem; the Western, Bergen; and the Eastern, Christiania. There are at present in Norway fifty-six churches, eleven of which are self-supporting.

Reported by GEORGE ROGNERUD

Norway in War Time

We are overshadowed by the war in Europe; factories closed and business interfered with so that thousands are without work. Still our work has gone on undisturbed and every branch has gained spiritually and financially. Two new chapels have been built and dedicated. Many of our centers have witnessed revivals and in all our churches a hopeful spirit prevails.

Bishop Nuelsen spent two weeks of August with us, inspiring and helping everyone. The Bishop crowded much in those two weeks—he preached seventeen times, gave two lectures, met the preachers in three centers for Conferences, addressed Sunday schools, visited the sick and in sixteen different places in the Trondhjem and Bergen Districts, receptions were tendered him.

Deaconess Work

This work was begun in the year 1897 by three sisters living in two attic rooms in a rear yard of the capital. The work has prospered and the last annual report records sixty-seven deaconesses. These deaconesses attend to all the work of the hospital at Hammerfest and five other hospitals. They also have work in eight parishes in our sanitarium for consumptives and in our homes for the aged.

We have this year bought a fine property consisting of a building, three stories, with fifteen rooms and wide halls, the whole surrounded by spacious gardens. The property is in Christiania and is centrally, conveniently, and healthfully located. Twenty-eight of our deaconesses are working in the branch home and hospital at Bethany in Bergen.

ITALY CONFERENCE

The Italy Conference includes the churches of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Italy, and the churches for Italians in Switzerland.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1871. The first annual meeting of the Italy Mission was held in September, 1874. In March, 1881, the Italy Conference was organized.

Missionaries: Rev. B. M. Tipple and Mrs. Tipple, Rev. Walling Clark and Mrs. Clark, Rev. A. W. Greenman and Mrs. Greenman. W. F. M. S.: Miss Vickery, Miss Llewellyn, Miss Porter.

ROME DISTRICT

Institutions: Rome: Collegio Methodista, Reeder Theological Seminary, Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: International Institute for Girls. Venice: Industrial Institute.

BERTRAND M. TIPPLE, Superintendent, Via Firenze 38, Rome

There are unmistakable signs of the coming of a spiritual revival to Italy. When the war broke out our hearts sank within us. We seemed to feel the religious foundations crumble beneath us. We begin to feel somewhat different about it, for we see that God is going to make even the wrath of man to praise Him. Formal Christianity has received a mortal blow. Real vital Christianity, under the leadership of a living Christ, takes the field with an already impressive following.

One of the most militant of French infidels has just "right about faced." He has been grievously mistaken and he says so. He holds that this world cataclysm is carrying away everything false. "Nothing remains but Truth and Faith!" He speaks as a Latin and his word is significant, touching on the new religious situation both in France and in Italy.

The horrors of this war have been exploited and no one pen nor all together have been able to describe adequately their numbers and frightfulness. But God is still on his throne. Out of the ashes and the blood there is to arise a humbler and a greater Europe. The lightness and the scoffing are at an end. The spell of formal religion is broken—the living Christ returns.

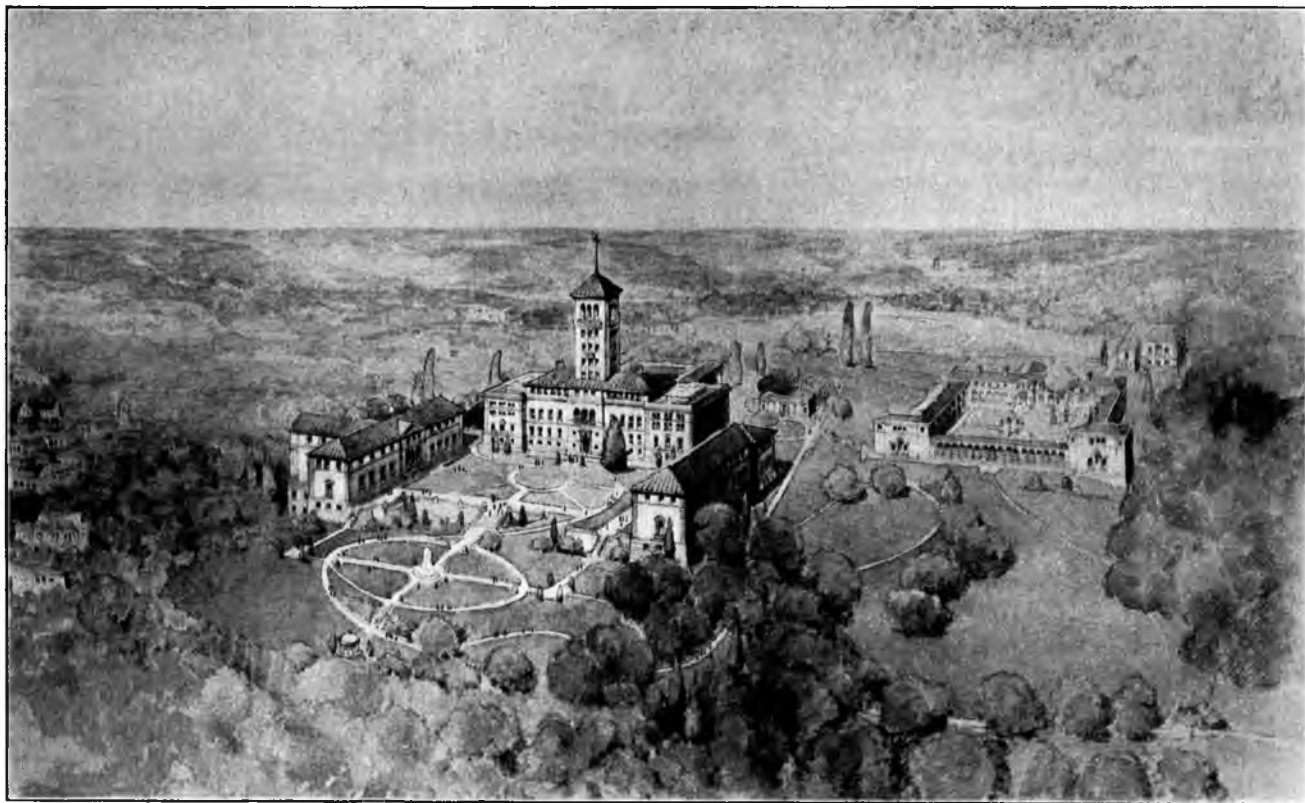
Daily increasing calls are making heavier and heavier demands on our Italian ministry. More than ever we are content that the land for the new and greater College in Rome is already in our possession. Tomorrow Italian Protestantism will rejoice in the larger and stronger Christian leadership which this educational institution on Monte Mario will be turning out. We must bear in mind, however, that while we now possess the land we have not as yet laid the cornerstone of the first building.

The present crisis has brought out the piety, courage, and the administrative ability of many of our Italian ministers. We are thrilled by their spirit of sacrifice, their dauntless faith. Serving whole-heartedly their country, at the same time managing somehow to keep open their churches, out of their poverty sharing food and clothing with their suffering brothers—some day the full story must be told, redounding to the honor and glory of Italian Methodism.

Udine is three hours by express north of Venice. Dr. Lala is there preaching and serving among the soldiers, caring for refugees, distributing thousands of copies of the Gospels.

No public service can be held in Venice at night because the city is in darkness, but wonderful gatherings of prayer are taking place during the day. Brother Bazoli is also doing heroic work in keeping open the Venice Industrial Institute and providing each day a few hours of home and a warm meal for some of the homeless, starving street boys.

A friend in New York has made a generous gift for the rebuilding of our property in Piazza San Marco. This news fills our hearts with gratitude. Our location in this beautiful and famous city of the sea is strategically central. At the close of the war we shall be in a position to give ourselves most



NEW METHODIST COLLEGE AT ROME, ITALY

energetically to the development of a mighty religious center here for all the Italian Veneto. For example, what a glorious day it will be for Methodism when she unfurls her banner in Gorizia and in Trent! Venetian Methodism will surely lead the march to that historic occasion.

It was inevitable that Rome should become the capital of the New Italy. When Methodism decided to begin serious work in Italy it was equally inevitable that she should establish herself in the Eternal City. We are here, and without in any degree sacrificing the energy and help which we owe to other centers, here we must continue to maintain ourselves at our maximum efficiency. Just at present the older boys of the Collegio are with the army and Professors Nesi and Cacciapuoti of the theological school are also under arms at the front. But Autelli and Nitti and Tagliatela have willingly permitted the added burdens to be rolled upon their shoulders and the work goes triumphantly forward. All sorts of blessed ministering activities are operating in the church.

Editor Nitti is making the Evangelista from week to week the very mouth-piece of the living Christ to thousands of soldiers in the trenches and the lonely, anxious fathers and mothers at home.

Recently I received the following letter from the Prefect of Rome: "Now that the work of assisting and comforting the unfortunate wounded and refugees of the Marsica earthquake has been finished, I feel it my duty to express to you personally and to Methodism in the name of the Government, our heartiest gratitude for the generous and philanthropic work done by you from the first day of the disaster in preparing sixty-four beds to receive the sorely stricken ones, giving them every aid, material and moral, with loving care. The generous hospitality offered the unhappy ones in the saddest hour of their lives will forever be remembered by all with deepest gratitude. Accept the expression of my esteem—(Signed) The Prefect, Aphel."

The letter tells its own story. Methodism had the opportunity to care for a number of those wounded in the terrible earthquake disaster. In the name of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Miss Vickery and Miss Llewellyn offered to the city of Rome the school building in Via Garibaldi for use as a temporary hospital. The Board in New York and generous friends in Rome provided the necessary funds.

In her report of the work, Mrs. Tipple writes among other things: "Two of the first volunteer nurses were Mrs. Eva Nesi and Mrs. Matilda Cacciapuoti. Both had had considerable experience in hospital work, and they gave themselves and their time to this labor of love. All of our patients came to us almost without clothing and the little they wore was torn and soiled beyond usefulness. Through Mrs. De Nava we received gifts of clothing from the Giomala d'Italia and 'The Tribune.' Donna Salandra, wife of the Premier, also sent a generous donation of clothing from the Relief Committee of which she was president."

While I am writing these lines (March, 1916) I receive from our noble pastor in Florence, Aristide Frizziero, the following: "Our church here is going well. It is organized to aid the Red Cross, needy families of soldiers, war orphans, etc. Three of our sisters give their services free to the regular work of the Red Cross. One of them, the associate superintendent of our Sunday school, was publicly eulogized by Premier Salandra on one of his recent visits to Florence.

"Many copies of the Gospels have been distributed among soldiers leaving for the front and many given to convalescents. We have two splendid young laymen occupied in this work. They do not know the word 'difficulties,' they only long that every soldier whom they can reach shall know a Saviour who died for sinners. They give the Gospel only after serious conversation. It is too bad that they have but two hours a day for this work outside of their business duties.

"We have just held another special service of prayer. The church was packed and the prayers powerfully earnest. I believe in the success of Methodism in Italy and to this end we must have more spiritual giants with hearts aflame!"

In the midst of this devastating war God has preserved our work, our beloved Bishop Nuelsen and our families. We are living in times of grave uncertainty but we are supremely confident as touching the future, for tomorrow will be more democratic than today and its religious life will be more vital. That is a program to the liking of Methodism. Once Mazzini said: "The only source of every right is in a duty fulfilled." On another solemn occasion he gave this fiery exhortation to the young men of his generation: "You are the makers of the future; give your name to a century . . . the victory is in your hands."

FLORENCE DISTRICT

A. W. GREENMAN, Superintendent

Italy in War Time

War has been the uppermost thought with everyone and the all-dominating fact everywhere this past year. We meet the immediate sufferers from it at every step. Neither congregation, family, nor individual has escaped its effects. Between three and four hundred of the younger and more active men of our churches are under arms, many of them at the front doing heroic service. Over seventy of the former students of the boys' college have been called to the colors. Some of our best and brightest have fallen, and there is no promise as yet of any end to this awful carnage. But whether in the icy fastnesses of the higher Alps or the water-soaked trenches of the lower ones, wounded or dying, our brave soldier boys hold steadfastly to their faith.

Six of our effective pastors and supplies are in the army on regular or detached service. Felice Cacciapuoti and Guglielmo Nesi, professors in our Seminary, are commissioned officers; Carlo M. Ferreri, Superintendent of the Naples District, and Emilio Ravazzini, pastor at Turin, have hospital assignments which permit them to usually spend the nights in their own homes, but leave them scant time for any church work; and Lucio Schiro and Giuseppe La Scala, supplies respectively at Reggio Calabria and Scicli, have been kept so far on special service near their homes and so have been able to give some attention to their congregations. But despite these disturbances we have been able to go forward with the work as planned by Bishop Nuelsen at the Conference in April without any vital interest being seriously affected. Indeed, the war conditions have created unexpected opportunities for such helpful and effective pastoral labor and for getting into touch in a large way with their respective communities that our ministers have never before in the history of the mission

reached in a deeply sympathetic way so many people of all the different classes of society.

For example—Nearly all, and especially the pastors in Northern Italy, give much of their time to hospital visitation and, in cooperation with their own church or local committees, to the relief of soldiers' families or others suffering because of the war. Nearly all, with the help of some of their best lay workers, are giving their personal attention to the distribution among the soldiers of the Gospels and New Testaments so generously provided by the American Sunday school children through the American Bible Society. Some eight thousand copies have been circulated by our brethren alone, during the past ten months; and they are coming to be eagerly sought for by many officers and men. The "Evangelista," under the lead of its editor and publisher, Vincenzo Nitti, has from the outset given free copies to soldiers requesting it, and opened its columns to soldiers' communications and to inquiries for friends and relatives, thus enlarging in this friendly way our Methodist constituency. All have cared for cases of special need, among our own people mostly, whose relief has been made possible through the War Relief Funds which have come to us through the Board.

Space would fail me to chronicle the loving activities and ministrations of the Women's Relief Committees of our congregations for the soldiers and their families. Thousands of garments have been made and distributed, while at Christmas hundreds of Christmas packages were prepared and sent to the soldiers or given to their needy families or other sufferers. It was a sweet but touching sight to see our Sunday school children gladly give up their customary holiday treat and bring their gifts to the Christmas trees for the necessitous and frequently bereaved ones.

In short, our pastors and people have been foremost in every patriotic and helpful service demanded by this awful conflict, and they are everywhere winning an enviable reputation for their devotion and efficiency. The war is forcing the people to think with increasing seriousness upon the supreme issues of life now and hereafter; and this must in the end greatly enlarge the field for the real Gospel message, and "open a great door and effectual" for Methodism in this historic land where, however, so long as the papacy exists, there will ever be "many adversaries."

The Church at Work

Apart from the special labors which have come upon the pastors due to the war conditions, the most important events have been the repairing and reopening of the Florence and Bologna churches. The former was pushed to a hurried completion by the pastor, Mr. Frizziero, so that the Annual Conference might have its session there in April. At Bologna most serious defects discovered in the church foundation finally necessitated its almost entire reconstruction, while other parts of the building required such an amount of repairs that it was thought best, since it cost but little more, to remodel the auditorium, prepare the basement for Sunday school and social meetings, and so release the old social hall for rental purposes. The result is one of the most commodious and beautiful auditoriums in all of our work in Italy.

At Genoa Mr. Spini has a permit to visit half a hundred military hospitals

within from fifty to a hundred miles of his charge and gives a full third of his time to this ministry of consolation. Mr. Contino, in his city of fifty thousand people, is manager of the Citizens' Relief Committee for the soldiers and their families, to which he gives a large part of his time. Mr. Signorelli, in his equally large city, is a very active member of the Citizens' Committee, has organized and presided at a city Christmas tree which provided twelve hundred packages for the needy ones of soldiers and other families.

In general, our public services, prayer meetings, and Sunday schools are keeping up as usual; while our self-support and benevolences are not, so far, greatly reduced, though so many are out of work or have their incomes diminished or are pressed by the high cost of living that there is much distress.

The visit of Dr. North, our Corresponding Secretary, shortly before Conference and on his return from the Orient, though all too brief, was greatly appreciated by the brethren, and all trust that it may be repeated at greater length in the not distant future.

NAPLES DISTRICT

The Naples District includes the work south of the Rome District, including the island of Sicily. This district comprises about one third of the area of Italy. This district was organized by the setting off of the southern part of the Adriatic and Mediterranean Districts at the Conference session of May, 1908.

Naples

Naples is the chief seaport of Italy. It is situated on the west coast, about 150 miles from Rome.

CARLO M. FERRERI, Superintendent

A year of war, also a year of Christian activity, has the year 1915 been. And if North Italy carries the burden of the movements of an army in action and of a bitter conflict at its extreme limits, South Italy has felt what it means to have a national war. Nor have there been lacking for the South the terrible emotions caused her by the enemy's aeroplanes.

In truth my district was visited in Ancona by the ships of the enemy's fleet and in the circuit of Bari by the destructive aeroplanes, killing many civilians. Not on this account, however, has there been in these places a depression of spirits or discouragement. The daily life has gone on calm and regular and our churches have pursued their usual tenor of life and activity.

That which has most disturbed and continues to disturb the life of South Italy are the effects of the crisis provoked by the war in the matter of emigration. Thousands of young men, especially of the South, have returned from the Americas to serve their country. Each one represents the support or partial support of a family left in Italy and maintained by the earnings sent from America. These, however, are in serious want. The young men who had remained in Italy, as far as the South is concerned, are a part almost exclusively of the agricultural population, and therefore there is a sensible diminution of hands for the work in the fields, which constitutes the basis of all the activity in the South where there is little knowledge of industrial activity. Add to this the diminished exportation of grains and fruits imposed by the Government.

In the circuit of Ancona there has been intense and extensive activity in

itinerating. In Umbria (Perugia, Terni, Todi, Pesciano) the work has progressed. In the Abruzzi, although one of the regions is deprived of most of its young men, the work is full of promise.

Whoever studies our work at Naples realizes at once that our opportunities in this interesting city are numerous. Naples may become a powerful center of evangelization.

In the Puglie the work is prosperous, especially at Spinazzola and Calabria; it is the most interesting circuit in the South. Our pastor at Reggio, Calabria, is in military service and, while he is still able to look after the work in the city of Reggio, pastor Scorza, who was educated in America, attends to all the work of the circuit. Many are the brethren scattered through this territory and many are arriving continually from America. It is the circuit where the itinerant character of Methodism can and must affirm itself ever more and more.

Our active local preacher of Scicli is also under arms. But he comes from Syracuse almost every Sabbath to care for his flock. Misery and want are increasing, but the missionary collection has not diminished by a single centesimo. "We will diminish the allowance of bread, but we will not diminish our contributions for missions," those good country people said. And they have kept their promise.

In South Italy there is not, for the present, a special work to be done in connection with the war among the soldiers and the wounded, but there are the children of those who are called to military service, almost all of them belonging to families that are poor and of the farming class, and for these we can and must take thought.

Through the funds for war relief which the generous brethren of America have sent we are enabled to care for these innocent victims of the war and assist the mothers. In some of the churches day nurseries have been organized. We hope that the war relief funds will continue to come to us and that the number of those who are suffering because of this strife may be reduced to the lowest possible minimum by the action of the followers of Christ.

MILAN DISTRICT

Quadrennium Report by V. BANI, Superintendent

March 1, 1912, I took up the duties of superintendent of this district, which is partly in North Italy and partly in Switzerland. My program was not only to have oversight of the pastoral labor and disciplinarian matters, but to bring to my pastors a feeling of confidence in the success to be obtained, to give them assistance where it should be necessary in their fields of work, to strengthen them and encourage them and the brethren to the greatest possible activity. This was in general my aim; in particular, as far as the Swiss portion was concerned, to obtain a larger financial contribution from the local benefactors and take advantage of all the opportunities which an evangelical country like Switzerland offers to render easier our work among the Italians who are there resident.

Besides having increased the local contributions by means of the National Church of the Canton Vaud, we have been able to employ two evangelists and through their instrumentality increase the centers of evangelization, the number

of the Sabbath schools, and of the places visited periodically. This is shown by the accompanying statistical table:

	1912	1915
Churches having a Quarterly Conference.....	16	17
Places visited for services of evangelization outside of the Quarterly Conferences	18	28
Members	1,116	1,325
Probationers	550	479
Adherents	450	670
Number of Sunday schools	19	21
Number of pupils in the Sunday schools.....	927	1,309
Number of teachers in the Sunday schools.....	54	54
Contributions for self-support.....	Francs 4,436	8,008
Benevolent collections	Francs 4,722	4,446

The straitened condition of our finances has compelled us to take away the pastor from Pavia and this place is now visited by a local preacher from Milan.

At Sondrio and Chiavenna, where the persecution of the clericals waxes hot (since the clericals prefer immorality and atheism to the evangelical propaganda) we have been obliged to close the two places of worship and our pastor visits the brethren of the neighborhood from house to house.

The following incident (one of many) will give an idea of how our brethren are hated by the clericals: In the vicinity of Rogoledo, a town in the Commune of Sondrio, lived G. Zucchi, a fervent Christian. He was building himself a house, but one night before the building was finished the clericals, incited by the priest, with levers and with pickaxes demolished the house completely. The following morning the good brother finding those ruins burst into tears. Meantime there began to gather those who probably had done the work of destruction, and while they laughed at him and mocked him he said to them simply, "The Lord forgive those who have done me such harm." He might have brought suit against them but he wished to maintain his word.

That portion of the district which lies in Switzerland has made the greatest progress. The encouraging facts which I might cite are many, but one or two will suffice.

One of the new stations which we opened by means of the money granted us by the National Church of the Canton Vaud was that of Vallorbe, where a young man who came from our theological school was put in charge.

At that time, 1913, there were in that place several thousand Italians at work on the tunnel which was to join Switzerland to France and our pastor did a splendid work among them. Among those Italian laborers was an anarchist, a man feared and constantly watched by the police. Our pastor succeeded in bringing him to the meetings. After a time the police ceased to keep watch over him, and one of the policemen said to the pastor: "We have no longer reason to be afraid of him; he is a new man. The Gospel has conquered him and changed his spirit."

Another workman who had a wife and children in Italy, under the evil influence of a young Parisian woman, decided to abandon his family and go to Paris. The pastor reasoned with him, with no good results. Then he gave him a Gospel, saying to him: "At least promise me to read this little book before you go away and leave your family in sorrow." It seemed such a simple request that the workman promised to read the book.

He read it a first time (he himself told the story) and it made a great impression on him, especially the account of our Lord's Passion, and he read it a second time. The evening after the second reading he was a different man. He was assiduous in his attendance at our services and later returned to Italy (he was of Padova) and was instrumental in the conversion of his family to the Gospel. He has kept in touch with the pastor who was indirectly the means of his conversion.

About the end of September we held at Lausanne a gathering of all our pastors and evangelists of Switzerland in order to obtain closer cooperation to bring together the varying experiences and the different methods of organization and to give a greater impulse to the movement of self-support. Harmony of spirit and of purpose prevailed and important decisions were made which are now being put in operation.

Because of the war the difficulties of our work are multiplied. Some of our ministers are under arms, some congregations are without a pastor, and want and misery are increasing in a terrible degree.

FRANCE MISSION CONFERENCE

The France Mission Conference occupies that section of France lying between the Rhone River, the Mediterranean, and Italy. The centers of Methodism in this region are Marseille, Lyon, Toulon, Grenoble, Chambéry, Trevoux, and Albertville, the first two of which rank next to Paris among the cities of France as to population.

France was approved as a mission field of the Methodist Episcopal Church by the General Missionary Committee in November, 1906. In the following May Bishop Burt appointed workers to begin mission work in the region, and in July, 1908, the organization of the mission was perfected at Lyon.

Grenoble

Grenoble (population, 75,000) is a beautiful city in the Alps and the seat of a university whose courses attract more foreign students than any other French university outside of Paris, averaging over 1,000 a year. The large majority of these students come from Roman Catholic Europe.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in the fall of 1907.

Missionaries: Rev. Ernest W. Bysshe and Mrs. Bysshe.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Women Students' Hostel.

No Report.

ERNEST W. BYSSHE, Superintendent

RUSSIA MISSION

Russia Mission includes all the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Russian Empire, except the Finnish and Swedish work in Finland. Russia proper is larger than all the rest of Europe, having a territory 6,000 miles from east to west and 2,500 miles from north to south, with a cosmopolitan population of 173,059,900, among whom there are 113,355,000 Russians; 18,345,000 Turks and Tartars; 10,730,000 Poles; 7,788,000 Ugro-Finns, including Karelians and Estonians; 6,750,000 Jews; 4,153,000 Lithuanians and Letts; 2,770,000 Germanic, including Swedes; 1,904,000 Cartwelians; 1,558,000 Caucasian tribes; 1,588,000 Armenians; 692,000 Mongolians; and 3,461,000 of other nationalities, of whom there are more than twenty-five in number. Religiously Russia's 173 millions are grouped approximately as follows: Greek Orthodox (Pravoslavyn) 120,970,000; Mohammedans, 18,742,000; Roman Catholics, 15,420,000; Protestants, 8,324,000; Jews, 6,750,000.

Other Christians 1,661,000; other non-Christians 865,000. Among these various peoples there are perhaps fully 150,000,000 who have yet to hear their first Gospel sermon.

Petrograd

Petrograd (population 1,908,000) is the capital of Russia. The holding of regular meetings under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in 1907.

Missionary: Rev. George A. Simons.

No Report.

GEORGE A. SIMONS, Superintendent

BULGARIA MISSION CONFERENCE

The Bulgaria Mission Conference includes the principality of Bulgaria, north of the Balkan Mountains, and other contiguous countries of the Balkan Peninsula lying north and west of this section. Thus far the Methodist Church has confined its efforts to Bulgaria north of the Balkans.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1857. The first annual mission meeting was held in April, 1876. The Bulgaria Mission Conference was organized in 1892. The American Board (Congregational) is the only other mission board having work within the bounds of this Conference.

Lovatz

Lovatz (Lovetch) is situated on the Osma River, a tributary of the Danube, about halfway between the northern and southern boundaries of Bulgaria.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Kate E. Blackburn and Dora Davis.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

Sofia

Sofia is the capital of Bulgaria.

Missionaries: Rev. Elmer E. Count and Mrs. Count.

No Report.

ELMER E. COUNT, Superintendent



AFRICA

The Methodist Episcopal Church has mission fields in Africa as follows: On the West Coast, in the Republic of Liberia, in Angola and adjacent territories, and in the Madeira Islands. On the East Coast, in Portuguese East Africa. In Central Africa, in Southern Rhodesia and Southern Congo. In North Africa, in Algeria and Tunisia.

The first mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa was Liberia, begun by the Rev. Melville B. Cox, March, 1833. It is now an Annual Conference.

The work in Portuguese East Africa was begun in Inhambane in 1884 by the Rev. Erwin H. Richards, who was received as a missionary and appointed by Bishop William Taylor, Christmas Eve, 1890. This work was enlarged by Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell in 1897, and later made a part of the East Central Africa Mission Conference.

The work in Southern Rhodesia was commenced by Bishop Hartzell, December, 1897. The Rev. Morris W. Ehnes and wife were the first missionaries and arrived October, 1898. The work is included in the East Central Africa Mission Conference.

The mission in Angola was begun by Bishop William Taylor in 1885, and was known as the Congo Mission and included work on the East Coast. In June, 1897, the Mission was organized by Bishop Hartzell. In 1900 the General Conference divided the Congo Mission into the West Central Africa and the East Central Africa Mission Conferences. Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the former at Quiongoa, Angola, May, 1902.

The Mission in Algeria and Tunisia was begun by Bishop Hartzell in 1908, and in 1909 the work was organized into the American Mission of North Africa. In 1913, by order of the General Conference, Bishop Hartzell organized the work into the North Africa Mission Conference.

These several fields are under five national flags, namely, Liberia, Portugal, Belgium, France, and Great Britain.

LIBERIA CONFERENCE

The Liberia Annual Conference includes the republic of Liberia on the west coast of Africa, between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast. It is bounded on the east and north by French territory, on the west by British, and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean. Its coast line is about 350 miles in length, and is very important on account of being nearly parallel to the course taken by the great steamers that ply between Europe and South Africa. It has no good harbors, but has several safe landing places. Beyond a strip running along the coast from ten to forty miles in width, there are dense forests which cover about 25,000 out of the 43,000 square miles of the territory of Liberia. The population is made up of from 12,000 to 15,000 Americo-Liberians, and about 2,000,000 aborigines. The former dwell principally in the towns along the coast and the lower parts of the Saint Paul River. They are the descendants of American and West Indian Negroes.

This is the oldest foreign mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first foreign missionary, Melville B. Cox, arrived in Liberia in March, 1833. On January 10, 1834, the "Liberia Annual Conference" was organized. This was a self-constituted body without legal status. The General Conference of 1836 gave legality to the "Liberia Annual Conference," making it a Mission Conference, which later became an Annual Conference.

De Coursey Mission

Garraway

Garraway is a little town on the coast about thirty miles northwest of Cape Palmas.

This town is first mentioned among the appointments of the Liberia Conference in 1879.

Missionaries: Misses Violet M. Gendrou (on furlough) and Anna E. Hall.

Harper

Harper is a town situated on Cape Palmas which juts out into the Atlantic Ocean near the mouth of the Cavally River, which marks the boundary between Liberia and the Ivory Coast. It has a population of about 500 Americo-Liberians.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun here about 1849. Other mission boards at work here are those of the Protestant Episcopal Church and the Pentecostal Missionary Union of the United States of America.

Missionaries: Rev. William G. Alston (on furlough) and Mrs. Alston (on furlough).

Institution: Cape Palmas Seminary.

Jacktown

Jacktown is situated on the Sinoe River, about sixty miles from its mouth.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1837.

Missionaries: Rev. Walter B. Williams and Mrs. Williams (at Nanah Kroo), Mrs. Friedrika S. Robertson, and Mrs. Nancy J. Warner.

Institution: Sinoe River Industrial School.

Monrovia

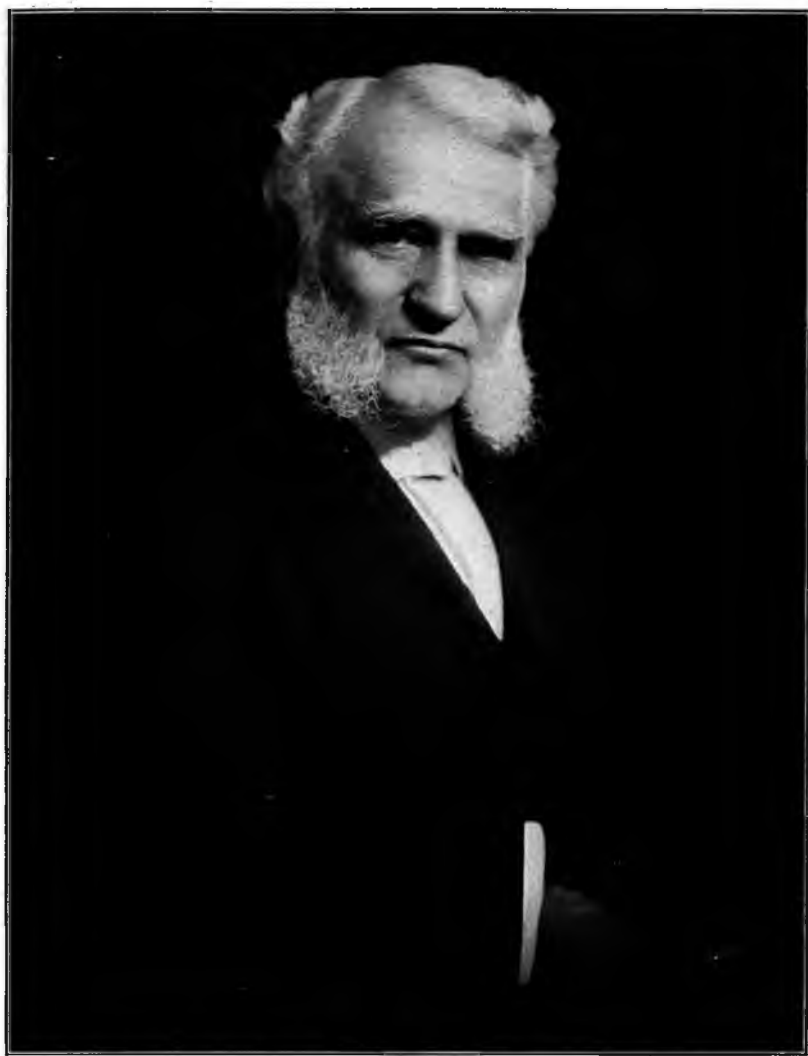
Monrovia (population, 5,000), the capital of Liberia, is situated at the mouth of the Saint Paul River. The lower or shoreward section of the city is inhabited by the Kroo and other indigenous tribes, while the upper is peopled by Americo-Liberians, foreign consuls, and traders. The latter part of the town has broad, grass-grown streets, and substantial, well-built houses, churches, and office and public buildings.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1833. Other mission boards at work here are those of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the National Baptist Convention.

Missionaries: Rev. Joseph F. B. Coleman and Mrs. Coleman, Miss Diana B. McNeil, Rev. John A. Simpson and Mrs. Simpson.

Institutions: College of West Africa, College of West Africa Press.





BISHOP JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, FUNCHAL, MADEIRA ISLANDS

Wissika

Wissika is situated on the west bank of the Cavally River, about sixty miles from its mouth.

Missionaries: Rev. Frederick A. Price (on furlough) and Mrs. Price (on furlough).

REVIEW OF THE QUADRENNIUM

By BISHOP I. B. SCOTT

In referring to our work in Liberia we shall speak of the original stock, the heathen element, as "Natives," and those representing the people who came from America and are today the ruling class, as "Liberians." It is estimated that Liberia contains between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 natives and about 25,000 Liberians. It is recorded that this latter element organized a church on the vessel while en route to Liberia, and kept the movement alive until Melville Cox arrived in 1833 and organized it officially into an Annual Conference.

The first session of the Conference was held in January, 1834, the Rev. Rufus Spaulding presiding. The regular session for 1916 is called to meet January 12th—eighty-two years from the date on which the 1834 session convened.

The first Bishop to visit Liberia was Bishop Levi Scott, who presided over the session in 1853. His visit greatly impressed the church at home and created a new interest in Liberia which culminated in the election and consecration of Bishop Francis Burns, who presided officially at the session in 1859. He administered for four years and then passed to his eternal reward. In February, 1867, Bishop J. W. Roberts having been previously consecrated took his place as the Bishop in charge of this work. After eight years of service in this capacity he also died. Bishop Gilbert Haven came to the session December 18th, 1876. Bishop William Taylor spent twelve years in charge of the Conference and Bishop J. C. Hartzell eight. In recent years Bishop William Burt and Bishop Luther B. Wilson have presided jointly with the present Bishop. It is evident that the Church felt great interest in this field in its early history, for a number of missionaries came at different times during the earlier years, many of whom were men and women of prominence and power. Possibly the reason foreign missionaries ceased to come to the extent they did a little later was because the appropriation of the Missionary Society was reduced. As we understand it the support of the work during Bishop Taylor's administration was accomplished for the most part through Special Gifts, the Society's annual appropriation being only \$2,500.

Some Things Accomplished

In considering the work of the Conference we shall begin with the date on which the present Bishop's administration was inaugurated, February 15, 1905. The best way to enable those interested to understand most clearly the progress of the work is to give figures indicating its standing at given periods in each quadrennium:

	1905	1909	1915
Total Membership	3,301	5,391	10,959
Sunday School Scholars	2,447	3,607	5,628
Day School Scholars	1,084	1,240	2,224
Value of Church and Parsonage Property.....	\$95,200	\$138,550	\$204,057
Conference Collections	\$203	\$467	\$1,579
Ministerial Support	\$2,510	\$3,166	\$5,087

At the session of the Conference for 1915 the Bishop announced a forward movement under the heads of evangelism, temperance and self-help. As a result the brethren of the Conference began repairing and remodeling old churches and building new ones. The people soon began to take pride in this class of work and the Bishop aided them by importing corrugated iron for new roofs and material for windows and ceilings. The material was paid for by money sent as Special Gifts not designated. We find that during this period thirty new buildings have been erected at an estimated cost of \$42,800 and old ones remodeled or repaired at a cost of \$39,040. Among the latter First Church, Monrovia, raised for improvements more than \$20,000; Mt. Scott at Cape Palmas raised \$15,000 and the Clay Ashland Church raised \$1,000. These are Liberian churches.

There have also been purchased with money secured through Special Gifts what is known as the Leonard Mission, a two-story brick building at the gateway to the Bassa tribe; El Bethel, an independent mission on which the organizers have spent \$10,000; and the Stokes Theological School opposite our College building in Monrovia, all at an aggregate cost of \$10,900.

The Revival Movement

An outstanding feature of our work in this field is the revival movement among the natives. Through this our membership has greatly increased. We could not gather into the church all who professed conversion, because we had not a sufficient number of missionaries to instruct them. Many went into other churches and hence were not lost to Christianity. Literally, thousands, mostly young people, have been swept into the Kingdom of God.

The thoroughness with which they give up old customs and habits, and become Christians is remarkable. One can also see the influence of Christianity in their towns, where the Sabbath is better observed than in many a civilized town. In some places there are laws forbidding even the heathen to go to their farms on Sunday and insisting that all attend church.

For a number of years our success in reaching the natives was limited to Maryland and Sinoe Counties, with the Rev. W. G. Alston and J. A. Kennedy, District Superintendents, respectively, but within the last two years under the leadership of the Rev. J. A. Simpson, the movement has reached the Bassa country and as a result several churches have been organized in that section. Adjoining Monrovia is a large native community known as Krootown in which our work has been remarkably successful. Here we organized nine or ten years ago, establishing both a church and school. During the intervening years the membership of the church increased to over 600 and the enrollment of the school to more than 300. The natives who occupy the town are sea-faring people, and a revival in such a distributing center was the means of sending the Gospel many miles along the sea-coast and far into the interior.



EAST CENTRAL AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

The East Central Africa Mission Conference includes the work in Portuguese East Africa. The portion of Portuguese East Africa that has been assigned (with few exceptions) to the Methodist Episcopal Church by agreement with other American and European Mission Boards, extends northward from the Limpopo River on the south, nearly 600 miles to the Zambesi on the north, and from 100 to 300 miles inland. In this territory there is a native Negro population of over 2,500,000.

The first Methodist Episcopal missionary in Portuguese East Africa, with headquarters at Inhambane, was the Rev. E. H. Richards, who was appointed in 1890 by Bishop Taylor.

Bishop Hartzell founded the Mission in Rhodesia in 1897, and received large concessions in lands and buildings through the late Cecil J. Rhodes and Earl Grey. To this he united the work in Inhambane and by authority of the General Conference organized the Mission Conference in November, 1901.

NOTE.—By formal action in January, 1915, of the East Central Africa Mission Conference, an enabling act passed by the General Conference of 1912 was put into effect and the work in Southern Rhodesia set off as the Rhodesia Mission Conference.

INHAMBANE, KAMBINI, AND LIMPOPO DISTRICTS

The Inhambane District is located in Portuguese East Africa. It extends from the southern boundary of the governmental district of Inhambane to Makodweni on the north, which makes a distance of about 200 miles. It extends westward to the Transvaal and southeastern Rhodesia, which makes a distance of from 200 to 250 miles. The eastern boundary is the Indian Ocean. In this district there are about 1,500,000 natives composed of three principal tribes: Batswa, Batonga, and Bachopi. Each tribe has a distinct language of its own. The entire Scriptures are translated into the Sheetswa language and the New Testament into the Gitonga language and primers in these two and also in the Chopi language. These three tribes belong to the great Bantu family. They are a well-built people physically, and are said by those of good authority to be intellectually superior to the tribes which occupy the central portions of Africa. A railroad is in the course of construction, opening up the interior. The town of Inhambane, which is the seat of the governmental headquarters of the district, is located in the mission district of Inhambane.

Gikuki

Gikuki is the mission headquarters of the district and is located across the bay from the town of Inhambane, a distance of about five miles, on a bluff fifty feet in height overlooking the waters of the beautiful bay. The mission property includes 24 acres, a church, large residence, and several other buildings for training school, printing press, and dispensary.

Missionaries: Rev. William C. Terril and Mrs. Terril, Mr. Josef A. Persson and Mrs. Persson, Miss Ellen E. Bjorklund, Dr. C. J. Stauffacher and Mrs. Stauffacher.

Institutions Hartzell Girls' Training School, Native Teacher Training School, and Medical Dispensary.

There are thirty-seven out-stations among the natives in charge of thirty-five native teachers and their wives.

The Limpopo District is composed of a part of the former Inhambane District and also much new territory. It includes the territory north of the ancient Limpopo River and south of the Inhambane governmental district, extending westward until the Transvaal is reached and comprising ancient and populous Gazaland. The seaport town of Chai Chai is located in this district, which port is about fifty miles north of Lourenco Marques and at the mouth of the Limpopo River. A new railroad has recently been opened leading inland. There is a large native population in this district composed in the main of the Bachopi tribe.

Kambini

Kambini is the name of the headquarters of the Kambini District and is located inland from the town of Inhambane about forty miles. It is beautifully located, and from many nearby points the waters of the Indian Ocean can be seen. The mission farm consists of 1,200 acres. One hundred acres are under cultivation. There is

a large native church used also by the Bodine Training School for Boys. The boys are trained in agriculture and other industries. There are several buildings for missionaries, dormitories, medical dispensary.

Missionaries: Rev. Pliny W. Keys and Mrs. Keys, Rev. Raymond L. Bush, Rev. Josef A. Persson and Mrs. Persson.

Institutions: Bodine Boys' Training School and Inhambane Mission Press.

INHAMBANE DISTRICT

W. C. TERRIL, Superintendent

The Portuguese East Africa Mission Conference was organized in February, 1915, and is the former Inhambane Mission, a part of the East Central Africa Mission Conference. The boundaries at present are: South, the Limpopo River; north, the Sabi River; east, the Indian Ocean; west, the Transvaal and the Southeastern Rhodesia. This makes a field of about 400 by 250 miles, with a population of over 2,000,000.

This is the first report of the Inhambane District since this Mission has been organized into the Portuguese East Africa Mission Conference. The fact that this work is now a Conference should stand out with some degree of prominence.

Another fact to be borne in mind is that this year we celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of this work into the Inhambane Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This official act was performed on Christmas eve, 1890. We thus have the experience of celebrating our Silver Jubilee and becoming a Conference at the same time.

A twenty-five years' existence is inclined to make one a little reminiscent, and we are led to ask what we have now as compared with twenty-five years ago. A very brief word will suffice. It can be said that twenty-five years ago we had practically nothing here, except a good and promising field for work. The first official report of this Mission was made in 1898, at which time we find the following statistics: Missionaries, four; native workers, four; out-stations, three; full members, forty; probationers, 100; Sunday schools, two; Sunday school scholars, forty; elementary schools, one; scholars, thirty-five. The report for 1915 gives the following figures: Missionaries, twelve; ordained native workers, two; unordained native workers, seventy-one; out-stations, seventy-eight; full membership, 753; probationers, 2,189; Sunday schools, sixty-two; Sunday school scholars, 2,270; training schools, two; elementary schools, seventy; with 1,873 scholars and a property value of \$29,750, which includes a printing press and equipment, industrial farm and equipment and a medical dispensary, as against a property valued at \$4,000 in 1898.

Sunday Services

The Sunday services are conducted as they would be at home. There is this addition, possibly; there is a normal training department in connection with them. Sunday afternoons the young men visit the heathen villages that are close by—within a radius of five or six miles—and preach to the heathen who may be gathered in them. Sunday evenings they return and give a report of their work and some of the most inspiring accounts are given. There are in the Inhambane District thirty-six such villages with 1,757 inquirers, who have made some advance in growth, with 2,632 who are weak and have about taken the first step only. These are under the immediate care of thirty-nine native pastor-teachers.

A Valuable Agency

Old and young alike are being trained in the Sunday school department. This branch of our work is being greatly helped by the recent appointment of a native Sunday school missionary. It is resulting in better organization. The superintendents, secretaries, classes and their teachers are getting into good working order. The International Sunday School Lessons are studied weekly, which adds to the knowledge gained by our natives in the other departments. There are in this department thirty-six Sunday schools with 1,206 scholars under the care of 145 teachers.

The Day School

All education here is Christian education. Our school is worth a visit. Young and old may be seen trying to learn the primer—young men, old men, grandmothers and grandchildren, fathers and mothers, boys and girls all trying to read the first easy sentences. They continue persistently and finally succeed. It is a happy day when they can for the first time read an easy sentence in the New Testament. That has been their goal and some of them have taken many years to reach it. Singing is also taught. If volume counts for much our natives are good singers: No one could accuse our people of not putting life and energy into their singing. They are also taught the Apostles' Creed, the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, One Hundred Catechetical Questions and Answers, and other religious studies.

Medical Work

The natives have their bodies cared for as well as their spiritual and intellectual natures. These people all need it. The suffering here is beyond description. The mortality is great, especially among the infants, and the drinking of native alcoholic beverages is working havoc. The Christians suffer because of their bad lives previous to conversion, and the results of their sin are transmitted to the children. An average of 1,000 treatments monthly are given at the dispensary and in outside villages. There is a large number of diseases—itch, chickenpox, the ever present cold, the increasing tubercular trouble, the insistent Oriental sore, pneumonia, sore eyes, and many others. All kinds of people come for help—Batswa, Batongs, Bachopi, Arabian, Hindoo, Chinese, Cape Colored, Goanese, Colonials, Portuguese, English, and American. The work is winning its way into the hearts and lives of the people and the heathen are breaking away from their superstitious belief in the evil spirits, witch doctors and their charms. The natives are having a larger and yet larger faith in the methods of the white doctor for taking care of their bodies.

New Dispensary

At the Mission Headquarters a new dispensary building is now being erected at the cost of \$1,000. The building is of frame and corrugated iron, 40x18 feet. This building has been made possible by the prayers and gifts of the many Inhambane friends, and it is a monument to their love and generosity.

Statistics for the Quadrennium

In 1912 there were 275 full members and 803 probations, with 2,319 adherents. There were also thirty-three Sunday schools with 939 scholars and

thirty-four elementary day schools with 713 pupils. These were located at thirty-four out-stations, which were cared for by thirty-six native pastor-teachers. There was a property value at that time of about \$13,000. Our native Christians gave at that time \$154.00 for self-support. The 1915 report shows an increase as follows: Baptized and full members, 431; probationers, 1,326; adherents, 2,632; Sunday schools, thirty-six, with 1,206 scholars; elementary day schools, thirty-six, two training schools, with a total enrollment of 1,118. These are located at thirty-six centers and are under the care of thirty-nine native pastor-teachers. The property value increased to \$20,000, and the gifts from the native Christians for self-support increased to \$771.00. In other words in three years the membership increased: full members, 156; probationers, 523; adherents, 313; Sabbath school scholars, 267; pupils in the elementary schools, 405. There is also the increase of two training schools with an enrollment of fifty. The increase in property is \$7,000.00 and in the giving for self-support, \$600.00.

LIMPOPO DISTRICT

The district gets its name from the great river that forms its southern and part of its western boundary. If the prophecy is true that East Africa promises to be to the overflowing population of Southern Asia what America has been to Europe, the rich agricultural valley of the Limpopo River in Portuguese East Africa offers superior advantages for the products of the soil. Already thousands of Eastern Moslems have come to this coast and are influencing the religious life of the natives.

J. D. POINTER, Superintendent

With the exception of a few out-stations this is a new and pioneer work. We have lived here about six months. Our headquarters near Chibuto are in a strategic center about fifty miles from the coast, and 200 from Inhambane and 100 from Lorenzo Marques.

Statistics and Growth

We have twenty-seven out-stations; fifteen of these receive grants in aid and twelve are self-supporting. The others are asking to be admitted into our church, but we cannot accept them for lack of financial support.

We now have 458 full members and about 500 probationers.

Baptizing the Converts

On my recent visits through the district we held three Quarterly Conferences at as many centers where we were met by large numbers of native Christians and heathen. We examined about 200 candidates for baptism and accepted 143. Also married twenty couples and baptized twenty-three infants. These Conferences may be described as follows: There are no stewards to give reports on church property, parsonages and pastors' salaries,—no Ladies' Aid Societies to report,—but some ten or twelve workers gathered—each an evangelist, teacher, pastor, Sunday school superintendent and steward, all in one.

Each one is followed by a procession for they have brought their new converts for baptism and church membership, and some for marriage. A committee is appointed by the district superintendent to examine the candidates. Each candidate is closely questioned as to his home life, marriage relation, his heathen customs, practices, and beliefs, his use of tobacco and beer. He is also questioned as to the genuineness of his conversion and faith in Jesus and

his atonement; his knowledge of the laws of God and the church; and his willingness to follow the teachings of the church and to give of his means to further the cause of Christ among his own people.

All this takes time, for these things cannot be hurried or taken for granted with these people. What took place on a Sunday is recorded in my diary from which I quote the following:

"A great day. We continued the examinations of candidates until about noon and then spent some time examining the characters of evangelists as well as obtaining reports and statistics of their work. It was 4.30 P. M. when I got to the sacraments and baptized 103 adults and five infants; also married four couples and administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to about 200 and received 104 into the church. It was about 10 P. M. when we finished this service and resumed the committee work of examining workers. So much remained to be done that it was 3 o'clock on Monday morning when I retired. The collections for Home Missions amounted to about \$55.00."

Desire for Learning

One instance is worthy of note. While visiting in the district I was asked to see a station where the teacher, a young man, has eighty-nine pupils in school. I was astonished beyond measure at seeing the clean village, the nice little chapel-school, and the large number of bright boys and girls attending school there. The teacher brought forward about seventy of these boys and girls for baptism and church membership. They were ready according to our standards. The pupils gave evidence of being well taught. The teacher had been pushing along without pay or missionary supervision for two years and this was the first time his work had been reported to me. This man and others like him ought to have some financial support so that we can hold them on their station. As things are now they are obliged to go to Johannesburg at intervals and work in the mines a year or two in order to get a little money to buy clothes, and pay the hut taxes which the government requires.

Effect of Christianity

The change wrought through the Christian religion upon the natives is four-fold and touches every part of their nature, physical, social, and moral. They give up their heathen charms, ornaments, and rings, and they stop painting and marking their bodies. They use soap and clean up; they wear more clothes; they buy a table and chairs and serve their food in plates and dishes.

Christianity tones up their lives and they show signs of affection for family and home. They stop going to heathen dances, but instead they congregate in services for worship and sing religious songs. They learn to observe the Sabbath and Christmas, and give presents to their friends. As Christianity spreads among the natives so does the desire for learning. Impelled by the desire to learn to read the New Testament and to write, large numbers attend the schools at the out-stations. Thirty-one couples were recently married according to Christian ceremony. During the year I have baptized 143 adults and received 160 into the church.

During the quadrennium there has been an increase of 288 full members, which might have been increased to 500 if a missionary had been sent to live on this field three years ago.

RHODESIA MISSION CONFERENCE

The East Central Africa Mission Conference in January, 1915, voted, by right of the Enabling Act of the General Conference of 1912, to make the work in Southern Rhodesia a separate Mission Conference. Previously Rhodesia, with that portion of Portuguese East Africa extending 600 miles from the Limpopo River north of the Zambezi River, was the area of the East Central Africa Mission Conference which was organized in 1901 by Bishop Hartzell.

Southern Rhodesia is a British Colony of approximately 144,000 square miles. The country is a high plateau with fertile valleys and mountainous ridges containing rich minerals. Here are 24,000 Europeans and 725,000 natives. Bishop Hartzell founded our work in Rhodesia in 1897, receiving large concessions in land rights and buildings through the late Cecil J. Rhodes and Earl Grey.

RHODESIA DISTRICT

Old Umtali and Umtali

Old Umtali station is located in a beautiful, mountainous section, 3,500 feet above the sea. Umtali, the seat of the government administration for the eastern region of Southern Rhodesia, is situated ten miles away. At Old Umtali there is a farm of 3,000 acres, owned by the mission, which was formally dedicated to the industrial and religious uplift of the African people in 1899. Over 200 acres are now under cultivation, where boys and girls are trained in agricultural industries, brick making, and building. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has fifty acres of land adjoining the property of the Board, and the whole forming a Mission Park. The equipment includes buildings for a church, schools, shops, printing press, farm stock, and residences for missionaries. On the land of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society there are two good buildings. Old Umtali is the center of an active and productive work in the translation of Scriptures and other literature into the native language. At Umtali is located Saint Andrew's Church (English), which possesses a fine property.

Missionaries: Rev. John R. Gates (on furlough) and Mrs. Gates (on furlough), Rev. Eddy H. Greeley, Rev. H. N. Howard and Mrs. Howard, Rev. Charles A. Kent and Mrs. Kent, Mr. George A. Roberts (on furlough) and Mrs. Roberts (on furlough), W. F. M. S.: Misses Emma D. Nourse (on furlough), Grace Clark, and Stella A. Hess.

The former Zambesi District is now included in the Rhodesia District, and includes the work at Nyakasapa, Penhalonga, and Mrewa. At the first mentioned place there are a mission farm of three thousand acres and several buildings; at Penhalonga a good English church. Dr. Gurney is stationed at Mrewa, where a remarkable medical work is going forward.

Missionaries: Dr. Samuel Gurney, Rev. A. L. Buchwalter and Mrs. Buchwalter, Rev. Henry I. James and Mrs. James, Miss Mullikin.

Mutambara

Situated fifty miles south of Umtali. Work was begun in 1907. The Methodist Episcopal Church possesses a farm of 3,000 acres with several good buildings, on which industrial, educational, medical and evangelistic lines of work are carried on. At the present time Mutambara is the center of a circuit of six native out-stations.

Missionaries: Rev. Thomas A. O'Farrell and Mrs. O'Farrell, Miss Ruby Neal Goddard.

CHARLES A. KENT, Superintendent

The General Situation

Methodism is fighting a hard but victorious battle in Rhodesia. Deeply entrenched she knows no retreat. Into this portion of the Dark Continent is streaming the Gospel Light through fifty native stations, kept by fifty-two native pastor-teachers who teach five days in the week, preach twice on Sunday in addition to conducting Sunday school. They hold morning and evening prayer-

meetings every day in the year. This light is finding transmitters in 1,500 full members, 1,600 probationers, 4,500 catechumens. The power-houses are seven radio-centers where are distributed sixteen white workers, including three of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. A vital work is being done, lives are being transformed, the foundation is being laid for the Christian civilization of a redeemed black race.

Rhodesia calls for the prayers of the home church in the absence from the field of the superintendent, its treasurer, and its medical missionary, all invalidated home on furlough.

Our Work

Successful evangelistic, educational, medical, and industrial work is being carried on in eight strategic centers, among which we would mention:

Umtali. This town has a population of 1,000 Europeans; here is St. Andrew's Church (European) and a strong native organization. The life of the town is focused in the railroad shops which employ 200 white men, and the farms in the surrounding rich valleys. Our property consists of seven lots, two on the main street and five one block distant. All are perpetual grants from the government. Umtali is the seat of government for the administration of Eastern Rhodesia.

Old Umtali. Here we have 3,000 acres of land, acquired in 1901 by Bishop Hartzell; 200 acres are under cultivation by boys and girls who are being trained in improved gardening, building, and brick-making. The Boys' Central Training School is increasingly efficient in equipping native boys for Christian work and industrial employment. The Fairfield Girls' School of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has fifty acres of land and two buildings, and is doing excellent work.

Mutambara. This is situated fifty miles south of Umtali and half way to beautiful Melsetter with its grove of rich black mahogany. Work was begun in 1901 by Bishop Hartzell. Here is a farm of 3,000 acres with a good brick house and church, and a large mission school.

Nyakatsapa. Here our church has free-hold title to two large farms on which are a comfortable brick residence and a new brick church. It commands a large adjoining reserve. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are starting a girls' school. Mt. Makomwe Mission is forty miles from any other center and the only representative of the Gospel in the large Marange Reserve.

The schools are assisting 4,200 boys and girls in the grasp of essential Truth, the training of hand, and the development of Christian character. Education is elemental since the black man of Africa is still in mental adolescence.

Perplexing problems attend our school work which, outside of the white centers, is conducted by natives with limited training and equipment, and with scant supervision by reason of the shortage of missionaries. The English Government leaves to the missionary the education of the native, assisting with small grant-in-aid. The native teachers are doing heroic work along certain lines, yet are not today leading their people in improved methods of industry and habits of living which fuller training and more adequate supervision will make possible tomorrow. A living issue is that of the relation of the white and black races. This is becoming accentuated, as the following will attest: Today the chief forbids the native girl to leave her kraal to seek work, lest she becomes

a prey to the lust of her kinsman or of the white man. A European hotel keeper sought from the Mission a trusty boy, promising as part payment for his services a daily portion of beer and cigarettes!

The history of Rhodesia Mission, the past year, has been a checkered one. The native teachers and missionaries gave from their own limited income an amount equal to the support of three married missionaries for a year.

Much has been accomplished during the last quadrennium. The constituency has doubled. There is increased effectiveness in the work of the native helpers. Fine brick churches have been constructed at Mutambara and Nyakatsapa, and a stone church at Makomwe. Two modern brick cottages have been built and new work has been opened at Makoha mines. In the midst of severe limitations come entreating invitations from the heathen of the unevangelized areas of wide extending fields. The Goliath of opportunity challenges the missionary, who has but sling and pebbles. Faith in the future, faith in the power and providence of God, faith in the native people to assume increasing self-support and to emerge with a vital type of Christianity, faith in the home church to respond adequately from her plenty to the present passing opportunity, is the strength of these who are capturing hosts for the living God.

We are indebted to Rev. W. N. Howard for the following further word written from Rhodesia developments during the quadrennium.

The work in Rhodesia during the four years, 1912-1915, has been characterized by the deepening and proving the work of the previous quadrennium. A certain amount of retrenchment was necessary. Instead of fifty-eight outstations in 1912, we have now fifty. The work among the white people in Penhalonga is closed and the church is pulled down. Our white center at the village of the paramount chief has had a varied history since 1911. There has been no continuous and connected administration of Umtasa for five years. The training school at Old Umtali has had its financial strength drained in order to keep up the work as it is. The number of teachers at Old Umtali has for most of the period been half of the number present during the previous quadrennium.

The primary cause of this retrenchment was financial. In 1909, when the North Africa work was begun, the East Central Africa Mission Conference was called on to give up of its appropriation \$3,000. It is true that a large number of special gifts came to Rhodesia from the Africa Diamond Jubilee, but many of these lapsed, among them two gifts of a thousand dollars each for the support of missionaries. This loss especially strained what was left of the appropriation. No part of the lost appropriation was borne by the Inhambane half of the Mission Conference. During the years 1910 and 1911 the call of the people led us to open a large number of stations to the north and west. The special gifts as they came in in these years seemed to warrant this extension. These new stations entailed an annual expenditure of over \$2,000. The falling off in the special gifts in 1912 and the following years threw a large part of this new station expense on the already over-taxed budget. So the four years just passed have been exceedingly difficult financially. It has been only through the most careful planning that we have been able to keep going as much of the work as we have.

Yet in spite of this, the productiveness of the work is shown by the fact that our membership has increased fifty per cent.—from 2,694 in 1912, to 4,048 in

1916; the number of pupils under instruction has grown from 3,694 in 1912, to 4,217 in 1916, or a gain of fourteen per cent, and our property has increased in value ten per cent—\$12,878 worth of property having been added to the \$128,603 worth of property reported in 1912.

Self-Support

In 1912 there was reported \$3,866, while this year money raised on the field for the support of the work will reach \$6,000.

In connection with the matter of self-support quarterly meetings are held at which the members of the church bring an offering for the work of God. They may bring this in kind or in coin. One prosperous native, Kawadza, who now rejoices in the name of Abraham, came to the quarterly meeting at Old Umtali with a sheep, a goat, a chicken, some eggs, some grain, and corn and vegetables. Another at Gandanzara brought as an offering a sheep which he said was for his ten sons who were connected with the church in that village.

Medical Work

At Mrewa there has been considerable growth. The work would never have been opened here but for the medical missionary. His peculiar influence has enabled the Methodist Episcopal Church to enter this field when three other denominations were refused admittance. Self-support has been developed through medical fees. It is a witness to the power of the medical missionary that within the last year a call has come from two other centers, Mtoko and Makoha, for the presence of Dr. Gurney. The urgency of the call, the strategic value of the position coupled with the chance of making \$3,000 a year toward the support of this work, led the missionaries to agree to this extension of the field.

Old Umtali Training School

Though this school has contributed largely to the support of the out-station work—upwards of a thousand dollars a year—yet the last four years have seen considerable progress. In the system that we have adopted in the teaching of English we have been pioneers. The work in geography has been pronounced by the Inspector as “modern in the highest degree and altogether admirable.” The work of the school in animal husbandry has from the beginning called forth the highest commendation from the educational authorities. Several of the schools in Rhodesia have been directed to our work as an example of what ought to be done for the natives in this respect. But one of the greatest accomplishments of the past four years is the bringing of the farm to a position where it no longer requires funds from outside sources to pay its bills. The farm at Old Umtali has become self-supporting and not only so but it supplies all of the food necessary for the 300 natives on the mission station at the lowest market rates. There is on the farm a herd of ninety sheep, twenty-three goats and sixty-nine hogs, all of which are a source of income. Our herd of cattle has doubled and now numbers seventy-nine. New ground to the extent of 100 acres has been added to 200 acres of the tilled land reported in 1912. Farm buildings to the value of \$2,000 have been erected. More than 15,000 forest trees have been planted and are growing.

Type of Native Teacher

This quadrennium has seen our staff of native teachers improve in type, character, and qualifications. Jason Machuenyika was sent to one of our stations and found only six people who were coming to our church. In three months thirty-five people were enrolled in the school and were beginning to learn the ways of Christians. He began work at a village four miles away and in three years he had worked up a following of more than eighty souls. He is now directing the people at one of our stations in their efforts to build a church, preaching every Sunday without any remuneration.

There are others like Jason and these men are influencing our people to build better homes, and to furnish and keep them clean. They have better gardens and clothes. The things that these men have learned in the training school are worked into the life of the people. Our stand against the use of native beer and tobacco is winning the day. These have been wonderful days, these days of sending deeper the roots into our work.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH
**WEST
CENTRAL AFRICA**

Places where Methodist Episcopal
Missionaries reside, are underlined
in red.

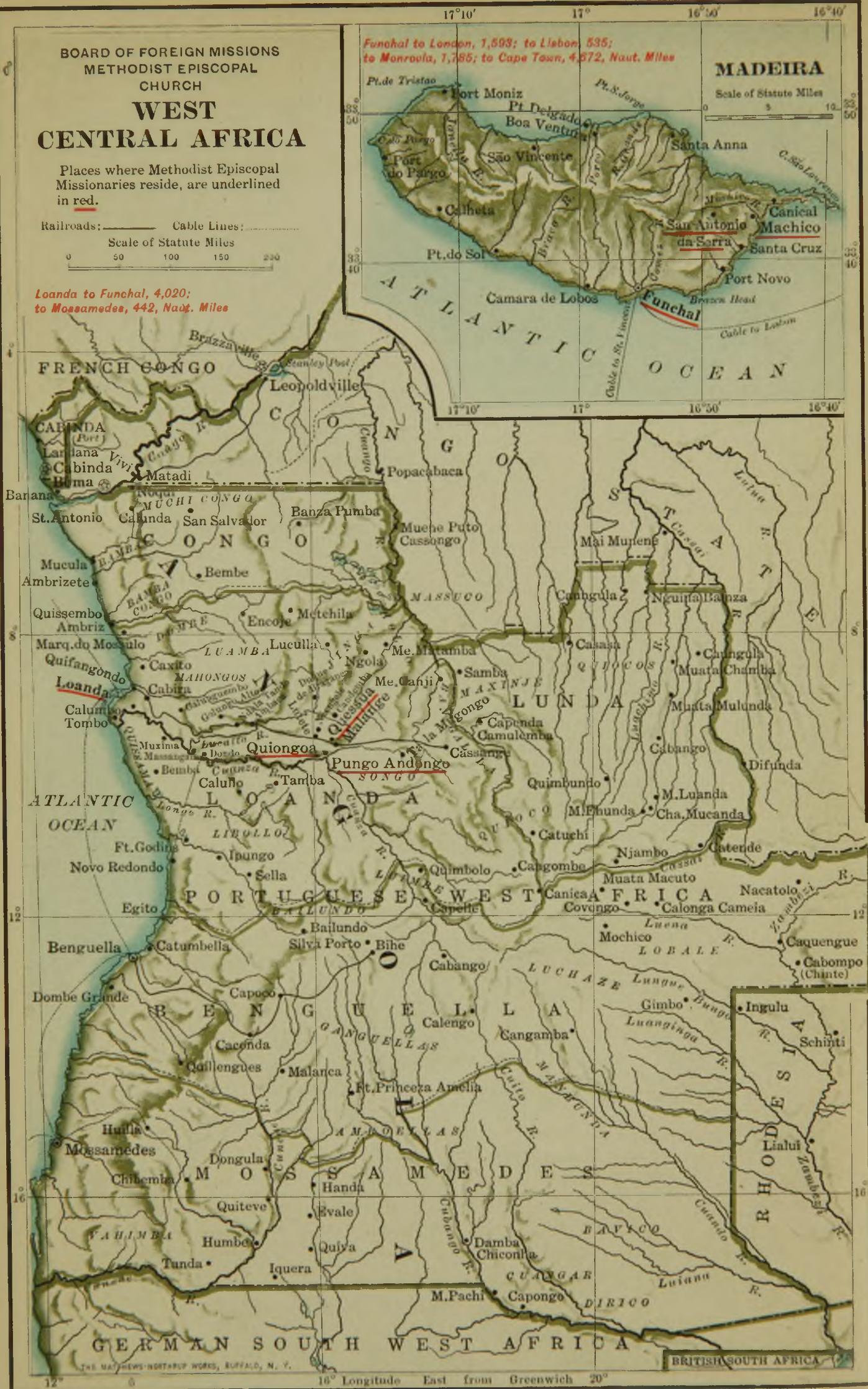
Railroads: — Cable Lines: —
Scale of Statute Miles
0 50 100 150 200

Loanda to Funchal, 4,020;
to Mossamedes, 442, Naut. Miles

Funchal to London, 1,593; to Lisbon, 535;
to Monrovia, 1,785; to Cape Town, 4,572, Naut. Miles

MADEIRA

Scale of Statute Miles
0 5 10 15 20



WEST CENTRAL AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

The West Central Africa Mission Conference includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the west coast of Africa south of the equator. Our present work is in the central part of the province of Angola, including the Lunda District and a part of the Southern Congo State. The Methodist Episcopal Church is responsible also for the intervening stretch of some 600 miles, making a territory on the whole 200 miles from north to south, and 900 miles from west to east. The Madeira Islands are also included.

Angola

Angola is a Portuguese province and is one of the largest political divisions of Africa, and by reason of its richness of soil and mineral wealth, one of the most important. It has a coast line of about 1,000 miles with Loanda and Lobito, two of the best harbors on the west coast. Its area is 484,000 square miles. The population is variously estimated at from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000. The country is well supplied with railroads. A railroad runs 300 miles into the interior from Loanda.

There is also another road running 600 miles from Lobito Bay toward the great copper regions of Katango in Southern Congo.

Methodist Episcopal mission work in Angola was commenced in 1885 by a party of missionaries under Bishop William Taylor. In June, 1897, Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the then Congo Mission Conference. In 1900 the General Conference divided the Congo Mission Conference into the West Central Africa Mission Conference and the East Central Africa Mission Conference. Pursuant to this action, Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the West Central Africa Mission Conference at Quiongoa, Angola, May, 1902. No other Boards have missions in the territories of Angola where the Methodist Episcopal Church is at work.

LOANDA DISTRICT

Loanda

Loanda, the capital city, has a population of 28,000, and is situated on the Atlantic Coast, 250 miles south of the Congo. The Methodist Episcopal Church has a mission property of twelve acres in the heart of the city on a plateau overlooking the sea with several excellent buildings. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society also possesses a fine property here.

Missionaries: Rev. Robert Shields and Mrs. Shields, Rev. W. S. Miller, Mrs. Mary B. Shuett. W. F. M. S.: Misses Elsie Roush (on furlough), Celicia Cross.

Institutions: Boys' Hostel. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Jubilee Hall.

Quessua and Malange

These two mission stations are 300 miles in the interior at the terminus of the railroad. At Malange (population, 3,136) there are a mission printing press and schools. At Quessua, a few miles distant, there is a farm of 600 acres with an Industrial School for Boys and schools for girls under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. H. C. Withey and Mrs. Withey, Rev. August Klebsattel and Mrs. Klebsattel, Rev. R. B. Kipp and Mrs. Kipp. W. F. M. S.: Miss Susan Collins and Miss Martha Drummer.

ROBERT SHIELDS, Superintendent

Hartzell Methodist Episcopal Church

The new church was begun in January, 1914, the day after the publishing of the new law authorizing all denominations to build churches. Under the monarchy we were not allowed to build anything that had the outward appearance of a church. When it is finished it will be one of the best buildings in the city and will give prestige to our work in Loanda. All the material was purchased from the Loanda market, and the seating capacity of the church is 1,000.

The church services are well attended, and when Bishop Hartzell preached

on Sunday, March 8th, 1915, a large congregation witnessed the burning of a great pile of fetishes and idols.

The Tuesday following we held our Sunday school Christmas treat, which had been postponed because of the sorrow prevailing in Loanda at Christmas time, caused by the loss of so many Portuguese soldiers in the south of Angola. Seven hundred children gathered in the new church and after a short address from Bishop Hartzell, each received a bag of sweets provided for them by Portuguese, British and American friends.

Effect of the War

On account of the war many of our people have been out of work, yet our Sabbath morning collections amounted to \$76.00 for the year. Our native Christians promised to raise \$142.00 toward the new church; more than half has been paid.

Sunday School Work

The Sunday school has had an average attendance of 325. There is much improvements in the behavior of the children and they have learned the first three sections of the catechism and a number of hymns in the Portuguese and Kimbundu languages.

Day Schools

The Portuguese school has been carried on amid many difficulties. Sixteen passed the government examinations—nine girls and seven boys. During the year 117 were enrolled. Part of the year a day school for boys was held in the Bungo and through it some interest in education was stimulated, but 200 of our boys are still without the privilege of schooling, and the need of village schools is urgent to save them from growing up illiterate.

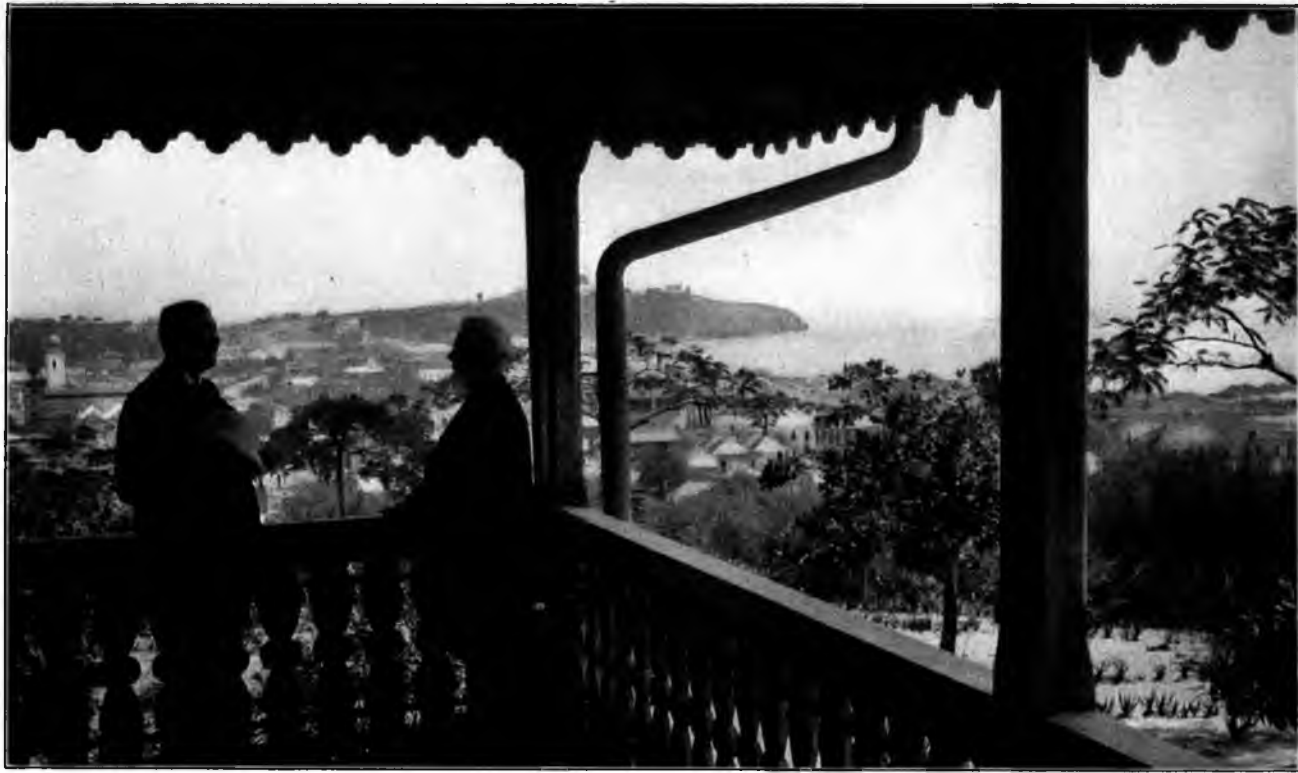
At the school in Atlas Cruzes supervised by Mrs. Shields the girls are taught reading, hymns, catechism and Scripture verses in Kimbundu. They also are taught to sew simple garments, marking and native fancy work.

Work of the Out-stations

In the main the work on our various out-stations has prospered. At Calomboloca many young men have learned to read, and one lad of fourteen years has given his entire time to the work of the church.

Hombo

Several of our stations in Ambacca were closed by an unauthorized government official and seven of our Christian young men from Hombo village were imprisoned on charge of vagrancy. Mrs. Shields presented the facts of the case by letter to the Governor General of Angola. The matter was given prompt attention, the officer was dismissed and the Administrator was ordered to go to Hombo and investigate the case. He took the seven prisoners with him and made the two days' journey to Hombo. Mrs. Shields had the native workers take the Administrator to see the farms of the people. He walked until he grew tired beholding the great fields of cassava, corn, peanuts, sweet potatoes and the beginnings of a coffee plantation. He was surprised that all this work was done with the native hoe and not with oxen plow, and he decided



THE BISHOP OF AFRICA ENTERTAINING THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
Bishops Hartzell and Wilson at the Mission House in Loanda, Angola, Africa. Ocean in Distance.

he needed no other proofs of diligence and hard work and ordered our boys' release.

Hombo is a rapidly growing Christian village. There is a well built church of adobe and no heathen customs are permitted, and all affairs of the village are conducted with seriousness and order. Recently a Christian burial service was held in Hombo. Strangers and relatives of the dead came to wail in heathen fashion. Dom Miguel, the native chief, said they might weep softly if they were moved to, but heathen wailing, drinking of rum, firing of guns, beating of drums, shrieks and dances, had all passed from Hombo forever.

Samba Lucalla

At Samba Lucalla a great plot of land is being prepared for irrigation. Ditches have been dug and the water of a large stream turned into the plot. Corn, peanuts, Irish potatoes and other vegetables have been planted. The worker at Samba Lucalla has invited the people of the town to take the land and cultivate it for themselves.

Rivers are held sacred in Africa, and no heathen will risk the displeasure of the spirits that dwell along the river banks and in the waters, by interfering with the course of the river. So that irrigation is another result of the Gospel.

During our last visit to Samba Lucalla we purchased two houses in excellent condition for \$45. To these we added a church. Twenty people have been baptized.

We tried to induce the native chief to have her picture taken; she refused because she believed that if her picture was taken to America and she died, she would have to go to America too, and work in the fields as a slave. Among the converts was a famous witch doctor and his mother, a medicine woman.

MALANGE DISTRICT

R. B. KIPP, Superintendent

Conference met at Quessua in March, 1915. Bishop Hartzell baptized ten infants and four adults, and dedicated the church which Mr. Miller had completed a year and a half before. The congregation crowded the aisles and porch as well as the seats; many came from Malange, Carianga, and Cahunga, six, seven and eighteen miles away.

Owing largely to effects of the war there were neither reinforcements nor funds for the completion of improvements begun on property. Quessua Boys' School was disbanded, but we held on to as many boys as our scholarships would admit, keeping a few with us and assigning others to native workers.

Third Annual Institute

From the 20th of May to the 4th of June we joined with the Lubollo District in holding an Institute for native workers at Quiongoa. There were courses in reading in public, Old Testament synopsis, books of New Testament, outlining of sermons, questions for native pastors, memorizing Scripture, Portuguese catechism reading, the Morning Watch and singing.

For the first time we invited a number of women to attend. From Lubollo District seven native workers and young women were present, and from Malange District eight native workers and seven women. Besides these there

were several native Christians at Quiongoa and young men and boys and a few girls who went along as porters and companions of those nominated from this district, who attended as far as possible those meetings and classes which were suitable to their ages and attainments. At the closing service Mr. Wengatz baptized a class of eight girls and six boys converted in Quiongoa school.

Educational.

In August Mrs. Kipp began a night school two evenings a week in the vernacular. Over twenty attended regularly. Several living four miles away came for a time, but were prevented from becoming regular students by their relatives.

During the past three months sixty or seventy volumes have been sold from the Mission Press and Bible Society stock, Manianiu Madianga (First Steps) primers vying with the book of Kimbundu hymns and catechism for the first place.

A Look Ahead

With the exception of Quessua and one out-station opened in 1916 the work on this district is fairly new. Wise leadership, close supervision of native workers, constant education toward self-reliance and for systematic giving will result in a great work. There is opportunity for varied educational work, and our location at Quessua is well adapted for agricultural and industrial work. But we must not attempt these things without adequate resources in men and money. Simply to look after the work on the out-stations and the believers at Malange is more than enough to keep two missionaries and their wives busy. And this is the part of our work which is fundamental and which should not be jeopardized by the encroaching demands of institutional work on missionary time and strength. A strong institutional work must also come and be bountifully provided for.

Joining Forces with the Government in Vaccination

The last Sunday in April an officer from the military hospital in Malange came to Quessua to vaccinate the school pupils and any others who might need it. He was surprised to find a goodly number and announced that he would come the following Sunday to see results and would then vaccinate others. In three weeks he had vaccinated 200, half of whom came from Carianga. On the 22nd of August 150 of our Cahunga people were vaccinated. Three of our most competent native workers have been given vaccine for use in the neighborhood of their stations. When all reports are in over 1,000 persons will have been vaccinated through our influence, hardly a tenth of whom would otherwise have been reached. This means hundreds of lives saved this year, as there are cases of smallpox on all sides—500 down at one time in a village not far away, and cases reported in town.

LUBOLLO DISTRICT

Lubollo District includes the work on both sides of the Cuanza River from Dondo on the west to beyond Pungo Andongo on the east and as far north as the Malange railway. The people are Lubollo, Haco (Haku), Ambaca, and others without tribal identity.

Ndunga

Work among the Lubollo people has been opened at Ndunga. This people are noted for their activity, independence, and energy.

Quiongoa

Here the Methodist Episcopal Church possesses a well equipped station with a farm of 100 acres, several buildings, and an industrial school.

Missionaries: Rev. John C. Wengatz (on furlough) and Mrs. Wengatz (on furlough), and Rev. W. S. Miller.

J. C. WENGATZ, Superintendent

Famine

Quiongoa Station

In the fall of 1913 we had no rain till near the end of the year and then so little that few crops matured. Then with the regular dry season following and this wet season all dry, the food question has become serious. The natives through the twenty-one months of drought have eaten what little they had and are calling to us for help. Instead of helping them we are obliged because of lack of funds to send their children out of school to their homes of sin and darkness as well as hunger.

Quiongoa Farm

We have at Quiongoa 180 acres of fine farming soil. My heart has been set on putting sixty acres more under cultivation. If we had the wire to fence it in and an opportunity to cultivate it, within five years we could have the schools of the station on a self-supporting basis. The wire for the fencing of this sixty acres is practically the only thing needed to make possible this advance in our work.

The Church

The membership has been somewhat affected by the Government's need of soldiers through the year. 112 men have been taken out of the villages within church-going distance.

During the year fifty-five have been baptized in the Christian faith. There is still a large number of young people to be baptized.

Village Evangelism

While we have no regularly appointed native evangelist within the bounds of Quiongoa, we have those in training in school and some of the Christian men of the church who have done considerable teaching in the villages, and sometimes have made wide circles, entering new villages where the Word had not yet been preached.

In September the way opened for me to go to Lutete. We had four meetings daily and on Sunday more than 200 were present. These were not conventional meetings; they were blessed and spiritual feasts. On Sunday I baptized thirty-four people—twelve adults and twenty-two infants. This was a strange and new sight to the people and many things about it were strange to me.

The New Church

The need of a new and larger church has been pressing, so a year ago

we presented the matter to the people and asked for their help. It was already a time of scarcity with them, but in food stuffs, money, and work they promptly pledged and paid \$69.54. Several who were not at church that day came later and said they wanted to help. The girls' school gave \$100 in work and money. The boys' industrial department followed with \$87.31. Rev. Luiz Buta, of Lutete, hearing of our action, told it to his church and soon after they sent him over with \$4 in copper that had come from their scanty earnings. Mr. Buta himself drove in a fine fat cow worth \$18 as his donation. These offerings were made in face of the fact that they themselves have a church to build. The total given by Quiongoa church people toward new building was \$356.97, \$77.92 being the regular Sunday offerings of the Conference year.

Industrial Work

There are sixteen boys in the industrial school. The work of the boys is nearly all donated to the station upkeep so we have kept no account of it in dollars and cents. If there was some arrangement for the running expenses of the station so all the work of the boys' school could be applied toward their support we would not be far from the point of independence.

It is not right for an industrial station to be entirely dependent on special gifts—it is wrong in method, in principle, in practice, and in example. Each pupil should be taught to see that his garden can be made to support him by adopting methods superior to those of his ancestors; and when he goes out into the world he will be better equipped physically and spiritually; a new man in methods, views, and practice.

Personally, I am convinced that some phase of industrial work should accompany the Gospel message in this field. When the native accepts the Word of Life he needs something to immediately lift him out of his old sinful life. He must form new habits and must have something civilized and new as a basis for these new habits, else he will slip back into old ways of living, since he is not sufficiently strong to stand without the employment of his mind and body in those things his heart has chosen. Industrial work enables him to give himself in clean service that will separate him from ways of laziness, darkness, and idolatry.

School Work

Mr. Gibbs has charge of all our school work. The school at Quiongoa has twenty pupils and two teachers. Since last Conference, from those who were ignorant of the Word of Life, twenty-eight have been enabled to read the Gospel for themselves. We believe all the others have made proportionate progress in both Kimbundu and Portuguese.

Medicine and Charity

While we have very little knowledge of medicine or surgery we have been compelled to handle cases that I think would have been interesting to an experienced practitioner. One man who had not walked for six months was laid at our door by carriers. They had carried him forty-five miles. He did not know what the trouble was and neither did I, but he said the pains had begun in his head and had gone slowly down into his legs and now he could not even stand up. After examining him as best I could I decided that perhaps

the pains had started in his head and had sorely affected him. After treatment of ten days he took his mat, gourd, cooking pot, and walked home.

Another man was found standing at the gate asking for help. He had fallen into a fire and one side, arm, both hands, side of face, and many other places were completely cooked to the bones. This had been done several days before arriving at the mission and by the time we saw him he was in such a decayed condition that I could not get a native to go near him to remove his rags. I stood off at arm's length and with a pair of shears cut his coat in pieces to remove it. What a sight! What I found under his rags in the flesh I will not here tell, but after a long, expensive, and wearing treatment he was quite restored and sent home.

We have daily calls for some kind of medical aid. Our nearest physician is seventy-five miles away. I wish some good friend interested in this line would assume the support of our medical dispensary.

MADEIRA ISLANDS DISTRICT

The Madeira Islands District includes the Islands of Madeira, a Portuguese possession, lying off the northwest coast of Africa. The chief island is thirty-five miles long and twenty-seven miles wide, and the population is about 150,000. The agricultural products, which include corn, sugar cane, and grapes, are extremely valuable. Protestantism was introduced by a physician of the Established Church of Scotland in 1838. Later great persecutions followed under Roman Catholic rule and nearly 1,200 Protestants left the Island, and all Protestant public worship ceased. Evangelical Christianity again entered the Islands later, among those undertaking work being the Rev. Wm. G. Smart and his wife, who also conducted a Sailors' Home and Rest. In 1898 Bishop Hartzell received them and their work and organized the Mission under the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Funchal

Principal city of the Islands, and a port for passing vessels. Population, 45,000. Here the Methodist Episcopal Church possesses a large mission property with church, school, evangelistic work, and sailors' rest. There are churches and schools also in the interior at Mount Faith, Santa Cruz, and Machico.

Missionaries: Rev. W. G. Smart and Mrs. Smart, Rev. George B. Nind (on furlough) and Mrs. Nind (on furlough), Rev. B. R. Duarte and Mrs. Duarte, Miss Newton.

WILLIAM GEORGE SMART, Superintendent

The attendance at the services varies according to the attractions. Sometimes we have many outsiders who are attracted by the singing and who often become regular attendants and sometimes members. There is great opposition to our work by the priests and by some Roman Catholic laymen; the children are scolded and the parents intimidated by persons who try to persuade them not to send their children to us. In spite of all this opposition we have had several conversions during the year.

Sunday School in Funchal

About fifty children and twelve adults attend this school and much good is done. Each person and child present is taught a verse of Scripture. These verses are repeated at home and must do good. This work is supplemented by Mrs. Smart's Bible class in Funchal, held every Wednesday afternoon and night, often as many as twenty young men being present. Some have become probationers in the church through this class. There is also a temperance society.

Mission to Sailors and Sailors' Rest

Both for want of funds and on account of the war, we have not been able to do much for the sailors this year. A Dutch man-of-war came into port and some of the men used the "Rest." The Captain remembered the work done by the institution on a previous voyage and asked permission to send his men to it even before he received the invitation. Thus we are encouraged to believe that the work is not lost sight of and we trust much may yet be done to help the sailors spiritually in the future as in the past.

Mount Faith, St. Antonio de Sava

Rev. George B. Nind, the pastor of the mission, returned from furlough in August, 1915, and the work is again under way. There have been several baptisms and several marriages..

Machico

B. R. DUARTE, Pastor-in-charge

During the first four and a half years of our work in Machico we seldom walked the two and a half miles to our chapel without some persecution. Shouting, whistling, beating on old tin cans with a funny and most horrible blowing of buccinans—even stone throwing greeted us all along the way.

We held meetings in the village where we lived and were strongly opposed by the priests. Many tracts and other religious literature were seized by the priests and burned.

Every Bible and Testament found was burned. So great was the opposition that even the beautiful story books distributed to the municipal school children by the inspector of the district school were burned in the yard of the parish priest.

With the proclamation of the Portuguese Republic, the priests lost their political influence and with it their power to persecute.

Religious liberty has been officially granted and our work is respected, though still opposed by the Catholics. An interesting incident occurred not long since. In the Ribira Grande valley there lived a man, a faithful servant of the priest. This man, after much trouble, succeeded in gathering up all the Bibles and New Testaments which had been sold in the neighborhood and calling the people together burned the books as a proof of his great piety. A short time after this the man went to America. Upon his return to Ribira Grande his first act was to take his two children and place them in our mission school. He is deeply interested and others are following his example.

Our little church at Machico has twenty-three members in full connection, two on probation, and an average attendance of forty. In 1911 there were nineteen church members and none on probation. The Sunday school is well organized and the weekly prayer service is well attended.

The day school in connection with our church is in charge of a native teacher and has thirty-two pupils. In 1911 this school had fifteen pupils—an increase during the quadrennium of seventeen—and during the past year an increase of ten.

CONGO MISSION

On January 1, 1915, Bishop J. C. Hartzell reached this new field, and on the following day organized the Congo Mission, setting this work in the Belgian Congo off from the West Central Africa Mission Conference. The area marked out for occupation by the Methodist Episcopal Church is roughly 400 miles square, equal in extent to the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan. In this area we are the only Protestant society. The Congo Mission is reached from the south by the Cape-to-Cairo Railroad, by which Bishop Hartzell journeyed to Kambove, 2,500 miles north from Cape Town, in comfortable coaches with dining car service. During the year the Belgian Railroad line was completed from the northeast corner of the mission area between the Congo River and Lake Tanganyika, whence there is communication to the East Coast by the German Railroad. The Congo River route gives access at the same point on the northeast corner from the mouth of the river by 2,100 miles of travel.

LUNDA DISTRICT

The Lunda District includes a region about 400 miles square, half of which lies in Angola and the remainder in the territory of the Belgian Congo. It is occupied by the Balunda people, who are full of promise. The Cape-to-Cairo Railroad is built as far as Kambove, located in the center of what are claimed to be the greatest copper deposits in the world.

Kambove

Situated at the present terminus of the Cape-to-Cairo Road is the present headquarters of the mission. Land grants for mission purposes have been made by the Belgian government, both at Kambove and at a point 300 miles farther north. Buildings for residence, school, and mission press have been erected.

Missionaries: Rev. John M. Springer and Mrs. Springer, Dr. Arthur L. Piper and Mrs. Piper, and Herman Heinkle.

Institution: The Fox Bible Training School.

JOHN M. SPRINGER, Superintendent

The organization of the Congo Mission; the publication by the British and Foreign Bible Society of the Gospel of Mark (the first book in the Lunda language); followed by the publication on our own Congo Mission press of the first hymn book in the same language—these are the outstanding features of the work of the Congo Mission for the year.

There was rejoicing in the Conference sessions that so much had been accomplished in so short a time with such limited resources. Two main stations with property and equipment worth \$6,000 were reported as occupied by missionaries, and a beginning of work at Elisabethville under native teachers. The relation of the mission with the government and the general commercial and industrial factors of the country is most cordial.

Kambove

After the departure of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Springer and Mrs. Miller early in the year, the entire work of this station fell on Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Guptill. Their main charge is the Fox Bible Training School, in which are being trained young men for Christian service. The enrollment for the year was thirty. These young men are enrolled for a period of five years. A few of them are still working out their entrance fees.

Evangelistic services have been carried forward in the mines and in the town and along the railroad. The students of the school have been actively

engaged in these services. Calls have come from the villages about Kambove for native teachers to settle and open schools. We have not been able to respond to these requests owing to an insufficient missionary force.

The Katanga book store supplies primers, hymn books, and portions of Scripture in twelve native languages and in English and French. Started with a capital of \$20, contributed by two Jews, the profits of this store in the first fifteen months were \$200.

The first impression from the Congo Mission press was made April 10, 1915. Since then have been issued a hymn book in Lunda and material for the school.

The Livingstone Memorial Library supplies wholesome reading matter for Europeans and a few moderately educated young native men. Among this latter class there is a call for devotional literature.

Religious work among the Europeans is mostly personal and through social intercourse. Following the outbreak of the war the men belonging to the belligerent countries departed for the front and their places in the mines and smelters have been filled largely by Americans.

Elisabethville

This capital city of Katanga, with normally one thousand European inhabitants and 6,000 to 10,000 recruited natives, is unreachd by any Protestant society except for a night school and Sunday services in charge of Moses Kumwenda and Joseph Jutu, two native young men working in town. The capacity of the smelter nearby is being doubled to effect an output of 40,000 tons of copper per year, which will require more Europeans and more natives, thus bringing to the mission larger opportunities. During the year the native women living about town have become interested in the school and the church and are clamoring for attention. The call here is for a large and many-sided work to care for men, women, boys, and girls, in meeting their spiritual, mental, social, and many physical needs. As yet no provision has been made for a missionary for this important center.

Mwata Yamvo

At Mwata Yamvo Dr. and Mrs. Piper have likewise been crowded to the limit with work, evangelistic, medical and educational. A never-ending procession of deputations from all parts of the Lunda kingdom, as large in extent as the State of Michigan, pour through this town, each and all offering opportunities for reaching representatives of that widely scattered tribe.

Additional groups of Lunda people have traveled 800 miles from Portuguese West Africa, the land of their bondage, and have settled in our mission village. One group of 125 arrived in November, doubling the number and making a total of 250. Among these are seventy-five children. Dr. and Mrs. Piper can give but scant personal attention to the school work and must intrust that important service to native teachers from among the repatriated ex-slaves. Some twenty of these young men can be used for this work. The calls for teachers to settle in the surrounding and even remote villages are urgent. Such teachers are at hand from among these that have been mentioned, but as yet we have been unable to place them in the villages owing to lack of missionaries to supervise and direct them.

The Gospel of Mark and the hymn book containing twenty-five hymns were acceptable additions to this station. The Gospel is the reading book in the day school.

During the year it was necessary to build a new station farther from the town of the chief, but the old buildings are useful for school and medical purposes. Among the returned ex-slaves were twelve who were able to assist in laying up the bricks in the new building; others sawed out the planks and made them into the framework for doors and windows. These men have been of valuable assistance in the work of this station, but there is need at once for at least two additional couples—a nurse and women for the girls' school—in order to at all meet the needs of this one center.

Regions Beyond

Kaluwasi, the Luba young man, who came to spy out the home land for the exiled Baluba taken into slavery long ago, and who built our house at Kambove, returned from Angola with three other young men and their families, and passed on to their native village on the Lufungoi River, not far from the junction of the Congo River Route with the Belgian-German Line to the East Coast. Here a Mohammedan invasion threatens. These native agents, industrial and evangelistic, are on the ground. Kaluwasi sent a messenger to Kambove to ask if a missionary were ready, and should he build a house and school. This call comes from the woods of Luba Land from the central part of the area of that great tribe—the part within our mission area being about the size of Indiana. In this area there is no missionary of any church. To this call, as well as to several others, we have as yet not been able to respond.

Kapanga Station

ARTHUR L. PIPER, M.D., Missionary-in-charge

This station being but in its infancy, it is right that we should say something about its birth. In 1912 Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Springer visited this part of the Katanga country, and seeing the vast possibilities of this field decided that they must make every effort to have a missionary appointed as soon as possible to reside here at Mwata Yamvo (Kapanga), the capital of the Lunda tribe.

In 1913 Mr. Heinkel was sent here to build a home for the missionary who was to follow, and to start the work. After finishing the house he returned to Kambove, leaving a native teacher to continue the work. From the very first this station has been the home of freed slaves, who have returned to this, their original home, after years of bondage. Nearly all of them have come from Portuguese East Africa, from mission stations near the coast, where missions were started years before any work was opened in the interior. When Mr. Heinkel came here a party of freed slaves accompanied him, a few of whom were Christians.

Arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Piper

Mrs. Piper and I reached this station on June 22, 1914, after an eight weeks' overland trail from Kambove, the other station of the Congo Mission, which was then the northern terminal of the Cape-to-Cairo Railroad. The only buildings which we found were our home and a rudely constructed school house.

Necessarily our first duty was to erect some additional buildings. A dormitory was built for the school boys who had accompanied us on the trail from Kambove and a store house. Thus we had our first lesson in the construction of native houses, made from sun-dried bricks, with native workmen.

Opening School and Church Work

On August first Mrs. Piper started a school for women and girls, with an average attendance of twenty-three. On October first the regular school was opened for all who wished to attend. The daily attendance ranged from sixty to seventy. Our school equipment was exceedingly limited, and the many and pressing duties crowding in upon us made it necessary to all too frequently leave the teaching to native teachers, of whom we had four. But the school, as well as all the other work done thus far, was as much of an education to us in African conditions and problems as it was an education to the natives.

We have tried to be faithful in holding services in the nearby villages, as well as in conducting the regular Sunday and mid-week services at the mission. We have been able to send native preachers to many villages when we were unable to go. In Mwata Yamvo, which is a very large village, we have held several services each Sunday. These services have been well attended. We shall be happy when we are able to preach without an interpreter, but even now it is a joy to tell them many of the vital truths of our faith.

Three Hundred Miles from Nearest Neighbor

We are the only missionaries on the station, and so far as we know there is no other Protestant station within three hundred miles of us in any direction. For this reason our duties have been many and varied and the medical work has had to be pressed into a small part of our time. But, even so, we have treated many hundred cases at the daily clinics; there have often been more than forty patients treated. Only a beginning has been made, but enough has been done to give us a good idea of the kinds of cases most frequently found here, the kind of medicines and surgical supplies most needed, and to assure us that we could easily spend our whole time on the medical work.

Though I have been able to give but a small amount of my time to the medical work it has been a great privilege and help to me thus early in my missionary career to be pressed into the preaching, teaching, building, and translation work, and to have to carry on the entire work of the station without aid. It has broadened my understanding and deepened my sympathies with the work.

Work Among Liberated Slaves

Four groups of returned slaves have come to this station to make their home here. In the last group, which came two weeks ago, there were 126 people. They had been walking, from day to day, for nearly four months. There had been much sickness, one birth, and one death among them on the way. This "Modern Return from Bondage," as I call it, is a matter of extreme importance to this station. It is a dominating factor in our work and has greatly increased our duties, our opportunities, and our church membership. In the last group which came there were twenty who had their church letters from

the coast town stating that they were members in good standing. It has given us a corps of trained native workers, including teachers, preachers, brick layers, and carpenters, and has brought to us more than 200 people who have been under mission influence for some years. It has hastened by several years the work of the Kingdom in Central Africa, if only we can be adequately reinforced to keep pace with this great forward movement which God has forced upon us. We believe that the same prayers which resulted in these trained native workers coming to us will result in the coming of foreign missionaries to direct them in their work.

Giving Permanence to the Work

The new mission site has been chosen and the buildings started according to the instructions of the government officials. Our mission house is nearly completed. It will be large, comfortable, and quite plain. When we have moved into it we shall use, for a time, this house for church and school. At the organization of the Congo Mission, Bishop Hartzell gave authority to organize the church here. That will be done in our present home within a few weeks. There will be at least thirty charter members entering by letter, as well as some probationers.

The year has had its regrets and disappointments, but these have been trivial in comparison to the joy in seeing God's blessings on the work.

NORTH AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

Work was begun by Bishop Hartzell in 1908, acting under authority of the General Missionary Committee passed in November, 1907. The mission was organized in 1910, and the Mission Conference in 1913. The mission is coextensive with the historic Barbary States, extending from the Atlantic to Egypt, a distance of about 2,400 miles, and from the Mediterranean southward on an average of about 200 miles, before reaching the very sparsely populated desert region; and has a coast line of over 3,000 miles. The area of the arable belt is approximately 482,100 square miles, or ten times that of the State of New York. Adding the part of the desert regions belonging respectively to Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Tripoli, some 580,000 square miles, brings the total area to 1,039,600 square miles, or over a third of that of the United States proper, arable and arid. Algeria has valuable forests, including 645,000 acres of cork-oak trees. North Africa has several thousand miles of railroads, and in Algeria and Tunisia are over 10,000 miles of excellent automobile roads.

The population of the field, including the more accessible parts of the desert regions, is approximately 17,000,000. There are over 700,000 Europeans settled in Algeria, the French very largely preponderating, with the Spaniards next in number; over 200,000 in Tunisia, the Italians forming much the larger part, and enough more in Morocco to make the total well over a million Europeans. There are said to be 200,000 Jews in Morocco, 64,445 in Algeria, 60,000 in Tunisia, and 10,000 in Tripoli, 330,000 in all.

The Moslem population in North Africa, west of Egypt, is approximately 15,500,000, composed almost entirely of the descendants of the Berbers and Arabs, the former outnumbering the latter. Not only in numbers, but also in vigor, in industry, and in steadiness, the Berber is the backbone of the population. The Arab may be made to resist the advance of civilization; there appears to be no reason to doubt that the Berber will respond readily to it and to the Gospel, and continue to hold such parts of the country as are unsuited to Europeans, and even compete with them elsewhere along many lines.

NORTH AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

(Sphere: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Tripoli)

EDWIN F. FREASE, Superintendent

A Purely Moslem Field

North Africa is a purely Moslem field. In Egypt there is the approach through the Copts; in Turkey through the Armenians. In India, great as is the Mohammedan population, it numbers less than a quarter of the whole, and from the first has been subject to the modifying influences of the other great religions combating it. In Malaysia these influences are said to affect its character still more.

But in North Africa the native peoples, the Arab to whom Islam is not only a religion but also a matter of intense race pride, and the Berber are all ingrained Moslems. Islam has for the more than a dozen centuries of its sway in North Africa been freer perhaps from religious rivalry than in any other field, except Arabia. It is a great entrenched camp of that faith. It cannot be flanked, taken in reverse or surprised. The attack must be and is frontal.

Peculiar Bigotry of North African Moslems

For centuries the Moor menaced Europe and the lessons received from the

French during the past century have by no means entirely humbled his feeling of military superiority, shored up by recent events in Tripoli and Spanish Morocco. The poverty-stricken and illiterate Roman Catholic peasantry of Southern Spain and Southern Italy represent very low types of European and Christian character. In moral, intellectual and physical force it is questioned whether they are the equal of the Moor. Yet it is from immediate contact with these types in daily life that the Moslem of North Africa has only too largely gained his conceptions both of European and Christian. The modern evangelical missionary has therefore many obstacles to overcome in his work among the Moslems.

Initial Attitude of Government

It is significant that before the French occupation of Morocco the missionaries there had in some respects a freer hand than in Algeria or Tunisia. The French Government was frankly unfavorable to missions, sometimes actively hostile. Such an expert as Professor Harlan P. Beach, after a study of the situation on the field early in 1912, wrote: "The French Government is hedging you in on every side. There you face next to an impasse. Perhaps no mission of your church has so hard a proposition to face as the Moslem bigotry and the French backing of Mohammedanism." These were the serious conditions confronting us at the beginning of the quadrennium. They have radically changed since. What has happened?

Favorable Change in Attitude of Government

Early in the quadrennium a change in the attitude of the Government was noticeable. Official calls at various stations, culminating with the reception by Governor General Charles Lutaud and Mme. Lutaud, at Algiers, of Bishops Hartzell and Anderson and the Conference in a body, together with the friendly manner of officials and the way in which mission business brought before the authorities was dealt with, indicated that what we stand for and purpose doing have come to be understood and appreciated by the Government, and that legitimate mission work wisely done would not be opposed.

Legal Status Secured

This fuller toleration was very satisfactory so far as it went. But it was said that after all it was only toleration, that the missionary had no legal standing, and that indeed, strictly speaking, active propaganda among the Moslems was an infraction of the law. Toleration might therefore be succeeded by suppression. The question was, had a foreign missionary society or its representatives the right to operate, and the society the capacity to hold property in Algeria and Tunisia without Government recognition or authorization?

In December, 1914, as the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society desired to complete the purchase of a property in Algiers, translations of the statutes of that society were deposited at the Prefecture in accordance with the law governing the declaration of French associations. It was a new case. Questions were raised. Had such a foreign association the right to make the declaration? Might it not after all be a "congregation religious" (religious order)? Such orders are prohibited unless specially authorized by a special act of parliament.

An influential Protestant friend, a member of the Governor General's Council, advised asking to see the Governor General, who promptly set a time for an audience, received us cordially, and after hearing our case at once decided that we were right and that the necessary paper would be ordered issued. Strenuous follow-up work in the departments prevented complications, the legal "recepisse" was issued by the Prefect on January 13, 1915, and the legal formalities completed by a notice published in the *Journal Officiel* at Paris the twentieth of January.

The property was purchased the next day in the name of the society.

In March the same procedure was followed for the Board of Foreign Missions, when again the matter was carried to the Governor General, and on his order the "recepisse" was issued on March 26, publication being made in the *Journal Officiel* the 1st of April.

Thus in Algeria toleration was succeeded by legal authority for the Board of Foreign Missions to operate in conformity with its charter and constitution, including the right of holding property.

Tunisia

Tunisia is a Moslem state ruled by an Arab Bey, under a French protectorate. No associations can there be formed or operate except such as may be authorized by a special decree of the Bey, and such property as needed for its objects can only be purchased after a decree of the Bey has been issued in each case. Heavy penalties are provided for attempted evasions of this law.

There was no intimation as to the standing of foreign associations. It was understood that the Government objected to religious societies and would not permit one whose object was propagation among Moslems. It looked as hopeless as it was thought to be by every one almost without exception. Something however had to be done, so in April, 1915, in company with J. H. C. Purdon, whose help has been invaluable, a call was made on the General Secretary of the Tunisian Government, who advised us to communicate our desires to the Resident General, with copies of all the documents in the Algiers case, which would be referred to him for study and report. This advice was at once followed. In September we asked for a reply. On October 18 it reached Mrs. Purdon, refusing authorization. On my arrival in Tunis the next day we reopened the matter and through the friendly assistance of the British Consul and a high official at the Residency we secured a new hearing, personally stated our case, and after two strenuous weeks of negotiations the Government decided that a Branch of the Board of Foreign Missions could be established in Tunisia. With the kindly offered help of the department dealing with associations, the statutes were drawn up, and on the 8th of November, 1915, a decree, signed by the Arab Prime Minister, General Taieb Djellouli, and countersigned by Monsieur U. Blanc, the General Secretary of the Tunisian Government, was issued authorizing this Branch of the Board of Foreign Missions to operate in Tunisia from that date. Thus a new era has dawned for our work in Tunisia.

Moslems Accessible

European government and settlement in North Africa, with their accompanying enlightening and civilizing influences, have of course greatly affected Mohammedanism, particularly in the city centers, in the regions settled by

colonists, and in the districts where French schools for natives have been established. Missionaries of many years' experience testify that in all parts of the field the decrease in intolerance, increase of accessibility and willingness to hear the message have been extraordinary during the period under review. Fuller acquaintance with missionaries and their work has also largely contributed.

Meeting Present-Day Problems

All departments felt the influence of this more favorable atmosphere and rapid advances were made everywhere up to the outbreak of the great war. The departure of W. E. Lowther and Mrs. Lowther and Sister Theodora Hanna closed all our Moslem work at Oran and crippled our Spanish work, as numbers of our members returned to Spain. At Algiers the mobilization of the French pastor, Gustave Lieure, and the suppression of the Moslem classes of Paul Villon; at Fort National and Tunis the uncertainties of the situation; at Constantine the continued military service of the appointed French pastor, Emile Brieu, requiring the other missionaries to look after, so far as possible, the French work, to the serious detriment of their Moslem work, and the war conditions everywhere decidedly checked our advance. The evangelistic classes and Sunday schools, especially at Oran and Algiers, were greatly affected, so that the total increase in this item for the quadrennium is not large. In spite of all this, however, the attendance at the evangelistic meetings has increased over fifty per cent and church members by over forty per cent.

Arab and Kabyle Preachers

The fewness and inexperience of our Arab and Kabyle preachers has been another obstacle to a widespread evangelistic enterprise, although their number has increased from four to ten during the quadrennium. But Mohammedanism has the most disastrous effect on mentality, morals, and character of any religion. The adult convert from it is not only difficult to assimilate and develop along spiritual lines but the making of workers from among them is slow and very uncertain. The surest, as in the end the quickest and most economical method, is to get hold of the children before the contamination of Islamism has seized them in its fatal grip and to bring them up as Christians, selecting the choice spirits among them for training as Christian workers.

Homes for Boys and Girls: Phenomenal Growth and Opportunity

The consensus of experienced missionary opinion was against the probability of securing children in any considerable number. Then, too, we could not have our own schools, the state monopolizing secular education. This was met by establishing our Homes, which the children attend and receive their religious training.

The chief opposition has been at Tunis. There we also made the mistake of receiving street boys in their teens, resulting in an appalling lesson as to the tender age at which the poison of the Moslem system has already accomplished its utterly corrupting work. As elsewhere the strict rule is now being followed of receiving only very young boys.

We commenced the quadrennium with twelve children in three Homes, the rare fruit of years of previous missionary effort. There are now seventy-five

children in the six homes—forty-five boys and thirty girls—twenty-three in the Algiers Boys' Home, twenty-one in the Constantine Boys' Home, sixteen in the Constantine Girls' Home, and twelve in the Algiers Girls' Home. Thirty-five children have been received during the past year alone. Truly an encouraging record, particularly for the girls. For all these children are from among Arab and Kabyle Moslems! More striking evidence of the weakening of Mohammedanism in North Africa could scarcely be presented.

The output has already commenced. Four of the new preachers are the first-fruits of these Homes. One boy won a Government scholarship which is carrying him through the training for a medical auxiliary. Three are now earning their living at trades and two of the girls have married Christian men. The possibilities of this branch of the work appear to be almost limitless.

What the Homes stand for and do for the children is better and better known and appreciated. The more liberal spirit of the people coinciding with the terrible distress caused by the great war, drought and locust swarms has brought about conditions reminding me of severe famine times in India. The problem is no longer to get children. They are being thrust upon us. Mr. Townsend, although his home is new, has been unable to receive all who have offered without solicitation. Mr. Smith states that he is continually getting applications to receive boys. At Constantine the Girls' Home has been crowded and the one at Algiers is growing. The same general conditions prevail in Tunisia. Constrained by what we feel to be a spirit of Christlike compassion and faith we have already received twenty-five children for whom we have no support.

Algiers

Algeria is governmentally a part of France proper, with three Administrative Departments or States: Algiers, Constantine, and Oran.

Algiers is the capital of Algeria and is situated in a semicircle about a bay of the Mediterranean which affords an excellent harbor. The population is 190,000, of whom 80,000 are French, 16,000 Jews, and 40,000 Arabs and Berbers, and 51,000 others, the majority of whom are Spaniards. The foreign section of the city is a modern town and is not unlike European cities. The Arab town is situated on the steep slope of a hill, has very narrow winding streets and lanes, and the usual marks of Orientalism.

Missionaries: Rev. Edwin F. Frease and Mrs. Frease, Rev. J. David Townsend and Mrs. Townsend. W. F. M. S.: Misses Emily Smith, Mary Anderson, and A. Dora Welch; assistant, Miss Miriam Richards.

French workers are Rev. Gustave Lieure and Mrs. Lieure, Rev. Paul Villon and Mrs. Villon.

Institutions: Boys' Home. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Home.

French Church: Gustave Lieure, Pastor

Pastor Lieure has been mobilized but fortunately assigned to a hospital in Algiers and is permitted to conduct his Sunday morning service, which he does in uniform. Most departments of the church are working normally and good progress has been made notwithstanding the adverse conditions.

Arabic Evangelistic Work: Paul Villon in charge

For years I have longed to have an Arab house as headquarters for work among men and boys. There was one well situated on the border of the native city near the largest French-Arab school where the young lads from the interior come to complete their studies and to prepare for the higher government schools.

When appointed to evangelistic work among the Arab population, I sought this house at once, and although the owner was a strict Mohammedan he was willing to rent it to us for evangelistic work among Moslems! Shortly afterward a group of older boys from the school accepted our invitation to prepare their lessons in our house, and are now quite at home. We have now developed into regular classes on Sundays and Thursdays, with forty names on the roll, and we plan not only to extend this work but to reach after the men as well.

Boys' Home and Kabyle Service: J. D. Townsend in charge

Of the boys in our Home two are Arabs and the others are Kabyles—veritable mountain boys. These boys come down to us, having never seen a train, a street-car, an electric light, or a moving picture; and in two months they are living, acting, and talking as if they had been brought up near Broadway. We are sometimes forcibly struck with the fact that all the marvelous achievements of science which accompany our civilization and which represent the heroism, martyrdom, and patient suffering of centuries, are viewed by these primitive children for the first time with but little enthusiasm, and are adopted as their own within seven days.

We are specially in need of a room fitted up as a gymnasium. We find that these sons of a race that has for centuries passed its leisure moments in sleeping in the sun or in fighting need to be taught to play as well as work. The director of a school of physical culture has kindly offered to fit up a little gymnasium for us if some one would provide the money for the apparatus.

A Sunday service has been started in Kabyle for the boys and girls of our Homes, though all Kabyles are invited to attend. This is really the foundation of our Algiers Kabyle church.

Girls' Home and Moslem Woman's and Girls' Work: Miss Smith and Miss Welch in charge

We are settled in our new property, "Les Aiglons," after months of alterations and repairs, difficult to complete owing to war conditions. The master-mason, who with his men attended the evangelistic services we planned for them, has been touched by the Gospel and now attends our French church.

The number of little girls in the Home is increasing. But in Algiers children of eight can go out and earn wages, so parents find it easy to keep the girls until they are given in marriage, when they are paid a "dot" by the man. We count eleven now with us, and one under our care in hospital.

The Kabyle children's classes have been well attended and the children are learning. One day they were asked how they hoped to gain entrance to the celestial city. "I shall knock and the porter will open," answered a child of fourteen. "If he should ask what right you had to enter, what would you say?" "I shall say, Christ died for me." "What are you doing to serve him now?" "I used to steal and lie; now I try not to do either."

French Woman's and Girls' Work: Miss Mary Anderson in charge

Miss Anderson reports unusual interest and larger numbers in her classes. A number have been converted and some are being specially taught for admission into the church.

Constantine

Capital of the Department of Constantine; 65,000 inhabitants, chiefly Arabs and Berbers, with 30,000 French and a few Europeans and Jews. Like all the cities of North Africa under French rule, the growth in European population, efficient administration of government, public schools, splendid public buildings, and of the city as a whole, is remarkable.

Missionaries: Rev. James L. Lochhead and Mrs. Lochhead, Rev. Percy Smith and Mrs. Smith, Misses E. R. Loveless, Nora Webb, and F. E. Harnden. French worker: Emile Brieu. W. F. M. S.: Miss Bellapani.

Work: French and Arabic Churches, Hostels for Arab boys and girls; Arabic Schools, and evangelistic classes. Work among Arabs in neighboring towns.

J. L. LOCHHEAD, Missionary-in-charge

French Church, Arab Church, and Evangelistic Work

The continuance of the great European war has affected our work in different ways. Emile Brieu, appointed as pastor of the French church, is still mobilized, so that a great deal of my time has been spent in the French church work. Owing to the sorrow and distress among our people our visits have been appreciated. The number of members is practically the same and all have shown interest, the attendance has been encouraging, the Sunday school has been well maintained. It has been more difficult to get people to attend the evangelistic services, but the prayer meeting has been better attended and a help to many. Several young French soldiers from Protestant homes have attended and some of them have professed to accept Christ in these meetings. They have gone to different parts of the fighting line and their letters are most encouraging. At the Bible depot there have been many interesting visits from Arabs and Jews. The French children who attend our class at Kroubs are among the most intelligent and responsive of any we know.

Literary Work and Boys' Home: Mr. and Mrs. Percy Smith in charge

To the portions of Scripture already translated into the North Africa Arabic, but not yet published, Mr. Smith has added First Corinthians. Six tracts and the vernacular Arabic hymn book are now in the press.

Of the three young men in the training class last year one is following a medical course under a Government scholarship; one died last March, witnessing a clear confession before all his family and had no fear of death; the third has returned to Tunis. Two others of the older boys of the Home have been appointed as workers and with another worker make up the present training class. Of the older boys in the Home last year one is employed in an office in Constantine, another is a watchmaker in an adjoining town. The number of boys in the Home is twenty-one. As we began the quadrennium with only six, this is an encouraging advance. We are in urgent need of a suitable building with dormitories and class rooms. Except for two small rooms in our house the only premises we have for the boys are a former stable utilized as a kitchen, an outhouse with open front temporarily enclosed for class room, and dining room, with a rough loft built for sleeping, all primitive and inadequate.

Owing to war conditions we are continually getting applications to receive children. The opportunity is very great—one of the greatest that Moslem North Africa has ever offered to the Christian Church. A change is beginning



A LEADER IN OUR NORTH AFRICA CHURCH, SAID FLICI, A NATIVE KABYLE
AND AN EARNEST CHRISTIAN MINISTER

to be manifest in the general attitude of the people toward us, as the following experience will show.

A small boy was found wandering in the town by one of the older boys. He gave the name of his paternal uncle for fear of being traced. Receiving the boy, the case was reported to the police. It was found that he came from a place fifteen miles away where he had been placed by his uncle as a shepherd, but had run away. All were content to leave him with us. Not long afterward he excitedly announced that his brother had come. He was clothed in a dirty white shirt and a frock coat nearly touching the ground. He said he had come to learn to read. He was about ten years old and very stolid. His uncle consented to his remaining. He has benefited greatly from the religious teaching and with four others has been enrolled as a member of the Arab church on trial. Such a history would not have been possible before the war.

Girls' Home: Misses E. R. Loveless and Nora Webb in charge

The work of the Home has become better established and known. The change seen in the girls with us is our recommendation and even the most bigoted Moslems have to admit how much better off the girls are in the Home than are others less fortunately situated. Our number has now reached sixteen, varying from two to sixteen years in age. Our house was far too small and unsuited for this growing work and we were fortunate in securing a larger one better located into which we have just moved. It yet leaves much to be desired, and what we should have is a house built specially for this work. This is indeed rapidly becoming a necessity as the family grows constantly larger.

It is our joy to report the baptism of the first Moslem woman and two girls in Constantine. It is difficult to realize how much it means to a Moslem woman well on in life to submit to public baptism. These were baptized on the first Sunday of November by Mr. Lochhead, before a large congregation of French and Arab Christians.

Fort National

This is a large and important military station, located in the interior in Kabilia, a mountainous region, the chief center of the Kabyle or Berber population in Algeria.

Missionaries: Rev. J. T. C. Blackmore and Mrs. Blackmore.

J. T. C. BLACKMORE, Missionary-in-charge

Welfare Work

We have undertaken new work in the opening of a hall inside the fort. Besides the classes and lantern services for Kabyles and French the hall serves as a reading and recreation room every evening for the soldiers of the garrison. We have been personally thanked by the commandant for making this effort to counteract the influence on his men that the cafés inevitably have.

We have been permitted to visit the military hospital and talk with the wounded and the superintendent was called upon to conduct the burial services of three German Protestants.

At a big public meeting held in the town hall under Methodist auspices and attended by many prominent people seventy-eight francs were collected for the war orphans.

Native Work

Nearly one half of the native work of this mission is Kabyle. In our only station, Fort National, the superintendent is assisted in his work by two Christian Kabyles.

Our Classes

The market-day class for boys, which was started last year, has grown so that we have had to start another Kabyle class in the fort. Our young men have regularly visited at least two villages teaching the boys in the open air.

Medical Work

Our medical work is growing almost too fast for us to attend to properly. Over two thousand received medical care during the year, including five hundred teeth extractions. This dental clinic is a new department, but it is serving to popularize the Gospel.

Oran

Oran (population, 120,000) is the capital of the Department of Oran, the westernmost division of Algeria. It is on the coast of the Mediterranean, 266 miles by rail southwest of the city of Algiers. More than half the population are Spanish-speaking.

Missionaries: Rev. William E. Lowther (on furlough) and Mrs. Lowther (on furlough). Other European workers are Mr. and Mrs. William Poole, and Sister Theodora Hanna, deaconess.

GUSTAVE JACCAUD in charge

Our work at Oran has passed through a difficult year. Current events have occasioned many changes and it has been a most difficult task to replace three workers of unusual ability under trying conditions. It is fortunate that we could continue our work among the Spaniards. Belonging to the poor working classes and finding no longer sufficient work here thousands of Spaniards have gone back to Spain. Many have left for the interior either to work in the mines or on farms. Others have gone to Morocco. This has led to the departure of many of our members and adherents and has been a trial to the missionary, who has thus seen many of his hopes vanish.

Early in the year the police stopped our meetings, but through a visit from our superintendent to the Prefect, authority to continue them was soon given.

There is untold misery among the poor people. Many have appealed to us for help. It was possible to find work for only a few and we distributed some gifts furnished by the War Relief Fund. The amount was limited and we could help only in urgent cases.

Sunday school work among the closely watched Roman Catholic children is difficult. We hope, however, that after the war the difficulties will disappear.

Tunis

Capital of Tunisia; under French protectorate; 250,000 inhabitants, 110,000 being Arabs and Berbers; 55,000 Italians, 52,000 Jews, 20,000 French, 7,000 Maltese; growing rapidly in fine residences and public buildings, and in population.

Missionaries: Rev. J. H. C. Purdon and Mrs. Purdon, Rev. J. J. Cooksey and Mrs. Cooksey, and Miss Annie Hammon. Associate, Miss M. B. Grissell.

Work: Hostels for Arab boys and girls; Bible depot; colporteur, and evangelistic work; Dispensary for Arab women.

J. H. C. PURDON, Missionary-in-charge

Church and Evangelistic Work

Having regard to the extremely delicate conditions provoked by the great war, affecting all the Moslem subjects of European powers, you can easily appreciate the anxiety manifested by our respective governments to avoid everything which might even appear to injure Moslem susceptibilities or be interpreted as an interference with their ancestral faith. We have restricted ourselves to that work which we had in hand in as unobtrusive a manner as possible.

A university student of about twenty-five came to one of our meetings. He listened attentively and was impressed. The following week he again passed our hall and I invited him to enter. "No," he replied curtly and drew away. "Why!" I exclaimed, "are you afraid?" "I am," he replied. "What you said the other night was right and good, but if I came again I would probably accept your teaching. You want me to give up Mohammed and I cannot do it." In reply to my saying that I had not asked him to give up Mohammed he replied, "No, but I know it will come." I told him that I had asked him to receive Jesus as He only could save him, while Mohammed cannot possibly do so, and asked why he should fear to accept a Saviour. I offered him a tract, but he was terrified and handed it back to me nervously, saying politely, "No, thank you; I am afraid, I am afraid!" and off he went.

The most encouraging feature of our work this year has been our meetings for the French soldiers. To preach to men who listen with sympathy and who are willing to buy copies of the Word of God or take away small Gospels with them fills one's heart with joy. It is like an oasis in this barren desert of Islam! Several French friends help us by inviting the men, and in singing and speaking, and our hall has sometimes been quite full.

Boys' Home: Rev. J. J. Cooksey and Mrs. Cooksey in charge

Regular daily instruction in the Scriptures and in Christian doctrine was given, using the portions published in the modern Arabic as well as the classical. We believe this course had very definite effect upon the lives of the boys. We have found the magic lantern of great use as a means of instruction and have given on an average of two lantern talks weekly in the Home.

We have long known the importance of the well-developed memory power of the Arab boys, and thirty of the important texts bearing upon the person and work of Christ in redemption were memorized by most of them; about a fourth of the Sermon on the Mount; from the fifth to the eighth of Romans; the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles' Creed.

The boys who had been received after having reached their teens were not found amenable to discipline, and rather than remain apprenticed to trades, left the Home, some of them finding employment in their native villages. There is need to receive young boys of good character. And as the work is at last legally recognized the Home may look forward to a prosperous year in 1916.

Moslem Women and Girls: Mrs. J. H. C. Purdon in charge

Last winter we were able to relieve some of the distress through the kindness of friends in America. We called them together for this. It was a meeting of blind, halt, and lame, such a needy set of women and children, some hardly clothed and all so thankful for aid. We were much touched by one

woman who came regularly, bringing a poor old creature for aid, while she herself took nothing. She was an attendant on our weekly classes and helped us by explaining to the newcomers what she thought they might not understand of our talks, and she could help in keeping them quiet.

Girls' Home: Miss Annie Hammon in charge

"They have sent our boys to the war and now I suppose you want to take the girls also?" was the reply given by an Arab woman to an invitation to a missionary's class. This shows the spirit of suspicion with which the atmosphere is charged just now and which doubtless is one reason why, in spite of the great distress caused by the war, we have been unable to gather new girls into our home. Indeed, when we remember all there has been to contend with, we recognize that it is only through God's grace that we have been able to keep the two already in our care.

Child Labor Under the Moslem

The hindrances in Arab girls' work are two: little girls of the poor are in great demand as servants in the richer families, a small wage usually being paid, until they are of marriageable age; then, too, the little ones are often the bread winners, as the following incident will show. One afternoon a widow came to our meeting weeping bitterly. In reply to my inquiries she said that her little girl had been taken by the police for picking up cigarette ends in the streets and that she did not know how long she would be held. The child was soon released. Knowing her dire poverty I offered to take the child. "How can I spare her?" was the answer. "She runs errands for the neighbors and earns a few cents, and the rest of her time she begs, which pays even better. How can I let her go?" The little girl was taken from the weekly class.

The other day I found a poor widow who sat with her two little ones day by day begging at a street corner. She accepted an invitation to our meetings and after a time one of the little ones (four years old) and I became great friends. I offered to take the child into our Home to save her from the life of the streets. "Pardon me," the mother replied. "It is her bright face which attracts the passersby; one gives her a couple of cents, another a dime, another gives clothing. I could not earn without her." And she, too, disappeared from our class.

SOUTH AMERICA AND MEXICO

The Methodist Episcopal Missions in South America are in Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, Chile, Panama, and Peru.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced in Argentina in December, 1836, when the Rev. John Dempster arrived in Buenos Ayres. The work in this republic is included in the Eastern South America Conference.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced in Paraguay in 1881, when the Rev. A. M. Milne and Juan Correa, a local preacher, visited Asuncion. The work in this republic is included in the Eastern South America Conference.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced in Uruguay in October, 1839, when the Rev. W. H. Norris arrived in Montevideo. The mission work in this republic is included in the Eastern South America Conference.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced in Bolivia in 1901, when Bishop Charles C. McCabe sent the Rev. Carlos G. Beutelspacher as pastor to La Paz. The mission work in this republic is included in the Chile Conference.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced in Chile in 1877 by William Taylor. The work in this republic is included in the Chile Conference.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced in Panama in 1906, when the Rev. J. C. Elkins arrived. The mission work in this republic is included in the North Andes Mission Conference.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced in Peru in 1877 when William Taylor visited the principal cities on the west coast of South America. The mission work in this republic is included in the North Andes Mission Conference.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in Mexico in 1873 by Dr. William Butler, honored founder of our mission in India, whose distinguished son, Dr. John W. Butler, is today the senior missionary of our staff in Mexico.

SOUTH AMERICA

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE

The Eastern South America Conference includes the republics of Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay. These three republics have immense wealth in agriculture and cattle and sheep. Argentina, with an area of 1,135,000 square miles, is a third as large as the United States. She ships more corn than any other nation in the world, and is close to the United States and Canada in the production of wheat, hay, cattle, and sheep. She has 18,000 miles of railroad and has several thousand miles additional projected. Uruguay, though the smallest of the South America republics, is one of the most favored in climate and soil. Besides her great wealth from stock raising and agriculture, as is even more extensively the case with Argentina, Uruguay has valuable mineral deposits whose development is still in the initial stage. She has a number of rivers of considerable size and is well served with railroads. Paraguay is an inland country which is divided into two portions by the Paraguay River. The western portion is practically waste land, but with possibilities, through drainage and cultivation, of great future productiveness; the eastern part is almost inexhaustible in fertility. Her mineral resources are still undeveloped.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1836, when the Rev. John Dempster was sent to Buenos Ayres. The work in this field was confined to English-speaking and other Protestant colonies and scattered residents, until 1864, when house-to-house work in Spanish was begun. The missionaries began preaching in Spanish in 1867. The first Annual Mission meeting was held in 1882, and the South America Annual Conference was organized July 4, 1893. At the General Conference in 1908 the name was changed to Eastern South America Conference.

BUENOS AYRES DISTRICT

Buenos Ayres District includes a number of churches in and near the city of Buenos Ayres, and the work in what are called the Cuyo Provinces.

Buenos Ayres

Buenos Ayres, the capital of Argentina, is situated on the southern bank of the Plata River, 175 miles from its mouth, at a point where that river is 30 miles wide. It is the first city in size in South America, and the second largest Latin city in the world. Buenos Ayres is the great center of commerce and trade, and of social and political life in Argentina. Buenos Ayres is a progressive city. It has beautiful thoroughfares and parks, and numerous handsome buildings. Six lines of railroad connect the city with various other parts of South America, and numerous steamers run to Montevideo and the towns along the Parana and the Uruguay as far as the confines of Brazil. It is also in steamship connection with ports of Europe and North America. Considerable manufacturing is carried on in Buenos Ayres. It has a population of 1,200,000, about 50 per cent of whom are of foreign birth.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1836. Other denominations at work here are the Church of England, the Reformed Church of France, the Scotch Presbyterian, the Southern Baptist, the Lutheran, the Salvation Army, and the Plymouth Brethren.

Missionaries: Mr. Frank Bech and Mrs. Bech, Rev. Gerhard J. Schilling (on furlough) and Mrs. Schilling (on furlough), Rev. John F. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson. W. F. M. S.: Misses Carrie A. Hilts, Abbie M. Hilts and Beryl Lovejoy.

Institutions: Publishing House, Boca Night School, Mariano Moreno School. W. F. M. S.: Rivadavia Lyceum.

Lomas de Zamora

Lomas de Zamora (population, 30,000) is a suburb of Buenos Ayres with which it is connected by electric railway and by telephone. Its streets are well paved and shaded.

Missionaries: Rev. M. E. Wolcott and Mrs. Wolcott.

Mercedes

Mercedes is a city of 18,000 inhabitants, about 66 miles west of Buenos Ayres,



with which it is connected by three lines of railroad. Several commercial concerns are located here, and a number of fine schools.

Missionaries: Rev. Ernest N. Bauman and Mrs. Bauman.

Institutions: Nicholas Lowe Institute and the Evangelical Orphanage.

ERNEST N. BAUMAN, Superintendent

The district having been divided at the last Conference there are now but three congregations within the metropolis belonging to this district; besides this it comprises twelve suburban and provincial stations.

La Plata

This is the capital of the largest and most populous of all the states of the Argentine Republic. It is one of the most modern and in every way most beautiful of the cities of South America. It contains a State university and first-class normal and high schools. Mr. Grant has done splendid work here; there have been a number of conversions and the church work has received a new impulse. The Sunday schools have increased and the local self-support has risen fifty per cent, in spite of the terrible crisis.

Chacabuco is a city of about 30,000, situated 200 miles west of Buenos Ayres; it is a commercial center for the surrounding country. The chapel is well filled at all the preaching services. This is the only congregation in our Conference, which is largely composed of farmers.

Mercedes is one of the principal educational centers of the republic. The Government has established a normal school, which has 500 pupils, and a high school with 170 students. Besides these there are many common schools. These schools as a rule do very inferior work and even the higher schools leave much to be desired. It is therefore urgent that we have a first-class school here, built on solid educational and moral foundations. Morally, the public schools are in a deplorable condition and something must be done by way of private schools to remedy this condition.

In this educational center we have a whole city block, with some old buildings, which at the present time are being used as an orphanage and school. We have matured plans for the enlargement of our school, with the assistance of the English professor of the high school. All over this country people feel that it is not morally safe to send their children to the public schools. We shall make a serious mistake if we do not use this opportunity to reach the student classes. But it takes money to run a school in the Argentine. First of all our buildings are in a dilapidated condition, and as for funds for modern applicants we have not one cent.

We need \$50,000 in order to be able to offer the best of everything to those who desire to secure an education.

The Orphanage

The orphanage has been successful from the start. More than ten years ago a wealthy farmer, Don Nicholas Lowe, donated twenty-five acres to the orphanage. Our desire is to combine an agricultural school with our orphanage. The necessary buildings would require \$40,000. The most salient note in the local congregation has been the conversion and consecration to definite Christian work of several students of the high school; these young men have had

to meet persecution and boycott from their comrades and even worse has been the treatment received at the hands of their own parents and brothers.

Lujan

Our young people have become interested in the preaching services in the neighboring town of Lujan, one of the oldest towns in the country and for over two hundred years the chief center of pilgrimages and Virgin-worship. It is here where one sees pilgrims creeping along on their knees from the railroad station to the cathedral, a distance of over a mile. One noted saint owes his notoriety to the fact that he has vowed never to speak again. He spends his days praying to the Virgin. This town owes almost all of its prosperity to the pilgrimages which are made in honor of the Virgin. Almost every show-window has a display of statues or images and as there are hundreds of thousands of pilgrims yearly the sale is enormous.

Since Lujan is one of the principal centers of Romanism in all South America it is not strange that we should suffer bitter persecution; our members have been threatened and followed at night by assassins, evidently by order of the priests. Others have lost their employment and have had to suffer every kind of abuse.

Lomas

For many years this English church was a problem. The Rev. M. E. Wolcott has been wonderfully used by God in quickening the spiritual life of the church. The attendance at church and Sunday school has risen over sixty per cent and a Christian Endeavor Society has been founded which is contributing much towards bringing the church up to the highest kind of usefulness. The day schools have flourished as never before and in the face of deadly opposition. The Spanish work at Lomas is in care of two English laymen who are devoting their whole energy towards building up Christ's Kingdom among the natives.

Boca, Buenos Ayres

Our church in "La Boca," the tenement district of Buenos Ayres, has had a prosperous year. Rev. Mr. De Bohun is an evangelist who also understands the problem of social work. A very important part of his work has been to obtain suitable employment for many of the ever-increasing army of unemployed and in helping the sick and dying.

Our great need here is a suitable building. We have a fine site worth about \$50,000, but the building is so dilapidated as to be almost unsafe. It is in every way inadequate to our needs here. It will be necessary to spend many thousands of dollars to give this downtown mission its proper equipment, but we know of no worthier field. Never has this church had a man better fitted for social and slum work than the present pastor.

BAHIA BLANCA DISTRICT

Bahia Blanca

Bahia Blanca (population, 60,000) is the most important seaport in Argentina south of Buenos Ayres. From this port hundreds of thousands of tons of wheat

and wool are shipped annually. It is also a naval port and the site of an arsenal. The population of Bahia Blanca is rapidly increasing.

Missionaries: Rev. E. A. Brinton (on furlough) and Mrs. Brinton (on furlough), Rev. Frank J. Batterson and Mrs. Batterson.

Institution: Sarmiento Institute.

F. J. BATTERSON, Superintendent

Bahia Blanca is the third city of the republic, with sixty thousand people. Here we have a comfortable church building capable of seating three hundred people and used for both church and school purposes, for here the Institute Evangelico Sarmiento holds its sessions. The outlook at the other preaching points is not without its encouraging features.

At Balcarce the work has been revived by the new pastor, the Rev. Jose P. Labbe, a former Roman Catholic priest, who not only maintains services but, with his wife, a normal graduate, has opened a school. Delores is a town of twenty thousand people. Here our congregation, under the leadership of its pastor, the Rev. B. Ferreira Borjas, has built a church and parsonage at a cost of nine thousand dollars, all of which has been paid excepting twenty-five hundred dollars, which is carried by the Conference Church Extension Society. Patagones is one hundred and fifty miles south of Bahia Blanca. Here the Rev. A. P. J. Kiehl, pastor, is voicing the message of evangelical Christianity against religious darkness, superstition, bigotry, and vice.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Northern District comprises thirteen provinces of the Argentine Republic, a territory equal in extent to seven eighths of the United States east of the Mississippi, and the Republic of Paraguay with an area of 150,000 square miles. It is not densely populated, but the people are generally willing to listen to the Gospel, so that wherever a preacher goes he is invariably sure of getting an audience.

Rosario de Santa Fé

Rosario de Santa Fé (population, 190,000) is situated on the south bank of the Parana River, about 250 miles from its mouth. It is one of the principal ports of Argentina, being second to Buenos Ayres in size and importance. It is a great shipping port for wheat and livestock, and is visited not only by river steamers but also by ocean-going vessels.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1864. The Church of England is also at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Gustav A. Werner (on furlough) and Mrs. Werner (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Grace Barstow and Blanche Rubright.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: North American Academy.

Asuncion

Asuncion (population, 80,000), the capital of Paraguay, is situated on the left bank of the Paraguay River, at the point of its confluence with the Pilcomayo.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1881. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Seventh Day Adventists, the South America Inland Mission, the Plymouth Brethren, and the Salvation Army.

No report.

URUGUAY DISTRICT

Uruguay District includes the republic of Uruguay and the eastern section of the Argentine Province of Entre Rios, an approximate area of 85,000 square miles, with a population of more than 1,100,000. As in the other districts of this Conference, the predominant language is Spanish, the civilization Hispano-American, and the problem the evangelization of a people whose traditions are Roman Catholic, while their religion has lost its spiritual and moral power over the larger number of the inhabitants, among whom indifferentism and irreligion are all but universal. While the fiction of the union of church and state is maintained, ultraliberal senti-

ment has led to the establishment of religious liberty and exclusively civil control of public instruction, cemeteries, and the marriage contract in its civil aspects.

Montevideo

Montevideo is a city of 300,000, built partly beside the Atlantic Ocean and partly beside the Plata River. It is the capital of the republic of Uruguay. It is in connection by steamer with Buenos Ayres and also with Europe and North America. Montevideo is one of the most beautiful of American cities.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1839. Other denominations at work here are the Anglican Church (no Spanish work), the Baptist Church (Southern), the Waldensian Church, and the Lutheran Church.

Missionaries: Mr. N. Bliss Dee and Mrs. Dee, Rev. Charles W. Drees (absent on leave) and Mrs. Drees (absent on leave), Rev. George P. Howard and Mrs. Howard, Frank M. Purdy (on furlough) and Mrs. Purdy (on furlough), Rev. S. P. Craver and Mrs. Craver, W. F. M. S.: Misses Jennie Reid and Elizabeth Malvin.

Institutions: North American Academy for Young Men, Theological Seminary. W. F. M. S.: Crandon Institute for Girls and Young Women.

Spiritual Work

There has been no marked revival at any point on the district but special services were held in several churches and there has been a healthy growth in most places, the average increase for the district being something over thirteen per cent for members and probationers. A pleasing feature of this growth has been that it has come largely from conversions among the Sunday school scholars. Among others is that of an intelligent young man in Montevideo, the president of a Roman Catholic Young People's Society. He was first attracted to our church by a magic lantern lecture on the life of Paul and becoming convinced that there was something satisfying in the Gospel that he had not found in his old faith, immediately began to attend religious services, and has become a very active worker among his old associates.

Educational Institutions

The North American Academy for boys has continued in about the same condition as last year, having had an enrollment of eighty-six, with \$2,340 income from tuition and private classes. Much to the sorrow of a large circle of patrons and friends, Professor N. B. Dee and family were obliged to return to the United States because of Mrs. Dee's health. Professor Henry A. Holmes and Mrs. Lulu Thomas Holmes, of Wesleyan and Columbia Universities, arrived in November and took charge of the institution during the last month of the school year. Their scholastic preparation and their experience in educational work at home give good ground to expect a fine future for their work here.

The Theological Seminary has closed one of the best years in its history with nine students, two of whom go out into active work. This institution really has no settled home but has been situated in Montevideo during the years 1912-15 and the students have made themselves felt in the religious life of the city congregations, so that a change of location will be regretted by our people. The Rev. Samuel P. Craver, assisted by the three local pastors, has directed the school.

Crandon Institute of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is the oldest of our schools in the district and has been in charge of Miss Jennie Reid and Miss Elizabeth Malvin. The total enrollment was 142 and the income from tuition was \$3,400.



CHILE CONFERENCE

The Chile Conference includes the republics of Chile and Bolivia.

Chile has a coast line of about 2,700 miles, and varies in width from 68 to 250 miles; its area is 292,580 square miles, and its population 3,415,060. Its chief industries are mining, agriculture, and stock-raising. It is a country rich in fruits and with extensive forests. Chile is one of the chief mineral-producing countries of South America, being the principal source of the world's supply of nitrate of soda, also of iodine and borax. Chile has large wealth of copper, for years leading the world in its production. Her manufactures are increasing in importance, and railroad facilities are rapidly extending. Chile is making great improvement in primary and higher education. The percentage of foreigners is not large, but they are very influential, taking the lead in all the great industrial movements. Spanish is the universal language in Chile, though some of the Indians speak their own language only. The great majority of the native Chileans are of mixed Indian blood, though the Indian strain is much less pronounced than in Mexico, and even in Peru or Bolivia.

Bolivia has an area of 708,195 square miles and a population of 2,267,935. Of the latter 50.9 per cent are Indians and 27.6 per cent are mixed blood. The country has great mineral wealth, including vast deposits of silver and tin. The gold mining is of less importance, but copper is abundant. There are great forests and vast stretches of fine farming land adapted to the raising of wheat, corn, fruits, coffee, cotton, and rubber. Bolivia is difficult of access because it is separated from the coast by the high Andes range, yet there are two railroads that extend from ports on the Pacific to La Paz, and a third is nearing completion. Argentina from the south and Brazil from the east are extending railways into Bolivia.

Methodist Episcopal mission work in western South America was begun by William Taylor in 1877. It was organized into the Western South America Mission Conference in 1897, and into an Annual Conference in 1901. The General Conference in 1904 divided the Western South America Conference and constituted the Andes Conference (now called the Chile Conference) and the North Andes Mission. During the first twenty years the missionary work in Chile was done largely through schools. Through the generous gifts of Anderson Fowler and others, properties to the value of \$200,000 had been secured, and well-organized schools of high grade, manned chiefly with missionary teachers, were having a decided influence on the country. Evangelistic work among the natives was begun in 1891.

BOLIVIA DISTRICT

Bolivia District includes the whole of the republic of Bolivia, the third republic of South America in size. It has an area equal to that of Germany, France, the British Isles and Japan, with the states of New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Connecticut thrown in to fill up the corners. The mountains of Bolivia are stored with rich deposits of gold, silver, and copper, and it is one of the greatest tin producing countries in the world. The country has great trackless forests and vast areas of valuable farm lands that are waiting to enrich future settlers. It is truly a Land of Promise, for its great resources are as yet undeveloped.

La Paz

La Paz (population about 80,000), the real capital of Bolivia, is situated near Lake Titicaca, in a great crater 12,000 feet above sea level. The president of the republic, ministers of state, and all foreign diplomats live here. Congress convenes in La Paz, and all other official business is transacted here except that of the supreme court. La Paz is connected with ports on the Pacific by three railroads.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1901.

Missionaries: Mr. G. M. McBride (on furlough) and Mrs. McBride (on furlough), Rev. C. F. Hartzell (on furlough) and Mrs. Hartzell (on furlough), Rev. J. E. Washburn and Mrs. Washburn, Miss Minnie M. Hockett, Rev. James A. Brownlee and Mrs. Brownlee, Miss Elizabeth Brownlee, Mr. E. A. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. R. G. Burns and Mrs. Burns, and Stephen P. Smith.

Cochabamba

Methodist Episcopal mission work begun in 1912.

Missionaries: Rev. C. C. Wishmeier, Mr. C. A. Irle and Mrs. Irle, Miss Julia A. Holland, Mr. E. F. Herman (on furlough) and Mrs. Herman (on furlough).

J. A. BROWNLEE, Superintendent

This has been a year of hardships for our work in Bolivia, especially on the part of our two educational institutions. Heretofore these institutions have been supported by grants from the Bolivian Government, but for almost two years past nothing has been paid, nor can we expect any more help from this source for years to come on account of the great world crisis which rests heavily on this country. The teachers have stood loyally at their posts regardless of the fact that no salaries were paid; the small amounts they have received hardly being sufficient for living expenses and clothing.

We would not forget the loyal way in which the Board of Foreign Missions has come to our rescue. Some grants have been sent from the War Relief Fund, the Emergency Fund, and some special loans have been made. But for this timely help it would have been necessary to close both schools. With the hold we now have in this growing country it would be a blow indeed to have to withdraw.

Evangelistic

Our three Sunday schools have just about held their own with an average attendance of one hundred. At the preaching services the attendance averages fifty. This has been the first year that we have been without a native helper in the city and we are seeking to fill this need for the coming year. Twenty-five of the pupils of the American Institute are members of the Epworth League.

Cochabamba

The Rev. Chas. S. Braden, who had charge of our church work in this city, in addition to his heavy work in the Cochabamba Institute, had to go to the States in July on account of the sickness of his little son. The church was kept open till about the middle of September at which time we felt that it would be better to close until the coming of a new worker.

Viacha

Our native worker, E. B. Zelaya, is in charge of the work in this little city twelve miles from La Paz. Our work in Viacha has suffered because many of the members have had to go to other towns looking for work and our congregation has dwindled from thirty to fifteen. However, those who go carry the "news" to other towns, so we do not feel that the work is in vain.

Chulumani

This little city is three days by mule from La Paz and is our newest point of work in Bolivia. Work was begun here two years ago by Mr. C. F. Hartzell. The first of this year we placed our native worker, Juan Cabrera, in charge of this work. In November the writer visited the work there for the second time this year. In company with Mr. Burns, of the American Institute, we left La Paz on foot and walked two hundred miles. We were gone eleven days. During this time we also visited the little towns of Irupana, fifteen miles, and Ocabaya, five miles from Chulumani. In both places we were well received and had the

pleasure of preaching the Gospel in the open air to a goodly number of listeners. Our native worker will now visit Irupana once a month and Ocabaya once a week, preaching and giving out tracts. The people say they want to hear the truth.

Educational

The American Institute, La Paz, Bolivia—Mr. John E. Washburn, Director. Faculty numbers eighteen. The missionaries in the school during the year were Mr. John E. Washburn, Director, and Mrs. John E. Washburn, Miss Minnie M. Hockett, Mr. and Mrs. Earl A. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Ray G. Burns, Mr. Stephen P. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, and Miss Elizabeth Brownlee.

Enrollment, 260. Students in grades corresponding to one to four of American public schools, 125—including ninety-three boys and thirty-two girls. In grades five to eight there are ninety-three students, of whom eighty-four are boys. There are sixteen students—thirteen boys and three girls—in the preparatory class and twenty-six boys in the commercial department. It is gratifying to know that the number enrolled in the school has not decreased from the previous year in spite of the stringent conditions.

The moral and spiritual condition of the school is healthy. Religious instruction is entirely optional with the boys and yet there are sixty-six out of sixty-eight boarders enrolled in Bible classes.

The American Institute has been more affected by the war than may be easily imagined by those who do not know how dependent Bolivia is upon Europe for her trade and support.

The Government has been unable to pay the expenses of the boys for whom they are responsible. This has meant that the boys must be dropped out of school or maintained by the teachers. Some of them are very promising and it would be a great misfortune for them to have to discontinue their studies. The result has been that the teachers have sacrificed their salaries that the work of the school might be continued. In spite of the financial conditions, which are about as bad as they can be, and the school exist at all, there is much talk of new ground and a new building for the school among the teachers and friends of the institution. It is hoped that in the next few years the Board of Foreign Missions may see the possibilities and necessity of holding property in Bolivia in the form of a well equipped educational institution.

Indian Night Schools

During the year we have been able to open a new high school for Indian boys in the city of La Paz. This school is in a needy part of the city and has provoked the opening of three other schools of the same class; one by the municipality and two by the Roman Catholic Church. In these schools Indian boys, who have to work during the day, are taught to read and write the Spanish language (their own language being the Aymara) and the beginnings of other useful branches of study. Best of all they hear the "Good News" and many of the same Indians attend our Sunday schools. The average attendance of the school is forty.

We rejoice to report that the National Congress has passed a Sunday-

closing law, which goes into effect the first of January, 1916. This closes all places of business and all saloons and drinking places on the Sabbath. A great forward step.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Northern District includes the provinces of Tacna, Tarapaca, and Antofagasta, in the northern part of Chile. The area of the district is 74,161 square miles, and the population is 300,000. In this district are vast quantities of nitrate of soda, the largest deposits in the world. There is also an abundance of iodine, borax, silver, and copper. Mining and exporting of minerals furnishes employment for many. This region is a dry desert, most uninviting in appearance. The water is brought from the distant mountains and the food supplies are brought by ship.

The American Presbyterian Church has a small work in the district, in charge of native preachers.

Iquique

Iquique (population, 40,171) is the capital of the province of Taracaca, situated on the coast, 200 miles north of Antofagasta. It is the largest and most important town between Callao, Peru, and Valparaiso. Iquique has good streets, good stores, and several banks. There is considerable shipping in the harbor engaged in the nitrate trade.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1878. The Seventh Day Adventists are at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Harry L. Allen and Mrs. Allen, Rev. Edwin D. Kizer and Mrs. Nancy A. Kizer (contract), Miss Mae Kirchner, Rev. William T. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson (on furlough).

Institution: Iquique English College.

WM. T. ROBINSON, Superintendent

The North is rapidly recovering from the distress caused by the European War. The "oficinas" are all working as never before, in the elaboration of saltpeter. All mining interests are taking on new life and the multitudes of workmen who left the district at the time business was suspended are returning literally by tens of thousands. As to the year's work, from Arica to Antofagasta there has been an increase both in church membership and in contributions.

Iquique

Iquique has been the center of encouraging revivals among the young people. The Epworth League is prosperous and is bringing a new element into the church. We feel that the future success of Iquique church is assured because of the large number of young people actively engaged in its work. Without including the increased collections for the poor there has been an advance in benevolent collections of 130 pesos, making a total of \$390 for the year. The church membership has increased fifteen per cent.

Iquique English College

All expenses have been paid and in many respects the college year just past has been the best for several years.

Antofagasta

Our work in this port has grown and the attendance at all services is excellent. All running expenses have been covered and the benevolent contributions have increased. Seven local preachers and exhorters assist the pastor in the work of this circuit and at the interior stations—Baquedano, the "Oficinas," Calama, and Chugucamata—the work is especially encouraging.

Mejillones

On this circuit preaching services and Sunday schools are held in two district centers. A night school has been opened here for the benefit of our church members, both young and old. The school meets once a week and is popular.

Pisagua

This circuit is under the supervision of Mr. Martinez. The people have subscribed liberally to the work of the church and all the financial obligations have been met and the membership increased. Mr. Martinez has held services in various parts of the interior of this province with much success.

Arica and Tacna

The churches in both of these towns have held special revivals which have resulted in an increased membership and more liberal contributions. In Arica the young people raised over 800 pesos to rebuild the entire front of the chapel. They are planning to remodel the chapel itself in a few months.

Summary

The increase in membership for the Northern District has been 156 and 396 pesos have been contributed in excess of last year.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

The Central District includes ten provinces of Chile, from Atacama on the north to Linares on the south, with an area of over 70,000 square miles, and a population of nearly 1,600,000. The northern part of the district was famous for years as the leading copper-producing region of the world. The valleys of the central part are noted for the production of most excellent fruits, the raisins of the Huasco Valley being especially famous. The southern provinces are devoted to general agriculture and fruit-raising, the climate therein being mild and the soil fertile.

The present Central District was formed in 1910 by the combining of the former Central District with the former Santiago District. There are two missions at work in the Central District, the Presbyterian and the Methodist Episcopal.

Santiago

Santiago (population, about 325,000) is the geographical, political, and social center of Chile. It is 52 miles east by southeast from the port of Valparaiso, and 116 miles by rail. It is situated in a fertile plain. Santiago has great municipal buildings, an imposing cathedral, fine churches, pleasant tree-lined streets, and parks. With the exception of San Francisco, Santiago is the most populous city on the Pacific slope. It is in railroad connection with various parts of Chile and also with Buenos Ayres. Because it is the center of a centralized national government the revenues of the country flow into Santiago. Here reside those connected with the legislative and administrative departments of the government and many wealthy families.

Santiago abounds with Roman Catholic churches, but not with worshipers. Many people you meet upon the streets of Santiago, from all appearance, might be citizens of New York city. Much of the white population of Chile is nothing more or less than a Latinized Anglo-Saxon populace, chiefly differing from the Anglo-Saxon nations in the matter of language.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1878. The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America is at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. William H. Teeter and Mrs. Teeter, Mr. G. E. Schilling and Mrs. Schilling, Elizabeth Cronin, and Anna Lowrey, Rev. William F. Rice (on furlough) and Mrs. Rice (on furlough), Rev. William A. Shelly and Mrs. Shelly, Alice Haydenburk, Lora C. Catlin, and Ruth Byer.

Institutions: Girls' College, School of Theology, Publishing House, and Anglo-Chilean Home for Student Girls.

Valparaiso

Valparaiso (population, 162,447) is the principal port on the Pacific south of San Francisco. There is a large foreign population, the English element being especially influential. It is probably the most Anglicized of all South American towns. It was the first city in South America to introduce modern inventions. The harbor is spacious but not well protected. Several times in heavy storms steamers anchored in the harbor have dragged anchor or snapped their chains and have gone down from collision with each other or from having drifted on the rocks. The business part of the town was nearly destroyed, and the residence part suffered badly from the terrible earthquake of 1906, but the town is rapidly recovering. In reconstructing the city, great improvements were planned, such as widening and straightening the streets.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1878. The Presbyterian Church of the United States of America also has work here.

WILLIAM H. TEETER, Superintendent

Religion in South America

The religious condition of South America is beyond the conception of the average North American. To him religion means something vital, that influences the thinking, the customs, and the conduct of its followers. Religion in South America does not mean this to the South American. The churches are places for women to go to confession and where images may be kept and in which great feasts are celebrated. For architectural beauty some of these churches are wonderful. Much money has been expended for their inner adornment but they are not a vitalizing force in the lives of the people.

The Coming Revolt in Chile

In Chile there will be sooner or later a well organized revolt against the authority and control of the Romish Church. I am satisfied that if there could be raised up a native Chilean belonging to the cultured class who could be turned into a mighty evangelist, a great ingathering of souls would follow.

Protestantism is sympathized with, but to the South American it is a "foreign" religion and the average South American is ultra patriotic and almost more than ultra conservative in accepting a propaganda which comes from the hands of foreigners.

The next few decades will see a radical change in religious conditions. In Chile the vast majority of the thinking men have abandoned the Roman religion. A great many of the thinking women have done likewise. They are not atheistic, they are agnostic; they are not non-religious, they are irreligious. Some of our best educated and most cultured people have absolutely no ideas or conceptions that are religious.

Problem of the Women

The women retain their crucifix, as beads and medals, but outside of the superstitious feeling of reverence these mean nothing to them.

The men do not even have these articles of superstition to cling to, hence we find the men going into spiritualism, philosophy which they call mental science, and vague uncertainties which have not formulated themselves as yet into any concrete belief.

The Romish Church has a strong hold upon the people of Chile through



INDIAN CLUB DRILL BY ADVANCED CLASS IN GYMNASICS AT SANTIAGO GIRLS' COLLEGE, SANTIAGO, CHILE, S. A.

the superstition of the women. It controls the social prestige of all, and is undoubtedly the most vital political force in all South America. Thus far Protestantism has not made any apparent inroad, excepting among the poor classes, but there is a growing confidence, respect, and admiration among the better class. Men of the better class are not only ready, but anxious, to be interviewed on things spiritual. That the Evangelical Church is becoming a factor which must be reckoned with there can be no doubt.

Our Work: The Northern Section

Giving a bird's-eye view of the work on this district I should begin with the North. Our work under Pastor Barnhart on the Coquimbo Circuit has made some real progress. He has been instrumental in organizing anti-saloon leagues and in opening up a clubroom for young men in his church. Throughout this whole region we are beginning to exert a wholesome influence in the mining as well as the agricultural districts.

The Southern Section

Our work in Valparaiso and in all of the southern part of this district shows a steady gain. One of its most satisfying phases is seeing people become thoroughly converted. To become Protestant does not mean much. I should judge that seventy-five per cent of Chile is Protestant, but they are not Christians. To illustrate:

An elderly lady who for years had been one of our bitterest enemies, opposing Protestantism at every turn, found herself one night in the midst of a Methodist prayer meeting. After the service was over she inquired whether these people were Protestants; when told that they were she said, "These people are devil worshipers. They talk and testify to the love of Christ! The priests have always told us that they were devils."

She was informed that one week from that night Pastor Standen would be there; she answered, "I was intending to leave Santiago tomorrow but now I am going to wait to hear that pastor." She waited, and under the inspiring message she found Christ as her Redeemer. And now, although she is over seventy years of age, she daily visits among her friends, and among strangers, telling of Christ and trying to lead them into the same happy experience.

We will by the end of this year have at least ten new preaching places opened up. Our pastors are becoming enthusiastic in their desire to push the evangelistic work. Men who before were giving all their time to one preaching place are now finding it possible to preach in three or four places.

Self-support

In spite of the war and our crippled finances, our self-support has been increased. This satisfactory condition has been brought about through the new financial plan with the every-member canvass and the weekly offering, as it is operated in the United States. If we are ever to raise up a substantial church in Chile I am convinced that it must be largely brought about by the support of Chilians.

There is as much reason for having a self-supporting church in Chile as there is for having one in the United States. Not that we do not need help at the

present time; we do need it, but I believe that we should press to the goal of making the Chilean church entirely self-supporting at the earliest possible date.

Educational Institutions

We have four institutions in Central District—the Santiago College, the Imprenta Moderna (Mission Press), the Bible Seminary, and the Anglo-Chilean Home.

Santiago College—Mr. W. A. Shelly, Director

The best known North American school for girls in all South America is located in the beautiful city of Santiago, the capital of Chile. Since the founding of this college in 1880 it has occupied a unique place in Methodism of Chile, and its influence outside the church has reached beyond that attained by any other Christian work established in the country. The aim sought in this school is not only to give the young ladies of Chile the advantage of our North American system of secondary education, but to bring to them some of the elements that have made the United States the strongest Christian nation on the globe. The policy of the school is not to antagonize or attack the established church of the country, but to present the truth of the Gospel in its simplicity, to maintain a well organized Christian home, and to give the best English education possible.

Beginning with the kindergarten the work is carried through the primary, intermediate, and secondary courses under the direction of a large staff of teachers. The course in Liberal Arts furnishes a complete literary education. It consists of four years following the preparatory course. The Conservatory of Music provides for all phases of the subject, requiring eight years to complete the course. The course in Art is well systematized, providing for four years' consecutive study of all branches of art both practical and theoretical.

The real success of the school has been the building up of a strong patronage among the better and wealthy class of Latin-American citizens. Among the graduates of the school may be found some of the most prominent women of Chile and neighboring countries. Its popularity makes it a means whereby the wall of prejudice between Romanism and Protestantism is being broken down in Chile.

During the last four years the school, besides paying all running expenses, has expended \$10,000 (United States gold) in repairing buildings and adding new equipment. During the present year, although the country has suffered a great financial crisis, all current expenses have been met, and a growing interest in behalf of the school is manifested both by the patrons and the citizens of Santiago. The aim of the present directors is to enlarge the plant so as to meet the growing demand made upon the institution. The matriculation could be increased fifty per cent providing the dormitories were enlarged. Also a modern Domestic Science Department must be added if the college is to hold the place it should occupy in the future. It is hoped that some generous donor will be found who will supply the means whereby this department will be thoroughly equipped with all the modern improvements that will make it second to none in all of South America.

There is a great future for Christian education in Chile. The present director of Santiago College has been appointed Professor of English Grammar

and North American Literature in the department of Pedagogy in the University of Chile. This is felt to be a great opportunity and shows what can be done in the way of providing a Christian influence over the future teachers of the republic.

The Bible Seminary

The Bible Seminary is an institution established in 1914 by the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian Missions.

We have just closed our second and most successful year of work. Our classes have been small but the grade of students superior.

The faculty is composed of three Methodist and three Presbyterian men missionaries, and two Methodist lady missionaries who are helping as teachers. Our relation as a joint institution has been not only cordial but one of real unity and unison. The presidency of this institution alternates between the two churches. Last year the presidency was with the Presbyterian Mission, this year the writer has been president. We believe that this institution affects more directly the evangelistic situation in Chile than any other department of our work.

We want to express our gratitude to Dr. J. M. Taylor for his having made the Methodist end of this institution possible and for the manner in which he has supported it. We look into a bright future for the Bible Seminary.

In the past year we have had eight students in two classes. Our regret is that there have not been more, but when we remember that all successful institutions start with small beginnings we are content.

The Hostel for Young Women

The Anglo-Chilean Home (Hogar Anglo-Chilean) was inaugurated this year to provide the proper surroundings for young women who are studying in the State University of Chile. This is a need which was very keenly felt by high officials in the various educational institutions, and it was upon their invitation that we opened up the home. This being an entirely new proposition, word was sent out that the liberties of the young women would be subject to a very strict rule of life. For this reason we have not achieved the numerical success that we anticipated, but we have demonstrated the usefulness of the home, and at the present writing there have been enough young women who have expressed their desire to enter the home next year to practically fill it. One of the encouraging features is that of the young women we have had with us this year, we have not lost one because of dissatisfaction.

I believe that the opening up of this home has been the most strategic movement that our mission has made in Chile in many years. Through it we expect to influence the lives of the young women who are going to teach the youth of Chile. Unfortunately the women of Chile are reflecting the religious and moral attitude of the men, being infected with agnosticism and indifference, and if we are to build up a future for Christianity here we must influence those who are going to have such a large part in molding the lives of the future generation.

Modern Press

The Imprenta Moderna—the Modern Press—is the only institution in Chile

for the distribution of evangelical literature. It was established some twenty years ago in a good location, about half a mile from the business center of the city, and was evidently intended to be a small copy of the Book Concern, with printing and selling departments. In early years it is said to have been the largest and best publishing house in Santiago.

The crisis which was felt before the war, and which was intensified by the war, has effectually prevented any improvement during the past two years. We have been able to hold our own during the present year, due largely to the fact that we have been paid for work done for the church, work on which the loss was formerly carried by the press. There have been no funds for encouraging the sale of literature or even for carrying an adequate stock of books. At present we are employing about twenty people, including office and sales force, a translator, typesetters, pressmen, and binders. A large part of our work has been ordinary commercial printing, including a considerable proportion of jobs from the school and from the mission treasurer. We publish the *Heraldo Cristiano*, a joint Methodist and Presbyterian weekly paper, also a Sunday School Lesson Quarterly, and have printed and distributed a few tracts.

Needs

Our needs are like the poor in Chile—always with us and never out of sight.

The first great need of Chile is a fund to erect a worthy church edifice in Santiago. It is a crying disgrace for Methodism to be worshipping in a building such as we have, after occupying the field for forty years. We cannot hope to have the cultured intellectual people worship with us until we can invite them to a church edifice instead of a barracks.

We need the Hogar Anglo-Chileno duplicated here in Santiago in order to care for the young men students in the State University. This is a need that the highest school officials in Chile request that we supply. The better class Chileans understand work of this kind and they respect us for it and show an interest in what we are trying to do.

We need a home for the Union Bible Seminary, including dormitories and a few cottages for the use of married men. There is no hope for the evangelical work in Chile except as we begin at the beginning and prepare our men for the ministry. At the present time our curriculum is simply a theological course, but we are at this moment facing the fact that we must give more.

There are special property needs, because rented buildings frequently come under the control of fanatical Roman Catholics, and on the termination of the lease our congregations are turned out into the streets.

We need a teachers' endowment for Santiago College. Self-supporting schools demand adequate endowment. If our Methodist universities in the United States were forced to be entirely self-supporting, independent of their endowments, they would not be the successful institutions they are today.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Southern District includes eleven provinces, with an area of 81,933 square miles and a population of 1,323,691. The chief industries are fruit-raising, especially of grapes; wheat, stock-raising, lumbering, and coal mining. The fine forest lands of Chile begin in the northern part of this district and extend southward. The southern part was called Patagonia in the geographies of forty years ago, the home of the brave, hardy Araucanian Indians, who probably possess the best physique of any of the American Indian races. For three hundred years after the Spaniards had

made their conquests and had established themselves, in the different parts of South America these Indians maintained their freedom. Within comparatively recent times the lands occupied by them have been opened to settlement, they being allowed to retain a part of the land. This region, which includes more than one half of the Southern District, is called *la frontera* (frontier). The great advance of Chile in recent years has been chiefly in this region, and here our evangelistic work has met with the largest returns.

Concepción

Concepción (population, 55,000) is the third city in Chile in population. It is situated about the center of the district, on the banks of the Bio-Bio River, about seven miles from its mouth. It is the Roman Catholic episcopal see and the capital of the province of Concepción. It is also the commercial center of southern Chile. It is situated 238 miles south of Valparaíso by sea, and 365 miles from Santiago by rail. It was founded before any city in the United States, and was the first capital of Chile under the Spanish viceroys. The principal coal mines on the west coast of South America are near Concepción.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1878. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., and the Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Missionaries: Rev. Goodsil F. Arms (on furlough) and Mrs. Arms (on furlough), Rev. Ezra Bauman and Mrs. Bauman, Rev. Claude Peak and Mrs. Peak, Miss Virginia Bennett, Rev. Buel O. Campbell (on furlough) and Mrs. Campbell (on furlough), Rev. Walter D. Carhart and Mrs. Carhart, Mr. J. C. F. Harrington and Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Elma Allen, Misses Bessie Howland, Myrta Keeler, Naomi Thomson, Fleda Platt, Mary L. Snider, Alice H. Fisher (on furlough), and Cora M. Starr.

Institutions: American College (for boys), Girls' College.

EZRA BAUMAN, Superintendent

An Agricultural Region

The Southern District of Chile comprises the principal agricultural and lumber regions of the country. Most of Chile's wheat and oats are produced here. The land, once covered with dense forests, is now producing cereals in abundance. The first year wheat is sown into the ashes of the burnt forest without plowing, often producing a very good crop. For many years these fields remained half covered with stumps, logs, and standing trees, making it necessary to harvest the crops with sickles. The lower ridges of the Andes and the Coast Range are still covered with almost impenetrable forest, much of which is valuable timber. Sawmills and "roces" (clearing fires) are doing their rapid work, changing these forest-covered regions into wheat-producing fields.

Though much of this fertile soil is the property of the great landholders, who are interested in its careful development, the small holdings are rapidly increasing and the farming industry is improving. The sandy regions in the northern part of the district are being turned into productive lands by irrigation, the swift current of the Laja providing abundant water supply.

Southern District

The Southern District has twenty-six congregations, some meeting in real churches, some in dwelling-houses transformed into halls, and others in rented rooms which are frequently quite inadequate for our purposes.

Concepcion

The so-called capital of the South has a large new church, the most churchly building of our denomination in the country. It was built in 1914 and 1915, costing about \$13,000, of which \$8,000 has been paid. The effective cooperation of Bishop Stuntz, the magnanimous spirit of the architect who is

an official member of the church, the activity of Mr. Goodsil F. Arms, and the generous gifts of all the missionaries in Concepcion, and others, with special gifts from friends at home and the sacrifices made by the church members themselves, made possible this great undertaking. We still owe \$5,000 on our obligations, including \$370 on the Epworth League hall, which is to be paid for entirely by local subscriptions, collections, and earnings.

The English-speaking congregation is under the pastorate of Rev. D. O. Campbell and several of the students of the boys' college have joined the church.

Talcahuano

The second seaport of the country has a growing congregation under the direction of the Rev. C. Venegas, the former superintendent.

Lota, Coronel, and Curanilahue are mining centers under the pastorate of the Rev. William Standen. The principal coal mines of the country are in this section and all steamers sailing on the western coast coal in these ports. There are nine towns in the radius of Mr. Standen's circuit, in which there is absolutely no evangelical work being carried on. There is a good field for both religious and educational work. We need at least one additional pastor in this section.

Yungay Circuit

The northern section of the district has three churches supervised by Mr. Arriola, a local preacher. From his study window in Yungay he has a most beautiful view of the ever active volcano "Chillan." In the town of Antuco, situated at the entrance to the trans-Andine pass, near the foot of the perfectly shaped and snow covered volcano "Antuco," a new congregation was formed this year. On my first visit 110 people attended, listening most attentively to the Gospel message, and frequently an approving "Bueno" was heard from without. We married two couples, baptized some children, administered the Sacrament, and received fourteen new members.

Angol Circuit

Another local preacher, J. C. Bobadilla, has charge of Angol Circuit with four churches, on four different railway lines. He has received sixty-nine probationers in the last eight months. Each one of the four towns could be made into a new circuit center. Los Angeles is a flourishing city situated in the most fertile section of the country. In Mulchen I met farmers and their families who had traveled thirty hours in oxcarts to hear the Gospel and have their children baptized. An oldtime circuit-rider is wanted here.

Cura Cautin

In Cura Cautin the District Conference was celebrated with conspicuous success this year. Mr. Pantoja, the local preacher in charge, earns considerable part of his support in his barbershop. The farmer members of the congregation are holding their horses ready for our evangelistic tour through their country. The hospitality of these sturdy conquerors of the stubborn coigue and oak forest and rough soil cannot easily be excelled. They know nothing of intensive farming and often do not even know how to provide food

for their cattle in winter. A missionary farmer teaching agriculture and stock would be a blessing to them.

Temuco

Temuco, the largest congregation on the district, with the three missions in different sections of the city, a small congregation in Lautaro, a group of adherents in Yaima, and another on the Smith farm, is under the direction of the Rev. J. S. Valenzuela. Mr. Smith has proposed to build a chapel on his Niagara farm for the families of workmen and tenants. The work on the whole circuit is prospering and has grown considerably this year.

Preaching to Frontier Settlers

The youngest member of Conference, Rev. Abel Fetis, has charge of Loncoche, Pitrufulquen, and Lastarria. The so-called Pentecostal Movement disorganized our congregation in Gorbea a few years ago because of which our chapel there has remained closed. The hills of Lastarria are spotted with smoke, each spot indicating the home of a settler nestled in a small half-cleared field and surrounded by the dark, thick forest of oak, avellano, ulmo, lingue, and others, entwined and decorated with the beautiful copihue, Chile's national flower. What a joy it is to preach to these simple settlers on the frontier who listen with tears in their eyes while their hearts are aglow with the glad message of salvation! The young pastor is winning their hearts and bringing their souls into tune with Christ.

Nueva Imperial, Carahue, and Puerto Saavedra are the Rev. Moses Torregrosa's charge. The pastor is well known and one of the most respected citizens of the town. The new church, which he built in 1914 and 1915, has capacity for about 500 people. On special occasions it is always crowded. Puerto Saavedra is asking for help to build a church. Their small hall does not accommodate the growing attendance.

The Mapuche Indians

Southwest of Nueva Imperial the Indians are gladly receiving the Gospel message and are pleading for a mission school to be established among them for their children.

Concepcion College

Our school for girls in Concepcion is recognized as the best in this section of the country. The enrollment is 243. Although money has depreciated and prices have been higher than ever the college has met its current obligations. The debt incurred in former years by an addition to the building is a heavy burden upon the institution. We can congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Harrington on their good management during this first year of their directorship.

Colejio Americano

Our boys' school has had a decrease in attendance because of the war crisis, which is felt very keenly in Chile. With an attendance of 180 the school will do well to pay expenses. Rev. B. O. Campbell, the director, is an economical manager. Many of the boys in the school have repeatedly given evidence of their faith in Christ. The religious influence of the school is frankly acknowledged and its impression upon the students is very evident.

MENDOZA DISTRICT

This district comprises the Argentine Province of the same name and those of San Juan and San Luis; it is an important field from the point of view of its evangelization; it is a considerably difficult one because of the general religious indifference and Romanist fanaticism.

F. SOSA, Superintendent

Our Schools

Our elementary daily schools in Mendoza and Villa Mercedes show an enrollment of 155 scholars; in these schools the greater part of the work of teaching and management is borne by the wives of the pastors, who only receive salaries equal to those paid to the porters in the State schools, thereby proving their self-abnegation in the service.

The Church at Mendoza

We have our own church buildings in Mendoza, San Juan, and Villa Mercedes; the two latter have parsonages attached, but this is not the case in Mendoza where the necessity of building one is urgent. Our church building here had its foundations seriously damaged through earthquakes and, besides, it is badly placed on the lot. With \$10,000 (American) we could take down this building, erect a good church, a parsonage, and two or three comfortable classrooms for the school.

Self-support

The present commercial and economic crisis has seriously affected our work on its financial sides; the pastor of Villa Mercedes was obliged in the middle of the year to give up the hall in San Luis which was rented for preaching services because he could not collect the twenty pesos per month for rent, nor even the fifteen pesos to which the rent was afterwards reduced. His own congregation of Villa Mercedes was unable to pay its proportion of pastoral support and he was forced to teach in the day school in order to obtain from this source the amount he should have received from the church.

The same thing has happened in San Juan where only now an attempt is being made to pay off the debt which the church owes its pastor for last year's salary on which only twenty pesos was paid. With more money and more workers much would be done in these regions which need so greatly the true religion and morality of our Lord Jesus Christ.

MAGELLAN DISTRICT

Magellan District is in the extreme southern part of Chile, centering about Punta Arenas. The area is 66,193 square miles, and the population 17,330, more than half of which is in Punta Arenas (Sandy Point). There is some coal mining, also gold mining of small importance, and lumber industry. The chief industry is sheep raising, some farms having from 50,000 to 60,000 sheep.

Punta Arenas

Punta Arenas is a busy shipping town of 12,000 inhabitants, on the Strait of Magellan. It is a port of call for all steamers passing through the strait.

Methodism entered Punta Arenas with a colony of emigrants from farther north in 1898. The first visit of a Methodist missionary was made in November, 1902. The first missionaries to reside here arrived in March, 1907.

Missionaries: Rev. John L. Reeder and Mrs. Reeder (on furlough).

Included in the Southern District.

No report.



NORTH ANDES MISSION CONFERENCE

The North Andes Mission Conference includes all of South America not included in the Eastern South America and the Chile Conferences, namely, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and the Guianas. Of these countries we have work only in Peru and Panama. Peru has an area of 695,730 square miles and a population of about 3,000,000. It is rich in minerals, including gold, silver, copper, lead, and quicksilver. Silver mining is the chief industry. Irrigation is extensively used, and abundant crops of sugar, cotton, rice, and tobacco are produced. Panama is the republic of the Isthmus and comprises an area of 31,570 square miles, most of which is but sparsely settled. Its natural resources are important, but are undeveloped. There are large banana, coffee, orange, lemon, coconut, and rubber plantations. Colon, on the northern side of the Isthmus, is the trading center for the Atlantic Coast; a railroad connects this port with Panama, the capital of the republic, on the southern side.

The General Conference in 1904 divided the Western South America Conference and constituted the North Andes Mission. It appears as a Mission Conference, in the Discipline of 1908.

PANAMA DISTRICT

Panama District includes the English and Spanish work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the republic of Panama and the Canal Zone. The republic is 450 miles long and from 37 to about 200 miles wide. There are about 350,000 inhabitants, about 5,000 of whom are Americans. Among the rest are representatives of nearly every country. The Panamanians are a mixture of Spanish and Indian blood.

Panama

Panama (population, 50,000) is one of the oldest cities of the New World, having been founded in 1513. It is a typical Spanish-American city, situated on Panama Bay. The streets are narrow but are well paved and clean. The plazas are ideally located and well kept. The water is piped from a mountain stream near Culebra. The population is cosmopolitan.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1906.

Missionaries: Rev. Harry Compton and Mrs. Compton, Rev. Charles W. Ports and Mrs. Ports.

Institution: American College of Panama.

HARRY COMPTON, Superintendent

No report.

PERU DISTRICT

Peru District includes all of Peru. Its regular circuits embrace a dozen cities and towns along the coast and the Transandean Railway of central Peru. The principal stations are at Lima and its port, Callao, and Huancayo, over the Andes.

Callao

Callao (population, 31,000) is the principal seaport of Peru and the capital of the province of the same name. It is situated on the Callao Bay, 7 miles west of Lima, with which it is connected by rail. Callao is a modern city, with a spacious harbor, and is a center for great commercial activity. The manufacturing interests of Callao include the refining of sugar, work in lumber and iron, also the shops of the Central Railway of Peru.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1891.

Missionaries: Rev. Hays P. Archerd and Mrs. Archerd, Mr. Milton M. Longshore and Mrs. Longshore, Mr. Merritt M. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson.

Institution: High School for Boys and Girls.

Lima

Lima (population, 140,000), the capital city of Peru, is situated on the Rimac River, seven miles from the port of Callao, and at the base of the Andes. The city has an excellent system of waterworks, several public squares, a number of hospitals,

and very good stores. Its university, San Marcos, is the oldest on the Western continent, having been founded in 1551.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1891. The Church of England, the Seventh Day Adventists, and the Evangelical Union of South America are at work in Lima.

Missionaries: Rev. Thomas B. Wood (on furlough) and Mrs. Wood (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Miss Elsie Wood (on furlough).

Institution: W. F. M. S.: High School.

Huancayo

Huancayo (population, 15,000) is the terminus of the Central Railway of Peru and a rapidly growing city. It is situated at one extremity of a broad, rich agricultural valley. The surrounding mountains full of rich mineral deposits are just being opened up. Huancayo is the seat of a pre-historic fair of the Indians who still gather for the exchange of their products twice every month to the number of from eight to twelve thousand.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun here in 1905, but until the present time was carried on by native pastors.

Missionaries: Rev. Clarence R. Snell and Mrs. Snell.

Institution: Huancayo English Academy.

No report.



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH

MEXICO

Places where Methodist Episcopal
Missionaries reside, are underlined
in red.

Railroads: — Cable Lines: —

Scale of Statute Miles

0 10 20 30 40 50

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHROP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

MEXICO CONFERENCE

The Mexico Conference includes the republics of Mexico, with a population of 15,000,000, and Central America. Thus far mission work has been established principally in the central and southern parts of Mexico, notably in the states of Guanaxuato, Hidalgo, Mexico, Morelos, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, Tlaxcala, and Vera Cruz, and in the Federal District. This part of Mexico is for the most part a high tableland interspersed by mountains. The climate is varied and fruits of all climes are grown. Agriculture and mining are the principal sources of wealth. The population is about 20 per cent white, 40 per cent Indians, and 40 per cent people of mixed blood. There are about thirty-seven indigenous languages and dialects in Mexico, but with the exception of a little work in Mexicano, Otomi, and Zapotec, Methodist work is carried on chiefly in Spanish, which is the dominant language, and in English.

Methodist mission work was commenced by the Rev. William Butler in February, 1873, and the Mexico Conference was organized January 15, 1885.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Central District includes a number of cities and towns in the states of Guanaxuato, Hidalgo, and Mexico, and in the Federal District. For fertility and mineral wealth this region is one of the most favored in the republic of Mexico.

Mexico City

Mexico City (population, 500,000) is the capital of the republic. It was founded by the Spanish in 1522, on the site of an ancient Aztec city in the center of the valley of Mexico, on a plateau 7,400 feet above sea level. It is beautifully situated. The inhabitants are chiefly full-blooded Indians and persons of mixed race, although there are 6,000 English-speaking people, and the English language is spoken in all the great commercial houses and hotels. The streets of the city are wide, and many of the buildings are of stone, including the public buildings. There are several attractive public squares and large suburban residences. The city is both the administrative and commercial center of the republic and the terminal of almost all the Mexican railways.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. The headquarters of the mission are now here in a centrally located property. There are five Methodist congregations and two schools. Work is done in both Spanish and English. The Methodist Publishing House was established in 1878. Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal missionaries are also at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. John W. Butler and Mrs. Butler, Rev. Raymond A. Carhart and Mrs. Carhart, Rev. J. P. Hauser and Mrs. Hauser, Rev. Frank E. McGuire and Mrs. McGuire. W. F. M. S.: Misses Harriet L. Ayres, Vernice Gelvin, Elizabeth Benthian, Grace A. Hollister, Laura Temple.

Institutions: Methodist Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Sarah L. Keen College (for girls).

JOHN W. BUTLER, Superintendent

The Return to Mexico

The withdrawal of the American troops from Vera Cruz made it possible for us to return in February of 1915. We reached Vera Cruz February 20 and the next morning early we arrived in Orizaba, where the Conference was held. We were gratified to find that twenty-five members of the Conference were able to be present, in spite of war conditions. We missed all the preachers of the Northern and Oaxaca Districts and a few were absent from each of the other districts. After the adjournment of the Conference our journey was up country, but we were delayed about twenty hours till certain damages were repaired on the road. We were indeed grateful when at last we safely reached Mexico City and mission headquarters. From that day to this not for a single moment have we regretted our return, though we have had to pass through

strenuous times. During our absence the native men and women left in charge of the mission were faithful and constant in all matters. Mexico City has had three different administrations since we returned, and while there has been considerable excitement and some shooting in the streets, nothing serious has befallen any of our workers. In the month of March we began to feel the scarcity of foodstuffs. This condition of things continued to grow worse till it caused great suffering among the poor. In order to help the more necessitous cases among our own people we solicited aid from friends here and at home which enabled us to send into the country and purchase wholesale supplies of staple articles, such as corn, beans, rice, and sugar. In one instance the Government aided us generously. These supplies we sold at cost or below cost and some we gave away. For reasons unknown to us it was noised abroad what we were doing and the mission house was besieged by suffering people. We at once arranged to cooperate with the Red Cross Society. Inside of a few weeks our workers investigated and procured aid for five thousand needy families outside of our parishes. This gave an unexpected and great opportunity to our Bible women and others to carry the consolations of the Gospel into many houses. This doubtless has had much to do with enlarged attendance upon all our services in the churches of Mexico City.

Our Churches in Mexico City

Here at headquarters the church has been open every night except Saturday. The Belem chapel is all too small for the congregation and we are seeking a larger hall. We ought to build a church for the south side congregation. Conversions have been numerous. The Santa Julia congregation has also outgrown the little chapel and we are building a larger one. This was made possible by the contribution of a generous friend in Buffalo.

A mid-day prayer meeting has been established at the mission house which lasts about twenty minutes and brings together most of the local workers. Special objects for prayer are presented at every meeting and many times we have had occasion to rejoice over what seemed to be direct answers to our prayers.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of Mexico is better equipped for service than ever before. In material matters our people have met their obligations even better than in previous years. Trinity Church contributed \$1,000 for missions, the largest missionary collection ever made in this country, as far as we know. Of course it is Mexican money, but given the conditions of the congregation it is equal to any collection ever made in the homeland and clearly proves the sincere devotion of our people. It should also be noted that at the very time many of our members were suffering for the comforts of life and many others were aiding their more unfortunate brothers and sisters. Trinity Church has been reseeded, to the great comfort of our growing congregation.

A Conspicuous Industrial School

Our Industrial School, under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, being outside the city limits, was subject to so many annoyances from small marauding bands that we found it necessary to bring the boarding pupils to the Sarah L. Keen College inside the city. From this

institution five teachers graduated in November and all are going out into the work. The graduating exercises were presided over by the Assistant Secretary of Public Instruction and one of the addresses was made by the official inspector of private schools, who was also present several times at examinations and took occasion to declare that "Sarah L. Keen College is the best private school in the Federal District." These distinguished men were accompanied by other representatives of the Government. Since then they have asked Mrs. Rivera, of our faculty, to assist them in the establishment of their industrial school. They also engaged Miss Perez, another of our teachers, to give lectures on temperance, morality, and hygiene to the women of the penitentiary and factories of this city. She is always greeted by enthusiastic audiences and is accomplishing much good.

Fighting Typhus Fever

Toward the latter part of the year an epidemic of typhus fever broke out which is still raging. A government official said there were thirty thousand cases in the federal district. Here again the fidelity of our preachers and their helpers has been manifest. They visited the sick and buried the dead without hesitancy. This second ordeal of the year has been even more trying than the first, but in both our church has stood for those things we believe the Divine Master intended we should stand for, and while we have lost many by death our accessions have far outnumbered these. Our three native pastors and our missionaries have toiled nobly and, though at times we have had occasion to be anxious about their health and strength, we are grateful to be able to say that neither "the pestilence that walketh in darkness nor the destruction that wasteth at noonday" have harmed them; all have seemed to "abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

The native pastors in the San Vicente and Nextlalpam Circuits have kept up their work remarkably well in spite of disturbed conditions, sometimes for lack of train, walking twenty or thirty miles rather than fail in their duty. Some services have been conducted while the sound of battle fell on the ears of the preachers and attendants.

For half the year the Miraflores and Ameca Circuits were isolated. During that period the pastor at Miraflores was smitten with typhus. As the only physician residing in Miraflores had deserted the village our pastor had to be his own physician. Fortunately he had some knowledge of medicine and with the blessing of God he recovered. About the same time the wife of our pastor in Ameca contracted the fever and died. At this writing his five children are suffering with the same disease. In the face of all these trying conditions both pastors and the school teachers have remained at their posts faithfully prosecuting their work.

Afflicted Mexico seems moving once more toward peace and prosperity. New fields are beckoning us. The Methodist Episcopal Church was never more needed than today. If we are true to our opportunity we will have much to do in bringing to pass a better Mexico.

The Publishing House, Mexico City—R. A. Carhart, Agent

The year has been a difficult one for the Publishing House. Lack of communications has greatly interfered with correspondence and with the

distribution of Sunday school and other periodical literature. Also the very high rates of exchange have meant excessive prices on all purchases, including paper and ink. Nevertheless the shop has been kept open. Our weekly church paper, "El Abogado Cristiano," has been published with but eight pages; "Las Lecciones Biblicas" have been published without interruption. So far as we know every other evangelical paper of the class of "El Abogado Cristiano" published in Mexico has been suspended for longer or shorter periods during the year. Some special editions of tracts have been published and distributed.

Action was taken by the Press Committee arranging that the new Spanish hymnal, "El Nuevo Himnario Evangelico," published by the American Tract Society, and other distinctly religious books be provided at considerably less than their cost to the house, for the costs in gold converted into Mexican money at the present rates of exchange make prices almost prohibitive. Recently changes have been made in the mission property that have given us two good show windows, a much better office, and more extensive bookroom.

EASTERN DISTRICT

The Eastern District includes a number of Mission Centers in the eastern half of the State of Hidalgo, with circuits in the States of Mexico, Puebla, and Vera Cruz. Part of the district is on the tableland, the remainder sloping eastward toward the Gulf of Mexico. The principal occupations are mining and agriculture. The people, especially in the mountain section, are very liberal and ready to receive the Gospel. Religiously they are sadly neglected. No other Mission Board has workers in this district.

Pachuca

Pachuca (population, 40,000) is situated at an elevation of 7,800 feet above the sea, 56 miles northeast of Mexico City, in the southern part of the state of Hidalgo, of which it is the capital. It is connected with Mexico City by three railroads and is one of the richest mining centers in the world.

The Methodist Mission was established in 1873. Work is done both in Spanish and English.

Missionaries: Rev. Bruce R. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell. W. F. M. S.: Miss Helen M. Hewitt.

Institutions: English-Mexican Church, Boys' School, English Day School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

J P HAUSER, Superintendent

The year 1915 was full of hopes and fears as the whole district was subject to the constant changes from the different bands of soldiers who traversed its borders. The towns were dominated first by one army and then by the other. Things have now become more settled, there is comparative regularity in the running of trains, and we can visit all points of the district except far-distant Zacualtipam.

Pachuca

When communications were opened our first visit was to Pachuca and we were glad to find the work progressing. The services in Pachuca were held at 6 P. M. so that the people could be in their homes before dark. The accustomed number attended. The English services were suspended for a number of months, but the English Sunday school was maintained regularly in the home of the Misses Pemprayze. We are glad to welcome the Rev. B. R. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, of Lamberton, Minn., to our English church. We feel that their coming will mark a new era in its life.

Education

The Boys' School has about sixty boys enrolled.

Miss Natalia G. Bravo and her associate teachers kept the girls' school open until near the end of the year, when it was closed for three weeks due to the sickness of one of the teachers. Enrollment, 356. The Governor of the State sent his personal representative and the state band to our closing exercises. Miss Helen Hewitt, the principal, returned in December and is making plans to reopen the school for 1916 with the boarding department.

Real Del Monte

This is a mining camp and our church services, Sunday school, and day school were maintained with growing interest. Our pastor has found an entrance into several surrounding towns, especially through our church paper, "El Abogado Cristiano," to which he secured seventy-five subscriptions. At Christmas time the church gave a dinner to 135 poor people which was greatly appreciated by them and tended to give the church a more important place in the life of the community.

Opposed to Temperance

For the first time in years we tried the plan of having a resident pastor in Acayuca instead of caring for it as an adjunct to the Pachuca Circuit. Mr. Lopez was warmly welcomed at first but when the people saw his determined stand on the temperance question they resented it. However, Mr. Lopez made material improvements in our property and while the attendance at the services was not large we feel that the town has benefited by his presence.

In the Fighting Zone

About the middle of last year, after suffering a number of attacks and raids, the situation became so critical in Tezontepec that the greater part of the inhabitants left, including our pastor and family and the teachers. Later our property was used as a barracks, the organ and benches being burned up for firewood, windows broken, and everything left in bad condition. In December Mr. Lopez was moved from Acayuca to Tezontepec and at once began to clean up the property, whitewash the walls, and get the whole in shape for the opening of the school and church for the new year. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society school lost practically the whole year, but we hope to build it up again to its former place in the community.

From January to April of 1915 we had no pastor in Tulancingo as Mr. Constantino could not go to his appointment for lack of railway communications. When he finally arrived he found the membership scattered due to the many changes the place had suffered from the bands of marauders who had occupied it at different times. But Mr. Constantino had become nerved to revolutionary conditions in other years and at once repaired the property, looked up the members, and started the day school and Sunday school.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

The Northern District is situated on the central tableland of the Republic, and comprises the states of Queretaro and Guanajuato, in part, extending a distance of about 217 miles on either side of the line of the Mexican Central Railway, and

part of the National Railway from the City of San Juan del Rio, in Queretaro, to Leon in Guanajuato. The district is composed of seven circuits and seventeen congregations. Mission work is conducted in important cities ranging in population from 12,000 to 110,000. This region is noteworthy for its strong adherence to the Roman Catholic Church.

Guanajuato

Guanajuato (population, 60,000) is the capital of the state of the same name. It is located 160 miles northwest of Mexico City, in a narrow valley or gulch on the Guanajuato River, at an altitude of 6,500 feet, in a very rich silver-mining region. It is said to have produced \$1,600,000,000 in silver bullion, or about one fifth of the world's present supply. The Mexican Central Railroad passes within ten miles of the city. There are several large churches and handsome residences and beautiful public and private gardens.

The Methodist Mission began its work in 1876. The Mexican congregation and one for English-speaking people are self-supporting. No other Mission Board has workers here.

Missionaries: Rev. Levi B. Salmans, M.D., and Mrs. Salmans. W. F. M. S.: Misses Effa M. Dunmore and Dora Gladden.

Institutions: Good Samaritan Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Mary Ann Cox Memorial Girls' School, Training School for Bible Women.

I. D. CHAGOYAN, Superintendent

A True Christian Spirit

During the year 1915 this district, situated on the central tableland of the country, was the scene of severe fighting and great loss of life. During the battles of the month of April the pastor of the Celaya Circuit, Mr. Magdaleno Constantino, gave lodging in his home to many Roman Catholics who had been refused refuge in the Convent of San Agustin, which is next door to our church. Since then many doors have been opened to the pastor, and those who formerly were enemies to the cause are now its best friends. Mr. Constantino cites among other conversions that of Jose Guadalupe Rodriguez, who, after two years' struggle, accepted the Gospel and brought his entire family into the church. All collections have been covered, notwithstanding the limited means of this congregation.

Guanajuato Circuit

Notwithstanding the difficult economic situation of our country the Guanajuato Circuit has increased both its offerings and its church membership. This circuit raised the largest collection for education, the amount for the year being five hundred pesos. The pastor, Mr. Crescencio Osorio, was in danger of being shot for not permitting the Juarez school to be converted into a barracks.

Medical Work—Dr. L. B. Salmans in charge

The adaptability of the medical missionary work to all sorts of times has been well proven here in 1915. On January 17 we had a battle in the streets of our city which filled our hospital with soldiers and citizens, many of whom were gravely wounded. Other skirmishes followed and battles on either side of us at Celaya and Leon lasted for months and kept us busy caring for the injured from both the Villa and the Carranzista armies. We have also many with us for the treatment of diseases and for surgical operations.

The high rate of exchange has favored us in the matter of continuing the construction of our building. Gifts from friends in the States amounted to \$8,782.61 (Mexican). We still need \$2,000 (American) more to finish and outfit the building.

Queretaro

In Queretaro there have been many conversions during the year. A couple who for years had worshiped images received the Gospel, destroyed the images, and are now worthy members of the church. Through their influence others have joined.

Cueramaro

In Cueramaro we were the object of persecution to such an extent that our pastor, Mr. J. T. Ramirez, was temporarily exiled to Penjamo, returning to his post and holding services at his earliest opportunity. The results obtained from the last services were so satisfactory that the municipal authorities of Cueramaro signed the certificates at the closing exercises of the year in the day school.

ORIZABA DISTRICT

Orizaba District includes a number of mission centers in the state of Vera Cruz, and one center in the state of Oaxaca. The climate of the region is hot, and during the hotter months unhealthy. The Vera Cruz and Pacific Railway passes through the heart of this district on its way to Tehuantepec, where it makes connection for Central America. The people are not fanatical, but, on the contrary, seem ready to receive the truth.

Orizaba

Orizaba (population, 40,000) is a quaint town, situated in a valley in the western part of the state of Vera Cruz. Its altitude is 4,200 feet. It is the best market in the republic for tropical fruits. From here are made immense shipments of coffee to the United States and Europe.

Missionaries: Rev. Frederic F. Wolfe and Mrs. Wolfe.

R. A. CARHART, Superintendent

The Orizaba District comprises the work of our church in the State of Vera Cruz and one point in Oaxaca. Three years ago plans were developing for its extension well down into the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, but the revolutionary conditions of the past two years have checked these plans and led to the temporary abandonment of some places where work has been done heretofore. These conditions have also greatly restricted travel, which has been unsafe off the principal lines of railroad, and sometimes on them. The Superintendent has visited some points only once and one point not at all during the year.

The district includes the city of Vera Cruz, which was for many months the seat of the Carranzista Government, and was in a sense the most important in our Conference territory. When Mexico City was for months completely isolated, Vera Cruz, with its Government offices, its daily papers, its boats and cable service, and its communication with a considerable part of the interior, was a place of great activity. Here the Superintendent lived for a number of months, attending to many matters besides those of the district and furnishing the funds for three other districts which could not then get them from Mexico City.

Orizaba

The most thoroughly established work on the district is at Orizaba, where we have two excellent properties and two schools. One of these is supported by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and the other by the Parent Board. The enrollment in the two has been nearly 220, though, as in nearly

all places the past year, the population has varied more than usual and the attendance at any given time has not been up to this number. There is an Epworth League with thirty members and two Junior Leagues with 112 members. A special effort has been made to get all the pupils of the day school into the Sunday school, considering the latter as a part of the regular school work. The results have been excellent and the attendance in the Sunday school during most of the year has been over 100. The preaching services have been kept up regularly and the work has been in every sense successful. Extensive repairs were made on one of the properties early in the year and are being made now on the church. There has been no English work in Orizaba this year.

Vera Cruz

The work in Vera Cruz has been full of interest. The first appointment of a preacher to Vera Cruz by our church was at the Annual Conference early in 1914 when Petronilo Constantino was sent there. A building was rented and a class of probationers organized. At the next Annual Conference Gorgonio Cora was sent and the work continued in the same building. This building is inadequate but no other has been available and the day school has been greatly handicapped by restricted quarters and also by lack of equipment. It has had an excellent teacher and an enrollment of over sixty. In the regular church work the first baptisms occurred in July, 1914; the first communion service was held in April, 1915. During the latter part of the summer a number of the probationers referred to above were taken into full membership and some others were received by certificate, and on the 26th of last September the first session of the Quarterly Conference was held and the full organization of the society was regularly effected. The church has sixteen full members and twelve probationers. There is a live Epworth League and a Junior League with fifty members. The Sunday school has forty scholars.

During the six months that the superintendent remained in Vera Cruz, English services were held. The permanent constituency for such a service was small, but there were a few in Vera Cruz who were interested, as were others there temporarily who were glad to find a service in English; the effort was felt to be well worth while.

In other places, with the possible exception of *Tierra Blanca*, the effects of actual revolution were at times keenly felt. In *Acula* an epidemic of smallpox early in the summer caused a temporary suspension of the work and later threatened attacks from hostile armed forces again caused interruption. We have no organized church in this place but the community is friendly and interested.

In *Huatusco*, which is off the railroad, at least two armed attacks were made, the first of which was successful, the place being held for several days by the opposition forces, and the latter attack terminating only after several hours of battle. The superintendent has not been able to visit *Huatusco* during the year, but the pastor has stood faithfully by his post in the face of difficulties and has held the field for future advances.

Tuxtepec is also off the railroad, in the State of Oaxaca, near mountains which form a natural boundary and barrier to the interior of the State which up to the present time has maintained its own government and its independence of all the leading factions in the recent conflicts in the republic. It is an old

town of considerable importance with a comparatively well-to-do class of people and with the natural resources which belong to Mexico's real "hot country." A marvelously luxuriant and varied vegetation makes it a most interesting place to visit. Our work has been established here a good many years and we have two properties. Last January the "Serranos" from the mountains attacked and took the place and it became necessary for our pastor, D. M. Verduzco, and others to flee, and many of our people settled temporarily in other places. Our work was entirely abandoned for several months and Mr. Verduzco took another appointment, but at the beginning of September arrangements were made for his return. Some time before this a faithful teacher whose home is in Tuxtepec reopened the day school on her own initiative. Mr. Verduzco found many of our members still away, but those remaining were full of interest, and several new members have been received into the church. Just before his return a subscription was started looking to the time when a new church building may be possible and several hundred pesos were subscribed.

OAXACA DISTRICT

Oaxaca District includes a number of mission centers in the state of Oaxaca, which gave to Mexico such statesmen and reformers as Juarez, Diaz, and Matias Romero. The region is made up of fertile, well-watered valleys and forest-clad hills. The climate is temperate and said to be the most even in the country. This is one of the richest mining sections in the republic. The city of Oaxaca, capital of the state, has about 30,000 inhabitants. Zaachila, one of our centers, was formerly the capital of the ancient Zapotec empire, and the descendants of the last reigning emperor are now members of our church.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1888, when the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, relinquished its work in this region.

EDUARDO ZAPATA, Superintendent

The State of Oaxaca early in the year declared its independence of all revolutionary movements in the country and insists it will wait until the Government is established in the Federal capital, at which time they promise to return to normal relationships with it. According to present indications it seems that they are now treating with the Constitutional Government for a settlement. If so we ought to have railway and mail facilities with that part of our field before long.

During most of the past year Oaxaca has been isolated from the center of the Mission. Mr. Wolfe, Superintendent of the Puebla District, was able to communicate with the Oaxaca Superintendent two or three times, but his last letter is dated March 19. Since then we have had verbal messages from him brought by three different persons—a Mexican, a German, and an American. These messengers were all so thoroughly examined in passing through the lines that their letters were taken from them.

One of the chief difficulties we have had during the year is getting funds to our workers in that part of our territory. While this has given us no little trouble we have been able to keep our people fairly well supplied with funds, though at times they have had considerable trouble in the matter of changing drafts. The most serious difficulty, however, has been the typhus fever epidemic. As far as we know none of our workers have died, but one of the preachers lost a son, and several members of the Oaxaca City congregation have died from the fever.

The Rev. Sixto Avila, our pastor in Cuicatlan, State of Oaxaca, recently made his way across the mountains to Vera Cruz and from there up to Puebla. Fanatics throughout the State of Oaxaca have been considerably stirred up by events connected with the revolution and have engaged in the work of persecuting our people wherever they go, yet, according to latest notices, our workers and people generally have stood up bravely under all these difficulties. Let the church at home pray for these people.

PUEBLA DISTRICT

Puebla District occupies geographically the center of the Mexico Conference and embraces the states of Puebla and Tlaxcala, and a portion of the state of Morelos. The altitude of the district varies between 3,000 and 7,500 feet above sea level. The region is very fertile and agriculture is the chief industry, although there is considerable mining. The many mountain streams furnish power for a large number of cotton and woolen mills. The mountain towns are pleading for Methodist services.

Puebla

Puebla (population, 100,000) is the capital of the state of the same name, and is 7,300 feet above sea level. The city was founded in 1531, and is one of the most attractive cities in Mexico, a characteristic feature of its architecture being the use of glazed and colored tiles. Five railroads enter the city. It is an important center of the Roman Catholic Church.

Methodist mission work was begun in 1874, in the face of intense opposition, and the lives of the missionaries were threatened frequently. The first service was held under the protection of soldiers. Now there are two Methodist churches for Mexicans and an English congregation. The new building of the Mexican Methodist Institute for boys cost \$80,000 (gold), and is said to be the finest school building in the country. There are preparatory, commercial, normal, and theological departments. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society school for girls, which occupies a half a block in the center of the city, has a commanding influence in all the southern part of the republic. Mission work is carried on also by the Baptists.

Missionaries: Rev. Harry A. Bassett and Mrs. Bassett (on furlough), Rev. Franklin Lawyer and Mrs. Lawyer, Rev. Frederick A. Lendrum and Mrs. Lendrum, W. F. M. S.: Misses Lois J. Hartung, Kathryn M. Johnson, Kathryn B. Kyser, and Carrie M. Purdy.

Institutions: Mexican Methodist Institute. W. F. M. S.: Normal School for Girls.

F. F. WOLFE, Superintendent

Upon our arrival in Puebla, March 1, 1915, to take charge of the work in this district we found that the city still showed the unsettled conditions of war. Since its capture by the Constitutionalists, six weeks before, conditions had not become ideal. Filthy streets, difficult financial problems, and little commerce made life a constant perplexity. Our workers found it difficult at times to secure the food supplies necessary to sustain their families. There was so much of poverty in the congregation and all about us that plans were made for free distribution of food. This work was begun early in June and continued for six months. An average of 100 families were helped daily and in this time we distributed 36,000 tortillas, 4,000 biscuits, and seventy-five bushels of beans and other cereals, at a total expense of \$3,500 (Mexican currency), about half of which was donated in Puebla, the rest coming from the War Relief Fund of our Mission Board.

We found it impossible for our pastors to live outside of Puebla except in two or three of the more important towns which were garrisoned. This state of things has continued for most of the year. Matters seemed to warrant sending some of the pastors out to their work recently but the events of the past few days have shown that the time is not ripe for this desired condition.

However, most of the circuits have been cared for by weekly visits except where communication was cut off.

Work in the City

Due to the presence of the rural workers we have been able to develop the work in the city with added efficiency. We began new work in the western end of the town in June and a flourishing mission has developed. This is a new field but already we have one family and a score of children won for Christ. One Sunday as Mr. Orozco, a local preacher who has charge of this work, was going to the Sunday school he was questioned by some of the residents of this section if it was true that this was a Protestant Mission. He told them that they had been correctly informed and thought that perhaps the next Sunday would see the new Sunday school abandoned. He was delighted to find the number increased by half at the following service. This indicates what is seen on all sides, that the Protestantism so detested a few years ago is now in favor. We are looking for a larger room for our services.

Pastor Study Classes

A pastors' study class met four days a week for the greater part of the year. One day was given to homiletics with the view of helping some of the local preachers and younger men. The other three days were spent in the translation and study of Shailer Mathews' "Social and Ethical Teachings of Jesus." The constant contact with the men of the district around the study table brought us together as nothing else could have done. Its influence on the lives and the preaching of the pastors is noticeable and the results of this class work will never die.

Another result of our study was a three weeks' revival held during July when thirty people were converted.

In the country there has been great fidelity among the humble people who have been almost deserted as far as pastoral care is concerned, due to the conditions of the country. At a Quarterly Conference held this month I baptized Moses, Elijah, and Daniel, who had come with their parents eight miles over the mountains to the meeting. This was for them, however, a biennial meeting, the first time they had been able to attend a Conference in two years, so they brought their collections for two years, having raised each year the amount of the assessment.

The Bible

Four points on the district are waiting for more peaceful times to build new churches. Bible distribution is more rapid now than I have ever known it to be in Mexico. Over 5,000 Bibles or portions were sold in Puebla in the last six months and still the people ask for them. The preachers sell many Bibles in the rural places. This wonderful Book is becoming popular in Mexico.

Mexican Methodist Institute—P. Flores Valderram, President

Although work was started punctually at the beginning of the year the civil war, which for five years has been going on in the country, had its principal field of action in the southern part of the republic and the city of Puebla was the scene of terrible and frequent battles. For this reason we

were unable to open our boarding department and it was also impossible for us to give to the day departments the attention desired.

Matriculation for the year only reached sixty-four and self-support was nearly \$700 (pesos). We are now ready to open the classes for 1916 and during this year we hope to renew all the classes of the institute, notwithstanding the fact that we are still facing difficulties. We lack good teachers and zealous cooperators, but we are sure that the Master will give us these in abundance that we may have a year full of prosperity and blessings in the various departments of our institute.

Educating the Masses

The uplifting of many thousands of the poorer people to the middle class, which was so very small until recently, is a notable fact in the evolution of Mexico. This means that a larger number of people will send their children to our schools and that our work will be more liberally supported. Both of our boarding schools will be reopened in January and we expect them to be filled in a short time, so great is the demand for education in these days. There may be some lieutenants and captains in the classes at the boys' school, for even in military circles the idea is growing that the way to save Mexico from future revolutions is to give the masses of the people an education and many see the importance of the moral training which our schools afford.

This is the time of our golden opportunity. The liberal government has offered to aid us by turning over to us certain State properties for industrial schools, public reading and lecture halls.

GENERAL DATA

Treasurer's Report and Appropriations for 1916.

Appropriations to Foreign Missions, 1905-1916.

Finances of the Missionary Society, 1819-1906.

Finances of the Board, 1907-1915.

Memoirs Adopted by the Board.

Recruits of the Board of Foreign Missions, 1915.

In Memoriam.

Changes Among Missionaries, 1915.

Missionaries in America.

Retired Missionaries of the Board.

Alphabetical List of Missionaries.

Missionaries by Missions and Conferences.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Summary of Statistics of the Foreign Missions.

Summary of Statistics.

Lists of Patrons and Honorary Life Managers.

Charter, Constitution, and By-Laws.

Order of Business, Board Meetings.

STATISTICAL STATISTICS OF NORTH

	Men	Women	Missionaries of the Board.	Missionaries of the Wom. Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils
Bareilly District.	4	4	3	34	114	51	127	4146	4721	8867	4370	250	486	201	283	1	5	73	1	20	298				
Bijnor District.	1	1	2	18	36	45	69	1806	3914	5720	3151	342	648	201	283										
Budaun District.			2	13	40	110	84	4185	4691	8876	5239	342	648	201	283										
Eastern Kumaun District.			2	9	28	3	47	291	125	416	231	5	22	5	22										
Garhwal District.	1	1	2	8	34	6	48	424	166	590	244	5	22	5	22							1	15	239	
Gonda District.	1	1	1	11	23	9	34	204	664	868	328	46	28	46	28										
Hardoi District.	1	1	1	9	22	22	51	456	854	1310	655	82	52	82	52										
Kumaun District.	2	4	5	6	20	1	27	193	435	628	363	30	36	30	36										
Lucknow District.	10	8	11	21	67	25	79	1197	1461	2658	1211	266	206	266	206	2	21	373	1	1	27	2	35	513	
Moradabad District.	2	2	2	26	100	181	148	6937	11891	18828	10509	441	824	441	824				1	2	10	1	16	300	
Rae Bareilly District.				6	17	9	22	144	513	657	151	43	23	43	23										
Tirhoot District.	2	2	4	7	45	29	39	326	3038	3364	2314	433	321	433	321										
Total	23	24	35	168	546	491	775	20309	32473	52782	28766	2144	2951	2	21	373	3	8	110	8	131	1828			
Last year	24	25	34	186	536	398	800	20477	32583	53060	28555	3495	3983	3	26	501	4	10	83	8	134	2127			

STATISTICS OF NORTHWEST

Allahabad District	1	1	1	9	28	13	32	343	283	626	437	40	34	1537	2192	1	11	120						
Bulandshahr District	2	2	3	13	82	82	109	4516	10458	14974	9231	130	102	130	102	1	11	120						
Cawnpore District	2	1	6	19	53	29	65	701	1424	2125	886	692	907	692	907	1	11	120						
Delhi District	1	1	1	9	40	119	36	730	7659	8388	5034	1833	1446	1833	1446	1	11	120						
Muzaffargarh District	2	2	4	15	83	34	95	8905	8868	17773	6466	201	514	201	514	1	11	120						
Muttra District	2	2	5	19	68	9	88	3785	5623	9408	6230	1883	1353	1883	1353	1	11	120						
Punjab District	2	2	1	9	41	30	74	3209	10683	13892	6665	484	380	484	380	1	11	120						
Rajputana District	2	2	3	19	81	35	64	2172	4539	6711	2259	2071	1294	2071	1294	1	11	120						
Roorkee District	2	2	1	13	14	51	26	48	4495	8785	5900	244	279	244	279	1	11	120						
Southern Punjab District	1	1	6	4	22	24	37	610	2056	2666	1266	1128	704	1128	704	1	11	120						
Total	17	16	25	23	130	549	401	648	29466	60378	89844	8262	7911	8262	7911	1	11	120						
Last year	16	15	27	16	132	511	254	617	28016	55301	83317	7665	7757	7665	7757	1	11	120						

STATISTICS OF SOUTH

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.33½). For equivalents in

Bangalore District	2	2	6	8	3	26	11	84	336	1773	2109	621	15	35	15	35	1	12	373					
Belgaum District	4	4	1	2	1	31	33	40	203	4750	4953	2298	435	404	435	404	1	12	373					
English District	5	5	2	27	3	10	15	36	318	44	362	68	10	10	10	10	2	22	183					
Gulbarga-Raichur District	4	4	2	1	8	53	48	84	586	6660	7246	3062	656	1166	656	1166	1	15	1	14	106			
Hyderabad-Vikarabad Dist.	5	5	8	11	7	105	45	142	1581	15059	16640	7330	2071	1294	2071	1294	1	15	1	14	106			
Madras District	3	3	2	8	3	35	17	57	611	2066	2677	1178	77	103	77	103	1	15	1	14	106			
Total	23	23	21	57	22	250	154	407	3635	30352	33987	14557	3254	3012	3254	3012	1	15	4	48	662			
Last year	31	29	16	4	18	120	193	378	3085	27599	30684	1062	3855	2461	3855	2461	1	15	12	71	1260			

STATISTICS OF BENGAL

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.33½). For equivalents in

Asansol District	1	1	1	3	1	8	12	16	217	574	791	574	16	51	16	51	1	12	373					
Calcutta District	4	4	7	9	3	5	11	15	288	43	331	43	2	29	2	29	1	12	373					
Calcutta Vernacular District	3	3	2	6	3	10	15	50	417	559	976	559	19	27	19	27	1	12	373					
Diamond Harbour District	2	2	3	4	3	4	8	184	179	363	179	4	14	4	14	1	12	373						
Pakur District	2	2	3	4	9	16	41	218	454	672	454	82	134	82	134	1	12	373						
Total	10	10	13	18	10	36	46	115	1324	1809	3133	1809	123	255	123	255	1	12	373					
Last year	10	10	13	18	10	52	46	115	1308	1626	2934	1626	57	141	57	141	1	12	373					

TABLES INDIA CONFERENCE, 1915

No. of Elementary Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD					For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Building and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
														For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Building and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes						
45	90	1234	1605	193	6116	23	19000	57	22000	42000	22000			\$ 86	\$ 140	\$ 860	\$ 25	\$ 45	\$ 1156					
63	50	677	677	151	2747	6	3000	11	2200	6000	10000			13	79	340			432					
18	52	907	907	184	9856	12	7500	29	3400	1400	22000			16	44	293			353					
24	40	1239	1239	31	1157	5	2000	19	3000	3000	14700			15	50	120			193					
11	20	542	542	61	1676	5	900	19	4000	1100	13000			4	67	125			217					
5	16	135	135	59	2502	5	1800	19	4000	1100	13000			9	32	100			141					
25	40	770	1248	34	1213	6	18000	7	1700	900	12000			25	36	146			258					
24	49	792	1705	173	7293	11	28000	35	33000	140000	47000	33000		36	108	560			704					
199	124	2161	2471	315	10477	23	14000	77	12000	30000	11000			108	350	1685	800		3458					
4	5	83	83	46	1472	4	900	6	1400	2000	11000			45	175	900			27					
13	12	205	205	54	1435	2	600	15	16000	3500	6000			5	53	55			121					
448	526	9080	11391	1327	47232	105	92000	298	115700	402300	308720	55500		200	377	1202	5464	825	675	8543				
504	661	9889	12600	1301	47489	107	96119	278	118525	397567	299275	55963		530	377	1202	4953	825	675	8543				

INDIA CONFERENCE, 1915

15	25	274	274	71	2262	4	10467	8	3087	14233	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
81	77	1523	1523	193	5034	9	6527	8	5733	1850	36333			50	60	862			355	1327				
35	51	605	725	111	3080	6	27653	14	9800	8733	45817			22	41	1199			43	1305				
66	66	667	667	89	2422	2		1	133	133				13	665	1242	71		423	2414				
50	48	840	840	190	10038	2	100	12	10327	3933	24050			8	6	331			17	362				
109	83	1948	1948	150	5019	5	17370	4	10077	3333	36000			22	527	1258	4		48	1859				
86	83	905	905	192	4808	4	4967	10	7020	5933	19000			28	188	706	28		126	1076				
20	34	366	366	159	4779	3	3612	4	9915	14767	19232	400		24	37	1431			3500	43	5035			
18	18	232	232	143	4934	9	22753	11	9900	6667				4	21	326				261	612			
29	29	293	293	67	1343									44	38	296				889	1264			
														4		331					9	344		
509	514	7653	7773	1365	43779	44	98466	72	65866	95852	180432	400		215	158	7082			3603	2231	15598			
470	476	7657	7772	1381	47590	44	93841	68	67793	100752	149765	7400		171	1517	6357			6310	2414	16787			

STATISTICS OF BOMBAY

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.33½). For equivalents in

	Men		Missionaries of the Board		Missionaries of the Wom. Foreign Missionary Society Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not in- cluded in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adulte Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils
Ahmedabad District	3	3	2	13	115	73	1092	5956	7048	1923	66	184	239	491	46	78	20	16	1	6	25	1	1	57	
Baroda District	4	4	11	8	118	28	128	711	7078	7789	4054	46	78	20	16	1	6	25	1	1	6	25	1	1	57
Bombay District	5	5	4	5	38	8	31	606	497	1103	310	593	305	371	769	239	569	1	6	25	1	1	57		
Poona District	2	2	5	1	7	16	2	33	276	317	593	305	371	769	239	569	1	6	25	1	1	57			
Total	14	14	22	2	33	287	38	265	2685	13848	16533	6592	427	371	769	239	569	1	6	25	1	1	57		
Last year	14	14	22	2	33	287	38	265	2681	13848	16529	6291	427	371	769	239	569	1	6	25	1	1	57		

STATISTICS OF CENTRAL

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.33½). For equivalents in

Jabalpur District.....	4	3	4	5	42	24	65	510	516	1026	543	44	54	25	50	1	6	27	1	18	200
Khandwa District.....	2	2	2	3	28	7	22	193	834	1027	279	25	50	25	50	1	6	27	1	18	200
Nagpur District.....	4	4	4	4	3	67	15	83	503	432	507	28	100	25	50	1	6	27	1	18	200
Raipur District.....	3	3	2	2	29	36	54	278	1095	1373	682	28	100	25	50	1	6	27	1	18	200
Total.....	13	12	12	13	166	82	224	1484	2877	4361	1991	152	287	25	50	1	6	27	1	18	200
Last year.....	13	12	11	13	182	85	187	1334	2752	4086	1859	278	316	25	50	1	6	27	1	18	200

STATISTICS OF BURMA

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.33½). For equivalents in

Pegu: Burmese.....	1	1	1	4	1	1	80	134	214	49	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chinese.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	10	39	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10
Tamil.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	10	43	6	1	33	10	43	6	1	33	10	43	6	1	33	10	43
Rangoon: Burmese.....	1	1	5	1	1	1	114	19	133	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chinese.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	72	10	82	18	23	9	25	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epworth Memorial.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	190	46	236	100	6	25	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tamil.....	1	1	2	1	1	1	80	66	146	28	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Syriam.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thongwa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Twante.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	15	35	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thandaung.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	6	3	12	1	3	17	3	5	620	*337	*957	219	46	52	45	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Last year.....	5	3	8	1	4	14	1	5	711	316	1027	274	45	43	45	43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

*A revision of the Epworth Memorial roll accounts for the decrease.

STATISTICS OF MALAYSIA

All sums of money are in Straits Settlements dollars (\$1 = 58 cents, gold). For equivalents in

Federated Malay States Dist.	2	1	4	1	4	2	407	104	511	65	160	42	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Malacca District.....	4	4	2	1	26	3	646	236	882	100	244	41	63	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Netherlands Indies District.....	7	3	1	1	10	3	463	413	876	64	527	72	57	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Penang District.....	1	1	1	2	7	3	6	160	131	291	8	112	34	18	2	4	13	2	53	1522	1	1	1	1
Singapore District.....	2	2	4	1	16	3	402	158	560	40	224	53	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tamil District.....	1	1	1	1	8	1	318	204	522	91	247	7	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total.....	16	11	12	2	8	69	6	12	2396	1246	3642	368	1514	249	224	2	4	13	2	53	1522	1	1	1
Last year.....	16	11	12	2	6	56	6	12	2163	1118	3281	368	1514	249	224	2	4	13	2	53	1522	1	1	1

STATISTICS OF PHILIPPINE

All sums of money are in pesos (1 peso = \$0.50). For equivalents in

Manila District.....	3	3	9	11	105	6	2700	2793	5493	2250	135	163	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bataan District.....	1	1	1	3	20	7	732	282	1014	350	1430	53	56	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Central District.....	1	1	1	8	206	7	4234	4611	8845	1157	2950	309	166	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pampanga District.....	1	1	1	3	134	42	4377	4377	8754	6952	785	251	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paniqui District.....	1	1	1	3	150	6	1216	1775	2991	3940	231	213	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pangasinan District.....	2	1	2	8	205	13	3242	3036	6278	3972	229	216	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Northern District.....	2	2	1	18	250	35	3296	3316	6612	178	10375	246	178	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals.....	9	8	14	54	1070	109	19797	20190	39987	1685	31969	1988	1243	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Last year.....	11	10	12	34	1780	49	18122	15023	33145	235	24325	1805	1216	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Note.—Our Conference year has been eight months only.

CONFERENCE, 1915

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of Elementary Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Building and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
63	73	1245	1245	189	4658	6	28966	7	54482	110082	18000	47650	11750	51	105	3781	4535	714	4651
63	92	1386	1468	187	6468	13	54250	11	65900	103000	168800	26335	11750	83	227	4918	4535	1150	6378
18	22	370	370	27	1000	8	255000	7	78000	63600	145000	164800	11750	133	1513	24451	4535	14452	45084
22	44	666	770	26	846	6	31800	4	11300	8850	120000	400	1385	93	1332	2508	100	1033	5026
166	231	3867	4053	429	13032	33	370016	29	209082	285532	451800	239185	13135	360	3177	35718	4535	17349	61139
156	206	3640	3826	384	11617	33	339116	28	209082	319182	451800	265455	950	338	5427	34005	5000	17477	62307

PROVINCES CONFERENCE, 1915

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

22	56	957	1184	101	3094	9	44750	9	39900	109450	75000	29500	500	84	427	2767	150	379	3807
12	25	272	272	36	904	1	4000	3	12500	15800	32000	500	500	16	200	507	690	1413	1413
27	55	1164	1164	106	3130	4	19000	6	50100	32500	54000	17020	17020	83	495	907	580	1241	3306
9	16	340	340	71	1562	2	7000	4	46867	49425	48000	12569	12569	25	120	477	100	1777	2499
70	152	2733	2960	314	8690	16	75350	22	158367	207175	209000	60189	3000	208	1242	4658	1520	3397	11025
78	153	2977	3194	302	9452	13	79600	20	157550	174925	209000	44089	3000	171	1313	4557	332	2485	8858

MISSION CONFERENCE, 1915

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

1	2	48	48	3	130	1	6000	2	7500	2100	1500	15	173	77	265	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	2	46	46	1	16	1	1	1	320	5000	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	2	36	36	1	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3	44	1112	1112	8	552	1	18000	1	12000	260000	63000	83317	3000	65	161	365	1224	75	1890	1	1	1	1	1
1	2	25	25	1	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	19	293	293	1	234	1	175000	1	12000	260000	135000	29000	4300	121	202	5152	57	4135	9667	1	1	1	1	1
2	6	110	110	4	147	1	500	1	245	20000	14000	900	1	5	116	213	182	395	395	1	1	1	1	1
1	6	136	136	5	275			2	5000	5000					21					1	1	1	1	1
2	8	145	145	2	120			2	4000	5000					16					31	52	16	252	
1	9	44	44	1	44					75000	6000	52	200											
14	100	1995	1995	30	1690	4	199500	10	41065	546100	273900	119817	7300	238	658	6771	2240	5196	15103					
10	33	756	1869	29	1716	4	194200	10	40865	541100	258900	126100	13683	266	760	6992	257	8448	17293					

STATISTICS OF FOOCHOW

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 Mex. = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents in

	Men	Missionaries of the Board	Women	Missionaries of the Wom.	Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils
Foochow District	10	9	22	3	16	5	139	17	1292	1295	2587	340	811	133	95	1	32	461	1	11	88	1	7	122		
Bingtang District	3	4	104	104	28	1539	17	20450	14	7450	17450	22	11	815	310	164	1322									
Futsing District	1	1	3	3	7	5	1005	2609	3614	570	745	60	118	3	7	98	37	461	1	11	88	1	7	122		
Futsing West District	1	1	3	3	7	5	1011	680	1691	130	287	77	98	3	7	98	37	461	1	11	88	1	7	122		
Lungtien District	1	1	3	3	7	5	1844	2033	3877	751	373	69	115	3	7	98	37	461	1	11	88	1	7	122		
Mintung District	2	2	3	3	7	1	68	7	1033	488	1521	232	501	141	51	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Kutien District	2	2	3	3	7	1	68	7	1033	488	1521	232	501	141	51	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Yuki District	3	3	2	2	7	3	73	10	1012	1259	2271	295	1000	459	100	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Yenping District	3	3	2	2	7	3	73	10	1012	1259	2271	295	1000	459	100	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Shunchang District	1	1	3	3	7	1	68	7	1033	488	1521	232	501	141	51	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Yungsha District	1	1	3	3	7	1	68	7	1033	488	1521	232	501	141	51	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Total	18	17	35	3	84	19	664	116	10126	11451	21577	3166	5712	1231	731	1	32	461	1	11	88	5	38	359		
Last year	21	19	32	2	77	623	313	9688	9782	19470	3318	5139	1138	680	1	29	453	1	11	108	5	31	395			

STATISTICS OF HINGHWA

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 Mex. = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents in

Binghai District	7	70	19	772	731	1503	789	2032	68	77	115	2	14	99	2	8	33
Hankong District	3	3	7	21	213	31	1658	2022	3680	1015	6141	194	189	2	14	99	2
Hinghwa District	3	3	7	21	213	31	1658	2022	3680	1015	6141	194	189	2	14	99	2
Sienyu District	1	1	3	3	7	1	68	7	1033	488	1521	232	501	141	51	5	5
Tatien District	1	1	3	3	7	1	68	7	1033	488	1521	232	501	141	51	5	5
Yungte District	1	1	3	3	7	1	68	7	1033	488	1521	232	501	141	51	5	5
Total	4	4	11	53	506	101	5329	5533	10862	3076	16709	727	1522	4	21	154	3
Last year	7	7	10	54	474	84	4741	4384	9125	1651	12853	523	702	4	21	154	3

STATISTICS OF CENTRAL

(Repeated from the

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 Mex. = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents in

Chinkiang District	2	2	5	1	91	30	121	17	20	5	6	1	3	15	1	13	140
Nanking District	12	12	12	4	590	253	843	108	100	83	18	2	38	420	2	6	80
Wuhu District	3	2	3	3	335	276	611	126	597	48	13	2	6	80	1	13	140
Total	17	16	20	7	1016	559	1575	251	717	136	37	2	38	420	2	6	80
Last year	21	19	19	19	1387	879	2260	190	519	109	65	4	20	400	3	12	172

STATISTICS OF KIANGSI

(Repeated from the

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 Mex. = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents in

Kan River District.....	2	2	2	3	9	5	108	115	223	11	233	34	14	1	3	15	50
Kienchang District.....				3	8	1	67	78	145		137	13	6				
Nanchang District.....	2	2	3	3	4	1	75	71	146	35	126	21	11				
North Kiukiang District.....				3	16	8	259	192	451	123	515	46	5				
South Kiukiang District.....	3	1	6	3	19	37	270	260	530	41	749	106	34	1	2	4	50
Total.....	7	5	11	15	56	52	779	716	1495	210	760	220	70	1	2	4	50

STATISTICS OF NORTH

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 Mex. = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents in

Lanhsien District.	10	12	11	7	64	21	17	1912	576	2488	327	1140	199	89	2	4	43	2	28	843				
North Peking District.	3	3	4	3	35	44	10	1317	631	1948	222	89	150	50	1	28	428	2	4	43	2	28	843	
Shanhaikuan District.	3	3	4	3	35	44	9	1006	629	2235	145	282	174	63	1	28	428	2	4	43	2	28	843	
South Peking District.	3	3	4	3	24	15	6	778	484	1262	148	515	165	56	1	28	428	2	4	43	2	28	843	
South Tientsin District.	3	3	4	3	27	5	1	256	20	537	44	5	37	44	4	1	28	428	2	4	43	2	28	843
Tientsin City District.	3	3	4	3	34	39	22	468	209	677	99	415	51	24	2	4	43	2	15	315				
Taian District.	3	3	4	1	8	15	10	1073	746	1819	98	300	241	53	1	28	428	2	16	416				
Tsunhua District.	3	3	4	6	38	10	4	1235	253	1488	142	293	21	32	1	28	428	2	1	3	85			
Yenchow District.	3	3	4	2	18	16	9	386	471	857	14	205	84	6	1	28	428	2	1	2	40			
Total.	19	21	26	37	264	192	98	9031	4206	13237	1200	3376	1219	377	1	28	428	2	4	43	11	78	2012	
Last year.	10	21	26	34	264	192	98	8493	3973	12466	1200	3376	1245	398	1	28	428	2	4	43	11	78	2012	

CONFERENCE, 1915

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

														CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD					
No. of Elementary Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Building and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
43	60	1436	2107	30	2822	18	79530	10	6070					144	98	2056	629	4376	7303
3	4	104	104	28	1539	17	20450	14	7450					22	11	815	310	104	1322
9	14	313	313	19	830	12	29200	5	5100					11	11	590	2106	319	3037
15	16	373	432	39	1403	38	42700	16	8250					9	39	473	450	295	1266
20	25	576	642	25	1287	16	6610	1	300					52	60	911	345	319	1687
37	38	708	708	45	1494	22	6339	18	2290					12	39	810	669	59	1589
11	11	264	264	20	937	8	16100	4	4200					36	31	863	52	104	1086
7	11	178	230	12	853	7	10317	3	1240					22	145	1529	1783	535	4014
5	5	110	110	10	545	8	10800	4	2650					14	49	540	983	553	2139
1	1	32	32	6	262	2	2830	1	300					8	39	642	847	117	1653
1	1	32	32	6	262	2	2830	1	300					9	29	426	172	60	696
151	185	4094	5002	256	12644	162	245376	83	41400	377700	351550	20000	2000	339	551	9655	8346	6901	25792
139	162	3564	4520	246	10161	162	232143	75	135110	269700	365830			346	458	11741	5686	1877	20108

CONFERENCE, 1915

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

15	17	377	377	43	1304	14	13390	6	5150	500				10	73	1017	412	3701	5213
16	21	450	450	41	1152	31	30564	15	10650	1000				12	76	1949	2720	7306	12063
25	31	744	876	62	3005	34	43770	4	4000	55500	60026			33	34	4015	3834	19090	27606
25	38	434	499	49	2055	39	41820	9	9410	1000	34800			15	99	3165	2524	7777	13580
2	2	36	36	22	450	29	33800	29	21520					9	15	925	349	488	1786
5	11	104	109	25	1345	29	56100	30	41950	6000	15400			12	40	2779	5920	1082	9833
88	120	2145	2347	242	9311	176	219444	93	92680	64000	110226			91	337	13850	15759	40044	70081
88	120	2145	2347	220	7992	158	201434	89	136430	64000	70450			84		9643	6336	4527	20590

CHINA CONFERENCE

Report for 1914)

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

7	17	294	294	2	250	2	6000	1	500	.....	50292	.....	.....	4	24	146	.....	18	192
19	25	693	1333	10	799	6	42600	4	2600	.....	61200	.....	.....	28	101	205	10	53	487
22	22	365	365	15	530	6	18500	9	6100	.....	43600	.....	.....	28	66	638	8	233	973
<hr/>																			
48	64	1352	1992	27	1579	14	67100	14	9200	317240	155092	.....	.....	60	191	1079	18	304	1652
36	82	1504	2516	54	3735	43	74650	78	189900	273290	.....	.....	.....	137	18	1431	524	985	3095

STATISTICS OF WEST CHINA

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 Mex. = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents in

	Missionaries of the Board	Missionaries of the Wom. Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils
Chengtu District.	6	6	5	5	1	16	..	412	317	729	31	435	66	4	1	8	19	..	..	1	14	120
Chungking District.	5	5	6	6	2	7	..	440	337	777	31	771	95	20	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	112
Hochow District.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	146	85	231	2	202	17	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suining District.	1	1	4	4	1	5	..	234	68	302	8	155	21	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tsechow District.	1	5	6	..	1	6	..	352	369	721	238	810	55	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yungohang District.	1	..	..	..	2	6	..	260	205	465	77	310	43	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.	15	18	21	15	7	45	..	1844	1381	3225	387	2683	297	58	1	8	19	310	67	2	24	232	
Last year.	16	15	18	..	7	70	..	1589	1303	2892	167	2900	172	41	1	8	19	310	67	2	24	232	

* School figures for last year.

STATISTICS OF KOREA

All sums of money are in yen (1 yen = \$0.50). For equivalents in

Chemulpo District.						32		2123	1194	3317	783	2201	166	79									
Haiju District.	2	2		2	2	15	9	1085	738	1823	219	1630	41	41									
Kangneung District.						5		283	225	508	91	378	28	7									
Kongju East District.						2	11	346	448	794	135	1197	49	13									
Kongju West District.	3	3		2	3	30	7	692	802	1494	244	2417	151	74									
Pyeongang District.	4	4	5	6	3	35	8	3124	1503	4627	374	5046	229	58									
Seoul District.	10	9	13	1	10	24	25	1977	1248	3225	609	2318	174	98	2	6	49	3	14	104	2	28	244
Suwon District.						3	34	1292	1956	3248	390	3175	94	73									
Wonju District.	2	2				2	7	348	364	712	59	742	101	24									
Yengbyen District.	1	1		2	3	10	8	855	448	1303	143	1185	95	35									
Total.	22	21	24	3	30	203	67	12125	8926	21051	3047	20092	1128	502	2	6	53	3	14	104	4	40	703
Last year.	22	21	24	3	30	474	67	10951	9828	20779	3018	19407	1246	759	2	6	53	3	14	104	4	40	703

Figures of last nine columns are for last year.

STATISTICS OF NORTH

(Repeated from the

All sums of money are in marks (1 mark = \$0.238). For equivalents in

Berlin District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2841	719	3560	191	..	2	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bremen District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2532	479	3031	203	..	1	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dresden District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2340	1847	4187	226	..	1	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leipzig District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2355	1751	4106	189	..	1	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10088	4796	14884	809	..	5	331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Last year.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9860	4536	14396	..	..	1	372	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATISTICS OF SOUTH

(Repeated from the

All sums of money are in marks (1 mark = \$0.238). For equivalents in

Frankfurt District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2643	528	3171	209	..	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heilbronn District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2451	654	3105	182	..	..	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karlsruhe District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2870	533	3403	340	..	..	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stuttgart District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3751	575	4326	189	..	..	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11715	2290	14005	920	..	..	283	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Last year.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11362	2135	13497	826	..	..	292	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATISTICS OF SWITZERLAND

All sums of money are in francs (1 franc = \$0.193). For equivalents in

Central District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3526	360	3886	..	..	1	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3066	310	3376	..	..	1	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2886	224	3110	..	..	3	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9478	894	10372	..	..	5	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Last year.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9476	855	10331	..	..	3	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MISSION CONFERENCE, 1915

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

													CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD						
No. of Elementary Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Building and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
16	30	600	739	12	906	6	3500	..	..	..	34600	..	..	18	23	215	46	155	457
21	23	742	854	10	1133	16	4715	..	..	..	40600	..	..	32	145	77	12	170	436
14	20	407	419	7	565	8	3800	3	1900	..	13000	..	..	12	47	110	43	157	369
13	16	351	373	13	702	5	3400	5	3200	..	13000	..	..	30	9	135	42	64	280
31	42	1139	1172	15	1095	8	5450	3	800	..	10700	..	..	12	42	180	47	104	385
..	..	..	..	11	450	7	8100	1	500	..	..	..	..	2	41	123	13	41	220
95	131	3239	3557	68	4851	50	28965	12	6400	219000	98900	..	..	106	307	840	203	691	2147
95	131	3239	3557	72	3229	38	35000	29	47800	94173	61500	..	..	58	58	628	308	564	1616

CONFERENCE, 1915

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

27	72	1426	1426	40	2432	66	20475	10	1822	8810	21000	235	47	137	4103	843	1390	838	7311
15	29	518	518	33	2040	56	8741	9	997	19170	13000	253	83	111	2056	668	1381	249	4465
4	6	124	124	14	552	18	734	2	60	.....	.....	.....	21	9	693	90	162	160	1114
5	7	225	225	20	533	19	1420	2	104	50	7600	.....	.....	21	452	88	155	95	811
13	27	496	496	44	3013	49	7817	9	1713	4215	.....	.....	10	18	37	818	480	848	310
44	87	1943	2191	66	8207	82	52754	15	3485	49075	64000	92	83	239	8374	2356	1772	1699	14440
21	76	1598	2210	26	3429	29	61840	7	4337	16590	108000	246	82	124	5221	1498	1004	803	8650
20	35	843	843	83	4199	106	10136	6	391	4915	6400	42	122	71	3526	645	2401	808	7451
5	7	115	115	7	379	24	1768	4	230	10000	1000	.....	.....	36	544	172	206	131	1089
13	27	460	460	25	2127	36	11098	8	1800	16915	23526	22	8	72	2165	702	206	438	3583
107	373	7748	8608	358	26911	485	176783	72	14939	129740	244526	900	464	857	27852	7542	9525	5531	51407
172	346	6983	7843	367	25619	481	162265	84	102281	93736	228100	1738	1845	957	2188	16558	10628	29792	60123

GERMANY CONFERENCE

Report for 1914

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

..	..	..	..	49	3365	13	1562778	8	..	..	1154670	2628	1368	1157	35340	12003	25145	75013
..	..	..	..	57	3375	25	1008600	11	..	..	685807	46278	1596	917	38591	6614	24431	72149
..	..	..	..	50	3043	19	813574	7	..	..	582048	4720	890	755	36727	4615	21610	64597
..	..	..	..	55	3963	22	983166	6	..	..	583170	4754	1874	1273	49224	9904	30154	92429
..	..	..	..	211	13766	79	4369318	32	..	..	3005695	58380	5728	4102	159882	33136	101340	304188
..	..	..	..	204	12123	78	4529968	33	..	..	3037185	72838	6870	11866	177930	23012	100596	320274

GERMANY CONFERENCE

Report for 1914

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

STATISTICS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

All sums of money are in crowns (1 crown = \$0.203). For equivalents in

	Men	Missionaries of the Board	Missionaries of the Wom.	Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preschers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils
Budapest	1	..	..	38	33	71	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Graz	18	12	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Szenttamás	1	..	..	91	56	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Triest	121	48	169	18	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ujverbasz	1	..	..	95	70	165	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ujvidek	55	39	94	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vienna: First Church	144	50	194	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Second Church	1	..	..	62	19	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5	..	..	624	327	951	30	..	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Last year	5	..	..	556	271	827	36	..	2	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATISTICS OF DENMARK

All sums of money are in crowns (1 crown = \$0.268). For equivalents in

Eastern District.....	9	10	..	1946	117	2063
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STATISTICS OF SWEDEN

All sums of money are in krona (1 kronor = \$0.268). For equivalents in

Eastern District.	..	..	..	22	56	..	..	4753	212	4965	72	..	1	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern District.	..	..	..	14	37	..	..	2030	208	2238	32	..	2	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern District.	..	..	..	22	37	..	..	4261	311	4572	53	..	2	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western District.	..	..	..	27	59	..	..	4323	296	4619	39	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	85	189	..	..	15367	1027	16394	196	..	5	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Last year.	..	..	..	85	185	..	..	15403	967	16370	181	..	3	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATISTICS OF NORWAY

All sums of money are in crowns (1 crown = \$0.268). For equivalents in

Bergen District.....	..	..	13	31	..	2163	234	2397	124	..	1	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kristiania District.....	..	..	17	32	..	2914	228	3142	397	..	1	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trondhjem District.....	..	..	6	7	..	712	94	806	79	..	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	..	..	36	70	..	5789	556	6345	600	..	3	273	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Last year.....	..	..	36	76	..	5412	531	5943	652	..	2	298	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATISTICS OF ITALY

(Repeated from the

Milan District.....	15	12	2	1218	435	1653	1550	...	4	26
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MISSION CONFERENCE, 1915

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of Elementary Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD					
														For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Building and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
..	4	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	214	..	241	455	..	..
..	6	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	..	99	217	..	..
..	1	68	1	6000	..	..	..	..	1800	..	130	..	100	230	..	..
..	5	150	2	3100	1	..	..	..	1921	..	12	180	250	442	..	..
..	3	80	1	10923	1	..	..	..	10598	..	130	..	357	487	..	..
..	1	60	1	36000	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	108	120	414	..	..
..	1	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	950	370	268	1518	..	..
..	220	..	109	329	..	..
..	21	573	5	56023	2	..	..	..	14119	..	1960	658	1544	4162	..	..
..	16	597	5	56223	..	..	..	..	14021	122	1766	447	1190	3403	..	..

CONFERENCE, 1915

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

	31	2599	14	529200	7	109800	227750	8681	1947	439	16159	9664	32481	60690
..	29	2548	16	347752	10	105200	226568	2042	1606	560	11425	1648	23345	38584
..	60	5147	30	876952	17	215000	454318	10723	3553	999	27584	11312	55826	99274
..	60	5317	30	864952	17	210000	452462	17248	3596	982	26618	2975	58132	92303

CONFERENCE, 1915

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

					59	4827	47	1153117	14	149900					410147	6115				56711	15137	49830	121678
					33	3729	27	464920	9	122000					242020	4133				31312	3605	30034	64951
					59	7797	38	663066	8	99700					323224	12202				51942	10638	36324	98904
					73	5597	54	756508	12	521000					735531	6213				52838	18986	48512	120336
					224	21950	166	3037611	43	892600					1710922	28663				192803	48366	164700	405860
					195	18765	160	2968946	40	921924					1700956	33309				191412	79027	155006	425445

CONFERENCE, 1915

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

	22	4094	20	396690	1	200	98094	4053	1998	709	22798	1915	23245	50665
..	28	4711	26	559760	7	138360	162732	3541	1992	867	30015	6308	30712	69894
..	10	1460	10	249300	1	2000	78204	1658	584	407	7390	385	12410	21176
..	60	10265	56	1205660	9	140560	339030	9252	4574	1983	60203	8608	66367	141735
..	57	9030	55	1096550	8	140360	352866	7673	4579	1544	56993	22751	66371	152298

CONFERENCE

Report for 1914)

							\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1	..	70	70	18	1302	7	61000	10	50000	25000	142	741	936	390	2209		
1	..	20	20	21	1054	5	26800	4	21500	30000	98	387	408	272	1165		
3	..	155	340	15	951	9	167500	10	91500	130000	238000	108000	264	955	1537	486	3242
5	9	245	430	54	3307	23	255300	15	163000	160000	238000	180300	504	2083	2881	1148	6616
9	..	337	528	63	3102	23	282530	24	324600	238000	122600	434	711	4967	6501	866	13479

STATISTICS OF FINLAND

All sums of money are in Finnish marks (1 Finnish mark = \$0.193). For equivalents in

	Men	Women	Missionaries of the Board	Missionaries of the Wom. Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils
Finnish District.....	11	12	..	..	491	209	700	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Swedish District.....	7	12	..	..	795	94	889	14	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	18	24	..	..	1286	303	1589	15	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Last year.....	18	26	..	..	1294	290	1584	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATISTICS OF

(Repeated from the

All sums of money are in the Russian ruble (1 ruble = \$0.515). For equivalents in

Total.....	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	245	207	452	16	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Last year.....	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	229	190	419	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATISTICS OF BULGARIA

(Repeated from the

Sofia District.....	1	1	2	6	1	9	336	105	441	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	46
Trnava District.....	..	..	..	6	..	..	211	39	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	1	1	2	12	1	9	547	144	691	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	46
Last year.....	1	1	3	14	1	..	556	153	709	..	..	..	..	..	1	58	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	59

STATISTICS OF LIBERIA

Bassa District.....	..	..	..	4	14	..	864	302	1160	16	..	122	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cape Palmas District.....	2	5	..	10	55	..	2044	3123	6067	65	..	933	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	150
Monrovia District.....	3	4	..	7	12	..	1588	244	1832	59	..	48	26	1	8	251	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saint Paul River District.....	..	..	..	9	17	..	794	51	845	50	..	19	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sincoe District.....	1	2	..	10	10	..	793	562	1355	102	..	782	225	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	6	11	..	40	108	..	6983	4282	11265	292	..	1904	446	1	8	251	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	150
Last year.....	6	11	..	50	105	..	5907	3726	9633	175	..	1027	452	1	9	350	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	189

STATISTICS OF EAST CENTRAL AFRICA

Inhamitane District.....	3	3	..	1	..	..	441	1326	1767	141	2632	42	41	..	..	1	2	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kambini District.....	2	2	..	1	..	..	120	475	595	37	970	17	19	..	..	1	2	25	..	..	..	..	..	..
Limpopo District.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	202	269	471	33	1470	112	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rhodesia District.....	6	5	3	3	1	..	1572	1618	3190	411	4969	398	141	..	..	2	7	160	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	12	11	3	5	1	..	2335	3688	6023	622	10041	569	232	..	..	4	11	200	..	..	..	..	..	..
Last year.....	12	12	3	5	2	128	1927	3878	5805	10219	..	610	259	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATISTICS OF WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

Loanda District.....	2	1	4	..	..	..	262	299	561	..	..	63	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lubolo District.....	1	1	..	..	..	..	23	81	104	9	..	27	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lunda District.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madeira District.....	4	4	..	1	..	..	88	72	160	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malanje District.....	4	3	..	..	..	..	62	122	184	34	..	29	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	11	9	4	11	1	..	435	574	1009	43	..	119	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Last year.....	13	11	4	12	1	2	412	607	1019	34	..	212	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* See figures under Congo Mission.

CONFERENCE, 1915

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of Elementary Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD				
														For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Building and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes
..	22	1813	7	302700	5	90600	..	..	181971	437	536	47	7283	2238	21275
..	19	2102	8	594226	7	90600	..	..	226608	1023	2239	201	20582	6346	36164
..	41	3915	15	896926	12	90600	..	..	408579	1460	2775	248	27865	8584	57439
..	42	3547	15	892786	12	90000	..	14600	413045	10586	3654	4189	29081	11390	62705
..	11028

RUSSIA MISSION

Report for 1913)

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

..	..	..	19	795	4	35185	4	15000	..	..	25800	..	714	106	15	..	2524	3350
..	..	..	14	810	4	40000	3	7000	..	..	20500	..	230	61	..	2500	1152	3943

MISSION CONFERENCE

Report for 1914)

..	..	..	46	12	513	5	9390	5	6620	..	7300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	8	273	7	16600	8	23112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	46	20	786	12	25990	13	29732	..	7300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	59	21	800	11	20820	10	24390	..	7300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CONFERENCE, 1915

3	4	76	76	13	645	11	17550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	40	995	1145	44	1898	21	39220	28	11500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	8	409	660	12	1294	12	61900	2	3500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	6	155	155	16	792	15	46942	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	10	188	188	14	1060	12	7550	5	5595	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	08	1823	2224	99	5689	71	173162	35	20595	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	44	1345	1884	90	5390	74	160827	32	22195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MISSION CONFERENCE, 1915

37	39	1118	1133	36	1206	32	2219	5	6545	14000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	15	400	425	15	591	16	260	1	5000	1800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	17	330	330	17	473	14	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	55	4057	4217	47	3984	53	36575	57	23425	65068	16415	4000	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	126	5905	6105	115	39260	63	34970	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	133	5445	5445	105	5713	104	40790	58	30330	80868	16415	4000	..	..	..	..	..	..

MISSION CONFERENCE, 1915

32	27	646	646	8	827	7	9940	8	17325	..	10000	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	497	2	820	4	11000	..	..	240	..	..	..	..	..	..
..
3	5	96	96	3	131	1	1500	2	25500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	13	523	2	2025	9	6240	..	4000	3200	200	..	..	..	..	..
35	32	742	742	28	1978	12	14285	23	60065	..	14000	4440	200	..	..	..	..	..
35	32	742	742	18	1360	13	13970	22	55330	..	14000	1084	550	..	..	..	..	..

STATISTICS OF NORTH AFRICA

	Men	Missionaries of the Board	Missionaries of the Wom. Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils
Algiers:																								
French Church and Work	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	13	34	2	90	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kabyle and Arab Work	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	5	1	6	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Constantine:																								
French Church and Work	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	19	12	31	..	64	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arab Church and Work	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	6	8	17	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fort National: Kabylia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	4	11	2	25	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oran: Spanish Ch. and Work	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	4	11	2	25	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tunis:																								
French Work	2	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	12	1	13	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arab Church and Work	2	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	12	1	13	2	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	11	13	3	4	14	14	4	4	79	39	118	7	235	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Last year	11	14	3	3	7	7	3	3	66	45	111	3	233	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Three French and one Swiss Conference members, and three women missionaries not missionaries of Board.
Sixteen Evangelistic meetings, with an attendance of 425.

STATISTICS OF

(Formerly

	Men	Missionaries of the Board	Missionaries of the Wom. Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils
Elizabethville	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	25	33	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kambove	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	31	37	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mwata Yamvo	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	66	89	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATISTICS OF EASTERN SOUTH

All sums of money are in native currency. For equivalents in

	Men	Missionaries of the Board	Missionaries of the Wom. Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils
Buenos Aires District	3	1	..	8	7	15	..	..	803	408	1211	85	1275	4	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahia Blanca District	1	1	..	3	2	1	..	..	98	116	214	..	230	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mendoza District	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	138	71	209	..	300	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern District	5	5	2	12	22	11	..	..	1970	1030	3000	..	2682	58	247	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay District	4	4	2	7	10	1	9	759	396	1155	31	1515	6	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	13	11	4	33	42	29	9	3768	2021	5789	116	6002	69	423	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Last year	12	12	5	35	51	38	27	3620	2430	6050	629	6015	50	464	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATISTICS OF CHILE

All sums of money are in pesos (1 peso = \$0.365). For equivalents in

	Men	Missionaries of the Board	Missionaries of the Wom. Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils
Bolivia District	14	11	..	3	..	..	..	..	78	31	109	..	..	14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central District	4	12	..	6	11	..	..	..	553	322	875	..	..	22	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Magallanes District	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	126	281	357	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern District	4	4	..	2	4	..	..	..	252	405	657	..	..	17	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Southern District	7	17	..	6	5	..	..	..	765	719	1484	..	..	59	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	30	45	..	18	20	..	..	..	1774	1708	3482	..	..	112	184	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Last year	25	39	..	9	19	..	..	..	1762	1486	3248	38	..	55	223	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Figures of last three columns are for last year.

STATISTICS OF NORTH ANDES

	Men	Missionaries of the Board	Missionaries of the Wom. Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils
Panama District	2	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	127	261	388	..	200	42	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peru District	5	4	1	6	7	4	20	360	744	1104	100	..	10	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7	6	1	6	10	4	20	487	1005	1492	100	200	52	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Last year	8	7	1	7	17	9	23	487	1005	1492	197	200	42	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

MISSION CONFERENCE, 1915

No. of Elementary Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD				
														For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Building and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
2	..	35	35	8	250	..	..	..	..	..	20000	..	..	15	40	..	1429	55
2	..	37	37	3	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	54	..	..	114
..	..	..	..	3	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	10	..	..	35
..	..	..	..	1	25	..	..	..	..	4000	..	3000	..	5	..	..	4	9
2	..	3	3	3	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	1235	284
6	75	75	28	792	..	..	..	..	..	4000	20000	3000	..	154	104	608	..	920
6	50	50	35	940	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	10	275	912	..	1597

† From England, etc., for work.

Four Bible Training Schools and Classes, with eleven students.

CONGO MISSION

Lunda District)

				\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
..	21	1	18	2	300	1	1500
..	1	16	1	100	1	600
..	21	2	34	3	400	2	2100	2750
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STATISTICS OF MEXICO

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 Mex. = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents in

	Men	Missionaries of the Board	Missionaries of the Women	Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils
Eastern District	2	2	1	6	2	9	2	13	462	828	1290	2486	17	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Central District	1	1	4	6	8	10	14	25	697	928	1625	2553	60	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
Northern District	1	1	2	6	5	3	3	9	351	337	688	1195	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Oaxaca District	1	1	1	1	1	8	11	2	629	814	1443	3093	36	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
Orizaba District	1	1	1	1	4	5	7	1	177	93	270	838	12	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Puebla District	2	1	2	1	11	11	5	20	1091	802	1893	2762	10	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Total	7	6	9	6	31	46	42	69	3407	3802	7209	12927	145	284	284	284	284	284	284	284	284	284	284	284	284
Last year	10	10	13	60	26	45	63	37	3698	3492	7190	14324	153	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287	287

CONFERENCE, 1915

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of Elementary Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD					Total Contributions on the Field
														For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Building and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes	
9	7	635	646	9	498	9	52600	6	31100	6	200000	.....	.....	68	204	2140	84	608	3104
9	1	763	813	18	1070	16	190100	8	126000	70000	200000	.....	.....	1095	226	17534	472	4364	23691
4	1	367	377	8	383	7	28100	6	20000	75000	30000	.....	.....	140	63	3260	600	11858	15921
14	1	532	532	13	613	7	8300	4	22100	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	87	1913	462	936	3442
9	1	630	630	8	469	4	18100	5	32100	15500	.....	.....	.....	75	190	1927	1530	813	4535
17	6	1737	1795	30	1185	18	51000	6	22100	200600	110000	.....	.....	53	151	8687	565	3994	13450
62	15	4664	4793	86	4218	61	348200	35	253400	361100	340000	.....	.....	1475	921	35461	3713	22573	64143
61	1	4446	4617	98	5050	60	339500	36	251900	377100	390000	.....	.....	860	1463	98226	1119	7553	109221

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Missionaries of the Board		Missionaries of the Wom. Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unordained Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not in- cluded in cols. 9, 10, and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	
	Men	Women																						
SOUTHERN ASIA																								
North India.....	34	30	45	168	546	491	775	20309	32473	52782	28766	2144	2951	2	21	373	3	8	110	8131	1	11
Northwest India.....	19	21	36	23	130	549	401	29466	60378	98944	44374	.....	.....	8262	7911	.....	.....	.....	1	1	15	4	48
South India.....	25	24	23	57	22	250	154	407	3635	30352	33987	14557	.....	3254	3012	.....	.....	.....	1	6	27	1	18
Central Provinces.....	15	14	14	5	13	166	82	224	1484	2877	4361	1991	.....	152	287	.....	.....	.....	1	6	25	3	24
Bombay.....	14	14	21	2	33	287	38	265	2685	13848	16533	6592	.....	371	769	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	4	62
Bengal.....	14	15	16	18	10	36	46	115	1324	1809	3133	1809	.....	123	255	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burma Mission.....	8	4	14	1	3	17	3	5	620	337	957	219	.....	46	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for India.....	129	122	109	106	379	1851	1215	2439	59523	142074	201597	98308	14352	15237	2	21	373	7	23	180	21294
Malaysia.....	40	35	23	2	8	69	6	12	2396	1246	3642	368	1514	249	224	.....	.....	.....	2	4	13	2	53
Philippine Islands.....	16	14	15	.....	54	1070	.....	109	19797	20190	39087	1685	31969	1988	1243	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	30	3	5
Total for Southern Asia.....	185	171	207	108	441	2990	1221	2560	81716	163510	245226	100361	33483	16589	16704	2	21	373	10	27	223	26352
EASTERN ASIA																								
Foochow.....	28	24	40	3	84	19	664	116	10126	11451	21577	3166	5712	1231	731	1	32	461	1	11	88	5	38	
Hinghwa.....	8	7	11	53	506	101	5329	5533	10862	3070	16799	727	1522	4	11	24	154	3	8
Central China*.....	19	19	19	.....	7	14	.....	.....	1016	559	1575	251	717	136	37	2	38	420	2	6	80	1	13
Kiangsi Mission*.....	10	8	16	1	15	56	.....	52	779	716	1495	210	760	220	70	1	2	4	3	15	145	2	10
North China.....	33	34	38	.....	37	264	192	98	9031	4206	13237	1200	3376	1219	377	1	28	428	2	4	43	11	78
West China Mission.....	18	16	26	15	7	45	.....	.....	1844	1381	3225	387	2683	297	58	1	8	19	3	10	67	2	24
Total for China.....	116	108	150	19	203	904	856	367	28125	23846	51971	8290	29957	3830	2795	6108	1332	15	67	577	24	171
Japan.....	20	17	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12125	8926	21051	3047	20092	1128	502	2	6	53	3	14	104	4	40
Korea.....	24	24	34	3	30	203	.....	67	12125	8926	21051	3047	20092	1128	502	2	6	53	3	14	104	4	40
Total for Eastern Asia.....	160	149	236	22	233	1107	856	434	40250	32772	73022	11337	50049	4958	3297	8	114	1385	18	81	681	28	211	
AFRICA																								
Liberia.....	5	12	.....	.....	40	108	.....	.....	6983	4282	11265	292	1904	446	1	8	251	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Cent. Africa Miss.....	15	16	3	3	5	1	.....	.....	2335	3688	6023	622	10041	569	232	.....	.....	.....	4	11	200	.....	.....
West Cent. Africa Miss.....	14	12	4	11	1	.....	.....	.....	440	598	1038	43	120	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Africa Mission.....	8	12	3	4	14	.....	.....	4	79	39	118	7	235	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congo Mission*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	66	89	.....	7	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for Africa.....	42	52	10	7	70	110	.....	4	9880	8673	18533	964	10276	2603	763	1	8	251	5	11	212	1	6
SOUTH AMERICA																								
Eastern South America.....	16	17	9	.....	33	42	29	9	3768	2021	5789	116	6002	69	423	.....	.....	.....	1	4	9	1	6
Chile.....	33	47	.....	.....	18	20	.....	.....	1774	1708	3482	.....	100	112	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	47
North Andes Mission.....	9	9	1	.....	6	10	4	20	487	1005	1492	.....	.....	32	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6
Total for So. America.....	58	73	10	.....	57	72	33	29	6029	4734	10763	216	6202	233	676	.....	.....	.....	1	4	9	9	59
MEXICO																								
Mexico.....	7	6	10	6	31	46	42	69	3407	3802	7209	.....	12927	145	284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	38
Austria-Hungary Miss.																								
Austria-Hungary Miss.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	624	327	951	30	.....	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Germany*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	46	.....	.....	10088	4796	14884	809	.....	5	331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Germany*.....	1	1	.....	.....	96	106	.....	.....	11715	2280	14005	920	.....	.....	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	24	.....	.....	9478	894	10372	.....	.....	5	241	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	70	.....	.....	5789	556	6345	600	.....	3	273	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	189	.....	.....	15367	1027	16394	196	.....	5	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	26	.....	.....	3679	376	4055	.....	.....	1	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	24	.....	.....	1286	303	1589	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia*.....	1	1	2	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	547	207	452	16	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11
Bulgaria Mission*.....	1	1	.....	.....	12	1	.....	.....	547	144	691	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italy*.....	3	3	5	.....	42	31	.....	39	3212	1025	4237	3670	.....	5	84	.....	.....	.....	1	5	5	2	23
France Mission.....	1	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	187	320	507	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for Europe.....	7	6	7	.....	433	536	.....	48	62217	12265	74482	6256	.....	26	1527	.....	.....	.....	1	5	5	3	38
Grand total.....	450	457	480	143	1265	4861	2152	3144	203479	225756	429235	119134	112937	24554	232511	143	2009	35	128	1130	74	702
Last year.....	431	430	445	120	1277	5246	1518	3259	194381	207877	402258	98378	96582	24256	22382	10	129	2108	33	122	878	92	855	

* Report of last year.
† Conference year 8 months only.

OF THE FOREIGN MISSIONS

No. of Pupils	No. of Elementary Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD						
															For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Building and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field	
1828	448	526	9080	11391	1327	47232	105	\$ 92000	298	\$ 115700	\$ 402300	\$ 308720	\$ 55500	\$ 200	\$ 377	\$ 1202	\$ 5464	\$ 825	\$ 675	\$ 8543	
120	509	514	7653	7773	1365	43779	44	98466	72	65866	50582	180432	400	...	215	1587	7982	3603	2211	15598	
662	327	427	6573	7250	542	14966	34	37944	75	67588	155788	157332	51898	958	147	700	7545	348	2076	10816	
200	70	152	2733	2960	314	8690	16	25100	22	52789	69058	69667	20063	...	70	414	1553	506	1132	3675	
161	166	231	3867	4053	429	13032	33	123338	29	69894	95177	150600	79728	4378	120	1059	11906	1512	5783	20380	
888	59	97	2273	3164	78	3671	17	70527	10	36568	405572	163700	89496	50	173	313	4437	400	6102	66335	
...	14	100	1995	1995	30	...	4	66500	...	13689	182034	91300	39939	2434	80	219	2257	747	1732	5035	
3859	1593	2047	34174	38586	4085	133000	253	513875	522	422094	1369511	1121751	337024	8020	1182	5494	41144	7941	74621	130382	
1522	57	242	6027	7562	65	3238	30	71229	25	25269	302209	112913	10423	2252	248	1321	7513	1479	2993	13554	
140	...	...	...	170	322	1770	194	123051	27	87326	66250	75000	...	...	107	70	3495	3517	1512	8701
5521	1850	2289	40201	46318	4472	154002	477	708155	574	534688	1737970	1309064	347447	10272	1537	6885	52152	12037	79126	152637	
359	151	185	4094	5002	256	12644	162	122668	83	20700	188850	175775	10000	1000	170	275	4828	4173	3450	12806	
48	38	120	2145	2347	241	9311	176	109722	93	46340	32000	55113	...	...	45	160	6925	7880	20022	35041
140	48	164	1352	1992	27	1579	14	33550	14	4600	158520	77546	...	...	30	95	540	9	152	822
50	75	112	2018	2217	42	3120	32	33485	45	4005	69100	45100	...	...	13	218	560	300	20	1111
2012	179	177	3420	5903	125	7427	113	96598	92	29880	379000	135331	...	...	701	665	2431	2316	1461	7574
232	95	131	3239	3557	68	4851	50	14482	12	3200	108500	49450	...	...	53	154	420	101	345	1073
2841	636	789	16268	21018	760	38932	547	410525	339	145670	937070	538315	10000	1000	1012	1576	15704	14779	25450	68521	
703	167	373	7748	8808	358	26911	485	88392	72	7470	270000	289320	122263	450	232	429	13976	3771	4763	2705	25704
3544	803	1162	24016	29626	1118	65843	1032	498917	411	153140	1271940	949899	10450	1232	1441	15552	19475	19542	28215	84225	
150	29	68	1823	2224	99	5689	71	173162	35	20595	...	...	271	154	538	743	5242	2248	734	9505
...	126	126	5905	6105	115	6254	115	39260	63	34970	80868	16415	4000	...	34	...	1104	1415	818	3371	
...	35	32	742	754	29	1996	13	14310	24	60165	...	14000	4440	200	...	...	12440	175	12615	...
...	6	...	75	75	28	792	...	...	...	...	4000	20000	3000	...	...	154	104	688	926	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	400	2	2100	2750	...	...	...	...	...	...	2500	...	2500
150	198	226	8545	9158	271	14731	202	227132	124	117830	87618	50415	11711	354	572	807	6450	18603	2395	28917	
42	16	36	1092	1143	86	6117	41	918800	23	325500	101500	155700	61728	8153	968	8084	29435	6220	19192	64499	
875	...	...	...	875	63	4242	20	163994	16	45077	...	...	...	...	199	112	10331	23108	2459	30209
40	6	24	625	665	11	861	3	36000	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	7	195	...	863	1102
957	22	60	1717	2683	160	11220	70	1118794	39	370577	101500	155700	61728	8153	1204	8803	39961	29328	22514	101810	
129	62	15	4664	4793	86	4218	61	174100	35	126200	180550	170000	...	...	738	461	17730	1857	11286	32072
...	...	...	...	...	21	573	5	11204	2	...	...	...	2824	...	...	...	392	131	309	832
...	211	13766	79	1092330	32	751424	14595	...	1432	1025	9971	8284	25335	76047
...	342	16306	147	1035836	547523	10364	...	2861	1685	47177	6332	22580	80635
...	...	...	...	...	255	25376	85	933623	32	223315	...	...	630296	12137	1530	593	30425	81980	18188	132716
...	60	10205	56	131471	9	36545	88147	2405	...	1589	516	15652	2238	17255	36850
...	...	...	...	...	224	21950	166	789778	43	232072	...	...	444839	7452	...	...	50128	12575	42822	105525
...	60	5147	30	228007	17	55900	118123	2788	...	924	260	7172	2941	14514	25811
...	41	3915	15	176835	12	18120	81716	292	...	555	50	5573	1717	11487	19382
...	19	795	4	17945	4	7650	13158	364	54	8	...	1257	1713
...	46	20	786	12	25690	13	29732	...	7300	26	186	1009	160	410	1780
180	5	...	245	430	54	3307	21	255300	24	163000	160000	238000	180300	...	504	2063	2881	...	1148	6016	
...	10	378	1	2000	1	2000	15	...	551	566	...
226	5	...	245	476	1317	102564	621	4884869	189	768338	160000	245300	2858350	50033	9384	6452	200403	116348	155886	488473	
10527	2738	3752	79388	93054	7204	325578	2463	7611967	1372	2071273	3539578	2880977	3289686	70044	14876	39050	336171	198195	299422	888134	
12608	2671	3505	74708	90302	7242	334036	2367	7270712	1295	2102817	3234116	2538143	3200800	84025	14060	24414	373753	168626	274430	848052	

TREASURER'S REPORT

TO THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1915

Receipts from Conferences and Missions

	From Nov. 1, 1912, to Oct. 31, 1913	From Nov. 1, 1913, to Oct. 31, 1914	From Nov. 1, 1914, to Oct. 31, 1915
Alabama	\$458 00	\$559 00	\$445 00
Alaska Mission	157 00	108 00	94 00
Arizona Mission	1,304 00	1,099 00	1,148 00
Arkansas	538 00	639 00	617 50
Atlanta	436 00	828 00	589 00
Austria-Hungary Mission Conf.	59 20		77 00
Baltimore	26,801 92	27,028 95	27,612 08
Bengal	95 00	160 00	79 34
Black Hills Mission	393 00		
Blue Ridge-Atlantic	249 00	309 00	257 00
Bombay		219 49	117 73
Bulgaria Mission Conf.		58 45	145 34
Burma Mission Conf.	64 29	48 54	87 33
California	11,452 32	10,250 89	10,158 63
California German	1,041 00	995 00	1,031 00
Central Alabama	443 75	630 80	347 72
Central China			
Central German	4,759 00	4,510 17	4,491 00
Central Illinois	14,349 77	16,763 22	14,784 06
Central Missouri	616 35	624 91	585 63
Central New York	26,958 04	28,889 50	29,386 05
Central Pennsylvania	34,090 29	34,718 17	35,697 66
Central Provinces	53 00	63 32	66 67
Central Swedish	3,000 00	2,955 00	2,979 00
Central Tennessee	357 00	247 00	191 00
Chicago German	3,018 00	2,712 00	2,542 50
Chile	134 65	21 48	
Colorado	13,033 65	13,920 00	13,860 37
Columbia River	7,498 58	7,308 27	6,756 80
Dakota	6,809 80	7,503 80	8,315 20
Delaware	3,624 00	2,989 00	2,345 33
Denmark	798 38	969 54	955 10
Des Moines	17,788 71	26,400 47	25,067 14
Detroit	20,779 31	21,356 13	19,458 88
East Cen. Africa Mission Conf.			
East German	3,004 00	2,987 00	2,527 00
East Maine	1,675 22	2,008 22	2,365 13
East Tennessee	631 90	611 00	600 00
Eastern South America	846 00	919 00	843 75
Eastern Swedish	1,638 00	1,595 00	1,529 00
Erie	17,703 00	19,114 38	18,948 43
Finland	590 48		538 83
Florida	368 00	291 00	363 00
Foochow		157 60	137 27
France Mission Conf.		26 00	
Genesee	25,996 52	24,595 30	25,494 31
Georgia	268 00	357 00	300 00

	From Nov. 1, 1912, to Oct. 31, 1913	From Nov. 1, 1913, to Oct. 31, 1914	From Nov. 1, 1914, to Oct. 31, 1915
Gulf.....	\$1,046 90	\$1,235 00	\$807 90
Hawaii Mission.....	101 00	65 00	153 00
Hinghwa.....	42 08		58 81
Holston.....	3,251 57	3,302 00	2,783 00
Idaho.....	3,229 06	3,166 09	3,063 15
Illinois.....	24,560 90	25,518 86	24,536 72
Indiana.....	17,788 76	18,248 10	19,046 93
Iowa.....	11,948 00	12,517 45	12,162 00
Italian Mission.....	207 00	150 00	209 50
Italy.....	363 00	316 00	290 60
Kansas.....	14,757 63	23,277 87	23,507 93
Kentucky.....	1,595 00	1,613 00	1,534 00
Korea.....			
Lexington.....	1,072 00	1,308 95	1,576 45
Liberia.....	393 00	489 00	538 00
Lincoln.....	171 65	185 05	260 50
Little Rock.....	320 00	354 94	204 00
Louisiana.....	870 75	999 00	576 00
Maine.....	3,628 66	4,015 57	4,151 15
Malaysia.....	214 05	178 00	340 52
Mexico.....	384 00	406 00	218 00
Michigan.....	22,858 47	23,494 97	22,844 36
Minnesota.....	6,447 00	6,981 95	6,771 63
Mississippi.....	754 00	1,054 00	659 90
Missouri.....	6,094 00	6,351 61	6,477 00
Montana.....	2,082 41	2,342 10	1,987 45
Nebraska.....	18,857 76	15,695 74	16,951 02
Nevada Mission.....	632 00	569 00	547 10
New England.....	16,847 84	20,411 61	21,051 16
New England Southern.....	9,746 31	10,043 65	11,833 47
New Hampshire.....	4,292 26	5,028 90	5,008 50
New Jersey.....	14,758 50	15,321 38	15,903 39
New Mexico English Mission.....	997 00	1,012 50	1,218 03
New Mexico Spanish Mission Conf.....	145 00	93 00	59 00
New York.....	22,734 26	22,630 46	20,680 73
New York East.....	28,547 02	28,054 28	28,263 84
Newark.....	26,707 19	25,555 49	26,358 85
North Africa Mission Conf.....			
North Andes Mission Conf.....	57 00	65 00	37 00
North Carolina.....	118 25	797 00	645 00
North China.....			
North Dakota.....	5,006 87	5,502 32	5,537 55
North Germany.....	1,722 06	1,681 50	46 54
North India.....	714 97	375 23	379 10
North Indiana.....	22,220 62	25,645 25	29,596 12
North Montana.....	1,067 00	1,182 00	1,267 00
North-East Ohio.....	46,252 30	46,998 63	47,638 05
Northern German.....	2,313 00	2,396 00	2,151 00
Northern Minnesota.....	7,601 47	7,809 47	7,970 20
Northern New York.....	13,039 76	13,435 42	13,491 98
Northern Swedish.....	1,353 00	1,276 00	1,267 00
Northwest German.....	2,767 50	2,932 00	2,856 00
Northwest India.....		206 31	380 00
Northwest Indiana.....	12,346 26	13,917 98	13,981 00
Northwest Iowa.....	17,967 84	18,062 55	17,528 32
Northwest Kansas.....	5,602 95	5,883 61	6,470 71

	From Nov. 1, 1912, to Oct. 31, 1913	From Nov. 1, 1913, to Oct. 31, 1914	From Nov. 1, 1914, to Oct. 31, 1915
Northwest Nebraska.....	\$856 00	\$1,100 50	\$1,183 00
Norway.....	1,064 25	1,230 91	1,270 97
Norwegian and Danish.....	2,392 00	2,309 50	2,286 00
Ohio.....	20,704 15	22,534 69	23,294 31
Oklahoma.....	5,667 16	6,474 00	7,117 87
Oregon.....	8,058 53	8,110 00	6,924 00
Pacific Chinese Mission.....	168 00	194 00	200 00
Pacific German.....	971 70	896 00	822 00
Pacific Japanese Mission.....	500 00	503 00	503 00
Pacific Swedish Mission Conf.....	625 00	650 00	538 00
Philadelphia.....	34,938 11	34,415 50	34,191 64
Philippine Islands.....			
Pittsburgh.....	38,262 98	40,641 87	40,518 48
Porto Rico Mission.....	61 00	54 00	55 00
Puget Sound.....	10,218 31	10,554 00	9,533 50
Rock River.....	29,431 78	27,968 27	28,965 40
Russia Mission.....	287 46		200 00
Saint Johns River.....	1,293 00	1,440 00	1,839 48
Saint Louis.....	9,514 99	15,281 75	9,296 42
Saint Louis German.....	3,347 24	3,205 00	3,329 00
Savannah.....	334 00	422 75	323 00
South Carolina.....	2,229 00	2,537 20	1,855 00
South Florida Mission.....		108 00	1 00
South Germany.....	1,491 20		1,504 76
South India.....	149 43	143 69	151 60
South Kansas.....	10,330 59		
Southern California.....	25,257 83	26,822 22	25,642 97
Southern German.....	1,807 00	2,053 00	1,421 00
Southern Illinois.....	10,506 00	10,663 30	10,021 92
Southern Swedish Mission Conf.....	728 00	639 00	501 00
Southwest Kansas.....	13,609 25	15,400 67	16,827 78
Sweden.....	4,025 80	3,799 46	
Switzerland.....	1,249 00		1,334 00
Tennessee.....	393 65	363 00	226 00
Texas.....	1,091 00	888 00	473 50
Troy.....	21,442 94	23,947 10	24,252 35
Upper Iowa.....	18,558 71	19,292 28	19,110 68
Upper Mississippi.....	886 00	1,159 68	817 34
Utah Mission.....	660 00	711 00	676 45
Vermont.....	3,121 00	3,150 15	2,995 00
Washington.....	2,383 00	3,638 00	3,280 00
West Central Africa Mission Conf.....	35 00		
West China Mission Conf.....	192 09	31 42	26 75
West German.....	4,948 50	5,503 00	5,093 60
West Ohio.....	28,151 00	38,241 95	37,581 49
West Texas.....	1,194 00	1,010 50	831 50
West Virginia.....	14,010 11	13,440 49	14,519 20
West Wisconsin.....	6,477 00	6,769 00	6,972 00
Western Norwegian-Danish.....	639 00	564 00	540 00
Western Swedish.....	1,650 00	1,629 00	1,580 32
Wilmington.....	14,572 05	14,648 71	14,611 54
Wisconsin.....	9,038 70	9,882 33	9,446 89
Wyoming.....	17,738 78	17,800 29	21,262 08
Wyoming Mission.....	1,083 70	1,160 00	1,326 35
Total.....	1,060,824 00	1,101,682 57	1,095,076 88

RECAPITULATION OF REGULAR RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1914

Regular Receipts

	1914	1915
Conference Collections	\$1,101,682 57	\$1,095,076 88
Contributions Direct to the Treasury.....	5,757 25	18,782 13
Lapsed Annuity Funds	13,281 99	8,096 66
Legacies	31,234 57	51,142 36
Income Retired Missionaries Fund.....	3,891 26	5,952 98
Income Other Permanent Funds.....	671 89	6,323 80
Miscellaneous Receipts	13,739 44	2,868 51
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Regular Receipts.....	\$1,170,258 97	\$1,188,243 32

Regular Disbursements

Austria-Hungary	\$6,211 00
Bengal	16,664 84
Bolivia	11,568 78
Bombay	28,136 81
Bulgaria	11,783 94
Burma	13,100 16
Central China	32,783 96
Central Provinces	21,901 57
Chile	24,811 12
China (General Editorial, Educational, and Publishing Work).	7,075 00
Denmark	9,406 45
East Central Africa (including Inhambane, \$5,066.42, and Rhodesia, \$13,734.33)	18,800 75
East Japan	44,020 73
Eastern South America	53,914 67
Finland	8,188 94
Foochow	39,724 72
France	11,940 10
Germany (Martin Mission Institute)	725 00
Hinghwa	21,274 34
Italy	54,910 97
Kiangsi	18,991 98

Korea	\$46,344 13
Liberia	17,124 04
Malaysia	24,522 39
Mexico	61,935 42
North Africa	2,732 50
North Andes (including Panama, \$3,549.63, and Peru, \$15,037.18)	18,586 81
North China	51,384 16
North Germany	15,000 00
North India	69,090 30
Northwest India	40,801 35
Norway	11,314 03
Philippines	31,579 05
Russia	5,547 79
South Germany	18,010 03
South India	33,155 32
Sweden	13,702 45
Switzerland	7,583 34
West Central Africa (including Angola, \$12,141.90, Madeira Islands, \$3,859.00, and Lunda \$1,056.50)	17,057 40
West China	32,945 48
West Japan	22,490 48
Incidental Needs of the Missions (\$20,920.83, charged to Mission Accounts)	6,209 87
Allowances for Retired Missionaries, Widows, and Orphans ..	28,612 50
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Total Disbursements for Missions	\$1,031,664 67

Total Disbursements for Missions	\$1,031,664 67
Publication Fund	21,193 73
Department of Missionary Education	7,031 25
Field Secretaries and Cooperation with Commission on Finance	8,108 42
Follow-up Work	3,743 26
Department of Income	6,998 42
Office Secretaries	21,000 00
Office and General Committee Expenses	30,578 99
Miscellaneous Expenses	19,776 58
Treasurer's Office, Interest, and Rent	21,690 75
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Total Regular Disbursements	\$1,171,786 07

Summary of Regular Receipts and Disbursements

Receipts	\$1,188,243 32
Disbursements	1,171,786 07
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Receipts in excess of Disbursements	\$16,457 25

Summary of Special Gifts

Current Special Gifts.....	\$378,520 46
Methodist War Relief Fund.....	82,139 74
Gamble Gift for Budapest: Securities received last year but not reported with Special Gifts. Securities, now turned into cash.....	51,670 28
Total Special Gifts Receipts.....	\$512,330 48
Disbursements.....	412,631 40

Combined Statement of Regular Receipts and Disbursements and Special Gifts**Combined Receipts**

	1914	1915
Regular Receipts.....	\$1,170,258 97	\$1,188,243 32
Special Gifts Receipts.....	418,496 32	512,330 48
Total.....	\$1,588,755 29	\$1,700,573 80

Combined Disbursements

	1914	1915
Regular Disbursements.....	\$1,170,098 78	\$1,171,786 07
Special Gifts Disbursements.....	395,086 96	412,631 40
Total.....	\$1,565,185 74	\$1,584,417 47

Statement of Debt

Treasury in debt November 1, 1914.....	\$88,328 06
Receipts in excess of Disbursements.....	16,457 25
Treasury in debt November 1, 1915.....	\$71,870 81

ANALYSIS OF DISBURSEMENTS (IN PART, 1915)**Emergencies in the Missions**

Sundry Special Grants for Outgoing and Homecoming Expenses of Missionaries and their families.....	\$21,661 82
Sundry other Special Grants to Missionaries and their families for salaries—otherwise unprovided for—rent, etc.....	7,794 33
Sundry Special Grants to Missions (for repairs \$4,825); for building Institutional Church in Nanking, Central China (\$2,000); for rebuilding of Krootown Church, Liberia (\$600); sundry other property expenses (\$1,124.74); and sundry other items (\$2,929.70).....	11,479 44
Total (all charged to the respective Missions).....	\$40,935 59

Incidental Needs of the Missions

Sundry Special Grants for Outgoing and Homecoming Expenses of Missionaries and their families	\$5,211 18
Sundry other Special Allowances to Missionaries and their families	7,869 35
Sundry Special Grants to Missions for Property expenses (\$2,230); for Repairs (\$1,095); for building of a school in Korea (\$500); for work in Wonju District, Korea (\$1,000); and sundry other items (\$3,015.30)	7,840 30
Total charged to Missions	<u>\$20,920 83</u>
Cablegrams (\$1,045.79); expenses incurred in examination of candidates (\$4,464.08); expenses of Anglo-American Community Committee (\$500); and sundry other items (\$200)	6,209 87
Total (including \$20,920.83 charged to the respective Missions)	<u>\$27,130 70</u>

Publication Fund

Salaries	\$4,496 32
Literature (including printing, booklets, tracts, postage, expressage, etc.)	3,538 03
Multigraphing	95 23
Editorial	288 05
Lantern Slide Bureau (slides, negatives, prints, etc.)	10,927 68
Annual Report	1,601 84
Other Supplies and Sundries	246 58
Total	<u>\$21,193 73</u>

Office and General Committee Expenses

Salaries of Stenographers, etc.	\$22,725 03
Sundries: Printing, stationery, blank books, etc. (\$3,362.38); telephone (\$511.24) ..	3,873 62
General Committee expenses, 1914	4,380 34
Total	<u>\$30,978 99</u>
Less income from Bequest of Oliver Hoyt	400 00
Total	<u>\$30,578 99</u>

Miscellaneous Expenses

Collection: Traveling Expenses to Conventions, etc.	\$2,910 95
Exchange on Checks	147 87
Sundry Other Expenses	785 16
Total	<u>\$3,843 98</u>
Conference Visitation by Secretaries and other Representatives of the Board ..	2,918 29
Administration: Postage (\$2,798.86); auditing accounts (\$862.76); one-fourth of expenses of alterations (\$1,452.14); office furnishings (\$1,724.14); telegrams (\$485.80); and other expenses (\$5,690.61)	13,014 31
Total	<u>\$19,776 58</u>

Interest, Rent, and Treasurer's Office

Rent	\$8,292 33
Treasurer's Office (salaries)	13,458 99
Total	<u>\$21,751 32</u>
Interest Received	\$22,841 63
Interest Paid	22,781 06
Excess of Interest Received over Interest Paid	60 57
Total	<u>\$21,690 75</u>

COMMENTS

War Relief Fund

From the inauguration of this fund until the close of the present fiscal year there has been received a total of \$106,600.95. Of this amount \$82,139.74 has been received during the fiscal year. This money has been devoted to the relief of conditions caused by the War, and has not been regarded as a contribution to the foreign missionary work. Nevertheless, Special Gifts Vouchers were issued by the Board for these gifts, and in some cases, though the vouchers were marked War Relief, pastors have counted them as regular offerings to foreign missions and divided their other benevolent collections accordingly. We believe that the granting of Special Gifts Vouchers for war relief has resulted in a loss of thousands of dollars to the Board of Foreign Missions. We suggest that when another call for any special benevolent help is sent out by the Board vouchers should be issued for that purpose alone and not wear the stamp of the Board of Foreign Missions.

The Gift of Mrs. Francesca N. Gamble

In the Treasurer's Report of last year mention was made of a noble gift by a friend whose name was withheld from the public. Permission has been obtained to make a complete statement of this gift. The donor was Mrs. Francesca N. Gamble. The securities placed in the Treasury by her and later by her executors have been sold and the proceeds distributed in accordance with her wishes. The various amounts are as follows:

Building for Methodist Headquarters in Budapest, Hungary.....	\$51,670.28
Building for Methodist Headquarters in Petrograd, Russia.....	51,670.28
For the Permanent Fund of the Board, the income to be used for the general work of the Board.....	51,670.28
For the Permanent Fund of the Board, interest to be used for the benefit of the Wm. Nast College at Kiukiang, China.....	25,835.16
For the reduction of chapel debts of the North Germany Conference and the South Germany Conference.....	10,000.00
For the Permanent Fund of the Board the interest to be used for the support of native preachers in India and China.....	25,000.00
For the new college chapel in the Wm. Nast College at Kiukiang, China..	5,000.00

These various amounts make a total of \$220,864, the largest gift from a single individual that has been received thus far by the Board of Foreign Missions.

A Generous Friend

Several months ago a gentleman who received his early religious training in the Methodist Church of Canada came to the Board Rooms and made a gift of \$12,000 for missions, \$4,000 of which was to be used for home missions. This latter amount was forwarded to the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension. A few weeks later he came back and took out two of our Annuity Bonds of \$10,000 each, and just before the books were closed for the year he made a further gift to the Board of \$10,000. He has therefore turned into the Treasury \$42,000, \$38,000 of which is designated for the cause of foreign missions.

Legacies

The amount received this year from legacies is \$51,142.36, as compared

with \$31,234.57 of last year, showing an increase of \$19,907.79. Attention is again called to the uncertainty of this fund and the advisability of taking it out of the basis for regular appropriations as soon as practicable.

Annuities

There has lapsed into the General Treasury from the Annuity Fund \$40,375 for the year. Annuity Bonds have been issued amounting to \$104,531.84. Attention is called to the fact that there is a decided trend among investors in Annuity Bonds to designate the purpose for which the money is to be used when it lapses into the Treasury. This will mean that a decreasing amount will lapse into the General Treasury of the Board, if this policy is continued.

Out of Town Checks

The banking rules of New York city provide a schedule of charges for cashing out of town checks. This has cost the Board of Foreign Missions annually over \$500. Arrangements have been made for cashing these checks that will save the Board this item of expense.

Bank Loans

During the past year we have borrowed from the bank as advances on Conference receipts \$450,000, a decrease of \$150,000 as compared with last year. This has cost us \$4,050.82 in interest as compared with \$9,132.32, our interest charge for last year. If pastors and local Treasurers would forward their money as collected to the Board instead of holding it for the session of their Conference several thousands of dollars annually would be saved for the Board.

Interest

The excess of interest paid on loans over the amount of interest received for loans during the year 1914 was \$7,282.63. During the year 1915 this debit item has been entirely canceled, and the record shows that the excess of interest received over interest paid during the present fiscal year is \$60.57. This gain of \$7,343.20 has been due to the following causes:

First: The decreased amount borrowed from the banks.

Second: The unusually low rate that has been paid for bank loans.

Third: The higher rate obtained by the Board for its time loans.

GEORGE M. FOWLES, *Treasurer.*

H. C. JENNINGS, *Assistant Treasurer.*

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1916

I.—INDIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO MISSIONS

(These appropriations are administered by the Board)

1. Emergencies in the Missions.....	\$50,000 00
2. Incidental Needs of the Missions.....	30,000 00
3. Allowances for retired Missionaries, widows, and orphans. . .	23,000 00
Total...	\$103,000

II. DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO THE MISSION FIELDS

DIVISION 1.—Eastern Asia

1. CHINA: (1) FOOCHOW CONFERENCE.....	\$34,350 00
(2) HINGHWA CONFERENCE.....	16,100 00
(3) CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE (of which \$3,300 is for Nanking University)....	29,550 00
(4) KIANGSI MISSION CONFERENCE.....	17,600 00
(5) NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE.....	52,450 00
(6) WEST CHINA MISSION CONFERENCE.....	29,000 00
Union Publishing House.....	1,500 00
Interest on loan to Publishing House.....	1,000 00
Chinese (Native) Christian Advocate.....	800 00
Salary, rent, and traveling expenses of Secretary of Board of Education.....	3,000 00
Total for China.....	\$185,350
2. JAPAN: (1) EAST JAPAN CONFERENCE (of which \$1,000 is for Aoyama Gakuin, and \$2,000 for the Theo- logical School).....	\$45,169 00
(2) WEST JAPAN CONFERENCE, including salary of F. Herron Smith and \$742 to be applied to the debt of Chinzei Gakuin.....	22,392 00
New Property: Grant in aid construction Jap- anese Church at Seoul.....	1,500 00
Total for Japan, including property grant for Seoul of \$1,500.....	\$69,061
3. KOREA CONFERENCE.....	\$47,906 00
New Property: Grant in aid construction of native Church at Ichon.....	1,000 00
Total for Korea...	\$48,906
Total for Eastern Asia, including \$2,500 for property.....	\$303,317

DIVISION 2.—Southern Asia

1. INDIA: (1) NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE (of which \$8,320 is for Reid Christian College.).....	\$66,941 00
(2) NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE.....	38,262 00
(3) SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE.....	27,528 00
(4) CENTRAL PROVINCES CONFERENCE.....	19,993 00
(5) BOMBAY CONFERENCE.....	27,129 00
(6) BENGAL CONFERENCE.....	14,579 00
(7) BURMA MISSION CONFERENCE.....	12,432 00
Total.....	\$206,864 00
For Property:	
To build mission house at Tuticorin...	\$4,000
High School building, Moradabad.....	5,000
	9,000 00
Total for India, including \$9,000 for property.....	\$215,864
2. MALAYSIA: (1) MALAYSIA CONFERENCE.....	\$23,778 00
(2) PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE.....	31,250 00
Total for Malaysia.....	\$55,028
Total for Southern Asia.....	\$270,892

DIVISION 3.—Africa

1. NORTH AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE.....	\$9,834 00
2. LIBERIA CONFERENCE.....	15,612 00
3. PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE.....	5,000 00
4. RHODESIA MISSION CONFERENCE.....	11,434 00
5. WEST CENTRAL AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE.....	13,389 00
Total.....	\$55,269 00
New Property:	
The Congo Mission.....	\$500
For hospital under Dr. Stauffacher in Portuguese East Africa.....	2,000
	2,500 00
Total for Africa, including \$2,500 for property.....	\$57,769

DIVISION 4.—South America

1. EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE.....	\$54,130 00
2. CHILE CONFERENCE: Chile.....	\$25,040
Bolivia.....	5,910
Total for Chile Conference.....	30,950 00
3. NORTH ANDES MISSION CONFERENCE:	
Peru District.....	\$15,980
Panama District.....	3,800
Total for North Andes Mission Conference.....	19,780 00
Total for South America.....	\$104,860

DIVISION 5.—Mexico**MEXICO CONFERENCE:**

1. For Missionaries on the Field...	\$11,100 00
2. For Evangelistic work.....	17,041 00
3. For Education.....	17,385 00
4. For Medical work.....	1,500 00
5. For Property already owned.....	11,465 00
6. For General purposes.....	1,675 00
7. For Press.....	830 00

Total for Mexico..... \$60,996

NOTE.—The appropriation to Mexico to be administered by the presiding Bishop and the Finance Committee, subject to the approval of the Board of Foreign Missions.

DIVISION 6.—Europe

NOTE.—The administration of the appropriations for Europe within the total amount is left to the discretion of the Board.

1. AUSTRIA-HUNGARY MISSION CONFERENCE.....	\$6,211 00
2. NORTH GERMANY CONFERENCE.....	15,000 00
3. SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCE.....	18,000 00
4. MARTIN MISSION INSTITUTE.....	700 00
5. SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE.....	7,000 00
6. NORWAY CONFERENCE: For the Work.....	\$11,550
For the Theological School.....	500

Total for Norway..... 12,050 00

7. SWEDEN CONFERENCE: For the Work.....	\$13,400
For Theological School at Upsala, at disposal of resident Bishop.....	1,500
For interest.....	350
Grant in aid toward the debt of the property at Orebro, Sweden.....	722

Total for Sweden, including special property
relief for Orebro Church..... 15,972 00

8. DENMARK CONFERENCE: For the Work.....	\$7,600
For Property in Copenhagen.....	2,000

Total for Denmark..... 9,600 00

9. FINLAND CONFERENCE: For the Work.....	\$6,850
For Theological School, at disposal of resident Bishop.....	1,000

Total for Finland..... 7,850 00

10. RUSSIA MISSION.....	6,000 00
11. BULGARIA MISSION CONFERENCE, at the disposal of the resident Bishop.....	11,000 00
12. ITALY CONFERENCE.....	53,178 00
13. FRANCE MISSION CONFERENCE.....	12,000 00
14. ITALIAN CHURCH, ZURICH.....	500 00

Total for Europe, including \$722 special property relief for
Orebro, Sweden..... \$175,061

III. GENERAL EXPENSES**1.—Expenses of Collection**

(1) Publication Fund.....	\$19,000 00	
(2) Department of Missionary Education.....	7,031 25	
(3) Field Secretaries and Cooperation with Commission on Finance.....	7,000 00	
(4) Follow-up Work.....	4,468 75	
(5) Department of Income, including Special Gifts, Station Plan, Parish Abroad, Annuities, etc.....	10,268 00	
	<u> </u>	\$47,768

2. Expenses of Administration

(1) Office Secretaries.....	\$21,000 00	
(2) Office and General Committee Expenses.....	25,778 00	
	<u> </u>	46,778

3. Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous.....	\$10,000 00	
(1) Treasurer's Office, interest and rent.....	7,800 00	
	<u> </u>	17,800

Total for General Expenses..... \$112,346

RECAPITULATION

I. INDIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO MISSIONS (administered by the Board)..... \$103,000

II. DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO THE MISSION FIELDS:

China.....	\$185,350	
Japan.....	69,061	
Korea.....	48,906	
India.....	215,864	
Malaysia.....	55,028	
Africa.....	57,769	
South America.....	104,860	
Mexico.....	60,996	
Europe.....	175,061	
	<u> </u>	\$972,895

Total for Missions..... \$1,075,892

III. GENERAL EXPENSES:

Expenses of collection.....	\$47,768	
Expenses of administration.....	46,778	
Miscellaneous.....	17,800	

Total for General Expenses..... 112,346

Grand Total..... \$1,188,241

MEMOIRS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD

STEPHEN O. BENTON

At the October meeting of the Board of Managers of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. Stephen Olin Benton, the quiet, kindly and efficient Recording Secretary, sat in his accustomed place and recorded the actions of the Board. Today he is not, for on Saturday, October the twenty-third, God took him and his faithful efficient service on earth came to its close.

Dr. Benton was a rare man, a choice spirit, and a faithful servant of God. His supreme business among men was to serve the kingdom of Jesus Christ and to advance the cause of his Lord. His daily life spoke the words that he himself would never have uttered: "I am among you as he that serveth."

He was not a showy man, nor one who forced himself upon attention, but few were the men who approached as near the Christian ideal as this quiet, kindly son of God. He discharged every task committed to him with a unique fidelity that no alloy of selfishness marred or spoiled. For thirteen years he served the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and as Secretary of this General Committee with a fidelity and mastership never surpassed, that won for him the reputation of the model secretary.

His winsome personality, his kindly spirit and tender sympathy, and his constant readiness to serve, drew him close to, and made him deeply beloved by his colleagues in the office and the missionaries in the far-off mission fields. His ideal of service was not satisfied when he had systematized the records of the ramified work of the Board, though he established a standard in this regard which is recognized as a model for those who shall come after him. His sense of duty and opportunity made him the personal friend of those whose goings and comings were written in his books. He not only arranged for sailings of the out-going missionaries, but went with them to the steamer and gave them the last hand-clasp of farewell. And he it was who greeted them returning, often bereaved or broken in health, and made them feel the heart-touch of the church in whose service they had made the sacrifice.

For the thirteen years that he went in and out at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York city, his kindly spirit, his genuine courtesy, and his considerate attention so impressed the employees of the building—the sweep, the errand boy, the clerk, the elevator man—that they spoke of him as the most perfect gentleman they had ever known.

Dr. Benton's going is like the falling of some noble tree, that stood against the horizon, and that leaves an open space in the sky-line. His day's work is over, and a fine piece of work it is—but he still lives and will live forever.

"Servant of God, well done!
Thy glorious warfare's past;
The battle's fought, the race is won,
And thou art crowned at last."

In recording our own feeling of loss, we would extend to his bereaved widow and daughter, and to his sorrowing sisters, our tenderest wishes and

earnest prayers, that they may find in this, their hour of sorrow, help and solace from the God he so ardently loved and faithfully served. And to the church he served so fruitfully in different fields of labor for nearly half a century, we would express our deep regret for the loss of this faithful and devoted servant.

HON. O. F. HYPES

BY BISHOP BERRY

In the death of Orrin F. Hypes the Methodist Episcopal Church has lost one of its representative laymen and this General Committee one of its most devoted and useful members. No member of the Committee ever came into the body with a keener sense of the responsibilities involved, and no one ever devoted himself with finer zeal to the promotion of the missionary and educational interests of the church.

Brother Hypes was well born. His family has been closely identified with the activities of Ohio Methodism for generations, and the name Hypes is interwoven with every forward movement of the denomination in the State for a hundred years. Brother Hypes' face was good to look upon. It was the mirror of his soul. He was a Christian. This fact was shown in his radiant and beautiful home life. It was exhibited in his absolute devotion to the local church in which he was a modest leader. It was confirmed by the hospitable and generous attitude he always maintained toward other Methodist Episcopal and inter-church enterprises in the city where he lived. But it was perhaps most noticeably illustrated in his brave and splendid leadership in the field of Christian citizenship.

This life of zealous devotion and untiring toil for Jesus Christ had its mainspring in a definite and victorious spiritual experience. In early life he was genuinely converted. This was not a mere mental assent to the truths of Christianity nor a perfunctory acceptance of the fundamentals upon which his church insists. Brother Hypes came to know Jesus Christ as his personal deliverer and Lord, and, as he told me once, he never had had a cloud upon the sky of his personal relations with God. Such an experience gives clearness of vision, a soul repose, and a quality of passion which is essential to the best Christian service in an age of doubt and worldliness and divided affections.

It was in the field of reform that Brother Hypes' devotion to Jesus Christ became a dominating passion. The liquor traffic had in him a most zealous and uncompromising foe. Throughout his whole commonwealth his name was a synonym for courage, purity, and integrity. In the State Senate he was, during his term of service, the most conspicuous leader of the temperance forces. And his leadership was not of that belligerent type which is full of threats and denunciations, and which, by its very violence, makes bitter personal enemies of those who do not agree with it. In all his zealous warfare upon the liquor traffic in his home city and county and later in the Senate, he held the respect and even the affection of those who were arrayed against his cause. This was because he had all the instincts of the Christian gentleman, and he was as gracious as he was useful.

When it became known that Brother Hypes had suddenly gone away, the city of Springfield was in mourning. All classes of people were bowed in grief.

If I were commissioned to write an epitaph to be graven upon the stone which marks the resting place of our friend, I would undertake the task with gladness. I would not quote some expressive phrase from the writings of a distinguished philosopher or theologian. I would not select some choice lines from immortal verse. I would use but one word: *Orrin F. Hypes—Christian.*

JOHN M. BULWINKLE

If the parents of John M. Bulwinkle had been gifted with prophetic foresight they could not have named him more fittingly than after the beloved disciple who most closely entered into the spirit and life of his Lord. When stirred by a moral necessity Brother Bulwinkle could be a Boanerges. But his prevailing characteristic was a lovable spirituality.

Many years ago, when Brother Bulwinkle went into business for himself, and thus became in some measure master of his time, he resolved to consecrate a definite portion of his time to Christian activities. When we read the record of the religious organizations to which he belonged, and know the fidelity with which he attended to all assigned tasks, the wonder is that he had any time at all for secular duties.

For nearly twelve years Brother Bulwinkle was one of the most faithful and devoted members of our Board. The Board's appreciation of his faithfulness and usefulness, and its confidence in his judgment, was manifested by eleven successive elections to the General Committee. The last public duty he was privileged to perform was to represent us at the General Committee. Just one month from the day of its adjournment he awakened to the largest life.

Brother Bulwinkle will not now have to become acquainted with God or accustomed to divine surroundings. He has been living and walking with God all his days. A great joy was his when early on the morning of December 11, 1915, he saw the King in the fullness of His beauty. This joy was greater because of the sight of a face and the sound of a voice that he had longed to see and hear for four and a half years.

We record herein our appreciation of Brother Bulwinkle's life and labor among us, and direct that this minute be spread upon its records, and a copy sent to the family of our friend.

The Classification of Educational Institutions in Mission Lands

BY REVEREND GEORGE HEBER JONES, D.D.

In considering a classification of schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the foreign field, certain conditions should be observed.

I. AMONG THESE CONDITIONS ARE THE FOLLOWING:

(1) *Popular lack of interest in education.*

In many of our mission fields education is not valued by the masses of the people and its desirability is not recognized. Mission lands constitute a vast continent of ignorance. Educated people are few, the masses are unlettered, and in some regions, particularly in parts of India and Africa, it is necessary for the missionaries first to create a desire for education before any worthy and effective beginning can be made.

(2) *Lack of equipment and apparatus for study.*

As a result of age-long ignorance the native equipment and apparatus for study is very deficient. The missionaries have had to spend the first two or three generations of their work in solving the matter of housing, the question of text-books and other problems involved in the material basis of education.

(3) *The relation of the English language and the study of the Classics in determining the standard of an institution.*

In general our schools throughout the mission fields are vernacular, with departments for the study of English in the higher grades. Very few of these schools teach Latin, Greek, French and German. The place of these languages as factors in mental discipline and perfecting of scholarship is taken by the incidental study of English, and the additional study of some native classic. To discount the standing of a collegiate institution in lands like China or India because the students do not speak English with facility and have no knowledge of Latin, Greek, and other languages, would not be altogether equitable.

(4) *The relation of the life work for which a student is being trained in determining the standards of instruction in an institution.*

In America we have a life which demands in its intellectual leadership a wide knowledge of science, mathematics, and our own western literature, which alone will enable a scholar to hold his proper place among educated men. But our type of life does not prevail in mission fields. Accordingly, a degree of flexibility should be allowed in determining the type of the curricula of these educational institutions.

(5) *The relation of material equipment in determining the standard of an institution.*

Again contrasting the situation there and here we know that in America the present generation has fallen heir to an enormous accumulation of property and endowment which has been created for us by previous generations. But in the mission field we are still in the first generation of educational achievement and property accumulations are small. It is in the light of these conditions that the facts of to-day must be interpreted.

II. FACTORS IN DETERMINING CLASSIFICATION

(1) *The necessary emphasis upon Primary Education.*

The larger part of the students in our schools in mission lands are in the primary grade, while in America we have very few schools under our Church that do primary work. The missionaries in providing these primary schools have met the situation on behalf of the childhood of our Church at the point where cultural, racial and government conditions have failed. With no disposition to ignore the need and value of the higher education, they have assumed that we cannot have secondary schools and colleges until we have first solved the question of the elementary grades.

2. *The situation as regards Secondary Schools.*

In America we have the expressions "Preparatory School," "High School," and "Academy." In Japan we use the term "Middle School," which may take in the higher grades of our American primary schools, with part of the course of our high school. These are a type of high school preparing for the vernacular colleges, and in general should be classed as high schools. Another term used by the missionaries is that of "boarding school," which as far as its courses of study are concerned may be either a primary or a high school. This general principle applies to schools both for boys and for girls.

3. *Orphanages.*

These are benevolent institutions modeled after the same type as is known by that name in America. But they are also schools, and maintain courses of instruction mostly in the primary grades and leading up to the middle and high school courses.

4. *Industrial Schools in Missions.*

We also have in a number of places industrial schools. All orphanages rank as industrial schools, but all industrial schools reported by our missionaries are not necessarily orphanages. Many of them are really high schools or boarding schools giving a combined industrial and literary education.

5. *Institutions of College and University grade.*

When we reach the college and university grade, the situation is even more significant. There is great inequality in the degree of development achieved in the various fields. In China, with not only our denominational institutions but large union universities, education has reached a fine degree of development. The work done in Peking University, Nanking University, and the Union University of West China at Chengtu, will compare favorably with that of corresponding institutions in the United States. This is true of the Aoyama College at Tokyo, the William Nast College at Kiukiang, the Anglo-Chinese College at Foochow, the Anglo-Chinese School at Singapore, the Reid Christian College, Lucknow, and other places.

6. *Theological and Training Schools.*

Parallel to these institutions for literary and general education are our institutions for the training of religious workers and teachers. These fall into three principal classes: theological seminaries; Bible training schools for lay workers; and the schools for the training of teachers.

It is with a consideration of these factors that we should attempt a classification of our mission schools.

FOREIGN SCHOOLS OF THE

(By courtesy of the Board of Education)

The Board of Education has made as full and accurate a report of our foreign schools as possible. The information was as careful a classification as could be secured within these limitations. The tables have been compiled with the cooperation the general results without accepting responsibility for the accuracy of statement and classification, invite the cooperation of

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	CHIEF OFFICER
UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, AND MEDICAL SCHOOLS		
CHINA		
*West China Union University ¹	Chengtu, West China.	Rev. Joseph Beech, D.D.
Anglo-Chinese College.....	Foochow, China.	Rev. John Gowdy, D.D.
*Union Medical College ²	Foochow, China.	Pres. J. E. Gossard, M.D.
William Nassi College.....	Kiukiang, China.	Rev. Carl F. Kupier
*Ginling College ³	Nanking, China.	Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, B.S.
*University of Nanking ⁴	Nanking, China.	Pres. Arthur J. Bowen, LL.D.
Peking University ⁵	Peking, China.	Rev. Hiram H. Lowry
*North China Union College for Women ⁶	Peking, China.	Miss Luella Miner, Litt.D.
*Union Medical College ⁷	Peking, China.	Dean J. G. Cormack, F.R.C.S.
*North China Union Medical College for Women ⁸	Peking, China.	Dean Eliza E. Leonard, M.D.
JAPAN		
Chinzei Gakuin.....	Nagasaki, Japan.	Pres. F. N. Scott
Aoyama Gakuin.....	Tokyo, Japan.	Rev. Mizotaro Takagi, D.D.
KOREA		
*Chosen Christian College ⁹	Seoul, Korea.	Pres. H. G. Underwood, LL.D.
Pai Chai High School and College.....	Seoul, Korea.	Prin. Hugh Cynn
*Severance Union Medical College ¹⁰	Seoul, Korea.	Pres. O. A. Avison
INDIA		
Reid Christian College.....	Lucknow, India.	Rev. T. C. Badley
Isabella Thoburn College.....	Lucknow, India.	Miss R. E. Robinson, A.B., A.M.
*Christian College for Women ¹¹	Madras, India.	Miss Eleanor McDougall, A.M.
Philander Smith College.....	Naini-Tal, India.	Pres. R. C. Busher
EUROPE		
Collegio Monte Mario.....	Rome, Italy.	Pres. Bertrand M. Tipple, D.D.
MEXICO		
Mexico Methodist Institute.....	Puebla, Mexico.	Rev. P. F. Valderrama, D.D.
THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS		
CHINA		
Joyce Theological School.....	Chengtu, West China.	Rev. James M. Yard
*Union Theological School ¹²	Foochow, China.	Rev. Lewis Hodous, A.B., D.D.
*North China Union Theological College ¹³	Peking, China.	Rev. C. H. Fenn, A.M., D.D.
JAPAN		
Theological School of Aoyama Gakuin.....	Tokyo, Japan.	Rev. A. D. Berry, A.B., B.D.
KOREA		
*Union Methodist Theological Seminary ¹⁴	Seoul, Korea.	Rev. R. A. Hardie
INDIA		
Bareilly Theological Seminary.....	Bareilly, West India.	Rev. L. A. Core
Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology.....	Baroda, India.	Rev. R. D. Bisbee, A.M.
Thoburn Biblical Institute.....	Jubbulpore, India.	Rev. D. G. Abbott
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS		
*Union Bible Seminary ¹⁵	Manila, Philippine Islands.	Rev. Harry Farmer, S.T.B.
EUROPE		
Theological Seminary.....	Copenhagen, Denmark.	Rev. L. C. Larsen
Methodist Theological Seminary.....	Helsingfors, Finland.	Rev. J. W. Haggman
Martin Mission Institute.....	Frankfort, Germany.	Rev. T. G. Junker
Theological School.....	Kristiania, Norway.	Rev. Chr. Torjussen
Reader Theological Seminary.....	Rome, Italy.	Rev. Bertrand M. Tipple, D.D.
The Theological School.....	Upsala, Sweden.	Rev. K. A. Jansson, D.D.
SOUTH AMERICA		
Theological Seminary.....	Montevideo, Uruguay.	Rev. S. P. Craver, D.D.
BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOLS		
CHINA		
C. E. Thompson Memorial Training School.....	Changli, China.	Miss Ella E. Glover
Women's Training School.....	Foochow, China.	Miss Carrie I. Jewell
Hinghwa Biblical School.....	Hinghwa, China.	Rev. F. Stanley Carson

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

(of the Methodist Episcopal Church)

often incomplete; in some cases it was impossible to determine from the data the precise character of an institution. The result of representatives of the Board of Foreign Missions and of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, whose officers, while approving their representatives on the fields in securing an entirely satisfactory report.

Year of Founding	FACULTY AND STUDENT ENROLMENT											FINANCES								
	FACULTY			STUDENT ENROLMENT								Value of Grounds, Buildings, and Equipment	ENDOWMENT			INCOME				Total Indebtedness
				COLLEGE		PREPARATORY OR ACADEMY		GRAM. & PRIMARY GRADES		TOTAL OF ALL STUDENTS			Total	Productive	Unproductive	Total Income	From Tuition and Incidentals	Missionary Society	Other Sources	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Productive										Unproductive	Total Income	From Tuition and Incidentals	Missionary Society	Other Sources
1910	22	20	2	34	..	278	..	122	..	434	434		\$ 29,250	\$ 230	\$ 230	\$ 28,015	\$ 19,150	\$ 8,865	\$..	
1880	31	24	7	18	..	95	..	163	..	276	276	68,450	50,000	50,000	12,416	19,150	..	1,374		
1884	22	19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	26,500	..	..	1	..	2,950	..
1915	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	517	517	156,897	6,484	6,484	65,259	..	..	..
1889	60	58	2	133	..	116	..	218	..	516	516	137,000	194,982	..	25,540	10,619	14,921	52,699		
1888	14	12	2	100	..	246	..	170	..	134	134	..	..	..	30,090	..	..	..
1904	9	..	..	..	13	..	62	..	..	29	29	17,500	..	..	1	..	750	..
1906	17	..	7	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1903	14	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1881	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450	..	563,000	500	500	10,700	..	..	17,300
..	37	36	1	117	..	534	..	..	..	551	651	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	12	11	1	43	..	20	..	..	..	63	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	7	7	..	10	..	180	..	30	..	220	220	77,900	..	..	2,150	..	..	..
..	10	10	..	56	..	24	..	..	..	80	80	75,000	..	..	..	..	..	..
1888	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	280	..	188,000	25,000	..	31,550	..	6,150	25,400
1886	14	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	..	109,000	980	..	23,760	..	5,300	18,460
1914	10	6	4	..	38	..	..	..	..	38	38	..	..	..	1	..	1,000	..
1880	12	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	161	..	66,666	116,600	..	22,600	..	1,600	21,000
1890	6	6	..	17	..	24	..	19	..	60	60	101,375	1,000	1,000	4,630	1,080	3,000	550		
1874	8	8	..	31	1	58	2	121	..	213	210	93,000	..	..	14,000	7,500	6,500	40,000
..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	85	16,430	..	..	3,710	..	..	..
1905	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1879	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	37	21,500	250	250	5,000	..	..	..
1908	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1872	9	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	106	30,000	81,290	..	4,800	..	4,800	..
1906	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	..	23,000	10,600	..	4,856	..	156	4,700
..	8	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	7,600	2,300	..	500	..	500	3,600
1905	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	..	9,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..	2,000
1888	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	30,300	..	..	..	..	..	18,000
1897	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	200	9,500	..	1,100	..	..	..
1858	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1874	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	3,750	15,623	11,873	3,750	1,139	..	..
1888	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1874	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1903	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	37	1,582	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	58	2,250	..	..	..	..	..	..
1892	10	9	1	3	..	67	..	..	..	70	70	17,100	..	..	..	..	..	1,500

FOREIGN SCHOOLS OF THE

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Continued

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	CHIEF OFFICER
BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOLS—Continued		
<i>Juliet Turner Woman's Training School</i>	Hingwa, China.....	Miss Althea M. Todd.....
<i>Knowles Bible Training School</i>	Kiukiang, China.....	Miss Jennie V. Hughes.....
<i>Mary Hitt Woman's Training School</i>	Nanking, China.....	Miss Sarah Peters.....
* <i>Union Bible Training School for Women</i> ¹³	Nanking, China.....	Miss Ella G. Shaw.....
* <i>Union Bible Training School for Women</i> ¹⁴	Peking, China.....	Miss J. E. Martha Lebeus.....
<i>Frieda Knoechel Memorial Training School</i>	Sienyu, China.....	Rev. Wen Jung Tai, A.B.....
<i>Taianfu Bible School</i>	Taianfu, China.....	Rev. Wen Jung Tai, A.B.....
<i>Fiddia DeWitt Bible Woman's Training School</i>	Tzechow, West China.....	Miss Lena Nelson.....
JAPAN		
<i>Higgins Memorial Bible Training School</i>	Yokohama, Japan.....	Miss Caroline W. Van Petten, A.M., Ph.D.....
KOREA		
<i>Bible Woman's Training School</i>	Seoul, Korea.....	Miss Millie M. Albertson.....
* <i>Pierson Memorial Bible School</i> ¹⁵	Seoul, Korea.....	
INDIA		
<i>Bible Training School for Boys</i>	Ajmer, Northwest India.....	Rev. F. C. Aldrich.....
<i>Bible Training School</i>	Ballia, India.....	
<i>Bible Women's School</i>	Bareilly, India.....	Mrs. Florence Perrin Mansell, A.B.....
<i>Collins Institute and Bible Training School</i>	Calcutta, India.....	Rev. G. Schanglin.....
<i>William Taylor Bible Training School</i>	Hyderabad, India.....	Rev. M. D. Ross.....
<i>Biblical Training School</i>	Kolar, India.....	Rev. Karl E. Anderson.....
<i>Johnson Memorial Bible Training School</i>	Lahore, India.....	Rev. J. C. Butcher, A.M., B.D., M.D.....
<i>Bible Training School</i>	Meerut, India.....	Rev. W. D. Beal*.....
<i>Blackstone Missionary Institute</i>	Muttra, India.....	Miss Adelaide Clancy.....
<i>Meth. Epis. Evangelistic and Training School</i>	Poona, India.....	Mr. W. W. Bruere.....
<i>Bible Training School</i>	Roorkee, India.....	Rev. Dennis Clancy.....
MALAYSIA		
<i>Bible Women's Training School</i>	Batavia, Java.....	Miss Pauline Stefanski.....
<i>Bible Women's Training School</i>	Singapore, S. S.....	Miss Catherine E. Jackson, A.B.....
<i>Jean Hamilton Training School</i>	Singapore, S. S.....	Rev. W. G. Shellbear, D.D.....
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS		
<i>Women's Bible Training School</i>	Lingsyen, P. I.....	Miss Orvilla F. Washburn, A.B.....
<i>Harris Memorial Deaconess Training School</i>	Manila, P. I.....	Miss Marguerite M. Decker.....
AFRICA		
<i>Hartzell Girls' Training School</i>	Gikuki, Inhambane.....	Mrs. Jessie G. Terril, A.P.....
<i>Fox Bible Training School</i>	Kambove, Lunda.....	
SOUTH AMERICA		
* <i>Union Theological School</i> ^{16a}	Santiago, Chile.....	Rev. W. H. Teeter.....
TEACHER TRAINING SCHOOLS		
CHINA		
* <i>North China Union Mandarin Language School</i> ¹⁶	Peking, China.....	Rev. C. H. Fenn, D.D.....
* <i>Union Normal School</i> ¹⁷	Foochow, China.....	Prof. A. W. Billing, A.M.....
<i>Hinghua Normal School</i>	Hinghwa, China.....	Miss Elizabeth Varney.....
<i>Normal School</i>	Hinghwa, China.....	Rev. Harry G. Dildine, A.M.....
INDIA		
<i>Godhra Teachers' Training School</i>	Godhra, India.....	Miss Elsie Ross.....
<i>Teachers' Christian Training School</i>	Jubbulpore, C. P., India.....	Miss Lydia S. Pool, A.B.....
<i>Isabella Thoburn Normal School</i>	Lucknow, India.....	Miss Ruth E. Robinson, A.M.....
<i>Methodist Girls Normal School</i>	Meradabad, India.....	Miss Anna Blackstock.....
AFRICA		
<i>Native Teachers' Training Institute</i>	Gikuki, Inhambane.....	Rev. William C. Terril, A.B., S.T.B.....
MEXICO		
<i>Normal Institute</i>	Puebla, Mexico.....	Miss Blanche Betts.....
NURSE TRAINING SCHOOLS		
CHINA		
* <i>Union Training School for Nurses</i> ¹⁶	Peking, China.....	Miss Alice M. Powell.....
INDIA		
<i>Nurses' Training School and Dispensary</i>	Bareilly, West India.....	Miss Esther Gimson, M.D.....

Year of Founding	FACULTY AND STUDENT ENROLMENT												FINANCES								
	FACULTY			STUDENT ENROLMENT									Value of Grounds, Buildings, and Equipment	ENDOWMENT			INCOME				Total Indebtedness
	Total	Men	Women	COLLEGE		PREPARA- TORY OR ACADEMY		GRAM. & PRIMARY GRADES		TOTAL OF ALL STUDENTS				Total	Productive	Unproductive	Total Income	From Tuition and Incidentals	Missionary Society	Other Sources	
				Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women									
.....	7	1	6							70	70	\$3,300	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
.....	11	5	6							203	203	11,400									
1912	4									40	40	10,000				1,700					
.....	9	6	3							22						\$		650			
.....	11									42						31					
.....	6		6							40	40	2,000				800					
.....	2	2								6		200				50					
.....	5	1	4							40	40	1,500				925					
.....	6									27	27	12,500				3,460					
.....	7									48	48										
.....																					
.....	5		5					15	54	12											
.....									69	15	54					544					
.....										10											
.....	4					4				4	4	33									
.....	4	2	2							20	12	8	2,350				480				
1889	2	2								26							600			600	
.....	7									56		56	16,800								
.....	3	2	1							17	7	6	2,000				300			1,000	
.....										13											
.....	3									8		8									
.....	2	2								14	8	14	6,390	39,641	33,000	6,641	1,850				
.....										8	8						2,266				
.....	4		4							36	36	2,200				2,400					
.....	5		5							57	57	10,500				1,500					
.....																					
.....	3	1	2							21	21	2,500				500					
1913																					
.....																					
.....	8	8								43	43					2,200		800	1,400		
1855	2	2								22	22					750					
.....																					
.....	22									208		15,000				5,016					
.....	3	1	2							18	18					580					
1868	8									30											
.....	14	2	12							155	155	9,500				5,215					
.....																					
.....	2	1	1							15	15					500					
1881	20									604		62,500				16,053					
.....																					
1905	7		7							17	17					\$		750			
.....																					
.....	3									14	14										

FOREIGN SCHOOLS OF THE

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	CHIEF OFFICER
SECONDARY SCHOOLS		
CHINA		
Boys' Intermediate Boarding School	Changli, China	Rev. Henry H. Rowland
Chengtu Intermediate School	Chengtu, China	Rev. John W. Yost
Girls' Boarding School	Chengtu, China	Miss Lulu Golisch
*Chungking Union High School ¹⁹	Chungking, China	Rev. G. G. Harris
Woman's College of South China	Foochow, China	Miss Lydia A. Trimble
Railton High School	Hinghwa, China	Rev. John A. Irish
Guthrie Memorial High School	Kiukiang, China	Miss Clara E. Merrill, A.B.
Baldwin High School	Nanchang, China	Miss Welthy B. Honsinger, Ph.B.
Boys' Academy	Nanchang, China	Rev. William R. Johnson
Methodist Girls' Boarding School	Nanking, China	Miss Jean Loomis, A.B.
Mary Porter Gamewell School	Peking, China	Miss Gertrude Gilman
Peking Intermediate School	Peking, China	Rev. W. W. Davis
Tsui Ying Boys' School	Taianfu, China	Rev. Perry O. Hanson, B.S.
JAPAN		
Iai Jo Gakko	Hakodate, Japan	Miss Augusta Dickerson
Hiroaki Girls' School	Hiroaki, Japan	Miss V. E. Alexander, A.M.
Kwasut Jo Gakko	Nagasaki, Japan	Miss Mariana Young, A.M.
Seiryu Jo Gakko	Nagoya, Japan	Miss Albert Lee
Aoyama Jo Gakko ²⁰	Tokyo, Japan	Miss Alberta B. Sprowles
KOREA		
*Union High School for Girls ^{20a}	Pyongyang, Korea	Miss V. L. Snook
Buha Haktap	Seoul, Korea	Miss Lulu E. Frey
INDIA		
Baldwin Boys' High School	Bangalore, India	Rev. J. W. Simmons, A.B.
Baldwin Girls' High School	Bangalore, India	Miss J. E. Wisner, A.M.
Boys' Vernacular School	Baroda, India	Rev. C. B. Hill, A.B.
Boys' High School	Baroda Camp, India	Rev. C. B. Hill, A.B.
Brynon-Smith High School	Belgaum, India	Rev. E. L. King, A.M.
Calcutta Girls' High School	Calcutta, India	Miss Ava F. Hunt, B.S.
Lee Memorial Girls' School	Calcutta, India	Miss Mary F. Carpenter, A.B.
Girls' High School	Cawnpore, India	Miss E. L. Waitting, A.B.
Queen's Hill School for European Girls	Darjeeling, India	Miss Josephine C. Stahl
Elizabeth K. Stanley High School	Hyderabad, India	Miss A. A. Evans, A.B.
Johnson Girls' School	Jubbulpore, India	Miss E. Lohuna Clinton, A.B.
Isabella Thoburn High School ²¹	Lucknow, India	Miss Ruth E. Robinson, A.M.
Reid Christian Collegiate School ^{21a}	Lucknow, India	Mr. E. A. Langdon, B.S.
Howard Piested Memorial Girls' School	Meerut, India	Miss Caroline C. Nelson, A.B.
Parker Memorial High School	Moradabad, India	Rev. W. F. Kumble
Methodist Girls' Boarding School	Muttra, India	Miss M. Adelaide Clancy, A.B.
Humphrey Memorial School	Naini Tal, India	Rev. S. S. Dease
Wellesley Girls' High School	Naini Tal, India	Miss R. A. Sellers
Hardwick Christian Boys' High School	Narsinghpur, India	Rev. H. C. Scholberg
Messmore High School	Pauri, India	Rev. P. S. Hyde
Taylor High School for Girls	Poona, India	Mrs. E. H. Hutchings
Boys' Orphanage Anglo-Vernacular Middle Sch.	Raipur, India	Mr. Basora Prem Singh
Methodist Girls' High School	Rangoon, Burma	Miss Alvina Robinson, B.S.
Mission High School	Shahjahanpur, India	Mr. R. S. Charan, A.B.
Ordeha H. Hillman Memorial School	Talegaon, India	Miss L. C. Mayer, Ph.B.
Methodist Boys' School	Thongwa, Burma	Rev. C. W. Severance
Mary Knott Girls' Boarding School	Vikarabad, India	Miss Edna C. Brewer, A.B.
MALAYSIA		
Anglo-Chinese School (Boys)	Ipoh, F. M. S.	Mr. T. W. Hinch
Anglo-Chinese Girls' School	Penang, Straits Settlements	Miss Thirza Bunce, A.B.
Anglo-Chinese School ²²	Singapore, Straits Settlements	Rev. J. S. Nagle
Methodist Girls' School ^{22a}	Singapore, Straits Settlements	Miss Minnie Cliff
EUROPE		
American Girls' School	Lovetch, Bulgaria	Miss Kate B. Blackburn
Grandon Institute	Rome, Italy	Miss Martha Ellen Vickery, A.B.
AFRICA		
College of West Africa	Monrovia, Liberia	Rev. J. B. F. Coleman, A.B.
MEXICO		
Methodist Institute	Queretaro, Mexico	Rev. Benj. N. Velasco, D.D.
Sara L. Keen College ²⁴	Mexico City, Mexico	Miss Laura Temple, A.M.
SOUTH AMERICA		
American Institute	La Paz, Bolivia	Mr. John E. Washburn
American College for Boys ²⁵	Concepcion, Chile	Rev. B. O. Campbell, A.M.
Iquique English College ^{25a}	Iquique, Chile	Rev. W. O. Pfau, Litt.B., Ph.B.
Santiago College ²⁵	Santiago, Chile	Mr. William A. Shelby, B.S.
American College of Panama ²⁵	Panama City, Panama	Rev. C. W. Ports
Callao High School	Callao, Peru	Mr. Henry A. Nordahl, A.B.
North American Academy	Montevideo, Uruguay	Norman B. Dee, A.B.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Continued

Year of Founding	FACULTY AND STUDENT ENROLMENT												FINANCES								
	FACULTY			STUDENT ENROLMENT									Value of Grounds, Buildings, and Equipment	ENDOWMENT			INCOME				Total Indebtedness
	Total	Men	Women	COLLEGE		PREPARATORY OR ACADEMY		GRAM. & PRIMARY GRADERS		TOTAL OF ALL STUDENTS				Total	Productive	Unproductive	Total Income	From Tuition and Incidentals	Missionary Society	Other Sources	
				Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women									
1910	6	6	..	..	..	56	..	68	..	124	124	..	\$10,000	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$5,549	\$4,242	\$600	\$707	\$.....
1898	11	9	2	..	..	68	..	..	..	68	68	..	..	..	..	..	2,081	1,538	200	343	..
1891	6	3	3	..	..	21	..	42	63	63	63	..	13,000	..	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..
1908	9	2	7	8	..	83	..	50	..	199	199	..	6,900	..	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	..
1898	7	6	1	..	..	82	..	244	326	326	326	..	26,700	..	..	..	1,608	1,128	480	..	..
1873	19	5	14	10	..	53	3	155	221	3	218	..	16,612	..	..	..	2,300	300	2,000	..	..
1904	13	3	10	..	..	13	..	147	160	160	160	..	16,500	..	..	..	7,000	..	..	..	..
1888	5	5	..	..	..	6	..	70	76	76	76	..	34,400	..	..	..	4,600	..	..	..	..
1888	15	3	12	..	..	47	..	76	123	..	123	..	650	..	..	..	4,500	..	..	..	..
1873	15	5	10	..	..	35	..	195	230	..	230	..	2,000	..	..	..	8,000	..	..	..	..
1881	13	13	..	..	..	..	..	571	571	..	..	..	36,300	..	..	..	17,745	16,524	1,200	21	..
1908	30	30	..	..	..	48	..	511	559	559	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	8,884	3,900	700	4,284	..
1882	17	3	14	..	..	163	..	90	253	..	253	..	43,000	..	..	..	9,739	..	..	..	..
1886	10	3	7	..	..	36	..	39	75	..	75	..	4,000	..	..	..	2,445	..	..	..	..
1879	32	11	21	16	..	17	..	167	200	..	200	..	94,000	1,067	..	..	11,875	..	..	..	..
1888	11	3	8	..	..	53	..	53	53	..	53	..	22,500	..	..	..	5,739	..	..	..	..
1864	46	21	25	45	..	289	..	..	334	..	334	..	54,000	900	..	..	15,780	..	..	..	..
1882	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	..	184	..	..	..	..	..	1,145	..	840	..	..
1881	18	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	270	..	270	..	18,000	..	..	..	10,500	..	..	..	..
1891	9	6	3	..	..	23	..	99	122	122	122	..	48,500	..	..	..	13,985	..	..	..	12,000
1891	13	1	12	..	..	6	..	59	71	6	65	..	18,000	..	..	..	9,000	..	..	..	..
1891	7	3	4	..	..	13	..	106	119	119	119	..	8,000	..	..	..	565	..	..	..	..
1891	7	7	..	..	..	22	..	44	44	..	..	..	19,000	..	..	..	2,100	..	..	..	..
1891	19	19	..	..	..	173	..	410	583	583	583	..	19,330	..	..	..	166	..	866	..	2,100
1876	16	1	16	4	..	27	46	172	249	46	203	..	75,000	..	..	..	16,277	..	..	..	..
1876	14	1	13	1	..	20	..	194	215	..	215	..	125,000	..	..	..	5,600	..	..	..	..
1895	13	..	..	..	..	11	39	86	136	39	97	..	31,766	..	..	..	8,388	..	..	..	..
1895	13	..	..	..	..	12	..	90	102	..	102	..	20,625	..	..	..	29,592	..	..	..	..
1870	12	3	9	..	..	4	..	137	150	..	150	..	16,000	..	..	..	5,519	..	..	..	..
1870	11	1	10	..	..	50	..	139	143	..	143	..	17,000	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..
1893	18	..	..	..	..	65	..	150	200	..	200	..	40,000	..	..	..	2,316	..	..	..	..
1893	15	4	11	..	..	28	2	116	146	2	144	..	5,180	..	..	..	7,692	..	..	..	..
1884	18	..	..	..	..	80	..	280	340	340	340	..	38,000	9,330	..	..	7,590	..	..	17,330	..
1880	16	16	..	..	..	12	..	98	110	..	110	..	30,000	11,700	..	..	3,514	..	..	..	..
1880	17	..	..	..	..	20	..	203	223	223	223	..	42,500	63,000	..	..	18,200	..	..	..	..
1884	19	18	1	..	..	86	..	279	365	365	365	..	16,600	..	..	..	3,725	..	225	3,500	5,660
1866	17	17	..	..	..	36	..	251	287	287	287	..	11,300	2,660	..	..	5,300	..	..	2,600	..
1900	6	6	..	..	..	23	..	15	38	38	38	..	2,000	..	..	..	1,532	..	..	..	..
1882	18	..	16	..	..	9	88	196	293	88	205	..	70,000	..	..	..	14,796	..	..	..	..
1875	20	20	..	..	..	173	..	121	294	..	294	..	6,100	..	..	..	3,786	..	..	..	..
1887	11	3	8	..	..	4	..	81	85	..	85	..	35,000	..	..	..	4,336	..	..	..	..
1901	7	7	..	..	..	16	..	99	5	120	115	5	900	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..
1881	13	..	13	..	..	4	..	97	101	..	101	..	11,000	..	..	..	2,800	..	..	..	..
1895	25	17	8	..	..	12	4	665	77	758	877	81	68,000	852	..	..	17,480	..	..	..	4,325
1892	12	..	12	..	..	7	2	173	182	2	180	..	18,580	..	..	..	2,830	..	..	..	..
1887	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	1636	1636	..	..	..	60,000	..	..	..	30,000	..	..	..	..
1887	15	1	14	..	..	9	80	252	341	80	261	..	6,200	..	..	..	10,875	..	..	..	..
1881	10	..	10	..	..	18	..	26	44	..	44	..	7,300	..	..	..	4,786	..	..	..	..
1896	32	6	26	..	..	52	60	74	186	60	126	198,000	..	..	..	290	..	..	..	..
1839	8	3	5	..	..	18	3	129	91	241	147	94	19,500	..	..	..	3,211	..	..	..	..
1896	4	4	..	..	..	47	..	150	..	197	197	..	12,500	..	..	..	6,650	..	..	..	..
1874	12	..	..	..	..	112	..	..	112	..	..	..	95,000	..	..	..	3,379	..	..	..	..
1907	18	11	7	..	..	39	3	177	41	260	216	44	700	..	..	..	33,000	..	..	11520	..
1878	14	6	8	..	..	60	..	82	8	150	142	8	80,000	..	..	..	13,000	..	..	..	..
1883	10	6	4	..	..	12	..	124	136	136	136	..	76,500	..	..	..	10,200	..	..	..	8,000
1905	23	3	20	..	..	52	20	170	242	20	223	31,500	..	..	..	..	30,000	..	..	..	..
1881	13	4	9	..	..	21	11	117	41	190	138	52	12,000	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	3,200
1881	5	2	3	..	..	20	5	61	86	81	75	94,500	..	..	..	3,500	3,451	..	..	10,419	

FOREIGN SCHOOLS OF THE

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	CHIEF OFFICER
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS		
JAPAN		
<i>Joht Jijo Gakkwan</i>	Sendai, Japan	Miss Ella J. Hewett
<i>Airin Jo Gakko</i>	Yokohama, Japan	Miss Rebecca J. Watson
<i>Yokohama Christian Blind School</i>	Yokohama, Japan	Miss Caroline W. Van Petten, A.M., Ph.D.
INDIA		
<i>Central Hindustani and Industrial School</i>	Cawnpore, India	Rev. W. W. Ashe, M.D.
<i>Normal Training and Industrial Institute</i>	Kolar, India	Rev. W. H. Hollister
<i>Nadiad Industrial and Engineering Institute</i>	Nadiad, India	Rev. C. H. Conley, B.S.
<i>Industrial School and Orphanage</i>	Shahjahanpur, India	Mr. R. R. Wilson
MALAYSIA		
<i>Industrial School for Boys</i>	Sibu, Malaysia	Rev. J. M. Hoover
<i>Sitiawan Boarding Indus. School and Orphanage</i>	Sitiawan, Malaysia	Mr. C. E. Draper
AFRICA		
<i>Siene River Industrial School</i>	Jacktown, Liberia	Mrs. G. S. J. Robertson
<i>Bodine Boys' Training School</i>	Kambine, Inhambane	Mr. Pliny W. Keys, A.B.
<i>Old Umtali Boys' Central Training School</i>	Old Umtali, Rhodesia	Rev. Herbert N. Howard, A.B.
<i>Quiongua Boys' School</i>	Quiongua, Angola	Mr. A. J. Gibbs, A.B.
<i>Quiongua Girls' School</i> ²⁶	Quiongua, Angola	Mr. A. J. Gibbs, A.B.
BEGINNING AND INTERMEDIATE SCHOOLS²⁷		
CHINA		
<i>Haising Intermediate School</i>	Binghai, China	Mr. Deng Cih Ung
<i>Alderman Girls' Boarding School</i>	Changli, China	Miss Jennie B. Bridenbaugh, A.B.
<i>Methodist Girls' Boarding School</i>	Chinkiang, China	Miss Flora A. Hyde, A.B.
<i>Methodist Girls' School</i>	Chungking, China	Miss Dorothy Jones
<i>Intermediate School</i>	Foochow, China	Rev. George S. Miner
<i>Foochow Girls' School</i>	Foochow, China	Miss Florence J. Plumb, B.L.
<i>Boys' Intermediate School</i>	Hai-sing, China	Mr. Deng Cih Ung
<i>Methodist Girls' Boarding School</i>	Haitang, China	Miss M. F. Glassburner
<i>Intermediate Schools (three)</i>	Hinghwa, China	Rev. Harry G. Dildine, A.M.
<i>Hamilton Girls' Boarding School</i> ²⁸	Hinghwa, China	Miss Grace McClurg, B.S.
<i>Boys' Intermediate School</i>	Hochow, China	Mr. Ts'u Ming-Kwan
<i>Methodist Girls' Boarding School</i>	Kutien, China	Miss Laura Frazey
<i>Schell-Cooper Academy</i>	Kutien, China	Rev. W. S. Bissonnette
<i>Caroline Johnson Memorial Institute</i>	Lungtien, China	Mr. H. V. Lacy, A.M.
<i>Methodist Boarding School for Girls</i>	Lungtien, China	Miss Carrie M. Bartlett, Ph.B.
<i>Boys' Boarding School</i>	Mintzing, China	Rev. James B. Eyestone
<i>Methodist Girls' Boarding School</i>	Mintzing, China	Miss Rose A. Mace, Ph.B.
<i>Boys' Boarding School</i>	Mintzing, China	Rev. Henry H. Rowland
<i>Isabella Hart Girls' Boarding School</i>	Shanhaiquan, China	Miss Martha C. W. Nicolaisen
<i>Bo-Hong Intermediate School</i>	Shenyu, China	Rev. Deng Cih Ung
<i>Stevens Memorial Girls' School</i>	Shenyu, China	Miss Anna C. Lindblad and Miss Mary A. Royer, A.B.
<i>Maria Brown Davis Girls' Boarding School</i>	Taiianfu, China	Miss Elsie L. Knapp, A.M.
<i>Sara L. Keen Anglo-Chinese School for Girls</i>	Tientsin, China	Miss Clara M. Cushman
<i>Intermediate School</i>	Tientsin, China	Rev. Fred M. Pyke
<i>Higher Primary School</i>	Tsechow, China	Mr. Mung Ji Yuen
<i>Intermediate School</i>	Tsunkwa, China	Rev. Lin Ching Ching
<i>Boys' Boarding School</i>	Yenchow, China	Mr. Chao I. Hsu
<i>Emma Fuller Girls' School</i>	Yenping, China	Miss Emma L. Ehley, A.B.
<i>Nathan Sites Memorial Academy</i>	Yenping, China	Rev. Fred Bankhardt
JAPAN		
<i>Eiwa Jo Gakko</i>	Fukuoka, Japan	Miss Edith L. Ketchum, A.B.
<i>Aiko Kindergarten</i>	Hiroaki, Japan	Miss C. Grace Preston
<i>Mary Alexander Memorial Kindergarten</i>	Hiroaki, Japan	Miss C. Grace Preston
<i>Aizawa Sho Gakko</i>	Yokohama, Japan	Miss Rebecca J. Watson
<i>Hachimanyato Poor School</i>	Yokohama, Japan	Miss Rebecca J. Watson
<i>Yamabuchi Sho Gakko</i>	Yokohama, Japan	Miss Rebecca J. Watson
KOREA		
<i>Collins Boys' School</i>	Chemulpo, Korea	Rev. B. R. Lawton, A.B.
<i>Collins Girls' School</i>	Chemulpo, Korea	Miss Margaret I. Hess
<i>"Ever Bright" School</i>	Kongju City, Korea	Miss Alice H. Sharp
<i>Campbell Memorial Girls' Day School</i>	Yang Byen, Korea	Miss Mary Beiler, A.B.
INDIA		
<i>Anglo-Vernacular Middle and Boarding School</i>	Agra, India	Mr. A. Luke
<i>Methodist Episcopal Mission Boys' School</i>	Ajmer, India	Rev. F. C. Aldrich
<i>Methodist Girls' Boarding School</i>	Ajmer, India	Miss H. M. Mills
<i>Louisa Soules Girls' School</i>	Aligarh, India	Miss Carlotta E. Hoffman
<i>Anglo-Vernacular Boys' School</i>	Allahabad, India	Rev. F. B. Price

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Continued

Year of Founding	FACULTY AND STUDENT ENROLMENT												FINANCES								
	FACULTY			STUDENT ENROLMENT									Value of Grounds, Buildings, and Equipment	ENDOWMENT			INCOME				Total Indebtedness
	Total	Men	Women	COLLEGE		PREPARATORY OR ACADEMY		GRAM. & PRIMARY GRADES		TOTAL OF ALL STUDENTS				Total	Productive	Unproductive	Total Income	From Tuition and Incidentals	Missionary Society	Other Sources	
				Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women									
.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40	\$7,870	\$	\$	\$	\$2,550	\$	\$	\$	\$
.....	8	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	94	4,000	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	2	15	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	215	10,330	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1,782	.....
.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	95	8,000	.....	.....	.....	9,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,467	.....	.....	.....	2,860
1863	9	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	121	7,000	.....	.....	.....	2,293	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	3,000	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	4,000	.....	.....	.....	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	60	2,500	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	95	41,500	.....	.....	.....	3,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	28	.....	.....	46	46	500	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	37	40	26	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	70	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	8	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	131	131	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1915	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	25	.....	.....	.....	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
1855	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	130	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,832	2,026	.....	1,806	.....
1859	19	4	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,076	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	13	73	60	13	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	65	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	203	.....	.....	203	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,410	410	1,000	.....	.....
1892	19	7	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	326	326	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,350	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	12	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,925	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	76	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	11	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	.....	.....	101	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896	10	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	.....	.....	114	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,250	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	76	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,977	1,060	300	617	.....
1904	7	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	.....	.....	72	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....	24	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1901	11	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	120	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	90	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	265	.....	.....	.....	.....
1914	7	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	8	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	.....	.....	143	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1890	11	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	.....	.....	144	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	42	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	.....	62	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1900	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	64	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	8	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	87	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,196	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885	13	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	47	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	66	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	51	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	70	54	124	70	54	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	30	56	26	30	.....	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	.....	.....	102	189	87	102	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	200	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	250	.....	300	.....
1904	7	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	330	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	83	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	10	1	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	1	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,335	.....	.....	.....	.....
1892	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,528	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	.....	.....	127	127	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,600	.....	.....	.....	.....

FOREIGN SCHOOLS OF THE

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	CHIEF OFFICER
BEGINNING AND INTERMEDIATE—Continued		
INDIA—Continued		
Bengali Girls' Boarding School.	Asansol, Bengal, India.	Miss Rachel Carr.
Boys' English Middle Boarding School.	Asansol, Bengal, India.	Rev. W. P. Byers.
Methodist Girls' Boarding School.	Bareilly, India.	Miss Ida Grace Loper.
Bareilly Boys' Middle School.	Bareilly, India.	Rev. C. D. Rocky, A.B.
Methodist Episcopal Mission Girls' School.	Baroda, India.	Miss Louise Godfrey.
Boys' Primary School.*	Baroda Camp, India.	Rev. Charles B. Hill.
Boys' Boarding School and Orphanage.	Basim, India.	Rev. S. Aldis.
Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage.	Basim, India.	Mrs. D. O. Fox.
Mahapur Boys' Primary School.	Belgaum, India.	Rev. E. L. King, A.M.
Girls' Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School.	Belgaum, India.	Miss Judith Erickson.
Bidar Boys' Boarding School.	Bidar, Deccan, India.	Mr. N. E. Sampson.
Bidar Girls' Boarding School.	Bidar, Deccan, India.	Miss F. F. Fisher.
Lois Lee Parker Girls' Boarding School.	Bijnor, India.	Miss Alice Mcans.
Boys' City Mission School.	Budaun, India.	Rev. L. A. Core.
Stigler Girls' Boarding School.	Budaun, India.	Miss Celesta Easton.
Calcutta Boys' School.	Calcutta, India.	Rev. D. H. Manley.
Hudson Memorial Girls' School.	Cawnpore, India.	Miss Ruth E. Cochran, A.B.
Methodist Anglo-Vernacular School.	Deiku, India.	Mr. Maung Shwe Thwe.
Methodist Girls' School.	Dwarahat, India.	Miss C. Oram (Act. Prin.).
Methodist Girls' Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School.	Gonda, India.	Miss Elizabeth Rexroth, A.B.
Boys' Vernacular Middle School.	Gonda, India.	Rev. J. O. Denning.
Boys' Boarding School.	Hardoi, India.	Rev. Ganga Nath Skukul.
Methodist Girls' Boarding School.	Hardoi, India.	Miss Laura S. Wright.
Methodist Girls' Boarding School.	Lahore, India.	Miss Lillie D. Green, A.M.
Methodist Episcopal Mission Girls' School.	Khandwa, India.	Miss Cornelia Gruenewald, B.S.D.
Khandwa Vernacular Middle School.	Khandwa, India.	Mr. C. C. Herrmann.
Kanarese Boys' Boarding School.	Kolar, India.	Rev. W. H. Hollister.
Karnada Girls' School.	Kolar, India.	Miss Urdell Montgomery, A.B.
Johnson Memorial Training School.	Lahore, India.	Rev. J. C. Butcher, M.D.
Nakhas Mission School.	Lucknow, India.	Rev. T. C. Badley.
Anglo-Vernacular Middle School.	Meerut, India.	Rev. J. Benson Baker.
Madison Avenue School.	Meerut, India.	Rev. W. D. Beal.
Anglo-Vernacular School.	Muttra, India.	Rev. R. W. Noon.
Methodist Boys' Boarding School.	Muttra, India.	Rev. A. Luke.
Columbia Boys' School.	Muzaffarpur, India.	Rev. C. L. Bar.
Methodist Girls' School.	Muzaffarpur, India.	Miss Mary Means.
Boys' Middle English School.	Paksur, India.	Rev. H. M. Swan, Ph.B.
Methodist Girls' Boarding School.	Paksur, India.	Miss Hilda Swan.
Methodist Girls' Boarding School.	Pauri, India.	Miss Maud Yeager.
Methodist Tamil School.	Pegu, Burma.	Mr. T. Samuel.
Elizabeth Pearson Hall.	Thandaung, Burma.	Miss Fannie A. Perkins, A.B.
Methodist Girls' Boarding School.	Pithoragarh, India.	Miss L. W. Sullivan.
Methodist Girls' Boarding School.	Raichur, India.	Mrs. D. P. Hutton.
Methodist Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage.	Raipur, India.	Miss E. M. Reynolds.
Methodist Boys' High School.	Rangoon, Burma.	Rev. C. H. Riggs, Ph.B.
Methodist Burmese Girls' School.	Rangoon, Burma.	Miss Phoebe James, Ph.B.
Methodist Boys' Boarding School.	Roorkee, India.	Rev. Dennis Clancy.
Bidwell Memorial Girls' School.	Shahjahanpur, India.	Miss G. Evelyn Hadden, A.M.
Boys' Boarding School and Orphanage.	Sironcha, India.	Rev. Benjamin Luke.
Methodist Episcopal Mission Girls' School.	Sironcha, India.	Miss N. F. Naylor.
Christian Boys' School.	Sitapur, India.	Rev. E. S. Jones, A.B.
Methodist Girls' Boarding School.	Sitapur, India.	Miss M. E. Ekey.
Anglo-Vernacular School.	Syriam, Burma.	Rev. J. R. Boyles.
Burmese Girls' School.	Thongwa, Burma.	Mrs. C. W. Severance.
J. L. Crawford Boys' School.	Vikarabad, India.	Rev. W. L. Morgan, A.B.
MALAYSIA		
Boys' Boarding School.	Buitenzorg, Java.	Rev. R. L. Archer.
Anglo-Chinese Day School.	Gopeng, F. M. S.	Rev. W. G. Parker, A.B.
Anglo-Chinese Girls' School.	Ipon, F. M. S.	
Chinese Day School.	Kampar, F. M. S.	
Methodist Girls' School.	Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.	Rev. W. G. Parker, A.B.
Methodist Boys' School.	Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.	Miss Mabel Marsh, A.B.
Anglo-Chinese Boarding School (Boys').	Malacca, Malaysia.	Rev. P. L. Peach.
Rebecca Cooper Suydam Girls' School.	Malacca, Malaysia.	Mr. Kuan Thian Poh.
Anglo-Chinese School.	Penang, Straits Settlements.	Rev. J. R. Denyes.
Methodist Girls' Day School.	Penang, Straits Settlements.	Miss Olive Vail, A.B.
Methodist Girls' School.	Sibu, Borneo.	Mrs. J. M. Hoover.
Fairfield Girls' School.	Singapore, Straits Settlements.	Miss Mary Olson.
Treacher Girls' School.	Taiping, F. M. S.	Miss Minnie L. Rank, A.B.
Anglo-Chinese School.	Teluk Anson, Perak.	Rev. W. G. Parker, A.B.
Anglo-Chinese School.	Tronoh, F. M. S.	Rev. W. G. Parker, A.B.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Continued

Year of Founding	FACULTY AND STUDENT ENROLMENT												FINANCES								
	FACULTY			STUDENT ENROLMENT									Value of Grounds, Buildings, and Equipment	ENDOWMENT			INCOME				
	Total	Men	Women	COLLEGE		PREPARATORY OR ACADEMY		GRAM. & PRIMARY GRADES		TOTAL OF ALL STUDENTS				Total	Productive	Unproductive	Total Income	From Tuition and Incidentals	Missionary Society	Other Sources	Total Indebtedness
				Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women									
.....	8	1	7							110	110	110	\$12,500	\$	\$	\$	\$3,500	\$	\$	\$	\$
1858	13	4	13					50		50	50	3,300				900					
1877	10	2	8					140		140	140	205	12,000				5,229			400	500
1889	13	13						33	99	132	33	99	22,000	5,000		5,000	1,689				
	7	3	4					122		122	122						4,900				
	5	5						45	45	45	45	53	2,165				800				
	7		7					53	53	53	53						2,000				
1892	2	2						120		120	120	60	11,000				2,470				
	7	2	5					60	60	60	60	29	330				576				
1908	5	4	1					29	29	29	29	34	9,100				1,710				
	8	1	7					5	75	80	5	75	7,000				3,137				
	13	13						211		211	211		5,400	16,000						2,050	
1875	11	1	10					118	118	118	118		7,650				3,691				
	11	6	5					116	10	126	116	10	50,400	145,000	145,000		19,000				21,000
1891	11	1	10					6	129	135	6	129	10,000				4,106				
1905	4	3	1					64	4	68	64	4	650				880				
	4	1	3					39	39	39	39		1,683				1,923				
1888	8		8					88	88	88	88		5,000				2,188				
	7	7						140		140	140		1,330				420				
	4	4						60	60	60	60		800	150			957				
1892	9		9					1	83	84	1	83	6,000				3,697				
	7		7					53	53	53	53		14,000				1,808				
	9	1	8					60	60	60	60		11,000				2,475				
	8	8						55	55	55	55		1,300				260				
	10	9	1					75	75	75	75		4,000				555				
1890	21	8	13					145	145	145	145		5,000				4,400				
	4	2	2					12	8	20	12	8	2,350				480				
	14	14						240		240	240		3,300				1,250				
	12	11	1					124		124	124										
	10	10						125		125	125		13,300				2,400				5,000
	12	12						172		172	172		15,000				1,600				
								161		161	161										
	6	6						45	45	45	45		5,000				1,800				
1903	5		5					51	51	51	51		3,000				4,474				
	7	7						98	98	98	98		5,200				800				100
1887	10	9	1					100	100	100	100		11,000				3,090				
	10	2	8					91	91	91	91		11,000				3,206				
	2	1	1					36	4	40	36	4					235	75	80	80	
	9		9					57	57	57	57		23,000				7,573				
1880	11	2	9					12	86	98	12	86	7,000				2,620				
1892	4		4					43	43	43	43						600				
1899	10	2	8					74	74	74	74		15,770				3,300				
1904	32	24	8					820		820	820		47,000				13,477				
1895	12		12					79	169	248	79	169	10,000				6,000				
	5	3	2					22	22	22	22		3,300				600				1,000
1887	11	1	10					3	121	124	3	121	7,000				3,530				
	8	8						130		130	130		330				3,400				
	7		7					121	121	121	121		10,800				1,836				
	15	8	7					165		165	165		14,500				2,100				
	10		10					439	439	439	439		8,801				2,206				
								5	20	25	5	20	300				90				
	10	10						128		128	128		21,500				5,000				1,000
	2	2						51		51	51						2,500				
1912	2	2						62		62	62						863				343
1898	4		4					80	80	80	80						650	213			
1903	4	3	1					73	73	73	73										
1896	11		11					50	198	250	50	200	19,000				1,106	836	270		181
	14	14						428		428	428		35,000				3,650				
1910	3	3						75	75	75	75						10,000				
	2		2					2	74	76	2	74	9,750				950				
1904	38	38						1365		1365	1365		50,000				2,300				
1885	12	3	9					7	173	182	2	180	18,560				3,000				
	1								18	18	18						3,513				
	10							40	308	348	40	308	14,000				292				
1889	6		6					17	98	115	17	98	10,000				4,200				
	6	6						181		181	181		4,000				3,000				
1899	6	6						42		42	42		8,700				2,515	1,598	833	84	181
1912	1	1															547	277	240	30	

FOREIGN SCHOOLS OF THE

INSTITUTION	LOCATION	CHIEF OFFICER
BEGINNING AND INTERMEDIATE—Continued.		
AFRICA		
Cape Palmas Seminary	Cape Palmas, Liberia	Rev. J. T. Dayrell
Fairfield Girls' School	Old Umali, Rhodesia	Miss Grace Clark
Nanah Kroo Mission School	Nanah Kroo, Liberia	Rev. W. B. Williams
Methodist Boys' School	Quessua, Angola	Rev. John Wengatz
Methodist Girls' School	Quessua, Angola	Miss Martha Drummer
Elementary School	Funchal, Madeira Islands	Miss Caroline Newton
Elementary School	Saint Antonio de S. Maria, Madeira Islands	Joao de Freitas Sineao
Elementary School	Machico, Madeira Islands	Jose J. Franco
EUROPE		
Instituto Metodista Feminile	Rome, Italy	Miss Mary B. Sweet, A.B.
MEXICO		
Mary Ann Cox Memorial Girls' School	Guanajuato, Mexico	Miss Dora Gladden
Escuela Jose Maria Morelos	Guanajuato, Mexico	Mr. Alfonso Sanchez
Methodist Girls' School	Pachuca, Mexico	Miss Helen Hewitt
SOUTH AMERICA		
Rivadavia Liceo	Buenos Ayres, Argentine	Miss Carrie Hiltz
Nicholas Lowe Institute	Mercedes, Argentine	Rev. E. N. Bauman
Collegio Norte Americano	Rosario de Santa Fe, Argentine	Miss Grace Barstow, B.L.
Collegio Americano	Cerro de Pasco, Peru	Rev. William O. Stantz, A.B.
Collegio Anglo-Americano	La Victoria, Lima, Peru	Mr. Henry A. Nordhall, A.B.
Methodist Girls' School	Lima, Peru	Rev. Carl N. Vance
Tarma English Academy	Tarma, Peru	Miss Jennie Reid, A.B.
Crandon Institute	Montevideo, Uruguay	
ORPHANAGES		
CHINA		
Boys' Orphanage	Chinkiang, China	Mr. J. W. Boyver
Mary E. Crook Children's Home	Foochow, China	Miss Wells
JAPAN		
Kuassan Jo Bu	Omura, Japan	Miss Elizabeth Russell
*Sendai Christian Orphanage ¹⁶	Sendai, Japan	Miss Louisa Imhof
INDIA		
Boys' Industrial School and Orphanage	Aligarh, India	Rev. L. B. Jones
Lee Memorial Boys' School	Calcutta, India	Rev. Philip A. Gould, A.M.
Methodist Girls' Orphanage	Madras, India	Miss E. Toll
Marathi Boys' Orphanage and School	Poona, India	Mr. W. H. Stephens
PORTO RICO		
George O. Robinson Orphanage and Industrial Home for Girls ²⁰	San Juan, Porto Rico	Rev. James C. Murray

NOTE.—Italics indicate institutions belonging to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.
 *Union institutions participated in by Methodist Episcopal Church. Other participating denominations are listed in footnotes number 1 to 19 inclusive.

- †Deceased.
 ‡Not entered because of incomplete report.
 §Reorganized as a union institution, 1918; figures given are for period prior to this.
¹American Baptist, Canadian Methodist, Friends of Great Britain and Ireland.
²Anglican, American Congregational.
³Baptist, Disciples, Methodist Episcopal South, Presbyterian.
⁴Disciples, Methodist Episcopal South, Northern Baptist, Presbyterian, Southern Baptist, Southern Presbyterian.
⁵American Congregational, London Missionary Society, Northern Presbyterian.
⁶American Congregational, London Missionary Society, Medical Missionary Society of London, Presbyterian, Society for Propagation of Gospel.
⁷American Congregational, London Missionary Society, Presbyterian Northern.
⁸Methodist Episcopal, South.
⁹Australian Presbyterian, Canadian Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal South, Presbyterian Northern, Presbyterian Southern, Society for Propagation of Gospel.
¹⁰American Congregational, Baptist Northern, Baptist of Ontario and Quebec, Church of England, Church Missionary Society, Church of Scotland, Dutch Reformed, London Missionary Society, Presbyterian Church in Canada, United Free Church of Scotland, Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, Zenana Missionary Society.
¹¹Anglican, Congregational.
¹²American Congregational, London Missionary Society, Presbyterian Northern.
¹³Methodist Episcopal, South.
¹⁴Presbyterian, United Brethren.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Continued

Year of Founding	FACULTY AND STUDENT ENROLMENT												FINANCES								
	FACULTY			STUDENT ENROLMENT									Value of Grounds, Buildings, and Equipment	ENDOWMENT			INCOME				
	Total	Men	Women	COLLEGE		PREPARATORY OR ACADEMY		GRAM. & PRIMARY GRADES		TOTAL OF ALL STUDENTS				Total	Productive	Unproductive	Total Income	From Tuition and Incidentals	Missionary Society	Other Sources	Total Indebtedness
				Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women									
.....	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	36	83	53	30	5,000	.....	.....	.....	3,346	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	85	85	85	.....	11,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	35	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1899	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	55	55	55	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	2,220	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	20	30	10	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
1898	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	3	34	31	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	216	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	14	27	13	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	216	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40	.....	40	40,000	.....	.....	.....	5,592	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
1885	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	111	125	14	111	11,000	.....	.....	.....	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	55	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	680	680	.....	680	21,000	.....	.....	.....	3,361	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28	.....	28	58,000	.....	.....	.....	7,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
1893	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	94	.....	94	6,500	.....	.....	.....	5,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	30	103	73	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,030	.....	.....	.....	.....
1914	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	21	34	13	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1906	5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	55	55	.....	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,555	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	133	.....	133	.....	22,700	.....	.....	.....	6,588	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
1900	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	48	3,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	34	5,000	.....	.....	.....	944	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	.....	59	13,300	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	50	75,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	162	.....	162	11,111	.....	.....	.....	5,480	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
1899	11	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	.....	52	35,000	.....	.....	.....	12,804	.....	.....	.....	.....

- 14 and 15 Unknown.
¹⁶ Presbyterian Northern.
¹⁷ Unknown.
¹⁸ American Congregational.
¹⁹ American Congregational, London Missionary Society, Presbyterian Northern.
²⁰ Unknown.
²¹ Figures for 1915 include the Harrison Memorial Industrial School.
²² American Presbyterian, Northern.
²³ Preparatory department of Isabella Thoburn College.
²⁴ Preparatory department of Reid Christian College, Lucknow.
²⁵ Including Oldham Hall (Boys' Boarding Department).
²⁶ Including Anglo-Tamil School and Nind Home for Girls.
²⁷ Includes an industrial department.
²⁸ The word "college" as used in the names of these schools does not carry the same meaning as in precise English usage. In reality they correspond to our secondary schools and are classed accordingly.
²⁹ Girls' School occupies same building as Boys'.
³⁰ Owing to their more or less transient character, and the absence of detailed and accurate data, no attempt is made to include the smaller day schools taught by native teachers in outlying districts.
³¹ Figures include Normal Department.
³² For property, see figures under Boys' Vernacular School (Secondary).
³³ Under Woman's Home Missionary Society.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS

Elected by the General Conference

- BISHOP JAMES MILLS THOBURN (Retired), Meadville, Pa.
 " JOSEPH CRANE HARTZELL, Funchal, Madeira Islands.
 " FRANK WESLEY WARNE, Lucknow, India.
 " ISAIAH BENJAMIN SCOTT, Monrovia, Liberia.
 " JOHN EDWARD ROBINSON, care Gen. P. O., Bombay, India.
 " MERRIMAN COLBERT HARRIS, Seoul, Korea.
 " JOHN WESLEY ROBINSON, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, India.
 " WILLIAM PERRY EVELAND, Manila, Philippine Islands.

MISSIONARIES BY MISSIONS AND CONFERENCES

Corrected to April 1, 1916

Those marked † are laymen.

Bishops Resident in Foreign Lands

- BISHOP JAMES W. BASHFORD, Peking, China.
 BISHOP WILSON S. LEWIS, Foochow, China.
 BISHOP HOMER C. STUNTZ, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 BISHOP JOHN L. NUELSEN, Kilchberg-Bei, Zurich, Switzerland.

INDIA

NORTH INDIA

- Badley, Brenton T., Lucknow, India.
 Badley, Mrs. Mary S., Lucknow, India.
 Badley, Theodore C., Lucknow, India.
 Badley, Mrs. Clara N., Lucknow, India.
 Bare, Charles L., Bareilly, India.
 Bare, Mrs. Susan W., Bareilly, India.
 †Bare, John W., Lucknow, India.
 Bare, Mrs. Olive M., Lucknow, India.
 Boggess, Arthur C., Newberg, Oregon.
 Boggess, Mrs. Ina G., Newberg, Oregon.
 †Branch, M. Wells, Lucknow, India.
 Branch, Mrs. May W., Lucknow, India.
 Buck, Oscar M., 28 West Lincoln Ave., Delaware, O.
 Buck, Mrs. Bernice B., 28 West Lincoln Avenue, Delaware, O.
 Busher, Richard C., Naini Tal, India.
 Busher, Mrs. Richard C., Naini Tal, India.
 Core, Lewis A., 930 West 35th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Core, Mrs. Mary K., 930 West 35th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Culshaw, Mrs. Ruth C., Queen's Hill, Darjeeling, India.
 Dease, Stephen S. (M.D.), Naini Tal, India.
 Dease, Mrs. Jennie D. (M.D.), Naini Tal, India.
 Denning, John O., Gonda, Oudh, India.
 Denning, Mrs. Margaret B., Gonda, Oudh, India.
 Faucett, Robert L., Moradabad, India.
 Faucett, Mrs. Myrtle B., Moradabad, India.
 †Henry, George F., Mount Union College, Alliance, O.
 Hewes, George C., 719 Madison St., Evanston, Ill.
 Hewes, Mrs. Annie B., 719 Madison St., Evanston, Ill.
 Hollister, John N., Lucknow, India.
 Hyde, Preston S., Pauri, Garhwal, India.
 Hyde, Mrs. Irene M., Pauri, Garhwal, India.
 Insko, Myron O., Lucknow, India.
 Insko, Mrs. Amelia A., Lucknow, India.
 Jones, E. Stanley, Sitapur, India.
 Jones, Mrs. Mabel L., Sitapur, India.
 †Kumlien, Wendell F. L., 705 Harrison St., Madison, Wis.
 Kumlien, Mrs. Eva T., 705 Harrison St., Madison, Wis.
 †Langdon, Ernest H., Lucknow, India.
 Langdon, Mrs. Viola G., Lucknow, India.
 Mansell, Mrs. Florence P., Bareilly, India.
 †Meek, William S., 2625 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Meek, Mrs. Maud Var. H., 2625 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Millholland, Paul, Shahjahanpur, India.
 Millholland, Mrs. Harriett H., Shahjahanpur, India.
 Perrill, Fred M., Mozaffarpur, India.
 Perrill, Mrs. Mary V., Mozaffarpur, India.
 Pickett, J. Weakom, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Rockey, Clement D., Bareilly, India.
 Rockey, Noble L., 114 Montrose Ave., Delaware, O.
 Rockey, Mrs. Mary H., 114 Montrose Ave., Delaware, O.
 Schutz, Herman J., Ballia, India.
 Schutz, Mrs. Grace B., Ballia, India.
 Simpson, Charles E., Moradabad, India.
 Simpson, Mrs. Kerstin B., Moradabad, India.
 Taylor, Samuel, Lucknow, India.
 Taylor, Mrs. Ethelyn S., Lucknow, India.
 Titus, Murray T., Bijnor, India.
 Titus, Mrs. Olive G., Bijnor, India.
 Weak, Harry H., Shahjahanpur, India.
 Weak, Mrs. Clara H., Shahjahanpur, India.
 West, John N., Budaon, U. P., India.
 West, Mrs. Irene W., Budaon, U. P., India.
 Wood, Otho Don, Lucknow, India.

NORTHWEST INDIA

- Aldrich, Floyd C., 104 West Valley Ave., Shenandoah, Ia.
 Aldrich, Mrs. Annie H., 104 West Valley Ave., Shenandoah, Ia.
 Ashe, William W. (M.D.), Cawnpore, India.
 Ashe, Mrs. Christine C., Cawnpore, India.
 Baker, J. Benson, Meerut, India.
 Baker, Mrs. Ida V., Meerut, India.
 Beal, Mrs. Bessie R., Meerut, India.
 Briggs, George W., Allahabad, India.
 Briggs, Mrs. Mary H., Allahabad, India.
 Buck, Philo M., Mussoorie, U. P., India.
 Buck, Mrs. Carrie McM., Mussoorie, India.
 Butcher, John C. (M.D.), Ferozpur Road, Lahore, India.
 Butcher, Mrs. Ada P., Ferozpur Road, Lahore, India.

Calkins, Harvey R., 1808 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Calkins, Mrs. Ida von H., 1808 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Clancy, Mrs. Ella P. (D. C.), Suffolk Hall, Naini Tal, India.
 Clancy, W. Rockwell, 50 Rajpur Road, Delhi, India.
 Clancy, Mrs. Charlotte F., 50 Rajpur Road, Delhi, India.
 Clemes, Stanley W., Meerut, India.
 Clemes, Mrs. Julia N., Meerut, India.
 Donohugh, Thomas S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Donohugh, Mrs. Agnes L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Grey, Arthur L., Ajmer, India.
 Grey, Mrs. Arthur L., Ajmer, India.
 Jones, Lucian B., Aligarh, India.
 Jones, Mrs. Nellie R., Aligarh, India.
 Keislar, Mott, Muttra, India.
 Keislar, Mrs. Edna B. (M.D.), Muttra, India.
 Lyon, James, Hissar, Punjab, India.
 Lyon, Mrs. Lilius R., Hissar, Punjab, India.
 Plomer, Claudius H., Agra, India.
 Plomer, Mrs. Ella M., Agra, India.
 Price, Frederick B., Allahabad, India.
 Price, Mrs. Emma S., Allahabad, India.
 Robertson, John T., Roorkee, U. P., India.
 Robertson, Mrs. Amelia H., Roorkee, U. P., India.
 Stuntz, Clyde R., Lahore, India.
 Stuntz, Mrs. Florence W., Lahore, India.
 Wilson, Franklin M., Lahore, India.
 Wilson, Mrs. Mary G., Lahore, India.

SOUTH INDIA

Anderson, Karl E., Kolar, India.
 Anderson, Mrs. Emma W., Kolar, India.
 †Bateman, Clark N., 19 Mount Road, Madras, India.
 Bateman, Mrs. Vida S., 19 Mount Road, Madras, India.
 Buttrick, John B., 112 Hohnleigh Road, Stamford Hill, London North, England.
 Buttrick, Mrs. Mary P., 112 Hohnleigh Road, Stamford Hill, London North, England.
 Camp, Cecil L., Bidar, Deccan, India.
 Camp, Mrs. Cecil L., Bidar, Deccan, India.
 Cook, Albert E., 1501 Grace Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.
 Ernaberger, David O., Belgum, India.
 Ernaberger, Mrs. Margaret C., Belgum, India.
 †Gabel, Clayton E., 845 Oak St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Gabel, Mrs. Alice H., 845 Oak St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Garden, Joseph H., Yellandu, Deccan, India.
 Garden, Mrs. Frances B., Yellandu, Deccan, India.
 Harris, John D., Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
 Harris, Mrs. Alice B., Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
 Hilmer, Henry F., Bowringpet, Mysore Station, India.
 Hilmer, Mrs. Matilda H., Bowringpet, Mysore Station, India.
 Hollister, William H., Kolar Town, Mysore Province, India.
 Hollister, Mrs. Emma H., Kolar Town, Mysore Province, India.
 Hotton, David P., Raichur, Deccan, India.
 Hotton, Mrs. Florence B., Raichur, Deccan, India.
 King, Earl L., Belgum, India.
 King, Mrs. Edith B., Belgum, India.
 King, William L., Mount Road, Madras, India.
 King, Mrs. Sara H., Mount Road, Madras, India.
 Kingham, James J., 142 North Mentor Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
 Kingham, Mrs. Grace W., 142 North Mentor Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
 Linn, Hugh H. (M.D.), Bidar, Deccan, India.
 Linn, Mrs. Minnie L., Bidar, Deccan, India.
 Lipp, Charles F., 34 Penrose Ave., E. Cleveland, O.
 Lipp, Mrs. Clara L., 34 Penrose Ave., E. Cleveland, O.
 Morgan, Walter L., Vikarabad, Deccan, India.
 Morgan, Mrs. Mercedith B., Vikarabad, Deccan, India.
 Ogg, Albert E., Box 43, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Ogg, Mrs. Dolores D., Box 43, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Parker, C. Edward, Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
 Parker, Mrs. Sarah T., Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
 Ross, Marcellus D., Raichur, Deccan, India.
 Ross, Mrs. Annie E., Raichur, Deccan, India.
 Ross, de Sousa, Charles W., Vepery, Madras, India.

Ross, de Sousa, Mrs. Maude M., Vepery, Madras, India.
 Scharer, Charles W., Belgum, India.
 Scharer, Mrs. Elizabeth H., Belgum, India.
 Simmons, John W., Baldwin Boys' High School, Bangalore, India.
 Simmons, Mrs. Alice D., Bangalore, India.
 †Taylor, Oswald G. (M.D.), Vikarabad, Deccan, India.
 Taylor, Mrs. Frances W., Vikarabad, Deccan, India.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

Abbott, David G., Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
 Abbott, Mrs. Martha D., Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
 Aldis, Steadman, Basim, Berar, India.
 Aldis, Mrs. Ethel F., Basim, Berar, India.
 Auner, Orval M., Drug, C. P., India.
 Auner, Mrs. Nellie W., Drug, C. P., India.
 Campbell, Frank D., Narsinghpur, C. P., India.
 Campbell, Mrs. Ada G., Narsinghpur, C. P., India.
 Darling, Arthur E., 410 Mary St., Utica, N. Y.
 Darling, Mrs. Ellen M., 410 Mary St., Utica, N. Y.
 Felt, Frank R. (M.D.), Nagpur, C. P., India.
 Felt, Mrs. Nettie H., Nagpur, C. P., India.
 Gilder, George K., Raipur, C. P., India.
 Gilder, Mrs. Louise B., Raipur, C. P., India.
 Gusc, C. F. Herman, Essex, Ia.
 Gusc, Mrs. Anna E., Essex, Ia.
 Herrmann, Carl C., Khandwa, C. P., India.
 Herrmann, Mrs. Florence E., Khandwa, C. P., India.
 Moore, William A., Gondia, C. P., India.
 Moore, Mrs. Laura W., Gondia, C. P., India.
 Perkins, Judson T., Jagdalpur, C. P., India.
 Perkins, Mrs. Delia S., Jagdalpur, C. P., India.
 Scholberg, Henry C., Ortonville, Minn.
 Scholberg, Mrs. Ella C., Ortonville, Minn.
 Thompson, George B., Jabalpur, India.
 Warner, Ariel N., Kamptee, C. P., India.
 Warner, Mrs. Helen L., Kamptee, C. P., India.
 Williams, Thomas, Baihar, India.
 Williams, Mrs. Thomas, Baihar, India.

BOMBAY

Bancroft, William E., Byon'la, Bombay, India.
 Bancroft, Mrs. Clara V., Westerville, O.
 Bisbee, Royal D., Baroda Camp, India.
 Bisbee, Mrs. Pearl G., Baroda Camp, India.
 Clarke, William E. Lee, 5 Garden Road, Karachi, Bombay, India.
 Clarke, Mrs. Bertha M., 5 Garden Road, Karachi, Bombay, India.
 †Conley, Carl H., Nadiad, India.
 Conley, Mrs. Freda H., Nadiad, India.
 Corpron, Alexander (M.D.), Nadiad, India.
 Corpron, Mrs. Esther D., Nadiad, India.
 Hill, Charles B., Baroda Camp, India.
 Hill, Mrs. Glenora G., Baroda Camp, India.
 Ingham, Harry, Bombay, India.
 Ingham, Mrs. Gertrude G., Bombay, India.
 Lampard, John, Godhra, India.
 Lampard, Mrs. Susan H., Godhra, India.
 Linzell, Lewis E., 37 Oak Hill Ave., Delaware, O.
 Linzell, Mrs. Phila K., 37 Oak Hill Ave., Delaware, O.
 Park, George W., Tarapur, Bombay, India.
 Park, Mrs. Eugenia J., Tarapur, Bombay, India.
 Parker, Albert A., Baroda Camp, India.
 Parker, Mrs. Luetta O., Baroda Camp, India.
 Shaw, Fawcett E. N., 5 Lawrence Road, Hove, Sussex, Eng.
 Shaw, Mrs. Caroline H., 5 Lawrence Road, Hove, Sussex, Eng.
 Stephens, William H., Poona, India.
 Stephens, Mrs. Anna T., Poona, India.
 Wood, Frederick, 385 Johnson St., Kingston, Ontario, Canada.
 Wood, Mrs. Elizabeth L., 385 Johnson St., Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

BENGAL

Byers, William P., Asansol, E. I. Railway, India.
 Byers, Mrs. Charlotte F., Asansol, E. I. Railway, India.
 Byork, John, Calcutta, India.
 Byork, Mrs. John, Calcutta, India.

Geisenhener, Miss Augusta M. (contract), Calcutta, India.
 Goold, Philip A., care of Y. M. C. A., Abergeddie Simla, India.
 Goold, Mrs. Mildred G., care of Y. M. C. A., Abergeddie Simla, India.
 Henderson, George S., Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.
 Henderson, Mrs. Mabel G., Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.
 Koch, Clinton H. S., 11 Creek Row, Calcutta, India.
 Koch, Mrs. Grace O., 11 Creek Row, Calcutta, India.
 Lee, David H., 906 San Pasqual Ave., Garvanza Station, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Lee, Mrs. Ada J., 906 San Pasqual Ave., Garvanza Station, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Manley, David H., 427 South Eleventh St., Springfield, Ill.
 Manley, Mrs. Cora M., 427 South Eleventh St., Springfield, Ill.
 Meik, James P., Bolpur, India.
 Meik, Mrs. Isabella Y., Bolpur, India.
 Moss, Arthur Bruce, Calcutta, India.
 Moss, Mrs. Anna T., Calcutta, India.
 Plank, Charles D., Calcutta, India.
 Plank, Mrs. Edith M., Calcutta, India.
 Schanzlin, Gottlieb, 52 Tangra Road, Calcutta, India.
 Schanzlin, Mrs. Elizabeth L., 52 Tangra Road, Calcutta, India.
 Smith, Harold J., Asansol, E. I. Railway, India.
 Smith, Mrs. Lilian A., Asansol, E. I. Railway, India.
 Swan, Henry M., Pakur, E. I. Railway, India.
 Swan, Mrs. Edna L., Pakur, E. I. Railway, India.
 Wark, Homer E., Winfield, Kan.
 Wark, Mrs. Gertrude B., Winfield, Kan.

BURMA

Boyles, James R., Syriam, Burma.
 Clare, Maurice A., Pegu, Burma.
 Jones, Benjamin M., Pegu, Burma.
 Jones, Mrs. Luella R., Pegu, Burma.
 Olmstead, Clarence E., 2 Lancaster Road, Rangoon, Burma.
 Olmstead, Mrs. Katharine L., 2 Lancaster Road, Rangoon, Burma.
 Riggs, Clarence H., 27 Creek St., Rangoon, Burma.
 Riggs, Mrs. Blanche S., 27 Creek St., Rangoon, Burma.
 Severance, Cyrus W., Hoyt-Bowne Hall, Madison, N. J.
 Severance, Mrs. Ella E., Hoyt-Bowne Hall, Madison, N. J.
 Soelberg, Christian J., 27 Creek St., Rangoon, Burma.
 Tynan, Irving M., 70 Harrison St., Stapleton, N. Y.

MALAYSIA

†Allstrom, Erik W. (contract), Malacca, Java.
 Allstrom, Mrs. Edna (contract), Malacca, Java.
 Amery, Albert J., Queen St., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Amery, Mrs. Ruth A., Queen St., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Archer, R. L., 208 West St., Wilkesburg, Pa.
 Baughman, Burr J., 1934 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Baughman, Mrs. Mabel H., 1934 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Bower, Harry C., Soerabaya, Java.
 Bower, Mrs. Mabel C., Soerabaya, Java.
 †Bowmar, Thomas W. (contract), Ipoh, Perak, F. M. S.
 Buchanan, Charles S., care of F. W. West, Colman Building, Seattle, Wash.
 Buchanan, Mrs. Emily E., care of F. W. West, Colman Building, Seattle, Wash.
 Cherry, William T., 10 Stamford Road, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Cherry, Mrs. Miriam T., 10 Stamford Road, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Coates, Alvin B., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Coates, Mrs. Olive B., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 †Cole, J. Preston (contract), Klang, Straits Settlements.
 Davis, Charles E., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Davis, Mrs. Delle H., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Denyes, John R., Penang, Straits Settlements.
 Denyes, Mrs. Mary O., Penang, Straits Settlements.
 Draper, Charles E., Sitiawan, Perak, F. M. S.

Draper, Mrs. Mary P., Sitiawan, Perak, F. M. S.
 Fisher, Albert H., 19 Kramat, Batavia, Java.
 †Fraser, Robert S., Penang, Straits Settlements.
 Freeman, Mark, Bauka, Pangkal, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Freeman, Mrs. Mark, Banka, Pangkal, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Fries, Miss Susan M. (contract), Batavia, Java.
 Hawes, Miss Loueze (contract), Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 †Hibbard, Earl R. (contract), Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Hibbard, Mrs. Jessie B. (contract), Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Hoover, James M., Sibul, Sarawak, Borneo.
 Hoover, Mrs. Ethel Y., Sibul, Sarawak, Borneo.
 Horley, William E., Ipoh, Perak, F. M. S.
 Horley, Mrs. Ada O., Ipoh, Perak, F. M. S.
 Jones, Thomas R., Surabaya, Java.
 Keck, Miss Norma Clare (contract), Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Keayon, Miss Carrie C. (contract), Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 †Kitzmiller, Albanus B., Batavia, Java.
 Klaus, Armin V., Batavia, Java.
 †Little, Guy H. (contract), Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Mansell, Harry B., 5 Mount Sophia, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Mansell, Mrs. Ethel W., 5 Mount Sophia, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 †Matthews, Joseph B. (contract), 60 Sawa Besan, Weltevreden, Java.
 Nagle, J. Steward (contract), Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Nagle, Mrs. Katherine T. (contract), Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Norton, Miss Clare (contract), Ipoh, Perak, F. M. S.
 Oechali, Leonard, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Oechali, Mrs. Loula B., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Peach, Preston L., Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
 Peach, Mrs. Nora N., Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
 Pease, Kingsley E., 2519 Park Place, Evanston, Ill.
 Pease, Mrs. Florence A., 2519 Park Place, Evanston, Ill.
 †Perkins, Raymond G. (M.D.), Tjisaroea.
 Perkins, Mrs. Pearl McL., Tjisaroea.
 †Proebstel, Lester (contract), Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
 Pykett, George F., Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
 Pykett, Mrs. Amelia Y., 41 Sussex Place, Slough, England.
 Read, Miss Harriet C. (contract), Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Shellabear, William G., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Shellabear, Mrs. Emma F., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Shilling, Miss Mattie G. (contract), Penang, Straits Settlements.
 Steele, Miss Bessie A. (contract), Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 †Spoor, Glenn D., Sitiawan, Perak, F. M. S.
 Spoor, Mrs. Alfretha, Sitiawan, Perak, F. M. S.
 Sullivan, Floyd H., Singkawang, West Borneo.
 Sullivan, Mrs. Floyd H., Singkawang, West Borneo.
 Van Dyke, Benjamin F., Medford, Ore.
 Van Dyke, Mrs. Esther J., Medford, Ore.
 Ward, William T., Medan, Sumatra.
 Wells, W. A., 301 West 12th Ave., Emporia, Kan.
 Wells, Mrs. W. A., 301 West 12th Ave., Emporia, Kan.
 Wilcox, Mrs. Rita K., Nevada, O.
 Worthington, Charles M., Buitenzorg, Java.
 Zimmerman, Cassius R., Marengo, Ia.
 Zimmerman, Miss Amy (contract), Ipoh, Perak, F. M. S.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Bernhardt, Charles J., Dagupan, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands.
 Chenoweth, Arthur E., 5 Russell Ave., Nutley, N. J.
 Chenoweth, Mrs. Minnie S., 5 Russell Ave., Nutley, N. J.
 Cottingham, Joshua F., Malolos, Bulacan, Philippine Islands.
 Cottingham, Mrs. Bertha D., Malolos, Bulacan, Philippine Islands.
 Farmer, Harry, Washington Grove, Pa.
 Farmer, Mrs. Olive O., Washington Grove, Pa.

Housley, Edwin L., San Fernando, Pampanga, Philippine Islands.
 Housley, Mrs. Ella S., San Fernando, Pampanga, Philippine Islands.
 Huddleston, Oscar, Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Philippine Islands.
 Huddleston, Mrs. Leona L., Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Philippine Islands.
 Kinsey, William F., Fuguegarao, Cagayan, Philippine Islands.
 Kinsey, Mrs. Martha H., Fuguegarao, Cagayan, Philippine Islands.
 Klinefelter, Daniel H., 338 Lope de Vega, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Klinefelter, Mrs. Blanch P., 338 Lope de Vega, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Lee, Edwin F., Rockford, Ia.
 Lee, Mrs. Edna D., Rockford, Ia.
 Lyons, Ernest S., Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Lyons, Mrs. Harriet E., Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Moe, Rex R., Lingayen, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands.
 Moe, Mrs. Julia N., Lingayen, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands.
 †Noon, Raymond W., Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Peterson, Berndt O., Salina, Kan.
 Peterson, Mrs. Alice M., Salina, Kan.
 Rader, Marvin A., Lake Bluff, Ill.
 Rader, Mrs. Jean H., Lake Bluff, Ill.
 Snyder, Alva L., 1939 North Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Snyder, Mrs. Grace E., 1939 North Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CHINA

FOOCHOW

Bankhardt, Frederick, Yenping, via Foochow, China.
 Bankhardt, Mrs. Laura W., Yenping, via Foochow, China.
 Billing, Arthur W., Foochow, China.
 Billing, Mrs. Mabel S., Foochow, China.
 Bissonnette, Wesley S., Kutien, via Foochow, China.
 Bissonnette, Mrs. Estelle S., Kutien, via Foochow, China.
 Caldwell, Ernest B., Suffern, Rockland Co., N. Y.
 Caldwell, Mrs. Gertrude B., Suffern, Rockland Co., N. Y.
 Caldwell, Harry R., Yenping, via Foochow, China.
 Caldwell, Mrs. Mary B. C., Yenping, via Foochow, China.
 Coole, Thomas H. (M.D.), Kutien, via Foochow, China.
 Coole, Mrs. Cora S., Kutien, via Foochow, China.
 †Craig, Clarence T. (contract), Foochow, China.
 Eyestone, James B., Mintsingshsien, via Foochow, China.
 Eyestone, Mrs. Isabelle L., Mintsingshsien, via Foochow, China.
 †Ford, Eddy L., Foochow, China.
 Ford, Mrs. Effie C., Foochow, China.
 Gossard, Jesse E. (M.D.), 540 East 44th St., Chicago, Ill.
 Gossard, Mrs. Ethel W., 540 East 44th St., Chicago, Ill.
 Gowdy, John, Foochow, China.
 Gowdy, Mrs. Elizabeth T., Foochow, China.
 †Jones, Edwin C., Foochow, China.
 †Kellogg, Claude R., Foochow, China.
 Kellogg, Mrs. Mary C., Foochow, China.
 †Lacy, Henry V., Lungtien, via Foochow, China.
 Lacy, Mrs. Jessie A., Lungtien, via Foochow, China.
 Lacy, Walter N., 333 N. Sandusky St., Delaware, O.
 Lacy, Mrs. Helen M., 333 N. Sandusky St., Delaware, O.
 Lacy, William H., 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
 Lacy, Mrs. Emma N., 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
 Main, William A., Mount Vernon, Ia.
 Main, Mrs. Emma L., Mount Vernon, Ia.
 Miner, George S., Foochow, China.
 Miner, Mrs. Mary P., Foochow, China.
 Miner, Wallace H., Foochow, China.
 Miner, Mrs. Florence F., Foochow, China.
 Morrow, Edgar K., 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
 Morrow, Mrs. Grace, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
 Paddock, Bernard H., 4319 Geary Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
 Sites, C. M. Lacey, Foochow, China.
 Sites, Mrs. Evelyn W., Foochow, China.
 Skinner, James E. (M.D.), Yenping, via Foochow, China.
 Skinner, Mrs. Susan L. (M.D.), Yenping, via Foochow, China.

†Torrey, Norman L. (contract), Foochow, China.
 †Trimble, Charles G. (M.D.), Kutien, via Foochow, China.
 Trimble, Mrs. Edith A., Kutien, via Foochow, China.
 Ward, Ralph A., Foochow, China.
 Ward, Mrs. Mildred W., Foochow, China.
 Williams, Walter W. (M.D.), Yungan, China.
 Williams, Mrs. Grace T., Yungan, China.
 Worley, Harry W., Futaiing, via Foochow, China.
 Worley, Mrs. Zela W., Futaiing, via Foochow, China.

HINGHWA

Brewster, William N., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
 Brewster, Mrs. Elizabeth F., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
 Carson, F. Stanley, Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
 Carson, Mrs. Grace D., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
 Cole, Winfred B., 3208 Harold Ave., Berwyn, Ill.
 Cole, Mrs. Edith F., 3208 Harold Ave., Berwyn, Ill.
 Dildine, Harry G., 2031 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Dildine, Mrs. Maud La D., 2031 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Hawley, Joseph W., Yunchun, via Foochow, China.
 Hawley, Mrs. Harriet R., Yunchun, via Foochow, China.
 †Irish, John H., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
 Irish, Mrs. Delia F., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
 Jones, Francis P., Hinghwa, China.
 Jones, Mrs. Francis P., Hinghwa, China.
 Trimble, Frederick H., Fellsmere, Fla.
 Trimble, Mrs. Rena B., Fellsmere, Fla.

CENTRAL CHINA

Beebe, Robert C. (M.D.), Shanghai, China.
 Beebe, Mrs. Rose L., Shanghai, China.
 Blackstone, James H., 5425 Pasadena Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Blackstone, Mrs. Barbara T., 5425 Pasadena Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Boyver, John W., Chinkingang, China.
 Boyver, Mrs. Anna E., Chinkingang, China.
 Bowen, Arthur J., Nanking, China.
 Bowen, Mrs. Nora J., Olathe, Kan.
 Bradley, Rose M. (M.D.), Taianfu, China.
 Bradley, Mrs. Rita Mitchell, Taianfu, China.
 Dane, Miss Laura, Wuhu, China.
 †Dieterich, Fred W., Nanking, China.
 Dieterich, Mrs. Flora H., Nanking, China.
 †Gaunt, Frank P. (M.D.), Wuhu, China.
 Gaunt, Mrs. Mary M., Wuhu, China.
 Hale, Lyman L., Nanking, China.
 Hale, Mrs. Sadie H., Nanking, China.
 Hoose, Earl A., Nanking, China.
 Hoose, Mrs. Saidee P., Nanking, China.
 †Hummel, William F., 3455 South Hoover St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Hummel, Mrs. Mildred S., 3455 South Hoover St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 James, Edward, Nanking, China.
 †Johnstone, Ernest M. (M.D.), Peking, China.
 Johnstone, Mrs. Violet H., Peking, China.
 †Lewis, John A., Ningkwefu, via Wuhu, China.
 McCracken, Miss Mabel A., 4832 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Martin, Arthur W., Nanking, China.
 Martin, Mrs. Alice B., Nanking, China.
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 Millward, Mrs. Jennie F., 7334 Formosa Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Rowe, Harry F., Nanking, China.
 Rowe, Mrs. Maggie N., Nanking, China.
 Roys, Harvey C., Nanking, China.
 Roys, Mrs. Grace W., Nanking, China.
 Wilson, Wilbur F., Shelby, Mich.
 Wilson, Mrs. Mary R., Shelby, Mich.
 Wixon, Miss Adelaide M., Nanking, China.

KIANGSI

Brown, Fred R., Kiukiang, China.
 Brown, Mrs. C. McD., Kiukiang, China.
 Gale, Francis C., Nanchang, China.
 Gale, Mrs. Allie S. (M.D.), Nanchang, China.

Johannaber, Charles F., Kiukiang, China.
 Johannaber, Mrs. Edna S., Kiukiang, China.
 Johnson, William R., Nanchang, China.
 Johnson, Mrs. Ina B., Nanchang, China.
 Kupfer, Carl F., Kiukiang, China.
 Kupfer, Mrs. Lydia K., Kiukiang, China.
 Lacy, Carleton, Nanchang, China.
 †Perkins, Edward C. (M.D.), 55 Forest St., Hartford, Conn.
 Schaefer, Roland T., Kiukiang, China.
 Schaefer, Mrs. Esther B., Kiukiang, China.
 †Vaughan, John G. (M.D.), Nanchang, China.
 Vaughan, Mrs. Daisy M., Nanchang, China.

NORTH CHINA

†Baldwin, Jesse H. (M.D.), Changli, China.
 Baldwin, Mrs. Gertrude D., Changli, China.
 Brown, Grou S., Changli, China.
 Brown, Mrs. Mae C., Changli, China.
 Brown, Mark W., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 Brown, Mrs. Mark W., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 †Congdon, Wray H. (contract), Peking, China.
 Davis, George L., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 Davis, Mrs. Irma R., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 Davis, George R., Tientsin, China.
 Davis, Mrs. Maria B., Tientsin, China.
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 Gamewell, Mrs. Mary N., 88 Providence St., Providence, R. I.
 Gibb, John McG., Jr., Peking, China.
 Gibb, Mrs. Katherine C., Peking, China.
 Hanson, Perry O., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 Hanson, Mrs. Ruth E., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 Hobart, William T., Peking, China.
 Hobart, Mrs. Emily H., Peking, China.
 Hopkins, Nehemiah S. (M.D.), Wellfleet, Mass.
 Hopkins, Mrs. Fannie H., Wellfleet, Mass.
 †Keeler, Joseph L. (M.D.), Shanhaikwan, China.
 Keeler, Mrs. Elma N., Shanhaikwan, China.
 Kent, Edwin M. (M.D.), Remsen, N. Y.
 Kent, Mrs. Florence Van D., Remsen, N. Y.
 King, Harry E., Peking, China.
 King, Mrs. Edna H., Peking, China.
 Korns, John H. (M.D.), Peking, China.
 Korns, Mrs. Bessie P., Peking, China.
 †Krause, Oliver J., Peking, China.
 Krause, Mrs. Minnie L., Peking, China.
 Leitzel, Henry S., Peking, China.
 Leitzel, Mrs. Ruth R., Peking, China.
 Lewis, Spencer, Peking, China.
 Lewis, Mrs. Esther B., Peking, China.
 Lowry, George D. (M.D.), Peking, China.
 Lowry, Mrs. Cora C., Peking, China.
 Lowry, Hiram H., Peking, China.
 Lowry, Mrs. Parthenia N., Peking, China.
 †Pyke, Frederick M., Tientsin, China.
 Pyke, Mrs. Frances T., Tientsin, China.
 Pyke, James H., Tientsin, China.
 Pyke, Mrs. Anabel G., Tientsin, China.
 Rowland, Henry H., Changli, via Tientsin, China.
 Rowland, Mrs. Mildred A., Changli, via Tientsin, China.
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 Smith, Dennis V. (M.D.), Peking, China.
 Smith, Mrs. Hazel L., Peking, China.
 St. John, Burton L., 224 Walnut St., Montclair, N. J.
 St. John, Mrs. Io B., 224 Walnut St., Montclair, N. J.
 Terrell, Miss Alice, Peking, China.
 †Winans, Edward J., Peking, China.
 Winans, Mrs. Josephine F., Peking, China.

WEST CHINA

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 Beech, Mrs. Nellie D., Dixon, Ill.
 Canright, Harry L. (M.D.), Chengtu, China.
 Canright, Mrs. Margaret, Chengtu, China.

Crawford, Walter M., Chengtu, China.
 Crawford, Mrs. Mabel L., Chengtu, China.
 Curnow, James O., Suining, Sze., China.
 Curnow, Mrs. Mary E., care T. W. S. Richardson, Esq., Gulval, Norton-on-Tees, Durham, England.
 †Freeman, Claude W. (M.D.), Chungking, China.
 Freeman, Mrs. Florence M., Chungking, China.
 Hollister, George W., Tzechow, Szechuen, China.
 Hollister, Mrs. Mary B., Tzechow, Szechuen, China.
 †Irwin, Henry W. (M.D.), Chengtu, China.
 Irwin, Mrs. Charlotte C., Chengtu, China.
 Lawrence, Benjamin F., Hochow, China.
 Lawrence, Mrs. Jennie B., Hochow, China.
 Manly, W. Edward, Tzechow, via Chungking, China.
 Manly, Mrs. Florence B., Tzechow, via Chungking, China.
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 McCartney, Mrs. Saddle K., 65 Columbus Ave., Delaware, O.
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 Peat, Mrs. Emily G., Chungking, China.
 †Rape, C. Bertram, Chungking, China.
 Rape, Mrs. Rebecca B., Chungking, China.
 Torrey, Ray L., Tzechow, Szechuen, China.
 Torrey, Mrs. Kate W., 422 South Broadway, Wheeling, W. Va.
 Yard, James M., Chengtu, China.
 Yard, Mrs. Mabelle H., Chengtu, China.
 Yost, John W., Huerfano, Colo.
 Yost, Mrs. Edna, Huerfano, Colo.

JAPAN

Alexander, Robert P., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
 Alexander, Mrs. Fanny W., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
 Berry, Arthur D., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
 Bishop, Charles, 5 Aoyama, Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
 Bull, Earl R., Ahiru Baba, Kagoshima, Kyushu, Japan.
 Bull, Mrs. Blanche T., Ahiru Baba, Kagoshima, Kyushu, Japan.
 Chappell, Benjamin, Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Davison, Charles S., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Davison, Mrs. Florence B., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Davison, John C., Kumamoto, Japan.
 Draper, Gideon F., 8814 Germantown Ave., Phila., Pa.
 Draper, Mrs. Mira H., 8814 Germantown Ave., Phila., Pa.
 Heckelman, Frederick W., No. 2 Naebō-Machi, Sapporo, Japan.
 Heckelman, Mrs. May D., No. 2 Naebō-Machi, Sapporo, Japan.
 Iglehart, Charles W., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Iglehart, Mrs. Florence A., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Iglehart, Edwin T., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
 Iglehart, Mrs. Luella M., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
 Jones, James I., 77 Tenjin, Cho., Fukuoka, Japan.
 Jones, Mrs. Bertha M., 77 Tenjin, Cho., Fukuoka, Japan.
 †Martin, J. Victor, Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
 Martin, Mrs. J. Victor, Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
 Ogata, Sennosuke, Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Ogata, Mrs. Fuki K., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Schwartz, Henry B., 103 Randol Ave., San Jose, Cal.
 Schwartz, Mrs. Mary F., 103 Randol Ave., San Jose, Cal.
 Schwartz, Herbert W. (M.D.), 53 Main St., Yokohama, Japan.
 Schwartz, Mrs. Lola R., 53 Main St., Yokohama, Japan.
 Scott, Francis N., Nagasaki, Japan.
 Scott, Mrs. Annie McL., Nagasaki, Japan.
 Smith, F. Heron, Seoul, Korea.
 Smith, Mrs. Gertrude B., Seoul, Korea.
 Spencer, David S., Nagoya, Japan.
 Spencer, Mrs. Mary P., Nagoya, Japan.
 Vail, Miss Jennie E., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 †Wheeler, Harvey A., Nagasaki, Japan.
 Wheeler, Mrs. Ruth B., Nagasaki, Japan.

KOREA

†Anderson, A. Garfield (M.D.), Wonju, Korea.
 Anderson, Mrs. Hattie P., Wonju, Korea.
 Battles, Miss Delia M., Haiju, Korea.
 Becker, Arthur L., Seoul, Korea.
 Becker, Mrs. Louise S., Seoul, Korea.
 Billings, Bliss W., 1633 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Billings, Mrs. Helen T., 1633 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Bunker, Dalsell A., Seoul, Korea.
 Bunker, Mrs. Annie E., Seoul, Korea.
 Burdick, George M., Seoul, Korea.
 Cable, Elmer M., Seoul, Korea.
 Cable, Mrs. Myrtle E., Seoul, Korea.
 Chew, Nathaniel D., Jr., Haiju, Korea.
 Chew, Mrs. Nettie T., Haiju, Korea.
 Deming, Charles S., Seoul, Korea.
 Deming, Mrs. Edith A., Seoul, Korea.
 Follwell, E. Douglas (M.D.), Pyeongyang, Korea.
 Follwell, Mrs. Mary H., 299 North Sandusky St., Delaware, O.
 Grove, Paul L., Wonju, Korea.
 Grove, Mrs. Frances P., Wonju, Korea.
 Lawton, Burke R., Chemulpo, Korea.
 Lawton, Mrs. Olive H., Chemulpo, Korea.
 Moore, John Z., Pyeongyang, Korea.
 Moore, Mrs. Ruth B., Pyeongyang, Korea.
 Morris, Charles D., Pyeongyang, Korea.
 Morris, Mrs. Louise O., Pyeongyang, Korea.
 Noble, W. Arthur, Seoul, Korea.
 Noble, Mrs. Mattie W., Seoul, Korea.
 †Norton, Arthur H. (M.D.), Haiju, Korea.
 Norton, Mrs. Minnette S., Haiju, Korea.
 Rufus, W. Carl, Seoul, Korea.
 Rufus, Mrs. Maude S., Seoul, Korea.
 Swearer, Wilbur C., 412 Juunda St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Swearer, Mrs. Lillian S., Ithaca, N. Y.
 Taylor, Corwin, Kongju, Korea.
 Taylor, Mrs. Nellie B., Kongju, Korea.
 Taylor, Henry C., 1932 Maple St., Evanston, Ill.
 Taylor, Mrs. Bertha B., 1932 Maple St., Evanston, Ill.
 Van Buskirk, James D. (M.D.), 541 Lexington Ave., New York City.
 Van Buskirk, Mrs. Harriet E., 541 Lexington Ave., New York City.
 Wachs, Victor H., Yungbyen, Korea.
 Wachs, Mrs. Sylvia A., Yungbyen, Korea.
 †Weller, Orville A., Seoul, Korea.
 Weller, Mrs. Olive B., Seoul, Korea.
 Williams, Franklin E. C., Kongju, Korea.
 Williams, Mrs. Alice B., Kongju, Korea.

AFRICA

LIBERIA

Alston, William G., Harper, Cape Palmas, Liberia.
 Alston, Mrs. Nellie L., Box 183, Fort Worth, Texas.
 Coleman, Joseph F. B., Monrovia, Liberia.
 Coleman, Mrs. Etta T., Monrovia, Liberia.
 Hall, Miss Anna E., Garraway, Cape Palmas, Liberia.
 McLaughlin, Mrs. Karlene DeB., Monrovia, Liberia.
 McNeill, Miss Diana B., 181 Waverly Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Morrison, Miss Maud M., Garraway, Cape Palmas, Liberia.
 Price, Frederick A., care of Foundation So., Atlanta, Ga.
 Price, Mrs. Luna J., care of Foundation So., Atlanta, Ga.
 Robertson, Mrs. Friederika S., Jacktown, Sinoe, Liberia.
 Simpson, John A., Monrovia, Liberia.
 Simpson, Mrs. Mattie H., Monrovia, Liberia.
 Warner, Mrs. Nancy J., Jacktown, Sinoe, Liberia.
 Williams, Walter B., care of A. Woermann, Sinoe, Liberia.
 Williams, Mrs. Maude W., care of A. Woermann, Sinoe, Liberia.

EAST CENTRAL AFRICA

Bjorklund, Miss Ellen E., Umtali, Rhodesia.
 Buchwalter, Abraham L., Monrovia, Cal.
 Buchwalter, Mrs. Lizzie McN., Monrovia, Cal.
 Bush, Raymond L., Box 45, Inhambane, East Africa.
 Bush, Mrs. Grace K., Box 45, Inhambane, East Africa.

Gates, John R., Northfield, Vt.
 Gates, Mrs. Harriett L., Northfield, Vt.
 Greeley, Eddy H., Mrowa, Rhodesia.
 Gurney, Samuel (M.D.), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Howard, Herbert N., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
 Howard, Mrs. Estella S., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
 James, Henry I., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
 James, Mrs. Edith M., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
 Keys, Pliny W., Box 45, Inhambane, East Africa.
 Keys, Mrs. Clara E., P. O. Box 45, Inhambane, East Africa.
 Mullikin, Miss Pearl, Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
 O'Farrell, Thomas A., 821 East 61st St., Chicago, Ill.
 O'Farrell, Mrs. Josephine B., 821 East 61st St., Chicago, Ill.
 †Persson, Josef A., P. O. Box 41, Inhambane, East Africa.
 Persson, Mrs. Henny R., P. O. Box 45, Inhambane, East Africa.
 Pointer, James D., Chibuto, via Chai-Chai, Africa.
 Pointer, Mrs. Marvyn McN., Chibuto, via Chai-Chai, Africa.
 †Roberts, George A., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
 Roberts, Mrs. Bertha F., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
 †Stauffacher, Charles J. (M.D.), P. O. Box 41, Inhambane, East Africa.
 Stauffacher, Mrs. Grace B., P. O. Box 41, Inhambane, East Africa.
 Terrill, William C., P. O. Box 41, Inhambane, East Africa.
 Terrill, Mrs. Jessie G., P. O. Box 41, Inhambane, East Africa.

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

Duarte, Benjamin R., Machico, Madeira Islands.
 Duarte, Mrs. Maria C., Machico, Madeira Islands.
 †Gibbs, Austin J., Loanda, Angola.
 Kipp, Ray B., Quessua, Malange, Angola.
 Kipp, Mrs. Lettie M., Quessua, Malange, Angola.
 Kirby, William E., Pungo, San Antonio da Serra, Madeira Islands.
 Kirby, Mrs. Geta D., Pungo, San Antonio da Serra, Madeira Islands.
 Miller, William S., Malange, Angola.
 Nind, George B., Lombo da Pereira, Santo da Serra, Madeira Islands.
 Nind, Mrs. Elizabeth G., Lombo da Pereira, Santo da Serra, Madeira Islands.
 Shields, Robert, Loanda, Angola.
 Shields, Mrs. Louise R., Loanda, Angola.
 Smart, William G., Rua do Conselheiro 39, Funchal, Madeira Islands.
 Smart, Mrs. Eliza N., Rua do Conselheiro 39, Funchal, Madeira Islands.
 Wengatz, John C., 610 W. Bloomfield, St., Rome, N. Y.
 Wengatz, Mrs. Susan T., 610 W. Bloomfield St., Rome, N. Y.
 Withey, Herbert C., 1124 Saint Charles Terrace, Alhambra, Cal.
 Withey, Mrs. Ruth B., 1124 Saint Charles Terrace, Alhambra, Cal.

CONGO MISSION

Guptill, Roger L., Kambove, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Capetown, Africa.
 Guptaill, Mrs. Constance S., Kambove, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Capetown, Africa.
 †Piper, Arthur L. (M.D.), Kapanga, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Capetown, Africa.
 Piper, Mrs. Maud G., Kapanga, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Capetown, Africa.
 Springer, John M., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Springer, Mrs. Helen R., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

NORTH AFRICA

Blackmore, Josiah T. C., Fort National, Kabylia, Algeria, North Africa.
 Blackmore, Mrs. J. T. C., Fort National, Kabylia, Algeria, North Africa.
 Cookeay, Joseph J., 2 Rue Mereuri, Faubourg St. Jean, Constantine, Algeria, North Africa.

Cooksey, Mrs. J. J., 2 Rue Mercuri, Faubourg St. Jean, Constantine, Algeria, North Africa.
 Frease, Edwin, Les Tourelles, El-Biar, Algiers, North Africa.
 Frease, Mrs. Ella B., Les Tourelles, El-Biar, Algiers, North Africa.
 Hammon, Miss Annie, 5 Rue Esseida Messika, Tunis, North Africa.
 Harnden, Miss Florence E., Maison Levi, Rue Gambetta, Constantine, Algeria, North Africa.
 Lochhead, James L., Villa Dueroquet, Bab Saadoun, Tunis, North Africa.
 Lochhead, Mrs. J. L., Villa Dueroquet, Bab Saadoun, Tunis, North Africa.
 Loveless, Miss Emilie R., Maison Levi, Rue Gambetta, Constantine, Algeria, North Africa.
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 Purdon, Mrs. J. H. C., 204 Rue de La Kasba, Tunis, North Africa.
 Smith, Percy, Villa sous les Bois, Route de Sidi-Mabrouk, Constantine, North Africa.
 Smith, Mrs. Percy, Villa sous les Bois, Route de Sidi-Mabrouk, Constantine, North Africa.
 †Townsend, Jacob D., Dar El-Amel, Scala Birtaria, El-Biar, Algiers, North Africa.
 Townsend, Mrs. Helen F., Dar El-Amel, Scala Birtaria, El-Biar, Algiers, North Africa.
 Webb, Miss Nora, Maison Levi, Rue Gambetta, Constantine, Algeria, North Africa.

SOUTH AMERICA

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

Batterson, Frank J., Belgrano 355, Bahia Blanca, Argentina.
 Batterson, Mrs. Nettie R., Belgrano 355, Bahia Blanca, Argentina.
 Bauman, Ernest N., San Martin 288, Mercedes, Argentina.
 Bauman, Mrs. Mary K., San Martin 288, Mercedes, Argentina.
 †Beck, Frank S., Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Beck, Mrs. Bessie D., Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Brinton, Edward A., 1156 East 62d St., Chicago, Ill.
 Brinton, Mrs. Rilla B., 1156 East 62d St., Chicago, Ill.
 Craver, Samuel P., Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Craver, Mrs. Laura G., 209 East Madison St., Mount Pleasant, Ia.
 †Dee, N. Bliss, Collinsville, Ill.
 Dee, Mrs. Loubelle J., Collinsville, Ill.
 Drees, Charles W., care of Mr. W. Summers, Flor Alta 4, Madrid, Spain.
 Drees, Mrs. Mary C., Poste Restante, Puerto de Santa Maria, Provincia de Cadiz, Spain.
 †Holmes, Henry Alfred, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Holmes, Mrs. Lula S., Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Howard, George Parkinson, 4129 Washington Boulevard, care of Mrs. T. MacCarty, Chicago, Ill.
 Howard, Mrs. Rebecca D., 4129 Washington Boulevard, care of Mrs. T. MacCarty, Chicago, Ill.
 Kizer, Edwin D., 1830 Belle Plaine Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Long, Estella C. (M.D.), Calle Patria 1060, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 McLaughlin, William P., Calle Peru 1552, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 McLaughlin, Mrs. Mary L., Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Penzotti, Paul M., Alta Cordoba, Argentina.
 Penzotti, Mrs. Clara K., Cordoba, Argentina.
 Schilling, Gerhard J., Hackettstown, N. J.
 Schilling, Mrs. Elizabeth B., 406 Monroe St., Hackettstown, N. J.
 Thomson, John F., Calle Junin 976, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
 Thomson, Mrs. Helen G., Calle Junin 976, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
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Wolcott, Mrs. Edna T., Avenida Alem 52 Lomas de Zamora, F. C. S., Buenos Aires, Argentina.
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CHILE

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 Allen, Mrs. Edith M., Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.
 Archer, Prof. William B., care of American Institute, La Paz, Bolivia.
 Arma, Goodail F., Tarpon Springs, Fla.
 Arms, Mrs. Ida T., Tarpon Springs, Fla.
 Barnhart, Paul, Casilla 242, Coquimbo, Chile.
 Barnhart, Mrs. Paul, Casilla 242, Coquimbo, Chile.
 Bauman, Ezra, Casilla 795, Concepcion, Chile.
 Bauman, Mrs. Florence C., Casilla 795, Concepcion, Chile.
 Bennett, Miss Virginia, Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
 Beyer, Miss Ruth, Casilla 67, Iquique, Chile.
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 Brownlee, Miss Elizabeth, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
 Brownlee, James A., La Paz, Casilla 8, Bolivia.
 Brownlee, Mrs. Sara H., La Paz, Casilla 8, Bolivia.
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 Burns, Mrs. Perle H., La Paz, Bolivia.
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 Catlin, Miss Lora B., Santiago, Chile.
 Courtney, Miss Laura J., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
 Cronin, Miss Elizabeth, Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
 Daykin, Miss Frances, Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
 †Dexter, Burt L., Cochabamba, Bolivia.
 Dukehart, Miss Eleanor G., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
 Fisher, Miss Alice H., Beckley, W. Va.
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 †Harrington, John C. F. (contract), Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
 Harrington, Mrs. Mary S., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
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 Robinson, Mrs. Cora N., Casilla 720, Iquique, Chile.
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 Schilling, Mrs. Mary B., Santiago, Chile.
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 †Nordahl, Henry A., Callao, Peru.
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 Carhart, Mrs. Edith N., American Consulate, Vera Cruz, Mexico.
 Cook, Orwin E., Puebla, Mexico.
 Hauser, J. P., care of Rev. R. A. Carhart, American Consulate, Vera Cruz, Mexico.
 Hauser, Mrs. Gold C., care of Rev. R. A. Carhart, American Consulate, Vera Cruz, Mexico.
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 Count, Mrs. Viette T., Ellenville, N. Y.
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 Greenman, Mrs. Marinda G., via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.
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CHINA

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Abel, Edith F., Ngucheng, via Foochow, China.
 Adams, Jean, Foochow, China.
 Allen, Mabel, Early, Ia.
 Baker, Lulu C., Nanchang, China.
 Bartlett, Carrie M., Ngucheng, via Foochow, China.
 Bonafeld, Julia A., Morgantown, W. Va.
 Carleton, Mary E. (M.D.), Mintsinghsien, via Foochow, China.
 Clark, Elsie G., Foochow, China.
 Ehly, Emma L., Hartang, China.
 Eichenberger, Emma, Kutien, via Foochow, China.
 Frazey, Laura, Kutien, via Foochow, China.
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 Hartford, Mabel C., Yuki, Fukien, China.
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 Hefty, Lura M., Cottage Grove, Ore.
 Hostetter, Flossie May, Foochow, China.
 Hu King Eng (M.D.), Foochow, China.
 Hu, May L., Foochow, China.
 Huribut, Floy, Ngucheng, via Foochow, China.
 Jones, Edna, Mintsinghsien, via Foochow, China.
 Jones, Jennie D., Tangtau, Haitang, China.
 Li Bi Cu (M.D.), Ngucheng, via Foochow, China.
 Linan, Alice, Yenping, via Foochow.
 Lyon, Ellen M. (M.D.), Charlotte, Vt.
 Mace, Rose A., Mintsinghsien, via Foochow, China.
 Mann, Mary, Foochow, China.
 Nevitt, Ellen J., Foochow, China.
 Peters, Mary, Kutien, via Foochow, China.
 Plumb, Florence J., Foochow, China.
 Seidlmann, Paula, Kutien, via Foochow, China.
 Sia, Ruby, Foochow, China.
 Simpson, Cora, Foochow, China.
 Strow, Elizabeth M., Foochow, China.
 Trimble, Lydia A., Foochow, China.
 Tschudy, Marianne H., Yenping, via Foochow, China.
 Tyler, Ursula J., Mintsinghsien, via Foochow, China.
 Wallace, Lydia E., Foochow, China.
 Wanzer, Menia H., Foochow, China.
 Wells, Phebe, Foochow, China.

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 Thomas, Mary M., Sienyu, via Foochow, China.
 Varney, Elizabeth W., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
 Westcott, Pauline E., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
 Wilson, Minnie E., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.

CENTRAL CHINA

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 Crane, Edith M., Laingsburg, Mich.
 Fox, Eulalia, Chinkiang, China.
 Goucher, Elizabeth, Nanking, China.
 Kewler, Mary G., Nanking, China.
 Loomis, Jean, Nanking, China.
 Ogborn, Kate L., Wuhu, China.
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 Kahn, Ida (M.D.), Nanchang, China.
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 Search, Bianche T., Kiukiang, China.
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 Thompson, May Bel, Nanking, China.
 Woodruff, Mabel A., Wayville, N. Y.

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 Dillenbeck, Nora M., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 Dyer, Clara P., Changli, China.
 Fearon, Dora C., Changli, China.
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 Frantz, Ida F., Tientsin, China.
 Gilman, Gertrude, Peking, China.
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 Glover, Ella E., Changli, China.
 Gray, Frances, Peking, China.
 Gregg, Eva A., Tientsin, China.
 Halfpenny, Mary L., Tientsin, China.
 Heath, Frances J. (M.D.), Peking, China.
 Hobart, Louise, Peking, China.
 Hobart, Elizabeth, Peking, China.
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 Knox, Emma M., Peking, China.
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 Marvin, Elizabeth, Tientsin, China.
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 Nowlin, Mabel R., Tientsin, China.
 Powell, Alice M., Peking, China.
 Pyke, Edith, Peking, China.
 Pyke, Mildred, Tientsin, China.
 Sauer, Clara E., Tientsin, China.
 Stevenson, Ida M. (M.D.), Canton, S. D.
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WEST CHINA

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 Brethorst, Alice B., Tschow, via Hankow, China.
 Brethorst, Stephens Marie, Tschow, via Hankow, China.

Bridgewater, Gertrude M., Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
 Caria, Clara A., Suining, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Castle, Belle, Suining, Szechwan, via Foochow, China.
 Collier, Clara J., Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
 Conner, Lottie M., Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
 Edmonds, Agnes M. (M.D.), Tina, Mo.
 Edlison, Grace E., Chungking, via Hankow, China.
 Galloway, Helen R., Suining, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Golisch, Anna L., Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
 Holmes, Lillian L., Chungking, via Hankow, China.
 Householder, C. Ethel, Chungking, via Hankow, China.
 Jones Dorothy, Chungking, via Hankow, China.
 Larsson, Marie E., Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
 Lindblad, Anna C., Suining, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Lybarger, Lela, Tzechow, via Chungking, China.
 Manning, Ella, Tzechow, via Chungking, China.
 Nelson, Lena, Tzechow, via Chungking, China.
 Royer, Mary Anna, Suining, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Smith, Madora E., Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
 Tyler, Gertrude W., Suining, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Wells, Annie M., Chungking, via Hankow, China.

JAPAN

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 Atkinson, Anna P., Los Gatos, Cal.
 Bangs, Louise, Nagasaki, Japan.
 Baucus, Georgiana, 37 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
 Bodley, Ellison W., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Bullis, Edith M., Nagoya, Japan.
 Chappell, Mary, Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
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 Goodwin, Lora, Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan.
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 Hewett, Ella J., Sendai, Japan.
 Imhof, Louisa, Sendai, Japan.
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 Kidwell, Lola M., Nagasaki, Japan.
 Lee, Bessie M., Fukuoka, Japan.
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 Lee, Mabel, Nagoya, Japan.
 Lewis, Amy G., Hamburg, N. Y.
 McDowell, Jessie L., Nagasaki, Japan.
 Melton, Mary E., Nagasaki, Japan.
 Peckham, Carrie S., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Pider, Myrtle Z., Sapporo, Hokkaido, Japan.
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 Hoffman, Charlotte E., Aligarh, India.
 Holman, Charlotte T., Roorkee, U. P., India.
 Holman, Sarah C., Aligarh, India.
 Huffman, Dr. Local E., Tilauia, India.
 Kipp, Cora L. (M.D.), Brindaban, India.
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 Porter, Eunice, Brindaban, India.
 Randall, S. Edith, Muttra, India.
 Richmond, Mary A., Toronto, Kan.
 Scott, Emma (M.D.), Clintonville, O.
 Schroepel, Marguerite E., Cawnpore, India.
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 Montgomery, Urdell, Bidar, India.
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 Morrow, Julia E., Kolar, India.
 Nunan, Nellie F. (M.D.), Kolar, India.
 Robinson, Muriel E., Kolar, India.
 Simonds, Mildred, Vikarabad, India.
 Stephens, Grace, Madras, India.
 Toll, Kate Evalyn, Madras, India.
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 Gruenewald, Cornelia, H. A., Jacksonville, Fla.
 Harvey, Emily L., Sironcha, C. P., India.
 Holland, Mrs. Alma H., Jubbulpore, India.
 Lauck, Ada J., Indianola, Ia.
 Liers, Josephine, Khandwa, India.
 Moore, Blanche, Sironcha, C. P., India.
 Naylor, Nell F., Sironcha, C. P., India.
 Pool, Lydia S., Jubbulpore, India.
 Reynolds, Elsie, Raipur, India.
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 Thompson, Vera R., Raipur, India.
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 Rockey, Lois, Darjeeling, India.
 Stahl, C. Josephine, Mount Ayr, Ia.
 Swan, Hilda, Pakur, E. I. R., Loop Line, India.
 Wood, Daisy D., Mount Vernon, Ia.

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Burmeister, Elsie K., Rangoon, Burma.
 Files, Estelle M., Clarkson, N. Y.
 Hlingworth, Charlotte J., Thandaung, Burma.
 James, Phoebe, 25 Creek St., Rangoon, Burma.
 McClellan, Alice M., Rangoon, Burma.
 Mellinger, Roxie, Rangoon, Burma.
 Orcutt, Hazel A., Thandaung, Burma.
 Perkins, Fannie A., Thandaung, Burma.
 Robinson, Alvina, Rangoon, Burma.
 Ryder, Mary A., Thandaung, Burma.
 Secor, Valeria, Melbourne, Ia.
 Shannon, Mary E., 721 Baltimore St., Waterloo, Ia.
 Stockwell, Grace L., Thongwa, Burma.
 Wiegand, Marie, 25 Creek St., East Rangoon, Burma.

MALAYSIA

Anderson, Luella R., Singapore, Malaysia.
 Atkins, Ruth E., Malacca, Malaysia.
 Blackmore, Sophia, 6 Mount Sophia St., Singapore, Malaysia.
 Brooks, Jessie, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
 Bunce, Thirza E., Penang, Malaysia.
 Cliff, Minnie E., 6 Mount Sophia St., Singapore, Malaysia.
 Holland, Ary J., 204 Enterprise St., Abilene, Kan.
 Holmberg, Hilda, Buitenzorg, Java.
 Jackson, C. Ethel, 21 Wallich St., Singapore, Malaysia.
 Lily, May B., Menlo, Wash.
 Marsh, Mabel, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
 Martin, Clara, Penang, Malaysia.

Olsen, Elizabeth, Neil Road, Singapore, Malaysia.
 Olsen, Mary E., Neil Road, Singapore, Malaysia.
 Pugh, Ada, 3402 University Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Rank, Minnie L., Taiping, Malaysia.
 Ruth E., Naomi, 1833 Nowland Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Stefanski, Pauline, 19 Kramat, Weltevreden, Java.
 Sutton, Marianne, Alexandria, Minn.
 Vail, Olive, Malacca, Malaysia.
 Voke, Mrs. Rhea M. G., Singapore, Malaysia.
 Wagy, Ada, Malacca, Malaysia.
 Wheeler, Hetta A., Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Blakely, Mildred M., Lingayen, Philippine Islands.
 Carson, Anna, Mary J. Johnston Hospital, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Charles, Bertha, Hillsboro, O.
 Crabtree, Margaret M., 906 Rizal, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Decker, Marguerite M., 906 Rizal, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Dudley, Rosa E., Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Philippine Islands.
 Erbst, Wilhelmina, 3402 University Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Evans, Mary A., 906 Rizal, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Parish, Rebecca (M.D.), Mary J. Johnston Hospital, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Parkes, Elizabeth, 3320 Hopkins St., Oakland, Cal.
 Pond, Mrs. Eleanor (M.D.), Mary J. Johnston Hospital, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Salmon, Lena L., Henderson, Ind.
 Spaulding, Winifred, 1460 Locust Ave., Long Beach, Cal.
 Stixrud, Louise, Malolos, Philippine Islands.
 Thomas, Judith Edna, 7 San Fernando, Pampango Dist., Philippine Islands.
 Washburn, Orrilla F., Lingayen, Philippine Islands.

AFRICA

Anderson, Mary, Les Aiglons, El Bair, Pres Alger, Africa.
 Clark, Grace, Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
 Collins, Susan, Quessua, Malange, Angola.
 Cross, Cilicia, Quessua, Malange, Angola.
 Drummer, Mariha A., Quessua, Malange, Angola.
 Hess, Stella Anna, Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
 Nourse, Emma D., 705 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
 Roush, Hannah E., 125 Dawson St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 Smith, Emily, Les Aiglons, El Bair, Pres Alger, Africa.
 Welch, Dora, Les Aiglons, El Bair, Pres Alger, Africa.

SOUTH AMERICA

Barstow, Clara G., 282 Camacua Flores, Buenos Ayres, Argentina, S. A.
 Hatch, Ella, Calle San Jose, 1232, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.
 Hiltz, Carrie A., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Lovejoy, Beryl, 282 Camacua Flores, Buenos Ayres, Argentina, S. A.
 Loy, Nettella, 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina, S. A.
 Malvin, Elizabeth L., Calle San Jose, 1232, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.
 Reid, Jennie, Calle San Jose, 1232, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.
 Rubright, Caroline B., 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina, S. A.
 Tallon, Mrs. Bertha Kneeland, 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina, S. A.

MEXICO

Ayres, Harriet L., Gante 5, Mexico City, Estado del Valle, Mexico.
 Benthien, Elizabeth M., 1020 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Betz, Blanche, Puebla, Mexico.
 Dummore, Effa M., Pardo 51, Guanajuato, Mexico.
 Gladen, Dora B., Pardo 51, Guanajuato, Mexico.
 Hartung, Lois J., Van Horne, Ia.
 Hewitt, Helen M., Gante 5, Mexico City, Estado del Valle, Mexico.
 Hollister, Grace A., 3a Industria, 76, Mexico City, D. F., Mexico.
 Johnson, Katherine M., Puebla, Mexico.
 Kyser, Kathryn B., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Temple, Laura, Gante 5, Mexico City, Estado del Valle, Mexico.

EUROPE

Blackburn, Kate B., R. F. D. No. 7, Jacksonville, Ill.
 Davis, Dora, R. F. D. 5, Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Llewellyn, Alice, Crandon Institute, Porta Salaria, via Savoia, Rome, Italy.
 Porter, Anna D., Crandon Institute, Porta Salaria, via Savoia, Rome, Italy.
 Sweet, Mary B., 235 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.
 Swift, Edith M., 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
 Vickery, M. Ellen, Crandon Institute, Porta Salaria, via Savoia, Rome, Italy.

CHANGES AMONG MISSIONARIES

The changes here indicated cover the period from November 1, 1914, to October 31, 1915. Names of new missionaries are marked with an asterisk (*).

CHINA

SAILED

December 12 (1914): Rev. H. W. Worley.*
 December 12: Mrs. H. W. Worley.*
 January 9 (1915): Rev. F. S. Carson.
 January 9: Mrs. Grace Carson.
 January 9: Mr. Clair K. Searles.*
 January 30: Dr. Dennis V. Smith.*
 January 30: Mrs. Dennis V. Smith.*
 February 27: Rev. L. L. Hale.*
 February 27: Mrs. L. L. Hale.*
 May 22: Dr. Ross M. Bradley.*
 May 22: Mrs. Ross M. Bradley.*
 July 31: Rev. Fred W. Dieterich.*
 August 7: Rev. A. W. Billing.
 August 7: Mrs. A. W. Billing.
 August 7: Rev. John Gowdy.
 August 7: Mrs. John Gowdy.
 August 7: Rev. George W. Hollister.*
 August 21: Rev. Harry F. Rowe.
 August 21: Mrs. Harry F. Rowe.
 August 25: Rev. Earl A. Hoose.*
 August 25: Mrs. Earl A. Hoose.*
 September 4: Rev. F. C. Gale.
 September 4: Mrs. F. C. Gale.
 September 4: Rev. C. F. Johannaber.*
 September 4: Mrs. C. F. Johannaber.*
 October 23: Rev. Francis P. Jones.*
 October 23: Mrs. Francis P. Jones.*
 October 23: Rev. W. E. Manly.
 October 23: Mrs. W. E. Manly.
 October 23: Rev. George S. Miner.
 October 23: Mrs. George S. Miner.
 October 23: Rev. J. W. Hawley.
 October 23: Mrs. J. W. Hawley.

MARRIED

September 7 (1915): Mr. Fred W. Dieterich and Miss Flora Hyde.
 September 14 (1915): George W. Hollister and Miss Mary Brewster.

JAPAN

SAILED

July 31 (1915): Mrs. H. W. Schwartz.
 August 28: Rev. J. I. Jones.
 August 28: Mrs. J. I. Jones.

KOREA

SAILED

August 25: Dr. A. H. Norton.
 August 25: Mrs. A. H. Norton.
 August 28: Rev. Corwin Taylor.
 August 28: Mrs. Corwin Taylor.
 October 23: Miss Della M. Battles.*
 October 23: Rev. W. C. Rufus.
 October 23: Mrs. W. C. Rufus.

INDIA

SAILED

January 9 (1915): Miss Meredith B. Allen.*
 January 23: Rev. W. D. Beal.

January 23: Mrs. W. D. Beal.
 January 23: Rev. J. O. Denning.
 January 23: Mrs. J. O. Denning.
 February 27: Rev. M. W. Branch.
 February 27: Mrs. M. W. Branch.
 June 26: Rev. F. M. Wilson.
 September 11: Rev. J. N. West.
 September 11: Mrs. J. N. West.
 October 2: Rev. A. B. Coates.
 October 2: Mrs. A. B. Coates.
 October 23: Rev. C. H. S. Koch.
 October 23: Mrs. C. H. S. Koch.

MARRIED

Walter L. Morgan and Meredith Allen.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

SAILED

November 14 (1914): Dr. A. G. Nickles.*
 November 14: Mrs. A. G. Nickles.*

BURMA

SAILED

January 20 (1915): Rev. C. E. Olmstead.*
 January 20: Mrs. C. E. Olmstead.*
 October 23: A. M. Clare.*

MALAYSIA

SAILED

January 9 (1915): Miss Katherine Foster (contract teacher).
 January 9: Miss Nora Kech (contract teacher).
 January 9: Miss Mattie Shilling (contract teacher).
 January 9: Rev. E. W. Allstrom (contract teacher).
 January 9: Mrs. E. W. Allstrom (contract teacher).
 January 23: Rev. F. H. Sullivan.
 January 23: Mrs. F. H. Sullivan.
 January 23: Miss Nora Nelson.*
 March 20: Rev. Thomas R. Jones (contract teacher).
 June 5: Miss Nettie Moore (contract teacher).
 June 26: Guy H. Little (contract teacher).
 June 26: Robert S. Fraser (contract teacher).
 June 26: Joseph B. Matthews (contract teacher).
 July 24: Thomas W. Bowmar (contract teacher).
 October 23: Miss Clare Norton (contract teacher).
 October 23: Rev. J. Preston Cole (contract teacher).

MARRIED

March 6 (1915): Preston L. Beach and Nora Nelson.

AFRICA

SAILED

March 20 (1915): Miss Anna Hall
 March 20: Miss Maude Morrison.*
 July 22: Rev. George B. Nind.
 May 1: George A. Roberts.
 May 1: Mrs. George B. Roberts.
 October 22: Rev. H. N. Howard.
 October 22: Mrs. H. N. Howard.

October 22: Rev. W. E. Kirby.*
 October 22: Mrs. W. E. Kirby.*
 October 22: Miss Pearl Mulliken.

SOUTH AMERICA

SAILED

December 24 (1914): Rev. Ezra Baumann.
 December 24: Mrs. Ezra Baumann.
 December 24: Rev. W. D. Carhart.

December: Mrs. W. D. Carhart.
 December 24: Emerson C. Potter.*
 January 21 (1915): Miss Anna Lowrey.*
 April 22: Miss Elsie Keyser.*
 July 1: Miss Naomi Thompson.*
 July 1: Scott P. Hauser.*
 July 1: C. C. Wischmeier.*
 July 10: Mrs. G. A. Werner.
 July 15: Rev. Claude L. Peake.*
 July 15: Mrs. Claude L. Peake.*
 September 23: Miss Fleda B. Platt.*
 October 16: Harry A. Holmes.*
 October 16: Mrs. Henry Holmes.*

MISSIONARY BISHOPS

Elected by the General Conference

- BISHOP JAMES MILLS THOBURN (Retired), India and Malaysia.
 " JOSEPH CRANE HARTZELL, Africa.
 " FRANK WESLEY WARNE, Southern Asia.
 " ISAIAH BENJAMIN SCOTT, Africa.
 " JOHN EDWARD ROBINSON, Southern Asia.
 " MERRIMAN COLBERT HARRIS, Korea.
 " JOHN WESLEY ROBINSON, Southern Asia.
 " WILLIAM PERRY EVELAND, Malaysia.

MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

For post-office addresses see list of Missionaries classified by Conferences

In this list the name of the missionary is followed, first, by the date of entering upon Methodist mission work; second, the Conference in America or the town (the latter in italics) from which the missionary went out; third, the foreign Conference or mission in which the missionary is working. Those marked * were not sent out or appointed by the Board, but were received into Conferences on the field; those marked † are laymen.

A

- Abbott, David Gushwa, 1900, Iowa, Central Provinces.
 Abbott, Martha Day (Mrs. D. G.), 1888, *Fairfield, Ia.*, Central Provinces.
 Aldis, Steadman, 1912, Southwest Kansas, Central Provinces.
 Aldis, Ethel Fry, 1912, *Arlington, Kan.*, Central Provinces.
 Aldrich, Floyd C., 1903 (reappointed by the Board, 1909), Des Moines, Northwest India.
 Aldrich, Annie Hanley (Mrs. F. C.), 1906 (reappointed by the Board, 1909), Northwest India.
 Alexander, Robert Percival, 1893, New England Southern, Japan.
 Alexander, Fanny Wilson (Mrs. R. P.), 1896, *Chattanooga, Tenn.*, Japan.
 Allen, Elma Wines (Mrs. F. C.), 1896 (reappointed, 1913), *Chicago, Ill.*, Chile.
 Allen, Harry Linus, 1909, Puget Sound, Chile.
 Allen, Edith Mariatt (Mrs. H. L.), 1909, *Seattle, Wash.*, Chile.
 †Allstrom, Erik W., 1915 (contract), *Marshfield, Mass.*, Malaysia.
 Allstrom, Edna L. (Mrs. E. W.), 1915 (contract), *Marshfield, Mass.*, Malaysia.
 Alston, William G., 1912, Texas, Liberia.
 Alston, Nellie Landry (Mrs. W. G.), 1912, *Beaumont, Tex.*, Liberia.
 Amery, Albert John, 1895, *England*, Malaysia.
 Amery, Ruth Allen (Mrs. A. J.), 1905, *Singapore, S. S.*, Malaysia.
 †Anderson, Albin Garfield (M.D.), 1910, *Chicago, Ill.*, Korea.
 Anderson, Hattie Peterson (Mrs. A. G.), 1910, *Chicago, Ill.*, Korea.
 Anderson, Karl Edwards, 1899 (reappointed, 1913), Northwest Iowa, South India.
 Anderson, Emma Wardle (Mrs. K. E.), 1903 (reappointed, 1913), *Cedar Rapids, Ia.*, South India.
 Archer, R. L., 1912, Pittsburgh, Malaysia.
 Archard, Hays Pennington, 1909, Northern Minnesota, North Andes.

- Archard, Mildred Grinols (Mrs. H. P.), 1910, *Fair Haven, Minn.*, North Andes.
 Arms, Goodsil Pilley, 1888, Vermont, Chile.
 Arms, Ida Taggard (Mrs. G. F.), 1888, *Newport, Vt.*, Chile.
 Ashe, William Wesley (M.D.), 1894, Georgia, Northwest India.
 Ashe, Christine Christensen (Mrs. W. W.), 1894, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Northwest India.
 Auner, Orval Marion, 1913, Southwest Kansas, Central Provinces.
 Auner, Nellie Wilson (Mrs. O. M.), 1913, *Springfield, Mo.*, Central Provinces.

B

- Badley, Brenton Thoburn, 1899, *New York City*, North India.
 Badley, Mary Stearns (Mrs. B. T.), 1899, *Wilton, N. H.*, North India.
 Badley, Theodore Charles, 1904, *New York City*, North India.
 Badley, Clara Nelson (Mrs. T. C.), 1904, *Delaware, O.*, North India.
 Baker, Joseph Benson, 1904, South Kansas, Northwest India.
 Baker, Ida Vanatta (Mrs. J. B.), 1904, *Melvern, Kan.*, Northwest India.
 †Baldwin, Jesse Hayes (M.D.), 1906, *Kansas City, Kan.*, North China.
 Baldwin, Gertrude I. Driesback (Mrs. J. H.), 1914, *Joplin, Mo.*, North China.
 Bancroft, William Ethan, 1904, Ohio, Bombay.
 Bancroft, Clara Vaughn (Mrs. W. E.), 1904, *Washington Court House, Ohio*, Bombay.
 Bankhardt, Frederick, 1906, *Berea, O.*, Foochow.
 Bankhardt, Laura Walther (Mrs. F.), 1907, *Cleveland, O.*, Foochow.
 Bare, Charles Lysander, 1879, Des Moines, North India.
 Bare, Susan Winchell (Mrs. C. L.), 1879, *Indianola, Ia.*, North India.

- †Bare, John Winchell, 1913, *Waukegan, Ill.*, North India.
 Bare, Olive Moore (Mrs. J. W.), 1913, *Waukegan, Ill.*, North India.
 Barnhart, Paul, 1911, Southern Illinois, Chile.
 Barnhart, Mrs. Paul, 1912, *England, Chile*.
 †Bateman, Clark Newton, 1913, *Kansas City, Mo.*, South India.
 Bateman, Vida Stephens (Mrs. C. N.), 1910, South India.
 Batterson, Frank John, 1902, *Portsmouth, O.*, Eastern South America.
 Batterson, Nettie Russell (Mrs. F. J.), 1902, *Latridge, O.*, Eastern South America.
 Battles, Delia May, 1915, *Ashtabula, O.*, Korea.
 *Baughman, Burr J., 1910, Malaysia.
 *Baughman, Mabel Hastings (Mrs. B. J.), 1910, Malaysia.
 Bauman, Ernest Nicholas, 1907, *Birmingham, O.*, Eastern South America.
 Bauman, Mary Kessler (Mrs. E. N.), 1907, *Mount Vernon, N. Y.*, Eastern South America.
 Bauman, Ezra, 1907, East German, Chile.
 Bauman, Florence Carhart (Mrs. Ezra), 1908, *Fairfax, S. D.*, Chile.
 Beal, Bessie Robinson (Mrs. W. D.), 1904, *Claremont, N. Y.*, Northwest India.
 †Beck, Frank Spurgeon, 1912, *Canton, S. D.*, Eastern South America.
 Beck, Bessie Dunn (Mrs. F. S.), 1913, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Eastern South America.
 Becker, Arthur Lynn, 1903, *Reading, Mich.*, Korea.
 Becker, Louise Smith (Mrs. A. L.), 1905, *Albion, Mich.*, Korea.
 Beebe, Robert Case (M.D.), 1884, North Ohio, Central China.
 Beebe, Rose Lobenstine (Mrs. R. C.), 1909, *Hwaiyuan, China*, Central China.
 Beech, Joseph, 1899, New York East, West China.
 Beech, Nellie Decker (Mrs. J.), 1904, *Dixon, Ill.*, West China.
 Bennett, Virginia, 1912, *Paris, Ark.*, Chile.
 Bernhardt, Charles John, 1913, *Cincinnati, O.*, Philippine Islands.
 Berry, Arthur Daniel, 1902, Newark, Japan.
 Beyer, Ruth, 1914, *Alexandria, Pa.*, Chile.
 Billing, Arthur William, 1907, *Berthoud, Colo.*, Foochow.
 Billing, Mabel Spohr (Mrs. A. W.), 1907, *Boston, Mass.*, Foochow.
 Billings, Bliss Washington, 1908, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Korea.
 Billings, Helen Taylor (Mrs. B. W.), *Denver, Colo.*, Korea.
 Bisbee, Royal Daniel, 1910, Columbia River, Bombay.
 Bisbee, Pearl Gosnell (Mrs. R. D.), 1911, *Everett, Mass.*, Bombay.
 Bishop, Charles, 1879, North Indiana, Japan.
 Bissonnette, Wesley Smith, 1903, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Foochow.
 Bissonnette, Estella Stenhouse (Mrs. W. S.), 1904, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Foochow.
 Björklund, Ellen Eleonora, 1909, *Stromsholm, Sweden*, East Central Africa.
 Blackmore, Josiah T. C., North Africa.
 Blackmore, Clarisse L. E. (Mrs. J. T. C.), 1914, North Africa.
 Blackstone, James Harry, 1906, Central New York, Central China.
 Blackstone, Barbara Treman (Mrs. J. H.), 1906, *Sheldrake, N. Y.*, Central China.
 Boggess, Arthur Clinton, 1910, *Forest Grove, Ore.*, North India.
 Boggess, Ina Gould (Mrs. A. C.), 1910, *Forest Grove, Ore.*, North India.
 Boyver, John Wesley, 1912, *Vancouver, B. C.*, Central China.
 Boyver, Anna Ellmers (Mrs. J. W.), 1912, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Central China.
 Bowen, Arthur John, 1897, Puget Sound, Central China.
 Bowen, Nora Jones (Mrs. A. J.), 1897, *Neponset, Ill.*, Central China.
 Bower, Harry Clayton, 1905, Central Pennsylvania, Malaysia.
 Bower, Mabel Crawford (Mrs. H. C.), 1907, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Malaysia.
 †Bowmar, Thomas W., 1915, *Canton, Mass.*, Malaysia.
 Boyles, James R., 1914, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Burma.
 †Braden, Charles Samuel, 1912, *Herington, Kan.*, Chile.
 Braden, Grace McMurray (Mrs. C. S.), 1912, *Cheney, Kan.*, Chile.
 †Bradley, Ross M. (M.D.), 1915, *Lowville, N. Y.*, Central China.
 Bradley, Rita Mitchell (Mrs. R. M.), 1915, *Lowville, N. Y.*, Central China.
 †Branch, Montgomery Wells, 1908, *Wayland, N. Y.*, North India.
 Branch, May Widney (Mrs. M. W.), 1906, *Lynden, Kan.*, North India.
 Brewster, William Nesbitt, 1888, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
 Brewster, Elizabeth Fisher (Mrs. W. N.), 1884, *London, O.*, Hinghwa.
 Briggs, George Weston, 1903 (reappointed, 1915), *North Branch, Mich.*, Northwest India.
 Briggs, Mary Hart (Mrs. G. W.), 1903 (reappointed, 1915), *North Branch, Mich.*, Northwest India.
 Brinton, Edward Arthur, 1909, Iowa, Eastern South America.
 Brinton, Rilla Bates (Mrs. E. A.), 1909, *Oxford, Ia.*, Eastern South America.
 Brown, Fred Richards, 1910, Troy, Kiangsi.
 Brown, Clella McDonnell (Mrs. F. R.), 1912, *Linton, N. D.*, Kiangsi.
 Brown, Grou S., 1914, *Mojave, Cal.*, North China.
 Brown, Mae C. (Mrs. G. S.), 1914, *Mojave, Cal.*, North China.
 Brown, Mark W., 1914, *Kingsland, N. J.*, North China.
 Brown, Olive L. (Mrs. M. W.), 1914, *Kingsland, N. J.*, North China.
 Brownlee, Elizabeth, 1914, *Munfordville, Ky.*, Chile.
 Brownlee, James Andrew, 1911, *Munfordville, Ky.*, Chile.
 Brownlee, Sara Holt (Mrs. J. A.), 1911, *Munfordville, Ky.*, Chile.
 Buchanan, Charles Sumner, 1896, *Delaware, O.*, Malaysia.
 Buchanan, Emily Early (Mrs. C. S.), 1897, *Delaware, O.*, Malaysia.
 Buchwalter, Abraham Lincoln, 1890, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, East Central Africa.
 Buchwalter, Lixie McNeil (Mrs. A. L.), 1887, *Albany, Ore.*, East Central Africa.
 Buck, Oscar MacMillan, 1909, New York East, North India.
 Buck, Berenice Baker (Mrs. O. M.), 1909, *Hempstead, L. I.*, North India.
 Buck, Philo Melvin, 1870, Kansas, Northwest India.
 Buck, Carrie McMillan (Mrs. P. M.), 1872, *Gettysburg, Pa.*, Northwest India.
 Bull, Earl Rankin, 1911, New England, Japan.
 Bull, Blanche Tilton (Mrs. E. R.), 1911, *Martinsburg, O.*, Japan.
 Bunker, Dalzell Adelbert, 1895, *Sherman, N. Y.*, Korea.
 Bunker, Annie Eilers (Mrs. D. A.), (M.D.), 1895, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Korea.
 Burdick, George Moxham, 1903, Vermont, Korea.
 †Burns, Ray George, 1912, *Oklahoma City, Okla.*, Chile.
 Burns, Perle Hall (Mrs. R. G.), 1912, *Oklahoma City, Okla.*, Chile.
 Bush, Raymond Lester, 1910, *Sebring, O.*, East Central Africa.
 Bush, Grace O. Kahl (Mrs. R. L.), 1915, *Sebring, O.*, East Central Africa.
 Busher, Richard C., 1909, *Lucknow, India*, North India.
 Busher, Jessie Foy (Mrs. R. C.), 1909, *Lucknow, India*, North India.
 Butcher, John Clarke (M.D.), 1885, Rock River, Northwest India.
 Butcher, Ada Proctor (Mrs. J. C.), 1888, Northwest India.
 Butler, John Wesley, 1874, New England, Mexico.
 Butler, Sara Aston (Mrs. J. W.), 1878, *Patchogue, L. I.*, Mexico.

Buttrick, John Bazandall, 1888, *Nova Scotia*, South India.
 Buttrick, Mary Pease (Mrs. J. B.), 1890, South India.
 Byers, William Pryce, 1887, *Stratford, Ont.*, Bengal.
 Byers, Charlotte Forster (Mrs. W. P.), 1889, *Georgetown, Ont.*, Bengal.
 Byrck, John, 1902, *Gothenburg, Sweden*, Bengal.
 Byrck, Mrs. John, 1902, *Norrköping, Sweden*, Bengal.
 Byshe, Ernest Wilfred, 1909, New York East, France.
 Byshe, Mildred Thompson (Mrs. E. W.), 1909, *Rosayton, Conn.*, France.

C

Cable, Elmer Manasseth, 1899, Northwest Iowa, Korea.
 Cable, Myrtle Elliott (Mrs. E. M.), 1901, *Hubbard, Ia.*, Korea.
 Caldwell, Ernest Blake, 1899, Northern New York, Fochow.
 Caldwell, Gertrude Beale (Mrs. E. B.), 1899, *Westmoreland, N. Y.*, Fochow.
 Caldwell, Harry Russell, 1900, Northern New York, Fochow.
 Caldwell, Mary Belle Cope (Mrs. H. R.), 1902, *Chattanooga, Tenn.*, Fochow.
 Calkins, Harvey Reeves, 1900, Rock River, Northwest India.
 Calkins, Ida Von Hols (Mrs. H. R.), 1900, *Chicago, Ill.*, Northwest India.
 Camp, Cecil L., 1914, *Evanston, Ill.*, South India.
 Camp, Alice E. (Mrs. C. L.), 1914, *Evanston, Ill.*, South India.
 Campbell, Bruce R., 1915, Minnesota, Mexico.
 Campbell, Lucy Clark (Mrs. B. R.), 1915, *Lamberton, Minn.*, Mexico.
 Campbell, Buel Owen, 1892, New Hampshire, Chile.
 Campbell, Frank Daniel, 1910, *Bloomington, Ill.*, Central Provinces.
 Campbell, Ada Luella Gibson (Mrs. F. D.), 1910, *Bloomington, Ill.*, Central Provinces.
 Canright, Harry Lee (M.D.), 1891, *Bottle Creek, Mich.*, West China.
 Canright, Margaret Markham (Mrs. H. L.), 1891, *Bottle Creek, Mich.*, West China.
 Carhart, Raymond Albert, 1906, Dakota, Mexico.
 Carhart, Edith Noble, 1911 (Mrs. R. A.), *Mitchell, S. D.*, Mexico.
 Carhart, Walter Doeh, 1906, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Chile.
 Carhart, Ethel Shepherd (Mrs. W. D.), 1909, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Chile.
 Carson, Frederick Stanley, 1905, Northwest Iowa, Hingwa.
 Carson, Grace Darling (Mrs. F. S.), 1905, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Hingwa.
 Catlin, Miss Lora B., 1914, *Oswego, N. Y.*, Chile.
 Chappell, Benjamin, 1889, *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, Japan.
 Chenoweth, Arthur Ellsworth, 1901, Central Ohio, Philippine Islands.
 Chenoweth, Minnie Viola Sprout (Mrs. A. E.), 1901, *Fosteria, O.*, Philippine Islands.
 Cherry, William Thomas, 1899, Troy, Malaysia.
 Cherry, Miriam Thorpe (Mrs. W. T.), 1899, *Churubusco, N. Y.*, Malaysia.
 Chew, Nathaniel Durbin, Jr., 1903 (reappointed, 1909), *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Korea.
 Chew, Nettie Trumbauer (Mrs. N. D.), 1905 (reappointed, 1909), *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Korea.
 Clancy, Ella Pink (Mrs. D. C.), 1899, *Walton, England*, Northwest India.
 Clancy, William Rockwell, 1883, Michigan, Northwest India.
 Clancy, Charlotte Fleming (Mrs. W. R.), 1892, *Dublin, Ireland*, Northwest India.
 Clare, Maurice Amer, 1915, New England, Burma.
 Clark, Nathaniel Walling, 1889, Newark, Italy.
 Clark, Felicia Butts (Mrs. N. W.), 1889, *Madison, N. J.*, Italy.
 Clarke, William E. L., 1884, *India*, Bombay.
 Clarke, Bertha Miles (Mrs. W. E. L.), 1888, Bombay.
 †Clemes, Stanley Wilson, 1915, *Evanston, Ill.*, Northwest India.
 Clemes, Julia Norton (Mrs. S. W.), 1915, *Evanston, Ill.*, Northwest India.
 Coates, Alvin Bruce, 1906, *Wilkesburg, Pa.*, Malaysia.
 Coates, Olive Briney (Mrs. A. B.), 1907, *Wilkesburg, Pa.*, Malaysia.
 †Cole, James Preston, 1915 (contract), *Quaker, Mo.*, Malaysia.
 Cole, Winifred Bryan, 1909, Idaho, Hingwa.
 Cole, Edith Fonda (Mrs. W. B.), 1911, *Berwyn, Ill.*, Hingwa.
 Coleman, Joseph F. B., 1911, Washington, Liberia.
 Coleman, Etta Townsend (Mrs. J. F. B.), 1911, *Greenville, S. C.*, Liberia.
 Compton, Harry, 1883, Cincinnati, North Andes.
 Compton, Rebecca Myers (Mrs. H.), 1883, *Greenville, O.*, North Andes.
 †Congdon, Wray H. (contract), 1915, *Balana, N. Y.*, North China.
 †Conley, Carl Hall, 1910, *Newport, Ind.*, Bombay.
 Conley, Freda Herriek (Mrs. C. H.), 1910, *Newport, Ind.*, Bombay.
 Cook, Albert Edward, 1892, Detroit, South India.
 Cook, Orwyn W. E., 1916, New York East, Mexico.
 *Cooksey, Joseph J., *Bristol, Eng.*, North Africa.
 *Cooksey, Mary A. (Mrs. J. J.), 1914, *Bristol, Eng.*, North Africa.
 Coole, Thomas Henry (M.D.), 1906, Kansas, Fochow.
 Coole, Cora Shepard (Mrs. T. H.), 1906, *Chicago, Ill.*, Fochow.
 Core, Lewis Addison, 1889, West Virginia, North India.
 Core, Mary Kennedy (Mrs. L. A.), 1892, *Des Moines, Ia.*, North India.
 Corpron, Alexander (M.D.), 1906, *Medford, Ore.*, Bombay.
 Corpron, Esther Darling (Mrs. A.), 1906, *Medford, Ore.*, Bombay.
 Cottingham, Joshua F., 1910, North Indiana, Philippine Islands.
 Cottingham, Bertha D. DeVer (Mrs. J. F.), 1910, *Sheridan, Ind.*, Philippine Islands.
 Count, Elmer Ernest, 1905, New York, Bulgaria.
 Count, Vieta Thompson (Mrs. E. E.), 1905, *Marlboro, N. Y.*, Bulgaria.
 Courtney, Laura Jean, 1911, *Jackson, Mich.*, Chile.
 †Craig, Clarence T., 1915 (contract), *Sioux City, Ia.*, Fochow.
 Craver, Samuel Porch, 1875, Iowa, Eastern South America.
 Craver, Laura Gassner (Mrs. S. P.), 1875, *Mount Pleasant, Ia.*, Eastern South America.
 Crawford, Walter M., 1903, *Hamline, Minn.*, West China.
 Crawford, Mabel Little (Mrs. W. M.), 1905, *Kosson, Minn.*, West China.
 Cronin, Elizabeth, 1911, *Holland, Mich.*, Chile.
 Culshaw, Ruth Cartland (Mrs. J.), 1897, North India.
 Curnow, James Oats, 1894, *England*, West China.
 Curnow, Mary Eland (Mrs. J. O.), 1894, *England*, West China.

D

Dane, Miss Laura, 1914, *Jewell, Pa.*, Central China.
 Darling, Arthur Ellis, 1912, Northern New York, Central Provinces.
 Darling, Ellen Minard (Mrs. A. E.), 1912, *Frankfort, N. Y.*, Central Provinces.
 Davis, Charles Elwood, 1911, Southwest Kansas, Malaysia.
 Davis, Delle Holland, 1911, *Pawnee Rock, Kan.*, Malaysia.
 Davis, George Lowry, 1902, *Long Plain, Mass.*, North China.
 Davis, Irma Rardin (Mrs. G. L.), 1902, *Portsmouth, O.*, North China.
 Davis, George Ritchie, 1870, Detroit, North China.
 Davis, Maria Browne (Mrs. G. R.), 1892, *Melrose, Mass.*, North China.
 Davis, Walter Wiley, 1907, *Evanston, Ill.*, North China.
 Davis, Maybelle Gilruth (Mrs. W. W.), 1911, *Dela ware, O.*, North China.
 Davison, Charles Stewart, 1902, Newark, Japan.
 Davison, Florence Bowser (Mrs. C. S.), 1905, *Cincinnati, O.*, Japan.
 Davison, John Carroll, 1872, Newark, Japan.

- Daykin, Francis Ian, 1916 (contract), *Jackson, Mich., Chile*.
- Dease, Stephen Stragen (M.D.), 1880, *Philadelphia, North India*.
- Dease, Jennie Dart (Mrs. S. S.), (M.D.), 1895, *Kansas City, Kan., North India*.
- †Des, Norman Bliss, 1911, *Lebanon, Ill., Eastern South America*.
- Dee, Loubelle Jolly (Mrs. N. B.), 1911, *Collinsville, Ill., Eastern South America*.
- Deming, Charles Scott, 1905, *New York, Korea*.
- Deming, Edith Adams (Mrs. C. S.), 1911, *Newton Center, Mass., Korea*.
- Denning, John Otis, 1890, *Illinois, North India*.
- Denning, Margaret Beahm (Mrs. J. O.), 1890, *North India*.
- Denyes, John Russell, 1897, *Evanston, Ill., Malaysia*.
- Denyes, Mary Owens (Mrs. J. R.), 1897, *Evanston, Ill., Malaysia*.
- †Dexter, Burt Lee, 1916, *Worcester, Mass., Chile*.
- †Dietrich, Fred William, 1915, *Indianola, Ia., Central China*.
- Dietrich, Flora Hyde (Mrs. F. W.), 1915, *Evanston, Ill., Central China*.
- Dildine, Harry Glenn, 1903, *Ionia, Mich., Hinghwa*.
- Dildine, Maud LaDow (Mrs. H. G.), 1903, *Ionia, Mich., Hinghwa*.
- †Dobson, Robert James, 1910, *Albion, Mich., North China*.
- Dobson, Mabel Lowry (Mrs. R. J.), 1913, ———, *North China*.
- Donohugh, Thomas Smith, 1904, *Philadelphia, Pa., Northwest India*.
- Donohugh, Agnes Leacycraft (Mrs. T. S.), 1906, *New York City, Northwest India*.
- Draper, Charles Edwin, 1910, *Denver, Colo., Malaysia*.
- Draper, Mary Parks (Mrs. C. E.), 1911, *Denver, Colo., Malaysia*.
- Draper, Gideon Frank, 1880, *Central New York, Japan*.
- Draper, Mira Haven (Mrs. G. F.), 1880, *Owensville, O., Japan*.
- Drees, Charles William, 1874, *New England Southern, Eastern South America*.
- Drees, Mary Combs (Mrs. C. W.), 1877, *Owensville, O., Eastern South America*.
- Duarte, Benjamin Rufino, 1906, *New Bedford, Mass., West Central Africa*.
- Duarte, Maria Cavaco (Mrs. B. R.), 1906, *New Bedford, Mass., West Central Africa*.
- Dukehart, Eleanor G., 1903 (reappointed, 1916), *Forest Hill, Md., Chile*.

E

- Ernsberger, David Oliver, 1882, *North Indiana, South India*.
- Ernsberger, Margaret Carver (Mrs. D. O.), 1898, *Delaware, O., South India*.
- Evestone, James Bruce, 1905, *Iowa, Foochow*.
- Evestone, Isabelle Longstreet (Mrs. J. B.), 1910, *Unionville, Mich., Foochow*.

F

- Farmer, Harry, 1904, *Upper Iowa, Philippine Islands*.
- Farmer, Olive Osborn (Mrs. H.), 1904, *Center Point, Ia., Philippine Islands*.
- Faucett, Robert Isaac, 1899, *Chicago, Ill., North India*.
- Faucett, Myrtle Bare (Mrs. R. I.), 1904, *Delaware, O., North India*.
- Felt, Carl Alfonso, 1908, *Upper Iowa, North China*.
- Felt, Louise Whittlesey (Mrs. C. A.), 1908, *Madison, N. J., North China*.
- Felt, Frank Ray (M.D.), 1894, *Detroit, Central Provinces*.
- Felt, Nettie Hyde (Mrs. F. R.), 1897, *Hopkins, Mo., Central Provinces*.
- Fisher, Albert Henry, 1910, *Toronto, Malaysia*.
- Fisher, Alice H., 1893, *Catawissa, Pa., Chile*.
- Follwell, Edward Douglas (M.D.), 1895, *Brooklyn, N. Y., Korea*.
- Follwell, Mary Harris (Mrs. E. D.), 1895, *Delaware, O., Korea*.

- †Ford, Eddy Lucius, 1906, *Westfield, Wis., Foochow*.
- Ford, Edie Collier (Mrs. E. L.), 1906, *Racine, Wis., Foochow*.
- †Fraser, Robert S., 1915 (contract), *University Park, Colo., Malaysia*.
- Frease, Edwin Field, 1887, *East Ohio, North Africa*.
- Frease, Ella Bates (Mrs. E. F.), 1887, *Canton, O., North Africa*.
- Freeman, Claude Wesley (M.D.), 1905, *Burlington, Ont., West China*.
- Freeman, Florence Morrison (Mrs. C. W.), 1906, *Hamilton, Ont., West China*.
- Freeman, Mark, 1913, *Malaysia*.
- Fries, Susie Mary (contract), 1913, *Connersville, Ind., Malaysia*.

G

- †Gabel, Clayton E., 1910, *Walkerton, Ind., South India*.
- Gabel, Alice Hollister (Mrs. C. E.), 1912, *Bangalore, India, South India*.
- Gale, Francis Clair, 1908, *California, Kiangsai*.
- Gale, Allie Spencer (Mrs. F. C.), (M.D.), 1908, *Oakland, Cal., Kiangsai*.
- Ganewell, Francis Dunlap, 1881, *Newark, North China*.
- Ganewell, Mary Ninde (Mrs. F. D.), 1909, *Providence, R. I., North China*.
- Garden, Joseph Hendry, 1884, *Kentucky, South India*.
- Garden, Frances Byers (Mrs. J. H.), 1887, *Stratford, Ont., South India*.
- Gates, John Richard, 1906, *Rock River, East Central Africa*.
- Gates, Harriott Lodge (Mrs. J. R.), 1906, *Charlottesville, P. E. I., East Central Africa*.
- †Gaunt, Frank Payton (M.D.), 1913, *Saint Louis, Mo., Central China*.
- Gaunt, Mary Moore (Mrs. F. P.), 1913, *Macon, Mo., Central China*.
- Geisenhener, Augusta M. (contract), 1913, *Lawrence, Kan., Bengal*.
- †Gholz, Walter Irvin, 1911, *Pasadena, Cal., Chile*.
- Gibb, John McGregor, Jr., 1904, *Philadelphia, Pa., North China*.
- Gibb, Katherine Candlin (Mrs. J. McG.), 1905, *Philadelphia, Pa., North China*.
- †Gibbs, Austin Josiah, 1907, *Bowersville, O., West Central Africa*.
- Gilder, George King, 1874, *Central Provinces*.
- Gilder, Louise Blackmar (Mrs. G. K.), 1873, *Central Provinces*.
- Goold, Philip A., 1913, *Boston, Mass., Bengal*.
- Goold, Mildred Graham (Mrs. P. A.), 1913, *Concord, Mass., Bengal*.
- †Gossard, Jesse Earl (M.D.), 1908, *Chicago, Ill., Foochow*.
- Gossard, Ethel Ward (Mrs. J. E.), 1908, *Chicago, Ill., Foochow*.
- Gowdy, John, 1902, *New Hampshire, Foochow*.
- Gowdy, Elizabeth Thompson (Mrs. J.), 1902, *Pittston, Pa., Foochow*.
- Grealey, Eddy Horace, 1889, *Saint Paul, Minn., East Central Africa*.
- Greenman, Almon Witter, 1880 (reappointed, 1907), *North Indiana, Italy*.
- Greenman, Marinda Gammon (Mrs. A. W.), 1880 (reappointed, 1907), *Odell, Ill., Italy*.
- *Grey, Arthur Lee, 1907, *Maryland, Northwest India*.
- *Grey, Mrs. Arthur L., 1907, *Eason, Md., Northwest India*.
- Grove, Paul Luther, 1911, *Des Moines, Korea*.
- Grove, Frances Phillips (Mrs. P. L.), 1911, *Saint Louis, Mo., Korea*.
- Guptill, Rogers S., 1914, *Berwick, Me., Congo Mission, Africa*.
- Guptill, Constance Sanborn (Mrs. R. S.), 1914, *Tilton, N. H., Congo Mission, Africa*.
- Gurney, Samuel (M.D.), 1903 (reappointed, 1909), *New York East, East Central Africa*.
- Gusé, Carl Friedrich Herman, 1903, *Minnesota, Central Provinces*.
- Gusé, Anna Elicker (Mrs. C. F. H.), 1912, *Muscatine, Ia., Central Provinces*.

H

- Hale, Lyman L., 1915, *Rosindale, Mass.*, Central China.
Hale, Sadie H. (Mrs. L. L.), 1915, *Rosindale, Mass.*, Central China.
Hall, Anna Eliza, 1906, *Atlanta, Ga.*, Liberia.
Hammon, Anna, 1914, *Kent, Eng.*, North Africa.
Hanson, Perry Oliver, 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.
Hanson, Ruth Ewing (Mrs. P. O.), 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.
*Harnden, Florence Ellen, 1915, North Africa.
†Harrington, John C. F., 1914 (contract), *Portland, Ore.*, Chile.
Harrington, Mary Shinn (Mrs. J. C. F.), 1895 (reappointed, 1914, contract), *Portland, Ore.*, Chile.
Harris, John D., 1913, *Genesee, South India*.
Harris, Alice Bockstahler (Mrs. John D.), 1913, *Painted Post, N. Y.*
Hartzell, Corwin Francis, 1906 (reappointed, 1910), Northwest Iowa, Chile.
Hartzell, Laura Kennedy, 1906 (reappointed, 1910), *Sioux City, Ia.*, Chile.
Hauser, J. P., 1902, New England, Mexico.
Hauser, Gold Corwin (Mrs. J. P.), 1905, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Mexico.
Hauser, Scott P., 1915, *Dakota, Chile*.
Hawes, Louise (contract), 1913, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Malaysia.
Hawley, Joseph Willis, 1907, *Dorrancton, Pa.*, Hinghwa.
Hawley, Harriet Ransom (Mrs. J. W.), 1907, *Dorrancton, Pa.*, Hinghwa.
Heckelman, Frederick William, 1905, North Ohio, Japan.
Heckelman, May Duncan (Mrs. F. W.), 1905, *Lake-side, O.*, Japan.
Henderson, George Smith, 1892, Bengal.
Henderson, Mabel Griffin (Mrs. G. S.), 1892, Bengal.
†Henry, George Frederick, 1906, *Lewiston, Ida.*, North India.
†Herman, Ernest Frederick, 1899, *Fairville, N. Y.*, Chile.
Herman, Clementine Gregory (Mrs. E. F.), 1899, *Fairville, N. Y.*, Chile.
Herrmann, Carl Christiann, 1908, West German, Central Provinces.
Herrmann, Florence Engelhardt (Mrs. C. C.), 1910, *Wauwatosa, Wis.*, Central Provinces.
Hewes, George Cavender, 1891, Illinois, North India.
Hewes, Annie Butcher (Mrs. G. C.), 1894, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North India.
Heydenbuck, Alice Edna (contract), 1913, *Essexville, Mich.*, Chile.
†Hibbard, Earl Randall (contract), 1913, *Glen Ellyn, Ill.*, Malaysia.
Hibbard, Jessie Blaine (Mrs. E. R.), (contract), 1913, *Glen Ellyn, Ill.*, Malaysia.
Hill, Charles Baylis, 1897, Northern New York, Bombay.
Hill, Glenora Green (Mrs. C. B.), 1897, *Adams, N. Y.*, Bombay.
Hilmer, Henry Frederick, 1911, California German, South India.
Hilmer, Matilda Hollmann (Mrs. H. F.), 1911, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, South India.
Hobart, William Thomas, 1887, Wisconsin, North China.
Hobart, Emily Hatfield (Mrs. W. T.), 1882, *Evanston, Ill.*, North China.
Hollister, George W., 1915, Wisconsin, West China.
Hollister, Mary R. Brewster (Mrs. G. W.), Hinghwa, West China.
Hollister, John Norman, 1912, *Delaware, O.*, North India.
Hollister, William Henry, 1887, Wisconsin, South India.
Hollister, Emma Hodge (Mrs. W. H.), 1887, *Fond du Lac, Wis.*, South India.
†Holmes, Henry Alfred, 1915, *Berwick, Me.*, Eastern South America.
Holmes, Lula E. Thomas (Mrs. H. A.), 1915, *Berwick, Me.*, Eastern South America.
Hoose, Earl A., 1915, *Grover, Pa.*, Central China.
Hoose, Saidee Pethes (Mrs. E. A.), 1915, *Mobile, Ala.*, Central China.
Hoover, James Matthews, 1899, *Chambersburg, Pa.*, Malaysia.
Hoover, Ethel Young (Mrs. J. M.), 1903, *Singapore, S. S.*, Malaysia.
Hopkins, Nehemiah Somes (M.D.), 1885, *Auburndale, Mass.*, North China.
Hopkins, Fannie Higgins (Mrs. N. S.), 1885, *Auburndale, Mass.*, North China.
Horley, William Edward, 1894, Malaysia.
Hcrlay, Ada O. (Mrs. W. E.), 1894, Malaysia.
Hotton, David Paul, 1908, Southwest Kansas, South India.
Hotton, Florence Broom (Mrs. D. P.), 1908, *Winfield, Kan.*, South India.
Housley, Edwin Lowman, 1907, Ohio, Philippine Islands.
Housley, Ella Schmuck (Mrs. E. L.), 1907, *Osnaburg, O.*, Philippine Islands.
Howard, George Parkinson, 1909, Northwest Indiana, Eastern South America.
Howard, Rebecca Delvigne (Mrs. G. P.), 1909, *La Crosse, Ind.*, Eastern South America.
Howard, Herbert Nagle, 1909, New England, East Central Africa.
Howard, Estella Searles (Mrs. H. N.), 1909, *Canandaigua, N. Y.*, East Central Africa.
Howland, Bessie Celia, 1907, *Clyde, N. Y.*, Chile.
Huckett, Minnie Muir, 1911, *Kansas City, Mo.*, Chile.
Huddleston, Oscar, 1906, Southwest Kansas, Philippine Islands.
Huddleston, Leona Longstreth (Mrs. O.), 1906, *Parnee Rock, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
†Hummel, William F., 1908, *Nashville, Ill.*, Central China.
Hummel, Mildred Stuart (Mrs. W. F.), 1912, *Nanking, China*, Central China.
Hyde, Preston Shepherd, 1901, *Moore's Hill, Ind.*, North India.
Hyde, Irene Martin (Mrs. P. S.), 1904, *Moore's Hill, Ind.*, North India.
- I
- Iglehart, Charles Wheeler, 1909, New York, Japan.
Iglehart, Florence Allichin (Mrs. C. W.), 1911, *Kyoto, Japan*, Japan.
Iglehart, Edwin Taylor, 1904, New York, Japan.
Iglehart, Luella Miller (Mrs. E. T.), 1907, *Katonah, N. Y.*, Japan.
Ingham, Harry, 1916, Northwest Iowa, Bombay.
Ingham, Gertrude Gadd (Mrs. H.), 1916, *Pringhar, Ia.*, Bombay.
Insko, Myron Otis, 1916, Northwest Iowa, North India.
Insko, Amelia Abel (Mrs. M. O.), 1916, *Kerin, Mont.*, North India.
†Irish, John Hulbert, 1912, *Delaware, O.*, Hinghwa.
Irish, Delia Folsensbee (Mrs. J. H.), 1915, *Schoharie, N. Y.*, Hinghwa.
†Irle, Charles Arthur, 1911, *Sumner, Wash.*, Chile.
Irle, Orpha Cook (Mrs. C. A.), 1911, *Castle Rock, Wash.*, Chile.
†Irwin, Henry Wilbur (M.D.), 1910, *San Francisco, Cal.*, West China.
Irwin, Charlotte Conner (Mrs. H. W.), 1912, *Indianapolis, Ind.*, West China.
- J
- James, Edward, reappointed 1914, *San Francisco, Cal.*, Central China.
James, Henry I., 1913, Wisconsin, East Central Africa.
James, Edith Mabel (Mrs. H. I.), 1913, *Appleton, Wis.*, East Central Africa.
Johannaber, Charles Frederic, 1915, *Warrenton, Wis.*, Kiangsi.
Johannaber, Edna Stueckenan (Mrs. C. F.), 1915, *Nokomis, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
Johnson, William Richard, 1907, *Cornell, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
Johnson, Illa Buswell (Mrs. W. R.), 1907, *Cornell, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
†Johnstone, Ernest Marshall (M.D.), 1911, *San Dimas, Cal.*, Central China.

Johnstone, Violet Higley (Mrs. E. M.), 1913, *Waukegan, Ill.*, Central China.
 Jones, Benjamin Milton, 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, Burma.
 Jones, Luella Rigby (Mrs. B. M.), 1909, *Mechanicsville, Ia.*, Burma.
 †Jones, Edwin Chester, 1904, *Southport, Conn.*, Foochow.
 Jones, Eli Stanley, 1907, *Baltimore, Md.*, North India.
 Jones, Mabel Lossing (Mrs. E. S.), 1910, *Clayton, Ia.*, North India.
 Jones, Francis Price, 1915, *Dodgeville, Wis.*, Hingwa.
 Jones, E. Lucille Williams (Mrs. F. P.), 1915, *Dodgeville, Wis.*, Hingwa.
 Jones, James Ira, 1909, *Delaware, O.*, Japan.
 Jones, Bertha Masden (Mrs. J. L.), 1909, *Delaware, O.*, Japan.
 Jones, Lucian Berry, 1908, Iowa, Northwest India.
 Jones, Nellie Randle (Mrs. L. B.), 1911, *Spokane, Wash.*, Northwest India.
 Jones, Thomas R., 1915, *Weertown, N. Y.*, Malaysia.

K

Kanaga, Nina Louise, 1916, *Lawrence, Kan.*, Chile.
 Keck, Norma C., 1915 (contract), *Pittsford, Pa.*, Malaysia.
 †Keeler, Joseph Leonard (M.D.), 1903, *Lauder, Canada*, North China.
 Keeler, Elma Nichol (Mrs. J. L.), 1903, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North China.
 Keeler, Myrta M. (contract), 1913, *Warren, O.*, Chile.
 Keislar, Mott, 1899, Upper Iowa, Northwest India.
 Keislar, Edna Beck (Mrs. M.), (M.D.), 1901, *San Jose, Cal.*, Northwest India.
 †Kellogg, Claude Rupert, 1911, *Denver, Colo.*, Foochow.
 Kellogg, Mary Crow (Mrs. C. R.), 1911, *University Park, Colo.*, Foochow.
 †Kent, Edwin Mills (M.D.), 1909, *Cazenovia, N. Y.*, North China.
 Kent, Florence Van Dyke (Mrs. E. M.), 1909, *East Canton, Pa.*, North China.
 Kenyon, Carrie C. (contract), 1913, *Connellsville, Pa.*, Malaysia.
 Keys, Pliny Whittier, 1909, South Kansas, East Central Africa.
 Keys, Clara Evans (Mrs. P. W.), 1909, *Chanute, Kan.*, East Central Africa.
 Keyser, Elsie J., 1915, *Roanoke, Ind.*, North Andes.
 †King, Earl Leslie, 1909, *Fort Atkinson, Wis.*, South India.
 King, Edith Broadbooks (Mrs. E. L.), 1912, *Attica, N. Y.*, South India.
 King, Harry Edwin, 1894, Michigan, North China.
 King, Edna Haskins (Mrs. H. E.), 1894, *Coldwater, Mich.*, North China.
 King, William Leslie, 1888, Minnesota, South India.
 King, Sarah Hockenbuhl (Mrs. W. L.), 1888, *Chatsfield, Minn.*, South India.
 Kingham, James Jay, 1905, *Rocky Ridge, O.*, South India.
 Kingham, Grace Woods (Mrs. J. J.), 1911, *Evanston, Ill.*, South India.
 Kinsey, William Frederick, 1913, *Dennison, O.*, Philippine Islands.
 Kinsey, Martha Henry (Mrs. W. F.), 1913, *Alliance, O.*, Philippine Islands.
 Kipp, Ray Bassett, 1903, *Onarga, Ill.*, West Central Africa.
 Kipp, Lettie Mason (Mrs. R. B.), 1905, *Lowell, Mass.*, West Central Africa.
 Kirby, William Eunan, 1915, *Shavneetown, Ill.*, West Central Africa.
 Kirby, Geta Dalby (Mrs. W. E.), *Mount Vernon, Ill.*, West Central Africa.
 Kirchner, Mae, 1908, *Peterson, Ia.*, Chile.
 †Kitzmiller, Albanus B., 1914, *Alliance, O.*, Malaysia.
 Kizer, Edwin Dicken, 1913, East Maine, Chile.
 Kizer, Mrs. Nancy A. (contract), 1913, *Ellsworth, Me.*, Chile.
 Klaus, Armin V., 1913, *La Crosse, Wis.*, Malaysia.
 Klinefelter, Daniel Herbert, 1904, *Watonga, Okla.*, Philippine Islands.

Klinefelter, Blanch Palmer (Mrs. D. H.), 1904, *Watonga, Okla.*, Philippine Islands.
 Koeh, Clinton Humboldt Stegner, 1905, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, Bengal.
 Koeh, Grace Ostrander (Mrs. C. H. S.), 1907, *Devils Lake, N. D.*, Bengal.
 †Korns, John Hamilton (M.D.), 1911, *Chicago, Ill.*, North China.
 Korns, Bessie Pennywitt (Mrs. J. H.), 1911, *Chicago, Ill.*, North China.
 †Krause, Oliver Josiah, 1903, *Salisbury, Md.*, North China.
 Krause, Minnie Lankford (Mrs. O. J.), 1907, *Princess Anne, Md.*, North China.
 †Kumlien, Wendell Frichhof Ludwig, 1911, *Fort Atkinson, Wis.*, North India.
 Kumlien, Mrs. Theleen (Mrs. W. F.), 1913, *Kenosha, Wis.*, North India.
 Kupfer, Carl Frederick, 1881, Central German, Kiangsi.
 Kupfer, Lydia Krill (Mrs. C. F.), 1881, *Perryburg, O.*, Kiangsi.

L

Lacy, G. Carlton, 1914, *Evanston, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
 †Lacy, Henry Veere, 1912, *Delaware, O.*, Foochow.
 Lacy, Jessie Ankem (Mrs. H. V.), 1913, *York, Neb.*, Foochow.
 †Lacy, Walter Nind, 1908, *Delaware, O.*, Foochow.
 Lacy, Helen Murdoch (Mrs. W. N.), 1908, *Delaware, O.*, Foochow.
 Lacy, William Henry, 1887, Wisconsin, Foochow.
 Lacy, Emma Nind (Mrs. W. H.), 1887, *Menominee Falls, Wis.*, Foochow.
 *Lampard, John, 1912, *London, England*, Bombay.
 *Lampard, Susan Hart (Mrs. J.), 1912, *Nagpur, India*, Bombay.
 †Langdon, Ernest Heber, 1912, *Danville, Ill.*, North India.
 Langdon, Viola Griffith (Mrs. E. H.), 1912, *Danville, Ill.*, North India.
 Lawrence, Benjamin Franklin, 1908, *Bluefield, W. Va.*, West China.
 Lawrence, Jennie Borg (Mrs. B. F.), 1913, *Lindsay, Neb.*, West China.
 Lawton, Burke Reed, 1909, *Twin Bluffs, Wis.*, Korea.
 Lawton, Olive Hardy (Mrs. B. R.), 1909, *Evanston, Ill.*, Korea.
 Lee, David H., 1875, Erie, Bengal.
 Lee, Ada Jones (Mrs. D. H.), 1876, *West Virginia*, Bengal.
 Lee, Edwin Ferdinand, 1910, Upper Iowa, Philippine Islands.
 Lee, Edna Dorman (Mrs. E. F.), 1910, *New Hampton, Ia.*, Philippine Islands.
 Leitzel, Henry Samuel, 1915, New England, North China.
 Leitzel, Ruth Rossiter (Mrs. H. S.), *Meadville, Pa.*, North China.
 †Lewis, John Abraham, 1912, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Central China.
 Lewis, Spencer, Rock River, North China.
 Lewis, Esther Bilbie (Mrs. S.), 1881, *Anoka, Minn.*, North China.
 †Linn, Hugh Harrison (M.D.), 1909, *Shelby, Ia.*, South India.
 Linn, Minnie Logeman (Mrs. H. H.), 1910, *Rockham, S. D.*, South India.
 Linsell, Lewis Edwin, 1899, Cincinnati, Bombay.
 Linsell, Phila Keen (Mrs. L. E.), 1899, *Arcanum, O.*, Bombay.
 Lipp, Charles Franklin, 1907, *Shiloh, O.*, South India.
 Lipp, Clara Emptage (Mrs. C. F.), 1907, *Marseilles, O.*, South India.
 †Little, Guy H., 1915 (contract), *Cherokee, Ia.*, Malaysia.
 Lookhead, James L., *Greenock, Scotland*, North Africa.
 Lookhead, Margaret Dewar (Mrs. J. L.), *Kilmaolm, Scotland*, North Africa.
 Long, Estella Claraman (M.D.), 1900 (reappointed, 1913), *Albion, Mich.*, Eastern South America.
 †Longshore, Milton Mahlon, 1912, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North Andes.
 Longshore, Faith Scott (Mrs. M. M.), 1913, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North Andes.

*Loveless, Emilie Rosa, 1915, North Africa.
 Lowrey, Anna, 1915, Berkeley, Cal., Chile.
 †Lowry, George Davis N. (M.D.), 1894, *Delaware, O.*, North China.
 Lowry, Cora Calhoun (Mrs. G. D. N.), 1894, *Delaware, O.*, North China.
 Lowry, Hiram Harrison, 1867, Ohio, North China.
 Lowry, Parthenia Nicholson (Mrs. H. H.), 1867, North China.
 Luering, Heinrich Ludwig Emil, 1889, Germany.
 Luering, Violet Beins (Mrs. H. L. E.), 1892, *Singapore, S. S.*, Germany.
 Lyon, James, 1879, Delaware, Northwest India.
 Lyon, Lilius Rhenius (Mrs. J.), 1881, *Bangalore, India*, Northwest India.
 Lyons, Ernest Samuel, 1899, Rock River, Philippine Islands.
 Lyons, Harriet Ewers (Mrs. E. S.), 1900, *Springfield, Ill.*, Philippine Islands.
 M
 †McBride, George McCutcheon, 1908, Chile.
 McBride, Harriet F. (Mrs. G. McC.), 1898, *Colfax, Ia.*, Chile.
 McCartney, James Henry (M.D.), 1890, *Girard, O.*, West China.
 McCartney, Saddle Kissack (Mrs. J. H.), 1896, *Paisley, Ont.*, West China.
 McCracken, Mabel Anna, 1911, *Greenville, Pa.*, Central China.
 McLaughlin, William Patterson, 1892, Ohio, Eastern South America.
 McLaughlin, Mary Long (Mrs. W. P.), 1892, *London, O.*, Eastern South America.
 McLaurin, Karlene De Bose (Mrs. W. M.), 1913, *Gainesville, Fla.*, Liberia.
 McNeil, Diana Bralash, 1913, *Monrovia, Cal.*, Liberia.
 Main, William Artyn, 1896, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Main, Emma Little (Mrs. W. A.), 1896, *Woodbine, Ia.*, Foochow.
 Manley, David Huron, 1907, *Revere, Mass.*, Bengal.
 Manley, Cora Miller (Mrs. D. H.), 1907, *Revere, Mass.*, Bengal.
 Manly, Wilson Edward, 1893, Upper Iowa, West China.
 Manly, Florence Brown (Mrs. W. E.), 1893, *Plainfield, Ind.*, West China.
 Mansell, Harry Beeson, 1907, *Upper Middletown, Pa.*, Malaysia.
 Mansell, Ethel Wakefield (Mrs. H. B.), 1907, *Grindstone, Pa.*, Malaysia.
 Mansell, Florence Perrine (Mrs. W. A.), 1888, *Albion, Mich.*, North India.
 Martin, Arthur Wealey, 1905, *Indianola, Ia.*, Central China.
 Martin, Alice Bull (Mrs. A. W.), 1906, *Creston, Ia.*, Central China.
 †Martin, J. Victor, 1914, *Cedar Falls, Ia.*, Japan.
 Martin, Esther B. (Mrs. J. V.), 1914, *Mishawaka, Ind.*, Japan.
 †Matthews, Joseph B., 1915 (contract), *Wilmore, Ky.*, Malaysia.
 †Meek, William Shankland, 1904, *Wheeling, W. Va.*, North India.
 Meek, Maude VanHorn (Mrs. W. S.), 1904, *Wheeling, W. Va.*, North India.
 Meik, James Patrick, 1881, Michigan, Bengal.
 Meik, Isabella Young (Mrs. J. P.), 1888, Bengal.
 Meredith, Eureka, 1910, *Yellow Springs, O.*, Chile.
 Miller, William S., 1886, *Baltimore, Md.*, West Central Africa.
 Milholland, Paul, 1913, Rock River, North India.
 Milholland, Harriett Holland (Mrs. P.), 1913, *Evanston, Ill.*, North India.
 Millward, William, 1908, *Crafton, Pa.*, Central China.
 Millward, Jennie Fitzgerald (Mrs. W.), 1911, *Mount Pleasant, Pa.*, Central China.
 Miner, George Sullivan, 1892, Nebraska, Foochow.
 Miner, Mary Phillips (Mrs. G. S.), 1892, *DeWitt, Neb.*, Foochow.
 Miner, Wallace Herman, 1912, Erie, Foochow.
 Miner, Florence Folsensbee, 1913, *Schoharie, N. Y.*, Foochow.

Moe, Rex Rogers, 1907, *Fremont, Neb.*, Philippine Islands.
 Moe, Julia Noyes (Mrs. R. R.), 1908, *Fremont, Neb.*, Philippine Islands.
 Moore, John Zechariah, 1903, New York East, Korea.
 Moore, Ruth E. Benedict (Mrs. J. Z.), 1910, *Rome, N. Y.*, Korea.
 Moore, William Arnold, 1880, *India*, Central Provinces.
 Moore, Laura Wheeler (Mrs. W. A.), 1884, *India*, Central Provinces.
 Morgan, Walter Lealie, 1912, Pittsburgh, South India.
 Morgan, Meredith Allen (Mrs. W. L.), 1914, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, South India.
 Morris, Charles David, 1900, Newark, Korea.
 Morris, Louise Ogilvy (Mrs. C. D.), 1903, *Topeka, Kan.*, Korea.
 Morrison, Maude M., 1915, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Liberia.
 Morrow, Edgar K., 1914, *New York City*, Foochow.
 Morrow, Grace (Mrs. E. K.), 1914, *Edgewater, N. J.*, Foochow.
 Moss, Arthur Bruce, 1915, New York, Bengal.
 Moss, Anna Taylor (Mrs. A. B.), 1915, *Dublin, Md.*, Bengal.
 Mullikin, Pearl, 1909, *Wilmore, Ky.*, East Central Africa.

N

Nagle, James Stewart, 1913 (contract), *Baltimore, Md.*, Malaysia.
 Nagle, Katherine Thatcher (Mrs. J. S.), 1913 (contract), *Genoa, Md.*, Malaysia.
 Neumann, George Bradford, 1908, New York East, West China.
 Neumann, Louisa Stockwell (Mrs. G. B.), 1908, *New Britain, Conn.*, West China.
 Nind, George Benjamin, 1900, Cincinnati, West Central Africa.
 Nind, Elizabeth Gilbert (Mrs. G. B.), 1907, *Cambridge, Mass.*, West Central Africa.
 Noble, William Arthur, 1892, Wyoming, Korea.
 Noble, Mattie Wilcox (Mrs. W. A.), 1892, *Wilkes-Barre, Pa.*, Korea.
 †Noon, Raymond Wesley, 1914, *Lunenburg, Mass.*, Philippine Islands.
 †Nordahl, Henry Alfred, 1912, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North Andes.
 Nordahl, Ruth Ilif (Mrs. H. A.), 1912, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North Andes.
 †Norton, Arthur Holmes (M.D.), 1908, *North Adams, Mich.*, Korea.
 Norton, Minnette Schnittker (Mrs. A. H.), 1908, *North Adams, Mich.*, Korea.
 Norton, Clare, 1915 (contract), *Napa, Cal.*, Malaysia.

O

Oechsli, Leonard, 1913, New England, Malaysia.
 Oechsli, Loula Boicourt (Mrs. L.), 1913, *Arlington Heights, Mass.*, Malaysia.
 O'Farrell, Thomas Arch, 1909, *Pana, Ill.*, East Central Africa.
 O'Farrell, Josephine Bost (Mrs. T. A.), 1909, *Pana, Ill.*, East Central Africa.
 Ogata, Senosuke, 1885, North Indiana, Japan.
 Ogata, Fuki Kanno (Mrs. S.), 1886, Japan.
 †Ogden, Lloyd Wayman, 1910, *Clarkeburg, W. Va.*, Chile.
 Ogden, Rachel Cousins (Mrs. L. W.), 1910, *Hadley, Pa.*, Chile.
 Ogg, Albert Edward, 1907, *Gaithersburg, Md.*, South India.
 Ogg, Dolores Davis (Mrs. A. E.), 1907, *Gaithersburg, Md.*, South India.
 Olmstead, Clarence E., 1915, *Genoa, Ill.*, Burma.
 Olmstead, Katherine J. (Mrs. C. E.), 1915, *Genoa, Ill.*, Burma.

P

Paddock, Bernard Horace, 1909, New Jersey, Foochow.
 Park, George Washington Valteau, 1890, *Simcoe, Ontario*, Bombay.
 Park, Wilhelmina Jonsson (Mrs. G. W. V.), 1890, *Chicago, Ill.*, Bombay.

- Parker, Albert Austin, 1905, Southwest Kansas, Bombay.
- Parker, Luetta Oldham (Mrs. A. A.), 1905, *Wichita, Kan.*, Bombay.
- Parker, Charles Edward, 1901, *West Durham, N. C.*, South India.
- Parker, Sarah Turner (Mrs. C. E.), 1902, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, South India.
- Peach, Preston Littlepage, 1913, Central New York, Malaysia.
- Peach, Nora Nelson (Mrs. P. L.), 1915, *Mitchellville, Md.*, Malaysia.
- Peake, Claude Leslie, 1915, Nebraska, Chile.
- Peake, Frances Cooke (Mrs. C. L.), 1915, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, Chile.
- Pease, Kingsley Eugene, 1901, *West Plains, Mo.*, Malaysia.
- Pease, Florence Archer (Mrs. K. E.), 1904, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Malaysia.
- Peat, Jacob Franklin, 1893, Illinois, West China.
- Peat, Emily Gaskell (Mrs. J. F.), 1893, West China.
- Penzotti, Paul Martin, 1913, Southern California, Eastern South America.
- Penzotti, Clara Kildare (Mrs. P. M.), 1913, *Guayama, Porto Rico*, Eastern South America.
- †Perkins, Edward Carter (M.D.), 1910, *Yonkers, N. Y.*, Kiangs.
- Perkins, Judson Thomas, 1911, West Wisconsin, Central Provinces.
- Perkins, Delia Scheible (Mrs. J. T.), 1913, *New Utm, Minn.*, Central Provinces.
- †Perkins, Raymond George (M.D.), 1913, *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*, Malaysia.
- Perkins, Pearl McLean (Mrs. R. G.), 1913, *Harrowsmith, Ontario, Canada*, Malaysia.
- Perrill, Fred Maxson, 1906, *Salina, Kan.*, North India.
- Perrill, Mary Voight (Mrs. F. M.), 1911, *Kankakee, Ill.*, North India.
- †Persson, Josef Alfred, 1907, *Stockholm, Sweden*, East Central Africa.
- Persson, Henny Anderson (Mrs. J. A.), 1909, *Linköping, Sweden*, East Central Africa.
- Peterson, Berndt Oscar, 1904, *Scandia, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
- Peterson, Alice Mercer (Mrs. B. O.), 1904, *Scandia, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
- Pickett, Jarrell Waskom, 1910, *Wilmore, Ky.*, North India.
- Pfbaum, William Otto, 1913, Puget Sound, Chile.
- Pfbaum, Mame Messner (Mrs. W. O.), 1913, *South Prairie, Wash.*, Chile.
- †Piper, Arthur Lewis (M.D.), 1913, *Buffalo, N. Y.*, Congo Mission, Africa.
- Piper, Maude Garrett (Mrs. A. L.), 1913, *New York, N. Y.*, Congo Mission, Africa.
- Pleit, Fieda Belle, 1915, *Du Bois, Pa.*, Chile.
- †Plank, Charles D., 1913, *West Lafayette, Ind.*, Bengal.
- Plank, Edith Matlack (Mrs. C. D.), 1912, *Rockford, Ill.*, Bengal.
- *Plomer, Claude Harrison, 1882, *India*, Northwest India.
- *Plomer, Ella Mercado (Mrs. C. H.), 1886, Northwest India.
- Pointer, James Doan, 1913, Gulf, East Central Africa.
- Pointer, Marvyn McNeil (Mrs. J. D.), 1913, *Iowa, La.*, East Central Africa.
- Ports, Charles William, 1900, *Sunbury, O.*, North Andes.
- Porta, Rosa Penn (Mrs. C. W.), 1909, *Panama*, North Andes.
- Price, Frederick A., 1904, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Liberia.
- Price, Luna Jones (Mrs. F. A.), 1905, *Myers, Fla.*, Liberia.
- Price, Frederick Beman, 1901, Saint Louis, Northwest India.
- Price, Emma Stockwell (Mrs. F. B.), 1901, *Murray, Ia.*, Northwest India.
- †Proebstel, Lealie, 1914, *Salem, Ore.*, Malaysia.
- Purdon, John H. C., *Dublin, Ireland*, North Africa.
- Purdon, Catherine G. (Mrs. J. H. C.), *Dublin, Ireland*, North Africa.
- †Pyke, Frederick Merrill, 1913, *Cambridge, Mass.*, North China.
- Pyke, Frances Taft (Mrs. F. M.), 1914, *Forest Hill Gardens, N. Y.*, North China.
- Pyke, James Howell, 1873, Southeast Indiana, North China.
- Pyke, Anabel Goodrich (Mrs. J. H.), 1873, *Tipton, Ind.*, North China.
- Pykett, George Frederick, 1891, *Woolwich, England*, Malaysia.
- Pykett, Amelia Young (Mrs. G. F.), 1894, *Penang, S. S.*, Malaysia.

R

- Rader, Marvin Andrew, 1903, Colorado, Philippine Islands.
- Rader, Jean Halstead (Mrs. M. A.), 1903, *Denver, Colo.*, Philippine Islands.
- †Rape, Chester Bertram, 1908, *Evanston, Ill.*, West China.
- Rape, Rebecca Burnett (Mrs. C. B.), 1908, *Evanston, Ill.*, West China.
- Read, Harriet C. (contract), 1913, *San Diego, Cal.*, Malaysia.
- Reeder, John Lewis, 1899, Vermont, Chile.
- Reeder, Marian Milks (Mrs. J. L.), 1892, *New York City, Chile*.
- Rice, William Francis, 1896, Rock River, Chile.
- Rice, Emma Parsons (Mrs. W. F.), 1896, *Elwood, Ill.*, Chile.
- Riggs, Clarence Howard, 1903, *Indianola, Ia.*, Burma.
- Riggs, Blanche Spurgeon (Mrs. C. H.), 1911, *Orient, Ia.*, Burma.
- †Roberts, George Arthur, 1907, *Marathon, Ia.*, East Central Africa.
- Roberts, Bertha E. F. (Mrs. George A.), Mountain Dale, Ore., East Central Africa.
- Robertson, Friederika Smith (Mrs. J. B.), 1898, *Bremen, Germany, Liberia*.
- Robertson, John Thomas, 1889, *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, Northwest India.
- Robertson, Amelia Haskew (Mrs. J. T.), 1894, *Calcutta, India*, Northwest India.
- †Robinson, Earl Asa, 1912, *Arkansas City, Kan.*, Chile.
- Robinson, Elta Gordon (Mrs. E. A.), 1912, *Arkansas City, Kan.*, Chile.
- Robinson, William Theodore, 1833, Des Moines, Chile.
- Robinson, Cora Naylor (Mrs. W. T.), 1833, Chile.
- Rockey, Clement Daniel, 1913, *Scotch Plains, N. J.*, North India.
- Rockey, Noble Lee, 1884, Colorado, North India.
- Rockey, Mary Hadsell (Mrs. N. L.), 1884, North India.
- Ross, Marcellus Dow, 1912, Northwest Kansas, South India.
- Ross, Annie Sams (Mrs. M. D.), 1912, *Lindborg, Kan.*, South India.
- Ross de Souza, Charles Wilton, 1881, *India*, South India.
- Ross de Souza, Maude Gay (Mrs. C. W.), 1911, *Hyderabad, India*, South India.
- Rowe, Harry Flemming, 1898, Northern New York, Central China.
- Rowe, Maggie Nelson (Mrs. H. F.), 1898, *Rome, N. Y.*, Central China.
- Rowland, Henry Hosie, 1911, Genesee, North China.
- Rowland, Mildred Ament (Mrs. H. H.), 1911, *Rochester, N. Y.*, North China.
- *†Roys, Harvey Curtis, 1913, *Nanking, China*, Central China.
- *Roys, Grace Woodbridge (Mrs. H. C.), 1913, *Nanking, China*, Central China.
- Rufus, Will Carl, 1907, Detroit, Korea.
- Rufus, Maud Squire (Mrs. W. C.), 1907, *Owosso, Mich.*, Korea.

S

- St. John, Burton Little, 1902, *Sterling, Ill.*, North China.
- St. John, Io Barnes (Mrs. B. L.), 1902, *Duluth, Minn.*, North China.
- Salmans, Levi Brimmer (M.D.), 1885, New England Southern, Mexico.
- Salmans, Sara Smack (Mrs. L. B.), 1885, *Chatham, N. J.*, Mexico.

- Schaefer, Roland T., 1914, *La Porte, Ind.*, Kiangsi, China.
- Schaefer, Esther H. B. (Mrs. R. T.), *La Porte, Ind.*, Kiangsi.
- Schaenzlin, Gottlieb, 1906, Central German, Bengal.
- Schaenzlin, Elizabeth Lagemann (Mrs. G.), 1912, *New Knoxville, O.*, Bengal.
- Scharer, Charles Wesley, 1904, *West Toledo, O.*, South India.
- Scharer, Elizabeth Hastings (Mrs. C. W.), 1904, *Clyde, O.*, South India.
- †Schilling, George Edward, 1913, *Chicago, Ill.*, Chile.
- Schilling, Mary Collins (Mrs. G. E.), 1913, *Chicago, Ill.*, Chile.
- Schilling, Gerhard Johannes, 1893, Newark, Chile.
- Schilling, Elizabeth Bull (Mrs. G. J.), 1893, *New York City, Chile.*
- Schilling, Mattie G., 1915 (contract), *Bloomington, Ill.*, Malaysia.
- Scholberg, Henry Caesar, 1906, Minnesota, Central Provinces.
- Scholberg, Ella Conrad (Mrs. H. C.), 1906, *Ortonville, Minn.*, Central Provinces.
- Schutz, Herman Jacob, 1906, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, North India.
- Schutz, Grace Bills (Mrs. H. J.), 1908, *Evansville, Ind.*, North India.
- Schwartz, Henry Butler, 1893, New England, Japan.
- Schwartz, Mary Frazier (Mrs. H. B.), 1899, *Newburyport, Mass.*, Japan.
- Schwartz, Herbert Woodworth (M.D.), 1884, New York East, Japan.
- Schwartz, Lola Reynolds (Mrs. H. W.), 1884, Japan.
- Scott, Francis Newton, 1903, Northern Minnesota, Japan.
- Scott, Annie McLellan (Mrs. F. N.), 1903, *Litchfield, Minn.*, Japan.
- †Searles, Clair K., 1915, *Syracuse, N. Y.*, North China.
- Severance, Cyrus William, 1911, Missouri, Burma.
- Severance, Ella Ebricht (Mrs. C. W.), 1911, *Hannibal, Mo.*, Burma.
- *Shaw, Fawcett Eber Neville, 1889, Maine, Bombay.
- *Shaw, Caroline Hill (Mrs. F. E. N.), 1889, Bombay.
- Shellabear, William G., 1890, England, Malaysia.
- Shellabear, Emma Ferris (Mrs. W. G.), 1892, *Athens, Ore.*, Malaysia.
- †Shelly, William Austin, 1905, *Galveston, Ind.*, Chile.
- Shelly, Jessie Tribby (Mrs. W. A.), 1905, *Galveston, Ind.*, Chile.
- Shields, Robert, 1898, *Neury, Ireland*, West Central Africa.
- Shields, Louise Raven (Mrs. R.), 1898, *Chicago, Ill.*, West Central Africa.
- Shilling, Mattie G., 1915, *Bloomington, Ill.*, Malaysia.
- Simmons, John Wesley, 1910, Philadelphia, South India.
- Simmons, Alice Deal (Mrs. J. W.), 1910, *Jarrettown, Pa.*, South India.
- Simons, George Albert, 1907, New York East, Russia.
- Simpson, Charles Eric, 1904, Central Swedish, North India.
- Simpson, Kerstin Barck (Mrs. C. E.), 1907, *Trede Lake, Wis.*, North India.
- Simpson, John Arthur, 1899, Atlanta, Liberia.
- Simpson, Mattie Hampton (Mrs. J. A.), 1899, Liberia.
- Sites, Clement Moore Lacey, 1907, China, Foochow.
- Sites, Evelyn Worthley (Mrs. C. M. L.), 1907, *Brunswick, Me.*, Foochow.
- †Skinner, James Edward (M.D.), 1897, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
- Skinner, Susan Lawrence (M.D.), (Mrs. J. E.), 1897, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
- Smart, William George, 1898, *Cardiff, Wales*, West Central Africa.
- Smart, Eliza Newton (Mrs. W. G.), 1898, West Central Africa.
- Smith, Dennis V., 1915, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*, North China.
- Smith, Hazel Littlefield (Mrs. D. V.), 1915, *Farwell, Mich.*, North China.
- Smith, Frank Herron, 1905, *Chicago, Ill.*, Korea.
- Smith, Iva Bamford (Mrs. F. H.), 1905, *Chicago, Ill.*, Japan.
- Smith, Hazel G., 1915, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*, North China.
- Smith, Harold James, 1916, Southern California, Bengal.
- Smith, Lilian Ayres (Mrs. H. J.), 1916, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Bengal.
- Smith, Percy, Hampshire, Eng., North Africa.
- Smith, Sarah Boyt (Mrs. P.), Hampshire, Eng., North Africa.
- †Smith, Stephen Parsons, 1912, *New Brunswick, N. J.*, Chile.
- Snell, Clarence Romane, 1903, *Pleissis, N. Y.*, North Andes.
- Snell, Ida Miller (Mrs. C. R.), 1905, *Cheviot, N. Y.*, North Andes.
- Snider, Mary Louise, 1909, *Leptondale, N. Y.*, Chile.
- Snyder, Alva Lee, 1908, *Winfield, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
- Snyder, Grace Edmondson (Mrs. A. L.) 1908, *Winfield, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
- †Soelberg, Chris. Jorgen, 1913, *Indianola Ia.*, Burma.
- Spencer, David Smith, 1883, Wyoming, Japan.
- Spencer, Mary Pike (Mrs. D. S.), 1883, *Factoryville, Pa.*, Japan.
- †Spoor, Glenn D., 1915 (contract), *Beloit, Wis.*, Malaysia.
- Spoor, Alfretta (Mrs. G. D.), *Beloit, Wis.*, Malaysia.
- Springer, John McKendree, 1901, *Evansville, Ill.*, Congo Mission, Africa.
- Springer, Helen Rasmussen (Mrs. J. M.), 1900, *Wenonah, N. J.*, Congo Mission, Africa.
- Starr, Cora M., 1902, *Greenacres, Ind.*, Chile.
- †Staufacher, Charles John (M.D.), 1913, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, East Central Africa.
- Staufacher, Grace Bekins (Mrs. C. J.), 1913, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, East Central Africa.
- Steele, Beatie Angeline (contract), 1914, *Auburn, N. Y.*, Malaysia.
- Stephens, William H., 1880, Bombay.
- Stephens, Anna Thompson (Mrs. W. H.), 1885, *Cincinnati, O.*, Bombay.
- Stuntz, Clyde Bronson, 1915, Upper Iowa, Northwest India.
- Stuntz, Florence Walters (Mrs. C. B.), 1915, *New York City, Northwest India.*
- Stuntz, William O., 1913, New England, North Andes.
- *Sullivan, Floyd H., 1912, *Williamston, Mich.*, Malaysia.
- Sullivan, Ella Burkley (Mrs. F. H.), 1915, ———, Malaysia.
- Swan, Henry Marcus, 1908, Central Swedish, Bengal.
- Swan, Edna Lundeen (Mrs. H. M.), 1908, *Gaith, Ill.*, Bengal.
- Swearer, Wilbur Carter, 1898, Pittsburgh, Korea.
- Swearer, Lillian Shattuck (Mrs. W. C.), 1906, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Korea.

T

- Taylor, Corwin, 1907, Northwest Iowa, Korea.
- Taylor, Nellie Blood (Mrs. C.), 1907, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Korea.
- Taylor, Henry Carl, 1909, Northwest Iowa, Korea.
- Taylor, Bertha Blood (Mrs. H. C.), 1910, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Korea.
- †Taylor, Oswald Gretton (M.D.), 1913, *Turtle Creek, Pa.*, South India.
- Taylor, Frances Woods (Mrs. O. G.), 1913, *Turtle Creek, Pa.*, South India.
- Taylor, Samuel, 1915, Montana, Northwest India.
- Taylor, Ethelyn Strasser (Mrs. S.), 1915, *Baker, Mont.*, Northwest India.
- Teeter, William Henry, 1904, *Racine, Wis.*, Chile.
- Teeter, Edna Graham (Mrs. W. H.), 1904, *Racine, Wis.*, Chile.
- Terrill, Alice, 1894, *Ludington, Mich.*, North China.
- Terrill, William Charles, 1907, *Chicago, Ill.*, East Central Africa.
- Terrill, Jessie Goldsmith (Mrs. W. C.), 1907, *Chicago, Ill.*, East Central Africa.
- Thompson, George B., 1915, West Wisconsin, Central Provinces.
- †Thompson, Merritt Moore, 1911, *Atlantic City, N. J.*, North Andes.
- Thompson, Elizabeth Munson (Mrs. M. M.), 1912, *Atlantic City, N. J.*, North Andes.
- Thompson, Naomi E., 1915, *Troy, N. Y.*, Chile.
- Thomson, John Francis, 1866, Central Ohio, Eastern South America.

- Thomson, Helen Goodfellow (Mrs. J. F.), 1866, *Northfield, O.*, Eastern South America.
 Tipple, Bertrand Martin, 1909, *New York East, Italy*.
 Tipple, Jane Downs (Mrs. B. M.), 1909, *Stamford, Conn. Italy*.
 Titus, Murray Thurston, 1910, *Sleepy Eye, Minn.*, North India.
 Titus, Olive Glasgow (Mrs. M. T.), 1910, *Seamon, O.*, North India.
 †Torrey, Norman L., 1915 (contract), ———, *Foochow*.
 Torrey, Ray Le Valley, 1906, *Wichita, Kan.*, West China.
 Torrey, Kate Wincher (Mrs. R. L.), 1906, *Wheeling, W. Va.*, West China.
 †Townsend, Jacob David, 1913, *Stone Harbor, N. J.*, North Africa.
 Townsend, Helen Freese (Mrs. J. D.), 1913, *Stone Harbor, N. J.*, North Africa.
 Tribby, Ruth, 1915, *New Richmond, Ind.*, Chile.
 †Trimble, Charles Garnet (M.D.), 1913, *Hibbing, Minn.*, Foochow.
 Trimble, Edith Alford (Mrs. C. G.), 1913, *Helena, Mont.*, Foochow.
 Trimble, Frederick Homer, 1904, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Hingwa.
 Trimble, Rena Bowker (Mrs. F. H.), 1906, *Odebolt, Ia.*, Hingwa.
 Turner, Miriam Swaler (Mrs. C. J.), 1915, *Yorkshire, Eng.*, Eastern South America.
 Tynan, Irving Muir, 1907, *Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.*, Burma.

V

- Vail, Jennie Stevenson, 1879, *Cincinnati, O.*, Japan.
 Van Buskirk, James Dale (M.D.), 1908, *Saint Louis, Korea*.
 Van Buskirk, Harriet Evans (Mrs. J. D.), 1910, *Kansas City, Mo.*, Korea.
 Van Dyke, Benjamin F., 1899, *Portland, Ore.*, Malaysia.
 Van Dyke, Esther Jackson (Mrs. B. F.), 1906, *San Francisco, Cal.*, Malaysia.
 †Vaughan, John George (M.D.), 1909, *Chicago, Ill.*, Kiangsai.
 Vaughan, Daisy Mathis (Mrs. J. G.), 1909, *Prophetstown, Ill.*, Kiangsai.

W

- Wachs, Victor Hugo, 1911, *New England, Korea*.
 Wachs, Sylvia Allen (Mrs. V. H.), 1911, *Townsend, Mass.*, Korea.
 Ward, Ralph Ansel, 1909, *North Ohio, Foochow*.
 Ward, Mildred May Worley (Mrs. R. A.), 1909, *Boston, Mass.*, Foochow.
 Ward, William Taylor, 1905, *India, Malaysia*.
 Wark, Homer Ethan, 1912, *Kansas, Bengal*.
 Wark, Gertrude Beecher, (Mrs. H. E.), 1912, *Kansas City, Kan.*, Bengal.
 Warner, Ariel Nathaniel, 1910, *Georgia, Central Provinces*.
 Warner, Helen Leggett (Mrs. A. N.), 1911, *Hamilton, Va.*, Central Provinces.
 Warner, Mrs. Nancy Goodall, 1909, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Liberia.
 Washburn, John Ernest, 1911, *Dakota, Chile*.
 Washburn, Grace Judd (Mrs. J. E.), 1911, *White Plains, N. Y.*, Chile.
 Weak, Harry Hanson, 1907, *Dakota, North India*.
 Weak, Clara Hatheway (Mrs. H. H.), 1909, *Mitchell, S. D.*, North India.
 Webb, Nora, 1915, *London, Eng.*, North Africa.
 †Weller, Orville Axline, 1911, *Denver, Colo.*, Korea.
 Weller, Olive Barton (Mrs. O. A.), 1911, *Denver, Colo.*, Korea.
 Wells, William Ambrose, 1911, *Southwest Kansas, Malaysia*.
 Wells, ——— (Mrs. W. A.), ———, *Malaysia*.
 Wengatz, John Christman, 1910, *McCorderville, Ind.*, West Central Africa.
 Wengatz, Susan Talbott (Mrs. J. C.), 1910, *McCorderville, Ind.*, West Central Africa.
 Werner, Gustav Adolph, 1912, *Pacific Swedish Mission, Eastern South America*.

- Werner, Marie Anderson (Mrs. G. A.), 1912, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Eastern South America.
 West, John Nikark, 1892, *North Ohio, North India*.
 West, Irene White (Mrs. J. N.), 1892, *West Carlisle, O.*, North India.
 †Wheeler, Harvey Arnold, 1910, *Eugene, Ore.*, Japan.
 Wheeler, Ruth Baldersee (Mrs. H. A.), 1910, *Eugene, Ore.*, Japan.
 †Whitehead, Irving, 1912, *Denver, Colo.*, Chile.
 Wilcox, Rita Kinzly (Mrs. B. O.), 1912, *Nevada, O. Malaysia*.
 Williams, Franklin Earl Cranston, 1906, *Colorado, Korea*.
 Williams, Alice Barton (Mrs. F. E. C.), 1906, *Denver, Colo.*, Korea.
 *Williams, Thomas, 1915, *Central Provinces*.
 *Williams (Mrs. Walter), 1915, *Central Provinces*.
 Williams, Walter Burford, 1905, *Northern Minnesota, Liberia*.
 Williams, Maude Wigfield (Mrs. W. B.), 1913, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, Liberia.
 Williams, Walter Webster (M.D.), 1901, *Iowa, Foochow*.
 Williams, Grace Travis (Mrs. W. W.), 1910, *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*, Foochow.
 Willmarth, James Scott, 1907, *Stillwater, Minn.*, North Andes.
 Willmarth, Mary Barber (Mrs. J. S.), 1907, *Stillwater, Minn.*, North Andes.
 Wilson, Franklin Marshall, 1905, *Central Illinois, Northwest India*.
 Wilson, Mary Gregg (Mrs. F. M.), 1912, *Mount Pleasant, Ia.*, Northwest India.
 Wilson, Wilbur Fisk, 1896, *Evanston, Ill.*, Central China.
 Wilson, Mary Rowley (Mrs. W. F.), 1900, *Crystal Springs, Mich.*, Central China.
 †Winans, Edward Jones, 1910, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North China.
 Winans, Josephine Fearon (Mrs. E. J.), 1910, *North China*.
 Wischmeier, Chester Crist, 1915, *Nebraska, Chile*.
 Withey, Herbert Cookman, 1891, *Lynn, Mass.*, West Central Africa.
 Withey, Ruth Bassett (Mrs. H. C.), 1910, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, West Central Africa.
 Wixon, Adelaide May, 1913, *New York, N. Y.*, Central China.
 Wolcott, Maynard Lawson, 1913, *Valley Stream, N. Y.*, Eastern South America.
 Wolcott, Edna Thompson (Mrs. M. L.), 1913, *Valley Stream, N. Y.*, Eastern South America.
 Wolfe, Frederic Fay, 1908, *Detroit, Mexico*.
 Wolfe, Grace Henderson (Mrs. F. F.), 1908, *Ortonville, Mich.*, Mexico.
 Wood, Frederick, 1892, *Toronto, Ontario, Bombay*.
 Wood, Elizabeth Lloyd (Mrs. F.), 1892, *Kingston, Ontario, Bombay*.
 Wood, Otho Don, 1910, *Rock River, North India*.
 Wood, Thomas Bond, 1899, *Northwest Indiana, North Andes*.
 Worley, Harry W., 1915, *Fresno, Cal.*, Foochow.
 Worley, Zela C. (Mrs. H. W.), 1915, *Forest, O.*, Foochow.
 Worthington, Charles Myron, 1902, *Abingdon, Ill.*, Malaysia.

Y

- Yard, James Mazon, 1910, *New Jersey, West China*.
 Yard, Mabelle Hickcox (Mrs. J. M.), 1910, *Nichols, Conn.*, West China.
 Yost, John Wycliffe, 1903, *Stewartstown, Pa.*, West China.
 Yost, Edna Bowman (Mrs. J. W.), 1904, *Stewartstown, Pa.*, West China.

Z

- Zimmerman, Amy Poplum (contract), 1913, *Marenzo, Ia.*, Malaysia.
 Zimmerman, Cassius R. (contract), 1913, *Iowa, Malaysia*.

MISSIONARIES OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

In this list the name of the missionary is followed by first, the year of appointment; second, the Branch under whose auspices she went out; and third, the foreign Conference or mission in which she is working.

A

Aaronson, Hilma A., 1905, Des Moines, Northwest India.
Abbott, Anna A., 1901, Northwestern, Bombay.
Abbott, Edna, 1915, Cincinnati, North India.
Abel, Edith F., 1915, Topeka, Foochow.
Adams, Jean, 1900, Philadelphia, Foochow.
Adams, Marie, 1915, Northwestern, North China.
Albertson, Millie May, 1907, Cincinnati, Korea.
Alexander, Bessie, 1903, Cincinnati, Japan.
Allen, Belle J. (M.D.), 1888, New England, South India.
Allen, Mabel, 1894, Des Moines, Foochow.
Anderson, Inella E., 1900, Cincinnati, Malaysia.
Anderson, Mary, 1911, Philadelphia, North Africa.
Anderson, Naomi A., 1910, Northwestern, Korea.
Appenzeller, Alice R., 1914, Philadelphia, Korea.
Ashbaugh, Adella M., 1908, Cincinnati, Japan.
Ashbrook, Anna, 1914, Cincinnati, North India.
Ashwill, Agnes, 1908, Cincinnati, North India.
Atkins, Ruth E., 1912, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Atkinson, Anna P., 1882, New York, Japan.
Austin, Laura F., 1905, Columbia River, Bombay.
Ayres, Harriet L., 1886, Cincinnati, Mexico.

B

Bacon, Nettie A., 1913, New York, North India.
Bair, Blanche R., 1914, Des Moines, Korea.
Baker, Lulu C., 1907, Cincinnati, Kiangsi Mission.
Ball, Jennie L., 1915, Northwestern, Northwest India.
Bangs, Louise, 1911, Northwestern, Japan.
Barber, Emma S., 1909, Northwestern, North India.
Barstow, Clara Grace, 1912, Pacific, South America.
Bartlett, Carrie M., 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.
Battey, C. Frances, 1915, New York, West China.
Baucus, Georgiana, 1890, New York, Japan.
Baugh, Evelyn B., 1907, Pacific, North China.
Beck, Rosetta, 1914, Cincinnati, South India.
Beggs, Nelle, 1910, Northwestern, Kiangsi Mission.
Beiler, Mary, 1910, New England, Korea.
Benedict, Ruth E., 1910, New York, Korea.
Bennett, Fannie A., 1901, Northwestern, Bengal.
Benthien, Elizabeth M., 1896, Northwestern, Mexico.
Betow, Emma J. (M.D.), 1904, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
Betz, Blanche, 1907, Northwestern, Mexico.
Biehl, Elizabeth M., 1911, Philadelphia, South India.
Blackburn, Kate B., 1892, Northwestern, Bulgaria.
Blackmore, Sophia, 1887, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Blackstock, Anna, 1913, Topeka, North India.
Blackstock, Constance E., 1914, Philadelphia, North India.
Blair, Katherine A., 1888, Cincinnati, Bengal.
Blakeley, Mildred M., 1913, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
Bobenhouse, Laura G., 1897, Des Moines, Northwest India.
Boddy, Ettie T., 1907, Des Moines, North China.
Boddy, Grace, 1912, Topeka, Northwest India.
Bodley, Ellison W., 1916, Pacific, East Japan.
Bogges, Edith E., 1915, Northwestern, North India.
Bonafeld, Julia A., 1888, Cincinnati, Foochow.
Boyce, Florence, 1914, Philadelphia, Bengal.
Bragg, Jessie A., 1914, Topeka, Northwest India.
Brethorst, Alice B., 1906, Minneapolis, West China.
Brethorst, Helen G., 1914, Minneapolis, Central Provinces.
Brethorst, Stephens Marie, 1913, Minneapolis, West China.
Brewer, Edna C., 1913, Northwestern, South India.

Bridenbaugh, Jennie B., 1911, Des Moines, North China.
Bridgewater, Gertrude M., 1914, Des Moines, West China.
Britt, Edith M., 1914, New York, Northwest, India.
Brooks, Jessie, 1907, New York, Malaysia.
Brown, Cora M., 1910, Topeka, Hinghwa.
Brown, Zula F., 1911, Pacific, Kiangsi Mission.
Brownlee, Charlotte, 1913, Cincinnati, Korea.
Budden, Annie M., 1880, New York, North India.
Bullis, Edith M., 1905, Northwestern, Japan.
Bunce, Thirza E., 1908, Northwestern, Malaysia.
Burneister, Elsie K., 1914, Des Moines, Burma.

C

Calkins, Ethel M., 1915, Topeka, North India.
Carie, Clara A., 1914, Cincinnati, West China.
Carleton, Mary E. (M.D.), 1887, New York, Foochow.
Carnerosa, Flora M., 1908, Northwestern, Central China.
Carr, Rachel C., 1909, Northwestern, Bengal.
Carson, Anna, 1913, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
Castle, Belle, 1915, Northwestern, West China.
Chappell, Mary, 1912, Cincinnati, Japan.
Charles, Bertha, 1912, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
Charter, Mabel, 1913, Topeka, North India.
Chase, Laura, 1915, New England, East Japan.
Cheney, Alice, 1914, Des Moines, East Japan.
Chilson, Elma M., 1911, Topeka, Bombay.
Christensen, Lydia D., 1913, Des Moines, Northwest India.
Church, Marie E., 1915, Columbia River, Korea.
Clancy, M. Adelaide, 1909, Pacific, Northwest India.
Clark, Elsie G., 1912, Baltimore, Foochow.
Clark, Grace, 1911, Columbia River, East Central Africa.
Cliff, Minnie B., 1913, Northwestern, Malaysia.
Clinton, E. Lahuna, 1910, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Cochran, Ruth E., 1912, Northwestern, Northwest India.
Cody, Mary A., 1905, Cincinnati, Japan.
Collier, Clara J., 1895, New England, West China.
Collins, Susan, 1901, Pacific, West Central Africa.
Conner, Lottie, 1912, Northwestern, West China.
Crabtree, Margaret M., 1905, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
Crane, Edith M., 1904, Northwestern, Central China.
Cross, Cilicia, 1913, Minneapolis, Africa.
Crouse, Margaret D., 1906, Philadelphia, Bombay.
Crouse, Sara E. D., 1913, Philadelphia, North India.
Cushman, Clara M., 1880, New England, North China.
Curtice, Lois K., 1914, New England, Japan.
Cutler, Mary M. (M.D.), 1893, New York, Korea.

D

Daniel, Nell M., 1897, Des Moines, Japan.
Davis, Dora, 1900, Northwestern, Bulgaria.
Davis, Grace, 1908, Cincinnati, North India.
Davis, Joan, 1902, Des Moines, Bombay.
Dease, Margaret, 1914, Baltimore, Northwest India.
Decker, Marguerite M., 1905, Pacific, Philippine Islands.
Dickerson, Augusta, 1888, Philadelphia, Japan.
Dickinson, Emma E., 1897, New York, Japan.
Dillingham, Grace L., 1911, Pacific, Korea.
Draper, Winifred F., 1911, New York, Japan.
Drummer, Martha A., 1906, Pacific, West Central Africa.
Dudley, Rosa E., 1907, Columbia River, Philippine Islands.
Dunmore, Effia M., 1891, Philadelphia, Mexico.
Dyer, Clara Pearl, 1907, New England, North China.

E

Easton, Celesta, 1894, Pacific, North India.
 Eddy, Mrs. S. W., 1902, Cincinnati, Bombay.
 Edmonds, Agnes M. (M.D.), 1901, Des Moines, West China.
 Ebly, Emma L., 1912, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Eichenberger, Emma, 1910, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Ekey, Mary E., 1911, Cincinnati, North India.
 Elliott, Bernice E., 1914, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Ellison, Grace F., 1912, Topeka, West China.
 Eno, Enola, 1915, Des Moines, North India.
 Erbet, Wilhelmina, 1909, Minneapolis, Philippine Islands.
 Ericson, Judith, 1906, Topeka, South India.
 Estey, Ethel M., 1900, New York, Korea.
 Evans, Alice A., 1895, Des Moines, South India.
 Evans, Mary A., 1913, New England, Philippine Islands.

F

Fearon, Dora C., 1912, Cincinnati, North China.
 FILES, Estelle M., 1888, New York, Burma.
 Filley, Georgia A. (M.D.), 1913, Northwestern, North China.
 Finch, Harriet, 1911, New England, North India.
 Finlay, L. Alice, 1905, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Fisher, Fannie F., 1899, Northwestern, South India.
 Forsyth, Estella, 1907, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Fox, Eulalia E., 1913, Northwestern, Central China.
 Frantz, Ida F., 1914, Cincinnati, North China.
 Frasey, Laura, 1908, Topeka, Foochow.
 Fredericks, Edith, 1915, New York, Kiangsi Mission.
 Fretta, Millicent N., 1911, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Frey, Lulu E., 1893, Cincinnati, Korea.

G

Gabrielson, Winnie, 1908, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Galloway, Helen R., 1894, Des Moines, West China.
 Gardner, Minnie, 1908, Topeka, Japan.
 Gaylord, Edith F., 1913, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Gilman, Gertrude, 1896, New England, North China.
 Gimson, Esther (M.D.), 1905, Northwestern, North India.
 Gladen, Dora B., 1911, Minneapolis, Mexico.
 Glassburner, Mamie F., 1903, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Gloss, Anna D. (M.D.), 1885, Northwestern, North China.
 Glover, Ella E., 1892, New England, North China.
 Godfrey, Annie Louise, 1912, Columbia River, Bombay.
 Golisch, Anna L., 1908, Des Moines, West China.
 Goodall, Annie, 1911, Des Moines, Bombay.
 Goodwin, Lora, 1915, Northwestern, East Japan.
 Goucher, Elizabeth, 1913, Baltimore, Central China.
 Grandstrand, Pauline, 1905, Minneapolis, Bengal.
 Gray, Frances, 1912, New York, North China.
 Greene, Lily D., 1894, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Grege, Eva A., 1912, Northwestern, North China.
 Griffin, Martha, 1912, Northwestern, South India.
 Griffiths, Mary B., 1899, Des Moines, Japan.
 Gruenewald, Cornelia H. A., 1912, Des Moines, Central Provinces.

H

Hadden, G. Evelyn, 1913, Pacific, North India.
 Haenig, Huldah A., 1910, Northwestern, Korea.
 Halfpenny, Mary L., 1914, Pacific, North China.
 Hall, Mrs. Rosetta S. (M.D.), 1890, New York, Korea.
 Hampton, Mary S., 1891, New York, Japan.
 Haney, Ida C., 1912, New England, Bombay.
 Hardie, Eva M., 1895, Cincinnati, North India.
 Hartford, Mabel C., 1887, New England, Foochow.
 Hartung, Lois J., 1911, Pacific, Mexico.
 Harvey, Emily L., 1884, New England, Central Provinces.
 Hatfield, Lena (M.D.), 1907, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Haynes, E. Irene, 1906, New York, Korea.
 Heath, Frances J. (M.D.), 1913, New York, North China.
 Heaton, Carrie A., 1893, Northwestern, Japan.
 Hefty, Lura M., 1909, Columbia River, Foochow.
 Henschen, A. Lillian, 1914, Pacific, Northwest India.
 Hess, Margaret L., 1913, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hess, Stella Anna, 1914, Cincinnati, East Central Africa.
 Hewett, Ella J., 1884, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Hewitt, Helen M., 1904, Northwestern, Mexico.
 Hillman, Mary R., 1900, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hiltz, Carrie A., 1911, New York, Eastern South America.

Hobart, Elizabeth, 1913, Northwestern, North China.
 Hobart, Louise, 1912, Northwestern, North China.
 Hoffman, Carlotta, 1906, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Hoge, Elizabeth, 1892, Cincinnati, North India.
 Holland, Mrs. Alma H., 1904, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Holland, Ary J., 1905, Topeka, Malaysia.
 Hollister, Grace A., 1905, Cincinnati, Mexico.
 Holman, Charlotte T., 1900, Pacific, Northwest India.
 Holman, Sarah C., 1914, Minneapolis, Northwest India.
 Holmberg, Hilda, 1913, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Holmes, Ada, 1905, Columbia River, Bombay.
 Holmes, Lillian L., 1911, New York, West China.
 Honsinger, Welthy B., 1906, New York, Kiangsi Mission.
 Hostetter, Flossie May, 1913, Cincinnati, Foochow.
 Householder, C. Ethel, 1913, Topeka, West China.
 Howe, Gertrude, 1872, Northwestern, Kiangsi Mission.
 Hu King Eng (M.D.), 1895, Philadelphia, Foochow.
 Hu, May L., 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Huffman, Loal E. (M.D.), 1911, Cincinnati, Northwest India.
 Hughes, Jennie V., 1905, New York, Kiangsi Mission.
 Hulbert, Jeannette, 1914, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hunt, Ava F., 1910, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Hunt, Faith A., 1914, Minneapolis, Kiangsi Mission.
 Hurlbut, Floy, 1913, Topeka, Foochow.
 Hyde, Flora A., 1912, Northwestern, Central China.

I

Illingworth, Charlotte J., 1898, Philadelphia, Burma.
 Imhof, Louise, 1889, Topeka, Japan.
 Isham, Ida G., 1912, Pacific, South India.

J

Jackson, C. Ethel, 1902, Northwestern, Malaysia.
 James, Phoebe, 1906, Topeka, Burma.
 Jaquet, Myra A., 1909, Northwestern, North China.
 Jewell, Mrs. Charlotte M., 1883, New York, North China.
 Johnson, Katharine M., 1912, Baltimore, Mexico.
 Jones, Dorothy, 1903, Northwestern, West China.
 Jones, Edna, 1907, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Jones, Jennie D., 1911, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Jordan, Ella E., 1911, Northwestern, Kiangsi Mission.

K

Kahn, Ida (M.D.), 1898, Northwestern, Kiangsi Mission.
 Kennard, Olive E., 1914, Pacific, Bombay.
 Keeler, Mary G., 1912, Topeka, Central China.
 Ketchum, Edith L., 1911, Des Moines, Japan.
 Ketrang, Mary (M.D.), 1888, Cincinnati, West China.
 Kidwell, Lola M., 1894, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Kipp, Cora I. (M.D.), 1910, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Kipp, Julia R., 1906, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Knapp, Elsie L., 1912, Northwestern, North China.
 Knowles, Emma L., 1881, New England, Bengal.
 Knox, Emma M., 1908, Northwestern, North China.
 Kyser, Kathryn B., 1911, New York, Mexico.

L

Landrum, Margaret D., 1909, Northwestern, North India.
 Larson, Maria E., 1911, Topeka, West China.
 Lauck, Ada J., 1892, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Lawrence, Mabel C., 1914, Northwestern, North India.
 Lawson, Anne E., 1885, Des Moines, Northwest India.
 Lawson, Christina H., 1892, New York, Bombay.
 Laybourne, Ethel M. (M.D.), 1911, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Lebeus, Martha, 1897, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
 Lee, Bessie M., 1914, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Lee, Edna M., 1913, Topeka, Japan.
 Lee, Mabel, 1903, Minneapolis, Japan.
 Lee, Mary Helen, 1914, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Lewis, Amy G., 1898, Baltimore, Japan.
 Lewis, Ida B., 1910, Des Moines, North China.
 Lewis, Margaret D. (M.D.), 1901, Northwestern, South India.
 Li Bi Cu (M.D.), 1905, New York, Foochow.
 Liers, Josephine, 1907, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Lilly, May B., 1897, Columbia River, Malaysia.
 Linam, Alice, 1895, New York, Foochow.
 Lindblad, Anna C., 1908, New England, West China.

Livmore, Melva A., 1897, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Llewellyn, Alice, 1901, Philadelphia, Italy.
 Loomis, Jean, 1912, Pacific, Central China.
 Loper, Ida Grace, 1898, New York, North India.
 Lovejoy, Beryl, 1914, Topeka, South America.
 Low, Nellie, 1913, Cincinnati, South India.
 Lybarger, Lela, 1909, Cincinnati, West China.
 Lyon, Ellen M. (M.D.), 1890, Northwestern, Foochow.

M

Mace, Rose A., 1911, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Malvin, Elizabeth L., 1914, Cincinnati, South America.
 Manderson, Melissa (M.D.), 1907, Northwestern, North China.
 Mann, Mary, 1911, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Manning, Ella, 1899, Des Moines, West China.
 Marker, Jessie B., 1905, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Marriott, Jessie A., 1901, New England, Hinghwa.
 Marsh, Mabel, 1910, Topeka, Malaysia.
 Martin, Clara, 1897, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Martin, Emma E. (M.D.), 1900, Northwestern, North China.
 Marvin, Elizabeth, 1915, Pacific, North China.
 Maskell, Florence W., 1898, Des Moines, South India.
 Mason, Tuez D., 1915, New England, North India.
 Maxey, Elizabeth, 1888, New York, Bengal.
 Mayer, Lucile C., 1912, New York, Bombay.
 McCellan, Alice M., 1915, Philadelphia, Burma.
 McClurg, Grace, 1912, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
 McDowell, Jessie L., 1912, Northwestern, Japan.
 McKnight, Isabel, 1901, Topeka, North India.
 Means, Alice M., 1897, Cincinnati, North India.
 Means, Mary, 1896, Cincinnati, North India.
 Mellinger, Roxie, 1913, Cincinnati, Burma.
 Melton, Mary E., 1897, Northwestern, Japan.
 Merrill, Clara E., 1896, Northwestern, Kiangsi Mission.
 Miller, Iva M. (M.D.), 1909, Columbia River, North China.
 Miller, Lula A., 1901, New York, Korea.
 Mills, Harriet M., 1911, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Montgomery, Urdell, 1902, Topeka, South India.
 Moore, Blanche, 1914, Cincinnati, Central Provinces.
 Morgan, Cora L., 1904, Topeka, Bombay.
 Morgan, Margaret, 1910, Northwestern, South India.
 Morrow, Julia E., 1913, Columbia River, South India.
 Moyer, Jennie, 1899, New York, North India.

N

Naylor, Nell F., 1912, Topeka, Central Provinces.
 Nelson, Caroline C., 1906, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Nelson, Dora L., 1910, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Nelson, E. Lavinia, 1906, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Nelson, Lena, 1911, Philadelphia, West China.
 Nevitt, Jane Ellen, 1912, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Newton, Minnie E., 1912, New York, Bombay.
 Nicholls, Elizabeth W., 1896, New York, Bombay.
 Nicolaisen, Martha, C. W., 1899, Minneapolis, Hinghwa.
 Norberg, Eugenia, 1907, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Nourse, Emma D., 1909, Northwestern, East Central Africa.
 Nowlin, Mabel R., 1915, Des Moines, North China.
 Nunan, Nellie F. (M.D.), 1913, New England, South India.

O

Ogborn, Kate L., 1891, Des Moines, Central China.
 Oldroyd, Roxanna H., 1909, Topeka, North India.
 Olsen, Elizabeth, 1914, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Olsen, Mary E., 1903, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Orcutt, Hazel, 1912, Cincinnati, Burma.
 Organ, Clara M., 1899, New England, North India.

P

Parish, Rebecca (M.D.), 1906, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Parkes, Elizabeth, 1903, Pacific, Philippine Islands.
 Peckham, Carrie S., 1915, Northwestern, East Japan.
 Perkins, Fannie A., 1890, Des Moines, Burma.
 Perrill, Mary L., 1910, Topeka, North India.
 Peters, Jessie I., 1903, Northwestern, North India.
 Peters, Mary, 1894, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Peters, Sarah, 1888, Northwestern, Central China.
 Peterson, Ruth, 1915, Northwestern, North India.

Pider, Myrtle Z., 1911, Topeka, Japan.
 Plumb, Florence J., 1900, New York, Foochow.
 Pond, Eleanor J. (M.D.), 1911, Baltimore, Philippine Islands.
 Pool, Lydia S., 1903, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Poole, Carrie M., 1914, New England, Japan.
 Porter, Anna D., 1913, Topeka, Italy.
 Porter, Clara G., 1912, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Porter, Eunice, 1913, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Powell, Alice M., 1907, New York, North China.
 Preston, Grace, 1912, New York, Japan.
 Pugh, Ada, 1906, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Pye, Olive F., 1911, New York, Korea.
 Pyke, Mildred, 1912, Northwestern, North China.

R

Rashe, Rose M., 1915, Des Moines, Korea.
 Rahe, Cora L., 1912, Northwestern, Central China.
 Randall, Susie E., 1911, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Rank, Minnie L., 1906, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Reed, Mary, 1884, Cincinnati, North India.
 Reichars, Bertha L., 1915, Pacific, Central China.
 Reid, Jennie, 1913, Philadelphia, South America.
 Reilly, Marie B., 1913, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Rexroth, Elizabeth, 1912, Cincinnati, North India.
 Reynolds, Elsie, 1908, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Richmond, Mary A., 1909, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Robbins, Emma E. (M.D.), 1911, Topeka, Central China.
 Robbins, Henrietta P., 1902, New York, Korea.
 Roberts, Elizabeth, 1915, Minneapolis, Korea.
 Robinson, Alvina, 1907, Des Moines, Burma.
 Robinson, Flora L., 1909, Minneapolis, North India.
 Robinson, Helen, 1902, New York, Bombay.
 Robinson, Muriel E., 1914, Cincinnati, South India.
 Robinson, Ruth E., 1900, Baltimore, North India.
 Rockey, Lois, 1912, Cincinnati, Bengal.
 Ross, Elsie, 1909, Philadelphia, Bombay.
 Roush, Hannah E., 1911, Northwestern, West Central Africa.
 Royer, Mary Anna, 1913, Northwestern, West China.
 Rubright, Caroline B., 1913, Philadelphia, South America.
 Russell, Elizabeth, 1879, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Russell, M. Helen, 1895, Pacific, Japan.
 Ruth, E. Naomi, 1911, Philadelphia, Malaysia.
 Ryder, Mary A., 1909, New York, Burma.

S

Salmon, Bessie C., 1915, Northwestern, Korea.
 Salmon, Lena L., 1910, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Sauer, Clara E., 1915, Northwestern, North China.
 Sayles, Florence, 1914, Columbia River, Central China.
 Scharpf, Hanna, 1910, Northwestern, Korea.
 Schroepel, Marguerite E., 1913, Des Moines, Northwest India.
 Scott, Emma (M.D.), 1896, Cincinnati, Northwest India.
 Scott, Frances A., 1889, Cincinnati, North India.
 Search, Blanche T., 1914, Philadelphia, Kiangsi Mission.
 Secor, Valeria, 1909, Des Moines, Burma.
 Seeds, Mabel K., 1902, Northwestern, Japan.
 Seidmann, Paula, 1908, Cincinnati, Foochow.
 Sellers, Rue A., 1889, Cincinnati, North India.
 Shannon, Mary E., 1909, Topeka, Burma.
 Sharp, Mrs. Robert, 1908, New York, Korea.
 Shaw, Ella C., 1887, Northwestern, Central China.
 Shute, Vivian L., 1914, Minneapolis, Northwest India.
 Sia, Ruby, 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Simonds, Mildred, 1906, Des Moines, South India.
 Simpson, Cora, 1907, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Slate, Anna B., 1901, Philadelphia, Korea.
 Smith, Clara Bell, 1914, Philadelphia, Central China.
 Smith, Emily, 1910, Cincinnati, North Africa.
 Smith, Jennie M., 1914, Columbia River, North India.
 Smith, Madorah E., 1911, Minneapolis, West China.
 Snively, Gertrude E., 1906, Philadelphia, Korea.
 Spencer, Matilda A., 1875, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Sprowles, Alberta B., 1906, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Stahl, Josephine, 1892, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Starkey, Bertha, 1910, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Stefanaki, Pauline, 1912, Topeka, Malaysia.
 Stephens, Grace, 1892, Baltimore, South India.
 Stevenson, Ida M. (M.D.), 1890, Topeka, North China.
 Stewart, Mrs. Mary S. (M.D.), 1911, Philadelphia, Korea.

Stivrud, Louise, 1906, Minneapolis, Philippine Islands.
 Stockwell, Grace L., 1901, Des Moines, Burma.
 Stone, Mabel C., 1913, Northwestern, Central China.
 Stone, Mary (M.D.), 1896, Des Moines, Kiangsi Mission.
 Struw, Elizabeth M., 1904, New York, Foochow.
 Stryker, Minnie (M.D.), 1908, Philadelphia, North China.
 Sullivan, Lucy W., 1888, Cincinnati, North India.
 Sutherland, May E., 1915, Topeka, Central Provinces.
 Sutton, Marianne, 1907, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Swan, Hilda, 1905, Topeka, Bengal.
 Sweet, Mary B., 1911, Topeka, Italy.
 Swift, Edith M., 1902, Northwestern, Italy.

T

Taft, Gertrude (M.D.), 1895, Pacific, Central China.
 Tallon, Mrs. Bertha Kneeland, 1900-1913, New England, South America.
 Tang, Lien, 1906, Minneapolis, Kiangsi Mission.
 Taylor, Erma, 1913, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Teague, Carolyn, 1912, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Temple, Laura, 1903, New York, Mexico.
 Terrell, Linnie, 1908, Cincinnati, Northwest India.
 Thomas, Hettie A., 1903, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Thomas, Judith Edna, 1914, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
 Thomas, Mary M., 1904, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
 Thompson, May Bel, 1915, Topeka, Kiangsi Mission.
 Thompson, Vera R., 1913, Baltimore, Central Provinces.
 Toll, Kate Evelyn, 1904, Northwestern, South India.
 Trimble, Lydia A., 1889, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Trissel, Maude V., 1914, Des Moines, Korea.
 Tochudy, Marianne H., 1915, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Tunison, Bessie, 1914, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Turner, Elizabeth J., 1915, Des Moines, Bombay.
 Tuttle, Ora M., 1907, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Tyler, Gertrude W., 1909, Des Moines, West China.
 Tyler, Ursula J., 1914, Cincinnati, Foochow.

V

Vail, Olive, 1913, Topeka, Malaysia.
 Van Fleet, Edna M., 1914, Cincinnati, China.
 Van Petten, Mrs. Caroline W., 1881, Northwestern, Japan.
 Varney, Elizabeth W., 1883, Topeka, Hinghwa.

Vickery, M. Ellen, 1891, Northwestern, Italy.
 Voke, Mrs. Rhea M. G., 1915, Cincinnati, Malaysia.

W

Wagy, Ada, 1913, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Wagner, Dora A., 1913, Topeka, Japan.
 Wallace, Lydia E., 1906, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Walter, A. Jeanette, 1911, Topeka, Korea.
 Wanser, Menia H., 1911, New England, Foochow.
 Warrington, Ruth A., 1915, Topeka, North India.
 Washburn, Orrilla F., 1912, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
 Watrous, Mary, 1912, New York, North China.
 Watson, Rebecca J., 1883, Topeka, Japan.
 Waugh, Nora B., 1904, Cincinnati, North India.
 Webster, Grace, 1914, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Welch, Dora, 1910, Cincinnati, North Africa.
 Wells, Annie M., 1905, Des Moines, West China.
 Wells, Elizabeth J., 1901, Des Moines, South India.
 Wells, Phebe C., 1895, New York, Foochow.
 Westcott, Ida G., 1915, Northwestern, Malaysia.
 Westcott, Pauline E., 1902, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
 Wheat, Seenira B., 1915, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Wheeler, Hetta A., 1913, Northwestern, Malaysia.
 Wheeler, L. Maude, 1903, Northwestern, North China.
 White, Anna L., 1911, Minneapolis, Japan.
 White, Laura M., 1891, Philadelphia, Central China.
 Whiting, Ethel L., 1911, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Wiegand, Marie, 1914, Northwestern, Burma.
 Wilson, Frances R., 1914, Topeka, North China.
 Wilson, Minnie E., 1893, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
 Wilson, Nellie A., 1913, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Wisner, Julia E., 1885, Cincinnati, South India.
 Wood, Catherine, 1892, Des Moines, South India.
 Wood, Daisy D., 1909, Des Moines, Bengal.
 Wood, Lola, 1914, Northwestern, Korea.
 Woodruff, Mabel A., 1910, New York, Kiangsi Mission.
 Wright, Laura S., 1895, Northwestern, North India.
 Wythe, K. Grace, 1909, Pacific, Japan.

Y

Yeager, Maud, 1910, Northwestern, North India.
 Young, Effie G., 1892, New England, North China.
 Young, Mariana, 1897, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Yutseyo, Edith R., 1912, Topeka, Central China.

In Memoriam



The Rev. William D. Beal,
India, 1904-1915.



Mrs. John C. Davison,
Japan, 1873-1915.



Rev. Dennis Clancy,
India, 1898-1915.



Elizabeth May Ruddick,
New England Branch,
W. F. M. S.
North India, 1908.



Miss S. A. Easton,
Cincinnati Branch,
W. F. M. S.
India, 1878-1915.

Mrs. Charles Bishop,
Japan, 1876-1914.

Mrs. Henry W. Irwin,
China, 1910-1915.



Rev. Joseph Culshaw,
India, 1892-1915.

Mrs. Mary Davis Wheeler,
(Retired)
China, 1865-1893.

Mrs. S. A. Steensen,
(Retired)
Norway, 1858-1878.



Mrs. Ella Dodge Appenzeller (Retired)
Korea, 1885-1902.

Mrs. Sarah D. McMahon,
(Retired)
India, 1870-1897.

**MISSIONARIES AND FORMER MISSIONARIES
WHO HAVE RECENTLY PASSED AWAY**

RECRUITS OF THE
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
NOVEMBER 1, 1914—OCTOBER 31, 1915



The Rev. Lyman L. Hale,
(S. V.)
Roslindale, Mass.
Boston University School
of Technology, 1914.
Nanking, China.



Mrs. Sadie Hale,
Roslindale, Mass.
Nanking, China.



Mrs. Nora Nelson Peach,
Mitchellville, Md.
Western Maryland
College.
Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.



The Rev. Charles
Johannaber,
(S. V.)
Warrenton, Mo.
Boston University School
of Technology, 1915
Kinkiang, China.



Mrs. Edna Stueckemann
Johannaber,
(S. V.)
Warrenton, Mo.
Central Wesleyan, 1911.
Kinkiang, China.



Guy Little,
(S. V.)
Cherokee, Ia.
Cornell College, 1915.
Singapore, S. S.



The Rev. Clarence E.
Olmstead,
(S. V.)
Evanston, Ill.
Garrett Biblical Institute,
1914.
Rangoon, Burma.



Mrs. Katherine Olmstead,
(S. V.)
Evanston, Ill.
Garrett Biblical Institute,
1914.
Rangoon, Burma.



Miss Della M. Battles,
Ashtabula, O.
Presbyterian Hospital of
New York, 1915.
Hajju, Korea.



The Rev. Francis P.
Jones,
(S. V.)
Dodgeville, Ia.
Garrett Biblical Institute,
1915.
Hinghwa, China.



Mrs. Francis P. Jones,
Dodgeville, Ia.
Platteville State Normal,
1909.
Hinghwa, China.



Wray Congdon,
(S. V.)
Batavia, N. Y.
Syracuse University,
1914.
Peking, China.



The Rev. Roland T.
Schaefer,
(S. V.)
La Porte, Ind.
German Wallace, 1914.
Kiukiang, China.



Mrs. Esther Schaefer
(S. V.)
La Porte, Ind.
German Wallace, 1914.
Kiukiang, China.



Mrs. Gertrude Driesbach
Baldwin,
Joplin, Mo.
Bethany Hospital.
Changli, China.



The Rev. Earl A. Hoose
(S. V.)
Madison, N. J.
Drew Theological
Seminary,
Kiukiang, China.



Mrs. Sadie P. Hoose,
(S. V.)
Madison, N. J.
Clifton Springs Training
School for Nurses,
Kiukiang, China.



The Rev. Clair K.
Searles,
Canandaigua, N. Y.
University of Michigan,
1912.
North China.



The Rev. Harry W.
Worley,
(S. V.)
Malden, Mass.
Boston University School
of Technology, 1914
Kutien, China.



Mrs. Zela C. Worley
(S. V.)
Malden, Mass.
Ohio Wesleyan, 1913.
Kutien, China.



Miss Katherine Foster
Orange, N. J.
Chicago University.
Ipon, P. M. S.



Dr. Dennis V. Smith,
(S. V.)
Petoakey, Mich.
University of Michigan,
1912.
Tientsin, China.



Mrs. Dennis V. Smith,
(S. V.)
Petoakey, Mich.
University of Michigan,
1913.
Tientsin, China.



Miss Fieda B. Platt,
Du Bois, Pa.
Edinboro Normal, 1909.
Concepcion, S. A.



The Rev. Henry S.
Leitzel,
(S. V.)
Meadville, Pa.
Boston University School
of Technology, 1915.
North China.



Mrs. Ruth Leitzel,
Meadville, Pa.
Pennsylvania College of
Music,
North China.



Miss Elsie Keyser,
Roanoke, Ind.
Lutheran Deaconess
School,
Panama.



Dr. Arthur G. Nickles,
(S. V.)
Atlanta, Ga.
Southern College of Medicine and Surgery, 1912.
Philippine Islands.



Mrs. Anna L. Nickles,
Atlanta, Ga.
Moorhead Normal, 1906.
Philippine Islands.



Miss Lora B. Catlin,
(S. V.)
Orwego, N. Y.
Oberlin College, 1914.
Santiago, S. A.



Miss Naomi Thompson,
Troy, N. Y.
School of Normal and Fine Arts.
Conception, S. A.



Miss Norma Keck,
Pitcairn, Pa.
Indiana Normal, 1911.
Singapore, S. S.



Thomas Bowmar,
Canton, Mass.
Boston University.
Malaya.



Emerson Potter,
(S. V.)
Denver, Colo.
Denver University.
La Paz, S. A.



Robert Fraser,
(S. V.)
University Park, Colo.
Denver University, 1914.
Singapore, S. S.



Miss Mattie Shilling,
Bloomington, Ill.
Parker's Normal.
Singapore, S. S.



Miss Clare Norton.



J. Preston Cole,
(S. V.)
Quaker, Mo.
University of Missouri,
1910.
Malaysia.



Miss Laura E. Dane,
Mount Jewett, Pa.
Eric County Hospital
Training School.
Nanking, China.



The Rev. George W.
Hollister,
(S. V.)
Evanston, Ill.
Garrett Biblical Institute,
1915.
West China.

The Rev. Fred W.
Dieterich,
(S. V.)
Indianola, Ia.
Oberlin College, 1915.
Nanking, China.



The Rev. M. Amer Clare.



Miss Maudie Morrison,
(S. V.)
Los Angeles, Cal.
Garraway, Liberia.



The Rev. Scott P. Hauser,
(S. V.)
Aberdeen, S. D.
Boston University School
of Technology, 1915.
Iquique, S. A.



Miss Anna Lowrey,
Berkeley, Cal.
University of Colorado,
1911.
Santiago, S. A.



The Rev. Chester
Wischmeier,
(S. V.)
University Place, Neb.
Boston University School
of Technology, 1915.
Cochabamba, S. A.



Joseph Matthews,
(S. V.)
Wilmore, Ky.
Asbury College, 1914.
Singapore, S. S.



Dr. Ross M. Bradley,
(S. V.)
Lowville, N. Y.
Bates College, 1908.
Wuhu, China.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE FOLLOWING MISSIONARIES WERE UNAVAILABLE

Mr. Erik W. Allstrom,
(S. V.)
Eastern Pennsylvania.
Morehead State Normal.
Java.

Mrs. Edna Allstrom,
Eastern Pennsylvania.
Java.

Mrs. Mercedith Allen
Morgan,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Allegheny College, 1911.
Vikarabad, India.

Rev. Thomas R. Jones,
Wevertown, N. Y.
Methodist Theological
School, England.
Java.

Rev. Claude L. Peake,
(S. V.)
Omaha, Neb.
De Pauw University,
1912.
Boston University Theo-
logical School, 1915.
Concepcion, S. A.

Mrs. Frances C. Peake,
Omaha, Neb.
Boston University, 1912.
Concepcion, S. A.

Mr. Clarence T. Craig,
(S. V.)
Sioux City, Ia.
Morningside College,
1915.
China.

Mrs. Rita Bradley,
Taianfu, China.

MISSIONARIES IN AMERICA

Classified by Foreign Fields

(Corrected to April 1, 1916)

AFRICA

Alston, Mrs. William G., Box 183, Fort Worth, Texas.
 Buckwalter, Rev. A. L., and wife, Monrovia, Cal.
 Gurney, Samuel (M.D.), (East Central Africa), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 McNeil, Miss Diana B. (Liberia), 131 Waverly Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 O'Farrell, Rev. T. A., and wife, 821 East 61st St., Chicago, Ill.
 Price, Rev. Frederick A., and wife, care Foundation, So. Atlanta, Ga.
 Springer, Dr. John M., and wife, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Wengats, Rev. J. C., and wife, 610 W. Bloomfield St., Rome, N. Y.
 Withey, Rev. H. C., and wife, 1124 St. Charles Terrace, Alhambra, Cal.

CHINA

Beech, Rev. Joseph, and wife (West China), 239 Chamberlain St., Dixon, Ill.
 Blackstone, Rev. James H., and wife (Central China), 5425 Pasadena Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Bowen, Mrs. Arthur J. (Central China), Olathe, Kan.
 Caldwell, Rev. Ernest B., and wife (Foochow), Suffern, Rockland Co., N. Y.
 Cole, Rev. Winfred B., and wife (Hinghwa), 3208 Harold Ave., Berwyn, Ill.
 Davis, Rev. W. W., and wife (North China), 6110 Ingleside Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Dildine, Rev. H. G., and wife (Hinghwa), 2031 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Felt, Rev. Carl A., and wife (North China), Prospect St., Madison, N. J.
 Gamewell, Rev. F. D., and wife (North China), 88 Providence St., Providence, R. I.
 Gossard, Dr. J. E., and wife (Foochow), 540 East Forty-fourth St., Chicago, Ill.
 Hopkins, Dr. N. S., and wife (North China), Wellfleet, Mass.
 Hummel, Rev. William F., and wife (Central China), 3455 South Hoover St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Kent, E. M. (M.D.), and wife (North China), Remsen, N. Y.
 Lacy, Mr. W. N., and wife (Foochow), 333 N. Sandusky St., Delaware, O.
 Main, Rev. William A., and wife (Foochow), Mount Vernon, Ia.
 McCartney, James H. (M.D.), and wife (West China), 65 Columbus Ave., Delaware, Ohio.
 McCracken, Miss Mabel (Central China), 4832 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Millward, Rev. Wm., and wife (Central China), 7334 Formosa Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Neumann, Rev. G. B., and wife (West China), Apartment 65, 44 Morningside Drive, New York City.
 Paddock, Rev. B. H. (Foochow), 4319 Geary Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
 Pent, Rev. Jacob F. (West China), 293 N. Sandusky St., Delaware, O.
 Perkins, E. C. (M.D.) (Kiangsi), 55 Forest St., Hartford, Conn.
 St. John, Rev. Burton L., and wife (North China), 224 Walnut St., Montclair, N. J.
 Torrey, Mrs. R. L. (West China), 422 South Broadway, Wheeling, W. Va.

Trimble, Rev. Frederick H., and wife (Hinghwa), Fellsmere, Fla.
 Ward, Rev. Ralph A., and wife (Foochow), Berea, Ohio.
 Wilson, Rev. W. F., and wife (Central China), Shelby, Mich.
 Yost, Rev. J. W., and wife (West China), Huerfano, Colo.

EUROPE

Clark, Rev. N. W., and wife, Madison, N. J.
 Count, Mrs. E. E. (Bulgaria), Ellenville, N. Y.
 Tipple, Dr. B. M., and wife, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

INDIA

Aldrich, Rev. F. C., and wife (Northwest India), 104 W. Valley Ave., Shenandoah, Iowa.
 Bancroft, Mrs. W. E. (Bombay), Westerville, Ohio.
 Boggess, Prof. Arthur C., and wife (North India), Newberg, Oregon.
 Buck, Rev. Oscar M., and wife (North India), 28 W. Lincoln Ave., Delaware, Ohio.
 Calkins, Rev. Harvey R., and wife (Northwest India), 1808 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Cook, Rev. Albert E. (South India), 1501 Grace Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.
 Core, Rev. Lewis A., and wife (North India), 930 West 35th St., Los Angeles Cal.
 Darling, Rev. A. E., and wife (Central Provinces), 410 Mary St., Utica, N. Y.
 Donohugh, Rev. Thomas S., and wife (Northwest India), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Gabel, Mr. C. E., and wife (South India), 845 Oak St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Gusé, Rev. C. Herman, and wife (Central Provinces), Essex, Ia.
 Henry, Mr. George F. (North India), Mt. Union College, Alliance, O.
 Hewes, Rev. G. C., and wife (North India), 719 Madison St., Evanston, Ill.
 Kumlain, Rev. Wendell F., and wife (North India), 705 Harrison St., Madison, Wis.
 Lee, Rev. David H., and wife (Bengal), 906 San Pasqual Ave., Garvanza Station, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Linsell, Rev. Lewis E., and wife (Bombay), 37 Oak Hill Ave., Delaware, O.
 Lipp, Rev. Chas., and wife (South India), 34 Penrose Ave., E. Cleveland, O.
 Manley, Rev. D. H., and wife (Bengal), 427 S. 11th St., Springfield, Ill.
 Meek, Mr. W. S., and wife (North India), 2625 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Ogg, Rev. Albert E., and wife (South India), Box 43, Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Pickett, Mr. J. Waskom (North India), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Rockey, Rev. Noble L., and wife (North India), 114 Montrose Ave., Delaware, O.
 Scholberg, Rev. H. C., and wife (Central Provinces), Ortonville, Minn.
 Severance, Rev. C. W., and wife (Burma), Hoyt-Bowne Hall, Madison, N. J.
 Tynan, Rev. I. M. (Burma), 70 Harrison St., Stapleton, N. Y.
 Wark, Rev. Homer E., and wife (Bengal), Winfield, Kan.
 Wood, Rev. Frederick, and wife (Bombay), 385 Johnson St., Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

JAPAN

Draper, Rev. Gideon F., and wife, 8814 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Schwartz, Rev. Henry B., and wife, 103 Randol Ave., San Jose, Cal.

KOREA

Billings, Rev. B. W., and wife, 1633 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Follwell, Mrs. E. Douglas, 299 North Sandusky St., Delaware, O.
Swearer, Rev. W. C., 412 Jucunda St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Swearer, Mrs. W. C., Ithaca, N. Y.
Taylor, Rev. H. C., and wife, 1932 Maple St., Evanston, Ill.
Van Buskirk, J. D. (M.D.), and wife, 541 Lexington Ave., New York City.

MALAYSIA

Archer, Rev. R. L., 208 West St., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Baughman, Rev. Burr J., and wife, 1934 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Buchanan, Rev. C. S., and wife, care F. W. West, Colman Building, Seattle, Wash.
Pease, Rev. Kingsley E., and wife, 2519 Park Place, Evanston, Ill.
Van Dyke, Rev. Benjamin F., and wife, Medford, Ore.
Wells, Mr. W. A., 801 West 12th Ave., Emporia, Kan.
Zimmerman, Rev. Cassius R., Marengo, Iowa.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Chenoweth, Rev. Arthur E., and wife, 5 Russell Ave., Nutley, N. J.
Farmer, Rev. Harry, and wife, Washington Grove, Pa.
Lee, Rev. Edwin F., and wife, Rockford, Ia.
Peterson, Rev. B. O., and wife, Salina, Kan.
Rader, Rev. Marvin A., and wife, Lake Bluff, Ill.
Snyder, Rev. Alva L., and wife, 1939 N. Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SOUTH AMERICA

Allen, Rev. Harry L., and wife, Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.
Arms, Rev. G. F., and wife, Tarpon Springs, Fla.
Braden, Mr. C. S., and wife, 1804 East 42d St., Kansas City, Mo.
Brinton, Rev. Edward A., and wife, 1156 E. 62d, Chicago, Ill.
Campbell, Rev. Buel O. (Chile), 511 Euclid Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Craver, Mrs. Samuel P., 209 East Madison St., Mount Pleasant, Ia.
Dee, Mr. N. Bliss, and wife, Collinsville, Ill.
Fisher, Miss Alice H., Beckley, W. Va.
Hartsell, C. F., and wife, care of S. C. Kennedy, Springfield, Ia.
Herman, Mr. Ernest F. (Chile), 9 Mason St., Newark, N. Y.
Howard, Rev. G. P., and wife, 4129 Washington Boulevard, care of Mrs. T. MacCarty, Chicago, Ill.
Kirchner, Miss Mae, Peterson, Ia.
Kiser, Rev. E. D. (Eastern South America), 1830 Belle Plaine Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Kiser, Mrs. Nancy A., 1830 Belle Plaine Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Lowrey, Miss Anna (Chile), 2405 12th Ave., S., Nashville, Tenn.
McBride, Mr. George M., and wife, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.
Ogden, Mr. L. Wayman, and wife, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Peake, Rev. Claude L., and wife (Chile), 1924 S. 35th St., Omaha, Neb.
Reeder, Mrs. John L., 1727 Lyndon St., South Pasadena, Cal.
Rice, Rev. William F., and wife, 5518 Pasadena Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Schilling, Rev. Gerhard J., and wife, Hackettstown, N. J.
Snider, Miss Mary L. (Chile), 1727 Lyndon St., South Pasadena, Cal.
Thompson, Mr. Merritt M., and wife, Franklin, N. Y.
Washburn, Rev. J. E., and wife, 15 Woodcrest Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
Willmarth, Mr. J. Scott, and wife, Greenwood, Wis.

RETIRED MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

In this list the name of the missionary is followed by the year in which he entered the work, the field in which he labored, and his present post-office address.

- A**
- Armand, Mrs. Bertha K., 1910, Philippine Islands, Butlerville, Ind.
- B**
- Baker, Albert H., 1880, South India, Delaware, O.
 Baker, Mrs. Rachel S., 1883, South India, Delaware, O.
 Bishop, Mrs. Nellie D., 1904, Bombay, Mount Pleasant, Ia.
 Blackstock, Mrs. Lydia D., 1881, North India, Bareilly, India.
 Brown, Frederick, 1898, North China, 17 Cross Flats Ave., Dewsbury Road, Leeds, England.
 Brown, Mrs. Agnes B., 1886, North China, 17 Cross Flats Ave., Dewsbury Road, Leeds, England.
 Bruere, William W., 1880, Bombay, Khedgaon, Bombay Presidency, India.
 Bruere, Mrs. Carrie P., 1886, Bombay, Collingwood, N. J.
- C**
- Cady, H. Olin, 1886, West China, 2025 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Cady, Mrs. Hattie Y., 1894, West China, 2025 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Carlson, Bengt A., 1869, Sweden, Bergagatan 34, Stockholm, Sweden.
 Chew, Mrs. Flora J., 1899, North India, 9730 Logan Court, Cleveland, O.
 Cleveland, Mrs. M. Ella, 1887, Japan, 1056 Fourteenth St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Conklin, Mrs. Mary, 1886, Northwest India, 65 South 4th St., care of Y. W. C. A., Columbus, Ohio.
- D**
- Davis, Mrs. Mary C., 1880, India, 839 West End Ave., New York City.
 Dodson, William P., 1885, West Central Africa, Huntington Beach, Cal., Box 197.
 Dodson, Mrs. Catherine M., 1898, West Central Africa, Huntington Beach, Cal., Box 197.
- F**
- Fox, Mrs. Ellen, 1881, Bombay, Poona, India.
 Fulkerson, Eppenson R., 1887, Japan, 907 South Third St., Canon City, Colo.
 Fulkerson, Mrs. Anna S., 1905, Japan, 907 South Third St., Canon City, Colo.
- G**
- Gill, Mrs. Mary W., 1894, North India, care of Mr. T. Smith, Pekin, Ill.
- H**
- Hall, Mrs. Christiana W., 1901, China, 920 West Fifth St., Faribault, Minn.
 Hart, Mrs. Caroline M., 1904, Central China, 1759 West Ninety-fourth St., Chicago, Ill.
 Hoskins, Mrs. Charlotte R., 1867, Northwest India, 1036 West 36th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Humphrey, Mrs. Nancy, 1894, North India, Little Falls, N. Y.
- J**
- Jackson, Henry, 1860, Bengal, 90 Stuyvesant Ave., Arlington, N. J.
 Jackson, Mrs. Helen M., 1868, Bengal, 90 Stuyvesant Ave., Arlington, N. J.
- K**
- Johnson, Thomas S. (M.D.), 1862, India, Waukee, Dallas County, Ia.
- L**
- Lawyer, Franklin P., 1902, Mexico, 522 W. 56th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Lawyer, Mrs. Amelia V. (Mrs. F. P.), 1902, Mexico, 522 W. 56th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Long, Mrs. Flora S., 1880, Japan, East Syracuse, N. Y.
 Long, Miss Pauline H., 1908, South America, East Syracuse, N. Y.
 Longden, Wilbur C., 1883, Central China, 1109 Willard St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Longden, Mrs. Gertrude K., 1883, Central China, 1109 Willard St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
- M**
- Mansell, Mrs. W. A., 1888, North India, Bareilly, India.
 Marsh, Mrs. Evelyn P., 1898, Foochow, 307 West Seventh St., Sterling, Ill.
 Mead, Samuel J., 1886, West Africa, 2232 Clifford St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Mead, Mrs. Ardella K., 1886, West Africa, 2232 Clifford St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Messmore, Mrs. Elizabeth H., 1861, North India, Simcoe, Ontario, Canada.
- N**
- Neeld, Frank L., 1881, North India, 10 Tremont St., Hartford, Conn.
 Neeld, Mrs. Emma A., 1881, North India, 1566 Broad St., Hartford, Conn.
- O**
- Ohlinger, Franklin, 1870, China and Korea, 300 E. Jefferson St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Ohlinger, Mrs. Bertha S., 1876, China and Korea, 300 E. Jefferson St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Osborne, Mrs. Grace, 1874, India, 13 Elgin Road, Allahabad, India.
- P**
- Parker, Mrs. Lucy M., 1906, Bombay, 80 Wardwell St., Adams, N. Y.
 Picher, Mrs. Mary G., 1876, North China, 417 Erie St., Albion, Mich.
- R**
- Richards, Erwin H., 1896, East Central Africa, 270 East College St., Oberlin, O.
 Richards, Mrs. Mary McC., 1903, East Central Africa, 270 East College St., Oberlin, O.
 Robbins, William E., 1872, India, 936 West 35th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Robbins, Mrs. Alice M., 1876, India, 936 West 35th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
- S**
- Scott, Thomas J., 1862, North India, Ocean Grove, N. J.
 Scott, Mrs. Mary W., 1862, North India, Ocean Grove, N. J.
 Schou, Mrs. Louise, 1878, Norway.
 Sherman, Mrs. Florence M., 1898, Korea, 1620 Magnolia Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

Shuett, Mrs. Mary B., 1898, West Central Africa, 4948 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Siberts, Mrs. Mary F., 1876, South America, Brookings, S. D.
 Smith, Mrs. Sarah O., 1881, Mexico, 176 North Bever St., Wooster, O.
 Smyth, Mrs. Alice H., 1884, Foochow, 2509 Hearst Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
 Soper, Julius, 1873, Japan, 1305 North Maryland Ave., Casa Verdugo, Cal.
 Soper, Mrs. Mary D., 1873, Japan, 1305 North Maryland Ave., Casa Verdugo, Cal.
 Spangler, Mrs. Martha T., 1887, South America, 3852 South Olive St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Stevens, Mrs. Minnie P., 1890, China, University Place, Neb.
 Stone, George I., 1879, Bombay, Titusville, Pa.
 Stone, Mrs. Marilla M., 1879, Bombay, Titusville, Pa.
 Stuart, Mrs. Anna G., 1886, Central China, 1027 West 34th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

T

Tallou, Mrs. Bertha K., 1909, Eastern South America, Rosario, Argentina.
 Thoburn, Mrs. Ruth C., 1899, India, Philander Smith Institute, Naini Tal, India.
 Thomas, Mrs. Elizabeth W. (Mrs. J. B.), 1889, India, 1032 W. 51. Place, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Tindale, Matthew, 1892, India, Secunderabad, Deccan, India.
 Tomlinson, Mrs. Viola Van S., 1906, Northwest India, Oriaka, N. D.

V

Verity, George Washington, 1891, North China, Geneva, Neb.
 Verity, Mrs. Frances W., 1881, North China, Geneva, Neb.

W

Walker, Wilbur F., 1873, North China, 39 North Ritter Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Walker, Mrs. Mary M., 1873, North China, 39 North Ritter Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Walley, Mrs. Louise, 1886, Kiangsi, Claude Hill, Whitnall, Stone Staffs, England.
 Ward, Mrs. Ellen M., 1879, Central Provinces, Singareni Collieries, Deccan, India.
 Waugh, Mrs. Jane T., 1876, North India, Richmond, Villa, Naini Tal, India.
 West, Benjamin F., 1888, Malaysia, 4759 Fourteenth Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.
 West, Mrs. Letty G., 1888, Malaysia, 4759 Fourteenth Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.
 Wilcox, Myron C., 1881, Foochow, Mount Vernon, Ia.
 Wilcox, Mrs. Hattie C., 1886, Foochow, Mount Vernon, Ia.
 Withey, Amos E., 1885, West Africa, Huntington Beach, Cal.
 Withey, Mrs. Irene A., 1885, West Africa, Huntington Beach, Cal.
 Wood, Thomas B., 1869, North Andes, 628 South Anderson St., Tacoma, Wash.
 Wood, Mrs. Ellen D. (Mrs. T. B.), 1869, North Andes, 628 South Anderson St., Tacoma, Wash.
 Worley, Mrs. Imogene F., 1882, Foochow, 378 Front St., Berea, Ohio.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Officers

President Emeritus

MRS. CYRUS D. FOSS, 5940 Woodbine Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

President

MRS. WILLIAM F. McDOWELL, 1936 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ill.

Vice-President

MRS. AMOS WILLIAMS PATTEN, 2019 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Secretary

MRS. CHARLES WESLEY BARNES, 511 Greenup St., Covington, Ky.

Treasurer

MISS FLORENCE HOOPER, Room 30, 10 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

General Counselor

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, 67 Wall Street, New York City.

Corresponding Secretaries

MISS FLORENCE L. NICHOLS, 53 Arlington Street, Lynn, Mass.

MRS. JOHN M. CORNELL, Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MISS CARRIE JAY CARNAHAN, Shady Avenue and Walnut Street, E. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MRS. ELIAS D. HUNTLEY, Washington Grove, Md.

MRS. ROLLA L. THOMAS, 792 E. McMillan Street, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MISS E. L. SINCLAIR, 328 S. Douglas Ave., Springfield, Ill.

MRS. WILLIAM B. THOMPSON, Route 7, Osceola, Iowa.

MRS. FREDERICK F. LINDSAY, 25 Seymour Avenue, S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

MISS ELLA M. WATSON, 1701 S. Seventeenth Street, Lincoln, Neb.

MRS. S. FRANK JOHNSON, 273 S. Catalina Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.

MRS. ALBERT N. FISHER, Alexandra Court, Portland, Ore.

Appropriations for 1916

INDIA:			KOREA.....	\$51,370
North India.....	\$93,664		MEXICO.....	31,865
Northwest India.....	88,258		SOUTH AMERICA.....	31,265
South India.....	54,601		EUROPE:	
Central Provinces.....	31,839		Bulgaria.....	4,625
Bombay.....	42,998		Italy.....	5,975
Bengal.....	25,094		Germany and Switzerland.....	400
Burma.....	12,541		France.....	500
Total.....	\$328,995		Norway.....	50
CHINA:			Total.....	11,550
North China.....	\$42,131		AFRICA.....	12,273
Central China.....	25,715			
Kiangsi.....	38,510		Total to Conferences.....	\$833,316
West China.....	32,235		Foreign Contingencies (Educational Sec-	
Foochow.....	60,465		retaries, Retirement Fund Assessment,	
Hinghwa.....	24,525		Interest on Debts, Emergency Fund)...	13,057
Total.....	223,581		Home Contingencies.....	31,264
MALAYSIA.....	31,060		German Thank Offering.....	2,648
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.....	25,749		Miscellaneous.....	31,242
JAPAN:				
East Japan.....	\$55,895		Total.....	85,608
West Japan.....	29,713		Grand Total.....	\$911,527
Total.....	85,608			

FINANCES OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, 1907-1915

"Special Gifts" are included in the Receipts, Disbursements, and Debt.

YEAR	Members and Probationers	Conference Contributions	Special Gifts	Legacies	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Average per Member	Disbursements	Debt
Nov. 1, 1906—Oct. 31, 1907	3,307,275	\$988,859 06	\$331,019 99	\$57,762 54	\$24,278 69	\$1,401,920 28	.423	\$1,519,314 16	\$11,852 23
Nov. 1, 1907—Oct. 31, 1908	3,379,584	1,013,272 36	281,757 85	27,240 88	35,064 97	1,357,336 06	.401	1,397,621 76	52,137 93
Nov. 1, 1908—Oct. 31, 1909	3,444,606	984,975 35	305,834 66	39,748 96	11,563 81	1,342,122 78	.389	1,417,438 71	127,453 86
Nov. 1, 1909—Oct. 31, 1910	3,489,696	1,101,043 91	320,905 12	40,555 52	15,195 37	1,477,699 92	.423	1,425,341 23	75,095 17
Nov. 1, 1910—Oct. 31, 1911	3,543,589	1,040,215 66	438,126 43	27,879 38	4,902 95	1,511,124 42	.426	1,557,412 16	121,382 91
Nov. 1, 1911—Oct. 31, 1912	3,628,063	1,046,113 51	391,979 51	42,126 89	59,184 06	1,539,403 97	.424	1,546,967 81	95,331 90
Nov. 1, 1912—Oct. 31, 1913	3,775,791	1,060,824 00	325,058 78	68,863 20	27,782 20	1,482,528 18	.392	1,441,602 32	88,488 25
Nov. 1, 1913—Oct. 31, 1914	3,962,316	1,101,682 57	418,496 32	31,234 57	37,841 83	1,588,755 29	.40	1,565,185 74	88,328 06
Nov. 1, 1914—Oct. 31, 1915	4,033,123	1,095,076 88	512,330 48	51,142 36	42,024 08	1,700,573 80	.421	1,584,417 47	71,870 81
Total .....	.....	\$9,432,063 30	\$3,325,509 14	\$386,554 30	\$257,337 96	\$13,401,464 70	....	.....	.....

APPROPRIATIONS TO MISSIONS AND CONFERENCES FOR THE YEARS 1907-1916

MISSIONS	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	Total
DIVISION 1.—Eastern Asia											
China: Foochow.....	\$28,745	\$28,325	\$28,325	\$27,215	\$27,665	\$27,665	\$28,631	\$31,826	\$31,826	\$34,350	\$294,573
Hinghwa.....	11,370	12,200	12,200	11,722	13,722	13,722	13,722	14,988	14,988	16,100	134,734
Central China.....	41,235	40,635	40,635	38,545	38,545	37,479	39,179	27,887	27,887	29,550	361,577
Kiangsi Mission.....								16,213	16,213	17,600	50,026
North China.....	49,100	53,300	53,300	50,713	51,713	50,363	50,363	51,563	51,563	52,450	514,428
West China.....	18,600	18,340	18,340	18,874	22,874	22,874	25,124	27,207	27,207	29,000	228,440
Union Publishing House, Shanghai.....	1,500	4,750	4,750	5,750	6,000	2,500	3,500	3,100	3,100	2,500	37,450
For other purposes.....					3,300	4,300	4,300	3,000	15,789	3,800	34,489
Total for China.....	150,550	157,550	157,550	152,819	163,819	158,933	164,819	175,784	188,573	185,350	1,655,717
Japan.....	62,500	62,500	62,500	60,625	65,061	63,109	65,061	67,561	67,561	67,561	644,039
Korea.....	28,465	28,465	38,465	37,311	39,922	38,679	39,922	41,422	41,422	47,906	381,979
Total for Division 1.....	241,515	248,515	258,515	250,755	268,802	260,691	269,802	284,767	297,556	300,817	2,681,735
DIVISION 2.—Southern Asia											
India: North India.....	62,200	62,200	62,200	60,326	62,594	60,674	65,441	66,941	66,941	66,941	636,458
Northwest India.....	31,500	31,500	31,625	30,676	32,512	31,537	34,262	35,262	35,262	35,262	339,398
South India.....	23,660	23,660	23,775	23,062	24,670	23,630	26,028	27,528	27,528	27,528	261,949
Central Provinces.....	16,100	17,006	17,151	16,620	18,493	17,888	18,493	19,993	19,993	19,993	181,760
Bombay.....	22,650	22,650	22,775	22,092	24,129	23,405	24,129	27,129	27,129	27,129	243,217
Bengal.....	16,900	16,900	17,025	16,514	17,928	17,388	13,579	14,579	14,579	14,579	159,969
Burma.....	9,900	9,900	10,025	9,724	10,932	10,604	10,932	12,432	12,432	12,432	109,313
Total for India.....	182,900	183,806	184,556	179,014	191,256	185,476	192,864	206,864	206,864	206,864	1,920,464
Malaysia.....	21,380	21,380	21,380	20,739	22,278	21,610	22,278	23,778	23,778	23,778	222,379
Philippine Islands.....	23,650	25,650	25,900	25,123	27,250	26,433	27,250	31,250	31,250	31,250	275,006
Total for Division 2.....	227,930	230,836	231,836	224,876	240,784	233,519	242,392	261,892	261,892	261,892	2,417,849
DIVISION 3.—Africa											
Liberia.....	15,061	15,061	15,376	14,912	15,612	15,142	15,612	15,612	15,612	15,612	153,612
East Central Africa.....	16,230	16,230	16,065	14,083	14,883	14,434	14,434	16,434	16,434	5,000	144,227
Rhodesia Mission Conference.....										11,434	11,434
West Central Africa.....	14,351	14,351	14,201	12,274	12,774	12,389	12,389	13,389	13,389	13,389	132,896
North Africa.....				3,000	4,000	3,878	7,834	9,834	9,834	9,831	48,214
Total for Division 3.....	45,642	45,642	45,642	44,269	47,269	45,843	50,269	55,269	55,269	55,269	490,383
DIVISION 4.—South America											
Eastern South America.....	52,592	52,592	52,592	51,130	53,130	52,113	53,130	54,130	54,130	54,130	529,669
Chile.....	27,175	30,175	28,175	27,450	29,450	28,365	29,450	30,950	30,950	30,950	293,120
North Andes.....	13,800	14,800	15,800	15,680	18,280	17,310	18,280	19,780	19,780	19,780	173,290
Total for Division 4.....	93,567	97,567	96,567	94,260	100,860	97,818	100,860	104,860	104,860	104,860	996,079
DIVISION 5.—Mexico	58,900	58,900	58,900	56,539	60,496	58,662	60,496	60,996	60,996	60,996	595,881
DIVISION 6.—Europe											
Austria-Hungary.....					3,500	5,032	6,211	6,211	6,211	6,211	33,376
North Germany.....	18,880	18,880	18,880	17,965	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	164,935
South Germany.....	20,721	20,721	20,721	20,100	19,800	19,000	19,000	19,000	18,700	18,700	196,463
Switzerland.....	7,565	7,565	7,535	7,290	8,290	8,000	7,500	7,000	7,000	7,000	74,745
Norway.....	12,625	12,625	12,555	12,165	12,500	12,050	12,200	12,200	12,050	12,050	123,020
Sweden.....	15,970	15,970	16,095	15,595	15,875	15,300	15,400	15,400	15,250	15,250	156,105
Denmark.....	7,985	7,985	7,960	7,715	7,950	7,600	7,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	83,695
Finland.....	9,048	9,048	9,348	9,060	7,850	7,615	7,850	7,850	7,850	7,850	83,369
Russia.....					4,000	4,500	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	32,500
Bulgaria.....	9,500	9,500		9,205	9,500	9,500	10,700	11,200	11,000	11,000	100,605
Italy.....	50,152	50,152	55,312	53,600	58,134	54,278	54,278	53,178	53,178	53,178	536,540
France.....			5,840	5,814	6,840	6,840	8,100	10,600	12,500	12,500	69,034
Total for Division 6.....	152,446	152,446	163,446	158,539	169,839	164,715	169,839	174,339	174,339	174,339	1,654,287
Appropriations to be administered by the Board.....	69,300	69,300	115,050	112,050	127,250	127,250	103,000	103,000	103,000	103,000	1,032,200
Special Appropriations for Property in Foreign Fields.....	36,093									14,722	60,815
Total for the Mission Fields.....	925,393	903,206	969,956	941,288	1,015,300	988,498	996,658	1,045,123	1,057,912	1,075,895	9,919,220

FINANCES OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1819-1906

"Special Gifts" are included in the Receipts, Disbursements, Surplus, and Debts

DATES	Members and Probationers	Conference Contributions	Special Gifts	Legacies	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Average per Member	Disbursements	Surplus	Debt
April 5, 1819—April 13, 1820	240,924	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$823 04	\$.003	\$85 76	\$737 28	\$
April 14, 1820—April 30, 1821	256,881					2,328 76	.009	500 00	2,566 04	
May 1, 1821—May 31, 1822	281,146					2,547 39	.009	1,689 28	3,424 15	
June 1, 1822—May 31, 1823	297,632					5,427 14	.018	3,740 22	5,111 07	
June 1, 1823—May 11, 1824	312,540					3,589 92	.011	4,996 14	3,704 85	
May 12, 1824—May 4, 1825	328,523					4,140 16	.012	4,704 22	3,138 79	
May 5, 1825—May 11, 1826	341,144					4,964 11	.014	5,510 85	2,592 05	
May 12, 1826—April 25, 1827	360,800					6,812 49	.019	7,379 42	2,025 12	
April 26, 1827—April 10, 1828	381,997					6,245 17	.016	8,103 18	167 11	
April 11, 1828—April 30, 1829	421,156					14,176 11	.033	9,233 75	5,109 47	
May 1, 1829—April 30, 1830	447,743					13,128 63	.029	10,545 03	7,093 07	
May 1, 1830—April 30, 1831	476,153					9,950 57	.029	11,497 28	6,146 36	
May 1, 1831—April 30, 1832	513,114					11,379 66	.022	12,658 99	4,867 03	
May 1, 1832—April 22, 1833	548,593					17,097 05	.031	20,356 57	1,607 51	
April 23, 1833—April 30, 1834	599,736					35,700 15	.059	31,061 89	6,245 77	
May 1, 1834—April 30, 1835	638,784					30,492 21	.048	38,535 62		1,797 64
May 1, 1835—April 15, 1836	652,528					59,517 16	.091	52,067 56	5,651 96	
April 16, 1836—April 16, 1837	653,032					57,096 05	.087	66,536 85		3,788 84
April 17, 1837—April 9, 1838	658,157					96,087 36	.146	89,257 97	3,040 55	
April 10, 1838—April 9, 1839	696,549					132,480 29	.19	103,661 58	31,859 26	
April 10, 1839—April 19, 1840	740,459					136,410 87	.184	152,507 02	15,763 11	
April 20, 1840—April 19, 1841	795,445					139,905 76	.176	158,698 05		3,029 18
April 20, 1841—April 19, 1842	852,918					139,473 25	.163	145,092 73		8,648 66
April 20, 1842—April 19, 1843	913,901					146,482 17	.16	139,306 51		1,473 10
April 20, 1843—April 19, 1844	1,068,525					146,578 78	.137	155,020 36		9,904 68
April 20, 1844—April 30, 1845	1,171,356					94,552 27	.08	85,729 55		1,071 94
May 1, 1845—April 30, 1846	1,139,587					89,528 26	.078	84,372 60	24,068 72	
May 1, 1846—April 30, 1847	644,299					78,932 73	.122	76,654 13	26,382 32	
May 1, 1847—April 30, 1848	631,558					81,600 34	.129	86,835 50	21,147 16	
May 1, 1848—April 30, 1849	639,066					84,045 15	.131	102,739 82	2,452 49	
May 1, 1849—April 30, 1850	662,315					104,579 54	.157	99,889 71	7,142 32	
May 1, 1850—April 30, 1851	689,682					126,471 31	.183	131,163 40	2,450 23	
May 1, 1851—April 30, 1852	728,700	138,284 42		2,804 68	9,393 38	150,482 48	.208	155,606 07		3,173 34
May 1, 1852—Dec. 31, 1853	752,626	298,473 39		21,262 03	16,232 97	335,968 39	.446	282,229 87	50,565 18	
Jan. 1, 1854—Dec. 31, 1854	753,359	211,952 01		4,930 74	6,529 30	223,412 05	.285	238,694 06	35,283 17	
Jan. 1, 1855—Dec. 31, 1855	799,431	204,464 86		6,924 17	8,815 01	218,204 04	.272	217,567 05	35,920 16	
Jan. 1, 1856—Dec. 31, 1856	800,327	199,996 59		7,784 81	29,660 52	237,441 92	.296	274,182 49		820 41
Jan. 1, 1857—Dec. 31, 1857	820,519	247,753 13		8,544 96	12,592 39	268,890 48	.327	266,972 17	1,097 90	
Jan. 1, 1858—Dec. 31, 1858	956,555	220,087 64		8,813 55	25,423 42	255,224 61	.265	251,600 88	4,711 63	
Jan. 1, 1859—Dec. 31, 1859	974,345	243,863 44		8,824 64	12,479 11	265,167 19	.272	252,117 03	17,761 79	
Jan. 1, 1860—Dec. 31, 1860	994,447	236,269 21		10,109 97	10,343 59	256,722 77	.258	270,701 27	3,783 29	

463

Jan. 1, 1861—Dec. 31, 1861	988,523	222,709 28	10,051 44	13,364 21	246,124 93	.248	249,071 09	837 13	
Jan. 1, 1862—Dec. 31, 1862	942,906	241,247 29	12,874 78	11,026 04	265,148 71	.281	226,309 64	29,676 20	
Jan. 1, 1863—Dec. 31, 1863	923,394	388,109 16	16,941 24	11,743 33	416,793 75	.451	291,602 81	164,867 14	
Jan. 1, 1864—Dec. 31, 1864	928,320	497,867 17	22,172 93	29,953 16	549,993 26	.592	437,668 10	267,292 30	
Jan. 1, 1865—Dec. 31, 1865	929,259	587,569 41	17,765 78	31,405 50	631,740 67	.680	523,338 90	385,694 07	
Jan. 1, 1866—Dec. 31, 1866	1,032,184	641,450 32	13,636 79	27,293 19	682,350 30	.661	902,476 44	165,597 93	
Jan. 1, 1867—Dec. 31, 1867	1,146,081	558,520 35	28,532 17	20,468 44	607,520 96	.53	805,703 17	32,584 28	
Jan. 1, 1868—Dec. 31, 1868	1,255,115	575,624 90	11,909 36	10,627 43	598,161 69	.476	649,773 03	84,195 62	
Jan. 1, 1869—Dec. 31, 1869	1,298,938	576,397 48	27,618 21	14,210 92	618,226 61	.475	623,820 95	89,789 96	
Jan. 1, 1870—Oct. 31, 1870	1,370,134	576,774 10	12,194 45	5,775 22	594,743 77	.434	515,896 32	10,942 51	
Nov. 1, 1870—Oct. 31, 1871	1,421,323	603,421 70	11,456 41	8,581 14	623,459 25	.438	588,528 86	23,987 88	
Nov. 1, 1871—Oct. 31, 1872	1,458,441	627,646 60	10,359 16	23,050 84	661,056 60	.453	598,647 63	86,396 85	
Nov. 1, 1872—Oct. 31, 1873	1,464,027	647,103 76	15,817 38	17,915 50	680,836 64	.465	725,169 69	42,063 80	
Nov. 1, 1873—Oct. 31, 1874	1,563,521	618,004 99	47,603 37	9,471 96	675,080 32	.431	703,855 26	13,288 86	
Nov. 1, 1874—Oct. 31, 1875	1,580,559	613,927 12	35,123 15	13,435 62	662,485 89	.419	721,805 34	46,030 59	
Nov. 1, 1875—Oct. 31, 1876	1,651,512	533,594 45	51,338 09	9,255 84	594,188 38	.359	699,904 35	151,746 56	
Nov. 1, 1876—Oct. 31, 1877	1,671,608	566,765 66	39,616 74	22,594 85	628,977 25	.376	560,055 40	82,824 71	
Nov. 1, 1877—Oct. 31, 1878	1,698,282	477,166 15	41,652 12	32,546 78	551,365 05	.324	511,169 90	42,629 56	
Nov. 1, 1878—Oct. 31, 1879	1,700,302	480,428 80	38,818 55	32,611 95	551,859 30	.324	572,266 90	63,037 16	
Nov. 1, 1879—Oct. 31, 1880	1,742,822	500,182 46	34,710 27	22,478 41	557,371 14	.319	576,335 69	82,001 71	
Nov. 1, 1880—Oct. 31, 1881	1,713,104	570,965 77	33,865 26	20,832 86	625,663 89	.365	648,084 82	104,422 64	
Nov. 1, 1881—Oct. 31, 1882	1,748,021	621,381 08	48,605 09	21,679 84	691,666 01	.395	653,428 41	66,185 04	
Nov. 1, 1882—Oct. 31, 1883	1,767,114	650,772 54	78,091 32	22,606 04	751,469 90	.425	728,321 76	43,036 90	
Nov. 1, 1883—Oct. 31, 1884	1,835,490	652,188 99	49,970 02	28,966 85	731,125 86	.398	775,724 16	87,635 20	
Nov. 1, 1884—Oct. 31, 1885	1,890,336	694,034 95	101,901 83	30,891 58	826,828 36	.437	779,878 74	40,685 58	
Nov. 1, 1885—Oct. 31, 1886	1,987,376	836,592 37	133,958 21	14,752 89	985,303 47	.496	820,173 41	124,444 48	
Nov. 1, 1886—Oct. 31, 1887	2,003,935	932,208 91	35,843 78	71,318 22	1,039,370 91	.496	1,002,805 19	161,010 20	
Nov. 1, 1887—Oct. 31, 1888	2,156,119	928,596 38	41,983 67	23,476 19	994,056 24	.461	1,156,646 08	1,579 64	
Nov. 1, 1888—Oct. 31, 1889	2,236,463	1,014,082 09	92,125 25	19,080 46	1,125,287 80	.503	1,159,962 42	36,254 26	
Nov. 1, 1889—Oct. 31, 1890	2,283,953	1,051,642 04	58,681 26	20,748 52	1,131,071 82	.495	1,163,738 92	68,921 36	
Nov. 1, 1890—Oct. 31, 1891	2,386,549	1,078,541 81	117,515 44	28,680 79	1,246,907 27	.522	1,146,708 39	31,277 52	
Nov. 1, 1891—Oct. 31, 1892	2,442,627	1,119,886 36	122,678 46	10,458 10	1,265,133 04	.513	1,241,011 52	55,399 04	
Nov. 1, 1892—Oct. 31, 1893	2,524,053	1,109,457 63	72,436 37	10,139 75	1,227,094 00	.496	1,381,043 28	98,550 24	
Nov. 1, 1893—Oct. 31, 1894	2,690,060	1,088,186 96	35,107 28	10,313 62	1,179,909 36	.438	1,241,517 80	160,158 68	
Nov. 1, 1894—Oct. 31, 1895	2,766,656	1,072,990 11	86,262 20	10,652 07	1,238,009 73	.447	1,298,485 19	220,634 14	
Nov. 1, 1895—Oct. 31, 1896	2,831,787	1,149,596 57	43,410 35	43,758 80	1,292,248 53	.445	1,210,586 19	168,871 97	
Nov. 1, 1896—Oct. 31, 1897	2,851,525	1,067,134 90	44,629 05	50,169 48	1,416 29	.412	1,179,475 27	172,077 35	
Nov. 1, 1897—Oct. 31, 1898	2,886,389	1,110,639 08	60,838 00	57,120 97	1,176,369 72	.466	1,253,018 11	79,313 25	
Nov. 1, 1898—Oct. 31, 1899	2,876,057	1,122,159 51	76,286 90	55,590 78	1,376,099 07	.478	1,287,136 11	9,649 71	
Nov. 1, 1899—Oct. 31, 1900	2,929,074	1,143,269 18	76,803 16	55,864 63	43,796 67	.45	1,339,814 03	10,436 68	
Nov. 1, 1900—Oct. 31, 1901	2,948,137	1,184,628 28	125,865 33	31,957 64	14,200 13	.48	1,381,390 50	35,175 89	
Nov. 1, 1901—Oct. 31, 1902	3,006,295	1,281,721 69	117,826 33	52,006 49	8,673 64	.487	1,333,261 48	94,486 98	
Nov. 1, 1902—Oct. 31, 1903	3,081,918	1,405,945 07	171,951 03	62,006 49	14,321 26	.546	1,532,580 84	216,129 98	
Nov. 1, 1903—Oct. 31, 1904	3,070,121	1,451,688 66	167,888 59	53,398 64	31,549 46	.556	1,665,918 04	254,737 30	
Nov. 1, 1904—Oct. 31, 1905	3,148,211	1,527,987 93	186,477 81	39,355 99	14,871 21	.561	2,005,573 56	17,856 18	
Nov. 1, 1905—Oct. 31, 1906	3,286,661	1,615,494 64	374,062 27	53,163 69	28,927 68	.64	1,983,962 81	105,531 65	
Total		\$40,018,343 38	\$1,629,584 75	\$2,239,527 07	\$1,279,363 59	\$47,046,496 75			

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Missionaries of the Board, Men.....	459
Missionaries of the Board, Women.....	457
Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	480
Other Foreign Workers.....	143
Total Foreign Workers.....	1,539
Ordained Native Preachers.....	1,265
Unordained Native Preachers.....	4,861
Other Native Male Workers.....	2,152
Native Female Workers.....	3,144
Total Native Workers.....	11,422
Full Members.....	203,479
Members on Probation.....	225,756
Total Number of Members.....	429,235
Baptized Children.....	119,134
Unbaptized Adherents.....	112,937
Total Number of Members and Adherents.....	661,306
Adults Baptized, 1915.....	24,554
Children Baptized, 1915.....	23,251
Universities or Colleges.....	11
Teachers in Colleges.....	143
Students in Colleges.....	2,009
Theological and Bible Schools.....	35
Teachers in Theological and Bible Schools.....	128
Students in Theological and Bible Schools.....	1,130
High Schools.....	74
Teachers in High Schools.....	702
Students in High Schools.....	10,527
Elementary Schools.....	2,738
Teachers in Elementary Schools.....	3,752
Students in Elementary Schools.....	79,388
Total Number of Students in all Schools.....	93,054
Sabbath Schools.....	7,424
Sabbath Scholars.....	352,578
Churches and Chapels.....	2,463
Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels.....	\$7,611,967
Parsonages and Missionary Homes.....	1,372
Estimated Value of Parsonages and Missionary Homes.....	\$2,071,273
Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, etc.....	\$3,539,578
Estimated Value of Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	\$2,880,977
Debt on Real Estate.....	\$3,289,686
Amount Paid on Property Indebtedness in 1915.....	\$70,044
Contributions of the Church on the Foreign Field:	
For Foreign Missions.....	\$14,876
For Other Benevolent Purposes.....	\$39,050
For Support of the Local Church.....	\$336,171
For Church Building and Repairing.....	\$198,615
For Other Local Purposes.....	\$299,422
Total Contributions of the Church on the Foreign Field.....	\$888,134

PATRONS

Constituted by the payment of five hundred dollars or more at one time

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 Mintram, Alfred C.
 Mitchell, J. H.
 Mittan, Erastus
 Monroe, Eliza
 Montrose, Newman E.
 Mooers, E. M.
 Moore, F. D.
 Moore, Laura A.
 Moore, Samuel J.
 Morgan, Frank R.
 Morris, Mrs. D.
 Morse, Rev. Charles W.
 Morton, J. D.
 Morton, J. E.
 Moses, William J.
 Mudge, James, D.D.
 Mulford, Miss Emma
 Mulford, Furman
 Mulienneaux, Mrs. M. H.
 Mumford, Anna L.
 Murray, Laura V.
 Myers, George E.
 Myers, John N.
 Myrick, James R.
 Nagai, J. Wesley Iwoski
 Naylor, Rev. Henry R.
 Nead, Mrs. W. M.
 Nelson, Mrs. Louise
 Nelson, Rev. W. C.
 Newell, Henry J.
 Nicholson, Jacob C.
 Norris, John
 Norris, Mrs. Sarah M.
 North, Rev. C. J.
 North, Mrs. C. J.
 North, James
 Nostrand, Mrs. Sarah E.
 Oakley, Rev. J. G.
 Oats, John M.
 Olney, L. F.
 Onderdonk, Nicholas
 Osborn, Mrs. E. S.
 Osborn, Mrs. Alice
 Osmun, John W.
 Ostrander, Amanda B.
 Owen, D. R.
 Owen, Edward
 Owen, John
 Oxroby, Henry
 Palmer, Rachel C.
 Palmer, William H.
 Palmer, William S.
 Pardoe, Rev. H. C.
 Pardoe, Hunter, Jr.
 Parish, Ambrose
 Parker, Lindsay, D.D.
 Parker, William A.
 Parlett, Benjamin F.
 Parmalee, Catharine E.
 Paul, Rev. A. C.
 Paul, George W.
 Payne, Mrs. Mary Eleanor
 Pearsall, Treadwell
 Peary, John
 Peck, Rev. George C.
 Peckham, Reuben
 Peirce, John
 Pelter, Frank S.
 Pepper, H. J.
 Perkins, M. W.
 Perry, Mrs. J. K.
 Perry, John B.
 Phelps, Willis
 Phillips, Daniel B.
 Phillips, Mary V.
 Phipps, J. B.
 Pilcher, Lewis S., M.D.
 Place, Barker
 Platt, C. H.
 Ployd, Jacob
 Pollard, Samuel L.
 Pomeroy, Rev. F. T.
 Pond, Lucius W.
 Poole, Achish H.
 Porter, Mrs. Jane T.
 Porter, John V.
 Post, Rev. Samuel E.
 Powell, William
 Pray, Matilda
 Prentiss, S. M.
 Price, Rev. J. A.
 Price, S. W.
 Prickett, Edward
 Prosser, William H.
 Pugh, Mrs. Daniel W.
 Pultman, Oscar S.
 Pulman, Mrs. O. S.
 Purdy, A. E. M., M.D.
 Pusey, William B.
 Quincey, Charles E.
 Ramsay, John F.
 Raymond, Asron
 Raymond, L. Loder
 Raymond, William L.
 Raynor, Fannie R.
 Read, Thomas
 Reector, George
 Reed, George E., D.D.
 Reed, Mrs. George E.
 Reed, Mrs. Seth
 Reeve, Tappin
 Reynolds, Frank
 Reynolds, George G.
 Reynolds, S. C.
 Rich, Rev. Albert R.
 Rich, Richard
 Richardson, J. Smith
 Richardson, Hon. Samuel
 Rigby, Phillip A.
 Roach, Mr.
 Roath, Frederick
 Roberts, Virgil
 Roberts, W. C.
 Robertson, Lucy
 Robinson, Mrs. J. Norris
 Rockefeller, Jane E.
 Rogers, Robert
 Roll, Eliza Ann
 Romer, Mrs. Jane R.
 Root, R. T.
 Rose, Mary M.
 Ross, Miss Lucy
 Rossiter, Hon. N. T.
 Rothwell, James
 Rowden, George
 Rowe, Mrs. A. Theresa
 Rowe, Edward
 Rowlee, J. W.
 Roy, Frank
 Rudisill, A. W., D.D.
 Rujo, Edna
 Rulison, Mrs. Mary
 Rumberger, Rev. C. C. (2)
 Rushmore, Benjamin
 Rusling, Gen. J. F.
 Russell, Henry
 Russell, W. F.
 Salter, Edon J.
 Sampson, Mrs. David
 Sampson, E. T.
 Sanborn, Orlando
 Sandaver, John
 Sanders, George
 Sands, Emanuel
 Sanderson, Mrs. J. H.
 Savin, M. D.
 Sawyer, John
 Saxc, Charles J.
 Sayre, Israel E.
 Schaeffer, Jacob
 Schenck, W. E.
 Schoeder, Annette
 Schuyler, Capt. Thomas
 Schevdel, Annette
 Scott, George
 Scott, Rev. T. J.
 Seaman, James A.
 Seaman, John
 Searing, Ichabod
 Sellichie, George
 Sessions, W. E.
 Seymour, William D.
 Sharpley, W. P.
 Shaw, Charles R.
 Shelton, Ald. George
 Shelton, Willis C.
 Shepherd, Mrs. G. B.
 Shepherd, Rev. Thomas B.
 Shepherd, Mrs. Thomas B.
 Shickney, Mrs. L.
 Shiels, Ella
 Shillico, John
 Shoemaker, Miss M.
 Simmons, Ella
 Simmons, Thomas S.
 Skinner, Mrs. Eunice
 Skinner, James R.
 Slayback, John D.
 Slayback, W. Abbott
 Slicer, Eli
 Sloan, Charles
 Sloan, Joseph
 Smedley, Joseph S.
 Smith, Addison M.
 Smith, Emily L.
 Smith, Eugene R., D.D.
 Smith, George G.
 Smith, H. Morris
 Smith, Henry Peters
 Smith, Mrs. J. Coventry
 Smith, J. Thomas
 Smith, Job
 Smith, Rev. John W.
 Smith, Hon. Joseph S.
 Smith, Julius D.
 Smith, P. E.
 Smith, W. T., D.D.
 Snodgrass, J. C.
 Snodgrass, W. L., D.D.
 Snow, Ara
 Somers, D. H.
 Soper, Samuel J.
 Southerland, Benj. D. L.
 Spaulding, Erastus
 Spear, Ann
 Spencer, Blanch

Spencer, Miss M. A.
 Spencer, P. A.
 Spencer, William
 Stagg, Charles W.
 Stahl, J. W.
 Stainford, John
 Starr, Daniel
 Start, Joseph
 Steele, Daniel, D.D.
 Stephens, A. J.
 Stickney, George
 Stickney, Leander
 Still, Joseph B.
 Stillwell, R. E.
 Stockwell, Rev. George E.
 Stockwell, Mrs. George E.
 Stone, John T.
 Stone, Miss Sabella
 Story, Jacob
 Stott, James
 Stowell, Frank W.
 Stowell, George F.
 Strang, H. L.
 Sturgeon, Hon. D., M.D.
 Summers, E. W.
 Sundstrom, K. J.
 Supplee, J. Frank
 Swetland, William
 Swett, John W.
 Swope, Frederick E.
 Taakaberry, John A.
 Talbot, Micah J., D.D.
 Taylor, Mrs. Charlotte G.
 Taylor, Cyrus H.
 Taylor, Mrs. Eliza M. F.
 Taylor, Forrester
 Taylor, John M.
 Teale, Charles E.
 Teller, Mrs. Charlotte
 Terry, M. S., D.D.
 Thatcher, Rufus L.
 Thomas, Sterling
 Thomas, Sterling, Sr.
 Thompson, Mrs. H. B.
 Thompson, Horace
 Thompson, Rev. J. J.
 Thompson, Mrs. Mary P.
 Thomson, Edward O.
 Thomson, Frederick W.
 Thomson, Mrs. Helen
 Thomson, Helen F.
 Thomson, J. F., D.D.
 Thomson, Louisa H.
 Thomson, Mary D.
 Thomson, Maude A.
 Thorpe, J. Mason
 Thurber, Mrs. Julia A.
 Thurston, F. A.

Tilley, Mary
 Tinker, Ezra, D.D.
 Tower, Stephen A.
 Townsend, J. B.
 Travers, Samuel H.
 Tremain, Mary A.
 Trowbridge, F. E.
 Trowbridge, F. S.
 Truslow, Mrs. Annie F.
 Tucker, Jennie
 Tudor, Mrs. H. C.
 Tulleys, Lysander W.
 Turner, William
 Turpin, Charles J.
 Turpin, Phoebe Anne
 Tuttle, Alexander H., D.D.
 Tuttle, Mrs. Eliza J.
 Tuttle, Robert K.
 Twombly, Peter
 Tyson, Henry H.
 Underhill, Thomas B.
 Urduch, Nicholas H.
 Van Gilder, Abraham
 Van Ness, Miss Jennie
 Van Nostrand, Daniel
 Van Pelt, Henry
 Van Valkenburgh, Rev. I. D.
 Van Velsor, Benjamin
 Van Velsor, Charles E.
 Viell, William
 Voorlie, John
 Vosburgh, Miss Minnie
 Walker, Thomas
 Walker, William E.
 Walker, William J.
 Walsh, Jostah
 Wandle, Sarah
 Ward, Ella B.
 Ware, Robert G.
 Ware, S. M.
 Warfield, Dr. Jesse L.
 Waring, Thomas
 Warren, Rev. George
 Waters, F. G.
 Watkins, Joseph P.
 Watters, J. Howard
 Watters, Mary F.
 Weatherby, Charles
 Webster, Mrs. William R.
 Weed, J. N.
 Weeks, Jotham
 Welch, Rev. Joseph
 Welch, N. W.
 Welch, W. Abbott
 Wells, E. H.
 Wells, George N.
 Welsh, Mrs. Margaretta

Westcott, Rev. John B.
 Westerfield, William
 Westervelt, Mrs. H. R.
 Wheeler, Mrs. Eliza
 White, Lewis C.
 Whittaker, George, D.D.
 Widerman, Rev. I. T.
 Widerman, Samuel B.
 Wilbur, Thomas B.
 Wilcox, W. J.
 Wiles, Robert P.
 Wilkes, Samuel
 Wilkins, Mrs. Achsah
 Wilkins, Charles P.
 Wilkinson, Charlotte
 Wilks, Mrs. Deborah
 Williams, Ann
 Williams, Hon. John
 Williams, Philip H.
 Williams, W. M.
 Williams, William A.
 Wilmer, John
 Wilson, Henry C.
 Wilson, Mrs. Luther
 Wilson, Mrs. Mary H.
 Wilson, Prof. W. C.
 Wiltberger, D. S.
 Winegardner, A. A.
 Winne, Walter
 Winter, W. P.
 Wood, C. R.
 Wood, Mrs. Charlotte
 Wood, Mrs. D. M.
 Wood, Maria H.
 Wood, S. S.
 Woodin, Mary
 Woodruff, Mary E.
 Woolen, George W.
 Woolton, Jonah, Jr.
 Worne, Edward H.
 Worth, Mrs. William
 Wray, Henry
 Wright, Archibald
 Wright, A. A.; D.D.
 Wright, James S.
 Wright, Mary E.
 Wright, Samuel
 Wright, W. S.
 Wyckoff, Mrs. Ruth
 Wymen, Abraham
 Yei, Miss Matsumoto
 Yerrington, Miss Mary
 Young, Rev. J. W.
 Youngman, Rev. T. H.
 Youngs, Joshua
 Youngs, Mrs. Caroline A.
 Zurmehly, Peter

NOTE.—Any person may hereafter be constituted a Patron or Honorary Life Manager more than once. The number of times will be indicated by a figure opposite the name.

LIFE MEMBERS

Constituted in 1912 by the payment of twenty dollars at one time

Browning, Mrs. L. E.

Christensen, Edward C.
 Miller, Charles

Morris, Clara

CHARTER OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Charter of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as amended April 4, 1873.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Act entitled "An Act to Amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; also the Act entitled "An Act to Consolidate the several Acts relating to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church into one Act, and to amend the same," passed April eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine; and the Act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and the several Acts amendatory thereof, and relating to the said Society, are respectively hereby amended and consolidated into one Act; and the several provisions thereof, as thus amended and consolidated, are comprised in the following sections:

SEC. 2. All persons associated, or who may become associated, together in the Society above named are constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of "The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of said Act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such Corporation is and shall be capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of the said corporation shall require; but the annual income of the estate held by it at any one time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian Missions throughout the United States and Territories, and also in foreign countries.

SEC. 4. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Managers, composed of thirty-two laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church and thirty-two traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appointed by the General Conference of said Church at its quadrennial sessions, and of the Bishops of said Church, who shall be *ex officio* members of said Board. Such Managers as were appointed by said General Conference at its last session shall be entitled to act as such from and after the passage of this Act, until they or others appointed by the ensuing General Conference shall assume their duties. Any such Board of Managers may fill any vacancy happening therein until the term shall commence of the Managers appointed by an ensuing General Conference; said Board of Managers shall have such power as may be necessary for the management and disposition of the affairs and property of said Corporation, in conformity with the Constitution of said Society as it now exists, or as it may be from time to time amended by the General Conference, and to elect the officers of the Society, except as herein otherwise provided; and such Board of Managers shall be

subordinate to any directions or regulations made, or to be made, by said General Conference.

SEC. 5. Thirteen members of the said Board of Managers, at any meeting thereof, shall be a sufficient number for the transaction of business. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, and the Assistant Treasurer of said Society shall be elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall hold their office for four years, and until their successors are elected; and in case of a vacancy by resignation, death, or otherwise, the Bishops of the said Methodist Episcopal Church shall fill any vacancy in the office till the ensuing General Conference. And until the next session of the General Conference said Board of Managers may appoint and remove at pleasure the Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurer of said Corporation; and the latter officer may exercise his duties, as the Board may direct, in any State.

SEC. 6. The said Corporation shall be capable of taking, receiving, or holding any real estate, by virtue of any devise contained in any last will and testament of any person whomsoever; subject, however, to the limitation expressed in the second section of this Act as to the aggregate amount of such real estate, and also to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act Relating to Wills," passed April thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty; and the said Corporation shall be also competent to act as a Trustee in respect to any devise or bequests pertaining to the objects of said Corporation, and devises and bequests of real or personal property may be made directly to said Corporation, or in trust, for any of the purposes comprehended in the general objects of said Society; and such trusts may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which they may be created.

SEC. 7. The said Corporation shall also possess the general powers specified in and by the Third Title of Chapter Eighteen of the First Part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect immediately.

II

AN ACT to Amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Became a law April 6, 1906, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections two and three of chapter one hundred and seventy-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled, "An act to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," are hereby amended to read respectively as follows:

SEC. 2. All persons associated, or who may become associated, together in the Society above named, are constituted a body corporate by the name and style of the "Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of such act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such corporation is, and shall be, capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of such corporation shall require; but the annual income of the

real estate held by it at any one time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian Missions, in foreign countries, and also in such other places, subject to the sovereignty of the United States, which are not on the continent of North America, or the islands adjacent thereto, as may be committed to the care of said Corporation by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and seven.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

As Adopted by the General Conference in 1912

ARTICLE I

NAME AND OBJECT

The name of this organization shall be the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its objects are religious and philanthropic, designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of Christianity, by the promotion and support of Christian Missions and educational institutions in foreign countries, and also in such other places subject to the sovereignty of the United States which are not on the continent of North America or the islands adjacent thereto, as may be committed to the care of said organization by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under such rules and regulations as said General Conference may from time to time prescribe.

ARTICLE II

LIFE MEMBERS, HONORARY MEMBERS, AND PATRONS

All members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, contributing to the funds of the Board of Foreign Missions, shall be nominally members of said Board. Any person contributing \$20 at one time shall be a Life Member. Any person giving \$200 at one time shall be an Honorary Life Member. Any person giving \$500 at one time shall be an Honorary Manager for life, and any person giving \$1,000 at one time shall be a Patron for life; and such Manager or Patron shall be entitled to a seat and the right of speaking, but not of voting, in the meetings of the Board of Managers. Honorary Managers, not to exceed twenty in number, may be elected by the General Conference, and, in case of vacancies, may be elected by the Board of Managers during the interval between the sessions of the General Conference, said Honorary Managers being entitled to speak in the meetings of the Board of Managers, but not to vote.

ARTICLE III

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

There shall be a General Committee of Foreign Missions, composed of the General Superintendents, the Missionary Bishops, the Corresponding Secretaries, the Recording Secretary, the Treasurer, the Assistant Treasurer, two representatives, one lay and one ministerial, from each General Conference District, and as many representatives from the Board of Managers as there are General Conference Districts.

The representatives of the Board of Managers shall be elected by the Board from its own members, and shall include as nearly as may be an equal number of Ministers and Laymen.

The representatives of the General Conference Districts shall be elected by the General Conference, on nomination of the delegates within the respective districts, for a term of four years.

If a vacancy should occur in the General Committee by the death, resignation, or removal of a district representative from the district of his Conference or church membership, or otherwise, the Board of Bishops shall fill such vacancy by the appointment of a successor from the Annual Conference to which such representative belonged; or if a layman, from within the bounds of the Annual Conference within which he resided; such appointee to hold office until the end of the quadrennium.

The General Committee of Foreign Missions shall meet annually at such place in the United States as the General Committee from year to year, may determine, and at such time in the month of November as shall be determined by the Corresponding Secretaries and Treasurers, due notice of which shall be given to each member. But the annual meeting of the said Committee shall not be held in the same General Conference District more frequently than once in four years. The Bishops shall preside over said annual meeting.

The General Committee of Foreign Missions shall determine what fields shall be occupied as Foreign Missions and the amount necessary for the support of each and shall make appropriations for the same, including an Emergency Fund of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000); provided, that the General Committee of Foreign Missions shall not appropriate for a given year, including the emergency appropriation of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000), more than the total income for the year immediately preceding. In intervals between the meetings of the General Committee of Foreign Missions, the Board of Managers may provide, from the Emergency Fund, for any unforeseen emergency that may arise in any of our Foreign Missions.

The General Committee of Foreign Missions shall be amenable to the General Conference, to which it shall make a full report of its doings. Any expense incurred in the discharge of its duties shall be paid from the treasury of the Board of Foreign Missions.

ARTICLE IV

BOARD OF MANAGERS

The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the Board of Foreign Missions and the administration of the appropriations and all other funds shall be vested in a Board of Managers, consisting of the General Superintendents and the Missionary Bishops, who shall be ex-officio members of said Board, thirty-two Laymen, and thirty-two Traveling Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, elected by the General Conference, according to the requirements of the existing Charter of said Board of Foreign Missions. Vacancies in the Board shall be filled as the Charter provides; and the absence, without reasonable excuse, of any member from six consecutive meetings of the Board shall create a vacancy. The Board shall also have authority to make By-laws, not inconsistent with this Constitution or the Charter, to print books, periodicals, and tracts for Foreign Missions; to elect a President, Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, and such Assistant Secretaries as may be necessary; to fill vacancies that may occur among the officers elected by the Board. It shall present a statement of its transactions and funds to the Church in its annual report, and shall lay before the General Conference a report of its transactions for the preceding four years, and the state of its funds

The Board of Foreign Missions shall have power to suspend a Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or any elected member of the said Board of Managers, for cause to it sufficient; and a time and place shall be fixed by the Board of Managers, at as early a day as practicable, for the investigation of the official conduct of the person against whom complaint shall have been made. Due notice shall be given by the Board to the Bishops, who shall select one of their number to preside at the investigation, which shall be before a committee of twelve persons, six Ministers and six Laymen, none of whom shall be members of the Board of Managers. Said Committee shall be appointed by the Bishop selected to preside at the investigation. Two thirds of said Committee shall have power of removal from office, in the interval of General Conference, of the official against whom complaint has been made.

In case a vacancy shall occur in the office of Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, or Assistant Treasurer, the Bishops shall have power to fill the vacancy; and, until they do so, the Board of Managers shall provide for the duties of the office.

Thirteen members present at any meeting of the Board of Managers shall be a quorum.

The Board shall have authority to solicit and receive funds for the publication and distribution of tracts.

ARTICLE V

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

There shall be three Corresponding Secretaries having coördinate power, who shall be the executive officers of the Board of Foreign Missions, all of whom shall be elected by the General Conference quadrennially.

They shall be subject to the direction of the Board of Managers and their salaries, which shall be fixed by the Board of Managers, shall be paid out of the treasury. They shall be employed exclusively in conducting the correspondence of the Board, in furnishing the Church with missionary intelligence, in supervising the Foreign Missionary work of the Church, and by correspondence, traveling, and otherwise shall promote the general interests of the cause.

ARTICLE VI

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The officers to be elected by the Board shall be chosen and hold their office for the term of one year, or until their successors shall be elected; or, if a vacancy should occur during the year by death, resignation, or otherwise, it may be filled at any regular meeting of the Board. The first election of each quadrennium shall be held at the regular meeting of the Board next succeeding the General Conference.

ARTICLE VII

PRESIDING OFFICER

At the meetings of the Board, the president shall preside. But if he should be absent, one of the vice-presidents shall take his place. In the absence of the president and of all the vice-presidents a member appointed by the meeting for the purpose shall preside. The minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting at which the same are read and approved and by the Recording Secretary.

ARTICLE VIII

SPECIAL GIFTS

Credit shall be given for special gifts from any Charge when said Charge, including the Sunday School, shall have raised its full apportionment for the Board of Foreign Missions, and such special donations shall be received by the Board for the specified purpose. Special donations shall be applied in full to the purposes designated by the donors, but shall be included in estimating the cost of collection and administration.

Nevertheless, whenever a Charge or an individual or group of individuals in any Charge shall support entirely one of our Missionaries in the foreign field, who is a regularly appointed Missionary of the Board, and assigned to the Charge, the entire amount may be credited, irrespective of apportionments.

The General Committee shall make supplemental appropriations for the work to the several missions of the average amount of special gifts received and applied in the previous three years, such supplemental appropriations not to be paid except as special gifts are received for the missions. Obligations beyond the amount of the money thus appropriated shall not be assumed in the missions, except as the necessary funds are received. All special gifts received for the fields shall be paid through the office of the Board of Foreign Missions, though the total thereof shall exceed the appropriation.

The Board shall exercise general supervision over appeals for special gifts

ARTICLE IX

SUPPORT OF RETIRED AND OTHER MISSIONARIES

The Board may provide for the support of retired Missionaries, and of the widows and orphans of Missionaries, who may not be provided for by their Annual Conferences, respectively; provided, they shall not receive more than is usually allowed retired Ministers, their widows and orphans, in home Conferences.

No one shall be acknowledged as a Missionary or receive support as such from the funds of the Board of Foreign Missions who has not been approved by the Board of Managers, and been assigned to some definite field, except as above provided. Ministerial Missionaries shall be constituted by the joint action of a General Superintendent and the Board. Lay Missionaries shall be appointed by the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE X

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution shall be subject to amendment or alteration only by the General Conference.

BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

I

DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS

1. PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

The President or one of the Vice-Presidents shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and they shall hold their respective offices during the year for which they have been elected, unless the Board of Managers otherwise determine. If the President and all of the Vice-Presidents be absent, the Board may elect a President *pro tem*.

2. CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

The Corresponding Secretaries, under the direction of the Board of Managers, shall have charge of the correspondence of the Board with its missions and shall be exclusively employed in promoting its general interests. They shall advocate the cause of foreign missions at such Annual Conferences and in such churches and conventions as their judgment may dictate and the Board approve. They shall keep a vigilant eye upon all the affairs of the Board and especially upon all its missions, and promptly convey to the Bishops in charge of the missions respectively, to the Board, or to the standing committees, all such communications from and all information concerning our foreign missions as the circumstances of the case may require.

They shall give to such missionaries as may be sent out by the Board a copy of the Manual of Instructions authorized by the Board, with such other instructions and explanations as the case may call for; and they shall explicitly inform all missionaries that they are in no case to depart from such instructions.

3. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Assistant Secretaries shall be chosen and assigned to their respective duties by the Board of Managers.

Such Assistant Secretaries as are chosen for field work shall devote their time exclusively to promoting the interests of foreign missions among the churches, at Annual Conferences, and at conventions under the direction of the Board and of the Corresponding Secretaries, to whom they shall make monthly reports of the service rendered.

4. TREASURER

The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Board and shall receipt therefor. He shall keep proper books of accounts showing the receipts and disbursements and all other financial transactions connected with the treasury of the Board. He shall keep an account of all receipts by Conferences and of all expenditures by missions and of particular appropriations. He shall report the state of the funds and whenever required shall exhibit his books, vouchers, and securities at meetings of the Finance Committee and of the Auditing Committee, and shall report monthly to the Board the state of the treasury.

He shall honor all orders of the Board of Managers upon the treasury within the several appropriations made by the General Committee. After ap-

proval by the Corresponding Secretaries, he shall pay the outgoing and return expenses of missionaries, and all bills for office and miscellaneous expenses within the appropriations or upon authorization of the Board of Managers.

He shall, under the advice of the Finance Committee, keep all uninvested moneys of the Board on deposit in some safe bank or banks in the name of the Board of Foreign Missions, subject to the order of its Treasurer. He is authorized to negotiate loans under the direction and approval of the Finance Committee or of its sub-committee on loans and investments.

Under the supervision of the Finance Committee he shall have the custody of the securities and property belonging to the Board and shall have authority to sell and assign stocks and bonds and to make investments with the approval of the Finance Committee.

The Treasurer shall be, ex officio, the secretary of the Finance Committee and shall keep full minutes of the proceedings of the Committee and shall present the same to the Board for its action. He shall conduct such correspondence as properly belongs to the Treasurer's department. He shall have the custody of the Corporate Seal and shall be the proper officer to execute all instruments on behalf of the Board of Managers.

5. ASSISTANT TREASURER

The Assistant Treasurer shall reside at Cincinnati, Ohio, and shall be subject to the direction of the Board of Managers and of the Treasurer. He shall forward to the Treasurer a monthly statement of his accounts to the first of each month, in order that the same may be presented to the Board at its regular meetings. He shall exhibit his books and accounts, vouchers, and securities to such auditors as may be appointed by the Board.

6. RECORDING SECRETARY

The Recording Secretary shall hold his office during the year for which he may have been elected, unless the Board shall otherwise determine.

It shall be his duty to give notice of all meetings of the Board and to record the minutes of their proceedings; also to give notice of all meetings of committees, as ordered, and to record the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the several standing committees in separate books. He shall notify the Treasurer or the Auditing Committee, as the case may require, of all grants or expenditures authorized by action of the Board of Managers.

He shall forward to all the members of the Board, as soon as practicable after each regular meeting, a copy of the Minutes of the same. These copies, however, shall not include the text of the reports or other documents.

He shall, under the direction of the Treasurer, make appropriate record of all wills under which the Board of Foreign Missions may be interested and of all actions of the Board and any other information relating thereto.

He shall under like direction record a statement of all the property of the Board and of any conveyances thereof, or other proceedings touching the same.

He shall supervise the preparation of the Annual Report of the Board of Foreign Missions; and shall keep the roll of the Officers and managers and of the members of the several standing committees in the proper order according to seniority of their consecutive service, respectively, except that the chairman of each committee shall be first named, and shall see that such lists are printed in such order in the Annual Reports.

He shall facilitate the outgoing and homecoming of missionaries and their families, by securing transportation and by supervising the shipment of their effects, and such supplies as may be purchased in America for personal or family use.

II

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

Within the appropriations made by the General Committee of Foreign Missions, payment of salaries of missionaries (where a schedule of salaries has been fixed by the Board of Managers for any foreign mission), payment of the expenses of outgoing and returning missionaries, and payment of all special appropriations of the Board of Managers or of the General Committee, except for the purchase or improvement of property, shall be made by the Treasurer without further action of the Board.

But where the appropriation is general and for a mission not yet occupied, and where the Bishop in charge shall have appointed a missionary, the Board has power to determine what portion of such appropriation shall be applied to particular objects and what amount may be placed at the discretion of the superintendent or the Finance Committee (where such committee exists) for general purposes.

Office and incidental expenses shall be audited by a Corresponding Secretary and paid on his order on the face of the original bills; the accounts of outgoing and returning missionaries shall also be audited by a Corresponding Secretary before final settlement of the same. No person shall be allowed to make drafts on the Treasurer for foreign missions, except as authorized by the Board.

Real estate may be purchased for the Board and improvements made on real estate by the erection of buildings or otherwise, only by direction of the Board of Managers and by persons specifically authorized and appointed to make such purchases or improvements.

Where the General Committee makes a special appropriation for the purchase or improvement of real estate in any foreign mission, the Board shall determine the time and manner of payment and designate the person by whom such appropriation shall be expended, before payment shall be made.

There shall be a treasurer and a Finance Committee appointed by the Board for each Mission or group of Missions. The Finance Committee of the Board shall recommend such treasurers and Finance Committees for appointment as occasion may require. The treasurers so appointed shall be responsible to the Board for the performance of their duties.

Where the General Committee makes a special appropriation for the purchase or improvement of real estate in any foreign mission, as the administration of the appropriation and the management of the property of the Board rest with the Board of Managers, the Board shall determine the time and manner of payment and designate the person by whom such appropriation shall be expended, before the Corresponding Secretaries are authorized to make requisition therefor.

Appropriations and balances of appropriations of any mission unexpended at the close of the calendar year, whether in the hands of the Treasurer of the Board or any of its agents, shall lapse into the treasury and may not be there-

after used for the purpose for which they were appropriated, except to discharge preexisting obligations.

III

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

There shall be an Executive Committee, consisting of not less than twenty-one members of the Board. The President of the Board shall be *ex officio* a member of the Executive Committee. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Recording Secretary, and the Treasurer shall be advisory members of the same.

The Executive Committee shall meet at such stated time as it may determine or at the call of the Corresponding Secretaries and a statement of all actions of the Executive Committee shall be sent to each member of the Board at least two days in advance of the ensuing regular meeting of the Board.

Seven members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The President of the Board shall be *ex officio* chairman of the Executive Committee and the Recording Secretary shall be its secretary.

The Executive Committee shall have authority to pass upon the following classes of items, subject to the approval of the Board at its next meeting; nevertheless, whenever the Corresponding Secretaries deem it preferable to do so, they may refer items included in any of these classes to a standing committee or bring them directly to the Board:

1. Matters specifically referred by the Board to the Executive Committee.
2. Redistributions by the Finance Committees of the Missions.
3. Allowances for retired missionaries and for the widows and orphans of missionaries.
4. School allowances for children of missionaries.
5. The assignment of missionaries under the "Parish Abroad Plan."
6. Provision for transit expenses.
7. The granting of furloughs when recommended by Finance Committees on the field and in emergent conditions upon medical certificate; also the extension of furloughs.
8. Grants from the Emergency and Incidental Funds of amounts not exceeding \$500.
9. Matters to be referred or calling for further correspondence before specific action.
10. Any other matters of a formal or routine character.
11. With the approval of the Corresponding Secretaries, the Executive Committee shall be authorized also to consider and act upon any matters of an emergent character which may arise in the interim between the regular meetings of the Board; provided, however, that no financial obligation shall be incurred beyond that which is indicated in Item 8.

IV

STANDING COMMITTEES AND THEIR DUTIES

At the regular meeting of the Board in June of each year, the following standing committees shall be appointed:

1. *Foreign Administration.* It shall be the duty of the Committee on Foreign Administration to consider and report upon all matters relating to the Missions which may be referred to it by the Board or by the Corresponding Secretaries.

2. *Home Base.* It shall be the duty of the Committee on Home Base to consider and report on all matters relating to income, apportionments, education, field work, records, office supervision, investigation of methods and details of administration and Christian stewardship, as shall be referred to it by the Board or by the Corresponding Secretaries.

It shall also make and recommend to the Board, estimates for the salaries to be paid to any persons employed in the service of the Board, except missionaries on the foreign field and the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries and the Treasurer; also estimates for other office and administrative expenses.

3. *Finance.* It shall be the duty of this Committee to aid the treasurer to provide ways and means. It shall have authority to advise the treasurer as to the deposit of all uninvested moneys of the Board, and in the intervals between the sessions of the Board to direct him in respect to all investments, loans, and other financial transactions of the Board. It shall have the management, care, and supervision of the interests of the Board in the building known as the Methodist Episcopal Publishing and Mission Building, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York city, subject to the orders of the Board.

This Committee shall consider and report on all applications for loans to the Missions or to institutions connected with the Missions and on all questions arising under wills or concerning lands temporarily held by the Board, which may be referred to it by the Board or by the Corresponding Secretaries.

It shall be its duty also to make estimates for the salaries to be paid to the Corresponding Secretaries and the Recording Secretary and the Treasurer and to report the same for the action of the Board.

4. *Candidates.* It shall be the duty of this committee to consider and report upon all matters pertaining to the selection, cultivation, and training of candidates which may be referred to it by the Board or by the Corresponding Secretaries. It shall also examine candidates for appointment as missionaries under this Board and the credentials of candidates for appointment under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and shall report to the Board its recommendations.

5. *Nominations.* This committee shall consist of the chairmen of the several standing committees and six other members to be chosen in such manner as the Board may determine. Its duty shall be to nominate the officers of the Board, the members of the Executive Committee and of the standing committees and suitable persons to fill any vacancies that may occur in the list of officers or in the membership of the Board of Managers. The vote of the Board on all such nominations shall be by ballot.

6. *Comity and Cooperation.* It shall be the duty of this committee to consider and report upon all matters referred to it by the Corresponding Secretaries or by the Board, pertaining to the relations of this Board to other benevolent organizations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to Mission Boards of other religious denominations, to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and any other denominational or interdenominational movements and organizations.

7. *Audits.* There shall be two committees on Audits, one in New York and one in Cincinnati, Ohio. The former shall audit the accounts of the Treasurer and the latter the accounts of the Assistant Treasurer, annually or oftener if

deemed necessary and ordered by the Board. They shall also audit such other accounts as may be referred to them by the Board.

The meetings of the Committee on Foreign Administration shall be held at ten o'clock A. M. of the day upon which the Board regularly meets; and the meetings of the Committee on Home Base shall be held at 1:30 P. M. of the same day or at such days and hours as shall be designated by the Corresponding Secretaries.

V

GENERAL RULES

1. Each Standing Committee shall, at its first meeting after election, select its own chairman, who, however, shall not be chairman of any other Standing Committee, except that he may be the chairman of the Committee on Nominations; and if he be absent at any meeting, it shall choose a chairman *pro tem*. Each committee shall cause to be recorded a correct minute of all its proceedings in regard to business brought before it and deposit the same in a book for that purpose; and said committee may hold a regular meeting once a month or meet at the call of the chairman, the Corresponding Secretaries, or the Treasurer.

2. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Recording Secretary, and the Treasurer shall constitute a committee to consider carefully the estimates prepared by the Finance Committees of the missions and report recommendations on the same to the General Committee at its annual meeting, for its guidance in making its appropriations for the ensuing year.

3. The President of the Board shall be *ex officio* a member of all the standing committees.

The Corresponding Secretaries and the Treasurer shall be *ex-officio* advisory members, without a vote, of each of the standing committees, except the Committee on Audits; and the Bishop having charge of a foreign mission shall be *ex-officio* a member of the respective committees having charge of the same.

4. When any matter is referred to a committee with power, it shall be the duty of that committee to report to the Board its final action in the case for record in the Minutes of its proceedings.

VI

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD, ORDER OF BUSINESS, AND RULES OF DEBATE

I. MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

1. The Board shall hold its regular meetings on the third Tuesday of each month, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at the Mission Rooms of the Board, but the meeting for August may be omitted at the discretion of the Corresponding Secretaries.

2. The presiding officer shall preserve order, keep the speaker to the point under consideration, and appoint committees not otherwise provided for. He shall not take part in debate, nor propose any new measure, unless he first leave the chair, but he may vote as any other member.

3. All meetings of the Board shall open with reading the Scriptures and prayer, and close with prayer or the benediction, under the direction of the chairman.

4. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, or any five managers may call a special meeting of the Board.

II. ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Reading of Scriptures and Prayer.

2. Approval of the Minutes of the previous meeting.

At each regular meeting the Chairman shall inquire if there are any corrections to the Minutes as printed, and, if not, the Minutes shall stand approved.

3. Communications from the Corresponding Secretaries.

4. Treasurer's Monthly Statement.

5. Reports of Committees in the following order: Executive Committee, Candidates, Nominations; each of the Committees on Foreign Administration, Home Base and Finance to be called in rotation first in successive months; Comity and Cooperation, Audits and special committees.

The report of each committee shall be made by simply reading the Minutes of its proceedings upon which the Board shall take such action as the case may require. When any one of the standing committees may be called in the regular proceedings of the Board, it shall be in order to present any miscellaneous business pertaining to the particular matters of which that committee has charge as well as to receive and consider any report from that committee.

6. Unfinished business.

7. Miscellaneous business.

8. Adjournment and benediction.

The Board shall elect, in the month of October of each year, the members of the General Committee of Foreign Missions to which it is entitled, according to the provisions of Article III of the Constitution of the Board of Foreign Missions.

III. RULES FOR THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS

1. A motion having been made, seconded, and stated from the Chair shall be considered in possession of the Board, but may be withdrawn by the mover before any action is taken on it. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the presiding officer, or any other member, require it; and, when the question contains several distinct propositions, any member may have the same divided.

2. A motion to amend shall be considered first in order, and shall be decided before the original motion; and a substitute for any pending motion or amendment may be offered, and shall, if it prevail, supersede the original motion or proposed amendment, and may itself be amended.

3. Every member wishing to speak shall arise and address the Chair, and no one shall speak more than once on one question, until every member desiring to speak shall have spoken; and no member shall speak over ten minutes without the permission of the Board.

4. Motions to lay on the table and motions that the previous question be put shall be taken without debate.

5. When a report is presented by a committee it shall be considered in possession of the Board, and may be adopted, amended, recommitted, laid on the table, or otherwise disposed of, as the Board may judge proper.

6. It shall be deemed out of order to use personal reflections in debate, or to interrupt a speaker, except to explain or call him to order.

7. It shall be deemed out of order for any member to leave the meeting without permission of the Chair or the Board.

8. A motion to adjourn shall always be considered in order, and shall be taken without debate.

9. A call for ayes and noes shall be ordered on the demand of any five members present.

10. Any decision of the presiding officer shall be subject to an appeal to the Board, and such appeal shall be decided without debate, but the presiding officer may assign his reasons for his decision.

11. When a question has been once put and decided it shall be in order for any member who voted in the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, but no motion for reconsideration shall be taken more than once.

VII

PUBLICATION AND AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS

1. The Charter, the Constitution of the Board, and the By-laws shall be published with each Annual Report.

2. The Board of Managers shall not make, alter, or amend any By-laws, except at the regular monthly meeting thereof, nor at the same meeting at which such By-law, alteration, or amendment may be proposed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Reading the Scriptures and Prayer.

2. Approval of the Minutes of the previous Meeting.

3. Communications from the Corresponding Secretaries.

4. Treasurer's Monthly Statement.

5. Reports of Committees:

(1) Executive Committee.

(2) Candidates.

(3) Nominations.

In Rotation { (4) Foreign Administration.
(5) Home Base.

(6) Finance.

(7) Comity and Coöperation.

(8) Audits.

(9) Special Committees.

6. Unfinished business.

7. Miscellaneous business.

8. Adjournment and Benediction.

TOPICAL INDEX

- Abo District (Finland), 283.
 Afforestation (Nanking University), 213.
 Africa, 297; Conferences, Liberia, 298;
 statistics, 38, 381; East Central Africa,
 301; statistics, 380, 381; Rhodesia, 306;
 West Central Africa, 311; statistics,
 380, 381; Congo Mission, 319; statis-
 tics, 382, 383; North Africa, 324;
 statistics, 382, 383.
 Agra, 99.
 Ahmedabad District, 125.
 Ajmer, 104.
 Algiers, 328.
 Aligarh, 85.
 Allahabad District, 84.
 Angol (South America), 352.
 Angola, 311.
 Antofagasta, 334.
 Aoyama Gakuin, 255-259.
 Aparri, 177, 178.
 Arabs (work among), 324, 326, 327, 328.
 Arica, 345.
 Arrah, 81.
 Asansol District, 119.
 Asia, 48.
 Asuncion, 33.
 Austria-Hungary Conference, 275; statis-
 tics, 378, 379.
 Bahia Blanca, 338.
 Baihar, 132.
 Balaghat, 132.
 Ballia, 81.
 Balliaghatta, 123.
 Bangalore District, 107.
 Banka, 165.
 Banmanush, 78.
 Baptisms. (See Christian Community.)
 Bareilly District, 56.
 Baroda District, 126.
 Basim, 136.
 Batavia, 162.
 Belgaum District, 108.
 Bengal Conference, 119; statistics, 370,
 371.
 Bengali Work, 119.
 Benkajang, 165.
 Bhot, 165.
 Bible (sale and distribution), 55, 60, 127,
 208, 330, 367.
 Bidar, 116.
 Bijnor District, 59.
 Binghai District, 203.
 Bingtang District, 191.
 Bolivia District, 341.
 Bologna, 291.
 Bolpur, 124.
 Bombay Conference, 125; district, 129;
 statistics, 372, 373.
 Borneo, 164.
 Bowringpet, 108.
 Brahmapuri, 138.
 Brindaban, 99.
 Budaun District, 61.
 Buenos Ayres District, 336.
 Buitenzorg, 163.
 Bukit Lan, 160.
 Bukit Mertajam, 157, 158.
 Bulandshahr District, 85.
 Bulgaria Mission Conference, 296; sta-
 tistics, 380, 381.
 Burhanpur, 135.
 Burma Conference, 142, 143; statistics,
 372, 373.
 Cabanatuan, 171.
 Calcutta District, 120.
 Callao, 355.
 Caste, 64, 75, 77, 82, 133.
 Cawnpore District, 88.
 Central China Conference, 209; statis-
 tics, 374, 375.
 Central District (Chile Conference), 345.
 Central District (Mexico Conference),
 357.
 Central District (Philippine Islands Con-
 ference), 170.
 Central Provinces Conference, 132; sta-
 tistics, 372, 373.
 Chamars (leather-workers), 62.
 Champhawat, 63, 65.
 Chandag, 63, 64.

- Changli, 227.
 Chaudhri, the, 62, 77, 93, 100.
 Chemulpo District, 240.
 Chengtu District, 231.
 Child, the, 98, 334.
 Chile Conference, 341; statistics, 382, 383.
 China: Conferences, Foochow, 185; statistics, 374, 375; Hinghwa, 196; statistics, 374, 375; Central China, 209; statistics, 374, 375; Kiangsi Mission, 215; statistics, 374, 375; North China, 222; statistics, 374, 375; West China, 230; statistics, 376, 377.
 China Forward Movement, 209, 222.
 Chinese, in Burma, 143; in Malaysia, 159.
 Chinkiang District, 210.
 Chinzei Gakuin, 268.
 Cholera, 80, 82, 119.
 Christian Community: Southern Asia, 55, 57, 60, 62, 63, 70, 76, 81, 85, 86, 88, 94, 96, 99, 102, 107, 109, 115, 116, 124, 125, 127, 135, 141; China, 195, 198, 204, 208, 220, 302, 304.
 Christian Farms, 64, 65.
 Christian Influence, 161, 172, 178, 305.
 Chulumani, 342.
 Chungking District, 232.
 Church (in South India), 107.
 Cochabamba, 341, 342.
 Co-education, 205.
 Colportage, 55, 96, 123.
 Comity and Cooperation, 156, 180, 209, 239.
 Concepcion, 351.
 Congo Mission, 319.
 Constantine, 330.
 Copenhagen District, 279.
 Criminal Tribes: Doms, 85; Natts, 61.
 Cueramaro, 363.
 Cura Cautin, 352.
 Dagupan, 175.
 Dato Kramat, 157.
 Darjeeling, 120.
 Day Schools (village and primary), 59, 86, 101, 110, 113, 114, 115, 117, 160, 186, 187, 303, 312, 354.
 Deaconess Work, 279.
 De Coursey Mission, 298.
 Delhi District, 90.
 Denmark Conference, 279; statistics, 378, 379.
 Diamond Harbour District, 123.
 Dispensaries. (See Hospitals.)
 Drug, 140.
 Dyaks, 165.
 East Central Africa Conference, 301; statistics, 380, 381.
 East Japan Conference, 254.
 Eastern District (Mexico), 360.
 Eastern Kumaun District, 63.
 Eastern South America Conference, 336; statistics, 382, 383.
 Education (general): India, 50, 51, 53; North India, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 67, 69, 71, 73, 74, 77, 81; North-west India, 86, 87, 89, 100, 101, 103, 105; South India, 110, 113, 114, 115, 117; Bengal, 121, 123; Bombay, 126, 128; Central Provinces, 133, 134, 136, 138, 140; Burma, 144, 152, 153; Malaysia, 146, 153, 157, 158, 160, 165; China, 190, 201, 206, 217, 218, 219, 222, 225, 228, 233; Korea, 238, 247, 248; Japan, 255-259; Africa, 305, 307, 309, 314, 316, 322; South America, 340, 343, 348, 353; Mexico, 361, 367, 368.
 Educational Institutions. (W. F. M. S. Schools marked *.) Colleges. Southern Asia: Lucknow, Reid Christian, 72, 73, 74; *Isabella Thoburn, 72, 74; Naini Tal, Philander Smith (European), 80. China: Chengtu, West China Union University, 232; Foochow, Anglo-Chinese, 188; *Woman's College for South China, 186; Kiukiang, William Nast, 219, 220; Nanking, Union University, 210, 212; *Union College for Women, 209; Peking, 225; Korea: Pyengyang (Union), 242; Seoul (Chosen Christian), 238. Japan: Nagasaki, Chinzei Gakuin, 268; Tokyo, Aoyama Gakuin, 255, 259. Europe: Rome. Africa: Monrovia, College of West Africa, 298. South America: Concepcion, 351, 353; *girls,

351, 353; Iquique (English), 344; Panama, 355; Santiago, 345, 348; Mexico, Mexico City, 357, 358; Puebla, 367. Theological and Bible Training Schools. Southern Asia: Ajmer, 104; Bareilly, 57, 58; Baroda, Florence B. Nicholson, 128; Calcutta, Collins, 121; *Godhra, Normal, 127, 129; Gulbarga, 116; Hyderabad, William Taylor, 111, 114; Jagdalpur, 140; Jubbulpore, Thoburn, 132; Kolar, 108; Lahore, Johnson Memorial, 103; *Lucknow, Normal, 72; Meerut, 96; *Moradabad, Normal, 76, 78; *Mutra, Blackstone, 100; Poona, Fox Memorial, 131; Roorkee, 106; *Singapore, Jean Hamilton, 150; Singapore, 150, 153. Eastern Asia: Changli, Thompson Memorial, 227; Chengtu, 232; Foochow, Women's Union, 188; *Foochow, Normal Union, 188, 190; Foochow, Union Theological, 199, 201; Hinghwa, Biblical and Normal, 199, 201; *Hinghwa, Juliet Turner, 199, 201; *Kiukiang, Ellen J. Knowles, 219; *Kutien, 193; Lungtien, 190, 191; *Mintsinghsien, 193; *Nanchang, Women, 217; Nanking (Union), 212; *Peking, 225; *Sienyu, Freida Knoechel Memorial, 205; Taianfu, 229; *Tangtau, 191; Tzechow, 235; *Yenpingfu, 195; Yungchun, Hardy Memorial, 207; Korea: Seoul, Union Methodist, 237, 239; Japan: Tokyo, Philander Smith, 255; Yokohama, 260; Europe: Rome, Reeder Theological; Africa: Gikuki, Hartzell (girls'), 301; Kambini, Bodine (boys'), 302; Kambove, Fox Bible, 319; Old Umtali, 309; South America and Mexico: *Puebla, Normal, 366; Montevideo, 340; *Guanajuato, 362.

Boys' High and Middle Schools. Southern Asia: Bangalore, Baldwin (English), 108; Bareilly, 56; Baroda, 127, 128; Belgaum, Beynon-Smith, 108, 110; Calcutta, Collins, 120, 123; Gonda, 69; Ipoh, Anglo-Chinese, 154; Kuala Lumpur, 154; Lucknow, 72; Meerut, 96, 98; Moradabad, Parker

Memorial, 76, 77; Naini Tal, Humphrey Memorial, 80; Narsinghpur, Hardwicke, 132; Pakaur, 124; Pauri Messmore Memorial, 66, 67; Penang, Anglo-Chinese, 156, 157; Rangoon, 144; Shahjahanpur, 56, 58; Singapore, 150, 152; Sirangoon (English), 152; Syriam, 143; Thandaung, Co-ed., 143; Thongwa, 143; China: Chunking, 233; Hinghwa, 199, 201; Kiukiang, 219; Lungtien, 192; Taianfu, 219; Tientsin, 225; Korea: Chemulpo, Collins, 240; Konju, 244; Seoul, Paichai, 237, 239; Pyengyang (Union), 242; Africa: Harper, Cape Palmas, 298; South America: Callao, 355; Concepcion, 351; Iquique (English), 344; Mercedes, Nicholas Lowe, 336, 337; Montevideo, 340; Panama, 355; Huancayo, 356; Mexico: Puebla, Mexican Methodist, 366, 367.

Girls' High and Middle Schools. Southern Asia: Bangalore, Baldwin (English), 108; Baldwin (Vernacular), 108; Bareilly, 58; Budaun, 62; Calcutta, 120; Cawnpore (English), 88, 89; Darjeeling, Queens Hill, 120; Gonda, 69; Hyderabad, Stanley, 111, 114; Ipoh, 154; Kolar, 108; Kuala Lumpur, 154; Lucknow, Lois Parker, 72, 74; Meerut, 96; Moradabad, 76; Naini Tal, Wellesley (English), 80; Pakaur, 124; Poona, 131; Rangoon, 142; Shahjahanpur, Bidwell Memorial, 56, 58; Singapore, Short Street, 150, 153; Taiping, Treacher, 154; Talegaon, 131; Thandaung, Co-ed., 143; Thongwa, 143; China: Kiukiang, Rulison Fish Memorial, 219; Peking, 225; Tzechow, 235; Korea: Pyengyang (Union), 242; Seoul, Ewa, 237; South America: Callao, 355; Lima, 356; Montevideo, Crandon, 340; Rosario, 339; Mexico: Puebla, 366.

Boys' Boarding Schools. Southern Asia: Ajmer, 104, 105; Allahabad, 84; Asansol, 119; Baroda, 127, 129; Basim, 186; Belgaum, 108; Bidar, 116, 117; Budaun, 61, 62; Cawnpore, 88; Hardoi, 70, 71; Hyderabad, Indian, 111;

- Kampti, 136; Khandwa, 135; Kolar, Kanarese, 108; Lahore, Bridge Memorial, 103; Lodipur, 58; Madras, Tamil, 115; Malacca, 159; Meerut, 96; Muttra, 99, 100; Muzaffarpur, Columbia, 81, 82; Pakaur, 63; Pegu, 142; Pithoragarh, 63; Raichur, Anandapur, 116; Raipur, 140; Roorkee, 106; Sironcha, 137; Sitapur, Thompsonganj, 72, 73; Vikarabad, Crawford, 111, 113; China: Changli, 227, 228; Kutien, 193; Mintsinghsien, 193; Sienyu, Isabel Hart, 201; Tsunhwa, 226; Tzechow, 235; Yengpingfu, 195; South America: Bahia Blanca, Sarmiento, 339; Buenos Ayres, Mariano Moreno, 336.
- Girls' Boarding Schools. Southern Asia: Ajmer, 104, 105; Aligarh, Louisa Soule, 85, 87; Asansol, 119; Bareilly, 58; Baroda, 129; Belgaum, 108; Bidar, 116, 117; Bijnor, Lois Parker, 60; Budaun, Sigler, 61, 62; Calcutta, Lee Memorial, 120, 122; Cawnpore, Hudson Memorial, 88, 89; Godhra, 127, 129; Gonda, 69; Hardoi, 70, 71; Hyderabad, Stanley, 111, 114; Jubbulpore, Johnson, 132, 133; Kolar, 108; Lahore, 103, Madras, Skidmore Memorial, 115; Malacca, 159; Muttra, Blackstone, 99, 100; Muzaffarpur (Indian Girls), 81, 82; Naini Tal, 80; Pakaur, 124; Pauri, Mary Ensign Gill, 66; Penang, 156; Pithoragarh, 63, 64; Raichur, 116; Raipur, 140; Rangoon, 142; Sibui, 159; Singapore, Fairfield, 150, 153; Sitapur, 72, 76; Shahjahanpur, Bidwell Memorial, 56, 58; Telegaon, 131; Vikarabad, Mary A. Knotts, 111, 114; China: Changli, Alderman, 227; Chengtu, 232; Chinkiang, 211; Chungking, 233; Foochow, 188; Hinghwa, 201; Kutien, 192; Lungtien, 193; Mintsinghsien, 193; Nanchang, 217; Nanking, 212; Sienyu, 203; Taianfu, 229; Tehwa, 207; Tientsin, Keen Memorial, 225; Yenpingfu, 195; Korea: Chemulpo, 240; Japan: Fukuoka, 264; Hakodate, Wright Memorial, 260; Hirosaki, 260; Italy, Rome, 288; France: Grenoble, 295; Bulgaria: Lovatz, 296; Africa: Gikuki, 301; Loanda, Jubilee Hall, 311; Mexico: Pachuca, 360, 361; Guanajuato, Mary Ann Cox Memorial, 362; South America: Buenos Ayres, 336; Montevideo, Crandon Institute, 340.
- Industrial Schools. Southern Asia: Aligarh (boys'), 85; *(women's), 85, 87; Allabad, 84; Bukit Lan, 160; Calcutta (men), 120; Cawnpore, 88, 89; Kolar, 108; Lodipur, 56, 58; Nadiad, 125, 126; Pakaur, 124; Sibui, 159; Sitiawan, 159, 160; China: Chinkiang, 211; Hinghwa, 199, 202; Japan: Sendai, 260; Tokyo, 255; Africa: Jacktown, Sinoe River, 298; Old Umtali, 307, 309; Quiongoa, 315; Europe: Venice, 288.
- Educational Statistics, 406-417.
- Elisabethville, 320.
- English Churches and Congregations, 71, 75, 80, 83, 89, 105, 144, 151.
- English District, 111.
- Epworth Leagues, 107, 112, 128, 171, 282, 286.
- Europe, 270; Conferences, North Germany, 271; statistics, 376, 377; South Germany, 273; statistics, 376, 377; Switzerland, 273; statistics, 376, 377; Austria-Hungary, 275; statistics, 378, 379; Denmark, 279; statistics, 378, 379; Sweden, 279; statistics, 378, 379; Norway, 287; statistics, 378, 379; Italy, 287; statistics, 378, 379; France, 295; statistics, 378, 379; Russia, 295; statistics, 380, 381; Finland, 281; statistics, 380, 381; Bulgaria, 296; statistics, 380, 381.
- Evangelism: Southern Asia, 61, 77, 85, 86, 87, 88, 99, 109, 112, 116, 127, 133, 137, 140, 143, 156; China, 189, 198, 205, 218; Korea, 238, 245, 248; Europe, 281, 285, 291; Africa, 302, 307, 315, 328, 333; South America, 340, 342.
- Famine, 124, 315.
- Federated Malay States District, 154.
- Federated University, 222.

- Federation (China), 185.
 Finland Conference, 281; statistics, 380, 381.
 Finnish District, 285.
 Floods, 74, 79, 82, 90.
 Florence District (Italy), 290.
 Foochow Conference, 185; district, 188; statistics, 374, 375.
 Port National, 331.
 France Mission Conference, 295; statistics, 378, 379.
 French (in Africa), 329.
 French Church, 328, 330.
 Fukuoka, 264, 265.
 Funchal, 317.
 Futsing District, 192.

 Gandai, 141.
 Garhwal District, 65.
 Garraway, 298.
 Genoa, 291.
 Germany, North, 271; South, 273.
 Gikuki, 301.
 Ginling College (Union), 209.
 Godhra, 127.
 Gonda District, 68, 69.
 Gondia, 137.
 Grenoble, 295.
 Guanajuato, 362.
 Gulbarga, 116.

 Haiju District, 243.
 Hakodate, 260.
 Hankong District, 198.
 Hardoi District, 70.
 Harper, 298.
 Hartzell M. E. Church (Africa), 311.
 Helsingfors District, 281.
 Hinghwa Conference, 196; district, 199; statistics, 196, 374, 375.
 Hingoli, 136.
 Hirosaki, 260.
 Hissar District, 95.
 Hochow District, 234.
 Hombo, 312.
 Hominabad, 118.
 Hospitals and Dispensaries. India:
 Asansol (Leper), 119; *Bareilly, 56, 59; *Baroda, Mrs. William Butler Memorial, 127, 129; Bhot, 65; Bidar, 116, 118; *Brindaban, 99, 101; *Kolar, Ellen Thoburn Cowen, 108; Nadiad, Thoburn Memorial, 125, 126; *Pakaur, 124; *Phalera, 104, 105; *Pithoragarh, 63, 64; Roorkee (Leper), 106; Sironcha, 137; *Tilaunia, Tubercular Sanitarium, 104, 105; Vikarabad, Crawford Memorial, 111, 114. China: Changli, Martyrs' Memorial, 227, 228; *Women's, 217; Chengtu, 232; *Chinkiang, 211; Chungking (Union), 233, 234; *William Gamble Memorial, 233; *Foochow, Woolston Memorial, 188; *Lingan, 188; *Hinghwa, Lillian Gamble Leper, 199, 203; *Kiukiang, Danforth Memorial, 219; Kutien, Wiley General, 193; *Lungtien, 192; Mintsinghsien, Nathan Sites Memorial, 193; Nanchang, 217, 219; Nanking, Philander Smith Memorial, 212, 215; Peking, Hopkins Memorial, 225; *Sleeper Davis, 225; *Sienyu, 229; Taianfu, 229; *Priscilla Bennett, 229; *Tientsin, Isabella Fisher, 225; Yeningfu, Alden Speare Memorial, 195. Korea: Kongju, 244; Pyengyang, Hall Memorial, 242; *Women's, 242; *Seoul, Harris Memorial, 237; *Po Ku Nyo Kwan, 237; Wonju, 246; Yungbyen, 242, 243. Africa: Gikuki, 301, 303; Mrewa, 306, 309; Tunis, 332. Mexico: Guanajuato, Good Samaritan, 362. Philippine Islands: *Manila, Mary J. Johnston Memorial, 173.
 Hostels and Homes, 73, 109, 144, 158, 327, 329, 330, 331, 333, 334, 349.
 Huancayo, 356.
 Hyderabad-Vikarabad District, 111.

 Idolatry, 203.
 Igatpuri, 130.
 Incidents, 73, 75, 79, 93, 97, 172, 174, 188, 294, 321.
 India: Conferences, North India, 55; statistics, 370, 371; Northwest India, 84; statistics, 370, 371; South India, 107; statistics, 370, 371; Bengal, 119; statistics, 370, 371; Bombay, 125; statistics, 370, 371; Central Provinces,

- 132; statistics, 370, 371; Burma, 142,
 143; statistics, 370, 371.
 Indian Church, 49-80.
 Indian Witness, 84.
 Indians (work among South American),
 343, 353.
 Industrial: Orphanages, 211, 337;
 Schools (see Educational Institutions);
 Work, Africa, 316; Mexico, 358;
 India, 66, 87, 160; South America, 337.
 Inhambane District, 301, 302.
 Institutional Church, 185.
 Ipoh, 154, 155.
 Iquique, 344.
 Italy Conference, 287; statistics, 378,
 379.
 Jacktown, 298.
 Jagdalpur, 140.
 Japan, 250; Conferences, East Japan,
 254; West Japan, 262.
 Japan Methodist Church, 250-254.
 Japanese (Methodist work among), 263.
 Jave, 162.
 Jungle Tribes (Banmanush), 78.
 Jubbulpore District, 132.
 Kabyles, 327.
 Kagoshima, 264.
 Kambini District, 301.
 Kambove, 319.
 Kampar, 155.
 Kampti, 136.
 Kan River District, 220.
 Kanarese, 116, 117.
 Kangneung District, 247.
 Kapanga Station, 321.
 Karachi, 130.
 Khandwa District, 135.
 Kiangsi Mission Conference, 215; statis-
 tics, 374, 375.
 Kienchangfu District, 216.
 Kiukiang, 219.
 Klang, 155.
 Kolar, 108.
 Korea Conference, 237; statistics, 376,
 377.
 Kongju East District, 244.
 Kongju West District, 243.
 Krootown, 300.
 Kuala Lumpur, 154, 155.
 Kude District, 193.
 Kumamoto, 267.
 Kutien District, 192.
 Lahore, 103.
 Lakhimpur, 73.
 Lanhsien District, 236.
 La Paz, 341.
 La Plata, 337.
 Lee Memorial Mission, 122.
 Lepers (work among), Chandag, 64.
 Liberia Conference, 298; statistics, 380,
 381.
 Lima, 355.
 Limpopo District, 301, 304.
 Lingayen, 175.
 Literary Work by Missionaries (Africa),
 330.
 Liuchiu Islands. (See Loo Choo Is-
 lands.)
 Loanda District, 311.
 Loo Choo Islands, 266.
 Lomas de Zamora, 336, 338.
 Lovatz, 296.
 Lubollo District, 314.
 Lucknow District, 71.
 Lunda District, 319.
 Lungtien District, 192.
 Lwanchow District, 227.
 Machico, 318.
 Madeira Islands District, 317.
 Madoera, 164.
 Madras District, 115.
 Magellan District, 354.
 Makornwe, 307.
 Malacca, 161.
 Malacca-Sarawak District, 159.
 Malange District, 311, 313.
 Malaysia Conference, 145; statistics, 372,
 373; work in, 145-150.
 Malolos, 171.
 Manila District, 172.
 Mass Movement, 52, 97.
 Medan, 163.
 Medical Work: Southern Asia, 56, 59,
 65, 83, 101, 105, 107, 114, 118, 126,
 129, 178; China, 187, 199, 203, 210,
 215, 216, 219, 223, 228, 231, 234;

- Korea, 240, 242, 243, 246; Africa, 303, 309, 314, 316, 332.
 Meerut District, 96.
 Mejillones, 345.
 Memoirs: William C. Peters, 61, 70, 121, 123; L. C. Sircar, 121; Joseph Culshaw, 84; B. M. Mozumdar, 121; J. P. Larssen, 279; Eric A. W. Schutz, 280; J. M. Erickson, 280.
 Mendoza District, 354.
 Mercedes, 336, 337.
 Methodist Church, in Delhi, 91; in the Philippine Islands, 166, 170; in Japan, 250.
 Mexico Conference, 357; statistics, 384, 385.
 Milan District, 393.
 Mintsing District, 193.
 Miraflores, 359.
 Missionaries, of the Board, 419-425, 432-441; W. F. M. S., 426-429, 442-445; changes among, 430-431; in America, 454-455; retired, 456-457; recruits, 447-453.
 Mohammedanism, 124, 324.
 Monrovia, 298.
 Montevideo, 340.
 Moradabad District, 76.
 Mount Faith, 318.
 Mrewa, 306, 309.
 Mutambara, 306, 307.
 Muttra District, 98.
 Muzaffarpur, 81.
 Mwato Yamvo, 320.
 Nadiad, 125.
 Nagasaki, 268.
 Nagoya District, 261.
 Nagpur District, 136.
 Naha, 269.
 Naini Tal, 79, 80.
 Nanchang District, 217.
 Nanded, 138.
 Nanking District, 211.
 Nanking University (Union), 210, 212.
 Naples District, 292.
 Narsinghpur, 132.
 Native Church: India, 63, 75, 80, 121, 133; Malaysia, 151, 152, 162, 163; China, 194, 204, 219; Japan, 261; South America, 354; Mexico, 358.
 Ndunga, 315.
 Netherlands Indies District, 162.
 New Stations, 95, 138.
 Nibong Tebal, 157, 158.
 Night Schools, 114, 343.
 North (Visit of Dr. Frank Mason), 101, 244.
 North Africa Conference, 324; statistics, 382, 383.
 North Andes Mission Conference, 355; statistics, 382, 383.
 North China Conference, 222; statistics, 223, 374, 375.
 North Germany Conference, 271; statistics, 376, 377.
 North India Conference, 55; statistics, 55, 370, 371.
 North Kiukiang District, 220.
 North Peking District, 224.
 Northern District (Eastern South America), 339.
 Northern District (Chile), 344.
 Northern District (Mexico), 361.
 Northern District (Philippine Islands), 176.
 Northwest India Conference, 84; statistics, 370, 371.
 Norway Conference, 287; statistics, 378, 379.
 Nueva Viscaya, 176.
 Nyakatsapa, 307.
 Oaxaca District, 365.
 Old Umtali, 306, 307.
 Oran, 332.
 Orizaba District, 363.
 Orphanages. (W. F. M. S. marked *.)
 Southern Asia: *Aligarh (Louisa Soule), 85; Allahabad, 84; Baihar, 132; Bareilly, 56; Baroda (boys'), 127; *(girls'), 127; Basim, 136, 138; Calcutta (Europeans), 120; *(Anglo-Indian), 120; *Godhra, 127; Jagdalpur (boys'), 140; *(girls'), 140; Khandwa (boys'), 135; *(girls'), 135; Kolar (Kanarese), 108; *Kuala Lumpur, 154; Lodipur, 56, 58; Madras (Tamil), 115; *(Skidmore Memorial), 115; Muzaf-

- farpur (Columbia), 81; *Narsinghpur, 132; Poona (Marathi), 131; Raipur (boys'), 140, 141; *(girls'), 140, 141; Sironcha (boys'), 137, 139; *(girls'), 137; Shahjahanpur, 56, 58; *Talegaon, 131. China: *Chinkiang, 211; *Hinghwa (Rebecca McCabe), 199, 202; *Sendai (Union), 260. South America: Mercedes, 336.
- Pachuca, 360.
 Pakaur District, 124.
 Palembang, 165.
 Pampang District, 176.
 Panama District, 355.
 Panchayat, The, 67, 93.
 Pangasinan District, 174.
 Parit Buntar, 157, 158.
 Pauri, 65.
 Pegu, 142.
 Peking, 224.
 Peking University, 225.
 Penang District, 156.
 Persecutions, 93, 194, 204, 205.
 Peru District, 355.
 Petrograd, 296.
 Phalera, 104.
 Philippine Islands Conference, 166; statistics, 372, 373.
 Pilibhit District, 78.
 Pisagua, 345.
 Pithoragarh, 63.
 Plague, 137.
 Poona District, 130.
 Port Swettenham, 155.
 Portuguese East Africa, 297, 302.
 Primary Work, 100, 113, 187, 236.
 Property, 75, 134, 139, 144, 164, 200, 204, 325.
 Publishing Houses: Shanghai, 179-184; Foochow, 184; Mexico City, 359; Switzerland, 274.
 Puebla District, 366.
 Punjab District, 101.
 Punta Arenas, 354.
 Pyengyang District, 241.
- Quessua, 311.
 Quetta, 130.
 Quiongoa, 315.
- Rae Barelli District, 78.
 Raichur District, 60.
 Raipur District, 140.
 Rajputana District, 104.
 Rampur Haut, 124.
 Rangoon, 142.
 Real Del Monte, 361.
 Religious Education in India, 53.
 Rembang, 164.
 Report of the General Treasurer for China, 182-184.
 Review of Conditions in Indian Church, 49.
 Rhodesia Mission Conference, 306.
 Rome District, 288.
 Roorkee District, 105.
 Rosario de Santa Fé, 339.
 Russia Mission Conference, 295; statistics, 380, 381.
- Samba Lucalla, 313.
 San Isidro, 171.
 Sanitarium (Tubercular), 105.
 Santiago, 345.
 Santiago College, 348.
 Sapporo, 260.
 Sarawak, 159.
 Secunderabad, 111.
 Self-Support: Southern Asia, 52, 55, 57, 60, 63, 67, 70, 75, 77, 81, 86, 90, 95, 97, 100, 103, 109, 112, 116, 117, 124, 133, 139, 151, 169, 170, 171, 178; China, 190, 199, 200, 206, 208; Korea, 248; Europe, 275; Africa, 300, 309; South America, 347, 354.
 Sendai, 260.
 Seoul District, 237.
 Seremban, 154.
 Shahjahanpur, 56.
 Shanhaikwan District, 227.
 Sibu, 159.
 Sienyu District, 205.
 Singapore District, 150.
 Sironcha, 137, 139.
 Sitapur, 72, 73, 75.
 Sitiawan, 159, 160.

- Social Conditions, 178, 200.
 Social Welfare, 82, 178, 189, 232, 283, 331.
 Soekaradja, 164.
 Soerabaya, 163, 164.
 Sofia, 296.
 South America, 335; Conferences, Eastern South America, 336; statistics, 382, 383; Chile, 341; statistics, 382, 383; North Andes, 355; statistics, 382, 383.
 South China College, 186.
 South Germany Conference, 273; statistics, 376, 377.
 South India Conference, 107; statistics, 370, 371.
 South Kiukiang District, 219.
 South Kyushu District, 267.
 South Peking District, 225.
 Southern District (Chile), 350, 351.
 "Special Gifts" Day Schools, 186.
 Statistics, 370-387; Educational, 406-417.
 Suining District, 234.
 Sumatra, 163.
 Sunday Schools, 49, 55, 60, 75, 77, 86, 89, 107, 109, 112, 115, 117, 122, 133, 135, 171, 178, 195, 262, 274, 282, 312, 317, 365.
 Suwon District, 247.
 Sweden Conference, 279; statistics, 378, 379.
 Sweepers, 72, 73.
 Switzerland Conference, 273; statistics, 376, 377.
 Syriam, 142.
 Szechuan, 230.
 Tacna, 345.
 Taianfu District, 229.
 Taiping, 155.
 Talcahuano, 352.
 Talegaon, 131.
 Tamil District, 159.
 Tamluk, 120.
 Tangtau, 191.
 Tatien District, 206.
 Tehwa, 207.
 Telok Anson, 155.
 Temuco, 353.
 Thandaung, 143.
 Theological Schools. (See Educational Institutions.)
 Thongwa, 143.
 Tibet, 64.
 Tientsin District, 225.
 Tilaunia, 105.
 Tirhut District, 80.
 Tjisaroea, 163, 164.
 Tokyo, 254.
 Training Classes, 69, 114, 117, 121.
 Tuguerarao, 177.
 Tunis, 332.
 Tunisia, 326.
 Tsunhwa District, 226.
 Tzechow District, 235.
 Udine, 288.
 Umtali, 306, 307.
 Union College for Women, 209.
 Union in Mission Lands, 156, 180, 209, 239.
 University, Nanking, 210, 212; Peking, 225; West China Union, 232; North China Federated, 222.
 University Extension Course in Primary Studies, 113.
 Uruguay District, 339.
 Valparaiso, 346.
 Venice, 288.
 Vera Cruz, 364.
 Viacha, 342.
 Vigan, 177.
 Vikarabad, 111.
 Village Schools. (See Day Schools.)
 War and Revolution, 68, 80, 102, 121, 199, 270, 273, 275, 290, 312, 346.
 Welfare Work, 331.
 West Central Africa Mission Conference, 311; statistics, 380, 381.
 West China Conference, 230; statistics, 376, 377.
 West China Union University, 232.
 West Japan Conference, 262.
 Western Kumaun District, 79.
 Wissika, 299.
 Women (work among), 59, 64, 98, 117, 236, 333, 334, 346.
 Wonju District, 245.

[1915

Topical Index

495

Yellandu, 112.
Yenchowfu District, 226.
Yenping District, 194.
Yokohama, 259.
Yuki District, 193.
Yungay, 352.
Yungbyen District, 242.

Yungchang District, 233.
Yungchun District, 207.
Yung Deh District, 208.
Yungsa District, 207.

Zenana. (See Women's Work.)

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