ANNUAL REPORT

Board of Foreign Missions

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church

FOR THE YEAR 1917

BEING THE NINETY-NINTH REPORT 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

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1918 445
APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEARS 1908-1917 524
BY-LAWS 453
CHARTER OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS 536
CONSTITUTION 539
FINANCES OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, 1907-1916 528
FINANCES OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1819-1906 526

FOREIGN MISSIONS REPORTS:

AFRICA 330
ASIA 23
AUSTRIA HUNGARY 316
BENGAL 116
BOLIVIA 390
BOMBAY 126
BULGARIA 329
BURMA 156
CENTRAL CHINA 226
CENTRAL PROVINCES 139
CHILE 381
CHINA 189
CONGO 361
DENMARK 316
EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA 377
EUROPE 313
FINLAND 317
FOOCHOW 197
FRANCE 324
HINGHWA 216
INDIA 24
INHAMBANE 346
ITALY 320
JAPAN 285
KIANGSI 232
KOREA AND JAPAN 262
LIBERIA 331
MALAYSIA 162
MEXICO 398
NORTH AFRICA 365
NORTH ANDES 395
NORTH CHINA 246
NORTH GERMANY 314
NORTH INDIA 24
NORTHWEST INDIA 58
NORWAY 319
PANAMA 391
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS 174
RHODESIA 353
RUSSIA 328
SOUTH AMERICA 376
SOUTH GERMANY 314
SOUTH INDIA 93
SWEDEN 316
SWITZERLAND 314
WEST CENTRAL AFRICA 335
WEST CHINA 256
YENPING 211

FOREIGN MISSIONS STATISTICS 414
GENERAL DATA 413
IN MEMORIAM 512
MEMOIR 472
MISSION TREASURERS 450
MISSIONARIES IN AMERICA 496
MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD ..... (Alphabetical) 473; (by Conferences) 486
MISSIONARIES OF THE W. F. M. S. 500, 505
MISSIONARIES ON DETACHED SERVICE IN AMERICA 497
OFFICERS W. F. M. S. 520
OFFICERS AND MANAGERS, BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS 3
PATRONS, HONORARY LIFE MANAGERS, AND LIFE MEMBERS 530
RECRUITS OF THE BOARD 513
REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES 11-22
RETIRED MISSIONARIES 498
STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD 8
STATISTICAL TABLES 414
SUMMARY OF STATISTICS 529
SUMMARY OF FOREIGN MISSIONS STATISTICS 428
TREASURER'S REPORT 430

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REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Matters of Home Administration

Under the organization effected by the Board at its last annual meeting, the business of the year has been conducted through the Executive, Finance and Candidates Committees, and the Administrative Committee as an ad interim committee of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee has met five times, the Administrative Committee five times. Together they have considered and disposed of 450 to 500 items.

Your Corresponding Secretaries desire to take the first possible opportunity to express keenest appreciation of the co-operation of the members of the Committees, of the loyalty and efficiency of the Administrative Staff, and of the interest and good will of laymen, of pastors and of the Bishops throughout the Church. The results of the year's work indicated not only the increasing volume of business but the wider and more intelligent co-operation of the representatives of the churches at large with those immediately responsible for carrying forward the varied and extensive foreign missionary program of the Church. The attention of the Board is called to some special phases of the work at the Home Base.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

We are profoundly grateful that once more the Treasurer of the Board is able to announce an increase in the total annual income, a gain of nearly ten per cent in the offerings of the churches, and an increase in those special gifts which are actually concerned with the current work of the Board. In emphasizing the large gain in the amount of Annuity Bonds issued and the additions to the permanent fund, we congratulate the Board and ourselves on the activity and efficiency of the Treasurer and his Department, not only in dealing with the normal increase of business but in promoting the plans for the enlargement of the permanent and annuity funds, in securing, by safer insurance, the equity in our properties on the foreign field, and in bringing into proper order all matters relating to Wills and Bequests. The year is significant for the success in placing the interests charges on the right side of the ledger.

The appropriation last year for miscellaneous and cultivation expenses was increased by $8,000, the total being $120,000. The statement made each year by the Secretaries that the present administration and that preceding it had found it impossible to keep the expenditures within the appropriation, is true again this year. The favorable income results are doubtless due in part to the cultivation of the Church by missionaries under direction, by the campaigns of the Department of Foreign Evangelism, by an increased circulation of literature, by the development and the constantly increasing use of the lantern slide equipment and by the specialized work of the Staff in office organization, correspondence and the approach to the Church. To expand is to expend. In a going and growing business, the converse is true. To expend is to expand. We again call attention to this situation as we have done in every year of our responsibility, assured of the Board's interest in this phase of our report.

Under the authorization of the Board, the missionaries' furlough allowance has been increased by $50 a year; the allowance for rent by $60 a year; the salaries of missionaries in Africa have been standardized, as in other fields; and outfit allowances have been provided in most cases for outgoing missionaries. The additional expense involved has been no small item but it has been covered by grants from the Emergency and Incidental Funds. In our judgment there should be a further increase in the home allowance of missionaries of at least the amount of the increase of the past year.

It will be necessary for the Board to decide upon a policy in the matter of exchange. In the fields most seriously affected—namely, Chile and China—the missionaries have been paid in gold upon a normal par. The losses to the Treasury have been large, but these, also, we have been able to provide from the Emergency Fund. It will be impossible to pursue this course during the coming year. Report comes of serious embarrassments in Japan and India. In Europe, exchange is adverse excepting in France and Italy. This is a financial problem of major importance. The Treasurer's suggestion representing the view of the Finance Committee that an exchange account be opened which will deal with the problem in all our mission fields, we urge for the Board's favorable consideration. The continued favorable exchange in Italy has offered the opportunity for the reduction of the debts of that Mission by the use of gains in exchange for payment of obligations on the field.

The marked relief to the Board in its provision of allowances for retired missionaries, for their widows and children due to the income from the permanent fund given by Mrs. D. Willis James for that purpose is deeply felt. It has been, however, impossible to utilize the income from this fund for the reduction of the annual appropriation for this purpose since the strain upon the Board is increasing with each year. The amount required is beyond the appropriation for this year by several thousands of dollars and reaches a figure which exceeds the usual appropriation plus the income from the fund, by a considerable amount. We urge attention not only to the large increase of this fund, but to the propriety of standardizing the allowances on some such basis as that established for Conference claimants and, further, to the advantage of securing some adjustment by which missionaries transferred into annual conferences in this country should be provided for on retirement from active work by some equitable division of financial responsibility between the Conference and the Board.

The policy of the Board in the matter of special gifts has received continued attention during the year. Special experiments in the Detroit Area in the development of the Parish Abroad Plan and in cultivation correspondence chiefly through the Department of Foreign Evangelism confirm the conclusion presented to the Board in our report of a year ago.

The increase of special gifts, not only in volume but in the number of contributors, is in part due to careful cultivation and promotion, but the chief influence is the desire of individuals and groups to designate their gifts and thus come into vital relations with the work in the foreign field. Our policy has been not to discourage such designation, but if possible to direct it. Plans more nearly complete for meeting this condition will doubtless develop with the Centenary Movement. It is to be noted here, however, that as yet no method has been devised for providing that special gifts which are understood to be sent to the field without deduction for expense should bear a share of administrative or overhead charges. While the Department has been successful and special gifts have been markedly increased, the cost of cultivation and administration has been heavy and must be provided for either from funds appropriated for administration or by advances from the Treasury. An allowance of even three or four per cent for administration on special gift totals would more than balance the budget at this point. It is an anomaly in missionary finance and the discoverer of the solution will be greeted with a cheer.

The output and circulation of literature has increased during the year. Major pieces have been the Annual Report, the Annual Report of the Corresponding Secretaries, an illustrated booklet, entitled "Beyond Our Farthest Frontier," prepared for use in connection with the Self-Denial Week, leaflets in large quantities from our Special Gifts Department, special publicity matter from the Department of Education, letters from the missionaries sent in typewritten manuscript form to special addresses, *Missionary News*, items, stories, articles in the Church Press and secular papers, and *World Outlook*. Plans are maturing for improving the subject matter, style and the method of distribution and for increasing the output. In connection with the Centenary, this department of the work must inevitably be expanded. We face, however, the fact of large increase in cost of paper, in wages and in postage.

There has been a great increase in transit cost. This includes not only steamer and railroad fares, but all freight and express charges. In some measure, excesses due clearly to war conditions have been met from war relief funds. In many cases, the increases are fully fifty per cent. As the year closes, the war relief funds are practically exhausted. Suggestions for meeting the perplexities involved in these conditions will be most welcome.

THE MISSIONARY FORCE

A year ago it was reported that we had sent out to the field ninety new missionaries. In the present year we have sent seventy-one. During the past five years we have sent out 353 in all, an average of 70 a year.

War conditions have very definitely affected the whole question of missionary recruiting. Men who come within the age limits of the selective draft are either held here by being drawn, or by failure to secure exemption, or by unwillingness to accept appointments to foreign fields which may make them liable to criticism or leave uncertain their relation to the government and their duties to the nation. Others who might be eligible for missionary work so far as the draft is concerned are secured for work in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association in its program for the camps abroad and at home. Especially is it difficult to find candidates for medical work since in their case the appeal of patriotism is reinforced by the opportunities of medical experience.

The difficulties of transportation both for candidates going for the first time to the field and for missionaries in going and returning are indeed most serious. Special permits are required in the case of all missionaries returning to India. It takes from three to five months to secure these permits. The same is true of missionaries for Africa. The cost of detention when a missionary is prepared to go to the field is no small item. Delays by reason of change of schedule, withdrawal of ships, missing of connections are constant. Most important shipments of freight, for example for Hinghwa and for Liberia, have been held up for weeks and months either by embargo or by preferential treatment of other freight. In the disaster to the City of Athens, at which time to our great sorrow Miss Helen Robinson, daughter of Bishop John E. Robinson of India, was drowned, our missionary J. D. Pointer, his wife and two children were saved but lost goods and equipment for themselves, for other missionaries and for their work amounting to fully $2,500.

Many phases of policy relating to our missionary personnel might be discussed if time permitted. There is a new specialization which calls for adjustment of the processes if not of the ideals of the Board in the selection of its missionaries. Tasks in the field are becoming more distinct. Missionaries must be prepared for those tasks. General preparations must be supplemented by special training. It is necessary to plan, therefore, for the assignment of missionaries to work which they are fitted to do rather than always to expect every missionary to be prepared to do all the kinds of work there are. We have been giving special attention to the study of health conditions. It is now asked of missionaries on their return that they take a medical examination for which the Board provides. This is repeated in most cases preliminary to their return to the field. As indicated, some provision is made for the outfitting of our missionaries on first going to the field; and aid has been frequently provided for those on furlough who require either special treatment for physical conditions or special training to fit them better for their work. These are but hints of methods and carry also the suggestion of increased financial obligations.

ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUSTMENTS

The year closes with the necessity of readjustment of our office and Home Base administration. Considerations well known to the Board have required the extension of the framework of our organiza-

tion. The adjustment of the duties of the Corresponding Secretaries advised by the Board a year ago have continued, until the present Fall. The urgency of the Centenary Program has brought the necessity of a re-alignment and re-distribution of responsibilities.

THE CENTENARY

The magnitude of the Centenary undertaking is measured not only by the large amount of money to be raised, but by the variety of objectives on the field and of methods of intensive cultivation of the Home Church. The co-operation of the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension and of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, extends almost indefinitely this variety. The organization necessary to direct and develop the whole movement will appear to all men accustomed to careful thinking.

The suggestion that one of the secretaries of the Foreign Board, Dr. S. Earl Taylor, become the Executive Secretary of the Centenary Movement, was received with eager appreciation by the Joint Committee of the two Boards and of the Church in the South. The Executive Committee assured that the time element was most important, accepted the proposal of the Secretaries that Secretary Taylor be released from the administrative responsibilities of the Board in a large measure in order to do for the whole Church and for this Board this great service.

It was understood that under this arrangement the administration of the work abroad and at home, excepting special departments which are immediately related to the Centenary and to which Secretary Taylor has had particular relations, would fall upon Secretary North. In view of this situation, arrangements are now made as follows:

Messrs. Donohugh, Jones, Farmer and Badley will be associated with Secretary North in the matter of correspondence with the foreign fields, each retaining however his relation to certain phases of the Home Base work,-to which he has been giving special attention. Dr. James M. Taylor, under the invitation of the Executive Board of India, and in harmony with the desire of the Centenary Commission, will proceed to India, making brief stops in the missions of Eastern Asia, to become familiar with the conditions in the Orient, to conduct special evangelistic work with and for the missionaries and for the native church, returning in time for public campaign work in connection with the Centenary in the Fall of 1918. The work of the Shipping Department and that part of the work of the Department of Foreign

Evangelism, which is related to special gifts, will be transferred to the Treasury Department, thus unifying certain agencies of the Board in which, in the immediate future, there will be in every way large increases of correspondence and of activity.

With these adjustments, which will require no great addition to the expense account, it is believed that efficient administration can be secured for the period of the Centenary Celebration. This is possible only because certain phases of special cultivation will be conducted by the Centenary Commission and the Joint Committee on the Centenary, and because, in addition, certain financial requirements of the Board will have specific attention in connection with the Centenary Program. For the foreign mission share of the Centenary enterprise, the Centenary Commission, so efficiently organized and in action during the months past, will be largely responsible.

During the year, in accordance with the action of the Board at its last annual meeting, the India Mass Movement Commission has been organized with Rev. Fred B. Fisher as Executive Secretary and Messrs. T. A. Hildreth and G. H. Myers as Field Secretaries. After most effective work on the part of the Commission and its Secretaries, it was agreed that Secretary Fisher should visit India where he now is, having gone out with Bishop Burt. He will return in time to participate in the early work of the Centenary, it being understood that while the amount asked for the Mass Movement is a special item, the program of promotion and cultivation will be a part of the Centenary Movement. The aim is to secure $200,000 a year for five years. It may be reported that a substantial part of this amount is already pledged. It is hoped that the adjustments which it has already been necessary to make and others, some of which have been already necessary to make, and others of which are in process, may meet with the commendation of the Board. While it is not thought that large additions will be necessary to the fund for miscellaneous expenses, it may be wise, in view of some necessary increase, and the fact that the appropriation for this purpose does not meet the minimum obligations, to add somewhat, for the year 1918, to the appropriations for this account.

The Centenary surveys and the Report of the World Program Committee will tell the story of the work of our Church in foreign lands.

OUR MEN AT THE FRONT

No missionary has flinched on our battle line. There have been perils in West China where our property has been riddled with the

bullets of contending military factions. The dangers have been increased by brigandage. Floods without precedent for half a century have menaced our schools and our homes in Tientsin, North China. Tribal disorders in Africa have brought cannibal tribes within ten miles of our mission stations, where the missionaries calmly proceed with their school and evangelistic work, believing that God, Who placed them there, will care for them.

In the Belgian Congo our pioneers have explored new territory through trails perilous by reason of tropical disease and tropical wild beasts. The revolutions in Russia have beaten about the home of our missionary, who holds steady his trust and to his task.

In Italy our pastors serve in the hospitals and in the camps, and on the battle line and in the contested area about Udine, and have been planning the care of orphan children of their fallen comrades, and have pushed forward the evangelistic work.

From the perils of the deep a missionary family enroute for Africa was saved in an open boat with loss of everything but life and the purpose to press forward to their field.

Through the terrors of revolution in Mexico both missionaries and native pastors have held steadily to their tasks and out of these scenes of national disorder have commissioned their first foreign missionary to Central America.

Everywhere, in the schools and colleges, under the increasing burdens of success in great fields of service, where burdens become heavier because they have been longer borne; where the appeals of opportunity warrant despair because they have so long been unanswered, in sickness, in separation, in disappointment, with unfailing cheerfulness and undying faith, everywhere about the world the men and women whom your Church, through you, have placed in strategic centers of the world life, have been ardent in their spirit and unconquerable in their courage.

As one reviews the record of the year, the sadness of the insufficiency of the Church, even when its effort is strengthened toward a larger service, is brightened only by the light which shines from the eyes and from the hearts of those who, in every land, are counting not their lives dear unto themselves.

OUR FIELDS

Turning now to the developments on the field the following will be of interest to the Board. The new situation in Mexico, remarkable for

its philosophy of government, for the detail of its definition, for its nationalism and for its social outlook, brings to the administration of our work new perplexities. We are carefully obeying the law, assured, up to the present time, of the good will of the Government toward our enterprises. Our leaders believe that there are better days ahead. The need for education was never so deeply felt. The comity of missionary organizations has nowhere a finer illustration. Already we combine in theological teaching and plan extension of both the educational, medical and evangelistic work, expecting to press the latter more strongly through additions to native ministry, which, though now limited in number, is self-sacrificing and effective.

New enterprise is developing strongly our work in Panama and the Canal Zone with plans now extending to the occupation of Costa Rica.

The attitude of leaders in great republics of South America toward the United States is reflected in the larger welcome given to our educational work. The history of our schools, especially upon the west coast, has been a history of experiment. Strong foundations have been laid, but if we are to build we must build now. The work must be brought out from under the shadow of the prejudice of the great founder of most of these schools for what was thought to be self-support. While these schools ought to become increasingly independent of aid from without, resources should not be withheld while resources are needed. Penury and unpaid accounts bring discredit to our enterprises even when they are classified under the somewhat elastic term of self-support.

To the strong new program of the Bishop in charge of the work in South America, this Board will doubtless give earnest thought.

Delays and war-time regulations have withheld from us, until very recently, full reports of the study of the work in Africa by Bishop Johnson and Bishop Camphor. The latter has sent forward well-reasoned statements concerning the work, and presents for consideration plans for opening the industrial station on the St. Paul's River for unifying and standardizing our schools and for extending our operations back from the coast among the native tribes. Bishop Johnson has now visited our missions in the Congo, Rhodesia, Inhambane and Angola. His last message is from Capetown via cable. His correspondence indicates clearness of observation, fidelity to the duties involved in his great area, patience, and vigor in travel, and the consideration for the personal interest of the missionaries. Naturally he

cables that there must be more money for all the Africa fields, and in his last cable asks whether it is expedient for him to return for the work of the Centenary.

The stress and strain upon our hearts of the Mass Movement work in India are not lifted. The areas become larger. The organized work on the edge of these areas is constantly expectant for the movement is spreading toward many of them. The opportunity of a mission strongly led, democratic in its spirit, unconventional in its approach, American in its ideals and personnel, in these days of political agitation and world movement, is nothing less than overwhelming.

Among the studies of the strategy of Providence, if one may dare such a term, there is nothing more striking than that in every great, civic center of India and along its chief ranges of popular movement, American Methodism has become an integral part of the national life and program. We rejoice at the triumph of our missionaries and wonder at what we call the successes of our work. To accept these triumphs and these successes as no more than the basis of such a development of evangelistic and educational work among the crowding multitudes of India as will bring the people by tens and hundreds of thousands into the school of Christ that they may be prepared for the new life of a great people in which the power and ideals of the Gospel shall ever abide.

The political developments in the missionary area which we call Malaysia present some striking problems. Upon them we do not dwell. They include the relation of the Chinese to the settlement of vast, unoccupied areas, the influence of a western education upon the mixed multitudes of a great world center, the ultimate place of Holland in the Orient, the relations of Japan both to China and to the islands of the Indies and incidentally the influences of that center of American power in the Orient, the Philippines upon their neighbor islands. Here as definitely as in North Africa or Northwest India stretches the strong battle line of the followers of Mohammed. Here with resources in schools, in hospitals, in industrial missions, on Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Banka and Bali, would be, within a quarter of a century or less, one of the great centers of Gospel power for the peoples of the eastern world.

One speaks of China with a catalogue of outstanding institutions and funds in his thought. In the sphere of education the welcome of the Chinese authorities to the program of the educational forces of our

missions is perhaps the outstanding fact. The generous co-operation of the representatives of the Stewart Foundation in the development of evangelistic work in several of the great mission fields commands our profoundest appreciation. Believing that it is wiser to use funds available in work for which the Boards cannot be immediately responsible, and that the constituency of the Boards should not be relieved of the obligations justly resting upon them, the funds are administered upon the field, but under the advice and with the co-operation of the forces of our missions. New work has been inaugurated and at many points special relief has come to overstrain budgets through this co-operation. For this we doubt not that the Board will be most grateful. We may also confirm reports already made concerning the great program of the China Medical Board in the promotion of medical education and in the co-operation with the missions in their hospital work as well as in the pre-medical work of the preparatory schools and junior colleges.

Proposals for co-operation at our hospitals in Wuhu and Peking are now before the China Medical Board. In the administration of the Peking Medical College and in the Shanghai Medical School now being developed, there is active participation by representatives of our American missionary Boards.

The year has brought also new appreciation of the co-operation of the Boards in the development of the great central universities. To those at Peking, Nanking and Chengtu must now be added the Fukien University at Foochow, which is now in process of organization as a corporation and is seeking for large funds for its development.

In Japan and Korea the notable figures for the year have been that of Bishop Welch in his fine grasp of the facts and the problems of his area and that of Bishop Harris who, relieved of the arduous responsibilities of administration, has accepted a commission as an evangelist and has been re-visiting the scenes of earlier ministry and triumph.

The development of the Chosen Christian College at Seoul is proceeding apace. A property development which will increase the equipment of Aoyama Gakuin gives promise of larger efficiency for that fine institution.

In closing this review of the fields and the all too brief reference possible to the heroic band of men and women who are our representatives in these fields, all will rejoice over one outstanding fact, namely,

that so far the situations wrought by the progress of the present world conflict have been met with wisdom, firmness and courage.

The agitations of war have increased the pressure upon the missionary life. The hot waves from the seething seas of struggle in Europe beat upon every shore and reach far into the quiet places of all the land. Loyalty has called some into the fighting ranks. Many contribute what they can, even from the far-off mission fields, for the welfare of the men at the front. The cold leagues of distance cannot dull the fires of patriotism. There is a neutrality of the spirit which keeps the soul free from the hatred even of enemies. They do not lose the temper of loyalty to the principles which are fundamental to all human triumph, nor the love which binds them to the altars of the Homeland far away. Never in the history of Christian missions have there come tests so severe or perplexities more distressing. It moves to a larger faith and urges to a deeper consecration that men, your comrades and mine, are standing unafraid in their appointed places, sometimes desolate but never alone, with unfaltering confidence in Him Whose right it is to rule. Among the high privileges of service brought to the group of men assembled here today, there is none more exalted than that which places behind this far flung battle line the subsistence, the munitions and the reserves.

It is for these men of undefeated faith that we speak as well as for ourselves when we say that God never gave to His servants days of such privilege as these. What we thought might be a celebration of a hundred years of service proves now to be the dawn of a marvelous new day of the Lord. May the Church rise to the new level and go forward without delay upon the broadening paths which even in their wrath men are treading out for it and the King.

Signed:

S. Earl Taylor,
Frank Mason North,
Corresponding Secretaries.

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 seven Conferences, the Foochow, Hinghwa, Central, North, and West China, Yengping, 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.

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.

BALLIA-ARRAH DISTRICT

The Ballia-Arrah District was created in January, 1917, by cutting off the southern and western sections of the original Tirhut District. The new district includes the civil districts of Shahabad and Ballia in the United Provinces—the one on the south and the other on the north side of the Ganges river. The population of the district is about three million, among whom we are the only mission at work, with the exception of a few Indian catechists of the "Gossner's Mission" of Germany. The chief language is Hindu, although Urdu is spoken by certain classes. Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun here in 1906.

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 (on field in 1917): Rev. Herman J. Schutz and Mrs. Schutz.
W. F. M. S.: Misses Elizabeth Rexroth and Louise Perrill (on furlough)
Institutions: Training School, and Boys' Primary School.

Arrah

Arrah (population 46,000) is the headquarters of the Shahabad civil district, which has a population of 2,000,000. It is situated on the south of the Ganges on the East Indian Railway. Work was begun by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1907.

Missionaries (on field in 1917): Rev. J. Waskom Pickett and Mrs. Pickett, Rev. F. M. Perrill and Mrs. Perrill (on furlough).

Institution: Boys' Primary School.

H. J. SCHUTZ, Superintendent

Christian Community and Staff

To shepherd our 6,500 Christians, to teach the 4,050 on the waiting list, to care for the 25,000 accessible seekers, and to evangelize the great multitude beyond, we have besides two missionaries and their wives and one missionary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, 51 Indian men and 35 Indian women workers.

Statistical Comparisons

	1916	1917
Full members	223	248
Probationers	2,940	3,967
Baptized children	2,504	2,295
Christian community	5,667	6,514
Baptisms	536	881
Sunday schools	48	61
Sunday school pupils	1,185	1,430
Epworth League	3	6
League members	58	122
Christian workers	78	91
Self-support	$211	$409
Total monies raised	$310	$598
Number of schools	11	13
Number of scholars	117	167

The Mass Movement

Pre-eminently this is the Mass Movement district of the Conference. Practically all the low caste people are accessible, but with our present working force we cannot give them even an occasional teaching. Of the 881 baptisms during the year, 751 were among the people of the Arrah district, where the Mass Movement is on in great force among three castes that number more than 200,000. The number of interested inquirers runs into the thousands, and the question of becoming Christian is being seriously considered by at least 20,000 persons.

In the Ballia district the Mass Movement has been arrested, because of lack of leadership. The missionary has been on furlough, and there is a lack of Indian workers. Enemies—educated, powerful, rich—have employed bribes, have threatened, expelled from the brotherhood, annulled marriage arrangements among the Christians, and have withdrawn all social privileges. But hundreds have suffered the loss of all things rather than yield to the pressure, and eventually some of our bitterest foes have become our friends.

From the very first the real leaders of the Mass Movement have been the converts, who have gone everywhere giving their testimony and constantly opening new doors for us to enter and follow up the work. In years past most of the converts have come from the Chamar caste only, but this year converts have come from five different castes.

The Arrah Riots

During the Mohammedan festival, called Bakr-Id, there were riots in the Arrah division of so serious a nature that 124 Mohammedan villages were looted by the Hindus, and thousands of soldiers had to be sent to the scene of the disturbance before the rioting was quelled.

This is the festival when cows are sacrificed by the Mohammedans to their false prophets, and fearing trouble, (because the cow is to the Hindu a sacred animal), the Mohammedans had compromised and substituted goats for the cows. In spite of this certain Hindus sent out unsigned letters to their coreligionists calling them to assemble at a certain place, and a mob estimated at 40,000, obsessed by religious fanaticism and bent on mischief, gathered. The trouble began in Peru where we have a thriving work, and spread all over the section where our Christians live. One of our Christians was seized as a rioter, but was released when he proved to the native officer that he was a Christian, by singing a hymn, and properly answering questions concerning Christianity. Our people remained loyal and refused to have a part in the riots.

Contrary to expectations the rioting has aided our work. In one place shortly after the rioters left, 193 persons confessed Christ in baptism. In other places the Mohammedan landlords who had been opposing us, are now inviting us to preach to their tenants, and say they will be glad if we can persuade them to become Christians. In one circuit nine new villages have been enrolled, and at least 500 additions to the Christian community are expected by the pastor before the year closes.

The War and Home Rule

A spirit of unrest exists among the people which has not been in evidence before. The educated Hindus are looking forward to "home rule" and are expecting when it comes that they will be in a position to dictate to the Mohammedans and the Christians. To quote one Brahmin—"Oh, yes, you are now lifting the masses; but when we get the power we will put a quietus on all your work." Another said, "When we get home rule the English power will wane, then the Christians will be driven out. We have only one religion—Hinduism." There are those less radical who say "As soon as we have home rule your work will cease. Those who have become Christian can remain so, but we will pass a law forbidding any one to change his religion."

India has been as little affected by the war as any nation, although prices have gone up, and certain articles which were necessary, such as medicines, can no longer be obtained at any price. But our work has gone on unhindered, although the attitude of the people has been tinged with suspicion, and their motives have not always been above reproach.

A father, who had cursed his son because he became a Christian, accused us of sending that son to the war, and this despite the fact that the son wrote regularly to his father. It was only when the son returned to his native village during the vacation season that the father ceased to suspect us. Later, he too, became a Christian.

This feeling of distrust has crept even into the zenanas. These "shut ins" say to our ladies "You have come to see our jewels, that you can report to the government, so that we will have to pay taxes for them. We like you and your teaching, but we prefer that you do not come until this war is over."

Opposition of the Aryas

All through the year the Aryas have continued to hinder our work and despoil our Christians. Off and on for weeks they stoned the parsonage of the

preacher in charge of the Rasra Circuit. Sometimes the stoning continued through the night, and windows were broken and doors battered. The pastor in charge of the work stood firm and refused to be intimidated, but peace was restored only after the intervention of the police.

In another place these Aryas endeavored to frighten the Christians, telling them that if they persisted in remaining Christians they would be sent to the war, even going so far as to say that a law had been passed compelling all Christians to go. And then the unexpected happened, for the landlord and owner of the house where they happened to be, and whom they counted as an ally, arose in great indignation and dismissed them saying, "Every word you have uttered is false. I read the papers and no such law has been passed. Leave my house and never return to it."

Our Loyal Workers

One or two incidents to illustrate the quality of our Indian workers: One of our men whose lungs were affected was ordered by the doctor to leave his field of labor and go to a dryer climate. The missionary also urged him to go, telling him that somehow or other the work would go on. But the man replied, "Any other time I would go, but now there are so many false reports abroad about us and our work, our enemies are so many and strong, that if I were to leave now they would brand me a coward. The Christians need me, and I am willing to die for them, and will not desert them." After such loyalty to his people we cou'd not press the matter further.

Another worker, a pastor-teacher, arriving at the place to which he had been appointed, and where no preacher had ever been stationed, found all doors closed to him. No one would rent him a house, and all bade him begone. At night he slept under trees, and during the day he persistently searched for a house. He was finally rewarded, for a Hindu "holy man" rented him a house, and the preacher went for his family and household possessions and was settled in his new home before the people had time to realize it. When they did realize it, what a hubbub arose! For a week daily meetings were held with the sole object of ousting the intruder. They stormed, threatened, and entreated, but the preacher stayed on. That was three months ago. Today there are in that place 500 inquirers, everyone is friendly, and everyone blesses the preacher who kept on keeping on.

Self Support

In spite of the war prices amazing strides have been made in the matter of self support. As an experiment the District Finance Committee took complete charge of all money raised by the Indians. They not only collected the money, but also decided how it should be used. This experiment was only partially successful, and the missionaries of the district have been requested to help the Committee. $409 was raised for self support, and $598 for all purposes.

Our really great problem is to teach the worker and villager to give cheerfully and not from necessity as most of them do now. Very few Indians know the joy of giving.

New Property

Besides improving and making additions to our old property, we have erected a school hostel of brick, with six rooms and a verandah. We have also purchased a corner lot with parsonage, and another lot contingent to our mission land. All this has been done in Arrah.

At Raghunathpur, the dispensary and a parsonage have been built free of debt, thanks to help from the government. This gives us a commanding site in a rapidly developing circuit. Our quarters in Ballia need extending, and we greatly need school buildings for our 2,000 Christian children.

Our Schools

The primary boarding school in Arrah has increased 200 per cent in attendance, and we have been compelled to turn away 40 Christian village boys. These boys must be saved from the fate of their parents—wasted men and women who have lived to be little else than the causes or instruments or victims of sin.

In our school at Ballia there are eight pupils who came to us without invitation and who in spite of the cramped quarters (a room 12 feet square) have remained and prospered. We must have more room.

Not only are the boys of the villages coming to school, but one village was thrilled with excitement when two of its girls, Murti and Budhia, decided to attend the Ballia school. The villagers assembled and demanded that the parents of the girls bring them back, saying "Will you disgrace our village by sending girls to school instead of getting them married?" Then they accused the parents of selling the girls to us for personal gain, and finding all this unavailing, they threatened to burn their houses, destroy their property, and even kill them. But in spite of such opposition the girls' school for village Christians has gradually become established, and there are now 11 girls attending. More can be received as soon as we can get larger quarters.

BAREILLY DISTRICT

The Bareilly District, area 3,800 square miles, population 3,000,000, is the geographical center of the North India Conference. One of the original three districts of the Conference, it 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 Philibhit 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 (on the field in 1917): Rev. L. A. Core and Mrs. Core (on furlough), Rev. C. L. Bare and Mrs. Bare, Mrs. Florence P. Mansell, and Rev. Clement D. Rockey. W. F. M. S.: Misses Esther Gimson, M.D., Ida G. Loper, and Miss Chalmers.

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 (on field in 1917): Rev. Paul Millholland and Mrs. Millholland, Rev. H. H. Weak and Mrs. Weak (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Miss G. E. Hadden.

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

L. A. CORE, Superintendent

The exacting character of the class room work has made it impossible for me to do more than to visit the larger centers with an occasional trip to some remote point. But the preachers in charge are men of experience, and with their bands of helpers have, with little direct help from me, carried on the work, and raised the standard along most lines.

Self Support

Decided progress has been made in self support. The attitude of the workers and the people toward this matter is far more favorable than it has ever been, and the collections are in advance of last year.

The church in Bareilly has not only supported its pastor, and met all its expenses, but has in addition supported a bed in the Zenana hospital, a school for boys in the seminary compound, and a worker among the Chamars in the nearby villages. Besides this the church has under consideration, plans for financing the work of the entire circuit.

The idea of Christian stewardship is rapidly gaining ground, not only among the workers, but among the laymen who are not in the employ of the mission. Two-thirds of the members of the district conference are tithers, and new recruits are constantly joining our ranks.

In the way of pastoral support we have collected from the village people over Rs. 300. The entire collection from the Indian church was Rs. 5,000. This is an especially large amount when one considers that 400 of our people have gone to the war. Eighteen of our Lodipur orphanage boys have enlisted.

Christian Community

During the year death has made great inroads among our people, and has claimed 586 victims. By baptism 854 have been added to our community. The Christian community numbers 16,581. These with a large army of inquirers are cared for by 130 workers.

Educational Institutions

The district is strong in institutions. Foremost is the seminary at Bareilly, a theological school for young men from all parts of India. Seventy-eight were enrolled during the year. Mrs. Mansell and her staff of teachers have accomplished excellent results among the women. The women's department had 51 students enrolled.

Important changes this year will increase the efficiency of the school and broaden its scope of influence. The Board of Sunday Schools in Chicago has decided to open a department of Sunday school work and C. D. Rockey will be in charge of this new work. Institutes and normal training schools are a part of the general scheme of the department.

A course of theology in English is to be introduced, and we are ready to bend every energy to make this course sufficiently attractive to appeal strongly to our educated young men, and we hope to begin the new year in July with a class in this department. The church in its plans for expansion must look to strong, well trained Indian leadership, and one of the main roads to this leadership is through the theological seminary.

Permission has been granted for the students to organize into bands for active evangelistic work in the villages, under the leadership of the professors. This, besides helping with the work, will give practical experience.

City Mission School, Bareilly, is in the educational code of these provinces a Middle Anglo-Vernacular school. Boys are prepared for admission to the Government High School section.

The school continues to be popular. There are 204 enrolled and all classes are full, with a goodly number on the waiting list. Fourteen of the above are Christians, and provide their own food and clothing, live at home and attend school. This number could be greatly increased if Bareilly had a Christian boys' boarding house. As it is the number steadily increases. These Christian boys receive help in that their school fees are paid and their books are supplied free of cost. But it is all a splendid investment. A great work of grace has been going on in their hearts and lives this year which resulted in the reception into membership in our church the other day of 10 of them.

The school has a staff of 13 teachers of whom three (including the Head Master) are Christians, two are Mohammedans, and eight are Hindus. C. L. Bare is manager. The advantages of such a school to the community are many. It provides a good, well-managed school for all Christian boys of Bareilly and vicinity above the lower primary grade. The same advantages are provided for Hindu and Mohammedan boys.

Since the Bible is taught daily in all classes and Sunday schools held regularly on Sundays, the school becomes at once a centre of Christian truth and enlightenment. It affords also a point of contact between Christians and

non-Christians. Here is a place where emphasis is rightly placed on those matters in conduct and religion which are primary and fundamental. Every school in this country, conducted on Christian principles, is a light set on a hill. On the athletic field (in charge of a Christian master) the boys get the exercise they need, and also learn how to give and take, and hold their heads and tongues, and treat one another with due respect.

The school is wholly self-supporting, requiring no help from mission funds. The income from Government grant-in-aid and from the monthly fees of the school boys meets all bills for salaries and repairs. Credit is due Mr. I. C. Chatterji, the Head Master.

The Girls' Orphanage at Bareilly reports a good year. The attendance reached 200, and 10 of the girls went up for the middle examination. All passed, one in the first division and two won scholarships.

The Bidwell Memorial Girls' School at Shahjahanpur enrolled 125 students, and reports encouraging results.

The Abbie Leonard Rich High School in Shahjahanpur with its fine new building, excellent location and strong staff continues to command the confidence of the parents. Student enrollment 415. Nearly all the classes are run in two sections. This school is entirely independent of mission funds.

The two middle schools—at Bareilly and at Lodipur—have done good work. The school in Lodipur is for Christian students, while the one at Bareilly is patronized largely by non-Christians. Mrs. Lawson has carried the burden of the work of this school in addition to other work in Pilibhit. Most of the year she has not only been principal, but head mistress of a boys' school, besides visiting zenanas, and small mohalla schools, and training workers.

Medical Work

The Zenana hospital at Bareilly has had a busy and successful year. Nearly 40,000 old patients have returned from time to time, and there have been over 20,000 new ones. The hospital work has been extended to the villages where both Christian and non-Christian have availed themselves of its privileges. During the year 112 villages have been visited and 1,212 patients treated. There has been much severe sickness, and in these villages even the simplest remedies are not to be had. Many of the non-Christians are shy at first, but have overcome this and invited Dr. Gimson into their homes, and eagerly welcomed medical attention. Medical work has prepared the way in many a home for the gospel message.

Evangelistic Work

No outstanding results can be pointed out as the outcome of the work on the circuits. We are not in the mass movement area, yet our field is a rich one, and with faithful, intensive cultivation, we believe this old district which has sent so many workers into other fields, will itself soon yield a rich harvest.

Some time ago at a gathering of Hindus in a city in Northern India, a learned pundit paid Christianity a compliment by pointing out to his coreligionists the danger that threatened their ancestral faith from that quarer. Special attention was called to the Christian work among the low castes, and the suc-

cess met with in the uplifting of these people who for ages had been considered incapable of any moral, mental, or religious improvement. The work among the untouchables was viewed with alarm, and to make the dangers more graphic, the Hindu speaker used the following illustration, which is all the more telling for being purely oriental and coming as it did from so high a source. He said, "You take an earthen water pot full of water and roll it from place to place, you will spill out a good deal of its contents. Depress it and you will spill more, but left to itself it will right itself again and no further loss will be incurred. But if you punch holes in the bottom, sooner or later, you are bound to lose all there is in the vessel. By taking the gospel to the low castes the Christians are punching holes in the bottom of the vessel of Hinduism, and unless we bestir ourselves to mend the holes already made and to prevent more being made, Hinduism is doomed." This from a Hindu pundit is a striking testimony to the work that Christ is doing in India.

We, in Bareilly through our various institutions, evangelistic, educational, and medical, have been humbly but busily engaged in punching holes in the bottom of this great ancient vessel, and we eagerly look for the day when Hinduism with its train of evils, delusions, and disappointments, will be a thing of the past, and when Jesus Christ shall in all things have pre-eminence in this beautiful land.

BIJNOR DISTRICT

The Bijnor District is in the northwestern part of the Conference, and lies between the Ganges River and the hills of Kumaun and Garhwal, which are lower ranges of the Himalaya Mountains. The main line of Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes through the district, and a short branch runs from Najibabad, the northernmost center of our work in this district, 18 miles to Kotedwar, which is in the Garhwal foothills. From there travelers and traffic proceed direct to Pauri, the headquarters station of the Garhwal District. 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, boxes, and tables; crude glassware is also manufactured here.

The Methodist Episcopal Church began work in this district in 1859 by the coming of Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Parker in October of that year. This district was set apart from Moradabad District in 1901. It is coextensive with the civil district of the same name, and has a population of nearly one million. With the exception of two small missions, the Roman Catholic in Tajpur and the Seventh Day Adventist in Najibabad, our church is the only Christian force working for this vast multitude. We now have the beginnings of work in 800 villages, towns and cities.

Bijnor

Bijnor city (population, about 13,000) is situated on undulating ground four miles east of the Ganges River, and 19 miles from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The railway station for Bijnor is Nagina, and the two cities are connected by a well metalled road. The city is well paved and drained; contains the residences of the district officials, magistrates and clerks of all offices; and is noted as being one of the most healthful stations in the North India Conference.

Missionaries (on the field in 1917): Rev. Murray T. Titus and Mrs. Titus. W. F. M. S.: Misses Alice Means, Ethel Calkins.

Institutions: The Lois Lee Parker Girls' School, and the Vail Boys' Boarding School.

The Christian community on the Bijnor district numbers 9,233, a small part of the 232 increase over last year being due to the addition of the Kotedwar circuit from the Garhwal district, which was made early in the year, so as to make the supervision of this circuit more continuous than could be the case when it was connected with far distant Pauri.

There were 549 baptisms during the year, making our numbers 2,199 full members, 4,041 probationers, and 2,993 children. Our inquirers are from all castes and are estimated at 2,500. It is thought that most of these could be baptized within the next five years if we had sufficient workers to properly care for them.

Sunday Schools

There are 149 Sunday schools on the district, with 2,631 pupils enrolled. This represents a proportion of 126 schools to 100 paid workers or a gain of 20 per cent over the number of schools reported last year. This is in face of the fact that more accurate methods of reporting statistics have been used than formerly. We use the registers prepared by Rev. A. A. Parker and count only those schools which can show registers. There are 14 chapters of the Senior Epworth League with 341 members, and nine chapters of the Junior League with 210 members. We aim to make every worker a colporteur, and as a result 4,118 portions of scripture were sold.

Spiritual Condition

Early in the year we attempted to lay special stress on chaudhri meetings and began working the circuit as a unit. As a result in March, 10 circuit chaudhri meetings were held all over the district, and much enthusiasm created among the village laymen. These meetings are self supporting, and we feel a start has been made which argues well for the future development of the church in Bijnor. Aside from the evangelical message which is the feature of these gatherings, they are encouraged to discuss and act upon the vital problems of the village church, such as self support, Christian weddings, abolishing idolatry, and disciplining offenders.

The District Conference

Great spiritual advance is evident among our workers. An especially strong stand at the district conference was taken on the matter of breaking church pledges given at the time of receiving the license to preach and ordination. We were fortunate to have Rev. E. Stanley Jones with us to deliver three lectures in English on Christianity to the educated Indian community of the city. His messages were well received and 81 promised to read the Bible with an open mind. Each of these were given a gospel.

There is a great and effectual door of opportunity open here just now, when the keen mind of India is seeking as never before for new light from any source that will help in the solution of that burning question of the day—Home Rule for India. I think that they are willing to learn even what Christ has to teach, and if need be follow it too, if only it will help lift India to its rightful place in the gallaxy of nations.

Tithing

Tithing as a fundamental principle in the development of a self supporting church has fully demonstrated that it has a strength that remains unchanged. Last year the entire mission staff accepted tithing as an active principle of life, and we took for our ideal "Every member a tither, and every tither a worker." The first part of the ideal has not been reached, but the second part has, and our workers are diligently pushing the evangelistic and self support propaganda. The visible results of tithing this year is shown in a gain of 32 per cent over last year in all giving—Rs. 2,110 against Rs. 1,639. The church at Bijnor is not only self supporting, but it is a missionary church too, for the first time in its history, and supports an Indian worker in the Nagina circuit.

The Village School

The problem of the village school is serious, and while we are not satisfied with the present status, we see no adequate solution. We have about 2,500 village children of school age, but only 54 indifferent schools in which to train them. These schools provide only the most elementary education, and there are but 529 boys and girls in attendance. There is one obstacle to the solution of the problem—the teacher. Given the money, and the equipment, and the pupils—it is still not possible to secure teachers. We have five young men who are being trained in the Budaon school for work in the village schools, but what are five teachers among so many ignorant children?

Vail Boys' Boarding School is under the care of Mrs. Titus, and has had a good year. There are 46 Christian boys enrolled, and we are just completing two more rooms to make the total capacity at least 80.

The boys have made satisfactory progress in their daily study conducted in the hostel, and also in their secular studies. A number of the boys received double promotion this year and one ordinary village lad finished three classes in one year. This disproves any contention that might be made that the Brahmin has a monopoly of the brains of India, for this boy came from the lowest of the untouchables. He may some day become a B.A., and a teacher of Brahmins.

The task of administering in the affairs of two districts has been far from light, but it would have been much heavier but for the assistance of Mrs. Lois L. Parker, and Miss Alice Means. Mrs. Parker though full of years, is still remarkably energetic, and the Bijnor city and circuit evangelistic work has been well cared for by her. Her energetic life has been a stimulus to us all. During our absence in Garhwal, Miss Means was untiring in the work of managing the boys boarding school, and other local affairs which she voluntarily undertook along with her regular work among the girls.

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 and the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway runs through the eastern part, making easy access to Bareilly and Agra.

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

Budaun

Budaun (population, 38,230) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name in the United Provinces, and is situated on the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway which runs from Bareilly to Muttra.

Missionaries (on the field in 1917): Rev. J. N. West and Mrs. West. W. F M. S.: Misses C. Easton and Ruth Hoath.

Institutions: Christian Boys' Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Sigler Girls' Boarding School; North India Conference Training School for Village Workers.

J. N. WEST, Superintendent

A Great Mela

The first section of this report is written on the banks of the Ganges river. It is the time of the great annual bathing mela at Kakora, and it is estimated that half a million people are in attendance, some of them come hundreds of miles.

In addition to the bathing, in the river in the vain attempt to wash away their sins, there are all the accompaniments of trade, amusement, pleasure, and sight seeing. One sometimes wonders if these were discontinued, just how greatly decreased the attendance for religious purposes would be. To us it is a religious opportunity for reaching the multitudes, to tell them of the Christ and the Stream of Calvary that can really wash away sin.

We are present here with a force of 75 Christian men and women—workers, students, and helpers—and have organized the work for one entire week. We have divided into three bands for men, and one for women under Mrs. West and Miss Hoath, and have preached the good news all over the mela, besides constantly holding services in the big tent. Gospel pictures at night from the magic lantern manipulated by the Rev. C. D. Rockey have helped to tell the story. We have held 61 services for men, and 30 for women, sold 2,000 Bible portions, and distributed over 10,000 gospel tracts. Our work has been violently opposed by the Samaj, but we have had everywhere success and victory.

Christian Community

There are now in the district 17,756 Christians, of whom 992 were baptized this year. This places the district second in the Conference in point of numbers, over one-fifth of the membership of the entire Conference being within its borders.

This, numerically representing our work, the only mission work, among one million people, is a cause of thanksgiving as to our growth, but also indicative of a responsibility that is almost oppressive.

Self Support

Two years ago when we took over the district the apportionment of two pice a month for a family of five did not include the Christian children,

and last year I promised to correct this defect. From the beginning of this year every family including the children has given the two pice. This was difficult to bring about, but with help of the workers it has been accomplished.

In the matter of tithing, while not up to the standard much progress has been made during the year. At the beginning of the year all our preachers in charge voluntarily became tithers and have since paid their tithes regularly into the treasury to be used as need demands. Many of our workers profess to be tithers, and we hope to see them all fall into line this year.

These two facts account for the increase in the collections both in the benevolences and for ministerial support. Last year the total raised was Rs. 1,586; this year it was Rs. 2,879.

The Budaun church is easily self supporting, paying all its bills including repairs and improvement on church property. In Budaun the missionaries out of their tenth join the workers in giving two pice to the rupee for the local church budget.

Conference Training School

Last year we reported 11 men (married) and 22 men (single) in attendance. There are now 59 men (23 married), 23 women, and 25 children in the institution. This number will be increased by at least one-third next year. The men's department under Mr. P. L. Smart, the women's department under Mrs. West, and the kindergarten of 18 children, are respectively equipped with capable teachers.

The students under proper leadership go out in bands on Saturdays to 25 villages teaching the people what they have learned during the week. After the Sunday school session they conduct 15 Sunday schools. On Saturday evening they preach in the bazaar. This progress made by the students in their spiritual life as well as in their studies is a matter of interest and gratitude.

As we believe, in answer to prayer, the Lord has sent the money for buildings for single men's quarters and for the headmaster's house, for land adjoining our mission property, and for 11 additional quarters for married men. The institution has so far been run without debt. We have seen the bottom of the empty flour barrel several times, but like the widow's cruse it has always been replenished.

The Revival Spirit

Bishop Warne, and the Rev. R. I. Faucett were with us at the beginning of our District Conference this year, and doubtless laid the foundation for the results that followed. But perhaps the greatest blessings came through five spirit filled boys—Christian boys of Budaun, who are studying in Moradabad. These young men who were having a vacation, came at my invitation to Budaun. They had been wonderfully blessed in the meetings of Swami Sunder Singh at Moradabad, and came to us eager for work. They were turned loose among the boys of the boarding school, many of whom were their old comrades. They held meetings among the training school students, they were given every opportunity to speak and pray in our meetings, and the prayer tent, often crowded, was turned over to them. Many

boys and girls received new hearts. The boys conducted all this work without outside help. We hope the revival spirit will persist until it sweeps over the entire district.

Institutions

The City Boys' School, of which Mr. E. T. Frey is the principal, has had a good year. Enrollment 241.

The Sigler Girls' School is in charge of Miss Easton, and has had a successful year.

A dispensary is kept up by Mrs. West, and she daily administers to the needs of our people.

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 175 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 14 miles from the Nepal boundary.

At Pithoragarh, which is the seat of the district, the occupied territory is about 14 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 36,000 and contains some of the finest mountain scenery in eastern Kumaun. It is 16 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 (on field in 1917): W. F. M. S.: Misses Lucy W. Sullivan, and A. McMullen.

Institutions: Boys' Anglo-Vernacular 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 Pitharagarh, 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 dis-

trict superintendent of the Kumaun district. There are nearly 60 Christian lepers, men and women in this asylum..

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

Champawat

Champawat is one of the two principal stations of the region called "Kali Kumaun" and is 32 miles south from Pithoragarh towards the plains. The other station is Lohaghat, where the government sub-divisional officer has his headquarters. It is a central place of trade between the hills and the plains.

Missionaries (on field in 1917): W. F. M. S.: Misses Annie N. Budden, and Ellen Hayes.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Hospital dispensary.

J. R. CHITAMBAR, Superintendent

Christian Community

There are now 745 Christians on the district, and our collections for all purposes amount to $544.75 (Rs. 1,634) against $410.32 (Rs. 1,231) last year. With the exception of 12, all of our workers tithe their incomes, and with the money thus raised we are able to not only give generously towards our conference collections, and support our two pastors at Pithoragarh and Champawat, but also to pay the salaries of four other workers.

In connection with our "Methodist Brotherhood" we have organized in most of the circuits a panchayat (tribunal) consisting chiefly of lay members of the church, to decide all matters pertaining to their local congregations. The pastor, or preacher in charge is ex-officio chairman of the panchayat. In the year of the Jubilee of our mission in India in 1906, our missionaries and Indian workers gave one month's salary in order that land might be purchased for our converts who come to us at great personal sacrifice. Nearly all of these converts are farmers, and when they become Christians they are disinherited, and left without any means of support. Plots of land are given to approved converts who become tenants of the mission, and cultivate the land. They thus support themselves and their families and pay an annual rent to the mission.

This arrangement is not without its problems, but by it we are able to hold our people, teach them to be loyal to the church, and help in supporting the pastor, besides teaching them self help. We are making an effort to establish a self supporting Christian community in these hills.

Educational Work

While our schools have been doing satisfactory work, our people are still backward in the matter of education. The mass of the people are high caste Hindus, and while they do not favor direct preaching of the gospel, they send their children to our schools. Every day school has a Sunday school connected with it, where good work is being done.

We need six primary schools costing above five dollars a month each. The Anglo Vernacular school in Pithoragarh has held its own remarkably well under a capable and experienced headmaster, two Christian, and three non-Christian teachers, but it has had a struggle for existence because of financial stringency, and the keen opposition on the part of Hindus who have started a rival school with a Hindu priest in charge.

Our Christian boys are still living in small, poorly ventilated rooms formerly used as a ward in the mission dispensary. We could have at least 20 more boys if we had the room for them and their support. We need a new school building and a hostel for our boys. We feel that our schools are a valuable asset in our work, for the seed of the gospel is sown in young and impressionable minds.

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 Kotedwar and connects with the main line at Najibabad, 18 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 46 miles—a four days' march—from the railway terminus at Kotedwar.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1865.

Missionaries (on field in 1917): W. F. M. S.; Misses Eva Hardie, Ruth E. Robinson, Edna Bacon and Helen Gove.

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

M. T. TITUS, Superintendent

The General Situation

Garhwal district has experienced a new sensation. It has had no regular Board missionary—a thing that has not occurred for many years, and we hope will not happen again. The work has gone forward even though the district superintendent's home was 100 miles away from district headquarters—the equivalent of a three days' journey. Credit is due to the Indian leaders of the district for their hearty co-operation.

Evangelistic Work

There is no mass movement in Garhwal, and still there are signs that would lead one to anticipate a break at no distant date provided the work is properly manned and cared for. There are about 70,000 of the class of people most accessible to Christianity—blacksmiths, coppersmiths, masons, carpenters, leather workers and farmers—who live in villages by themselves, are their own landlords, and are well to do. They are a sturdy people with a desire to better their condition, and once converted to Christianity make strong Christians.

A Typical Conversion

A typical conversion occurred among them during the past year, which I will give in the words of the convert, Sangram Masih: "We had heard about Christianity for years, but last year we happened to pass a few weeks in the village of Dhekwall where a Christian preacher lives. There we plied our trade of making copper vessels, and had an opportunity of mingling with the Christians and observing their lives, manners and customs, until we began to feel ourselves near to Jesus Christ. The teaching about the true and loving God, so touched our hearts, that we felt as though we had been pierced with arrows; but along with this a certain joy came into our hearts, and we began to lothe our former ideas of religion, with the result that in January 1917, we gave up idolatry. From that time we longed to be baptized, but were fearful lest our Hindu neighbors would beat us or make us leave our homes.

"However in June we were all baptized, and we are happy because we know that Jesus has forgiven our sins, and cleansed our hearts and home from evil. Before our baptism we brought out everything connected with idolatry in our home: the sticks of thorny wood, the dirty greasy lamps, the iron tridents, the copper coins,—everything—and gladly laid them all on the altar of Jesus Christ. Our daily prayer is that the same gift which has come to us may come to all the rest of our relatives who number more than 40, and to all the Hindus in the land."

Our Opportunities

Surely the case of the family above is strong argument for urging the improvement of all our opportunities in Garhwal. One or two instances of our opportunities will suffice. The leaders of two villages recently came of their own accord to our Pauri pastor pleading with him to come and baptize them and their people, saying, "We thought we would become Aryas, but now we know that we want to be Christians."

In another village a young man came forward and insisted on being baptized. He is now in the Budaun Training School eager to complete his course and get back and win his entire village to Christ.

Though there were only 43 baptisms last year, if the work is properly attended to, there should be 100 next year.

Self Support

Advance has been made along this line. The Pauri church has been entirely self supporting this year, and at the district conference, after listening to a sermon from the text Mal. 3:10, preached by one of the Indian pastors, all the mission workers, teachers of the school, and laymen came forward and signed the tithing pledge. In spite of high prices due to war, and unseasonable or insufficient rains, Garhwal is as far advanced as any district of the conference. The actual sums raised during the year were Rs. 664 for ministerial support, Rs. 115 for benevolent collections, a total of Rs. 779.

The War

The war has not affected our work in Garhwal except to make it easier. There are many returned soldiers from France and Mesopotamia, who have

nothing but words of admiration, love, and praise for the Red Cross nurses, the English and the French people who were so kind to them. One of these wounded soldiers said to me one day, "There was a nurse who wore a Red Cross on her sleeve, who did for me what my own mother would not do, and who bathed my wounds with her own hands. I asked her what the Red Cross meant, and she told me how Jesus Christ gave his life for men on the cross, and shed his blood, so, nurses wore the Red Cross as a sign of devotion to Him, and like Him were ready to give their lives for others." The minds of these hill people are open as never before.

Educational

Messmore Memorial High School.—Although owing to lack of facilities the two upper classes of the high school were closed from July on, and although the school building is woefully inadequate and ill adapted to modern school requirements, the Messmore Memorial still ranks as the most popular and best attended school in the district, according to the government inspector's report.

This does not mean that the government is satisfied with the school and its enrollment of 207, nor that we are content. The situation is one that calls for an improvement of equipment which will enable the mission to do what it really ought to do for those who may rightly expect to receive admission to the school at Chopra.

The government is planning to erect a high school at Chopra near the mission bungalow, and if the present proposed scheme of having the mission carry on the middle school and the government a good high school, should materialize, there is every reason to expect that the mission will still continue to receive the appreciation of the general public of Garhwal. Mr. G. A. Chowfin, son of the late Rev. D. A. Chowfin, is headmaster of the high school.

The Christian Boys' Boarding School which should accommodate 80 boys, can shelter but 46, owing to the ruin in which fully half of the rooms are because of age and earthquake. We must have a good boarding school for 100 boys. This is the great need of the district, and the 40 boys who are on the waiting list, begging to be educated.

Besides the large school at Chopra, we have five primary schools in various parts of the district which are well patronized by the local communities. Three of these schools are receiving District Board grants.

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 east and north of 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 aboriginal 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 moun-

tain fastnesses of Nepal. There are only four cities of about 12,000 population or more—Gonda, Bahraich, Basti 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, but four or five small independent missions are in this territory.

Gonda

Gonda (population, about 12,000) 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, 73 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 (on field in 1917). Rev. John O. Denning and Mrs. Denning. W. F. M. S.: Misses Jennie M. Smith, Ruth E. Hyneman.

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

J. O. DENNING, Superintendent

The People

The people vary also in education—there are lawyers, judges, doctors, pro- Financial conditions among these people vary. One man has an annual income of $935,000, while the vast majority live on from $16 to $20 a year. The one very rich man lives in a palace, keeps 200 horses, 90 elephants, five motor cars, has two wives, and worships idols. He gives nothing to Christian missions. The average man lives in a house made of mud or grass, where there is no floor, no table, no chair, and no knife or fork.

The people vary also in education—there are lawyers, judges, doctors, professors, editors, magistrates, with B.A., M.A., and LL.B. to their names, while the masses cannot even read.

The Mohammedans are divided into two classes—the Shi'as and the Sunnis. The Hindus are divided into thousands of castes and sub-castes, of which the Brahmins are the highest and the Doms (bamboo workers) the lowest.

The Mohammedans worship God, but by rejecting Christ as the Son of God, they have no Savior. The Hindus are nearly all pantheists, the universe being simply the expansion of the deity. Their 33,000,000 gods are manifestations of the central deity, and there is no moral standard among them.

Christian Workers

To evangelize the 4,390,310 people of this district we have 32 native Christian preachers and teachers, with their wives and a few single women teachers.

The district has seven circuits over each of which is a native preacher in charge, and each preacher under him has sub-circuit for which he is responsible. Each goes about in his circle instructing Christians and preaching to non-Christians in the markets, in their homes, and wherever he meets them. Each circuit has its quarterly conference, and once a year we have the district conference where the preachers are examined, their licenses renewed, and appointments made for the coming year.

Converts

We have had over two and one-half times as many converts during the past year than last year. In two places we have work which promises to advance rapidly. Among the Lal Begi caste there is a small company of Christians, who this year started out to convert their entire caste. Several have been baptized.

One chaudhri thought to stop the movement. He made a great feast, to which he invited both Christians and non-Christians. His purpose was to make the Christians recant, and to so frighten those who were inclined to become Christians, that they would not dare to be baptized. We prayed for our people, and went to the village to be near and encourage them. They behaved beautifully. They sang Christian hymns, and talked to others, and the result was that all the non-Christians, including the chaudhri, accepted Christ.

Another chaudhri, not yet baptized, is endeavoring to get all the people of his circle ready so that all may be baptized at one time. Our endeavor is to get these caste leaders converted first, for the rest will follow their example. We hope to get this entire caste for many miles around, converted.

Another movement is among the Chamars (shoemakers) and the Kahars (carriers). These people do not follow their caste profession, but are farmers in fairly good circumstances. Recently we baptized 52, and many are under instruction.

Educational Work

We have on the district 28 schools with 786 pupils. In one school of 190 boys there are 28 Christians, and for these we have a hostel. Thirteen of the boys have decided to enter the Christian ministry. The others are too young to have made any decision.

The Christian Girls' Boarding School has 83 enrolled. In all these schools the Bible is taught daily, and I would be willing to place our boys and girls against the average Sunday school teacher in America in a test on Bible knowledge, and be certain that our students would win the prize.

Sunday Schools

The 55 Sunday schools of the district have 1,475 scholars. These schools meet in houses, on street corners, and wherever else the children can be gathered. Picture cards given out at one service insure a good attendance at the next.

The War

Everybody knows of the war, and thousands of Indian men, as well as Europeans, have gone to the front. Many have returned wounded, many will never return. Britain is spending her strength in the war, and politicians here are taking advantage of the situation to demand home rule concessions for which India is not ready. These men are growing bold in their demands. What effect this will have on our mission work we cannot tell.

The war has caused prices to soar high. Many of our preachers have to deny themselves things formerly considered absolute necessities. They

are sorely pressed for mere sustenance. Notwithstanding, our collections were 237 rupees more than last year. At the district conference the brethren assumed the support of seven workers, for the coming year. This is fine when we remember that the average salary of a preacher is $5 a month.

Considering the district as a whole, we have every reason to rejoice in what has been done here and in the prospect for the coming years. We have not yet had what is called a "mass movement" in this district, but we feel sure that conditions point that way in the near future.

HARDOI DISTRICT

The Hardoi District is co-extensive with the Hardoi and Unao civil districts. Its population is 301,999. The chamars are the most numerous among the castes, numbering 189,293. Our work is chiefly among them, the Pasis and the Lal Begis. The district occupies a triangle 78 miles long by 46 miles wide between the Bareilly District on the northwest and the Oudh District on the east and the Ganges River on the southwest. Much of this territory consists of jungle and uncultivatable land. Along the Ganges the soil is damp and alluvial, while the remainder of the territory consists of uplands. The Oudh and Rohilkland Railway passes through the district.

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 the 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, Mrs. L. Blackstock, Miss C. E. Blackstock.
Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Christian Girls' Boarding School.

PREM SINGH, Superintendent

Christian Community

Our Christian community in the district has increased from 1,979 to 2,143. During the past year 239 were brought into the Christian fold, and we have been trying to minister to their spiritual needs. Special services were held for our people during Passion Week and were the means of bringing to many unmistakable heart experiences. There are 65 Suday schools with 2,278 scholars; nine Epworth Leagues with a membership of 292; and 108 workers of all grades.

During the month of special revival campaign 78 persons were baptized. It is interesting to note that all our workers tithe their incomes for the sake of the work. It is proposed to spend this money on the evangelical work of the district by supporting two preachers and opening small village schools where needed. We hope in time to lay the foundation of a self supporting native church. Rs. 1,111 ($370) were raised for self support and benevolences. The self denial collection amounted Rs. 28.

The District Conference

Our district conference was a season of great spiritual blessing. In addition to special services for our workers we arranged for lectures in English for educated non-Christians. These were well attended and we think enjoyed. Our workers have had a new vision of the opportunities and possibilities of

their work, and have returned to their stations with fresh zeal and devotion. We are hoping that the year 1918 will be a remarkable year for our district.

Opposition to Our Work

There is much opposition to our work on the part of the non-Christians of the district. Especially trying are the Arya Samajists who are making every effort to check the growth of our work, and their demand for home rule is infusing a new national spirit into the minds of the people.

The War

The war has effected us adversely. High prices for food, clothes, etc., have made living very expensive for our preachers who are receiving small salaries. We have purchased no property during the year. The money sent to this district from America is being used in our schools to educate the future leaders of our church here, and to leaven and influence the lives of our non-Christian pupils.

Educational Work

There are two boarding schools on the district, a primary school for boys, and a middle school for girls. The latter is supervised by Miss Blackstock and draws its girls from all centers of the district. Enrollment 71.

The boys' hostel cares for 23, and there are 33 in the primary school. All the boys above the second class have to attend the local schools, and it is often difficult to get them in even though they are ready to pay full fees, on account of the prejudices of the non-Christian teachers.

KUMAUN DISTRICT

The Kumaun (formerly 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 Himalayan 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 12 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 Epis-

copal Church in Southern Asia. The first worship was conducted in an old sheep house.

Missionaries (on field in 1917): Rev. S. S. Dease and Mrs. Dease. W. F. M. S.: Misses Rue E. Sellers, Nora S. Waugh, Agnes Ashbrooke.

Institutions: Philander Smith College (English), R. C. Busher, principal, Humphry High School (Indian). W. F. M. S.: Wellesley Girls' High School (English), Miss Sellers, principal, Hindustani Girls' School.

S. S. DEASE, Superintendent

Our People

We began our work this year with an evangelistic campaign in the villages around the base of the hills. The people suffer greatly from malaria and in order to induce them to stay the taxes on their lands are very light. This attracts cultivators from different parts and not a few Christians have come with the emigrants. These strangers are very glad to have our preachers go among them and after due instruction over a hundred have this year been baptized. There are in this region a number of aborigines, who are not Hindus, and whose faith is very simple. They endeavor in every way to propitiate the evil spirits which in different forms they believe trouble them. When their attention is drawn to Christianity they take a sincere interest and we are hopeful that they will accept our faith. They are so addicted to the use of liquor, that it is a stumbling block for we cannot accept them as converts till they become abstainers.

We have opened work in different centres and gradually communities of Christians are being formed. The plan was followed by concentrating the efforts of a number of our workers on this particular field for the winter months and our success has been more than we expected. As the climate is so bad, we can only hope to raise up workers from those settled there and this we are doing.

Educational Work

This district is remarkable for its many schools and the large number of both European and Indian boys and girls who are under instruction. There has been a freedom from sickness this year that has been most helpful to the carrying on of these schools. European boys have on account of the war had to spend a good deal of time in drills, but this has been necessary to prepare them for what they may be called upon to do if the need arises. The examination reports have been good.

We are building a large addition to our schools in Dwarahat which when completed will give us a building in every respect fit for a high school. The government has increased the grant and the inspector says he expects this school to be one of the best in his district. Last year we built an addition to our high school in Naini Tal and these additions to our schools have about doubled their value. In Naini Tal we have long felt the need of a hostel, but this year we have so planned that we can use the lower story of the Indian parsonage for that purpose and as we only take the brightest of our boys, we will have ample accommodation.

The English and Indian churches have both been well attended throughout the year. Our benevolent collections have exceeded our expectations, as

the different institutions the war has called forth are very insistent in their appeals for subscriptions, and our people have liberally responded.

An incident in the doings of this year was the sale of the Poplar Estate, a property that belonged to the Philander Smith College. The large debt on the property necessitated the sale.

After many years we have at last been able to build a parsonage in Bhim Tal. This station has suddenly risen to be a place of importance as it has become the headquarters for recruits. Many of our Christians have enlisted for the war and while in Bhim Tal they have been helped by the presence of our workers. This year has been one of scarcity, the people have suffered and unfortunately the outlook is that they will continue to suffer, as prices are very high. The pilgrims add to the distress as there is not food enough for all, and yet they will come spite of the effort of the government to stop them.

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 District Kheri, Sitapur, Rae Barelli, Partabgarh, Barabanki, and that portion of the Lucknow District not occupied by the Wesleyan and Church of England missions. The total area is over 11,000 square miles. In shape the district is like the State of New Jersey, though greatly exceeding it in area, while the population is over 6,000,000. 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 slumps. 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.

No report.

J. O. DENNING, Superintendent

MORADABAD DISTRICT

Moradabad District, one of the original three districts of the Conference, includes the Moradabad civil district and a large 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 branches of the same railway go out from Moradabad city to the westward through the district to Delhi, and one south to Chandauni and Aligarh, which has a branch into Sumbhal. A branch 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 Hindu.

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 1,078 miles from Bombay. One-third of the population is Mohammedan and about 2,500 are Christians. There is a resident portion for the civil population, and a large railway section, being a division center with many European employees. 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, also the Salvation Army has some work in villages, a large hospital and industries among the criminal classes.

Missionaries (on the field in 1917): Rev. Robert I. Faucett and Mrs. Faucett, Rev. C. E. Simpson and Mrs. Simpson, Rev. Wendell F. L. Kumlien (on furlough) and Mrs. Kumlien (on furlough), Miss Jessie I. Peters (on furlough), Miss Ruth Warrington, and Miss Emery.

Institutions: Bishop Parker Memorial High School, C. E. Simpson, principal. W. F. M. S.: Normal Training School, Girls' High School, Miss A. G. Blackstock and Miss Ruth Warrington. One English church with a Sunday school of 40 children.

R. I. FAUCETT, Superintendent

Conservative India is Passing

The world thought is beating down the barriers of the centuries and a new India is being born. The elements that have entered into this change have been working for decades. But the rapid growth of the last few years has put her far on the way to a new life and thought. The change may be seen in the social, political and the religious life of the people. Our system of education is the main factor in the social change and is for the most part responsible for the political aspirations that one hears so much about in these days. The religious change is based upon both the secular and religious instruction which come from the Occident. We are concerned with the religious changes that are taking place since we represent the effort to plant the Cross of Jesus among the millions of India. What we note clearly is that Hinduism is trying to adjust itself to a new condition of thought and custom. In doing this much of the time-honored traditions and customs have been eliminated. Others that still remain sit more lightly on the follower than ever religious rite or custom sat on Hindus before. In fact we find a readiness to consider other concepts of God and obligations to Him than have ever been considered in the hoary ages of the rule of Hinduism. One almost finds that all are willing and even glad to hear the message that the Christian has to give and it is a wonder to all who see the change that is coming over India.

We have received hundreds of thousands as Christians into the fold of the church; a million are interested; and there are vast millions that have heard something of the message. To say that India is being influenced by Christ and His message is no exaggeration. We have never had greater responsibilities as a church nor greater opportunity.

Our Community

The Moradabad district has finished another good year. We have now a Christian community of 25,790. During the year there were 1,786 baptisms, 760 of whom were adults brought in by our workers from heathenism. The 1,026 children baptized were the normal increase of the community and the children coming with new converts. For so large a community this is a good increase being nearly seven and one-half per cent. The work among the Christians means that about 2.000 villages have to be visited and the people cared for. It is no small task to look after so many people among so many villages. Each pastor-teacher has from 10 to 15 villages under his supervision. In some instances where we are not able to provide workers enough we have to place as many as 30 villages under the care of one man.

Village Schools

We have 112 village schools for boys and 110 for girls. The boys are often taught by the pastor-teacher and the girls for the most part by Bible readers. Aside from a large number that get some little teaching at longer intervals, we have 1,323 boys and 1,279 girls under instruction. Those who have learned to read and write go into the training school and so into the service of the mission. It has however, been proved beyond a doubt that our educated young men and women are those who get into the boarding schools and have all their time for study. We hope to increase the capacity of both the boarding-schools in Moradabad, that we may accept many who seek admittance, but are turned away for lack of room.

These boys and girls are giving the New India the impress of Christ. There is a demand for all who go from us and they take the best places that are to be had. In competition with others our Christians come out of the contest with honor. Government finds them of especial value and there is a premium on the person who is fitted to serve.

Parker Memorial High School

In spite of war conditions the school has been getting on wonderfully well. We opened school last July with 160 Christian boys, and a few less of non-Christians. We reported an increase in the number of Christian boys, and we rejoice that this has continued. We have 301 boys in school with 19 teachers, seven of whom are Christians. Nine boys passed the Matriculation, and 27 have had their names sent up for next year's examination, which is next March. We are receiving a monthly grant from Government of Rs. 321. About Rs. 500 is received per month in tuition fees from the boys. Rs. 30 per month is received from the Municipality, Rs. 125 per month from the Mission, and Rs. 173 per month from endowments, making the total monthly receipts Rs. 1149. Our expenditures run between Rs. 1500 and Rs. 1600 per month. The rest is made up from scholarships received from friends in America. So far we have been able to make both ends meet and at times overlap a little. The government has given us an extra grant for science material this year of Rs. 850, and in the early part of the year government also gave us Rs. 9,379 for the construction of a dining room in the boarding school. This new dining room is 100 feet by 30 feet, and there is a kitchen 30 by 15 feet. Then there is a verandah 10 feet wide running the length of the building with pillars separating it from the main hall, so that the whole can be turned into one large room in case of need. This gives us ample room for 350 to 400 boys as far as the dining room is concerned. We are also putting in store rooms, for the storing of wheat and other food stuffs. All of these buildings are nearly completed and we expect to use the new dining room at Christmas.

Work on the new high school building had been delayed, but the foundation has been completed and the corner stone laid. It is so difficult to get material and what is to be had is so expensive that it seems almost wrong to buy it, so we did not feel justified in going ahead with the work without definite assurance from the government that they would help us. This

promise has been given and we expect to have the work in full swing in a month or two.

Inquirers

There are thousands of seekers, and practically no limit to the ever-growing numbers. We have more opportunities for work among the non-Christians than ever before, and while there are not many thousands of the classes that we have drawn on left in this district, we are getting into other castes and classes and see our way ahead for years to come.

There are 150,000 Chamars in this district and practically no limit to the work that we can do among them. Most of these are seekers; others are willing and eager to hear the message of salvation. We have had a number of baptisms this year among them and will have more next year as we are able to meet them with the instruction and help they need. Co-operative banks among these people will be the best way to extend rapidly the influence we have among these depressed and almost enslaved people. Debt and interest at from 45 per cent to 80 per cent are to be found in almost all their financial situations. It is impossible to extricate oneself from such circumstances when once envolved.

Aside from the Chamars we have numbers of seekers from the Mohammedans and some from the Jats and Thakurs. The leaven is working and the vast numbers living about us are beginning to get more or less of an understanding of the work and blessings that come through knowing Him.

Self Support

Financial conditions have improved. We have added about $12,000 to our buildings and land; this will be materially advanced on this coming year as we hope to put up several additional buildings. During the year $1,023 was raised for pastoral support alone; the total of all collections raised in the district is $1,769. This does not count in school fees and grants from Government in the behalf of the upkeep of schools. All our workers are giving their tithe into the benevolences and district work. It has proved a financial success, but greater far have been the blessings that have come to the district as a whole as well as to the individual workers. The villagers are giving their 12 cents per family a year which is a great help to us in the extension of our work. Self-support is the goal our church should endeavor to reach as soon as it is practicable, but it is many years distant and all we can do is to keep the subject constantly in the minds of our people and work for its realization.

The War

While our work has progressed, the war has affected the workers, for their salaries have remained about what they were before the war, and prices of clothing, food and other needed things have doubled. Our workers are finding it difficult to get along without debt. With the world in trouble however, we do not find it in our hearts to say much on this subject since we are but entering into the common suffering of humanity. Numbers of our people have gone to the war in one capacity or another. It has been a great satis-

faction that we have been able to furnish so many for this great cause of humanity.

Christian Melas

Christian melas have proved a success. The Chaudhris have shown something of what they are able to do with the Christian community. In Sambhal Mausampur and Rajahpur we had splendid times and much good was done. I am fully converted to the idea of having melas for the people and one gotten up on short notice in Rajabpur at a time when the crops were being taken in showed that even at a time like that we were able to get the people. I hope to enlarge upon this kind of work since it is so acceptable to the people.

Incidents

Incidents have marked all the way of the year. Where people are coming to Christ there are always interesting things to see and hear. A man came to my office the other day—he was a fakir, or sadu, who spent all his time wandering from shrine to shrine. He had been to some of the great places of Hindu notoriety such as Kidarnat, but had found no peace for his hungry soul. One of our workers got in touch with him and after several months of instruction he came to my office for baptism. His name is Santok Dass and at his request, I sent him to our training school to prepare for Christian service. My heart was touched with the gladness with which he accepted Christ, and for him there is no more wandering in search of rest.

In a new circuit we have had an example of what a Chaudhri can do. He lives in Rampur State and in that hard place has so used his influence that the whole Christian community is being brought into the direct observance of our rites and customs. He has also, with the minister in charge of the work, brought the people of a score of villages to accept Christ and they will be baptized as soon as we can get to them.

City Schools

The city schools have been under Mrs. Simmons for the most part of the year with the circuit work among women as well. In both departments progress has been made. Mrs. Simmons supervises the Sunday school and the Band of Hope among the railway people. The evening services are well attended for a small place.

Moradabad Zenana Work

"Unfortunate is the people whose king is a child," said the wise men of old. If they had ever met one of the species, they would have said with equal fervor, "Unfortunate are the people whose missionary is new."

Carrying on work through an interpreter, is not the ideal of missionary effort, yet even with that handicap something may be accomplished. The Bible readers have gone out each day as usual with the zenana assistant, Miss Watson. There are at present 210 houses that are visited regularly. Six Bible readers carry the message to these houses, going out two by two.

In few cases have we met with opposition. At one house, a boy about 15 or 16 came and ordered his mother not to listen to the songs; giving as his reason that if she learned to sing the Christian songs she too would want to become a Christian. I had a vision of what would have happened in an American home under the circumstances, but the mother in this case being an Indian could only meekly submit and reluctantly told us that we had better go.

What do we teach? Anything that they may want to know. Reading and writing in four languages, English, Urdu, Hindi, and "Roman"; sewing, crocheting, care of babies, and whatever else it may occur to them to ask about. Always with it all goes the gospel story and song.

RAE BARELI DISTRICT

It is an interesting fact that the Rae Bareli District was founded by our beloved Bishop F. W. Warne. To my knowledge, this is the only district in the North India Conference which he organized, and so it would not be inappropriate to name it after him. This district is an infant three years old, but in this period it has passed through varied experiences. Every year, and once twice in a year, its district superintendents have changed hands—thus there have been four superintendents within three years. These changes have contributed to the welfare of the district, because each incumbent evinced his heartfelt interest in the work.

PRABHU DAYAL, Superintendent

Plague

In the early part of the year plague was rampant in two-thirds of the district. A number of our workers had to leave their houses and live in grass huts. The work was checked as the people would not permit outsiders to visit them as they feared the spread of plague germs. In the confusion due to the epidemic a number of probationers were lost sight of and many of our Christians died.

The War

The war has had a decided effect on our work as our opponents tell inquirers that if they embrace Christianity they will be compelled to go to the front. The prices of food stuff and clothing has gone up tremendously which has caused much suffering among our people. Considering all of these difficulties and the fact that we have only 44 workers covering two political districts, we thank God that the success which He has given us exceeds our hopes.

Baptisms

We have had 83 converts this year from the following castes—Brahmin, Thakur, Ahir, Lodh, Psi, Gadaria, Biriee, Lalbegi, and Mohammedans. A young Mohammedan lad left all his property to become a Christian.

Christian Community

Our Christian Community this year numbers 835 against 850 of last year, a decrease of 15, and not counting the baptisms a decrease of 98. This can be counted for by the fact that we had 71 deaths, and a number of people went away to other districts. Of the present number, many are away seeking employ-

ment, especially in Cawnpore. The Word is being sown in 250 villages, in 100 of which Christians live. We have 32 leaders who help our workers in preaching and exhorting the people. Almost all of the people are exceedingly poor and live on daily wages, still we can report an increase in almost all of our collections.

Collections

We have realized during the year Rs. 388—for pastoral support of which Rs. 100—were raised from non-mission employees. This is an increase of Rs. 145. Rs. 118—were raised in other collections, an increase of Rs. 27—making a total increase on all collections of Rs. 172. All of the workers of the district tithe. The self-denial collections on Easter Sunday amounted to Rs. 12—and this was included in the Pension Fund, making it amount to Rs. 64.

Special Services During the Year

The month of special evangelistic effort was well observed. The gospel was preached in the bazaars and fairs, tracts were distributed, Bible portions sold, and special meetings held among Christians. Some 57 persons testified to having received spiritual blessings. This special work was continued until Easter. During the Passion Week services were conducted according to the program prepared by the Rev. J. N. West, D.D. The entire week was spent in prayer and fasting and self denial.

Meetings for Educated Indians

In the beginning of May two addresses on the Christian religion were delivered by Rev. E. Stanley Jones of Sitapur, for educated non-Christians. The effect of these meetings was wonderful. Although the speaker gave opportunity for criticism none was forth-coming. Nearly 50 persons signified by lifting their hands their promise to read the Bible without prejudice.

Preaching at Melas (fairs)

Two large melas are held in our district which are attended by thousands of non-Christians, Hindus and Mohammedans. One of these is the annual Gangetic fair for bathing in the Ganges, and the other a Mohammedan show, is the worship of the tomb of a Mohammedan hermit, Mahomed Shah by name. We make it a point to do intensive work at both of these fairs, by the distribution of tracts, selling of Scripture portions, and open air preaching. This year the fairs were poorly attended but we were able to do the usual work of propagating the gospel. There is a noticeable hungering and thirsting on all parts of the district for the gospel. On one occasion the Rev. M. Wells Branch of Lucknow, who with some of his students was helping us, was so impressed with the evident possibilities of this field that he preached a powerful sermon on the need for consecration on the part of workers, to enable them to gather the whitened harvest.

New Territory Occupied

Two places, Bacchrawan and Maharajgunj situated within the bounds of our district, but hitherto worked by the Church Missionary Society of England, were given to us, and we were permitted to use their property, as they

had withdrawn their workers from those places. We had to vacate a station to supply Bacchrawan. Maharajgunj an important place, is still to be supplied. Partabgarh, a political district, is near our district. The Church Missionary Society have withdrawn their workers from this place too, but they would not allow us to use their property as they contemplate resuming the work again. Inasmuch as this territory is vacant and several of our families live there we considered this an excellent opportunity to open work there also. We need men and money to work it.

Work Among Women

Work among women is flourishing. The Word is preached in about 500 homes. This year we opened a girls' school in Rae Bareli with an attendance of 30 girls, mostly Mohammedans. The mothers of these girls are taught in their homes by our Bible readers.

Our Needs

Our workers are poorly paid and greatly inconvenienced on account of unsanitary living conditions. Several of the houses they occupy have fallen during the rains and a difficulty has been experienced in securing suitable houses on hire. It is hard to keep houses in repair with the small sum we receive for that purpose. We shall be grateful for help in this connection.

TIRHUT DISTRICT

Tirhut, said to mean "The Land of the Three Rivers," is a commissioner's division in the northern part of the province of Behar. It contains four civil districts—Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. Their combined area is 14,338 square miles, inhabited by 9,973,359 people. Most of the section has a rural population of 900 to the mile, and but for the large water area and overflowed portions would average over a thousand.

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun here in 1888 by the Rev. Henry Jackson. At that time the entire division was open to us, no other organized church having missions here except the German Lutheran Church of Germany, known as the "Gossner Missions." The German missionaries are not here at this time. The Roman Catholics were strong in Bettiah. weak to work among the non-Christians, but strong to hinder others and pernicious in proselyting Christians of other denominations. Within the past decade "The Regions Beyond" missions have opened up work in four stations and are considered to occupy the northwestern third of the division of Tirhut. They are a progressive, thoroughly evangelical people, and make good neighbors. They have no idiosyncracies that give rise to even the semblance of incompatibility.

Up to 1905 in Methodist circles Tirhut district referred to the whole division, and attempts have been made to occupy it. About that time by our taking over several independent missions, Ballia and Arrah were added to the district, and up to January of this year Tirhut district meant the combined territory north and south of the Ganges. But Ballia and Arrah developed into great fields with their own peculiar problems and our last Conference made them into a separate district.

Muzaffarpur

Mazaffarpur (population, 46,000) is the capital of the division and of the civil district. It is situated on the right bank of the Little Gandak River, in the northwestern 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 here in 1888.

Missionaries (on field in 1917): Rev. N. L. Rockey and Mrs. Rockey (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary Means and Edna Abbott.

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

Samastipur

Samastipur is a railway center with a fair European population. English services are held here twice each month. This is a good location, and there has been some success in work among the natives, but it has too often been in weak hands—hireling helpers and the Romanists have been very aggressive. The work is now in the hands of a student from the Theological School at Bareilly.

Sitamarhi

Sitamarhi is a sub-district government center and lies in the midst of the most populous part of the division. It has very flattering prospects. Tirhut out of its ten million people has over a million of what the Hindu calls "the untouchables." We call them "the depressed." Nowhere are the caste people more arrogant than in Behar, nowhere have the depressed more need of the leadership and help that mission teaching can bring them. There are many evidences that they are beginning to see it. These depressed classes are particularly numerous in Sitamarhi. We already have over 200 converts from representative submerged classes. This unlimited field stretching up to and beyond the Nepal borders, with its people of a peculiarly crude and helpless type, has but one pastor, and three helpers.

N. L. ROCKEY, Superintendent

The War

In war times one naturally draws parallels from war terms, and the gist of our Tirhut campaign so far is this: My predecessors prepared a great campaign against entrenched Hinduism and pushed out cautiously to hold outposts, awaiting reinforcements. These reinforcements did not arrive and they had to withdraw from almost all of their advanced positions. Meanwhile there was a campaign on at other points that called for immediate reinforcements, and our small force was depleted to meet their greater need. Since then, for nearly five years, we have been holding a mere picket line here.

Now it is a military principle that it is expensive and useless to hold a picket line unless one expects to advance. The Tirhut picket line left me as an inheritance was the boys' and girls' schools, with their staff, and six men of all ranks!

Educational Work

In the boarding school at Muzaffarpur there are 24 fine boys and several problems. These boys had to eat, sleep, study, play and attend school in one compound. It was not good for them, but there was nothing else to do. Recently, however, the government built a great high school across the way, and a furlong off on the other side it has put up a good normal school and with it an excellent primary school and vernacular middle school for practice pupils to teach. By taking advantage of these institutions our boys are better taught at half the cost. We retain for them a study master. The boys have improved so much—their outlook has broadened, they are more courageous, and they have brightened to take their places beside the best in the city. They have the

confidence of their masters, and the fellowship of the other boys in games and other school enterprises.

Christian schools wherein there are a sufficient number of boys, and where there are adequate teaching quarters and a competent staff, are superior for our purposes in many respects, but under present conditions we cannot afford to miss the opportunities offered by the government schools in Muzaffarpur.

There are 58 students in the girls' school and not room for another one. This is an excellent instituion and in good standing with the government. It is not advantageously located and as soon as a suitable site is found the school will be moved.

Lack of Buildings

Neither of our schools has a building. We have no church edifice, but hold our services on verandahs. There is no proof in the eyes of the people that a church without a building has any stability, or will endure. There is not a church building dedicated to God, where Asiatics may worship, between our section of the Ganges and the North Pole. This need for houses wherein to worship is great and urgent. Tirhut also needs workers who are indigenous—who know the people, their problems, and their language. These Tirhut has never had, and our boys are our hope.

NORTH WEST 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.

ALIGARH 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 by rail 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 (on field in 1917): Rev. L. B. Jones and Mrs. Jones. W. F. M. S.: Misses Sarah C. Holman, Carlotta E. Hoffman and Ruth Cochran.

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

F. C. ALDRICH, Superintendent

Immediate Evangelistic Opportunity

We have not less than 18,000 persons within the bounds of this district whom we can conscientiously term true inquirers. With the necessary workers at our command we believe that during the next five years at least 23,000 persons could be Christianized.

Christian Community

There are 16,460 Christians living in 902 towns and villages, and to care for these and for the thousands by whom we are surrounded, we have only 59 male workers. To properly care for the work of our district we need 140 additional Indian workers. This would give each worker 15 villages to care for. Besides these, and the district superintendent, and the industrial missionary, we need a missionary to take charge of the Aligarh station work in general, and to care for the orphanage.

The Chamars

Further opportunities are to be found among the Chamars of the Aligarh, Tappal, and Jahangirabad circuits. There is unusually earnest inquiring among these people, and a few have already become Christians. In a territory unoccupied by any other mission, and which forms a part of this district, there are 2,116 towns and villages which we could occupy at once if we but had the workers to place in them. It is difficult to say definitely what the number of depressed classes in our area is, but approximately it is 150,000, and all are easily reached, and are responsive to the gospel message.

Property Needs

We are sadly in need of a suitable mission property for the headquarters of each of our eight circuits. The one or two small mud houses which we have at present are inadequate to meet the need of our Indian ministers, and keeping these houses in repair is a constant drain upon our funds. The new houses should be of brick, and should have a sufficient number of rooms to comfortably care for the minister's family and to receive inquirers. A church building is also needed.

Educational Needs

Our 83 day schools, more or less organized, represent the educational opportunities of the youth of the district. There is no provision for the systematic training of men and women for our village work. We are planning to have a few married men from the villages meet in the district headquarters for such training as we shall be able to give without training equipment.

Needs of the Preacher

Every preacher in charge of a circuit, as well as every worker who has long distances to travel, should have a conveyance of some kind—a bicycle ($30), a pony ($25), a cart with pony ($50).

Results of the Year's Work

In spite of the disadvantages under which we are working, our efforts have been blessed. Christian baptism has been given to 1,418 persons; 38 heathen shrines have been destroyed; several hundred of our Christians who were lost to us as a church have been restored to us. There have been sold 2,655 copies of Scripture portions, and 13,575 tracts have been scattered.

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 11,000

towns and villages. About 90 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 (on field in 1917). Rev. Frederick B. Price and Mrs. Price, Rev. G. W. Briggs and Mrs. Briggs.

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

G. W. Briggs, Superintendent

This is perhaps the most difficult and most backward district in the entire conference. The field has not been so long under cultivation as certain other districts, and the area in which we work is not so compact, but lies along two rivers and is flanked by the Vindhya mountains.

The depressed peoples are ruled by the landlords, and are afraid to move towards Christianity. It is difficult to find workers who are willing to come into this area which seems so far from home. Consequently the district is under-manned, which accounts for the few baptisms and the slow growth of the Christian community.

The attitude of the people toward our workers is friendly, and they are interested in the gospel message. All classes have this friendly spirit, and Christians are not looked upon with contempt as they are in so many areas. When the movement towards Christianity does begin, the people will come in large numbers and from all castes.

The People

At present our largest work is among the Doms, the lowest and poorest of all the castes. I have never seen people so poor, and so persecuted as are these, and it is fitting that the work of uplifting should begin with them. This caste have always led a wandering criminal existence, and it is but recently that they have settled in permanent homes.

The great Chamar caste presents a promising field and from them are many inquirers. A Chaudhri, Bherose by name, may be the means of causing a break in this caste before long.

Hopeful signs for an early turning to Christ are seen among the Hindu Kols, an aboriginal tribe whom we touch chiefly in two circuits. They are a strong people, free from caste prejudice and tyranny, but with no real religious life, and a break among them would open a movement that would run back into the hill country to the south of the district. Already one of their leading men is seriously considering baptism, and his action will influence a great many. It is interesting to note that one of the local preachers at work on the district is a convert from this tribe.

Work in the City

At present there are two additional missionaries working in Allahabad City. One is in charge of the English church; the other gives her time without charge to zenana work.

The work in the City of Allahabad is developing favorably. We have two distinct communities that worship together. One is made up of a serving class. These are looked after by the pastor and one of our most efficient workers.

Besides this, local group meetings are held, and the Prem Sabha is made a source of spiritual power. The other community consists of those who are in the government employ, and in other places of trust and responsibility. This group is the product of our institutions outside of Allahabad.

Out of these two groups a strong church is being built. The laymen have been organized and are carrying on an advanced work; a woman's organization has been formed and is at present working for the Red Cross

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 6,000 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.

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. There are numerous cotton and woolen mills and 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 (on field in 1917): Rev. William W. Ashe, M.D., and Mrs. Ashe, Rev. Harvey R. Calkins (on furlough) and Mrs. Calkins (on furlough), Rev. James H Wilkie, Mrs. Viola S. Tomlinson (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Hilma A. Aaronson (on furlough), Jessie A. Bragg, Clara G. Porter (on furlough), Mary Richmond, Marguerite Shroeppel, Ethel L. Whiting (on furlough), and Lemira Wheat.

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

W. W. ASHE, Superintendent

General Conditions

The work has gone on as usual throughout the year without any serious interruption. The plague has been rather worse than usual, and several of our people have died from it. War conditions are more strenuous but the people are so accustomed to hardships that they do not seem to feel the pinch as much as foreigners do. Prices of all commodities of life are very high and gradually increasing. Fortunately the land has yielded abundant crops which has kept the price of grain within a reasonable bound. "Home Rule" is being agitated by a few professional politicians, but the great mass of the people are very little concerned about this propaganda and are satisfied with the present regime.

Religiously, the people are longing and striving for something better. Inquirers are multiplying every day. Men and women are openly seeking salva-

tion through Christ. Hundreds of doors that were closed to the Christian worker four years ago are now open, and the invitation to enter is written in big letters on the threshold.

Evangelistic Work

Fifty-eight men, preachers and teachers, and 52 women, Bible-readers, have given their whole time to this work. These workers are distributed in nine circuits, embracing an area of 4,500 square miles.

In conformity to the custom of all the conferences in southern Asia, we set aside one month, February 15th to March 15th, for special revival services. Together with a band of eight preachers we visited and spent several days on each charge. Each man was provided with some kind of musical instrument, gospels and tracts. Our efforts were largely directed towards the lowly ones, Tanners and Sweepers, but all classes attended the meetings.

Educational Work

This work is next in importance. When a man embraces Christianity he forms higher ideals; he is no longer content to remain in ignorance. In seeking to attain these new ideals he naturally looks to those who have influenced this change in his life. This throws another great responsibility upon the missionary. To meet this responbility we have established small primary schools in every community where a sufficient number of Christian children can be gathered to form one. There are now 33 such schools in the district. But the responsibility does not cease here. Many of these children soon advance beyond the scope of these schools, so they must be provided for elsewhere. To meet this demand we have two higher grade schools, one for boys and one for girls, in Cawnpore City, where we also have a high school for English-speaking girls.

Central School is an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School where most of our Christian boys are prepared for high school and college. It is also a valuable evangelizing agency. Of the 230 boys enrolled this year, 130 are Hindus and Mohammedans. The hostel for Christian boys connected with this school is crowded the year round, and many have been turned away for want of accommodation and scholarships. The school receives a monthly grant of $55 from the Government.

The Hudson Memorial School is an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School for Hindustani girls, conducted by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Here many of the future wives and mothers of Methodism are being trained and prepared for their part in the great struggle against sin. This, like the boys' school, has been crowded, and many refused admittance.

The Girls' High School, Miss Schroeppell, the principal, writes: "Owing to the change of management and to the financial stress arising from war conditions, this has been one of the most trying years in the history of the school. The work, however, has been made much easier by the loyalty and hearty cooperation on the part of the teachers, not only in the class-room, but also in the many outside duties connected with the school and church. There has been a marked development in the spiritual life of the girls, and their response, in trying to measure up to the standards we hold for them, has been most gratifying."

English Church

This church, under the pastorate of Rev. J. H. Wilkie, has had a successful year notwithstanding many difficulties. The war has levied a heavy toll on its resources. Many of the soldiers who faithfully attended have gone to the front, and thus reduced the chaplaincy grant to almost nothing during several months. This has made it difficult for the domiciled members to meet all financial obligations, but they have stood by loyally, and all claims have been met. A series of revival services held in the early part of the year resulted in several conversions and the renewal of many spiritual lives.

Self Support

While we are a long way from our goal, "Every member a tither," we have made some progress. Most of our people are poor, but they give what they are able to give. For ministerial support and benevolences they have contributed 6,476 rupees, or $2,158. This is an increase over last year of $425.

The Lizzie Johnson Memorial Church, Cawnpore, is entirely self-supporting. Every member of this church gives a tithe of his income to the Lord's work. With our village people the problem of self-support is more difficult. They are willing to give, but they are so widely scattered and have so little to give it is hard to introduce systematic giving.

DELHI DISTRICT

Delhi District has existed as a district since the Conference session at January, 1911, having previously been a part of the Punjab District. It includes five government districts with a population of about 3,000,000, and is not occupied by any other mission except the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the English Baptist Mission and Roman Catholics. 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, Bombay and Baroda and the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways.

Methodist Episcopal work was opened in Delhi in 1892. It became a mission station in 1910, 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, having churches, a college, and a hospital in Delhi.

Missionaries (on field in 1917): Rev. W. Rockwell Clancy and Mrs. Clancy, and Deaconess McLeavy.

ROCKWELL CLANCY, Superintendent

Delhi District has the unique distinction of being without a church, a mission house, a school building—in fact without buildings of any sort—in a city and district where we are responsible for nearly 2,000,000 people, and a Christian community of 16,000.

The missionary lives in a rented house; God is worshipped in the courtyard of a rented house, and in the bazaar. The Methodist Episcopal Church has been at work in Delhi for the past 25 years.

The William Butler Memorial

In 1916, through the prayers of many, the good credit of our mission, and the desire of an Indian owner to sell, we bought 8,000 square yards of land on Battery Lane, adjoining the famous Mutiny Ridge, in the heart of the residential section of Delhi. This land cost $5,000. This plot was a secret to us, discovered only at the time of purchase, and another secret in the form of a plot of seven and one-half acres of land lay behind the walls of our new possession. We found that the Indian government owned this land; we hoped for a lease, but the Commissioner sold it to us at a price so reasonable that it proved to us the interest the Indian Government takes in our mission.

From the Mutiny monument on the top of the ridge one can see our land lying just below, like the hub of a wheel, with the city of Delhi, the residence of the civilians, the officers of the Imperial Government, Viceregal lodge and the military camp like the rim of a wheel. The electric tramway which runs for miles through the city, is about five minutes' walk from our block, and the rim of the wheel is half an hour's walk distant. We marvel that for 60 years —since the Mutiny—the block has had no permanent resident. It seems as though God had kept it for us.

Mr. E. W. Frichley, of Bombay, a staunch Methodist, and one of the best architects in India, is donating the plans for the bungalows for both the Board of Foreign Missions and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, for a church, for dormitories and class rooms for Indian boys and girls, and for other necessary buildings which will be part of the William Butler Memorial.

Sonepat Training Schools

Sonepat is about 30 miles from Delhi to the north, on the railway to Simla. It is one of the centers of the mass movement. For several years we have been trying to secure land at Sonepat, for two bungalows, one for our Board and one for the Woman's Society, so that missionaries living at Sonepat might give their whole time to mass movement work. Early this year the British official here showed me a plot of ground in a new town which is being built near Sonepat, and through the help of the government we secured about 10 acres. On this we plan to put up buildings for a training school for village pastors, and boarding schools for boys and girls on lines so simple that the village Christians may receive a good education without being far removed from their village life. We are greatly indebted to the government for making it possible for us to secure this beautiful site.

Christian Community

In January, 1911, when this district was formed, there were 5,000 Christians. Today there are 16,000, and of this number 1,868 were baptized in 1917. Our Indian workers report 4,477 people living in 85 villages who are under instruction, and who are asking to be baptized. We lack the pastors to care for all these people. There are hundreds of villages in this district where we have no Christians, and literally thousands are waiting to be taught.

The Chaudhri

The chaudhri is the village leader, a member of the panchayat of his village, and some of these men belong to the great panchayat which controls their community in 360 villages. Delhi district has 381 chaudhris who are Christians, and of this number 205 are volunteer evangelists to other villages.

Not one of these men can read, but some of them can sing as many as 30 Bible stories, or story-songs, and they can tell the story of Christ. The prevailing method of giving religious instruction to the people of India is through the medium of song accompanied by Indian musical instruments.

The Christian chaudhri is the "keyman" in the mass movement. All these men need is religious training, and it is our plan to have a training school at Sonepat, where they can be taught to instruct others. The chaudhri receives no pay for his work, and he not only gathers the people for worship and teaching, but collects their offerings, and pays them to the pastor. They are not rice Christians.

Thans

In every village there are shrines to evil spirits. Those who worship at these shrines are Animists, and they ascribe evil and good to the spirits. The shrines are simple earthen platforms on which the people offer as sacrifice the blood of chickens and pigs. In many cases the chaudhris perform the office of priests at these shrines. They are called "Bhagats." We never baptize a community until all the shrines are destroyed, and during the past year 68 have been broken down. At the same time the Than is broken, the sacred lock is cut from the heads of men and boys, and when every man, woman and child is ready, they are taken into the church. If one family were left idolatry would reassert itself, and the whole community would be defiled. Only those who have worked among idolatrous people can understand the hold it has on the human mind.

Melas

India is the land of the mela. There are more sacred days in India than in any other on the face of the earth. In the mela, the people combine sacrifice and pleasure. It is the only time the women and girls have any freedom, and they appear in many colored garments, sing songs and have a good time. The blue skies and bright sunshine add to the joy of the mela. We have been trying Christian melas and find them a great success. The Christians march from the surrounding villages, dressed in their brightest garments, with bands of music and singing. They gather in some central place. At one mela I attended there were gathered several hundred Christians. The place was decorated with flowers, and colored paper, and there was an improvised tent for the meetings. There was a program of Scripture songs, addresses, Bible stories, and Indian music. There were also good things to eat, and the day was one of pleasure.

Summer School

An old Moghul palace, the Kalan Mahal, meaning "the great palace" in the city of Delhi, was the place of our summer school for the third year. The palace was built 250 or 300 years ago, and is a relic of the glory of those days. All our workers and their families were present from July 15th to August 15th,

and the entire month was given over to Bible study, prayer, lectures and story-songs. The children had their kindergarten. This is the only time during the year when our Indian workers have an opportunity of meeting each other, and of receiving spiritual instruction. The chaudhris came in large numbers, and brought their wives. There were special classes for them.

Our Native Workers

The burden of the work rests on the Indian preachers, teachers, and Bible readers. The mass movement work would be impossible without their consecration and devotion.

As the time approaches for our furlough, we are more conscious of the fact that we have become Indians. This is the thirty-fourth year since I came to India as a missionary, and we feel deep regret at having to leave even for a time. India is in transition and we feel that we would like to remain to help our people while they are passing through these times of change. A new day has dawned for India and the church, and during all our years of service no year has been more full of interest than that just past.

HISSAR DISTRICT

Hissar District covers an area of 25,000 square miles, has a population of 3,000,000, and is situated entirely in the Punjab. In addition to the Government Civil District we have large sections in four native states, namely, in Jhind, Patiala, Nabha and Faridkot. There is no other mission at work in this new district except the English Baptists, who have a good medical zenana work at Bhiwani 40 miles south of Hissar, with which the most friendly relations are maintained. They are freely assisting us, and we on our part are as freely helping them.

JAMES LYON, Superintendent

Staff

We have 10 ordained Hindustani ministers, and 116 other workers, all told, to care for 8,000 Christians, and evangelize 3,000,000 of people. We really ought to have more than double this number of workers.

Consolidating

Our object during the year has been principally to consolidate the work by teaching, and building up, and opening schools for the children of new converts. While thus engaged, we have gathered in quite a number of new converts. During the year we found it necessary on account of our small number of workers to issue a notice to the effect that water baptism should be suspended, and that we should endeavor to get our people baptized with the Holy Spirit.

The Floods and Sickness

In the prosecution of our work we have been hindered by sickness and floods. The floods here have been unprecedented, and nearly half of Hissar City was demolished, and in our mission compound we also suffered. The Mission House was flooded and the block of buildings, consisting of 12 rooms, used for Summer School work, was completely demolished. The building was put up in a very inexpensive manner, and our loss is only $200. It was strong enough to stand the storms and the weather of this part of the country, but

not strong enough for cyclonic floods. The floods were followed by much sickness, fever and cholera.

The Attitude of the Non-Christian Community

The attitude of the non-Christian community towards our work and Mission is one of respect and sympathy, both with regard to Hindustani and English Officials and Non-Officials, and it seems a pleasure for many of them to show us a favor. For example, on account of our Summer School houses having been destroyed by the floods we were unable to accommodate all our people, and the officials very generously sent us for the occasion a large number of good tents. The gospel is permeating all classes.

Assistant Superintendents

Three months ago, on looking over the field, we judged it necessary for the good of the work to appoint three Assistant Superintendents from our own Hindustani ministers, whom we call in India Sub-District Superintendents. So many of our workers are weak, and require incessant supervision. Also by this plan the converts will have a better chance of receiving instruction.

Number of Baptisms

In consequence of the rapid spread of our work, and our desire for consolidation and more thorough instruction, we have not baptized such a large number this year. The number is 1,627. God prefers quality to quantity. The following cases of conversion are of interest, and help to show how the work moves:

A couple of months ago one of our Hindustani ministers was on tour going around his circuit teaching and preaching. He arrived at the town of Narnod, and was met by the wife of one of the village leaders, who poured out a sad tale about her husband, who was ruining himself and his family by drink. The minister listened with much patience and sympathy, and was led by the woman to her house, where the husband was with the rest of the family of seven children. He immediately preached Jesus to the drunkard and his family, and told of His mighty power to save from sin and hell and evil habits. The drunkard was convicted, gave up his drink and smashed the bottles containing it in the presence of all and surrendered to Jesus, after which both he and his family, consisting of nine persons were all publicly baptized.

Another case equally striking and illustrative of the power of Jesus to save is the following: In one of our meetings I observed a man who was a slave to the opium habit, and was led to show him the end of the opium drunkard. We appealed to him to repent and give it up and surrender to Jesus. The Holy Spirit was present. The man was convicted, gave up his evil habit forever, and simply trusting the Lord Jesus to save and keep him.

A third case was that of a Sikh belonging to a good family and well to do, with a fairly good education. The Sikhs are disciples or followers of Garu Nanak, and quite above the ordinary worshippers of idols. This young man met one of our preachers 150 miles north of Hissar, and heard about the true Saviour, and received a Gospel. He read it, and was convinced that his teacher and saviour was not the true one. He determined to become a follower of Jesus, and for the purpose of receiving Christian baptism he traveled 150 miles

to see me at our Mission Station, Hissar. When he presented himself for baptism I observed that he still retained his top knot of hair which marks the disciples of Nanak. I told him that he must part with his top knot before being baptized. He was willing to part with the third part of it; then, when I objected, he was willing to have one-half of it cut away; then finally he consented two-thirds of it should be cut off, but I insisted on cutting the whole thing off before baptizing him. He was unwilling to do so. That was more than he could bear, and he returned home a very sad man. But the good hand of God was upon him, the Word of God was working like the good seed in good ground, and after six months he returned to Hissar a few days ago, saying: "Cut off my top knot, and if my life too should go I will follow Jesus," and in the presence of our whole District Conference I had the pleasure, after prayer, of cutting off his long-cherished top knot, and Dr. Fisher and Bishop Warner baptized him with 10 other converts.

While thus engaged in gathering in converts and building up and opening new schools, all our workers have been busy scattering far and wide the printed Word and have sold 14,800 one pice or cent gospels, and distributed 10,000 gospel tracts. God's Word does not return void.

Village Councils

During the year we have been successful in establishing in some circuits Village Councils, which we find a great help. These Village Councils have existed in India from time immemorial; we are simply getting them into Christian lines of work and usefulness. They are recognized by the Government of India, and their decisions pertaining to many matters are upheld and regarded as final. To illustrate, I would give the following concrete example: Two months ago in one of our circuits there was an annual gathering or fair at which the principal Guru or Saint, who has been dead for many years, is worshipped as a god, and his name is Goga. It was therefore the fair of Goga. The people gathered in great numbers, and some of our Christians were drawn into the fair and into the idolatrous ceremonies. Many were not drawn in, and they received information concerning the others, and gently chided and reproved them. Perhaps their reproofs were too strong, and more than they could bear. The result was a quarrel, and from quarreling they went to fighting and beating one another with sticks. Our minister-in-charge of the circuit received information of what was going on, so did the police. They made their way to the scene of strife, and put a stop to it, but, though they did so, each party threatened the other with a court case. Accusations were many and threats were many. Our minister called the Village Christian Council together. So the Council met and considered the riot fully, and the misconduct of their fellow Christians. Our minister was chairman on the occasion, and wisely directed matters. After much persuasion, singing, praying and advising they finally agreed to settle all matters according to God's Word, and asked forgiveness of God and of one another. The police present looked on in great surprise. Such a scene they had probably never known, and it is a standing lesson to them even today. We hope soon to be able to establish such Christian Councils in every circuit of our district.

Village Schools

We have been much encouraged in opening new schools by a number of patrons sending money for such work, and we have opened during the year 20 small primary new schools. The children are sometimes taught under a tree, sometimes in a pandal, sometimes in a private house, nevertheless progress is being made, and many are learning to read the gospel in their mother tongue, and the parents and family are being influenced for good through the small schools.

India is really a land of villages, of which it possesses upwards of 900,000, most of which are rather small, and consist of what appears to be a number of mud walls. When you get close enough you discover that the mud walls have flat roofs on them made mostly of grass and mud, with a few bamboos for support; especially is it so in this district. In some other districts these little mud huts have tile or thatch roofs, and often we find villages enclosed by walls. Inside of the walls live the caste people who have sometimes decent houses, though badly ventilated, and few seem to have any idea of the value of fresh air. It is a very common thing for the whole family to crowd into one room in company with all kinds of cattle and fowl, too. Outside the walls live the out-castes, who have separate wards and also rather inferior houses; neverthe less they observe a degree of cleanliness and renovate their houses annually with a coat of cow dung and mud.. The rooms have no chimney, no window and a mere pretense for a door.

Training Schools

Last year we established in each circuit a small training school, so that the Hindustani minister might select promising converts, men and women, and teach them to read and write and give them the essential doctrines of the Bible, including the parables of Jesus, and above all to get them filled with the love of Jesus. These schools have been going on. Some of them have done real good work, and have already turned out a number of workers, and the problem of getting workers has been solved in a great measure by these small training schools. In the coming year we have plans for making one central training school by which we will be able to do more effective work by having all the students under one teacher in one place.

Self Support

During the year we have continually laid before the people the great importance of the subject of self-support, and have had a fair measure of response and success. Last year we reported Rs. 1800 received for self-support. This year we are again able to report a very substantial increase, and the amount given is Rs. 2826. The workers have all given their tithes cheerfully into the one general fund in harmony with the Prophet Malachi, "Bring all the tithes into my storehouse," and are in this respect an example to our people, and especially to our new converts, who are learning to give. We praise God for the measure of success granted, and are pressing forward for greater and better things.

Prospects

We have been greatly cheered during the year by the letters from patrons, by their gifts and their prayers, and by the helpful sympathetic attitude of our Board. Therefore be it known unto all men and specially to our Church at home, and to all our patrons that God in answer to your prayers is pouring out His Spirit upon Hissar District. Many of the better classes and higher castes are seeking after the true God, and tens of thousands of the depressed classes have become seekers. The stolid indifference of ages resulting from the fatalism of the East is melting. Thousands are beginning to live and stand up for Jesus, and we humbly and confidently expect that God will do far greater things and glorify His Son Jesus. Let us continue in prayer and keep going forward holding up Jesus before all. Only give us bread and water for workers to teach the new converts, and by God's blessing we will gather into the fold within the next few years over 10,000 souls.

MEERUT DISTRICT

Meerut District is about 120 by 60 miles in dimensions. It lies between the Rivers Ganges and Jumna. It is composed of the civil districts of Meerut and Bulandshahr. 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 2,643,000. Nearly 2,000,000 of the popuation are Hindus. The body of the remainder are Moslems. The classes 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.

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, Bulandshahr 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 50 per cent are Hindus and about 40 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 (on the field in 1917): Rev. Thomas S. Donohugh (on furlough) and Mrs. Donohugh (on furlough)), Rev. J. Benson Baker and Mrs. Baker, Rev. S. W. Clemes and Mrs. Clemes. W. F. M. S.: Misses Lydia D. Christensen, Winnie M. Gabrielson (on furlough), Melva A. Livermore, Caroline C. Nelson, Edith E. Britt, and Margurette Dease.

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

BENSON BAKER, Superintendent

Dry Figures

I sometimes wonder if figures mean anything to you. How I wish that somehow it will get down into your understanding what it means to say that we have 40,000 Christians now in the Meerut District; that this year we bap-

tized over 5,000 men, women and children; that there are 20,000 actual enrolled candidates waiting for baptism; that there are 50,000 in addition to these who could be baptized within the next few years if we had the force with which to do it, and that beyond this there are 200,000 more of the same kind of people who are just as accessible and just as ready for the gospel if only we can get to them.

Can you appreciate anything of the immensity of the problem when I say that there are 3,000 towns in my district, 563,000 separate houses in which people for whom Christ died are living; that we actually have Christians in 1,250 towns? Can you appreciate something of what it means to reach these places, to teach these people and to really bring them into the Kingdom?

Hitting the Line

To meet this problem we have a force of 150 preachers who spend their whole time in going from village to village, teaching and preaching. Some of the preachers are responsible for 20 villages. We are well-organized, have special prepared catechisms which are taught to the people, are very careful not to overlap or duplicate in any way, and are using every ounce of strength and we believe that we are doing all that human beings can do.

Just a Little Story

Last week I was in a village 30 miles from Meerut. It was my first visit to this place. I found a community of over 600 Christians in this one village.

I had a wonderful meeting with them. They sang song after song with such power. Then one after another they rose to their feet and told something of the life of Christ, or a story from the Bible, or what it means to be a Christian.

I just felt as though I would like to stay in that village for a month or a year and live with these people and teach them all that it means to be a Christian.

The pastor of that village is a graduate of our Bible Training School in Meerut. He has only had three years' schooling in all his life, in which time he has learned to read and write and gained his knowledge of the Bible.

The difficulty is that this young man with his meagre training has, in addition to his work in this large village, at least ten other Christian villages for whom he is the only pastor. I sometimes wonder that our Christians in this Mass Movement make any progress at all.

Educational Work

There is no school-house at all, because the teacher and his class sit under a tree, but it stands for the same thing. We believe that our ideal at least in the matter of education is sound. We begin with the village school. I wish that you could see that preacher-teacher sitting under a tree with a dozen boys and girls sitting before him, with First Readers in their hands. They are the first among their people for a thousand years who have ever held a book in their hands. They are not very promising; they have a mighty long way to go, but this is the beginning.

It may be that in that school there is a boy who is specially bright, who seems to have a real hunger for education and who in a few months is away beyond the other lads. We are on the lookout for such boys, and if we find one we send him into Meerut, to our boarding school, where he begins his education in a real sense. We teach him up to the middle class, and if he still shows ability we send him to our Conference High School. If he gets through the high school with credit and wishes to go on, we will give him a chance in our great Christian College at Lucknow. We mean to see to it that every Methodist boy in India, if he wants it, shall have a chance.

By-Products

Perhaps you may wonder where we get our preachers and teachers. Out of these schools come the young men and the young women who with their lives dedicated to Jesus Christ are the means that God is using for the salvation of India. I have called it a by-product, but perhaps it is after all the chief result that comes to us from our educational system.

The only trouble is, it is such a slow process and takes so long to get enough workers to meet the demand. So in the meantime we have a process of turning raw material into that which becomes very productive. All over the district are bright young men with very little or no education, who, having been saved by the blood of Jesus Christ, have a longing to tell others. When we find a young man and his wife who have heard the call we take them into our Bible Training School and after three years send them back to their villages as preachers to tell the people about Jesus Christ. They are not as effective as they might be, but after all they are doing great things for the Kingdom.

The Man Without a Salary

We could never dream of winning India to Christ by men who were sent out by the missionary on a salary. One of the most encouraging things about the whole situation out here is this: We have literally hundreds of laymen—chaudris—who give a large measure of service in the name of their Lord and Master Jesus Christ. These men help in the teaching, they help in the proclamation of the gospel and they help in bringing in new converts. In a thousand ways these unpaid men of India with the love of Christ in their hearts go about among their former caste-fellows telling them the story of the gospel.

Self Support

We are making rapid progress in the matter of self-support. Every preacher in the district gives a tenth of his income to the support of the gospel. As rapidly as our people realize they are glad to give for the support of the gospel, which means so much to them. Even out of their poverty they manage some way to save something that they may give to their preacher. Every family in the entire district is supposed to give something, and we have worked out a splendid scheme by which the pastor gets a part of his support from the people whom he serves. The proportion given by the people will increase year after year, and the money thus saved will go into new fields and be used in evangelizing untold numbers of the people of India.

Victories

There are some things that are tremendously discouraging. The people have lived so long in heathenism that they do not at once arise to the highest ideal of the Christian life; even the preacher is not as perfect as he might be.

We are so woefully in need of more workers. Just the other day I was in a circuit where the average number of Christian villages to each preacher was 22, while one man actually had 40 villages. And even then there were 34 Christian villages that had no preacher at all, and to make it all the more appalling there were 400 people on the roll actually waiting for baptism. Sometimes I come home so overwhelmed that it seems I cannot stand it. But over against this there are so many encouraging things. God is working so wonderfully in the hearts of our people and there is so much joy and happiness in it all.

We had a hard time getting to Baraut. Two or three accidents made us very late. We found about 40 chaudries there. I asked the native preacher to explain just how Christ died. He took two canes standing in the corner and told just how the cross was made, how His hands and feet were nailed to it and of how He suffered for our sins.

As Fazl Masih talked tears were in his eyes and his voice. He is a man of prayer. He fasts every Friday, neither eating nor drinking, spends the time in prayer.

I continued my talk telling of the need of a new heart. Stanley Clemes, our other missionary, was sitting just behind me and the Spirit came down on him and he began to pray and got happy and said "Amen, Glory." And as on the day of Pentecost the Spirit came down on that company. I could talk no more, but we began to pray.

Picture that crowd, if you can, of native Christians. Away out in a native village, in a preacher's little house. People who had been Christians for only a short time. Men who had had very little teaching, not one of whom could read.

How I wish that you could have heard the testimonies that followed. Men had gotten a new vision and they spoke with new tongues. A strange new fire burned in their hearts.

And the missionaries? Well, their hearts were running over with joy. We are baptizing great numbers of people in this Mass Movement, with the thought that in His own good time the Father will send the Spirit and will guide the people into the truth.

MUTTRA DISTRICT

The Muttra District extends for about 100 miles along both sides of the River Jumna and takes in the civil districts of Muttra, Agra and the native state of Bharatpur. The population of this area is about 4,000,000. In this district are seven important cities, with populations ranging from 10,000 to 80,000, and besides these there are many large towns and villages. The government has built good roads throughout the length and breadth of the 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, 80,000) 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 60 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 Mongul 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 (on field in 1917): Rev. Claudius H. Plomer and Mrs. Plomer.

Brindaban

Brindaban (population, 30,000) 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 5,000 temples, some of which cost several millions, and are richly endowed. Its annual car festival draws thousands of pilgrims from all parts of India.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has a hospital in the city.

Missionaries (on field in 1917): W. F. M. S.: Misses Eunice Porter, Vivian Sheets, Cora I. Kipp, M.D. (on furlough), and Emma Scott, M.D. (on furlough).

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 100 years has been a cantonment for British cavalry.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission has been at work in Muttra since 1887. The Church Missionary Society is also at work here.

Missionaries (on field in 1917): Rev. Mott Keislar and Mrs. Keislar, M.D. W. F. M. S.: Misses Edith Randall, Grace Boddy, Jennie Ball, Adelaide Clancy and Isabel McKnight (on furlough).

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

MOTT KEISLAR, Superintendent

A New Generation of Christians

A few years ago the Muttra District ekkas—miserable two-wheeled conveyances kept for hire—used to be washed in the Jumna river after a Christian preacher had ridden in order to purify them so that high caste people might ride without being defiled. The very shadow of a sweeper was defilement for a Brahmin. Now—*mirable auditu*—that sweeper's son, educated in our mission schools, a clean, well-dressed, refined Christian, is invited to the

home of the Brahmin and sits on his chair; or high caste children attend the mission school and no one thinks of defilement at this Christian's hands. But a great change must have taken place. Yes, but what has brought it about?

Mr. Blunt, one of the census officials, wrote for the last Census Report: "The missionaries all these years have been providing the *corpus sanum*. If one thing is noticeable about Indian Christians it is their greater cleanliness in dress and habits, and now they are being rewarded by the appearance of the *mens sana*. The new convert, perhaps, is no better than his predecessors; but a new generation, the children of the first generation of converts, is growing up. If the missionaries get little out of that first generation, the second generation is in their hands from their earliest years. The children of the converts, born in Christianity, are very different from their parents; their grandchildren will be better still. It is this which provides the other side of the picture so often drawn of the inefficiency of Christian conversion. And this generation is now beginning to make its influence felt. The Hindu fellows of these converts have now to acknowledge, not only that they are in many material ways better off than they themselves, but that they are also better men."

In the same report it is stated: "Missions have a great indirect influence. Through their schools and colleges they influence the lives of their non-Christian pupils to an enormous extent. In one work it is pointed out how many reforms of the present day of a social nature are in a large measure traceable to Christian influence; how Christian books, the New Testament and The Imitation of Christ, are studied by educated Indians who have proved their teachings. Another authority writes to me: 'I have been greatly struck with the fact that while baptisms as the immediate result of education in mission schools are comparatively few, the degree to which students educated in such places get their minds saturated with ideals is very great.'"

The unity essential for national development is dependent upon unity in religion; and Christianity is the only religion which can supply the needed basis of union.

Educational Work

Muttra is a veritable educational beehive. Here we have the Blackstone Missionary Institute, with its Bible training departments in both English and Hindustani, where girls of many denominations from all over India and even far away Assam, come for training as evangelists. We have the Conference Normal School for boys who are to be village teachers; the District Training School for villagers, who are to go back as teachers and evangelists; an Anglo-Vernacular School and boarding school of 100 girls; a big school in the very heart of Muttra City, where 86 non-Christian boys attend with the Christian boys from the hostel. Our enrollment in the hostel has been 116, which is the largest number the school has ever had. We rejoice especially in the increasing number of village boys who have come in this year. Besides these, there are 111 primary schools in the villages with 1,279 pupils.

The work for the year in these various schools has been worthy of the energy and money expended upon them. We have only to look at the fruit to ascertain the value of such effort. The children in the boarding schools are being fitted for life's work, and started out with a long handicap over the un-

educated non-Christians. They are also educated away from idolatry. It is noticeable that the children in the boarding schools do not lapse into heathenism. The children in the villages are learning to read the Bible, and parents have bought more gospels than we have placed in Christian homes in any year before. Our village workers are almost without exception educated in our mission schools. A large percentage of our boarding school girls marry Christian workers. Our best teachers are the young men who have had training in our normal school. In every possible way the educational work is linked up with the uplift and Christianizing of the people.

In the latter part of March Rev. A. A. Parker, Secretary of Religious Education in our Mission, assisted by Rev. C. D. Rockey and the resident missionary ladies and teachers, conducted the most practical institute we have seen in India. The workers were greatly benefited and sent back with new visions and zeal. Special emphasis was laid on village schools and Sunday schools.

The statistics for these two departments speak well for this institute. The number of day schools and attendance given above show an increase over last year of 41½ per cent in the number of schools, and 43½ per cent in attendance. There were 143 Sunday schools last year, with 4,975 scholars. This year, with practically the same number of teachers, there are 188 Sunday schools, with 6,588 scholars, an increase of approximately 31 per cent in the number of Sunday schools, and 32 per cent in the number in attendance. Never in all the time we have been in Muttra have we had better schools and Sunday schools than at present.

Christian Community

Our Christian community numbers 14,186, six large circuits with 10,384 Christians reported in last year's statistics having been given over to form part of the new Aligarh District. There have been during the year 1,152 baptisms. While we do not estimate progress by the number of baptisms, we are glad there are so many coming into our flock. The excessive rain has caused one of the most trying years we have known. Many villages have been flooded for weeks, thousands of houses have collapsed and much sickness has prevailed. There have been 401 deaths among our Christians.

Medical Work

The medical work at Brindaban has been without a doctor for two years. Much credit is due to the missionary ladies and their assistants for maintaining the work so successfully. There have been 13,000 attendances at the dispensary, 5,000 out-patients, 178 in-patients, 35 operations and 22 obstetrical cases. Besides the work at Brindaban Mrs. Keislar and her assistants have treated 97 in-patients and have had 3,296 attendances at our little dispensary at Muttra.

English Work

English work has been carried on in both Agra by Rev. C. H. Plomer, and in Muttra by the District Superintendent. A Territorial Battalion has been posted here, and the District Superintendent has been acting non-Conformist chaplain. There are a number of pure, sweet-spirited Christian men among them, whom we shall greatly miss, for the battalion is to go in a few days into active service at the battle front.

In July we were made glad when Rev. P. D. Van Valen and wife came from independent work to join our force of missionaries. They have spent the last half year among us, and have made many burdens lighter.

Evangelistic Work

Our evangelistic campaign was one of the most successful we have had. Many heathen shrines were broken, some of them had withstood the prayers and preaching of years. Laymen had a greater part in the work than in preceding years. At the close of the campaign we worked in the Brindaban mela amid the opposition customary in recent years. Immediately after the mela we held a district chaudhris' meeting in Muttra. At the first meeting there were 143 present, and several came afterwards. They came at their own expense, and a number hired substitutes to fill their places while away. They listened attentively, and went back home with much inspiration and new visions. One of the most interesting meetings we had was a conference on financing the church. This meeting was conducted in true village fashion. One of their own number was elected chairman, and questions were presented and decided in their own way. It is suggestive of the influence of this meeting to say that the self-support of the district amid these terribly stringent times has increased over 42 per cent. The total collections of the church have increased about 22 per cent.

A few days after the chaudhris' meeting a number of men came in 15 miles to say that an influential non-Christian chaudhri for whom the workers had prayed for years had broken down his shrine, given up all his idolatrous signs, and was ready for baptism; that about 200 people were ready to be baptized with this leader among them; and that they were ready to build a little church on the place where the shrine had been. But Hira has two wives! I called a council of the leaders among our people to ask what to do. Should we baptize that man and his two wives? He had committed no offence, either against the law, his religion, or the customs of his people. What would happen to the second wife to whom he had been married 13 years, if she should be put away? What would happen to them all if we should not baptize him? Fearing that we should make a mistake in baptizing him, the rite was deferred. Now Hira is saying to us, "I have given up my idols, and asked you to receive me into your fellowship. If you can't do it I shall have to rebuild my shrine." At present he is a man without religion—impossible for long in India! What would you have done? Would you "countenance bigamy in the church," as some would say, or by closing its doors shut that whole company out of Christian fellowship—and who can say but generations out of the Kingdom? This is only one of our many problems.

PUNJAB DISTRICT

Punjab District includes the Punjab civil province with its 21,830 villages, and a population of about 13,500,000. It is the seat of the earliest Aryan settlements in India. About 56 per cent of the population is sustained by agriculture. The main source of wealth lies in the exportation of wheat.

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 Church of Scotland, the Moravian Mission, the United Presbyterian Mission, 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 60 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 court house, 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 Presbyterian (North), the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

Missionaries (on field in 1917): Rev. F. M. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Rev. C. B. Stuntz and Mrs. Stuntz. W. F. M. S.: Misses Lily D. Greene and Livinia Nelson.

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

F. M. WILSON, Superintendent

We are living in a time when history is being made so rapildy that it is difficult to keep it written up to date. This is especially true of the Church in India. There are movements developing within and without, which are probably destined to effect the growth and character of the Church in the near future.

As in the present war there are times of rapid advance when the troops push forward, breaking through the enemies' entrenchments, and capturing new territory, and then times of seeming idleness which, far from being what they seem, are times of consolidating the positions won, and preparing for further advances; so there are in the work here.

Baptisms by Mohallas

It is recognized that the overcoming of temptations is a great means of spiritual growth, but it is also true that it is the duty of those who have the oversight of Christians, and especially young Christians, to shield them as far as possible from temptations. From the beginning of mission work in India it has been felt that it would be a great advantage to the young Christians if they could be removed for a time at least from idolatrous surroundings, but it is only recently that the even better way of removing their idolatrous surroundings from them was found to be possible. According to the law, so long as one worshipper of a shrine objects to the shrine being torn down, it is a punishable offense to injure or destroy it, so the only way to get a shrine torn down without breaking the law is to get the consent of all the worshippers to its destruction, and this can only be done through winning all to a desire to forsake their former religion and become Christians.

Having discovered, during my superintendency of the Delhi District, that this was a possibility, I called a meeting of the preachers and workers of the Punjab District for a consultation, and we decided to follow the policy I had been following in the other district and baptize no one in any new village until all the people of the village belonging to the caste were

ready to come. This plan has been in force this year, and as was expected has decreased the number of baptisms as compared with last year, but we feel that we are consolidating the work, and from the rapidly increasing number of villages where all the people of the caste are asking for instruction and baptism, there is every reason to believe that the number of baptisms will within a year or two equal or exceed the number baptized annually before this restriction was imposed. We are discovering the wisdom of this plan in the villages where all the people of the caste have been baptized this year. During the past year there have been 1,519 baptisms, and we now have a baptized Christian community of 22,774.

Self Propagation

Many of the leaders of the Christian community are becoming interested in the work of evangelism and doing unpaid voluntary work, and their efforts are being greatly blessed. Today a man came to tell me of a village where, through the efforts of these unpaid workers helped by the teachers and preachers of that section, almost 200 people have been prepared for baptism. So the work is spreading, and new recruits to this work of voluntary evangelism are being enlisted. The hope of the Church of the future is through self-propagation, and we welcome each step in this direction.

Unusual Hindrances to the Work

There have been more hindrances to the work this year than I have ever encountered in an equal time in my experience. Aside from the war conditions there have been more bitter persecutions than in past years; and owing to the unusual rains and floods, there has been an almost unprecedented amount of sickness.

Persecutions

Our village schools and the instruction the preachers and teachers have given to individuals where there were not enough children wishing for an education to form a school, have begun to prove a cause of persecution. The castes from which most of our Christians come have for centuries been practically the slaves of the wealthier land-owner castes, and through their ignorance it was easy to keep them in this state. As the Christian children are becoming educated and grow up, they are more and more coming into competition with the children of the higher castes, for government and other positions which were formerly considered as wholly beyond their reach, and in some cases the Christians have attained to posts which bring many of the men of higher castes under their supervision and control. It is but natural that the higher caste people should resent this reversal of the, to their thought, natural order.

As, through Christian instruction, the brotherhood of mankind dawns upon the consciousness of these down-trodden people, it cannot but affect their attitude toward their serfdom. It is difficult for the land-owner who has considered the lower caste people of the village as destitute of any rights except such as he voluntarily granted him, to readjust himself to the thought of treating him as an employee who can give or withhold his services at his discretion, and this is the cause of many cases of harsh treatment, and much bloodshed.

In at least some sections of the Punjab there are certain menial parts of the worship of the Hindus of the higher castes which the caste people cannot perform, but which they depend upon the out-castes to do for them. For a long time previous to discovering this I had wondered why there was comparatively little persecution in villages where part of the mohalla remained unbaptized. This explains it, and furnishes an added reason why it is important to baptize the entire mohalla, lest the assistance of those who are not baptized in these idolatrous rites prove a temptation to those who have received baptism.

One night I received a telegram informing me of the murder of one of our Christians. Taking an early morning train, I traveled all that day, stopping what seemed an interminable time at each station, and arrived at the nearest railway village to the scene of the murder as it was growing dark. I immediately set off in a wheeled conveyance dignified by the name of buggy, deserving the name only through the fact that it is the only horse-propelled vehicle within miles of the place, and later on horseback reaching the spot while the preliminary inquest was in progress. The evidence showed that murder was not premeditated, but that the assailant (a Mohammedan) purposed to seriously injure the Christian in retaliation for a fancied injury he had received from another Christian.

Experience has taught us that where persecutions are the fiercest Christian progress is most rapid, and while our hearts are torn by the tales we hear, and the things we see, we are not alarmed for the ultimate results, and have faith to believe in the future, as in the past, this hindrance will prove a stepping-stone to a stronger and more active Church than would be possible without it.

The Rains Descended and the Floods Came

The rains of the rainy season of 1916 were the heaviest in many years. There were floods which hindered the teachers and preachers in getting to the villages which were in their charge. One of the preachers in attempting to get through a flooded region fell into a well, and with great difficulty succeeded in saving himself, but lost the books he had with him, including the record of membership of that section.

For four months it has been impossible for the workers to get to parts of their circuits. We started for a village a few days ago, but on getting within seven or eight miles of it found that the only way to reach it would be on horseback, and this would be dangerous, as there were places where a horse might get beyond its depth, so we had to defer our trip. This has seriously interfered with our plans, and made the careful supervision of the work we feel so necessary impossible in large sections of the district.

Sickness

With the floods came the mosquitoes, and in the places where there were not floods the rotting vegetation after the rains sent out their malarial poison, and there has been such a scourge of fever as I have never before known. In one part of the district the death rate for one week was 172 to every thousand of population, and the lowest death rate for that week in any part of the district was 78 per thousand.

In addition to the fever, cholera broke out, and large numbers of people died of it in the villages and some almost within a stone's throw of the mission house in Lahore. Five of our preachers were attacked by this disease, and one died in spite of all the efforts made to save him. All of these were stricken at their places of duty, and the one who died, died at his post. I feel that these men showed as much, if not more, heroism than the boys in the trenches and in raiding the enemy.

Bubonic plague has recently broken out in a virulent form, and word comes from many of the villages where our Christians live that there are scores of deaths each day. It is also very bad in the neighborhood of our compound here in Lahore. The other day a plague rat was found dying in the compound, and we had to call in the plague officials and have the houses of the compound disinfected. One of our preachers was recently presented with a medal by the Government for services he rendered some months ago in caring for the people of his village who were attacked by the scourge. People are dying all around us of this disease, but, while we are taking all possible precautions to prevent its getting into our compound, our trust is in Him whose we are, and whose work we are here to do, and we are calm and untroubled. We are thankful to record that in spite of the number of cases of fever, cholera and plague in the homes of our workers, only one worker has died this year, and that the death rate in our Christian community has been much less than among others.

Bitten by a Cobra

As a result of the rains and floods the snakes were driven from their usual haunts. One night one of our preachers was returning from a meeting in a village, and was bitten by a cobra. Fortunately, it was a young one, and he was near home, and had antidotes at hand. While he hovered between life and death for days, his life was saved. Some of our missionaries have also been seriously ill.

But in spite of these hindrances the work has been progressing, and we expect ultimately to find that they are but stepping-stones to even better things than could have been without them.

Hard Times

The prices of the necessities of life continue to increase, and there is great hardship among the poor. This suffering has been increased through the floods and the sickness.

There are large sections of land in this district where the former crop was entirely destroyed by floods and the land that ought to have been sowed some time ago, and on which there ought to now be growing grain is still under water, and no signs of it subsiding in time for any crop this season.

The Christians of these sections are dependent on their day labor for their food, and they have been unable to get work near home to do, and those who have gone to a distance to get work have been put to so much expense that they have little to spend on the necessities.

There are many of these people who in addition to not being able to get work near at hand, have been sick so much of the time that they were unable to go elsewhere for work, so altogether we fear there will be greater suffering

among our Christians this year than ever before since they became Christians. Please pray that their faith fail not, and that some way may be found to alleviate their suffering.

The War

In a recent address the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab stated that the Punjab, which contains 13 per cent of the population of India, has provided 57 per cent of the soldiers who have enlisted in India. The number of volunteers from the membership of our Church is much larger this year than it was last year. Forty members have gone from one or two of our village churches, and there is hardly a church which has not provided one or more volunteers. The soldiers who have been recently enlisted are now in training camps in India, and those who were enlisted last year are now at the front. In addition to the Christians who have enlisted large numbers of our inquirers have gone to the front in labor corps.

As is always true in time of war, there are those of the unpatriotic and baser sort who skulk behind while the brave ones depart for the front, who make life difficult for the families of the absent soldiers. With the low esteem in which womanhood is held by the non-Christians, life is especially difficult for the wives of the absent soldiers. The problem of safeguarding the families and property of the soldiers during their absence is greater here than it could be in any land where Christianity has for the centuries exerted its influence.

In the Schools

The improvement in the Boys' School and in the Training School has been even more rapid this year than last, and is apparent in the character of the students. The Boys' School has had the largest attendance of its history, and owing to the fact that there is accommodation for only 40 boys in the dormitory, and that there have been 40 boys in the boarding department, we have had to refuse admittance to a number of applicants.

To quote Mr. Stuntz: "Three of our village workers who had come in to see the District Superintendent asked about the possibility of sending boys to our boarding school. One of them said, 'There are five boys in my circuit who would like to come to the boarding school, and who ought to come.' Another spoke up: 'I have three boys in my circuit who ought to be in the school.' The third chimed in with: 'Four boys in my circuit have finished the first book and ought to be given a chance in the school.' And what was my reply? 'Brethren, it is a sad thing to say, but I cannot take these boys. There is room possibly for two more boys in the Boarding School by crowding. You know how small our dormitory is, and that it only holds 40 at the very outside limit.' There are 17 other circuits in this district, each of which could possibly duplicate the statements of these three. We need room, and then more room, and then still more room, and also equipment, if we are ever to catch up with the masses of our rapidly growing Christian community, and lift them spiritually and mentally into the light."

Last year we were unable to take more men and women into the training school because the limit of the hostel accommodations had been reached. Our

hearts were recently rejoiced by word from Mr. William E. Blackstone that money for the erection of the needed hostels is on the way to India, having been given from the Milton Stewart Evangelistic Funds. We feel this a great victory for the work of the Punjab District, as it will now enable us to train the larger number of young men and women for the work which the growth of the district requires. We are hoping that the burden for the boys who are being refused admission to the school here will be placed upon someone's heart, and that we shall be enabled to give all the boys who are looking for an education a chance.

RAJPUTANA DISTRICT

The Rajputana District, formerly named Ajmer District, includes all of Rajputana, the area of which is estimated as being 130,462 square miles, or more than the combined area of the New England States and New York. Rajputana comprises 18 Native States, two Chiefships, and the British Province of Ajmer-Merwara. "The Aravalli Hills intersect the country almost from end to end. The tract to the northwest of the hills is, as a whole, sandy, ill-watered and unproductive, but improves gradually from being a mere desert in the far west to comparatively fertile lands to the northeast. To the southeast of the Aravalli Hills lie higher and more fertile regions, which contain extensive hill ranges and which are traversed by considerable rivers." (The India Year Book, 1916.) But whether the country be sandy or rocky, hilly or level, desert or populated, Rajputana appeals strongly to the traveler, and gets a grip upon the rest from which freedom is impossible. There is a fascination about the sandy stretches of the desert that urges one on to investigation beyond the rim of the horizon. Then, too, amongst her creeping sand drifts and picturesque hills there are villages, towns and cities in which one meets pleasing samples of the spirit of old India.

The population of Rajputana is estimated as being 10,554,418. Dividing the population according to religion there are about 8,000,000 Hindus, 775,000 Mohammedans, 26,500 Christians and the remainder belong to the non-Hindu tribes. Again if we divide the population according to castes we shall have Brahmins, Jats, Mahajans, Chamara, Rajputs, Minas, Bhils, Malis and Balais. The Rajputs are the aristocracy of the country, and as such hold the land to a very large extent, either as receivers of rent or cultivators. Their position of integral families of pure descent, and as the kinsman of ruling chiefs, makes them the aristocracy of India. They are landed nobility. To measure their social prestige one need only to observe that there is hardly a tribe in India which does not claim either descent from or irregular connection with one of these Rajput stocks. In literacy the people of Rajputana compare favorably with those in other parts of India. In their loyalty to the British government the people of these Native States are exceeded by none. The way in which they have come forward since the outbreak of the war and placed all their resources at the disposal of the Imperial Government has been most gratifying to all who have the interests of this great Empire at heart. Not only so, but Rajputana has produced, and still has in the person of H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir, one of the most trusted, enlightened and aggressive ruling chiefs in India. On the whole I find the people among the friendliest toward Christian Missions.

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 pil-

grims annually. Of its population about 60 per cent are Hindus and 30 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 (on field in 1917): 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 50 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 (on field in 1917): 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 Sanatarium at Tilaunia.

A. L. GREY, Superintendent

Chief Centres

There are four great centers in the district, Ajmer, Bikanir, Phalera and Tilaunia. In Ajmer are located the Boys' and Girls' Boarding Schools. Ajmer is the educational center of Rajputana. Here are located the Government College and the Mayo College for the sons of ruling chiefs. There are also the Government and Mission High Schools, besides several others of the High School and lower grade run either by individuals or the Hindu or Mohammedan community. Ajmer has the further distinction of being one of the most beautiful cities in India. The population is 86,222, of which number there are 2,591 Christians.

Although Bikanir is situated almost in the heart of the great Indian desert, it is one of the most modern cities in India. There are electric light, telephone, pumping station and stand-pipe, broad streets and beautiful gardens, and unsurpassed architecture. Bikanir is the capital of the Bikanir State, has a population of about 60,000 and is a most strategic center for our work. We have a growing Christian community of over 600, the members of which are from 13 different castes, including Brahmins. In a few years this will become the headquarters of a district and a great center for agricultural and industrial mission work besides continuing to be one of our most promising centers for evangelistic effort.

A few years ago Phalera was a more important center for our work than now. In those days we had large orphanages for boys and girls, an industrial plant, a dispensary, and the usual evangelistic work. It is now only the headquarters of the District Superintendent and an evangelistic center. We have a missionary's residence here but no church. In and around Phalera is a Christian community numbering 333.

At Tilaunia is located one of the most important institutions our church possesses in all India. I refer to the Mary Wilson Sanitorium for the treatment of tuberculosis. This institution stands between the infected and the non-infected girls and women in our girls' schools throughout India. Herein

lies its importance. But it is more than a place of segregation, for in scores of cases the treatment is so successful the patient returns to her home cured. Tilaunia is the headquarters of the Tilaunia Circuit, in which there are 497 Christians.

Staff

Our staff, although of the best, is inadequate for the task before us. For this great field and in the midst of these multitudes we have two Foreign Board missionaries and their wives, four Woman's Foreign Missionary Society missionaries and one assistant missionary. Add to this three Indian members of Conference, 18 ordained local preachers, 37 local preachers, 46 exhorters, 34 other male workers and 57 female workers you will get the grand total of our staff—205. Of these 125 are paid workers and give all their time to the work of our church. The others being engaged in other work through the week can aid in the work of the church on holidays and Sundays only. Take the 10,554,418 population and divide it by the grand total (205) of our staff. Could we in the next five years double our number of missionaries and treble the number of our Indian workers we would then be in a position to properly man the territory now represented in our 15 circuits, but this would not provide for expansion.

What we Attempted

In the beginning of the year under review a part of our program for the year was to build up and establish in the faith our Christians. An effort was made to establish classes, schools, and regular preaching places and services, and to increase self-support. In addition to this we were to prepare the 388 inquirers, reported at the close of last year, for baptism, and give the gospel to as many of those who had not yet heard as we could possibly reach. All through the year this has been our objective.

What We Have Achieved

From each circuit comes the report that the program has been followed with gratifying results. Wherever I have investigated the year's effort I have been encouraged. The number baptized during the year is 232. We failed to get all of the 388 of the inquirers mentioned above for the simple reason all were not willing to meet the conditions. The amount raised on the field for all purposes is Rs. 3,624, which is a gain over last year of Rs. 1,768. I may mention the fact that this large increase is due to the special effort in connection with the building of the Tilaunia church. The actual increase in self-support over last year is Rs. 45.

Ajmer Boys' School

Of the work of the year the Rev. E. M. Rugg, who is the efficient superintendent of our Ajmer Boys' School, writes: "We are very thankful that in spite of a year with an unusual amount of sickness there has been no death in the hostel and only one while the boys were in their homes.

At the present time two of our boys are in college, two in normal school, six in theological school, five in high school, nine in middle school, seven in upper primary, 26 in lower primary, 12 are learning trades or the work of house

servants, two are entering our district mission work, and two are just leaving for office work, with His Majesty's forces overseas. Including the two now entering the work of the district there are 15 Student Volunteers among our boys.

Eight new boys have been admitted to the hostel during the year. Two have passed the tenth class and college entrance examination and two have completed the course in the commercial department of the Lucknow Christian College.

Plague in the city, and malaria, small-pox and other sickness in the hostel, have interfered seriously with the work of our school, but on the whole a good year's work has been finished.

Our boys begin and close the day with song and prayer and frequently the superintendent has looked into one of the large rooms in the hostel at the time of evening prayers to find the monitor holding a testimony meeting for his room. I have also had personal conference with the boys concerning their aims and spiritual lives. From such a group we do not hesitate to prophesy that a large number of preachers, teachers and laymen will come who will upbuild the Kingdom in India.

For the proper development of our work in Rajputana we must have in Ajmer a Training School for preachers and teachers, a primary vernacular school with branches in different parts of the city. In other villages and cities we need a score of primary vernacular schools for the benefit of the children of our Christians and as feeders for our Ajmer schools."

The Mary Wilson Sanitarium

The Mary Wilson Sanitarium, located at Tilaunia, is the most important institution we have in our mission for the simple reason that it is a place of segregation and treatment for the girls of our boarding schools suffering from tuberculosis. It has the enviable reputation of being one of the most successful institutions of its kind in all India. This, too, in spite of the fact that until Dr. Huffman came to take charge a little over trhee years ago it never had a full time missionary doctor. A year ago our Conference did a very wise thing and sent a W. F. M. S. missionary to assist the doctor in taking over the management of the business in connection with the institution. To complete the missionary part of the staff, in my judgment, there should be a trained nurse added. Even then, although out in the jungle and miles from any other Europeans, the three of them will have work enough to use up all their time and strength, and to keep them from being lonely. We welcome Dr. Kipp to the Rajputana District and assure her of our most hearty co-operation in the good work she has come to do.

The statistics for the year show there were 179 in-patients and 4,303 out-patients. The influence of the sanitorium is far-reaching.

The outstanding incident in connection with the work of the year is the building of a church and financing it locally. The convalescents in the sanitorium worked several hours a day for weeks clearing the ground, getting stone out of the nearby mountain and helping to burn the lime, etc., and they were not all Methodist girls, either. Their zeal and labor were inspiring and equaled only by their smiles on the day of dedication. This church is a prophecy of similarly built and financed churches on this district.

Let me close my remarks by dropping a hint for the home folks: A good gramaphone and an assortment of good records would greatly cheer the patients and furnish them with much needed entertainment. Also, a good magic lantern and slides upon various subjects would be both entertaining and instructive.

Incidents

The outstanding incident of the year is the baptism of a high caste woman, a widow, but with an independent income. This may seem strange to those familiar with conditions in other parts of India. In Rajputana things are different. This woman has been a widow since she was five years of age. Even in the desert Hinduism works out many of its evil practices. This woman, however, succeeded in surmounting many of the difficulties and acquired a certain amount of property and liberty. Her conversion was brought about through the efforts of the wife of one of our preachers. When this woman was ready to be baptized she did not, as so many do, ask to be sent to other parts where she might confess Christ more or less in secret, but fearlessly said to her friends and neighbors, "You may do as you like, but I am going to become a follower of Jesus Christ." Since her baptism she has continued to reside in her own house and in her old village, where she witnesses a good confession before all. She has said, "When you build a church here I will give Rs. 1,000, or about $333."

Things That Are Encouraging

While we have baptized less than 300 during the year, we have held up a great multitude. In one circuit there is a community numbering about 7,000 souls, all of whom are in the valley of decision. Amongst those there are five headmen, two of whom are ready to confess Christ in baptism, and along with them several hundred of the people, but we have held them back in the hope that the three other leading men and the rest of the people would also reach a decision and receive baptism, too, thus enabling us to clear their homes and villages of idolatry. One of the great hindrances to the progress of individuals and families are the non-Christian members, who usually hold on to their idols and old customs, thus compelling the converts to live in the midst of awful temptations in their own home and village. But when we keep people waiting, our problem is to discover the danger point in their case, which is really the point at which progress in the direction of Christ ceases and they turn again to the old past, with all that means in India. In the history of the Christian church I do not believe there has been a movement with greater possibilities or more numerous and greater problems than has the Mass Movement in India.

The Cry for Help

At another point in my district there is a call ringing in my ears both day and night which reaches me from the depths of human need. It is not a definite call for deliverance from sin, although this is included, but it is a call for salvage along all lines. This call comes from a class known in India as "The Criminal or Thieving Class." The call has come from the headmen among about 3,000 souls. In other days the above title fitted their ancestors, but the present generation, with here and there an exception, are not thieves but lead an

honest life, earning their bread with the labor of their hands. We cannot turn a deaf ear to this cry, even though to answer it does mean very difficult and discouraging work at times. Over against this liability there is a big asset in the form of a self-supporting Mass Movement, for these people say to us, "If you will take our case in hand, we will be faithful in keeping all our promises and will support all the teachers you send among us." At present their names are written in the police books, which is equivalent to having your picture in the rogue's gallery. Salvation to them means having their names taken off these. Whenever we arrange we become surety for their good behavior.

At another point there are 200 inquirers asking for baptism and for full time teachers to be sent among them. Along with other advantages they hope to be allowed to take water from the same well as other people of the village where they live and to be freed from beggar or pressed service. Mixed motives yes; and if they were not mixed they would not be wholly bad. These also we are holding off and urging them to accept Christ first and trust that all these other blessings will be added. But the more I study the question the more convinced do I become that we must do much more for the people of India than preach the gospel to them. We must take hold of them at their chief point of interest, which, in most cases, is not the heart but the stomach. Plenty to eat and a little to wear is the great problem of a large majority of India's millions. Along with the gospel we need to show them the better way for their social and industrial activities. Here is a large field for the social engineer, the trained mechanic, and the agricultural expert. The church from now on must be prepared to influence, to mould and to guide in every phase of life in India.

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

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 (on field in 1917): Rev. P. M. Buck and Mrs. Buck, Rev. J. T. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson. W. F. M. S.: Misses Lawson, Holman and Gabrielson.

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

J. T. ROBERTSON, Superintendent

Staff

Our working force consists of two missionaries of the Foreign Board, their wives, three missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, five Indian members of Annual Conference, 41 local preachers, 49 exhorters, teachers and other workers, and 51 Bible readers of the Woman's Board.

Boundaries

This district is bounded on the north by the Himalaya mountains, on the east by the Ganges, on the west by the Jumna, and on the south by the Meerut District. It comprises an area of 70 miles in length from north to south, and about 50 miles in width between the rivers. In the central part of the district there is a clear-cut and comfortable division of territory between the five missions working in this area, which prevents overlapping and intrusion.

Population and Area

There is in the district a population of over 2,500,000, for three-fifths of which we are responsible. We began the year by taking away from our territory a strip at the foot of the mountains about 30 miles long and 15 miles wide, comprising the entire Hardwar circuit, and the northern sub-circuits of Roorkee and Saharanpur circuits. In exchange we added the central, and by far the larger, part of Patiala State, including Patiala City. As far as area and opportunity goes, we received ten times as much as we gave.

Evangelistic Work

We have the names of 19,758 on the registers of our 11 circuits. During the year there were 2,059 baptisms, 1,218 of whom were adults. We might have had many more baptisms, but we have this year emphasized the teaching of the people rather than preaching at them, and the result is that a far larger number have a clearer knowledge of the story of Jesus. It is no easy matter to sit before a group of illiterate village Christians, and try to teach them a verse of scripture. Only those who have tried and failed know the greatness of the undertaking. Someone has set John 3:16 to one of our popular tunes, and thousands of our people have that rock bottom verse fastened in their memories.

Another part of our evangelistic work is the superintending of the asylum for lepers maintained at Roorkee by the Mission to Lepers in the East, who have headquarters in Dublin. There have been an average of 65 adults in the Home throughout the year, and most of these are Christians. Their appreciation of what is done for them is pathetic.

Of the work on the district Miss Holman writes: "During the camping season 14 Hindu shrines were broken down. In one village we found a huge shrine freshly erected in the courtyard of a Christian family. The pastor was told that the shrine must come down immediately, and the people were reasoned with and told how sinful it was for a Christian to worship idols. The shrine was finally destroyed, and as we were leaving the place a man ran after us and said: 'You have broken down our shrine; what shall we do? We know no

other form of worship.' When our pastor promised to visit the place often, although difficult of access, the man said, 'We will never rebuild the shrine if the manshi will give us Christian teaching regularly and often.' This is difficult to do where one teacher has 15 villages to care for. It takes time to get around to them all, especially when one must travel everywhere on foot."

Thousands in India are being refused baptism because there is danger that they will revert to their old idolatrous practices if left without pastoral care.

Not long ago as we were returning to camp we were accosted by some Christians who demanded that we come to their village, and when we said it was not possible on account of the lateness of the hour and the almost impassable roads, they seized our horses by the bridle and tried to turn us around. We could not go that night, and have not been there yet. Although we conducted 62 meetings during a 16 days' tour, we left many villages with hands outstretched to us in vain. Who will give the Bread of Life to these hungry ones?

Colporteurage

This is a real form of evangelistic work. We have eight men supported by the National Bible Society of Scotland, and during the year these men sold 15 Bibles, 72 New Testaments, 5,216 gospel portions and distributed 12,615 tracts. We make our best sales at Lhaksar Junction, and at Hardwar.

Educational Work

For the last nine months we have been stressing "teach the children," and have been pushing this in both day and Sunday schools. R. R. Richards has been set apart as educational secretary, and the outcome of his work has been so satisfactory that we have decided to keep him at this sort of work even if we have to finance him out of the meager district funds.

Last year we had 145 Sunday schools with 2,872 enrolled. This year there are 205 schools and 3,559 scholars. The 47 day schools have a daily attendance of 678. The main progress is not in the numbers, but in the work done. On an average each school has brought one to where he can read the Bible readily.

The Dennis Clancy Memorial Hostel.—This is an integral part of our educational scheme. There are 41 boys in the hostel. There is room for 50 boys and we could easily have that number if we had the support for them.

We have boys attending four different schools, and last year, owing to the condition of one of the schools we removed the two lowest classes and began the Dennis Memorial with 14 pupils under two Indian women teachers. We feel sure that it is better in every way for our boys to be under the teaching and influence of Christian women than under non-Christian men. We need just twice the hostel room we now have, a school house with at least eight class rooms, a kindergarten hall, and an assembly hall.

Self Support

In spite of the war-time increase in living expenses in the villages, we raised Rs. 2,304 ($786) for ministerial support from the Indian church. This is Rs. 117 ($39) more than last year.

The fixing of the ratio of self-support to be realized from each circuit annually is in the hands of the District Finance Committee, which is composed

of the pastors and the district stewards of the circuits. They elect their own chairman, and conduct business with no missionary present to embarrass them. They have been trusted and have progressed.

The War and Our People

Our converts are not from the warrior caste, so only a few have joined the fighting ranks. They are laborers and we find them in the Labor Corps. We know of at least 699 who have gone as coolies and scavengers to Mesopotamia and to East Africa.

Our Christians have given from their poverty to the Red Cross—the circuits gave Rs. 83 ($27.67), and the workers, including the missionaries, gave one day's pay.

English Work

We have English work in Mussooree and in Roorkee. In Mussooree the Rev. Dr. Buck, the veteran missionary of our Conference, is pastor, and in spite of unfavorable weather and ill health, he has had a successful year. Congregations have been good and the financial conditions have been better than any year of his pastorate in this town.

In Roorkee the district superintendent is "chaplain of all the troops in the garrison other than Church of England, and Roman Catholic." This "other than" has kept our numbers down rather low, especially during the war, but this year a number from England's "Citizens' Army" have come to Roorkee, and they have been an inspiration and a joy to us. Incidentally their contributions have helped us materially.

Summer School and District Conference

Mrs. Robertson writes regarding this work: "The summer school and the district conference is just over. The attendance was regular even among the children. We arrived on Saturday, and Sunday was a day of rest and prayer, and on Monday we organized the classes. We had three periods till 12 o'clock, and assembled again in the normal class at 2:30. Miss Gabrielson's book on Bible Stories was used, and we are sure that every worker went back to his work enlightened as to how and what to teach. At three o'clock daily Dr. Buck gave addresses on the Parables. After the evening meal there was a prayer and praise service. This routine of work was continued for three weeks, at the end of which time the examinations were held, and the district conference began.

"There were 81 men and 56 women in attendance, besides the children. Ample time was given for evangelistic services. Quarrels were made up, pardon asked, sins confessed and forsaken, and new stands in righteous living taken by more than one."

Our Needs

For these I cannot do better than quote from Miss Gabrielson, who writes: "Coming to a new station which has never had a resident missionary, being strange to local conditions, has necessitated much time being spent in getting acquainted with both the mission workers and with the people, so as to establish a hold on the work. This place is important as a center of work, and we

are the only mission here. The opportunities are such as are not often met with."

As soon as it became known that a missionary had moved in, there were continuous calls from high caste and leading men, who came to inquire about this new religion. "Never before have we had an opportunity to converse freely with a Christian missionary," they said. They accepted gospel portions and Testaments, and some have asked for further instruction.

On the anniversary of the declaration of war, an invitation was accepted to make a patriotic address to the 250 students of the Arya Samaj High School. The leading men of the sect were present. This is rather a unique experience for a Christian missionary.

This entire field is much undermanned. The workers we have are, with few exceptions, of indifferent mental training. The wonder is that they have held things together at all. This zilla (district), area 40 by 30 miles, contains 1,500,000 people, and the writer is the only resident missionary. At each of the six circuit centers there is an Indian preacher in charge. There is a small number of pastor-teachers and Bible readers, but these are not enough. The field is open and calls come from every side. People are hungry and waiting to be fed with the Bread of Life, and if we fail them they will perish.

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, Malayalan; 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.

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 (on field in 1917): Rev. Karl E. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, Rev. Edwin J. Guest and Mrs. Guest. W. F. M. S.: Miss Muriel E. Robinson.

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 11 miles distant on the Bowringpet-Kolar Light Railway.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission is the only Protestant mission here.

Missionaries (on field in 1917): Rev. H. E. Hilmer and Mrs. Hilmer.

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 (on field in 1917): Rev. William H. Hollister and Mrs. Hollister. W. F. M. S.: Misses Martha A. Griffin, Margaret D. Lewis, M.D., Florence W. Maskell, and F. F. Fisher.

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.

W. H. Hollister, Superintendent

This district has been reduced in size and form to a compact area about 60 miles in length and 30 in width, excluding some outlying portions. The principal towns are, in order of importance, Bangalore, Kolar, Bowringpet, Srinivaspur, Mulbagal, Kuppam, Budikote, Vemgal and Vanrasi. The population is largely Hindu, probably not more than two per cent being Mohammedans.

The present staff consists of two missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions with their wives, four missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, two Indian members of the Annual Conference, 22 local preachers, seven exhorters, 33 Bible women and 69 teachers.

In this district, in a peculiar sense, our effort meets the "impregnable wall of heathenism." Persecution and distress exist, but in such modified forms, as to not drive their victims toward Christ as a means of release. Humanly speaking, these multitudes can never know the gospel message in such a way as affords them a responsible choice without our trebling our mission staff and increasing ten-fold our force of Indian workers.

Evangelistic Work

Evangelistic work has been pushed as persistently as was possible with the number of workers available. During the campaign month Rev. H. F. Hilmer led the forces on the Bowringpet-Kuppam Circuit covering an important section of the district. The district superintendent and Indian members of conference led the work in other sections. Miss Maskell had charge of the women's evangelistic campaign. Villages, which the gospel message has not hitherto reached, were visited and special effort made to reach villages more remote from centers.

A goodly number of our Indian workers available for evangelistic work are gold refined in the fire, workmen that need not be ashamed, and by dint of much labor they make a marked impression on the non-Christians and chip a few fragments from the "impregnable rock," but some of our workers are so scantily equipped mentally that dependence on them to evangelize the masses seems like dependence on boys of ten to work into firewood oaks that have grown gnarled and knotty through the storms of centuries. It must be confessed we lack the driving power that can only be attained through large rein-

forcements, making possible not merely spasmodic but long and continuous effort.

Institutional Work

Wide observation compels the conviction that nowhere has institutional work been planned more wisely or more perfectly in harmony with the necessities of the work.

The Boys' Boarding Department and the day school, carried up to the middle school standard, have had that detailed and constant supervision which alone can produce excellent results.

The Kolar Normal and Training Institute is making progress. The District Superintendent has fortunately that knowledge of a broad range of mechanics that has made it possible for him to train efficient teachers for all kinds of work in wood and iron in the workshops. Men in need of a sawmill, threshing machine, water lift, plows and other agricultural implements, or the finest grades of household or office furniture, have learned that these are some of the excellent by-products of our efforts to make men who shall be qualified for positions as leaders in the church and in community life.

A good by-product that meets human needs, made in sufficient quantities, always pays, and one tangible result is that about 100 boys and men find a door of opportunity opened to them.

The pastor of the church, Rev. S. Noah, cheerfully adds to his duties a general but effective supervision of the four mission farms.

The Girls' Boarding School under Miss Fisher's efficient supervision, gives 160 girls an ideal opportunity to develop the intellectual and moral fiber that is vital to Indian womanhood.

The Ellen Thoburn Cowen Hospital had to be closed for a few months last year owing to the resignation of Dr. Numan. On the arrival of Dr. Lewis from furlough in October, 1916, the people flocked to its doors in such numbers that a formal opening was impossible. We have learned the cheering lesson that a Woman's Hospital can be closed for a time with no loss of prestige or of appreciation of its worth and work. Our problem in medical work is not how to so plan as to secure patients and spread the beneficent work, but how to keep the demands from reducing to a breaking point the vitality of Dr. Lewis, and Miss Griffin, the superintendent of nurses.

District Conference and Summer School

Some of the wisest items of legislation in Methodism are those that brought into existence the District Conference and so perfectly adapted it to India's needs. For many years to come the District Conference must be the Conference that brings the splendid organization of the church into vital relation to the masses. This is the training school par excellence for the men whose abilities in course of time open to them the Annual Conference doors with a warm welcome, and for the men, and women also, that can best serve the church in a field or lesser responsibilities. Ten days in August, spent in study, examinations, evangelistic meetings and heart searching messages, made our Summer School and District Conference most profitable.

BELGAUM DISTRICT

The Belgaum District includes about 7,000 square miles of territory, with a population of 1,573,035, 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 vernacular, Marathi and Kanarese, meet here. Limitless scope for village evangelism and educational work offers in this promising field.

Missionaries (on field in 1917): Rev. David O. Ernsberger and Mrs. Ernsberger, Rev. Earl L. King (on furlough) and Mrs. King (on furlough), Rev. Charles F. Lipp and Mrs. Lipp, Rev. Charles W. Scharer and Mrs. Scharer. W. F. M. S.: Miss Judith Ericson.

Institutions: Beynon-Smith High School for Boys, Boys' Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Anglo-Vernacular High School.

CHARLES W. SCHARER, Superintendent

We began the year's work under very perplexing circumstances. How to man our circuits was the problem. Two missionaries and their wives, whom we expected early in the year, were delayed nearly all year, on account of the War. Mr. and Mrs. King went on furlough in January. Ten circuits and as many sub-circuits to one man was an embarrassing difficulty. Mr. Coates moved to Belgaum and took charge of the high school and did what he could for Bail Hongal Circuit until Mr. Lipp arrived. The Lipps' return in July and the Ernsbergers' in September has been a welcome relief to the missionaries and a pleasure to all.

We now have, including the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society missionary and the missionaries' wives, nine in the district and two lady assistants. Our Indian workers include one probationer, three ordained local preachers and 83 male workers of all grades.

If we divide the villages and population of the district among the male missionaries and probationers of Conference each would have 336 villages with an average population of 314,600 to evangelize. Giving the ordained men of the district each a circuit there would yet be three circuits to be supplied.

Education

Beynon-Smith High School, in charge of Mr. Coates, has had an exceptionally good year. At the close of last year a Hindu High School was opened in Belgaum and about 100 of our students left, but we are pleased to report that the attendance in spite of the unfavorable condition at the beginning has increased during the year to its normal enrollment. Close supervision, good management and raising the standard of efficiency on the teaching staff has given good results and Mr. Coates is to be congratulated on his success. The Scripture is taught daily in every class and the reports given by the Christian teachers in our Quarterly Conference are very encouraging. We believe that our high school would soon double its present number of students, if we had larger and more class rooms to accommodate the students. The non-Christian high school would not have been opened a year ago had we been able to prove

to the Government that our school was sufficiently large to accommodate the students. The Educational Department will not permit us to hold large classes on small verandahs, when the other high schools have better facilities for the students. Financially the school did excellently, 893 Rs. were paid to the Conference Treasurer towards the debt and 246 Rs. were spent for equipment and improvement.

The Vernacular School in Shahapur has 113 on the roll. One encouraging item regarding this school is there is no deficit to report this year.

The Boys' Hostel is in charge of Mrs. Coates. The enrollment during the year has been 35. Some of the older students are teaching part time in the nearby villages and some are preaching. A number of the students are interested in evangelistic work and give promise of the ministry. Our object while the boys are getting an education is to give them a practical and useful training in Christian work.

The three caste girls' schools, two in Belgaum and one in Shahapur, are in charge of Miss Ericson. The enrollment of these schools is less than last year, on account of the opposition that arose last November. The girls' school in Bail Hongal has not had regular supervision, as there has not been a resident missionary living there.

The Girls' Boarding School in charge of Miss Ericson, with Miss Mann as Head Mistress, has had a very trying year. An epidemic of dysentery broke out in the school and it had to be closed for a month and the girls sent home. For nearly one month day and night Miss Ericson and her girls nursed the sick. She said: "When the girls were put to the test during the hard spell of sickness nothing was too hard or disagreeable for them to do. They were untiring in helping me both night and day."

Evangelistic Work

The evangelistic campaign was carried on in all the circuits, but in some parts on account of plague not much has been accomplished. There have been 1,325 baptisms during the year. We might have had four times the number, if we had had teachers to instruct them. We often hear the call, "Come to our village," "Give our children instruction," but we have no worker to send. In a village some time ago during our campaign four men were baptized; they returned to their village, persuaded the people to give up their idols and get ready for our coming to receive them. They are still without a teacher. The last time I was there they said, "Sahib, you remember the time when the meeting was going on and we accepted Jesus Christ as our Saviour? From that day we have not worshipped our idols. We believe in Jesus. Can you not send some one to teach us more about Him?" This is only one instance. If we followed up these calls, it would not be long till we would have many villages without men. The extension of our work over miles of territory in our district without missionaries and men to look after new converts will only embarrass us. We should also be training many village women to work among the women in the district; our village women need instruction. This side of our work is a need keenly felt.

The Bible women in Belgaum are in charge of Miss Ericson, assisted by Miss Graham, and in the district in charge of the wives of the missionaries.

During the campaign many Christian villages were visited by our Bible women and girls from the boarding school.

We are aggressive in our Christian work. Yearly our Christian community is increasing rapidly. A number of untrained men are employed to look after the converts. We must enter our non-occupied field or other reformers will, and we will surely reap a bitter harvest. We are longing and praying for the Bible Training School. Already a number of village men who ought to be in mission work are not there, because we have not opened a way for them. We now have 28 students in our training classes, and 11 in Belgaum attending the high school. These students go out in the morning and teach and preach. There are 17 in six classes in the villages. The students work as coolies or teach village schools in the daytime and are themselves instructed at night by the local preacher or exhorter in a village nearby. These training classes serve two purposes. They help poor, promising young men to get an education while they in part support themselves, and they help to work a number of villages. Nine of our village Christian boys have joined the high school during the year. We sent one student to Lucknow College and one to a medical school. From these students we hope to get leaders for the masses in this large district. Our day schools increased by eight during the year; after these children finish their primary education in the village they will attend our higher institutions.

Scripture Sale

There has been a large increase in the sale of scriptures during the year. Sixty-six Bibles, 65 Testaments and 7,456 gospels were sold and 9,036 tracts and hand-bills were sold and distributed.

Summer School

Our Summer school was held for two weeks just after our campaign and followed by our District Conference. We were so pleased to have Bishop J. E. Robinson with us for our Conference. His advice and plain heart-to-heart talks to the Conference were very helpful.

Sunday Schools and Leagues

We have 98 Sunday schools in the district and 2,821 scholars. In most of our Sunday schools the International Sunday School leaflets are used; in some we teach a regular course of Bible stories.

We have two Epworth Leagues and one Junior. The Epworth has its devotional meeting once a week and a meeting is held once in two weeks for the Juniors. We have no Leagues in the villages. We are starting class meetings instead. The pastor teacher is the leader, but the people take part in song, testimony and prayer.

Self Support

Each missionary and Indian helper is doing what he can to teach the people to give. In some parts of the district the people are beginning to realize that the teacher or preacher in their midst is not only a mission agent, but their man, and they must help according to their abilities towards his support. This is not much, for our people are very poor. Though the price of food

grains has risen abnormally high, yet our contributions for self-support are in advance of last year.

Need for Medical Work

There has been an unusual amount of sickness this year. In our district for several months plague and cholera raged. In a number of places our workers had to move out in huts and some moved to other villages and carried on their work as best they could among the people who had fled from their homes into their fields. Poor people, no one to help them, when they are panic-stricken and dying. Not a hospital or even a dispensary for miles. Just left to die in the jungle. Towns and villages deserted; so much distress everywhere and so few to help.

ENGLISH DISTRICT

Missionaries (on field in 1917): Rev. Matthew Tindale and Mrs. Tindale, Rev. J. W. Simmons (on furlough), and Mrs. Simmons (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Miss Wisner (on furlough).

C. W. Ross DE SOUZA, Superintendent

This report comprises a review not only of the year that has immediately passed, but of the quadrennium. For convenience sake we find it best to follow the method of previous years and report on each circuit or charge in alphabetical order, and so we begin with:—

Belgaum

Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt King, at the close of three years' faithful and untiring labors, sought to be released for a time at least. It was with some reluctance we acceded to their wishes and found, as is invariably the case, that God always has a successor in view. A Joshua who through previous training and inspiration is appointed to replace a Moses. In this instance, by a singular and happy coincidence, a veritable Joshua was being prepared and in due course at the last session of our Annual Conference the Rev. Joshua Parker, a local elder of our church, who had long been desiring more settled and permanent work as pastor, such as had not been afforded him in his previous sphere of Christian service, offered to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Mr. and Mrs. King. It need scarcely be said we immediately recognized God's leading in the matter and subsequent events have justified the appointment of Mr. and Mrs. Parker to this charge.

Starting out practically on the old principle of self-support, and being willing to accept anything the charge was able to raise, they took up their residence in Belgaum after the first quarter of the year.

Belgaum has been converted into a convalescent depot by the military authorities, and sick and wounded soldiers have returned hither from various battle fronts to be nursed back to health and physically rehabilitated for further service. The climate of the place and its picturesque landscape affords special advantages in this connection. The quest of physical vigor often discloses the deeper longing for spiritual health and thus affords our pastor just the opportunity for Christian and social service he looks for.

In a garrison composed almost exclusively of unmarried men or men whose families are at home, it has been difficult to organize a large Sunday school

for children, but the best has been done in the circumstances and few of the children of civilian families have been gathered in while the young lads of the garrison—as many as can be persuaded—have been organized into a Bible class.

Prayer meetings have been conducted every week with large and inspiring attendances; while the Sunday evening services have been so crowded that there has been no space left to put down an extra seat when necessary. Five have been received into the church during the year.

The military work in Belgaum—and it is almost exclusively that—has been largely helped by an institution known as the Soldiers' Home, where scores of lads resort every day of the week, chiefly in the evenings, for a pleasant and profitable social time. Mr. and Mrs. Dale, of our church, control the home and help the lads in every possible way. The home is the personal and private enterprise of Captain and Mrs. Dale, but it is nevertheless a valuable adjunct to the work of our church.

Bangalore

The Rev. K. E. and Mrs. Anderson have continued in their work on this charge and in spite of Mrs. Anderson's poor health have been abundant in labors that have brought gratifying results.

The care of the young is the special interest of Richmond Town Church, for the boys and girls from the Baldwin schools come very largely under the spiritual influence of the church. They are a prominent feature in its Sunday school and young people's societies, regularly attend the services and sit under the ministry of its pastor.

Mr. Anderson enjoys a privilege that is unique and which is not the heritage of any other pastor in our English District. With this very promising element to work with and a pastor whose whole ministerial service has been marked by the ability to develop and build up the materials that fall within the scope of his ministry, it is not surprising that Mr. Anderson should have had his heart gladdened by the accession of 34 on probation and full membership during the year. Indeed, Bangalore has run a pretty close competition with Madras in this matter and we trust a healthy rivalry will be steadily maintained.

The Sunday school in Richmond Town has adopted the graded lesson system and is already marked by clear signs of progress, especially in the instruction of the Infant Department. Church finances have kept at par. All Conference collections for missions and the various benevolences have been met. The church has advanced in its proportion of ministerial support and some 600 rupees have been applied to much needed improvements and repairs to church and parsonage property.

The interest in the great work that lies outside of the immediate sphere of church services, Sunday school and the like has not waned. The Anglo-Vernacular School at Blackpally, which is the special protegé and mission of Richmond Town Church, and the practical acknowledgment of its obligation to non-Christians, has been supported and carried on with the usual success. Some 70 somewhat disadvantaged non-Christian boys receive instruction daily, not only in accordance with the educational regulations of the Government, but also in accordance with the Saviour's commission. The church has also looked

after its mission to the poorer Anglo Indians in Blackpally. This department is in the capable hands of some of the sisters of the church.

Baldwin Schools

The Baldwin Boys' School has once again had a change of principals. After two years of arduous and faithful work the Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Simmons left on furlough, and Rev. E. J. and Mrs. Guest took over the work. The members on the rolls have remained the same as last year, certain further improvements in the church equipment have been made and the physical, intellectual and moral welfare of the boys has been strictly attended to. The Inspector's report at the beginning of the year drew attention to the serious handicap it was to the school to have frequent changes on the teaching staff. This condition was partly inevitable on account of so many young men teachers having to give up their positions in the school for military service. Still the outlook is more hopeful than it has been for some years.

The Baldwin Girls' School still rejoices in having Miss Robinson as its principal, and has had a prosperous year. The enrollment has increased 50 per cent and the school equipment has been considerably improved; insomuch that the Inspector in his report considered it worth while calling attention to the matter thus: "The school continues to do excellent work and to improve in equipment and in methods of teaching."

During the year many of the deficiencies in equipment that I noted at last inspection have been made good. The school is now more flourishing in point of numbers and an excellent tone pervades the school. The school carried off the second prize offered for the best decorated bicycle at a recent flower show. In the public examinations the Baldwin girls secured a hundred per cent, passed in the high school and Junior Cambridge test and also passed all six pupils who appeared for the Trinity College Music Examination.

Hyderabad

Conditions were promising at the beginning of the year, and Mr. and Mrs. Roge returned to their charge considerably heartened, but sickness invaded the city, and after the plague abated a fever of a virulent type prevailed for some months in epidemic form and while the pastor and wife were unremitting in their labors among the sick, the fever entered their home also, attacking one after another of its members until Mr. Roge was compelled to abandon all pastoral work for a month or more.

The Sunday school has probably presented the weakest side of the year's work. For some time it was felt that notwithstanding all efforts in this connection, to increase the numbers on the roll seemed distinctly up-hill work. It is no evidence of indifference or lack of interest, but mainly due to the special conditions of the place, where so many children are sent to Hill schools for their education, leaving homes and families depleted for nearly nine months of the year. In addition to this, Hyderabad does not attract new people or families who might be expected to fill the places of those who have moved away; for the Government inclines more and more to the policy of preference and naturally admits the claims of those who officially or by birth and tradition have some connection with the state.

The Epworth League has continued to afford the young people of the church scope and opportunity for growth in grace and practical usefulness. Mrs. Harris, as its president, has succeeded in infusing fresh enthusiasm in its members and awakening in some a sense of personal responsibility.

The Home for Anglo Indian Boys has constituted the special care of the church, and it is much to the credit of the church and its membership that with the exception of a little outside help it has met almost the entire cost of the upkeep of the home. In this respect it takes its place on a par with other churches in the district which are carrying the entire support of certain forms of institutional work.

Madras

A fourth year's review of the work here discloses continued growth and expansion. The Sunday schools, which are four in number, have not only held their own, but have grown in size and interest, and that without any day or boarding schools to help increase the nominal roll. The one in Vepery under the leadership of Mr. T. H. C. King and a capable, consecrated staff of teachers has contributed its quota to the cause of missions, has kept alive its interest in the temperance cause, has taken part in the India Sunday School examinations and, above all, has demonstrated the fact that the Sunday school is the most valuable asset of the church, for it was the pastor's privilege to admit 14 scholars on probation and into full membership during the year.

Senior and Junior Epworth Leagues have fulfilled their functions also in relation to the church. The former has increased its number of members, has helped support an Indian evangelist to instruct the class known as domestics in and around the neighborhood of Vepery, has helped make the lives of the slum dwellers of Pudupet less commonplace, and has contributed in a small way to the Home for Anglo-Indian Boys in Hyderabad. The Junior League as a nursery for the Senior has also increased its numbers and generally showr signs of vitality, for the kiddies have been well instructed in Bible knowledge in ways adapted to their age.

The day schools in Otary and Royapuram have justified their existence by the progress in both religious and secular education achieved by scholars who but for our schools would either be wasting their time on the streets or be absorbed by Roman Catholic influences. The schools which are for Anglo Indian children in the primary grade are supported locally, by our Ladies' Aid Society and our social service mission respectively.

Our Social Service Mission, which is the masculine parallel of the feminine Ladies' Aid, has launched a new enterprise in the form of a home for European and Ango Indian widows, primarily for those who are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, though it is open to all Evangelical Protestant bodies. A cottage has been secured with sufficient accommodation for eight widows and unsheltered women of advanced years. Two inmates are already resident, though it is only two weeks since the Home was opened, and others are expected.

The church still misses those who had to leave under war conditions and hopes for the return of many when the war is over. Thirty-eight have been added to the church this year on and from probation and transfer.

Secunderabad

This little church with over 30 years of Methodist history behind it and the names of many pastors and members whose memories are still fragrant, has maintained its right to exist in spite of drawbacks. Removals by transfer to other stations and translations to the Roll of Honor of those who were amongst its most prominent and efficient workers, left the pastor and wife seriously handicapped. Two of the leaders in our work at Secunderabad have been sorely missed. Mr. C. J. Muller, the faithful Sunday school superintendent—probably the most successful we have had in the district in this special office—moved away to North India and so imposed upon the pastor the necessity of attending to this branch of the work himself, till God thrust out a young man into the field of service whose modest and retiring ways and heavy secular duties had kept him in the background till Providence disclosed his fitness for filling a gap.

Another summer's heat and a specially sickly season have left their marks on both Mr. and Mrs. Tindale, and we have advised them to seek relief from all pastoral obligations, which in connection with our English work is peculiarly exacting, and to enjoy the quiet repose they should in the evening of their lives. But it is hard to keep a war-horse quiet when it gets the scent of battle, or to persuade a veteran to sheathe his sword while an adversary employing subtle arts and devices still confronts.

The year's work has been marked by the presence of "Territorials" (troops) at our services, some of whom have been led to the Saviour through the ministrations of the pastor.

District Policy

The policy of federating all our English work in the Annual Conference under the designation of an English District was naturally viewed with some wonder and concern. Such a policy, as a new departure from the tradition of years, was in the nature of the case experimental. It remained at that stage for the first two years, when a policy of reversion to the old type was actually being considered in certain quarters.

If within the past four years difficulties peculiar to our English work have been overcome, prejudices broken down, the community inspired with confidence, our English churches launching enterprises that have in them the promise of permanence and growth, the membership of these churches added to and the young specially cared for, we express it as our profound conviction that the policy inaugurated four years ago was wise and divinely inspired.

GULBARGA-BIDAR DISTRICT

Gulbarga-Bidar District includes a territory of about 8,994 square miles and a population of approximately 1,528,608, according to the census of 1911. The government is Mohammedan, but nine-tenths of the people are Hindus. Kanarese, Telugu and Marathi 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.

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 (on field in 1917): Rev. Cecil L. Camp and Mrs. Camp. W. F. M. S.: Misses Julia E. Morrow, Florence G. King, Elizabeth M. Biehl (on furlough), and Urdell Montgomery (on furlough).

Institutions: Training School for Pastor Teachers, Boys' Boarding School. Hospital, and Dispensary. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School.

Gulbarga

Gulbarga (population, 32,437) was, hundreds of years ago, a Mohammedan capital of great importance. It is now the capital city of a division of the Hyderabad state, embracing four civil districts, of which Bidar and Raichur Districts are two. It is a great trade center and a sacred place of pilgrimage among the Mohammedans. It is 353 miles southeast from Bombay.

Missionaries (on field in 1917): Rev. John B. Buttrick and Mrs. Buttrick.

Institutions: Training School for Pastor-Teachers, Boys' Boarding School.

J. B. BUTTRICK, Superintendent

Our Workers—Our Field

The foreign force has consisted of two missionaries of the Board and their wives, with two missionaries of the Woman's Board. Working amongst a population of more than one and a half millions, it is evident that the force is very inadequate to the situation with its countless and varied opportunities.

Indian workers are comparatively few for a field containing 2,244 towns and villages, and covering an area of 9,000 square miles. We hope, through our training schools for village workers, in Bidar and Gulbarga, to supply our need for pastor-teachers.

Christian Community

The Christian community numbers 4,872, an increase of 643. Baptisms for the year 710, the majority from the Bidar section of the district, which has a larger proportion of Indian workers than the Gulbarga section. The church membership has increased by 75, and we have many Christians to whom we can not give the needed pastoral care.

Sunday Schools

Five more Sunday schools are reported than last year, but there is a decrease in the number of scholars. This is partly accounted for by the fact that in some of the schools no proper register has been kept.

Educational Work

Primary Schools.—This term practically characterizes all our educational work on the district at present. But the young people who enjoy the advantages of our boarding schools in Bidar and in Gulbarga will have the opportunity of advancing beyond the primary stage. The two schools in Bidar, for boys and girls, respectively, have had a prosperous year, each having increased its enrollment. Mr. and Mrs. Camp are whole-heartedly gathering a large circle of boys around them, and are devoting themselves to their highest welfare. It requires large faith on their part to increase the number of boys, in view, not of the accommodations they have for the housing and schooling of

the young folks, but of the lack of such accommodations. Mrs. Camp's consecrated efforts to bring the capable boys forward as far as possible has been in some measure rewarded. Early in the year three boys were "graduated" from the Bidar school and were sent to our high school in Belgaum to pursue higher studies.

Belgaum is, however, a long way from Bidar, both as to the distance and as to time required to cover it, Bidar being 40 miles from the nearest railway station and 460 miles further by rail. It seems to some of us as if another mission high school might be well placed if it were situated somewhere in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions. A boarding school for boys was reopened in the middle of the year in Gulbarga. This is not a new venture, but an attempt to resuscitate an institution for which there is a real need in this part of our Kanarese field. We had six boys at the close of the year, but we shall receive others as the opportunity arises.

The term, primary schools, aptly covers all our village day and night schools. Such schools have increased from 26 to 36 during the year, but four less scholars are enrolled than a year ago. I believe that this work suffers more from the lack of qualified teachers than it does from any other specific cause. The lack of ability to teach even the elements of knowledge largely accounts for the absence of zeal in their work on the part of some teachers. Then again we are face to face with the apathy of parents regarding the utility of education. Living in the most illiterate part of India I sometimes think that this inertia or apathy is greater than in other sections of India. And yet even this is being moved perceptibly here and there. On the Gulbarga side of the district I have had a young Indian brother take the oversight of all village schools on the four circuits. His visits to every school and preaching to the people on the value of education have had their effect in more regular school attendance on these circuits. Most of the schools meet at night, after the day's work is done, and mostly done in the open air. And irregular attendance or failure to learn rapidly can, in many instances, be accounted for by physical weariness.

Village Workers' Schools

We now have two such schools, one in each section of this large district. Mr. Camp reports 12 young men in the school at Bidar. Eight of these are married. Seven entered the school at Gulbarga. So far the students who have come to these schools have been from the 97 per cent of illiterates in this part of India, hence to teach them to read is the first requirement. After a few months' training they return to their own or some nearby village, there to be evangelist, pastor and teacher.

The Christian community will grow, the Sunday schools will increase, and the primary schools will multiply as these training schools increase their students. We consider these institutions the base upon which all our work of evangelizing and teaching the people rests.

Self Support

The sum total of all the collections for the year was Rs. 2,438, an advance of Rs. 228 over last year. Rs. 1,252 was raised by the native church for pastoral support, a slight increase against last year, which is neutralized by the increase

in the amount raised for benevolences. The Bidar circuits raised Rs. 100 as the Thanksgiving offering. Our people are feeling the pinch of war conditions this year. Conditions of life have become harder during the year for poor people. For some time the staple food grain has been selling at seven measures for one rupee. That the normal rate is more than double that quantity may be gauged by the fact that His Highness the Nizam's Government allows its low-salaried servants an additional rupee of salary each month when the said grain has fallen to twelve measures for one rupee. For some time now not much more than half that quantity has been obtainable for that price. I do not wonder that our low-salaried workers have appealed for financial relief. But if they are feeling the pinch, the poor Christians, without regular earnings, will feel it at least as keenly. And yet total contributions have not only not declined, but they have actually increased. At the end of October the Bidar circuits took their annual Thanksgiving collections and raised just over Rs. 100. We may be sure that God put spiritual values upon it.

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, 46 per cent speak Telugu and 26 per cent Marathi. The ruler of the state, the Nizam, is a Mohammedan. While only 10 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 except 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 (on field in 1917): Rev. C. E. Parker and Mrs. Parker, Rev. John D. Harris and Mrs. Harris. W. F. M. S.: Misses Alice A. Evans, Nellie Low, Margaret Morgan, Catherine A. Wood and E. A. Miller.

Institutions: William Taylor Bible Institute. 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.

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 was begun in 1890. No other mission boards are represented here.

Missionaries (on field in 1917): Rev. Walter L. Morgan and Mrs. Morgan, Oswald G. Taylor, M.D., and Mrs. Taylor. W. F. M. S.: Misses Rosetta Beck, Mildred Simonds and Elizabeth J. Wells.

Institutions: J. L. Crawford Boys' Boarding School, Huldah A. Crawford Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Mary A. Knotts Girls' Boarding School, The Charlotte Maurice Village Workers' Training School.

Yellandu

Yellandu, or Singareni Collieries, is a coal mining region in Hyderabad state, situated 162 miles west of Hyderabad. Work was begun here in 1888 by the late Rev. C. B. Ward. The Church Missionary Society and the Indian Missionary Society of the Church of England have work in this district.

C. E. PARKER, Superintendent

In preparing our Centenary Budget a year ago, we made a very careful survey of the territory covered by the Hyderabad-Vikarabad District, in order to find out our actual responsibility as a church in this section of the field. The area covered by the district, including Hyderabad City, embraces a population of 1,677,843 (Census of 1911). After dividing the city of Hyderabad into four parts, assigning three-fourths to the other three missions working here, and then cutting off 170,159 from the country section of the district, where other adjoining missions might possibly be able to reach the people, we still have a population of 1,131,857 left to our church. These are absolutely dependent upon our church for the gospel.

This year marks the forty-fourth anniversary of the beginning of our mission work in this field. It is interesting to note the growth during the 44 years. In 1903, at the end of 40 years, we had 17,923 Christians, 17,391 increase in 10 years. This year, 1917, at the end of 44 years, we have a Christian community of 30,618, or an increase of 13,227 in four years.

Our working force in 1903 consisted of four missionaries, three missionaries' wives, three Women's Foreign Missionary Society missionaries, two Anglo Indian assistants, one Indian member of Conference, 47 workers of various grades and 23 Bible women. Our force at the end of 1917 is as follows: Five missionaries of the parent board, with their wives, eight Woman's Foreign Missionary Society missionaries, nine Anglo Indian assistants, four Indian members of Conference, eight ordained local preachers, 150 other local preachers and workers of all grades, and 143 Bible women.

Of our missionary force today, two are given up exclusively to institutional work, four Woman's Foreign Missionary Society missionaries are given up to institutional work, leaving us about the same number of missionaries of the Board, with two more of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for evangelistic work than we had when our Christian community numbered only 532.

Evangelistic Work

The burden of this great hungry multitude is upon us, and our first and most important duty is to bring them completely into the Kingdom. During the past year progress has been made, though we have not reached the goal set. During the year 4,212 have been baptized and 1,300 probationers have been received into full connection with the church.

The regular evangelistic campaign was held from the fifteenth of February to the fifteenth of March. During that month 1,289 were baptized. A second special campaign was held during the month of October, when efforts were made to bring closer to God those who had been already baptized. During this month 1,098 were baptized and 527 were received into full connection.

In addition to the Hyderabad Bible Institute, Mr. Harris has charge of the Telugu work among the women, on the same circuits. Miss Simonds has oversight of the women's work on the Gurdimetkal, Pergi, Mudella and Vikarabad circuits; Miss Beck, of the Kohir, Kortapully and Tandur circuits and Miss Partridge continues to lead the women on the Shankerapully and Mominapet circuits. These missionaries have toured throughout the circuits, inspiring the workers to greater zeal, and much of the success of the year's work is due to their faithful efforts. There are 14,730 women and girl Christians on the district.

The Yellandu section of the district is in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Garden. In the Yellandu and Palwancha circuits they had 441 baptisms. When the line between our mission and the Indian Missionary Society of the Church of England was adjusted, we turned over to that church the Palwancha Circuit with a Christian community of 360. The Mass Movement is on in that section and many different castes are coming in. Mrs. Garden is in charge of the women's work among the women. Recently a boys' boarding school has been opened and is doing well.

Regular Hindustani services are held by Mr. E. Surrey. Colportage work is carried on regularly. Thirty-one Bibles, 109 Testaments and 4,862 portions have been sold. Reinforcements for this Hindustani work are urgently needed.

Sunday Schools

One of the most important departments of our work is the Sunday school. We have 327 of these schools, an increase of 117 over last year; with 6,971 scholars, an increase of 2,338. The statistics simply indicate what is going on, but do not show the real strength of the work, for many are learning the Sunday school lessons whose names are not included in these statistics. We want to press forward until our entire membership is in the Sunday schools.

The Vikarabad Station Sunday School, under Miss Wells' excellent superintendency, has surpassed its former record. It has an enrollment of 340. During the year a special thank offering was held, at which Rs. 272 were raised.

Epworth League

On the district there are 73 Senior Leagues with a membership of 1,109, an increase of 15 chapters and 259 members. Six Junior Leagues are reported with a membership of 349, an increase of two Junior Leagues and 121 members.

Self Support

Self-support, with self-management, is kept at the front on our district. With the exception of two circuits where I help a little, all our preachers-in-charge are paid by the people. Their traveling and postal expenses are also met by their circuits. Heretofore when a worker's house was built, the village people paid one-third the cost. This year in the Nominapet circuit, under the leadership of Mr. M. Paul, a local deacon, they have put a cheaper grade of house and built it themselves without any help from the mission. We are expecting great things along this line in the near future.

The thank-offering service is always the order of the day for one evening of the quarterly meeting. On the Narsingpet Circuit, in charge of Mr. M. Devanundam, they had a "fowl" thank-offering. Thirty-five fowls were brought in. God is greatly blessing these efforts.

The Indian church on the district has raised during the year Rs. 6,123, an increase of Rs. 1,198 over last year. Gifts from missionaries amount to Rs. 2,716, an increase of Rs. 366 over last year. The total amount raised on the district is Rs. 8,839. The gifts of the missionaries go toward the support of the evangelistic work and are not recorded under pastoral support.

Educational

The Elizabeth K. Stanley Girls' High School, in charge of Miss Evans and Miss Miller, is the only high school for girls in the Dominions. Five girls were sent up for the Government Middle School examination. Four passed and all were recommended for promotion to the high school. Six girls are now in the first year high school class and 21 are in the Senior Cambridge. Owing to ill health, Miss Miller had to give up her work for the last five months, and the entire burden of the work has fallen upon Miss Evans. A bungalow has been rented as a dormitory for the boys in this school. The average attendance of the school during the year is 214.

The Mary A. Knotts Girls' Middle School, in charge of Miss Wells, has made a splendid advance during the year. It now has an average enrollment of 174, as against 102 last year. Three girls have been sent to the Stanley Girls' High School and one to Madras for higher education. The nursery has been finished and a number of babies have been received. Miss Wells has been ably assisted by Miss Pennah.

The J. L. Crawford Boys' Middle School is in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan. The year began with nine classes and 95 boys and closed with 107 boys on the roll; an increase of 12. Ten of these, including one Hindu and one Mohammedan, are day scholars. There are 97 Christian boys in our hostel as boarders and a total of 107 Christian boys in our school altogether. All our teachers are Christians. There were 194 school days and the percentage of daily attendance averaged over 95 per cent.

During the year the three boys of our highest class, III Form, sat for the Government Middle School Examination and all passed. This made a 100 per cent pass record for our school as compared with about 15 per cent of passes made among the other candidates. Our successful candidates were sent on to high school.

Last June all our boys who could write, 60 of them, sat for the All India

Scripture Examination in the International Sunday School Lessons. The results are not out yet. The rest were examined orally. The boys are encouraged by precept and example to teach the gospel of Jesus Christ in the surrounding villages. Each summer a score or more of the larger boys spend their six weeks' vacation assisting the pastors in the village schools.

Under the auspices of the Alumni Association Rs. 100 was raised for the succor of the starving children of Belgium. Our school boys nearly a hundred strong went without their meat and coffee for two weeks to contribute $4.00 to the Belgian sufferers.

In adition to book work every boy spent one day a week in the fields as the seasons afforded opportunity. They are now reaping their jawary crop as this report is written. As our farm equipment is increased we expect to increase our harvest of crops. But to this end more bulls, plows, a well, etc., are needed.

The Hyderabad Bible Institute, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Harris, has had a good year. This is our Bible Training School for advanced workers, and I hope that the day is near when many of our boys will come from our boarding schools, as well as from the villages, to prepare more fully for the Lord's work. In September Mr. M. Luke was appointed head master of the Hyderabad Bible Institute.

The Charlotte Maurice Training School for village workers, in Vikarabad, in charge of Mrs. Parker, continues to give evidence that the plan is of God. The school was born out of the Mass Movement emergency. Things which under ordinary circumstances would seem impossible are being accomplished. Men come in utterly ignorant, and in three or four months' time go out able to read the Bible and to teach their people. The wives of these men are also taught under the superintendency of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society ladies, and they go out with their husbands as workers in the villages.

The hope of reaching a solution of our educational problem must of necessity be in the village primary school. We have this year 172 of these schools, with an average enrollment of 2,620, or an increase over last year of seven schools and 571 scholars. The main drive in this district during the next ten years should be evangelistic effort with special reference to primary education. The great problem now before us is how to teach this great mass of people who have come to us. And while looking at this phase of the work, we must not let the revival flame go out.

Medical Work

The medical work in charge of Dr. O. J. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor has gone forward. Three hundred and forty-six patients have been received and treated in the Huldah A. Crawford Hospital; 7,500 have been treated at the dispensary; tours have been made to different plague-infected sections of the district to inoculate the people, and Rs. 966-8-0 have been collected in fees and donations.

MADRAS DISTRICT

Madras District comprises the city of Madras, with its population of over 500,000, and a chain of about 30 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 work in Tuticorin, the

farthest southern point reached by the Methodist Episcopal Church in India. The district is within the Madras Presidency, which covers an area of 139,698 square miles, has a coast line of about 1,700 miles, and a population of 41,870,190, about half the population of the United States.

Madras

Madras (population, 518,660) 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 27 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, Tinnevelly, 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, 10 art colleges, three professional colleges, and numerous secondary and primary schools. Tamil is spoken by 58 per cent of the people, Telugu by 23 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 Misson 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 (on field in 1917): Mr. Clark N. Bateman and Mrs. Bateman, Rev. Walter G. Gray and Mrs. Gray, Rev. William L. King and Mrs. King, Rev. James J. Kingham and Mrs. Kingham, Rev. Albert E. Ogg (on furlough) and Mrs. Ogg (on furlough), Rev. A. H. Baker (on furlough) and Mrs. Baker (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Grace Stephens, K. Evelyn Toll and Emma Rexroth.

Institutions: Methodist Publishing House, Tamil Boys' Orphanage. W. F. M. S.: Deaconess Home, Skidmore Memorial Girls' Orphanage and School.

W. L. KING, Superintendent

We have no phenomenal growth to report on the Madras District. There has been growth, and it has been along most lines of our work, but nothing so marked at any point as to excite surprise.

Some Figures and Percentages

Our Christian community has grown from 3,875 to 4,197, an increase of 322, more than eight per cent.

Our full membership roll has advanced from 611 to 756, or 145, an increase of 23 per cent.

The baptisms for the year were 266 as compared with 183 the previous year, an increase of 83, or 45 per cent.

In Sunday school work our growth has been perhaps most satisfactory, namely, from 76 to 88 in number of schools, or almost 16 per cent, and from 2,665 to 3,033 in pupils, an increase of 368, or nearly 14 per cent.

In church building the year's record has been good. A year ago we had

19, valued at Rs. 7,724, and now 25, valued at Rs. 10,745, six churches having been erected and church valuation advanced by Rs. 3,021.

Under the head of parsonages the only change has been the addition of a mission house in Madras, the value of which with ground is Rs. 32,000.

Under the head of other property we report a new property valued at Rs. 28,000 for the boys' boarding and industrial school, Madras.

Scripture sales have advanced by 40 per cent, namely, from 2,262 to 3,172 In our Epworth League work we cannot report progress. Figures stand the same as to number, but in some cases junior organizations have taken the place of the senior and the membership in the aggregate has advanced by only nine.

The Property Question

For more than a third of a century Methodism has had work in this great city, and apart from our English work and that of the Women's Foreign Mission Society has had no property. How much our work has suffered by this lack no one can tell.

I am glad to report the purchase during the year of two properties—one for the boys' boarding and industrial school and the other for a home for the District Superintendent. The former of these properties embraces about six and one-half acres of land and a good house; the second two and two-thirds acres of land and a house that after some repairs and improvements will admirably meet the requirements of our work. We greatly rejoice that the boys' school has at last a permanent home after about a quarter century of such an existence as institutions have when rented quarters must be used. To Mr. Bateman belongs the credit for finding the school property and arranging terms. Temporary buildings were erected for dormitory and school purposes, but are inadequate and illy adapted to such purposes. They must soon give place to permanent buildings suited to our needs.

I cannot fail to report progress in the work on the Vepery Tamil Church that was begun early in 1916. When we began work we had only Rs. 12,000 ($4,000) in sight. A grant of $3,000 from the Self-Denial Fund raised it to Rs. 21,000 and other gifts have added a little over $3,000 more. The cost of building has advanced so rapidly that $2,000 more will be required.

Growth of the Work

The Tamil Boys' Boarding and Industrial School is now 60 strong. Mr. and Mrs. Bateman and Mrs. S. W. Stephens have cared for this important department of our work and have had the satisfaction of seeing a practical development of the work.

The work on the Tuticorin side has continued under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Gray, who have seen substantial if not large growth through that wide field.

The circuit work in and around Madras has been carried by Mr. Gershom, who has been in charge of the Vepery Tamil Church and City Circuit, and the District Superintendent and his wife, who have tried to care for the city Telugu and Tamil Village Circuits. These circuits have had a year of fair growth along most lines.

The Children and Their Interest

We were deeply impressed one Sunday by what we saw and heard in a village service. The Indian worker in charge had brought one family for baptism —father, mother and three children—but was much disappointed at the failure of another family to come. In some way the father had at the last moment held back under the plea that he wanted to consult some other relative. What most deeply impressed us was not the almost tearful report given by the preacher, who was most keenly disappointed, but the disappointment of two of our Sunday school boys from that particular family. Their disappointment was so keen they could hardly speak. For a long time these boys had been praying for their parents and had fully expected to see them baptized and that they themselves would with them be enrolled among the followers of Christ. Not only those boys but a number of other children, in that same school, are praying most earnestly for the conversion of their parents and doing all they can to bring them to Christ. Such an occurrence cheers us and reveals the possibility of making our Sunday and day schools centers of spiritual power. Believing that many agencies are working directly towards the establishment of the Kingdom of Christ we go forward with renewed courage and hope. The Kingdom is surely coming.

RAICHUR DISTRICT

Raichur District includes a territory of about 10,000 square miles and a population of approximately 1,500,000, 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 (on field in 1917): Rev. M. D. Ross and Mrs. Ross, and Miss Edna Brewer.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School at Anandapur, Girls' Boarding School, Workers' Training School, at Raichur.

M. D. Ross, Superintendent

The year 1917 moved off with many new prospects. Chief among these was a new missionary for the Kanarese area of the district. One of the difficulties of our work in these parts is the varied language. About Raichur Telugu is spoken. Having begun my work in this language, I had hoped to continue, but have been somewhat handicapped in that I have had to spend much time on the Kanarese side of the work. It was an occasion of joy to me when one year ago Rev. C. F. Lipp was appointed to share the work with me, which would have relieved this difficulty to a great extent. However, owing to some personal connection Mr. Lipp had with the Indianapolis area which is taking up the support of the Belgaum District, it was thought best to transfer

him to Belgaum. We have promise of a new missionary in his stead. We pray he may be sent soon.

Finances

When we took charge of the district two years ago, there was a deficit on every circuit but one, and the small balance on this circuit was largely consumed in obligations. This side of the problem was somewhat blue, as you may guess. Some new patrons have come to our help, but what has saved us has been the Mass Movement specials. We would have been bankrupt before this had it not been for these miscellaneous gifts which have come in month by month. This has made work a joy, and has taken away the source of a species of worry to which a missionary is subject when workers must be paid regularly, and funds are oft time lacking. Owing to the war, cost of living has gone up 25 per cent. We have not been able to raise the salaries of our men, but think we will need to ere long.

Epidemics

During the year two epidemics have been raging in our section of the field. First came cholera, and took away a number of our people. This was followed by an epidemic of plague. The latter was far-reaching in its extent. I have been convinced many times in my two years of district work that every district missionary ought to be a doctor. I have heard that there is a feeling in some of the circles in America that medical men are not needed in India. If this be true, they must be much less needed in America. The Government has done a great thing for India in establishing hospitals in important centers, but these serve largely the people of these centers and the few who can come to them from the more distant places. The great masses of people out in the district villages have never seen a real doctor. It is pitiful to see their needs in this line and not to be able to help them.

The latter part of the year was largely given up to fighting plague. By the help of two doctors loaned for a time we inoculated about 1,500 people. It is interesting to note the varied deportment of the people in a time like this, especially during the visit of the doctor and the process of inoculation. One young preacher mounted on a raised place behind the doctor and like an old-fashioned auctioneer humorously exhorted his people as to the good qualities of the doctor's goods, and urged them to partake and they as humorously responded. One young man resorted to a peculiar form of conscription. The girls were timid and would not come forward. So he would steal in the dim background (we were working by lantern light) and seize a young maiden about the waist and amid the laughter and shouts of his companions would carry her scrambling and protesting forward.

One village school boy cried for inoculation when his father was objecting. Then he tried to persuade his chum, who cried doubly hard to be delivered from it. In other places all were serious. Death seemed to be hovering over them. I visited one community who had left their village, and built a temporary camp from thatch. A flood came and washed the camp away. They were driven back into the village for shelter, until they could build another camp. When they returned they carried plague with them into the new camp, and it seemed death was going to take all. How they welcomed a possible escape! We

inoculated all in the camp and treated one Hindu who was ill. This man recovered and made a thank-offering to the Lord's work on account of his deliverance. No deaths are reported among those treated by us.

We visited one village of 3,000. Ten per cent of the people had died in two months. I talked with a grandfather whose household had been visited by the dreaded disease and 12 out of 14 had gone in a few weeks.

Growth

Our work during the year has been more of cultivation than conquest. We have doubled our number of Sunday schools and have increased the number of day schools. We have been able to employ new workers. We have had some increase in self-support, though times have been much harder in many ways. Three hundred and sixty-two have received Christian baptism. Most of these have been in villages where we have Christians, and represent the natural growth of these communities. We entered but three new villages.

I must tell you of the victory in one of these. A village layman had been coming here and holding services with the people. He brought us to baptize the people, and left us outside while he went in with a couple of village workers. He sent for us about 10 that night. We entered and found the people all in one place beneath a tree, and we proceeded with the service. There was little more to do but to baptize the converts, who numbered about 40. After song and praise and prayer, we were leaving. All the people were following us. Here we witnessed a rather dramatic scene. We were passing their shrine. This was a stone structure, about three feet high, seven feet square, and in the center was a stone image, their idol. Here this layman, with a tiger-like determination, climbed on top of this shrine, began pulling down stones here and there until he could uproot the idol, which he threw with a crash on the stones below. Had he done this the day before he would probably have been mobbed, but on this dawn of their newly found faith not a protest arose.

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 (on field in 1917): 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

A report calls for a look this way and that way—a backward look and a forward look, at the problems and progress of the work committed to our hands. Turning back over the 31 years we have been in India, we notice the difference between then and now, and as we compare those days with these, and what we had then and what we have now, we feel there is great cause for gratitude to God and we praise Him for all He hath wrought.

Our English Work

Mr. Smith writes: It cannot be reported that any great change has taken place in our English work as far as its spiritual condition is concerned. We had hoped that during the year the missioner set aside for evangelistic work among the Conferences would visit us, but so far this has proved impracticable.

The services have been well attended, and we have had special music at the services, rendered by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society ladies and mission workers, who have also been of much assistance in the Sunday school, which is thriving in spite of many removals. The Band of Hope has also been held regularly under the direction of Mr. Gibson.

The most satisfactory work in a community like Asansol and its vicinity is the pastoral work. We have been kindly received in all the homes we have visited, and feel sure the welcome has been sincere. Much visiting in the collieries has also been possible by means of the bicycle bought by the church.

There have been 16 baptisms this year, 25 Bibles sold and distributed and 60 New Testaments, beside tracts.

Our Bengali Work

Mr. Svorjoo Mondol, pastor of our city church, is a good visitor, and gets around among his people regularly, and his congregations are encouraging in consequence. He and his family are all happy and healthy in the good climate and comfortable parsonage.

The mission compound congregation is always large. We have 300 in the compound alone, and shall be glad when we have a church, instead of troubling Miss Carr and her teachers to arrange the girls' school hall twice a week for us, and every time we have an extra meeting. It is not quite the thing to have everybody tracking into the girls' school, but they have all been extremely nice about it and have had benches arranged for us whenever we have needed them. There were 68 baptisms.

Our Hindustani Work

For many years we longed for a Hindustani worker, and for one who had been trained at the Bareilly Theological Seminary—and most unexpectedly one has come to us who can preach in Hindustani as well as Bengali—Mr. Kamini Chakarvarty, who, with his wife, graduated from the seminary last summer. The Hindustani people are delighted to have some one to preach to them in their own language, and the work shows signs of quickened interest.

Our Santali Work

We have been able to take this up more definitely this year. The property at Murulia station gives us a most advantageous and valuable centre, with nearly 100 biggahs (three acres) of land. It is surrounded by many Santali villages, and there are twelve tenants on the property whom we hope soon to have all Christians.

A commodious house has been built for the preacher and teacher, and three school buildings are being put up by the villagers, in other parts of the district, with the understanding that we are to give them Christian teachers. They are also enquiring what has to be done in order to become Christians, and families and communities are listening to the message as never before, declaring that they will be Christians soon.

In one village, where we have a small day school, a bright young man came out and has been baptized. He is learning to read, and has been married to our well educated Santali Bible woman.

Among the many Santal Christian men who have gone with the labor corps to France is one of our old school boys, Suku Soren, who is with them as their padre (preacher). He wrote us the other day from France that they were doing their little bit and that he expected to see England, and if he lived to return to India, he would come and see us.

There is a distinct change in these interesting and independent people, they are not so shy, and do not hold off from us as they used to. All through the Santal country the various missions report conversions and the workers feel encouraged.

Our District Work

Nothing very striking has occurred in it, but in Rampur village the head man's son (a Brahmin) has declared that he believes in Jesus, and that he and his wife are going to be Christians.

Seven brothers in another place (to get away from the oppression of the landlords for whom they worked) have made a little village of their own, and declare they are going to be Christians and have their children educated. One of these men was a boy in our day school years ago.

One of the young men educated in the boys' school, who has been working on the railway, now wishes to come back and take up preaching, and has sent in an application saying he is willing to take half the salary he received from the railway company. This is what we have been hoping to see, and the experience gained out in the world will do our young men no harm. Ten of our boys' school graduates are serving in the mission as preachers and teachers.

Our Men at the Front

Babu Noni Lal Roy spent a year in East Africa at Darsalem. Rupert, one of our old training class boys, is serving as an engine driver at Rs. 95 per month, in East Africa, at Morogoro, and last to go, to Mesopotamia, was Darbari, Mr. Smith's bearer, as an officer's servant at Rs. 50 per month, and Bartholomew, the untainted son of one of our lepers, as a machinist.

Our Pilgrim Work

Early in the year a converted Brahmin priest unexpectedly came to us, and has found a place for himself and an encouraging field of work. Many pilgrims on their way to and from Javannath are detained at Asansol railway station, and furnish a fine opportunity for conversation and religious instruction while they are waiting, sometimes for hours, for train time. Thousands of scripture portions and hymn books have been sold to them and many tracts distributed. A bright young man from Gorackpore was converted as a result of this work, and after thorough instruction went back to his home to be baptized with his wife and family.

Miss Grace Bonarji came to us in March, with her gift of tongues, which is a gift indeed—for she can speak English like a European, Bengali like a Bengali, Hindustani like one from up country, and now she has begun on Santali, and visits the villages with her Santali Bible women.

Our Farms

Early in the year we applied for a government grant for farm work, as we were doing a good bit of it, and our application was recommended by the Deputy Director of Agriculture for Bengal, but nothing came of it. We profited by what he told us, however, and went on with the work, and in August received the cheering news that a grant had been made of Rs. 2,200, part of which has already been paid in. It pays for the farm overseer, and two gardeners, as well as for bullocks and implements. There has been a splendid crop of rice this year, and the peanuts he recommended us to plant have been the astonishment and admiration of the whole countryside, out at Mangalbari. The peanuts have grown well in the poor soil there, and the Hindus have been much interested in watching the growth of this new product of the soil. We

hope the poorer people may learn to cultivate their waste land and be able to make a better living, as the people in Madras Presidency have done. Potatoes are now being grown, a quite new thing, too, in Asansol District.

The school boys have worked like Trojans on the mission compound, rice and hay fields, and our crop is all cut, threshed and in the house, and the straw and hay stacked for use later on. All this almost before other people got started at their harvesting.

Our Boys' School

Mrs. Byers writes of it: "Since Miss Carr returned from furlough, and I am freed from the burden of the girls' school, I have had more time to mother the boys. We are still praying for our school, and until it is built we can only keep a limited number of boys. The classes on the verandah and in the corner rooms of the mission house keep up a never-ending hum and noise. Some mornings I feel almost desperate, when I hear them begin to sing "God Save the King"—much as I love our king, because I know it is the first of the day's teaching hours, and I wonder how I shall be able to bear the strain and worry of it. Having a boys' school in the house may seem very ideal mission work, but is very hard on nerves that have had 30 years of life in India. However, we live in hopes. I trust, also, that the day may come when our small boys may have the trained care of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society ladies from America."

One of our older boys passed the oft-tried Entrance Examination this year, except in Sanskrit. He is now teaching the English subjects for us, but wants to go to Lucknow for further studies. Mr. Badley writes that he will be glad to take him on a scholarship.

Our Industries

The very high prices for clothing and cotton goods have made us wonder how our people are going to clothe themselves, and as industrial and technical work is so much to the fore nowadays, we felt we must get into the weaving business and teach it. The Government could not give us a grant just now, but we must keep up to date as far as possible, so we have invested Rs. 50 in a couple of looms, and a smart, well-trained weaver and dyer, who is a Christian, has offered to come and teach it on half salary. At the Indian Industrial Commission, Bombay, last week, the head of the textile department and technical institute suggested improvements in the hand loom industry and urged the necessity of establishing a central weaving factory for instruction in improved methods of the hand-loom industry. We propose to have this at the old Leper Asylum Church, which we have named "Doyabaree"—or the place of mercy. Two thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars have been raised for self-support.

Revival Month

Revival month was a happy one, and everybody who could was preaching somewhere daily, and it was inspiring to see it. Many new people heard the message, and there were 16 baptisms, and one shrine was destroyed.

We were so sorry we could not have the Bengal Convention camp meeting

this year, as usual, and to disappoint so many who had arranged to attend, but we believe God will make up the blessing to all in some other way.

CALCUTTA ENGLISH DISTRICT

Calcutta English District includes the Methodist Episcopal mission work among the European people in Calcutta and Darjeeling.

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 90 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 40 miles. Calcutta is a fine city, with imposing government buildings, court houses, business blocks, residences, churches, and clubs. Facing the common 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 57 different languages are spoken. Of the population 65 per cent are Hindus, 29 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, Rev. G. S. Henderson, Mr. T. P. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, H. W. Knight, M.D., and Mrs. Knight, Rev. David H. Manley and Mrs. Manley, Rev. C. H. Archibald and Mrs. Archibald. W. F. M. S.: Misses Fanny A. Bennett, Ava F. Hunt, Bessie D. Tunison, Clara A. Callow, Elizabeth Maxey, Florence A. Boyce, Daisy D. Wood.

Institutions: Calcutta Boys' School and Orphanage (English), Industrial Home for Men. 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. The Church of Scotland also has work here.

Missionaries: Rev. A. B. Moss and Mrs. Moss. W. F. M. S.: Misses Bertha Creek, Emma L. Knowles (on furlough), C. Josephine Stahl, and Lois Rockey.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Queen's Hill School.

G. S. HENDERSON, Superintendent

No report.

CALCUTTA VERNACULAR DISTRICT

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 50 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. Tamluk subdivision has a population of 601,502. Ours is the only mission working here.

No report.

PAKAUR DISTRICT

Pakaur District extends along both sides of the East Indian Railway Loop Line for a distance of 110 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 3,000,000.

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. C. H. S. Koch and Mrs. Koch, Rev. Henry M. Swan (on furlough) and Mrs. Swan (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Maria Johanson, Lela Payton, Pauline Grandstrand, and Hilda Swan (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Middle English School, Industrial Farm. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Middle Vernacular School, Lace School, Widows' Industrial 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 2,000,000. 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 (on field in 1917): Rev. James P. Meik and Mrs. Meik. W. F. M. S.: Miss Isa Meik, in school in America.

C. H. S. KOCH, Superintendent

The Effects of the War

As the war is the chief topic of thought and interest, I begin here. With us the effect has been the enhanced price of all imported goods. For our Indian people the burden is the cost of clothing; the ordinary piece of cloth, worn by either man or woman, is three or four times as expensive as formerly, and woolen cloth for coats and blankets in the cold season is prohibitive in price, and often unobtainable.

During the year the Government of India has been raising large corps of laborers to go to France, East Africa and Mesopotamia for work behind the lines, or for rehabilitating devastated territories. Recently large numbers have been recruited from our administrative district, the Santal Parganas, and we

have urged our people to join, both for patriotic as well as economic reasons. The pay is good, and many will save enough to buy some land, and thus be independent. A large number of Santals, with two C. M. S. missionaries have gone, and a group of 30 went from our membership and also 21 young men from the Bengali Circuit. We call them "Our Army in France." We had a special service for them and presented all with Testaments and hymn-books.

Letters are coming from the boys, indicating that they are well off. It is difficult for us to realize what this journey means for people who call their village their "country," and who are in foreign parts when they are 20 miles away from the ancestral home in the village. Economically, too, men who have lived from hand to mouth are having a new vision; they are putting money in the savings bank to purchase land and cattle.

The excessive price of building materials still prevents the construction of the new mission bungalow. As soon as we can build the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will take over the present one for their growing staff of workers.

Educational Work

Our schools continue to grow in every way. The Boys' Middle English School has at present the following enrollment: Hindu day scholars, 23; Mohammedan scholars, eight; Bengali Christian boarders, 24; Santali Christian boarders, 33; Santali non-Christians, three; total, 90. This is an interesting aggregation, and they live together quite harmoniously. The Hindu boys, who at first were quite horrified at the idea of manual labor, are now as hard workers in the school garden as anybody.

Two of the Hindu day scholars have been chosen to sit in the Government scholarship examination. A Hindu student who was educated here is now on the staff as pandit. One of our Christian boys, after finishing here, graduated from our Collins Institute in Calcutta in the first division, and next year attends the C. M. S. College in Calcutta. Two other boys are now in Collins.

The Girls' Middle Vernacular School has 38 Santali Christian boarders, and 53 Bengali Christian boarders, a total enrollment of 91. Two of the former have been chosen for the scholarship examination.

The girls' school receives a grant of $100 per month, and the boys' school $50 per month; $40 is also given monthly for the respective hostels. Miss Lela Payton is our new educational missionary. After years of opposition, prayer and effort, a day school for girls has been opened in Pakaur, and is growing in popularity; over $78 has been received in fees.

Literature and Colportage

This work being for the most part quiet and unobtrusive, does not easily lend itself to description, but I am convinced is far-reaching in its consequences; during the year there have been sold as follows: Bibles, 50; Testaments, 225; gospel portions, 5,622; other books, 9,816; papers sold, 400. There were also distributed 3,600 tracts. This distribution includes the following languages: Bengali, Hindu, Urdu, Santali, Hindu Kaithi, and Mussalmani Bengali. (Kaithi is the form of Hindu used in Bihar, and Mussalmani is the patois of the Bengali Mohammedans, who mix a great deal of Urdu and Persian in their Bengali.)

Mohammedans are distributing a booklet, purporting to show that Christ is not sinless; we on the other hand are distributing an effective reply written by one of the Baptist missionaries. Another tract on tobacco, translated from the English, has a cut showing the effect of the narcotic on different parts of the body. In one district a large order was given by the educational authorities for distribution among school boys. During the special services of Easter week, a large number of boys in the school earned money to buy Testaments and Bibles. We are also distributing the little booklet of Bishop Warne's, "The Sinless Incarnation," which depicts briefly the life of Christ, and emphasizes its significance.

The Mission Farm

The ways of the Government are hard to understand; the promised grant of Rs. 1,000 did not materialize. This year we were hoping for at least $500. Now we have word that the fund from which that amount was promised can not be used for industrial education. Anyhow, we are going ahead. We have sent a boy to the Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, for a two years' training in agriculture, who will come to us as demonstrator when he has graduated. Anyone who can teach the Indian cultivator to care for and improve his cattle, to utilize an iron plow that will turn a furrow, and to use the cow-dung for fertilizer instead of fuel, will confer an inestimable benefit upon the people.

The institution formerly known as the Widows' Home has been rechristened and called the Women's Industrial Home. Lace-making was the first industry; weaving and rope-making followed. The clothing for the students is made here, and some outside orders are supplied.

Self Support

There is perhaps no element of our church life that is being emphasized more than that of self-support; nor is it a simple matter. At the beginning of things the people were helped with money, with clothing, with gifts at Christmas time, orphan girls and boys with outfits at the time of their marriage. Again the substantial bungalows, schools and churches built by the mission give the impression that money is abundant, and that it is only necessary to put a strenuous plea before the missionary, and something will be forthcoming from the "iron box." This has created an atmosphere in which self-support does not flourish. "Your honor is my father and mother; if I do not come to you, to whom shall I go?"

Now the tune is different, and often grates. The pastor's fund, fees in school gradually expanded; fees at the dispensary; payments for benefits received—in every way, directly and indirectly we are seeking to encourage the spirit of self-support and independence. The farm enables us to say, "He who will not work shall not eat." The school boys all work two hours a day, and besides learning how to work they improve in health. The following figures are interesting: Raised for pastor in 1911, Rs. 193; in 1916, Rs. 689; Conference claimants, in 1911 Rs. 17, in 1916 Rs. 17; benevolences in 1911 Rs. 17, in 1916 Rs. 37. At the last Conference we did something we have never done before—the committee on mission claimants apportioned the sum of Rs. 200 among the

various charges. In this district we raised our share. This amount is three and one-half times as much as we have been in the habit of raising, and it will be a good precedent. In our schools the following amounts have been received this year: Boys' school, day scholars, Rs. 315-4-0; boarders, Rs. 52-0-0; girls' school, day scholars, Rs. 78-11-9; boarders, Rs. 10-4-0; total, Rs. 466-3-9, or $155.40. This may seem small, and it is, considering the heavy yearly expenditure for the schools, but it is a beginning, and means much to us. And when we realize that education in the homeland is free, we are not quite as hopeless as some might think.

Besides this, the women's industrial work has earned this year Rs. 690, and the farm Rs. 382, with the rice and jute still unsold. We are leaving no stone unturned to instil the idea of self-support and we need your prayer and sympathy on the home field.

The Santals

The extra labor incident upon bringing to a close his eight years of service at Pakaur left no time for Mr. Swan to do any village work among the Santals during the last cold season; and the growth in this work is directly proportional to the time spent among the country districts in the cold weather touring. We need a man set apart for this work, who could learn the language, and do only evangelistic work. The Santals, on the border of whose territory we live, are an aboriginal tribe, large numbers of which have been won to Christianity by missionaries of the C. M. S., Presbyterian and Scandinavian Missions. They are a strong, sturdy and independent race, devoted to cultivation, animists in religion, though in some parts somewhat Hinduized. Every effort should be made to win them to Christianity, before the Hinduizing influences have proceeded any further. They are of a free and open nature and an attractive people. They are addicted to drinking, but are honest and hard-working. Child marriage and enforced widowhood are unknown among them. Their language was reduced to writing by the missionaries, and continuous efforts are being made by missionaries and the government for their enlightenment. The Santals number all told about one and three-quarter millions; there are in this district altogether 748,771 aboriginals and 369,419 semi-aboriginals; they are an accessible people, and work among them will be well repaid. For a number of years the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has set apart a missionary in this district for Santali work, and we should have followed suit before this.

Progress of Three Decades

The Bengal Conference, which was formed out of the territory of the old South India Conference, is now 30 years old and a comparison will not only be interesting, but will show cause for thanksgiving. At that time Pakaur with the vernacular work of the city of Calcutta was one appointment in the Calcutta district, which in its turn was one district of a conference that stretched from Singapore to Ajmer, and from Bombay to Calcutta. J. M. Thoburn, Jr., was superintendent of the Calcutta District, and Bishop J. E. Robinson of the Bombay District. Here is the brief record of the presiding elder (of days gone by). The only other work among the Bengalis on the district is at

Pakaur. Here Mr. Busby has labored faithfully during most of the year. A malarial fever in October necessitated his return to Calcutta, since which time he has worked in conjunction with Mr. Meik, while Mr. Das, a local preacher, has carried on the work at Pakaur. We have secured a good footing at this place and our success is no longer a question. We are in the field and the people are glad that we are here. There are baptized persons to the number of ten in this place, most of whom have turned to Christ in the last twelve months. No native field could be more inviting than this. We look for larger harvests this year because of the larger amount of seed sown. The comparative figures tell the story: Probationers, in 1886, 11; 1916, 546; full members, 1886, 0; 1916, 220; baptized children, 1886, 18; 1916, 345; exhorters, 1886, 0; 1916, 15; local preachers, 1886, 0; 1916, 8; Sunday schools, 1886, 3; 1916, 39; officers and teachers, 1886, 3; 1916, 43; scholars of all grades, 1886, 50; 1916, 1,209; schools, 1886, 2; 1916, 9; students, 1886, 57; 1916, 299; property, 1886, 0; 1916, Rs. 124,900 ($41,633); ministerial support, 1886, 0; 1916, Rs. 721; local income and grants, 1886, 0; 1916, Rs. 3,425; current expenses, 1886, Rs. 2; 1916, Rs. 569; total raised on the field, 1886, Rs. 2; 1916, Rs. 715.

There has grown up at Pakaur and also at Bolpur permanent mission stations; at the former, church building, two substantial school buildings, two missionaries' homes, a woman's industrial home (formerly the government jail), and a number of buildings for the Indian workers; among the latter a church, missionary's bungalow and workers' home. The work on the East Indian Loop Line has been made into a district and now has eight circuits. Work among the Santals has been started, and grows in spite of inadequate supervision. Reviewing the past, one cannot but be grateful that in spite of all vicissitudes God's hand has been with us.

Our situation is in many ways difficult; the variety of people, and of languages, and the dissimilar modes of thought and living present many problems. It must be remembered that this territory in the Birbhum District is much more literate than the Santal Pargannas and therefore unscrupulous writers secure a wide reading. I do not consider the situation as depressing in these parts. Regarding this situation, Mr. Meik writes from Bolpur: "During the past year we have met with greater opposition than ever before. The Hindus and Mohammedans do not openly oppose us, but the spirit of contempt for everything European, even the European's religion, is very marked and freely expressed in conversation by many of the people. It is a pity that there is not more and better literature in Bengali and Santali about the present condition of the world and the attitude of Christianity to those conditions. The circulation of the gospel among the people shows them what Christ has taught, and this has a wholesome effect in counteracting much of what they are told against Christianity, but the people ask, "Why do not the Christian people do what Christ taught?"

The war, however, will help in this regard, that all manner of people, not least the Christians, are giving all manner of aid, and working together in every way to secure victory. There is no doubt in the minds of many that the church will eventually reap much benefit from this mutual co-operation.

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 Hindustani 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 (population, 5,000,000) has an area of 30,000 square miles, and 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 Sindh and Rajputana, and west of the Central India Agency, and including the peninsulas of Kathiawar and Cutch. One-third of the district is in territory under British control, the remainder in the territory of Indian Chiefs. The language spoken in this district is Gujarati.

The Ahmedabad District was formed out of the northern part of the Gujarat District, which was divided in 1909.

Ahmedabad

Ahmedabad (population, 300,000) 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 70 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, and the Salvation Army 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 (on field in 1917): Rev. Carl H. Conley and Mrs. Conley (on furlough), Rev. Alexander Corpron, M.D.(on furlough), and Mrs. Corpron. Rev. Frederick Wood and Mrs. Wood (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Miss Godfrey and Miss Haney (on furlough).

Institutions: Nadiad Industrial and Engineering Institute, Thoburn Memorial Hospital.

FREDERICK WOOD, Superintendent

Christian Community

There have been 1,356 baptisms this year, and there is a waiting list of 1,130—401 men, 382 women, and 347 children. The church membership stands at 10,158, an increase of 1,135 over last year. Probationers number 616. Thirty-three children were received into full membership and 224 were enrolled as probationers. The children come from the Sunday schools and the leagues.

The Sunday Schools and Leagues

We make an effort to establish a Sunday school wherever we have 226 Christians. There are fifty-two more Sunday schools this year than there were last. Also we endeavor to get as many of our church members as possible into the Sunday school, and have succeeded in raising the enrollment to eighty-five of our membership of Sunday school age, which is an increase of just 4,000. We have enlisted the services of seventy-two lay superintendents. In our annual examination despite the torrential rains 936 of our village children sat, and 894 passed.

We have striven to make the Epworth League a real help, and have introduced the study of some books, and in places where the Romanists are seeking to ruin our work, the study of books dealing with Romanism has proved beneficial.

Self Support

Our people have contributed $1,861.66 toward self-support, an increase of $288. This is ninety-four cents a family. Last year the amount was eighty-seven cents.

The Christian Life

This year our Bombay Annual Conference is celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary. Twenty-five years ago we had no work in all this countryside, and the development of a Christian life among a people surrounded by darkness and degradation, debauching and debasing customs, is marvelous. And wonderful is the transformation of character by which from this strata of the depressed and down-trodden there has been raised as fine a body of Christian workers as can be found in any land, who are taking their places as leaders of their people.

During the year we held a series of sub-district stewards' conferences of three sessions each, where matters of vital interest to the church were discussed and plans formulated for the betterment of the community in things spiritual, social, and educational. These men are all converts from the outcastes, and are reckoned by orthodox Hinduism as outside the pale of everything morally and ceremonially clean. There was not a dissentient voice among them on matters touching the purity and integrity of the church and its membership. These conferences gave impetus to the work, and helped to secure 5,122 pledges to abstain from alcoholic liquor, and non-Christian customs.

Another interesting feature of these conferences, is the increasing number of bands of volunteer lay workers who spend much spare time going from village to village preaching and singing the gospel to their non-Christian countrymen.

Incidents

There have been several encouraging incidents. At one town a "sadhu bava" religious teacher, the head of a small community was converted, and having destroyed his idols, was publicly baptized with his wife. In the section where our work is oldest, and for many years the headquarters of a strong and influential Hindu sect, there has been a break and 28 persons have been baptized.

In a new section where they have been calling us for a long time, workers were sent, and 65 people received baptism. In another new place there were 19 baptisms. The encouraging part of it all is that these baptisms are the result of the work of our converts in Allahabad city who have returned to their homes.

Cholera, Small Pox and Black Plague

Our record of deaths is 227, although cholera, small pox and plague in its most virulent form is playing havoc in all parts of the district. In the city of Ahamedabad thousands have died, but so far not one of our Christian people have been attacked by the dread disease.

Institutions

The Industrial Institute and Boys' Boarding School in Nadiad has had a prosperous year. Thirteen of our boys have left the school and have secured good positions. Our boys have given the institution a good name for steadiness and excellent work, and we have more demand for boys than we can supply. In the primary school all the teachers are Christians, the headmaster being one of our own boys who has graduated from the government normal college.

The village school is an important part of our work. Six new schools have been opened during the year, and the enrollment increased by 248. Six years ago the government grants to these schools amounted to $61.66. Today they are $423.33.

Medical Work

The Thoburn Hospital, a most beneficial, important, and growing institution fills a particular place in our work. Its influence is large not only in the immediate community, but throughout all sections of the country. Sick folks come from all parts of India, so widespread is Dr. Corpron's fame. And this within six years.

The report for the year states that there have been 17,100 out-patients, 441 in-patients, 214 major operations, 1,895 minor operations, 151 cataract removals, 1,274 eye treatments, and 5,558 dressings.

There is a splendid testimonial to the work in the incident of the man upon whose near relatives works of healing had been wrought and who paid the fee for a special private examination—not because he needed treatment—but that he might look into the face of the man, who under God, had done so much for his loved ones.

The War

With our Indian troops engaged on so many battle fronts, and our hospitals full of sick and wounded soldiers, the war has come close to India. Our workers and people entered heartily into the war loan, and out of their poverty invested $1,558. They have contributed to the War Relief, the Red Cross, Belgium Relief, and the War Loan $1,936. Six of our boys have enrolled in the Indian Defense Force, and a number of people have enlisted in war service overseas. Several of our preachers have been given government authority as recruiting agents.

In Conclusion

India is in a transition period. God is graciously working in the hearts of the people. The feet of many are turning into the way of the Cross—the only way that leads to true uplift and real liberty, and through which alone can come the union of these many and various peoples and the right nationalism.

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 Narmadda 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 Gaekwar, 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 (on field in 1917): Rev. Charles B. Hill and Mrs. Hill, Rev. John Lampard and Mrs. Lampard, Rev. L. E. Linzell (on special duty in America), and Mrs. Linzell (on furlough), Rev. Frederick Wood and Mrs. Wood (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary E. Chilson, Ethel M. Laybourne, M.D., Dora L. Nelson and E. Turner.

Institutions: Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology, Boys' Anglo-Vernacular School and Orphanage. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Anglo-Vernacular School and Orphanage.

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 (on field in 1917): Rev. Royal D. Bisbee and Mrs. Bisbee. W. F. M. S.: Misses Laura F. Austin, Cora L. Morgan (on furlough), Minnie E. Newton (on furlough), Elsie Ross.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Girls' Orphanage and Woman's Normal Training College.

JOHN LAMPARD, Superintendent

The War

The shadow of the great war rests upon India and thousands of her sons have given their lives, or have returned home sick and wounded. In Gujarat

we do not see much of this, since the Gujarat is not a fighting man, and comparatively few have gone into the army. We have been most affected by the increasing prices of food and clothing. Our Christian people have given liberally to the war funds, and as many as two hundred have enlisted in some branch of war service, most of them going to Mesopotamia. When the Government called for volunteers for the Indian Defense Force a large number of our boys responded, of whom seven were accepted for training.

Sickness

There has been an unusual amount of sickness this year—plague, cholera, and malarial fever have appeared all over the district. And the unusually long rainy season followed by cool weather added to the sick list during the last months of the year. Many of our preachers working in the plague-stricken villages have gone with their people into the fields, living in temporary huts of grass. None of our workers have died, but there has been large mortality among the children. The plague is claiming victims within a few hundred yards of where I sit writing this report.

Christian Community

Considering the drawbacks we have had a good year. There has been progress in every department of the work. The Christian community numbers 12,566, among whom there are 339 workers. Of these fifty are unpaid. There have been 862 baptisms during the year, and more than twenty thousand gospel tracts have been sold and distributed. There are 219 Sunday schools on the district, 68 day schools, and 81 Epworth Leagues.

Self Support

During the year the Christian people contributed Rs. 7,860 toward the work, an increase of Rs. 600 over last year, but since the missionaries gave Rs. 500 less than last year, the Indian church really has given more than Rs. 1,100 in excess of last year—an increase of about 15 per cent.

More substantial gifts have been made by individual Christians than ever before. One man, a steward, who owns a small farm, gave Rs. 50 ($17.). Another at the baptism of his child gave a like amount, while the parents of another child gave a cow valued at Rs. 30 ($10.).

An effort has been made to get a regular contribution from each Christian family. Then in addition to this there is the annual Thanksgiving offering which is taken at harvest time. All this makes for an increase in our income, but there is also the increase in expenditures to be considered. As our workers grow older, and their families larger, their salaries must be increased. Then, too, the gradual provision of decent houses for the workers involves constant expense. And so great headway in the direction of self-support has not been apparent.

Work Among the Heathen

In many villages all the people of low castes have become Christians, but the bondage of the caste system makes it appear to the people of higher castes impossible that they should join the Christian community. So that in a village

of perhaps 800 of whom 200 are from the lower castes, these latter are all Christians, but to the minds of all the heathen, and to the majority of our Christians, the likelihood of the other 600 becoming Christian is remote—even nonexistent. We are trying to meet this difficulty by insisting that our preachers visit the high caste quarters, and present the gospel to them by preaching and through the distribution of literature. This latter means of reaching these high caste people is difficult, since in many places they will not accept a tract, or anything else from the hand of a Christian. There is an increasingly friendly attitude on the part of the caste people toward us, and many are believers at heart, but they will not receive baptism and join the church.

Our village evangelistic work is developing and growing stronger year by year with our ever increasing number of trained workers. The Christian community although still not free from the old heathen life, is steadily rising—educationally and religiously. Our people are learning the art of teaching Scripture lessons in story form, with the result that our annual Sunday school examination shows a large percentage of scholars passing in the first grade, many with honors.

In many villages bands of Christian young men are being established for Christian life and service. These pledge themselves to abstain from all forms of intoxicants and other harmful practices, and anything savoring of heathenism. They make a regular contribution to the church, and assist the preacher in village, evangelistic and Sunday school work. Once a month a whole night is spent in prayer and song, the meeting being held at the homes of the members.

Three weeks ago six persons of the aboriginal Naika caste were baptized—the first fruits of the new work in the jungles of Jambughoda state, and as far as I know the first of this caste to receive baptism.

Educational Work

There has been an increase of only two in the number of our village schools, but the quality of the teaching has improved. There are 68 day schools with 1,102 scholars.

At the District Conference at the close of 1916, a four-days' training institute was held. Smaller institutes were held during the year at various centers. As a result of these institutes, our teachers are abandoning their slow, ancient methods of teaching, and are doing their work in a more modern fashion. The annual examinations have also been improved, and the work of the village schools shows a marked advance.

Our three boarding schools have a total of 595 students, of whom more than half are children of workers.

Baroda Primary School—From this school, after several years of effort, a class of five was sent up for the vernacular final examination. Three passed. At the beginning of the year 16 boys were transferred to the high school. Four, who passed the seventh standard vernacular, have been admitted to the Baroda State Men's Training College. Five of our young men responded to the call of the government for volunteers, and have gone into training at Poona. The average enrollment for the year is 120, of which number 117 are Christians. All the teachers in this school are Christians.

Baroda Boys' High School—There are 62 students in the high school, including one lady who is in the matriculation class.

The School of Theology

School of Theology, Principal, Rev. F. Wood. This school has had 33 men, and 25 women students during the year. Nine of these graduated in October and have gone to village appointments.

In addition to the regular three-years' course, a department of training has been opened, and 20 new students have enrolled. These students are of a lower educational grade than the others, and will take a one year's course of study of the Scriptures. It is hoped that with these extra workers we will be able to do more efficient work in the villages where we have Christians, but no workers. Because of distance many of these villages received little attention, and day schools and Sunday schools have not been established.

BOMBAY DISTRICT

Bombay District includes all the work in the city of Bombay and surrounding country; 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. Work is carried on at Chaman on the very borders of Afghanistan. The district is widely scattered, stretching over a territory of about twelve degress of latitude. The extreme stations, Igatpuri and Chaman, 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 causeways. It has an area of 22 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. We have organized work in seven different languages and four church buildings, also a Hebrew mission. Other mission boards at work here are the American Board (Congregational), 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 (on field in 1917): Rev. William E. Bancroft and Mrs. Bancroft, Rev. G. W. Peck, Rev. H. Ingham and Mrs. Ingham, Rev. R. N. Duthie W. F. M. S.: Misses Margaret D. Crouse, S. E. Crouse, Bernice E. Eliott, Elizabeth W. Nichols, Joan Davis (on furlough), and A. A. Abbott (on furlough).

Institutions: Seamen's Rest. W. F. M. S.: Bombay Bible School.

Karachi

Karachi (population, 200,000) 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 80,000 Mohammedans, 69,000 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. The Church of England also has work here.

Missionary (on field in 1917): Rev. W. E. L. Clarke.

Quetta

Quetta (population, 30,000) is the capital of British Baluchistan, situated in the Bolan Pass, the pathway from Persia, Afghanistan, and Western Asia to India. An old mound which was thrown up by Alexander the Great on his famous march to India is still used as a fort.

We have a beautiful English church property at Quetta and an organized vernacular church. Work has been opened at a number of centers in this part of the district, among which is Chaman on the borders of Afghanistan, where medical and evangelistic work is conducted.

Mr. James Cumming, L.E., is the pastor of the English Church and gives general oversight to the vernacular work.

W. E. Bancroft, Superintendent

Bombay English Work

Bowen and Taylor Memorial Churches have been well cared for by their respective pastors, Rev. H. Ingham and Rev. R. N. Duthie, during the year, and the Sunday schools have been quite well attended. We regret that the Epworth Leagues have not been maintained in these churches. The pastors have done faithful service and are hopeful in their work and we pray that wisdom may be given them from on high to deal with the many and various problems which arise in connection with their work. Taylor Church has been looking after the English work at Kalyan very acceptably and we can report a Methodist Church organization started at this important railway center recently with 18 full members.

We are glad to report that the long looked-for church building at Kalyan is begun. The money for this church comes from a single individual who is building it as a memorial. The cornerstone was laid by Bishop Burt and Bishop J. W. Robinson on December 20, 1917.

E. W. Fritchley, Esq., one of the local preachers of our Bowen Church, has been pastoring the English Church at Lonavla for several years, and the church also keeps a watchful interest in our Seamen's work.

Bombay Seamen's Rest

While the year has been broken by the change of superintendents, yet the work has not seemed to have suffered. I do not think there has been a better report given of the work here for many years than that given by the superintendent at a recent meeting of the Committee. There has been real definite

soul-saving work done and the attendance has been well maintained as well as the finances.

Bombay Vernacular Work

Bombay, with her polyglot population, has many and various problems to face in giving the gospel to the people. We have definite work in seven vernacular languages, viz: "Gujarati Marathi, Hindustani, Punjabi, Kanarese, Hebrew and Arabic." Our workers can deal with inquirers in 14 different languages, viz: "English, French, Gujarati, Marathi, Hindustani, Hindu, Punjabi, Pushtoo, Sindhi, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, Kanarese and Telugu."

Our Hebrew Mission, under the superintendence of Mr. M. David, a lay self-supporting worker, is doing a promising work. Already a number have accepted Christ as their Saviour, and we are looking for greater things to be done in this department of our work.

Two of our better class converts have been given datura poison and have become mental invalids and we could get no means of detecting the guilty parties. We are hoping that their mental derangement will not be permanent.

Our Bombay Bible School has seen enlargement. The capacity of our hostel quarters have been more than doubled and we have had a wall built in front and will have the servant quarters soon enlarged. This property is now worth Rs. 100,000.

We have had a number of interesting cases in the Bible School during the year, and with the enlarged plant a more effective work can be maintained. Mr. S. Paul, B.A., has been faithful in his work as principal.

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Work, Bombay

We have to record again that the new center for the ladies in Bombay is not yet completed, but progress has been made. The work is being pushed and we hope will be completed before the rains are due. We have succeeded in selling the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Mazagon property and the deed of conveyance will be signed soon. We got more than the amount offered before the beginning of the war. The title of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Manse property has been cleared and the property will shortly be transferred to the purchasers.

All our Bombay day schools are being looked after by the ladies and we can say that it is quite an improvement over having some of the schools under the missionary of the Board of Foreign Missions. We desire to thank the ladies for their faithful help and co-operation in all the work of the church.

Andheri

Rev. G. W. Park, has been in charge of a group of circuits lying to the north and east of Bombay. This is a new field for our mission, but we have great hopes for it.

Our first baptisms have been recorded at Tarapur, and other high caste Hindu people are anxious to receive Christian baptism.

The leper work is still maintained and the promise of land from Government and money from the Mission to Lepers for building and maintenance will give permanency to this work which Mr. Park started when living at Tarapur.

Igatpuri

Our English church is in a very flourishing condition. I doubt if there is another church in India, which has seen the number of souls saved during the year, as this church.

The moving of several of our members and main supporters to Bhusaval, owing to the passenger engines going through instead of stopping at Igatpuri, is going to cripple our work here somewhat. But the work is promising and a number have definitely surrendered to Christ. The dispensary work is also encouraging. The village people are coming for miles for help and they get healing medicine for soul as well as for body. Dr. Marrett generally looks after the physical needs of the people and Miss Leonard, who has the vernacular, looks after their spiritual wants.

Sind

The work in this part of the district has been looked after for most of the year by Mr. Eldridge, assisted by Mrs. Eldridge. The English Church has been well attended and the work for the soldiers has been very prominent in the duties of the missionaries. Notwithstanding the manifold duties connected with the English Church and the soldiers' institute, Mr. Eldridge has given much of his time for the oversight of the vernacular work, and we can report excellent progress.

In our recent visit to this section we baptized over 50 persons. We have opened four new centers of work in Sind, and at the sub-district Conference held at Karachi in July, a resolution was passed asking the Bishop to set aside the work in Sind and Baluchistan as a separate district.

We regret that we are losing from our work Rev. George Eldridge, who has been a sort of sub-district superintendent for Sind. However, we are proud of the fact that we will have a representative in Mesopotamia, and we hope he will have the pleasure of being with the victorious army until they shall meet the force operating against Turkey in the Holy Land and camp with them on the hills around Zion.

Baluchistan

Here we have several centers of work and we can report progress.

Rev. James Cumming, who has been holding the fort for Methodism for years in this corner of the world, is pastor of the English Church and looks after the vernacular work. We had a number of baptisms and progress is being made in several directions. The last 1,000 Rupees of debt on our church property at Quetta has been paid during the year.

At Chaman Mr. S. A. A. Shah has done exceptional service during the year. He has won all classes as friends and the dispensary work is well patronized. One Hindu gentleman has expended about Rs. 300 in repairs upon our mission building, and is now building a room for the Zenana women at a cost of Rs. 500. His community promises us Rs. 5,000 for building a ward if we can secure the land from the Government. Over 5,000 cases have been cared for in ten months of work by Mr. Shah.

POONA DISTRICT

Poona District includes all English and vernacular work in an area extending from Lanowlee to Kopargaon, a distance of 200 miles and including seven circuits. This is the Marathi country. The Marathas are a virile, independent haughty race, who have been subjected but never conquered.

Lanowlee

Lanowlee is an important town on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, 80 miles from Bombay. It has a fine climate, and an elevation of 2,000 feet. Methodist Episcopal mission work was opened here in 1875.

Poona

Poona (population, 154,000) is called the "Queen of the Deccan," and is 120 miles from Bombay on the Great Indian Railway. It is the headquarters of the Poona civil district, and for several months of the year the capital of the Bombay Presidency, and the residence of the Governor and his staff. It is the terminal of the Southern Maratha Railway, and the city extends for a mile and a half along the banks of the Mutha River. Poona is an important center of trade and industry; considerable weaving is done. There are many government and private schools in the city, besides two colleges. Poona has ever been the heart of the Marathi country—the center of everything that pertains to the Marathi people, and is generally regarded as the most influential Brahmanical city in the empire. Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1872. Other mission boards at work are the Church Missionary Society, the Free Church of Scotland, and the Scottish Mission (Church of Scotland), and a Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

Missionaries (on field in 1917): Rev. W. H. Stephens and Mrs. Stephens, Rev. W. W. Bruere.

Institutions: Marathi Boys' Orphanage and School, Training School for Preachers. W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Indian Home for Girls (Taylor High School for Girls has been amalgamated with the Anglo-Indian Home); six lower grade vernacular schools—three for boys and three for girls.

Telegaon

Telegaon (population, 4,000) is on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, 23 miles from Poona. Like Poona it is 1,900 feet above the sea, and has a good climate. It is an important strategic center with a large number of surrounding villages and about 2,000,000 people to be evangelized.

Missionaries (on field in 1917): W. F. M. S.: Misses C. H. Lawson, A. Goodall, and Lucile C. Mayer.

Pantumba and Kopargaon

These are important places, 150 miles from Poona, where a break has occurred among the Marathi people. Christian communities occupy 16 villages.

W. H. STEPHENS, Superintendent

The War

In this day of storm there are no quieter acres on earth than these within the bounds of our Conference. The district has shared in this freedom from violence and unrest.

The Marattas are contributing their share of fighting material, but we do not now belong to the fighting clans of India. I find little excitement over the war in any of our villages, and never were doors wider open than now, and the gospel finds a ready hearing.

Clearing Away the Debt

Three years ago we closed with a debt. Two years ago there was still a debt, but a smaller one. Last year we came out without a dollar of debt, and this year we have increased our working staff, made a considerable amount of repairs, and all bills are paid. Besides we have been able to pay off a portion of the old debt.

I know that much of this is the fruit of prayer. It came to me strongly two years ago that I was not mingling sufficient prayer with my efforts to finance the district. Since then I have not let a day pass without praying for those loyal friends in the rear, without whom there would be few victories at the front.

The City Problem

In common with our fellow missionaries of other denominations we are sorry that evangelistic efforts in Poona and in other cities do not yield the harvest commensurate with the size of the staff and the amount of expenditure.

Our best work is in the villages, and as about 90 per cent of India is made up of villages, we have ample field wherein to labor, but we long to see a real break in the cities.

The work in the city is especially important because of the ever increasing number of Christians who are going to the cities for employment.

In Poona the most outstanding evidence of progress is the awakening of the leading Christians to the needs of the city. An organization has been formed and agencies put into action to carry the gospel into every part of the city and throughout all western India. The leaders of the movement are university folk —many of them high court lawyers—all of them men and women of influence.

The Marathi Training School at Poona

This institution is just beginning its career. Such an institution is the keystone of the whole fabric of the Church in India. The missionary is doing his best work when he is training workers, and hundreds of village communities of Christians depend entirely upon the pastor in charge for the type of Christianity that is to be built up.

We are most anxious that the property campaign may result in a fine building and equipment for the training of Marathi workers. Steps have been taken to gather all our Marathi work into one Conference, which will mean a line from Bombay to Nagpur, six hundred miles long and fifty miles wide, including an area of thirty thousand square miles, and a population 4,500,000. This is nearly four times the area of New Jersey, and three times its population.

I am sure that those in charge of the property campaign movement will not have many needs to consider which deserve a more sympathetic hearing than the need of a theological school for the Marathi Conference.

The English Work

The European side of the Poona field fills an important place in bringing the Kingdom into western India. The English-speaking congregation, which packs the building from door to pulpit at every service, stands for much in the problem of saving India, and the effort to bring half a million Europeans and Anglo-Indians into their right places, needs our sympathy and support.

Work at Pantumba

The appointment of Rev. Richards and Mrs. Richards to Pantumba means much to this section of the district. Last year we reported 16 villages where we have Christian communities—this year there are 26 villages, and the work is growing continually.

Among a people debauched by centuries of idolatry, it is not the work of a day to create new longings to be good, and we welcome the slightest indication in this direction. Among the hopeful evidences of moral advance is the response in the villages to our efforts to make the new Christians realize they must aid in supporting their own work. Efforts of this kind require a great deal of patience—especially where people have for generations received all, and given nothing. Most of our work is among the depressed classes, and it is encouraging how these people who have never had any idea of supporting anything or anybody, are learning to give to the support of the work in their own villages.

Medical Work

Among other great needs in this part of the district is the need for medical work. Pantumba is the center of scores of villages where those who are ill receive no medical care. Our nearest dispensary on one side is 25 miles away, and on the other thirteen miles away. Concern for the bodies of these people shortens the way to their hearts, and while Mr. and Mrs. Richards have no knowledge of medicine save that which they have picked up, they have, in the last year, treated over 4,000 cases. This indicates that there is a real and pressing need for this work. I have been present on the verandah of the mission house and have seen the daily roundup of disease and accident. Much of this affliction is such as is seen nowhere but in the East, and the mission verandah, which is but a step from dining and sleeping rooms, is no place for the treatment of these sufferers. But it is the only place there is.

We are meeting many new problems as we open work in these new fields—problems that are really as old as the moral struggle of the race, but we are meeting them in the strength and wisdom of Him through whom such difficulties and hindrances will be overcome, as they have been overcome since the day when Christianity began its struggle with the forces of evil.

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 15,000,000 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.

BALAGHAT DISTRICT

Balaghat District covers all the territory of the civil district of Balaghat. It formerly comprised the southern portion of the Jubbulpore District, but was separated from it at the Annual Conference in 1917. The "Jubbulpore to Gondia" branch line of the Bengal and Nagpur Railway runs through the district from north to south.

Work was begun in this district in 1893 by the Rev. J. Lampard, and it became a part of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in 1906. No other mission has work within its bounds.

Its area is 3,132 square miles, and its population about 370,000.

Baihar

Baihar is the headquarters of the northern tehsil, or subdivision, of the Balaghat District, situated in the Satpura hills, about 100 miles south of Jubbulpore. It is 33 miles from the railway, and 1,800 feet above the sea level The circuit covers an area of 1,744 square miles, and contains 633 villages with a population of 100,000.

Work was begun here in 1893, but was transferred to the Methodist Episcopal Mission in 1906.

Missionaries (on field in 1917): Rev. T. Williams and Mrs. Williams (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' School and Orphanage, Girls' School and Orphanage.

Balaghat

Balaghat Town (population, 6,000) is the headquarters of the district of the same name, and is situated on the Jubbulpore-Gondia Branch Railway. The town has a good mission bungalow and a church, but has been without a missionary since 1910.

The circuit area is 1,388 square miles with a population of 270,000 living in 619 villages.

T. WILLIAMS, *Superintendent*

Our Staff

Our district is young, having been cut off from the Jubbulpore District last January. The work done, even in the days before it belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Mission has always been characterized by the word "thorough" and a good solid foundation has been laid on which the superstructure is now being erected.

The staff, so far as foreign missionaries are concerned, was never smaller than it is at present, for apart from the superintendent, the district has no

Board missionary, and Mrs. Williams, who is on furlough in England, is unable to return to the field because of conditions brought about by the war.

The time was when eight and nine missionaries were working within its bounds. With the decrease in the number of foreign missionaries an ever increasing staff of Indian workers have been trained for the work, and the results have been encouraging. The staff, which numbered thirty at the beginning of the year, now numbers forty-one, and we are hoping to add to these suitable workers if patrons for their support can be found. We greatly rejoice in the spirit of unity and comradeship that has existed in our ranks during the year, and the absence of everything that tends to hinder the work. All have labored faithfully and consistently in whatever work they were appointed to do. The blessing of God has been upon us and we rejoice in the progress made.

The town and large circuit of Balaghat is still without a missionary. This condition has existed since the year 1910 and is a matter of regret. Both the English and the vernacular work has suffered in consequence. Balaghat is 42 miles from Baihar and it is impossible for me to keep the English services going there without a missionary or without some quicker means of transit than is to be found in the old fashioned bullock tonga at four miles per hour. There is a good plant in Balaghat, and the circuit with its 270,000 souls calls for a missionary without delay.

The Material

The people of the district are an exceedingly mixed lot. Almost all the castes are represented, but the aboriginal tribe of Gonds predominate. Representatives of the lower castes, such as those amongst whom the Mass Movement is now taking place in other parts of India are very few. While converts have been won from various castes, we have had our greatest success for a number of years from among the Mahars and Gonds, and we hope for great things from these people in the future. The Gonds are by nature very reserved and not easily won. They have intelligence, but they have never been taught to think for themselves. Some years ago one of our Gonds was asked, "What do you do after your crops are gathered in until the time for sowing comes round again?" He replied, "Sometimes I sit and think and sometimes I just sit." This fairly well describes the average Gond. For many years we met with no success among them, but now they not only yield the most converts but are, when won our best Christians. Drink, which is one of their greatest evils, seems to be forgotten after conversion and has never caused trouble in the Christian Church.

Evangelistic Work

While our work is preeminently evangelistic, the number of preachers available for this service is much below that required to give the gospel to the masses. Each evangelistic worker is responsible for 53,000 people, while there are large tracts in the Balaghat Circuit practically untouched. The people are accessible and wide open doors invite us in all directions.

Three new centers have been opened, one of these places, Warra Seoni, is

an important centre, having just been made the headquarters of the newly created sub-division of the civil district. The people here are intensely interested and the future is bright with promise.

Good and faithful seed sowing has been done by all the helpers available for this glorious work, and 46 baptisms have taken place as a result. We look forward to the time when our young people now in training at the Thoburn Biblical Institute shall return to take their place in the gospel propaganda.

Sunday School Work

The work of the Sunday schools is very closely allied to evangelism, and is receiving closer attention each year.

The district now shows 32 Sunday schools, an increase of eight for the year. The gain in scholars is only 35, the total being 730. The reason that the gain in scholars is small compared with the gain in schools is because stricter methods are now being enforced in order to raise the status of the schools, and more care is taken over the marking of the registers. The quality of the teaching is being improved and every effort is being made to make the Sunday school work more effective.

We are planning to bring groups of Sunday schools together in suitable centres this year for a great field day, hoping thereby to add a stimulus to the work.

Education

Our day schools continue to be an important part of our work. We have six schools and 465 scholars, being much about the same as last year. All the schools are recognized by the Government and receive substantial aid from that quarter. There has been a great falling off in numbers in the Government schools this year, due to the indifference of Government officials. Specially has this been the case in girls' schools. We are glad, therefore, that our schools have kept up their numbers as well as they have, and for this credit is due our Christian schoolmasters.

The number in the Baihar Boarding School has increased by nine, due to the fact that our Christians are beginning to see more and more the advantages of education and are willing to send their children.

Through the kindness of friends I have been able this year to give each child reading in our schools a nicely bound copy of the New Testament and other Christian literature. These Testaments have gone into heathen homes in many villages and will be widely read. There will surely be a harvest in due time from this effort. Our village schools for heathen children have fully justified themselves, and some of our brightest converts have come from them.

One new Epworth league chapter has been started at Nikkum during the year, and good work has come out of it. The volunteer evangelistic bands, both among the men and women of the league, is a step in the right direction.

Our statistics show a 50 per cent increase in money raised for pastoral support and benevolences. This increase represents a much self-sacrifice on the part of our poor jungle people. Every preacher and schoolmaster in the Baihar Circuit is now giving back a tenth towards the work, and they give it joyfully.

I wish I could say the same about the Balaghat Circuit, but we hope they will soon follow the good example. One farmer has set aside a field, the product of which is given towards the support of the pastor each year.

We are trying to get our people to do more in the way of voluntary service, and though we have made good progress in this direction, much remains to be done.

Property

Two new houses have been erected for preachers during the year, and a nice church building is in course of construction at Khursipar. We are hoping it will be ready for dedication in January. Our Christian people there are in great need of this building, and it will add much to the effectiveness of the good work.

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 (on field in 1917): Rev. David G. Abbott and Mrs. Abbott, Rev. Geo. B. Thompson. W. F. M. S.: Misses E. Lahuna Clinton, Helen Brethorst, Lydia S. Pool (on furlough), Mrs. Alma H. Holland and M. E Sweet.

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 (on field in 1917): Rev. F. D. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, Rev. Henry C. Scholberg (on furlough) and Mrs. Scholberg (on furlough).

Institutions: Hardwicke Christian Boys' High School, Hardwicke Boys' Orphanage.

D. G. Abbott, Superintendent

The District

By the action of Conference at the session held in January, Balaghat and Baihar Circuits were formed into what is now Balaghat District, and the Rev. Thomas Williams was made District Superintendent. The statistics of the Jubbulpore District have thus been decreased by two Conference members, six local preachers, 14 other workers and 378 church members.

The new district is an interesting and promising field, and we wish the District Superintendent and his co-laborers abundant success in their work. Miss Francene Bishop, of Pomona, Cal., arrived in Jubbulpore, February 1st, and assisted in Johnson Girls' School until summer vacation, after which she was transferred to Lucknow. Miss Lydia S. Pool left India the first week in August for furlough in the United States. Miss Clinton returning from furlough, and Miss Sweet a new missionary from Des Moines, Iowa, reached Jubbulpore September 24th. Miss Sweet has charge of the Christian Teachers' Training School and Miss Clinton resumes her work in Johnson Girls' School.

Every circuit in the district was infected with Bubonic plague during the first half of the year, and this prevented any systematic evangelistic effort. We are thankful that all the workers were spared and that very few of our Christians were attacked. Some of our workers showed much devotion and faith in God by visiting the sick and in helping to bury the dead, knowing the disease was infectious and dangerous.

Evangelistic Work

Notwithstanding the plague, the workers made special evangelistic effort during the month set apart for that work, and the following is a partial report: Meetings held, 650; total attendance, 9,600; number who professed conversion, 95; number of gospel portions sold, 371; number of tracts distributed, 9,000; heathen shrines destroyed, three. There have been 89 baptisms during the year, which is an increase of one, for the same territory, over last year.

In evangelistic work emphasis is placed upon the importance of Christianizing the people rather than upon the rite of baptizing. Many more could have been baptized had that been the main object of our effort. In building up the Christian Church there must be much counsel, exhortation, sympathy, patience and discipline; there is often disappointment, sorrow and sometimes seeming defeat; one's resources are at times taxed to their utmost, yet accounts of these experiences are not for reports or history, they mean giving life for life, and the missionary feels that his efforts pay when dormant life is awakened, higher ideals formed, honest effort toward holier living made, and when faith in Jesus Christ is established.

District Conference

Practically all of the workers attended District Conference and each morning for four days an hour was given to the study of the subject of evangelism, following an outline prepared for workers in evangelistic campaigns. The date of the District Conference was fixed with the expectation that immediately after Conference the members would attend the Jubbulpore Convention for the deepening of the spiritual life. The convention is an interdenominational organization, and it had engaged speakers and secured money for expenses, but owing

to late rains, fear of plague and other reasons, the committee decided to give up the convention for this year.

The four missions working in Jubbulpore then united in workers' meetings, and the workers and missionaries of these missions attended meetings twice daily for four days. Dr. J. A. R. Janvier, of Allahabad, was the principal speaker, and all who attended were greatly refreshed and strengthened.

Sunday Schools

There has been an increase in the district in the number of Sunday schools, and also in the number of Sunday school scholars. There is an average of two Sunday schools for each paid evangelistic worker. We are grateful to the Sunday School Board for the continued support of a District Sunday School Secretary who tours the district and endeavors to improve the character of the work, to conserve all that is being done and to increase the number of schools.

Education

Plague has interfered much with the work of the high school in Narsinghpur. F. D. Campbell, the principal, writes:

"Attendance in the schools has fallen off by about one-fifth over last year, owing to a severe epidemic of plague extending over more than eight months. For several weeks the schools were carried on only as camp schools, and for much of this time only the Christian boys attended. While most of our people were graciously preserved in this time of great danger, two students met death from plague. One a Christian orphan boy, and the other a Hindu student of the Matriculation class. Much improvement has been made in the boys' orphanage building, and a large room fitted up as a science laboratory. Our equipment for the teaching of science has not been up to Government requirements, but this year much new apparatus has been purchased and we hope for better results along this line.

A new hostel for non-Christian students is one of the most urgent needs of the high school. The present small quarters available for this use are unattractive, and we cannot expect to secure that measure of patronage from the residents of Narsinghpur District which the school should have until a more comfortable and commodious building is available for the use of students from outside the town of Narsinghpur. We rejoice in the progress made by Christian students, and trust that in the near future there may be increased numbers of boys ready to take up high school work. Many non-Christian parents select the mission schools for the education of their boys because of the advantages in character formation.

Thoburn Biblical Institute

There are now 22 men and 12 women enrolled. The class of nine men which entered in July is the largest Junior class since 1910, and the members of the class are applying themselves zealously to the work.

During the first part of the year Bubonic plague came very near the school, taking five persons from an adjoining compound but a few rods to the east, and one from the adjoining compound on the west. Rats died of the disease in the roofs of some of the rooms where the students were living, compelling them

to vacate the houses. Most of the students were inoculated, a raid was made on rats and we are thankful that none of our people were attacked.

A class of six men and four women graduated in May and left within a week for their appointments in four different districts. Excellent reports have come from them and we believe that they have made good.

During the summer vacation the students helped the village preachers in evangelistic work. They also continue to conduct Sunday schools among non-Christians in the city and preach weekly in the markets.

In the report to the Conference last year we stated that we were earnestly hoping and praying for new buildings. To our great joy, within a month from that time Bishop J. W. Robinson wrote that he had word from Mr. W. E. Blackstone that $30,000 had been designated for the land and new buildings by the Stewart Evangelistic Fund, and that the amount would be sent soon. A good portion of the money has now come, the site has been paid for and plans for the buildings are in the hands of the Municipal Committee for sanction. We hope to begin work on the new buildings soon. Word came in June that $3,000 was left to the Institute by the will of the late Charles M. Stimson, and for this amount also we are truly thankful.

Self Support

There has been 20 per cent increase in the amount contributed to support of native pastors during the year, and about eight per cent increase in the amount contributed to the pastor of the English church.

One native church pays sufficient for the salary of its pastor, and another pays about eight dollars a month.

English Church

Special meetings were held in the church in the first part of the year, with good results. The Sunday school has had a large attendance throughout the year, and the regular church services are well attended.

Land has been secured for a new village church, and building work will be begun very soon. Eighteen baptisms have been reported in the circuit where the church is to be built.

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 1880.

Missionaries (on field in 1917): Rev. O. M. Auner and Mrs. Auner, Rev.

Carl C. Herrmann (on furlough) and Mrs. Herrmann (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Josephine Liers, Ethel E. Ruggles and Cornelia H. A. Gruenewald (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 25,000. 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."

F. R. FELT, Acting Superintendent

From the very beginning of the year, two facts have made the work most agreeable to the writer. It was a pleasure to succeed to the charge of a work in which every feature had been so well conserved, and which showed the results of patient guidance and careful planning. It was also a great pleasure to come back to this field of which he had charge as missionary almost 20 years ago. During the awful famine of 1900 many scores of boys and girls were rescued from starvation. Today many of these are found in the ranks of the district workers as exhorters, local preachers, Bible women and teachers. Their faithful service and abundant fruitage are again a reply to the oft-repeated question, "Does it pay"? The associations with missionaries and members of the Indian staff have been most pleasant right through the year.

Hindrances

The year's work began with Bubonic plague in different parts of the district, and it has been in the area more or less right through the months. At the time of writing it is virulent in the city of Khandwa and many villages, and several of our workers have had to leave their homes. The monsoon was abnormally prolonged and the rainfall was heavy, quite a little damage was done to crops. High prices have prevailed everywhere. These untoward circumstances have made the work difficult, and at times we wondered if we would be able to conserve past gains, to say nothing of the possibility of forging ahead in any way. By inoculating missionaries and native workers, and the children of the boarding schools, and by taking advantage of every opportunity, the staff has been able to accomplish much.

They Come

In his report last year, Mr. Herrmann spoke of the increasing interest manifested by the people in many parts of the district, and the number of new inquirers. This movement has grown, and today we face a situation never before seen in the history of the district. The area of the Nimar civil district is over 4,200 square miles, with a population of over 325,000. The Khandwa District includes this area, with some adjacent territory. The movement to-

wards Christianity is chiefly among a caste of Hindus called Balahis, who form about one-tenth of the population. They are a sturdy, well-to-do class, with a mixed ancestry. On one side they have rather close relations with one of the higher castes of upper India; on another close connection with the Mahars, the great low caste of the Marathi area, which has given so many converts.

The movement is spreading rapidly over the area. For every one baptized, several new inquirers appear, and it is impossible to say accurately just how many scores of new villages there are in which are people eager to receive Christian teaching looking to baptism. The number of our men in strictly evangelistic work at the beginning of the year was about a dozen. It would be utterly impossible for this number even in normal times to conserve and teach the already existing Christian community and at the same time instruct the hundreds of inquirers. How much less could they do it with plague in the area and the people scattered out of their villages, living here and there in jungle and fields. How faithfully the men and women have wrought at their task can be measured to a slight degree by the apparent results. The baptisms during the year were almost two and a half times as many as were reported in 1916, and five and a half times those of 1915, the largest number ever baptized in any district of the Conference in any one year. If plague had not prevailed almost continuously through the year, the number could easily have been doubled.

Problems

These converts coming in increasing numbers bring many problems. It is no uncommon thing for them to suffer persecution.

One man, an inquirer, was severely beaten by some high caste men of his village. A prompt and determined stand taken by the missionaries resulted in the aggressors asking pardon and promising that such acts would not be repeated. The difference in social position between the parties was so marked that the asking of pardon was an unheard of event. The injured low caste, actuated by the spirit of the Christ whose servant he was in reality, though he had not been baptized, freely forgave. This practical illustration of the working of the new religion has greatly helped our work and people in that vicinity.

Few of these people can read, and must be taught, which necessitates village schools. We need at least 15 new ones at once. Owing to the plague a few have been closed, but will be re-opened as soon as the epidemic passes. A training class is also necessary for taking the more promising young men and women of the converts, giving them primary instruction and sending them back to teach their fellows. A score or more of promising young men are now available for such a class, and we are seeking funds for scholarships, living quarters, and a school building. It is a serious matter to baptize hundreds of people in the name of Christ, more especially if they are not able to read, and it is a much more serious thing not to be able to give them proper care and teaching after they have been received. This is the problem which is testing our resources. The boarding schools in Khandwa are among our best assets in the work. They have been sending out young men and women into the needy places, but are far from able to supply enough workers. These schools are constantly

pointing our people to the possibilities and advantages of educational progress. At the District Conference the head master of the boys' school was recommended for admission on trial at the coming Annual Conference. He is the fifth young man from this school to be given this honor. Two of these are now in charge of circuits in the district. These three mean much to the writer as they were all famine lads whom he picked up and helped to get back to health and strength. The other two are in important work in another district.

Sunday Schools

Twenty-two new schools with over 700 scholars have been added to last year's figures. In view of the difficulties under which our workers labored, this is a noteworthy achievement. There are now in the district 78 Sunday schools with over 2,300 scholars. The average is not quite one school per worker. We have added 11 new workers to the staff during the year, three times that number were needed, have opened three new stations, and others are being planned.

Summer School

Summer school was a most interesting time. It was held during the rains, and it was a pleasure to help men and women who were so ready to receive aid and preparation, and upon whom so much of the business of the Kingdom depends. Romanism is one of our chief obstacles in the district. A book in Hindi on the subject was discussed during the school session, and the results are seen in the added ability of our men to win those already turned towards Rome, and in the more aggressive work being done in many places. We cannot too highly value these sessions of summer school which bring our workers together for study and development in things spiritual.

Self Support

The year has given us better results than we had even dared to hope for. Passion week observed as a week of self-denial added to the regular collection for mission claimants and brought up the figure for that offering to two and one-third times what it was last year. The gain in pastoral support has been 67 per cent. The church in Khandwa is more than supporting its pastor, and now should adopt some area in the district to support and develop. In both Pandhana and Burhanpur Circuits there have been encouraging increases in pastoral support, but neither is able to fully provide the salary of the preacher in charge. It is probable that a system of grants to be diminished each year would help in advancing self-support in those places.

The total collected in the district for all purposes is 90 per cent greater than the amount reported last year. These items would naturally give grounds for thanksgiving in a normal year, but having been won in the face of adverse circumstances, they testify to careful management in the circuits, and to the manifest presence of God in the work.

NAGPUR DISTRICT

Nagpur District embraces the greater part of the Marathi-speaking section of the Central Provinces Conference. The actual territory in which the Metho-

dist 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 Scottish Episcopal Church, 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 85 per cent are Hindus and there are 4,000 Christians. Nagpur is the leading industrial and commmercial 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 (on field in 1917): Rev. Frank R. Felt, M.D., and Mrs. Felt.

Kampti

Kampti (population, 10,000), 10 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 (on field in 1917): Rev. A. N. Warner and Mrs. Warner. W. F. M. S.: Miss E. L. Harvey.

Institutions: 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 40 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 (on field in 1917): Rev. Steadman Aldis and Mrs. Aldis. W. F. M. S.: Miss May E. Sutherland.

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.

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 (on field in 1917) :Rev. William A. Moore and Mrs. Moore (on furlough).

F. R. FELT, Superintendent

A New District

At the last session of the Annual Conference the Sironcha Area of the Nagpur District was made the Sironcha District, and Mr. Benjamin Luke was appointed superintendent. Our three years' association with the workers of that area had been most pleasant, and we are glad the work there has been expanding this year in a most encouraging way. The territory remaining in the Nagpur District is comprised in the Basim area and the Nagpur area.

The Year in General

Our last report was written in the midst of a very severe epidemic of Bubonic plague on the Nagpur side of the district. Later it spread to the Basim area where it has been virulent for many weeks. The missionaries and staff and the boys and girls of the boarding schools were inoculated, and later several mild cases of the disease developed among those who had been thus protected. The disease is again appearing in Nagpur City and so we close another year with parts of our field in the clutches of one of the most terrible diseases known.

The entry of America into the world-war has emphasized anew to us Americans the awful reality and the universal nature of the conflict. We rejoice, not only that our country has thrown herself into the struggle, but also that she is doing it with such earnestness, seeking to further the great ends of humanity and civilization. The breezes of Hindustan have never before floated the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes in such harmony as today. Along with the national airs of the other allies, bands are playing the Star Spangled Banner, and we have now a part in the interests of all the work of this great empire such as the past has not given us.

The cost of living has increased with the passing of the war months, but we are much better off in India in this regard than those living in many other parts of the world. This financial pressure has had a definite influence on our work, and gains have been made in spite of its adverse tendencies. The war has added to the intellectual unrest throughout the country and there has probably never before been such a time of inquiry and general consideration of important questions among the rank and file of the people. Two phases of this are very noticeable in our work. All classes of people are more ready to give the gospel a hearing and our scripture sales have been more than double those of last year.

There is much unrest among the lower castes. A few months ago a number of leading men from one of these castes had a conference to talk over their social and economic disabilities. They were in session two or three days, and invited our local preacher to be present, though he had not come from that caste. The results of their discussions were drawn up in several resolutions and sent to the local government. Certain requests were made—that their boys be given free education, that they be allowed to sit in the classes with other boys from other castes attending the government schools, and not be compelled to sit outside the door, that certain forms of work be opened to them, that their men be permitted to enlist in native Infantry regiments, that the scavengers be

restrained from dumping village refuse about their houses, etc., the whole showing only a few straws on the surface of a mighty current setting in among millions of the so-called depressed classes in India. It is the opportunity of the Church. This interest and awakening and aspiration must be guided into the Kingdom of Christ.

The Indian Church

The year has seen both progress and the conserving of ground won. The evangelistic campaign month was observed, but in many places Bubonic Plague prevented full work being done. The month culminated by observing passion week with daily services and as a week of self-denial. Easter Sunday was the great day. The results of the month's work were published and the offerings received. This money had been set apart by the Conference for the mission claimants' fund, and the district gives that fund an increase of 35 per cent over last year.

In Nagpur four Kunbis were baptized on Easter Sunday. These are a sturdy, independent, well-to-do caste, difficult to reach. Those baptized are the first fruits from this caste in the Nagpur area.

Another interesting case is that of a Mahar family. The man followed the teaching of the reformer Ramanand who flourished about the beginning of the fifteenth century. He preached against the observance of caste restrictions, and has a large following from among the lower classes. He is a singer, and his melodies should be helpful in bringing many to Christ.

The Basim area especially has had a marked revival atmosphere during the year. Both boys' and girls' schools have had blessings. In the southern part of that area several Europeans working on the railway have been converted. There is a generally higher spiritual plane among the workers. The sessions of summer school in Basim and in Kampti were helpful to all our men and women. These schools are proving their value by raising the standard of efficiency of our staff. At the District Conference two men were recommended for admission on trial at the Annual Conference, and one of the older local preachers was recommended for ordination. There has been a gain of 23 workers over last year and three new places have been occupied.

Sunday School Work

Sunday school work has pushed ahead 13 new schools with something over 300 new scholars. It is impossible to overestimate the possibilities of this work. About 2,500 from all classes, Christian and non-Christian gather each week amidst all sorts of conditions and surroundings and receive Bible teaching. Remembering the promise that the Word shall not return void, who would venture to measure the value of this work for the future of the church! Two new Epworth leagues are reported for the year

Incidents

A most unusual incident happened a few months ago, I have never heard of a similar case in India. An Indian Christian died and his employer gave the body to the sweepers (scavengers) to bury. Such a burial is considered a matter of deepest disgrace by Indians of all classes and religions, and the action

made a great stir among the Christian community, including members of other churches. The matter was represented to the official head of the civil district, with the result that a letter of apology was tendered the Indian church, and a sum of money was paid the widow.

Our Forward Movement

Our forward movement during the year includes among other things three very important items.

First, the boarding school for girls which we have been for many months planning for Kampti. The need for the school became so marked that in spite of having no regular appropriation for it, we were constrained to open it in July at the close of the hot weather vacation. Nearly thirty entered at once, all that could be accommodated. It was impossible to secure a bungalow in Kampti, so the school began work in the mission bungalow at Gondia. We anticipate the time when this school shall become to this area of the district what the one in Basim is to that great territory.

In this connection the story of the head mistress of the new school is interesting as illustrating "The Way it Works" in Christianity. The family came from a low caste. The grandmother became a Christian and learned to read a very little. The father as a young man obtained a limited education in a Government school. The daughter, born a Christian, has recently passed the matriculation examination of the Allahabad University, the only successful woman of her class at the time, and so far as I know is the first girl from that origin in these provinces to pass this test. I do not know of a single Mahar girl, still in the caste, who has even passed the middle school grade. The grandmother may be able to recall the time when in certain places in India members of this caste were obliged to crouch as they passed the village well in the morning or evening that their polluting shadows might not fall upon those drawing water. In some centers they were obliged to drag a branch of a tree behind them to obliterate their footprints. What measuring-rod will indicate the progress made!

Second, a training class has been opened in Kampti. Several young men have joined this and are being prepared for active mission work. Among them is the young Mohammedan who was baptized last year. He is one of the most promising in the class and seems to have been soundly converted. This class should form the nucleus of the much-needed theological school for the Marathi field.

A community of the Teli caste (oil sellers) in Nagpur city asked the mission to take over and manage their school for boys which has about seventy on the roll. At the district conference we appointed a head master and thus definite Christian influence is extended to another part of our field.

Third, Marathi literature. During the year a new Marathi edition of Binney's Compend and a Marathi edition of Bishop J. E. Robinson's History of Methodism have come from the press. These strengthen our courses of study for workers. Another book on Evidences of Christianity has been translated, but the heavy cost of paper may make it advisable to defer printing for a time. Questions covering the subject matter in the books of the district conference

courses of study for exhorters and local preachers have been worked out and printed and will greatly help our men in getting ready for their examinations.

Self Support

In pastoral support from the Indian church there has been a gain of almost 40 per cent over last year's total. Each of the benevolent collections is in advance of last year, as a whole they are about two and a half times last year's figures. The regular collection plus the offerings from self-denial week bring up the total to about three and a half times what it was last year. When we take into consideration the fact of the much higher cost of living for all our people these gains are the cause for even greater rejoicing than they would be in normal times. Our people have done well, and with such results as a stimulus to faith and the memory of fears rebuked we can enter more earnestly upon the tasks of the coming year.

Property

During the year a plot of land in Gondia was made over to us by the Government as a site for a church building. In the Basim area sites have been secured in Medsi, Pusad, Umerkhed and Nandad and on some of these workers' houses have been built. A site has been bought for the boys' school in Mangalwari, Nagpur City. In Kampti a new school chapel, long needed, is being built. A dormitory for the boys' school has also been put up there. A corner plot has been secured in the town of Umrer, the headquarters of that circuit. The cost of all these has been met by money raised on the field and gifts from friends at home. The gain in total value of property in the district over last year is Rs. 11,000.

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 80 per cent are Hindu and 17 per cent Mohammedan. 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 (on field in 1917): Rev. George K. Gilder and Mrs. Gilder. W. F. M. S.: Misses Elsie Reynolds and Vera R. Thompson.

Institutions: Boys' Orphanage and 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 (on field in 1917): Rev. Judson T. Perkins and Mrs. Perkins.

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 seventh in area and population of the districts in the Central Provinces and Berar.

Drug Town (population, 4,000) 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. Mission work in connection with our mission was begun in 1899. We are the only mission in Drug Town. The Pentecost Mission is working in the Dondi-Lohara portion of the civil district and in the extreme end of the Sanjar Tahsil in the south of the district is the American Mennonite Mission. The German Evangelical Mission of North American Synod is working in the northern part in the Bemetera Tahsil. Practically, we have the field to ourselves.

G. K. GILDER, Superintendent

The period under review has been one of heavy trial. Sickness visited our mission homes both at Raipur and at Jagdalpur—several of our missionaries have been ill, and Mr. and Mrs. Perkins lost their baby daughter.

Owing to the depleted condition of our missionary force in the Central Provinces Conference, Mr. and Mrs. Auner were transferred from Drug to Khandwa. Drug circuit at the moment when it was of supreme importance to have a leader on the field, was left without one, to the great detriment of the work.

Evangelistic Work

In spite of all the disadvantages that have been our portion during the year, we have steadily maintained the evangelistic work throughout the district. Baptisms have been few, because of our inadequate force of Indian workers, and though we have held back inquirers, we have not lost sight of them.

Educational Work

This department of missionary effort is represented in the district by our boys' orphanage at Raipur, and the orphanages for boys and girls at Jagdalpur. At Raipur and in Drug circuit we have a few village schools for non-Christian boys. We continue to receive pressing requests from heathen malguzara (village proprietors) to send Christian teachers and to open primary schools in their villages, but so far we have not been able to comply with these requests, because we have not the money to pay teachers.

Self Support

Year in and year out we teach our people to give cheerfully and systematically, and the tenth is the standard we hold before them. We are pleased to note that our Christians are learning to give as they should, but because of their extreme poverty it will take time.

The Outlook

Our work in all the territory that comprises the Raipur district, and all the territory which we occupy, or are seeking to occupy, is pioneer in character, notwithstanding that we have to date 2,000 converts.

Our Needs

Our needs here are many—chief is the need for missionaries. Drug circuit is an interesting region, full of splendid opportunity, and a missionary should be sent there without delay. A second missionary is needed at Jagdalpur, where we have property, and where the singularly attractive work covers the entire Bastar State, with an area of 13,062 square miles and a population of more than 400,000 Christless souls. At least 50 Indian workers are needed.

BURMA MISSION CONFERENCE

The Burma Mission Conference includes Burma, with its area of approximately 230,000 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 12,115,217 at the last census (1911), the Burmans constituting about 7,500,000. The other chief races, in order of numbers, are the Shans, Karens, Talaings, 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 Mohammedans, Hindus, and Christians, the latter numbering about 210,000. 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, 293,316 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. B. M. Jones and Mrs. Jones, Rev. C. E. Olmstead and Mrs. Olmstead, Rev. Clarence H. Riggs and Mrs. Riggs. W. F. M. S.: Misses Phœbe James, Elsie K. Burmeister, Alvina Robinson, Mary E. Shannon, Hazel A. Orcutt, Alice M. McClellan and Marie Wiegand.

Institutions: Anglo-Vernacular Boys' High School, Tamil School, Anglo-Chinese School. W. F. M. S.: Burmese Girls' School, Methodist Girls' High School (English).

Pegu

Pegu (population, 17,104 in 1911) 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, and is the junction of that line with the Moulmein branch. 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. I. M. Tynam and Mrs. Tynam. W. F. M. S.: Miss Ethel Mabuce.

Institutions: Methodist Tamil School, Anglo-Chinese School.

Syriam

Syriam is about five 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.

Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Syriam in 1904.

Missionary: Rev. J. R. Boyles.

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, and Fannie A. Perkins.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Coeducational High School and Orphanage.

Thongwa

Thongwa (population, 9,200 in 1911) is situated near the Gulf of Martaban, about 25 miles east of Rangoon.

Methodist mission work was begun in 1901.

Missionaries: Rev. M. A. Clare. W. F. M. S.: Miss Grace L. Stockwell, Miss Roxie Mellinger.

Institutions: Burmese Boys' School, Burmese Girls' School, Women's Bible Training School.

B. M. JONES, Superintendent Rangoon District
C. H. RIGGS, Superintendent Burmese District

Rangoon District

The Rangoon District is polyglot to an extent rarely found elsewhere in the Methodist Church. It comprises work among English-speaking Europeans and Eurasians, among Indians of three distinct races, and among Chinese of two dialects, each of which has two or more sub-dialects. In addition to all these we distribute scripture portions in seven or eight languages not mentioned above. Verily we are being sorely punished for that ancient sin of presumption, and one is tempted to want to organize a pilgrimage back to Babel to do penance for the sin of our forebears and seek to recover that old original language that was there lost.

English Work

There is one active church and two schools for girls. An indication of the activity of the church is found in the fact that it raised over $5,000 during

the year in contributions from its own members, and not more than one member of the church receives an income of $100 per month. We would venture to say that there is not another church on the foreign field and few in the home field contributing more liberally than this. Three and a half years ago it was groaning under a burden of nearly $12,000 debt on its building. Today the debt is reduced to half that sum. The significance of this fact is enhanced when it is recalled that over thirty men of the church are absent on military service and the remainder are being called upon constantly for contributions to war and relief funds. Much of the success is due to the indefatigable efforts of the pastor, the Rev. C. E. Olmstead. The total additions to the membership during the year numbered 39, the net gain was nine.

The English Girls' Schools under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society have continued to do good work. Except for a number of scholarships in one and the missionaries' salaries, these schools are self-supporting. There are a number of small boys in both the girls' schools, but they are lost to the church as they grow older. The same is true of the girls to a large extent because they marry into other churches, especially the Roman Catholic. This work must remain lop-sided so long as we make no provision for a school for boys.

Indian Work

This consists of several Tamil and Telegu congregations and two Hindustani. There are over three-quarters of a million Indian immigrants in Burma, the majority of whom are adult men. So far as we are aware, there is but one male Protestant missionary giving his time to work among them. They are a hard-working, prosperous, fairly open-minded people and offer an attractive field for evangelism. There are scattered families of Christians of our own and other churches among the immigrants who form nuclei for the establishment of Christian communities. We have already upwards of 400 Indian Christians, among whom are earnest and intelligent workers. With a missionary free to give his time to this work and project a program that would inspire the zeal and enthusiasm of the people, the membership could be increased to 1,000 within two or three years.

During the past year Rev. Vedanayagam Samuel, our pastor in Rangoon, has pushed the work vigorously in the town and suburbs. At Kanoungto, one of the rice-mill sections of the city, a Tamil and Telegu school has been opened and a congregation of 35 Christians gathered among the mill workmen. A number of small schools are maintained, but they get almost no financial assistance from the mission. There is urgent need for a good Christian boarding school for Indians in Rangoon.

Chinese Work

There are flourishing congregations at Rangoon and Pegu among the Hokien Chinese, and an Anglo-Chinese school at each place. The Canton Chinese congregation in Rangoon has been scattered by the draft of Chinese carpenters to Mesopotamia for Government work and by the suspension of building operations in Burma, necessitating workmen going elsewhere to earn a living.

Property

The outstanding event of the year is the purchase of property for the Chinese work in Rangoon. It was a difficult process. As we were paying high rent for utterly inadequate quarters, we concluded to purchase a property, part of which could be rented to pay interest together with the rent we were already paying, and the contributions of the people could go toward the gradual reduction of the debt. To come to that conclusion, however, and to find a property of that description on the market were two different matters. Over 20 projects were considered and at last an old bungalow on a valuable corner lot, admirably situated, was secured at a reasonable price. It did not lend itself readily to the plan of renting a portion of it, and besides the work immediately expanded to an extent demanding the use of the entire plant, the attendance at Sunday school doubling almost immediately. Therefore it was decided to rent a portion to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for kindergarten and night school work, the fees from which would help pay the interest.

The night school has proved popular. It has been open less than two months and has enrolled 76 pupils. It is helping to bring into touch with the mission men whom we otherwise could not reach.

The property, including repairs, alterations, insurance, etc., cost over Rs. 38,000, of which Rs. 3,000 will be repaid by the end of the year. Business is stagnant and our people will not be able to reduce the debt much until an increase in shipping facilities establishes trade on a normal basis again.

Pegu Boys' School

At Pegu the much-needed dormitory building which would be the making of the school there, cannot be erected for lack of funds. Part of the foundation has actually been put in, but we have had to suspend operations pending receipt of funds from some source or other. The attendance at the school increased from 48 to 60 in spite of the opening of a rival non-Christian school in town, which took away fifteen of our pupils. The parents of one small boy insisted on his going to the other school, but he ran away and came to ours. They took him back to the other school, tied his hands and shut him up in a room by himself. He got away, however, and returned to us, reporting that he had "prayed to God and chewed the string," whereupon his parents gave it up and left him with us, which is the unfortunate way parents in Burma have with their children when the latter persist sufficiently in having their own way.

There is little doubt that the attendance of the school could be increased to 150 if there were a hostel for the accommodation of pupils who wish to come from the many small communities where there are no schools. The school is popular with Chinese parents. The headmaster is Mr. H. G. Cheu. One man who makes his living by what we consider very questionable means, was so pleased with the effect of the school on his two unruly sons that he gave the headmaster $200 gold with which to purchase a small set of band instruments, and the boys have made remarkable progress in learning to play.

Self Support

The Chinese people liberally support their own work. Although the community at Pegu numbers only 60, men, women and children, they have con-

tributed over Rs. 100 per month during the year towards the support of the church and school. We are endeavoring to enlist the whole membership for definite evangelistic work and are aiming at more than doubling our membership within the next four years. This is the first year of the existence of this district. The division of the work along linguistic line, separating the Burmese work from the others, has justified itself and we look forward to the time when there will be separate districts for each of the other languages.

Burmese District

This is the first report since the Burma District was divided. It was decided a year ago at Conference to divide the Burma District into two districts, one to care for the Burmese work, and the other to cover the Chinese, Indian, and English work.

Effects of the War

Burma has in a sense been sheltered from the dreadful effects of the war, but the shortage of vessels has made it impossible to ship the usual large quantities of rice, and it has piled up, and business is at a standstill. The rice merchants and those in their employ have suffered keenly, and many of the poorer people are in a starving condition. Many have had to economize to such an extent that the children have been kept from school.

Our Schools

The school at Syriam reports an increase in attendance, and is in good condition financially. The school at Thongwa is still hampered in its usefulness because of lack of suitable building. This school is the only Anglo Vernacular school in a large district. At Dieku the school work has suffered most because of the war.

In Rangoon the Burmese Girls' School are in need of a building. Most of the money for this has been secured, but it has been impossible to get the building up, because of the high prices of building material.

The boys' high school at Rangoon has been fortunate in completing their new building. The congested conditions have been relieved and the work of the school has improved.

The Woman's Training School has been doing excellent work during the year, and has had more pupils than ever before. We have not been successful in obtaining the funds for our training school, and we have had to send two promising students to the American Baptist Training School, where they are being trained for the ministry.

Evangelistic Work

There is need for more direct evangelistic work among the people, so much of the missionaries' time is taken up with the work in the schools, that they are able to give but part time to the work of evangelization. There is fortunately a splendid opportunity for this sort of work in the schools, and among the parents of the boys and girls. If the pupils in our schools can be thoroughly trained, they will have a mighty influence throughout the country, for they are passing through the schools rapidly.

Workers

There is a shortage of workers, and because of this we are handicapped in our work, for there are several stations which we could occupy at once if we could secure the men to care for the work.

Government Aid

We owe a debt of thanks to the government for the generous help they have given to us during the year. Not only have our lives been safe, and our temporal needs supplied, but our schools have been aided and the work encouraged. The grants to the schools have been increased in a time when there are many calls upon the government.

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.

Singapore District

Singapore District includes the work on the island of Singapore and that of the agricultural colony at Sibu, in the British Protectorate of Sarawak Borneo. The island of Singapore is located at the extreme southern end of the Malay Peninsula. It has an area of 226 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 70 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 Foochow 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. William T. Cherry and Mrs. Cherry, Rev. J. M. Hoover and Mrs. Hoover, Rev. C. E. Davis and Mrs. Davis (on furlough), Rev. Kingsley E. Pease (on furlough) and Mrs. Pease (on furlough), Rev. William G. Shellabear and Mrs. Shellabear (on furlough), Rev. T. C. Maxwell and Mrs. Maxwell. Contract: Rev. J. Stewart Nagle and Mrs. Nagle, Rev. C. J. Hall and Mrs. Hall, Mr. G. H. Little, Mr. W. L. Matson, Mr. Dean Swift, Mr. Frank C. Sands, Mr. Ralph R. Hornbeck and Mrs. Hornbeck, Mr. W. T. Cherry, Jr., Miss Emma Olson, Mrs. A. Zinn, and Miss Clare Norton. W. F. M. S.: Misses Sophia Blackmore, C. Ethel Jackson (on furlough), Mary E. Olson (on furlough), Minnie B. Cliff, Eva Nelson, Jennie Dean, Marianne Sutton (on furlough). Contract: Misses Ida Westcott, Bessie Steele, and Mrs. Rhea M. G. Voke.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School (and branches—Gelang English School, Sirangoon English School and Paya Lebar English School), Jean Hamilton Training School, Oldham Hall (Boys' Boarding School), Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Short Street Girls' School, Fairfield Girls' School, Ninde Home and Girls' Boarding School, Bible Women's Training 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 Sibu. 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.

W. T. CHERRY, Superintendent

Work in General

It would be less than the truth to close this report leaving the impression that Singapore District is rich with goods and has need of nothing. We have our shortcomings. Wesley Church shows a decrease in membership and benevolences, but holds its own in Sunday school attendance, and advances in finances and prayer meeting interest. It is well attended by men of the Army and Navy. The church gained wonderfully in baptisms, membership and finances, but declined in Sunday school attendance—the loss is a matter of overlapping and chicken pox, not backsliding. The Tamils gained in baptisms, membership and fiances, and held their own in Sunday school. Telok Ayer shows decreases except in finances. Gelang did better every way than last year. The Foochow Church did better in the last half year than in the preceding year and a half. The Hinghwa brethren have worked steadily with moderate all-round gains. The Hakka Church has gained in size faster than in depth, like a boy in his teens, but is in good condition for next year. The staff of the newly opened local branch of the Canton Christian College has turned enthusiastically to work in this church. For some time it has been difficult to tell whether it was principally Hakka or Cantonese, and the time for a division is not far distant.

Our Staff

Our staff of workers seems large, but the evangelistic work is carried wholly as overtime work by men and women whose regular duties are exacting, and we often wish when Sunday comes that we could make it a day of rest. Any success we have had is ours, not because of this condition, but in spite of it, and the extreme compactness of the work makes possible what could not be done otherwise.

One could not ask for a better company of missionaries to work with. They have accepted extra burdens and surrendered cherished personal preferences with rare good spirit when the general interests of the work demanded it. The Asiatic staff has acquired the idea of doing things systematically and aggressively.

Still, we have a few needs. We need three new churches very badly. We need two more Bible women—Tamil and Nakka. We need missionaries who can teach in the vernacular. We need someone to look after the Mohammedan work, and a Chinese speaking missionary to get under our plain duty in Telok Ayer Chinese work. We need a score of good school teachers, including a few missionaries. We need a hostel for upper class students at Oldham Hall, two or three parsonages, more room in the day schools, a larger income and quarters for married students in the Jean Hamilton Training School.

Our Schools

The day schools have achieved exceptional results, as appears from the following table:

	Standard IV		Standard VII		Cambridge	
	Presented	Passed	Presented	Passed	Junior	Senior
Anglo-Chinese School	174	173	60	60	10*	23*
Short St. Girls	30	29	10	8	2*	4*
Fairfield Girls	10	9	2	2	1*	..

*Cambridge results are not yet known.

The Anglo Chinese School also sent up two students for the London Matriculation examination. Last year's Cambridge examination results, which were not known at Conference time, were as follows: the Anglo-Chinese School passed 12 out of 19 Juniors, and 12 out of 22 Seniors; Short Street School passed three out of four Juniors and all three Seniors, and Fairfield both her Junior candidates.

The Anglo-Chinese School now sets local examinations at various points in the Netherlands Indies, as the result of which three candidates qualified for the Cambridge classes, and two of the boys secured scholarships worth $600, given by the Chinese friends of the school. The Commercial Department has been reorganized, and two various business men have established scholarships worth $450 for an eighteen months' course with a clerkship at its conclusion, the recipients to reside in Oldham Hall while in course.

One cannot speak too highly of the high moral and spiritual atmosphere that prevails in all our day and boarding schools. All religious instruction is voluntary, but on our staffs are devoted men and women, both Asiastic and American, whose lives magnify Christ, and many pupils have accepted Him as their Lord. In no case that I know of has there been parental prohibition. The upper class pupils attend the Sunday schools enthusiastically, and considerable numbers of them have been baptized during the year, their parents consenting. Whatever others may think, we are not without many friends among the non-Christian Chinese who appreciate the religious influence of our schools in the lives of their children.

This has been an exceptional year in church and school work, the reorganization and reopening of the Jean Hamilton Training School (enrollment limited to eight if each uses the full amount of scholarship money granted by the school), the successful launching of the college project, the moving of the Bible Women's Training School to much better quarters, a laborious amount of building repairs, and the establishment of the branch school at Paya Lebar. I have not space to mention many interesting details such as Mrs. Zinn's work for students, the Leper Women's work, and that of Nind Home with its 120 girls—this and Oldham Hall are makers of Malaysia Methodism's future filling, and eventually the college will furnish the upper crust.

Summary of Work

A summary of our work in Singapore shows eight churches in seven languages, enrolling 760 members, besides a congregation of the Methodist Church of Japan; we have four boys' and three girls' day schools, two boarding schools,

two Bible training schools, and a publishing house. We have 21 missionaries at work, all of whom except the district superintendent, the mission treasurer, and the pastor of Wesley Church, are in educational work, and none of whom except five Woman's Foreign Missionary Society ladies are supported from America. We have four traveling and six local preachers, besides the missionaries, and four Bible women. There are 2,833 pupils in our day schools, 202 in our boarding schools, 1,237 in our Sunday schools, 262 baptized children in our churches, and 128 members in our Epworth leagues.

We have baptized 72 adults and 52 children, which is 50 per cent more than last year. We enrolled 126 probationers, making 43 per cent more than last year. The increase in total membership is 13 and a half per cent, notwithstanding the usual very heavy losses by removals. Sunday school enrolment increased over nine per cent, and attendance two per cent. This last would be much higher if we included the new Fairfield Sunday School, which has been running successfully for three months, and will be reported statistically next year. A Sunday school normal class was conducted by Mr. Nagle throughout the year, and a high degree of work and interest maintained.

The assistance of the grant from the Board of Sunday Schools has enabled all our schools to have an adequate supply of literature, greatly improving the work done. Those who could pay for their lesson helps have done so. The two Epworth League chapters have increased by one member only, but have maintained work of good quality and are developing leadership amongst the young people.

The schools and publishing house contributed $3,097 to various benevolent causes, chiefly war relief, and not including the war tax paid by the publishing house. The Anglo-Chinese School contributed three-quarters of the amount named. The churches raised $12,528 for all purposes, which, with or without Wesley Church, is 23 per cent more than last year. Taking the Asiatic churches by themselves, 629 members contributed $9.70 capita. The Asiatic churches contributed $3 for every dollar received from America, and the entire Singapore contributions are more than seven times the annual appropriation received. The native preachers' salaries have been steadily increased year by year; the highest now paid is $100 per month and house; the lowest is $30 to a single student-pastor, $45 and house to a married pastor.

Property

In property matters there has been no conspicuous change aside from the College project. Four of our churches have building funds, which stand as follows: Baba Church, $1,840; Tamil, $1,671; Telok Ayer, $671, site, and temporary chapel; Gelang completed its building two years ago, and has a debt of $1065, which it is steadily paying off. Besides these, Wesley Church, by its forward movement, is gradually reseating the church, and has $484 in hand.

There is no debt on any church property except $1,065 at Gelang. The Anglo-Chinese School has had to incur rather heavy obligations for its property at Paya Lebar and Gelang, and for the renovation of its Waverly and Zetland House premises. The latter overdrafts will be retired automatically; the others will require special effort. Fairfield School has paid the last of its debt this

year and has over $1,500 collected by Miss Mary Olson toward the extension of its overtaxed accommodation. The Mission residential properties are all in good repair, though being old their upkeep is expensive. Oldham Hall has been full to the limit. It has now only one class of pupil boarders, and the monthly fee for rent collected from each resident has made it possible to transfer a useful sum to sinking fund.

KUALA LUMPUR DISTRICT

Kuala Lumpur District comprises the three Foreign Missionary Societies—Selangor, capital Kuala Lumpur; Negri Sembilan, capital Seremban; Pahang, capital Pekan; the independent states of Johore, and the Settlement of Malacca, with an area of 40,000 square miles and a population of 800,000, made up of Chinese, Malays, Tamils, Sikhs, etc.

The other churches at work are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, in each of the big towns mostly English work, becoming more alert and aggressive. Presbyterians minister to Europeans only, not aggressive. Plymouth Brethren English and Chinese, not very aggressive at present. Seventh Day Adventists spasmodic.

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 and Mrs. Pykett, Rev. Preston L. Peach and Mrs. Peach. W. F. M. S.: Misses Mabel Marsh (on furlough), Jessie Brooks, and Hetta A. Wheeler, Carrie Kenyon.

Institutions: Methodist Boys' School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School (English), Boarding School and Orphanage.

Klang

Klang (population, 8,000) is a growing town in center of the rubber district, and with Port Swettenham forms a circuit for Chinese work. Other missions at work here are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Presbyterians, the Plymouth Brethren, and the Roman Catholics.

Institution: Anglo-Chinese School (Port Swettenham).

Malacca

Malacca (population, 21,213) is the oldest settlement in the Straits. It was held first by the Portuguese, then by the Dutch, taken by the English in 1795 and restored to the Dutch in 1818, and exchanged for Bencoolen, Sumatra, in 1824. A tablet in the ruined cathedral marks the tomb of Francis Xavier, whose body was removed to Goa in 1588. The old courthouse and church are still in use and look ages old. The Methodist mission began work here in 1897. They have also a medical mission for women and girls.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Ada Wagy, Olive Vail, Ada Pugh (on furlough), Ruth E. Atkins (on furlough).

Institutions: Chinese Boys' School, Chinese Baba Church. W. F. M. S.: Rebecca Cooper Suydam Girls' School.

Seremban

Seremban (population, 9,000), the capital of Negri Sembilan (nine states), is a very promising center for all this state and gives *entree* into the state of Pahang. Other missions at work are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Roman Catholic.

Missionaries: Rev. T. R. Jones (enlisted), Rev. T. W. Bowmar.
Institutions: Chinese Church, Anglo-Chinese School.

G. F. PYKETT, Superintendent

The District Work

We have occupied the most important centers in Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Malacca, but are not established in either Pahang or Johore, not from lack of opportunity or call, but from lack of forces and means to open new stations.

The war is making it hard for us to find men and money, for the upkeep of our work. Rev. T. R. Jones, who had been in charge of Seremban for about a year, "joined up" and went to the front in June. This necessitated the transfer of Rev. T. W. Bowmar from Klang to Seremban, and the lack of new people coming out is hampering us very much.

At Seremban the Chinese community has completed a new building costing $5,800, on a site of some five acres leased on the usual conditions, to us by the Government. This has helped to pull up the work in Seremban where we have had a lot of work for several years. We have to pull down our old church and rebuild or rather build a new one for which we need money.

At Klang we have a scheme afoot for a large new school to accommodate some 400 students. The Chinese community will meet half the cost and government the other half. We promised some years ago to put a missionary in charge, and this year put Mr. Bowmar there, now he has had to go to Seremban, and we cannot keep our promise, but government fully realizes our difficulty. We need a man and wife in each of these places, and can find them support. We sadly need women workers on this district. Miss Vail has had to hold the fort at Malacca all alone. This is a hard and trying station, and it has been a severe tax on Miss Vail in every way. Miss Steele was loaned from Singapore for a little while, but fell ill and had to go back to Singapore. Miss Elizabeth Olson has now gone to relieve part of the situation. Miss Brooks will have to go on leave very soon, and we see no one in sight to fill her place.

The English Church

Our new English church was completed and dedicated in March. The Chinese congregations fill it every Sunday morning. The sermon is in three languages, Hokkien, Hakka and Cantonese, and now we have had to form classes for a large number of Hailams and Hing Huas who do understand the other languages. We shall soon need separate preachers for them. The cost of the new church, $17,400, was mostly met by the sale of—to us—a useless strip of land at the foot of the hill on which our property is situated, to the government railway, but we have a debt on the whole output of $3,200. The building is an ornament to the town and is visible from almost all points.

The school work goes steadily ahead. The new Methodist Girls' School is a fine addition to our property and makes for progress and efficiency.

Opportunities seem greater than ever, but we need men and women and money and more supervision of outstations.

TAMIL DISTRICT

(Federated Malay Settlements)
SAMUEL ABRAHAM, Superintendent

The District

The Tamil District of the Malaysia Annual Conference is the first district to be organized according to nationality, with an Asiatic Superintendent. The work was so arranged for the advancement of the Tamil people of the Federated Malay States. There are 143,785 Tamils in the district, and among these five denominations are at work. There are 28,757 Tamils to each denomination, and 3,192 for one salaried Methodist worker.

The People

"The Tamil people come from the south of India, and from the Island of Ceylon. Those from the south are working coolies, and those from Ceylon are men of some education who are seeking clerkships, and petty offices.

"The Tamils are noisy, and exceedingly talkative, but devout, obedient, and industrious. Those who come from Jaffna, Ceylon, are generally intelligent, and are unwilling to be underlings. Nine per cent of the population has emigrated, and many of them hold government and commercial positions, and own rubber plantations in their adopted land."

Growth of the Work

The district has had a steady growth during the year. Some of the young English-speaking Tamils of Kuala Lumpur, Taiping, and Ipoh, are deriving much spiritual help from the English Epworth leagues, and four of the teachers of the Methodist Boys' School at Kuala Lumpur, render valuable aid in the Tamil Sunday school. Since the appointment of the Rev. J. A. Supramaniam to the pastorate of the Kuala Lumpur church, the attendance at the services has increased, and the people show a desire to lead a better life.

Self Support

The great war has had its effect on our work. Living expenses are much higher. In spite of this the district has maintained its reputation for giving, and among the churches at Kuala Lumpur, Klang, Telok Anson, Ipoh, Sungei Siput, and Taiping, an average of $250 a month was raised by the Stewards for all purposes. Besides this, Kuala Lumpur repaired its church at a cost of $675, and reduced the Tamil parsonage debt by $633. An influential committee is making a collection for building a new parsonage with a school combined, and so far have $3,000 pledged.

Educational Work

We need the means to open Tamil schools so that our mother tongue may not be neglected. The present educational policy does not lay any adequate foundation for the Asiatic churches to grow. Ninety per cent of the energy, mission money, and zeal of this Conference is devoted to schools, none of which are connected with Tamil District. Of the six Anglo Tamil schools started, both before and after the Tamil District was formed, five were closed for lack of mission support. Two of these were re-opened and receive aid from the gov-

ernment under Hindu management. The only one of the six schools to survive is the Methodist Boys' School at Kuala Lumpur, this is in the English District, and is doing excellent work. One-fourth of the pupils in our English schools are Tamils and non-Christians, and for the past 15 years the average conversions and baptisms among them has not been even one.

The missionary teachers in the schools should see that the pupils are brought in touch with the native pastors, taking the Chinese pupils to the Chinese services and Sunday schools, and the Tamil pupils to the Tamil services and Sunday schools.

NETHERLANDS INDIES DISTRICT

This district (population, 39,000,000) includes the work in Java, Dutch Borneo, Banka, and south Sumatra. Java, on an area 50,000 square miles, equal to Ohio, supports a population 32,000,000 greater than that found in all the states west of the Mississippi. This multitude is made up by Javanese, Madoerese, Malays, Chinese, Arabs and Europeans. The Chinese are idolaters, the Europeans nominal Christians, and the other races Mohammedans. The larger towns are connected by 1,500 miles of railroad, most of which is owned by the state, which also owns the telegraphs and telephones. The exports of Java have increased in ten years from $11,824,000 to $27,357,000, or 231 per cent, and the imports from $8,313,900 to $19,733,600, or 237 per cent. Among the chief exports were sugar, 2,280,000,000 pounds; coffee, 10,750,000 pounds; tobacco, 132,660,000 pounds; 54,000,000 pounds of tea; 2,780,000 pounds of rubber; much of the world's quinine, a considerable quantity of petroleum and of spices.

Borneo, 288,000 square miles, is one of the largest islands in the world. Only a fringe around the coast is settled except by the scattered wild Dyak tribes who are still heathen. The Dutch hold two-thirds of Borneo. It produces a large amount of petroleum, some gold, copra or dried cocoanut kernels, rattans, hard woods and other jungle products. In west Borneo and in southeast Borneo a relatively large number of Chinese are found; the remaining coast peoples are Mohammedans.

Sumatra has an area equal to all France but only a little over 3,000,000 inhabitants. It is being opened up by roads and railroads and will not long remain without inhabitants. Its largest city, Palembang, population 70,000, lies some 60 miles up the Moesi River, but is a port of call for ocean going steamers. The people are Mohammedan except in the interior, where some heathen tribes are still to be found.

Various Dutch and German societies are at work, but, except in Java, they are all in fields unoccupied by us. In north central Sumatra the Rhenish Mission has had a most successful work among the heathen Battaks, of whom over 100,000 have enrolled as Christians. Seventy-five years ago the first missionaries to this people were killed and eaten. In northern Celebes, on the Sanggir Islands, and on Amboyna there are strong Christian communities which have never been under sway of Islam. Nothing like these large ingatherings has, as yet, been possible by any mission working among Moslems; but converts have been won and there are not lacking signs of better days.

Batavia (Java)

Batavia, the capital of the Dutch East Indies, is situated on the north coast of Java, near the western end of the island. Its population of 141,000 is fairly representative of the whole island, being composed of Malays, Sundanese, some Javanese, Chinese, Dutch and other Europeans.

Methodist work was begun here in 1905. There are three congregations within the city and four outside with four schools. In addition four of our missionaries teach in the Chinese school which pays their salaries.

Missionaries: Rev. C. S. Buchanan (on furlough) and Mrs. Buchanan (on furlough), Rev. H B. Mansell and Mrs. Mansell, Rev. A. V. Klaus and Mrs. Klaus. W. F. M. S.: Miss P. Stefanski. Foreign Workers: Rev. J. B. Matthews, Miss Mary Myers.

Buitenzorg (Java)

Buitenzorg (population, 30,000) lies 35 miles south of Batavia. The residence of the governor-general is located here in the midst of the finest botanical garden in the East.

Methodist work was begun here in 1905. There is an English day and boarding school here with Chinese and Malay schools attached. Our membership is largely Malay speaking Chinese. Three outstations are worked from here.

Missionaries: Rev. R. L. Archer and Mrs. Archer. W. F. M. S.: Misses Hilda C. Holmberg, Lydia Urech.

Institution: Methodist English School.

Tjisaroea, via Buitenzorg (Java)

Tjisaroea is a great rice and tea estate on the government post road 15 miles south of Buitenzorg. It lies on the slope of Mt. Gedeh, one of Java's many volcanoes. A thickly populated Sundanese territory surrounds the estate.

Work was begun here in 1907. There are now four village schools in three of which we hold church services.

Missionaries: Rev. R. G. Perkins, M.D., and Mrs. Perkins. Foreign Worker: Miss L. E. Nicholls.

Institutions: Boys' Preparatory School, Tjisaroea Mission Hospital.

Soekaradja (Java)

This is a town of about 10,000 in mid-Java; and is the seat of a very wealthy Chinese family. Our missionaries are teachers in the Chinese schools, from which they get their support.

Foreign Workers: Rev. E. W. Allstrom and Mrs. Allstrom.

Poerbolinggo (Java)

Another mid-Java town near Soekaradja with a population of about 10,000. The Chinese school supports the missionary who was first stationed here in September of this year.

Missionary: Rev. C. M. Worthington.

Soerabaya (Java)

Soerabaya (population, 151,000), the largest city in Java, is on the northeast coast. It is the principal trading center of the island and has a rapidly growing population of Javanese, Madoerese, Chinese, Arabs and Europeans. The number of China-born Chinese here is very noticeable.

Methodist work was begun here in 1909 and has been confined to the Chinese. Our missionaries secure their own support by teaching school. Church services are held in the Amoy and Cantonese dialects of Chinese.

Missionaries: Rev. Harry C. Bower and Mrs. Bower.

Singkawang (West Borneo)

Singkawang is a small town of some 5,000 people, but is the administrative head of a large territory. It is the center of a system of roads running through the cocoanut groves for 150 miles along the coast and for 50 miles into the interior. The first auto, a Ford, entered Borneo this year. The Chinese owner takes the Dutch road-master out for rides; the roads are rapidly being improved.

Methodist work was begun here in 1906, but for three years permission to do full mission work was withheld by the government. The work is among

the Hakka Chinese settlers and the heathen Dyaks. The former are eager inquirers while the latter can now be reached before they are converted to Islam.

Missionaries: Rev. F. H. Sullivan and Mrs. Sullivan.

Institution: Anglo-Chinese School.

Pangkal Pinang (Banka)

Pangkal Pinang (population, 10,000) is the capital of the island of Banka which is about the same size as the state of Connecticut. It and its nearby neighbors produce about a tenth of the world's tin. The government has nationalized the ore deposits and makes a large annual profit on the tin mined.

Methodist work was begun here in 1911. Our work has been self-supporting from the start. Here again the missionary has secured his salary by school-teaching. Our membership is entirely Hakka Chinese. One member has his pedigree for 137 generations, or back to about the time of Abraham.

Missionaries: Rev. Mark Freeman (on furlough) and Mrs. Freeman (on furlough). Foreign Worker: Mr. L. L. Akerson.

Palembang (Sumatra)

Palembang (population, 70,000), the fourth city in the Netherlands East Indies, is the head of a region as large as the two states of Ohio and Indiana and of a population exceeding a million. It is on the Moesi River, up which ocean steamers take their cargoes to exchange them for tropical jungle products. A large oil refining plant is located at Pladjoe, three mlies below Palembang.

Methodist work was begun here in 1908. It has been carried on by workers born in British India and so far it has been impossible to station a missionary here. There is no missionary of any church in this territory.

Institution: Methodist English School.

(The following station is in the Dutch East Indies, but is this year attached to the Penang District.)

Medan (Sumatra)

This is a rapidly growing town on the East Coast of Sumatra, about one-fourth of the island's length from the north end. It is the port from which Sumatra tobacco is exported.

Methodist work was begun here in 1912.

Missionaries: Rev. W. T. Ward (on furlough), Rev. L. Oechsli and Mrs. Oechsli.

Institution: Anglo-Chinese School.

H. B. MANSELL, Superintendent

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 Mission Plantation and district of Sitiawan, and the northern half of the island of Sumatra. 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 60 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: Rev. B. J. Baughman and Mrs. Baughman, Miss Nettie

Moore (contract), Miss Norma Keck (contract), Miss Jennie Shilling (contract), Mr. R. S. Fraser (contract), Mr. R. F. Thomas (contract). W. F. M. S.: Misses Clara Martin and Thirza Bunce.

Institutions: Anglo-Tamil School, Anglo-Chinese School, Hillview Boarding School for Boys. W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Chinese Girls' School, Alexandra Home for Destitute Women, Winchell Home for Girls.

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. Glen D. Spoor and Mrs. Spoor.

Institutions: Boys' Industrial School and four primary schools.

B. J. BAUGHMAN, Superintendent

General Statement

At the beginning of the year, the shifting of our missionary force made necessary alterations in the Penang District. Sitiawan and North Borneo were cut off, leaving to this district the Island of Penang, Province Wellesley, the section of the mainland lying directly across the Straits from Penang, the native state of Kedah, and the territory of Perlis and regions up to the Siamese boarder. Our missionary staff is disproportionately small, consisting of one family and seven unmarried missionaries, who are all, with one exception, bound down by school work. This of course means that much of the work must be done by Asiatic workers.

Evangelistic

It is almost impossible to separate the religious and educational work of the district sufficiently to make two reports. The Fitzgerald Memorial Church of Penang has changed its policy somewhat. Instead of ministering chiefly to the Europeans, we are endeavoring to reach the vast population of English-speaking people of every race. This plan is still in the experimental stage, but shows every indication of success. The Anglo-Chinese School, Penang, with its 1,400 boys, offers a vast opportunity for religious work. The Sunday school enrolls 200, there are several Bible classes, and many of the older boys have become regular attendants at the church services. There are, on the district, nine church organizations, one of which is English-speaking, three Chinese, and five Tamil. Our 12 Sunday schools have an enrollment of 750, and two Epworth Leagues have been formed among the young people.

An Indian lyrical preacher spent several months among our Tamil village congregations in a successful "waking-up" campaign. Our outstanding policy this year has been one of publicity. Advertising, tract-selling, posters and hand bills in the cities, and personal visiting in the villages, all these are gradually bringing the people to understand that we are a growing concern.

At Parit Buntar we have raised locally $3,300 for a new church schoolhouse. The Government has added to this a grant of $3,500, and an excellent plot of ground in the center of the village, and work on the structure is beginning.

Two calls have come to us to open churches among the employees of large estates. At one of these, near Bukit Mertajam, 28 enrolled as charter members, and at once began raising money for a little chapel. Several men, out of a monthly salary of $12 subscribed $5 towards the building fund, and these offerings, with special gifts received from home, will enable us to erect a one room $100 chapel.

New Stations

Two new stations have been opened this year. In opening Sungei Patani a strategic point has been gained. This town is the capital and center of south and central Kedah, and should serve us as headquarters for work in the surrounding villages. There is here an English school, and a church congregation among whom we number some of the well-to-do Chinese and Tamil families of the place.

At Bukit, Tambun, in Province Wellesley, an English school has been opened under the leadership of a missionary-minded teacher. None of our evangelistic work presents any startling features of growth or change, but is in process of development, and encouragingly so.

Educational Work

The outstanding feature of the district work is educational. There are eleven English day schools, including the Anglo-Chinese School, with its enrolment of 1,400, and the Methodist Girls' School with its 250, one boys' boarding school, and one girls' boarding school. Besides these there is the home for destitute women and a rubber plantation. There are now 2,500 children and young people under our direct influence in these institutions.

Our schools have suffered this year from lack of qualified teachers, and the fact that several of our teacher-preachers took long promised furloughs. However, the Penang Anglo-Chinese School had 100 per cent passes in the fourth standard, led Malaysia in Junior Cambridge honors and credits, passed 75 per cent of its Senior Cambridge, and did well throughout. The boys are developing school spirit. Scouts organizations, literary societies, inter-class sports, an athletic tournament with silver cup, an alumni banquet, all of these are bringing about a better spirit of unity in the school. Parit Buntar School stands first in the State of Perak.

A uniform system of examinations has been introduced throughout the district, all schools having identical quarterly test questions. Regular supervision has been carried on in the village schools by the superintendent and the primary supervisor.

One of the native preachers in his district conference report wrote of the school children: "Let not these small feet, that come into the premises of your school buildings, return home to their parents without carrying a word or two about the Saviour. You know that without windows sunshine cannot penetrate a room or building, and the inmates will be in darkness. So children instructed in moral and religious lessons are as windows to their parents. They cannot make good windows unless they receive good lessons from their masters. When the truth of God's love and care take root in their hearts, these little ones will, through their lives and words, bring this sunshine of the gospel into the hearts of their parents." And this is our hope.

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.

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 Balacan. 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. Of the total population 490,000 are Catholics. 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 90 per cent of all the homesteads taken in the islands have been taken in Nueva Ecija.

The government has two high schools in the district with 700 pupils. There are two large trade schools and 16 intermediate and as many domestic science classes. More than 600 teachers are employed in the primary schools, which have an enrollment of 25,000.

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, 25 miles from Manila. Malolos is a railroad, telegraph and military station. It is the seat of a flourishing high school with 400 students, an intermediate school with 1,300 pupils, and a new student church.

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 not to be abandoned as a mission station. There is a good high school here, and a Spanish college.

Missionaries: Rev. A. W. Beckendorf and Mrs. Beckendorf.

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 streets, good artesian wells and an ice plant. The co-operative "farmers" have a large warehouse, rice mills, and 18 threshing machines for threshing rice. Five million cavans of rice will pass through this town during the coming year. Cabanatuan is the center of a community of 6,000 Protestants, and has no missionary.

J. F. COTTINGHAM, Superintendent

The People

The Government strives to be non-sectarian and in a measure succeeds, but in many places the ignorant and fanatical officers refuse to follow the law, and our members and preachers are thrown into jail and otherwise persecuted. In such cases the Protestants have no recourse, the officials are excused.

The people among whom we work may be classed as those who love Romanism, those who hate the priests and friars, and those who are openly seeking new truth. The first class hate us, and use all possible means to destroy our work. The second class come to us in large numbers, but few can stand the close preaching of the truth, and they drift into the separation movements. The third class become earnest and zealous Christians.

Parents are anxious to educate their children, and are willing to make any sacrifice to this end. Many of the older men and women who have had a little education are using all their income to help younger relatives.

The better educated girls have dropped cigarette smoking and betel nut chewing, and young men are avoiding cock-fighting and other forms of gambling.

The standard of living has been raised. The people are building better houses, wearing better clothes, and eating better food. There is a wide-spread movement among the young people for a stricter observance of the Sabbath, and against intemperance.

Establishment in Faith

The appearance of liberty among a people who have been oppressed leads to a free acceptance of the truth and also of error. Three hundred years of oppression, followed by rights of free men, led our people into the truth and into error. This was demonstrated in the large number of new sects which arose. A man could preach almost any theory or doctrine and get a following, elect himself "Bishop" or "Governor Ecclesiastico" and live from the wedding fees which were certain to come. But that time is passing. Our people are now studying and are becoming more firmly established. No longer will they accept a new or unique form of baptism just because it is new, nor are they greatly troubled about the Sabbath or seventh day. They are progressing in Godliness and true Christianity.

Revivals

The Bible revival was held in the rainy season. Rev. J. L. MacLaughlin furnished the Bibles and a lot of the enthusiasm. The whole district was organized into teams which went from house to house selling Bibles and talking to men about the Christ. In the month we worked 30 teams of workers, talked with 16,000 men. They sold 9,000 copies of the Word. More than 150 joined the Sunday schools and 138 joined the churches.

In each of our 78 churches we have a Sunday school. Sunday school classes are being formed in 24 other places, giving us 102 Sunday schools. Five years ago we had but 30. There are 6,500 scholars in the Sunday schools.

Our Staff

The working force on the district includes one missionary and his wife, one missionary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, 22 native preachers, and four other native workers.

The work has been established in the centers—in 35 of the 43 municipalities in the two provinces, Malolos, the capital of Bulacan province being at present our one resident mission station. Our congregations number 87, and each church has its Sunday school. Sunday schools are held in 24 more other places, making the total number of Sunday schools on the district 102. Five years ago there were but thirty. The total membership is 8,845, and there are 6,500 pupils in the Sunday school.

Self Support

A falling off in the special gifts made it necessary for us to begin a self-support revival campaign. Either we must get a large increase from the people or we must close part of the work. We wrote hundreds of letters to the officials of the churches appealing to them to come to our aid. Hundreds of them answered the appeal and promised more support than ever before. The pastors will get an increase of 20 per cent this year and we shall be able to keep them all in the work.

A Memorial Church

Juliano and his wife Maria are makers of cocoanut shell spoons. Juliano was left an orphan at the age of seven. Seventy years after that time Juliano by hard work and economy has saved a few hundred pesos and has a house and lot. One day we learned that Juliano had decided to honor God by giving a feast in his town. We went to see him and told him that since he had been converted he should no longer follow the old Roman way. We advised him to build a Memorial Church. He would not promise at that time, but later wrote that if we would come on a certain day and celebrate the Lord's Supper, he would build a memorial chapel. We went on the day appointed and watched the old man's face while we preached from, "As many as are led by the Spirit of God they are the sons of God." I wish you could see him. Old and wrinkled and brown as a dark russet shoe, and clothed in an old thin shirt and old brown trousers which fastened at the waist with a draw string. Sin had left its traces on his face, but he was now beaming with love to God and man. This old man had remained on his knees before the Virgin and the Mass in the days

gone by until his knees became like the soles of his feet. After the sermon he came up to the altar and produced an old rag which contained three hundred pesos for his memorial chapel.

I went to his house next day. The old man was making spoons. A hard day's work might bring him twenty cents. In his kitchen was an old iron skillet, a water jar and a rice pot. In the dining room we saw a glass, three plates, a bowl and another dish. Two old benches and an old table made up the rest of the furniture. The walls were decorated with pictures from an old picture roll. Their food was rice and vegetables. Maybe rice and fish or meat once or twice a week. This kind of home and such hard work, and yet 300 pesos, or $150 for a Memorial chapel.

Our Property

Since the last report we have built four new parsonages, five new churches, and have remodeled and rebuilt five other churches. This work has been done by the people except in two or three cases where a little money from America was used. But in the two or three cases not more than 40 per cent of the money came from abroad. Our new buildings are of light material. The increase in prices are: iron roofing, 300 per cent; hardware, 200 per cent; cement 150 per cent; lumber, 100 per cent; and all things almost the same as lumber. This has compelled us to build of bamboo and nipa.

We now have 42 churches and 16 parsonages valued at 35,000 dollars gold. Many of our churches must be rebuilt of better material. We cannot hope to reach any large number of the wealthier and more highly educated so long as we occupy bamboo chapels. The pure gospel preached from a bamboo pulpit to people sitting on bamboo poles does not appeal to the doctor and the lawyer who go to the big stone cathedral where they are permitted to keep all their vices, dual living, gambling, cock-fighting, usury taking, and still be fit subjects for heaven. The average man prefers a beautiful church which permits him to do as he likes, to a little cheap chapel which says he must repent and turn from sin.

The Great War and Missions

Prices of all things have increased, and the problem is to make the same amount of money do the same amount of good that it did before the war. Dahil sa Digmaan (on account of the war) has been the excuse of all merchants in raising the price. Every German victory causes an increase in prices and every allied victory brings another increase.

When the war began the Filipinos were in sympathy with Germany and her imperial policy. But with the entrance of America into the war there has been a reversal in the attitude of the Filipinos. They are almost all loyal and willing to help; willing to do more for themselves than ever before, and any spirit of insurrection either in church or state that may have existed before has gone now and the Filipino and American are being united in a closer bond than was ever thought possible. Our churches are loyal and are willing to make sacrifice for humanity and for God.

Two small boys came to our Sunday school class in San Isidro in 1911. Their parents were Roman Catholics. The two boys were not very regular in

attendance, but they took great interest when they did attend. In 1912 we received the boys into the church. They were then students in the high school. For four years we watched them, two of the best examples of the young Filipino life. They were the pitcher and catcher on the San Isidro High School team, and for four years made that team the best one in Central Luzon. Both were good sprinters and won medals on the track. When they left high school one took up the study of law and the other entered the civil service. When the call for volunteers for the national guard came the two young men offered themselves, and both are officers in the national guard. Each has raised a full company of men and is helping to train them. They expect to see service in France next year and go to fight for "the rights of men and of weaker nations." This phrase is the war cry of the national guard.

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 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 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. E. S. Lyons and Mrs. Lyons, Rev. M. A. Rader and Mrs. Rader, Rev. W. F. Kinsey and Mrs. Kinsey, and Rev. D. H. Klinefelter and Mrs. Klinefelter, Rev. Harry Farmer (on furlough) and Mrs. Farmer (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Margaret Decker, Margaret Crabtree, Mary Evans, Bertha Charles, Rebecca Parish, M.D., Anna Carson, and Mrs. Eleanor Pond. M.D.

Institutions: Methodist Boys' Dormitory, Publishing House, Union Theological Seminary. W. F. M. S.: Harris Memorial Deaconess Training School, Mary J. Johnson Memorial Hospital and the Hugh Wilson Hall.

D. H. KLINEFELTER, Superintendent

Church at Tondo

Tondo has given us considerable concern. Our church there has felt a baneful influence of a cinematograph that was opened up just behind the church. There is no law against opening such institutions here on Sunday, and on Sunday afternoon and evening they not only kept their pictures going but a band as well, which was so noisy that our services were carried on with difficulty. It was finally decided to use the dispensary room of the hospital for our meeting place and the church was rented to the city for public school purposes.

At the beginning of the year we thought we had secured a site for a new church, but found it impossible to perfect our title. Mr. Lyons has had charge of our English-speaking work there, and Rev. Roque Bautista, the Filipino work. Both have done good work, but the building is entirely too small for a satisfactory work. Now we have again secured possession of the St. Paul's Church and with a little remodelling inside, we shall soon be reaching the multitude in that thickly populated section of the city. The church is in better growing spirits than I have known it for many years. The first of January it becomes a self-supporting charge.

Knox Memorial Church

The Knox Memorial Church has the next largest Sunday school on the district. A fine body of young people gather there every Sunday morning to study the Word and afterwards enjoy and profit by the services conducted by the Rev. A. L. Ryan in English. One hundred and fifty people have been received during the year. It continues to be the popular place for marriages in the city. There have been about 300 weddings during the last six months. I do not know any Methodist Church in the world that can boast so many. The fees in these weddings support two pastors of the church and help meet other expenses of that institution.

Other Churches

Meycawayan has seen a splendid improvement and witnessed a satisfactory growth in church work and membership during the year. The new church was dedicated early in the year and the people are so pleased with their new building that they are building up all departments of their church. The Sunday school is crowding the building to the walls. The indications are that before the year is out they will not be able to provide room for the Sunday school and it will be divided into two sections. A chapel has been completed at Kaybadia and another rebuilt at Binuangan. The work is in a flourishing condition.

Self Support and the War

It became apparent to us after the declaration of hostilities between the United States and Germany that special gifts would fall off as the result of this war. Month after month we have kept track of the remittances from New York and by comparing figures from those of former years we have concluded

that some other arrangements must be made for the support of our preachers if the work is to be carried on next year. The matter was brought to the attention of the pastors and official members of the church. The churches were doing their utmost to pay the salaries of the preachers before, but we saw no other way to maintain the work unless the people could make more heroic sacrifices for the cause at this time.

We pointed out to them that America is trying to do her utmost to help the Philippines and other lands to come into possession of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and while her interest in the Philippines has in no sense waned, still because of the war and the expense of the great benevolent interest that must be taken care of as a result of the war, such as the Red Cross and the religious work in the camps and at the front, our friends would of necessity be compelled to reduce their giving to our field.

Attention was called to the great sacrifice that America is making at this time in the gift of 2,000,000 sons and billions of dollars in defence of liberty, not theirs only, but also the liberty of the Philippines and the other small nations of the world. Perhaps we of the Philippines could not do very much to help win the victory for liberty at the front, but we could relieve America of anxiety concerning the work of the Kingdom here in the Philippines, and every church on the district with great enthusiasm and determination decided to do its utmost to take care of the financial work this next year. The result is that fourteen charges on the Manila District will become entirely self-supporting after the first of January.

We will still need about 50 pesos per month to meet the gifts that have formerly come from the friends in America. Every church has established tithing bands which are the great hope of our victory. Each church has also organized a Home Missionary Society, and every member is urged to join. The monthly dues for women are five cents and the men ten cents. Children give one cent. Not all of the members will join at first, but they will help by their collections during the year.

The Sunday school collection on the first Sunday of the month is going toward the support of this Home Missionary Society. After we get things going, one-half of the missionary offer of the school will go to the Foreign Missionary Society, but for the present, and until we are on a sure foundation, we will need what funds we can get for our local Filipino work.

Three charges on the district that are already self-supporting have consented to raise ten pesos each per month for the Home Mission Society, and the rest of the amount is divided among the weaker charges. The salaries have been increased 20 per cent because of the high cost of living.

All of Central District, Vigan District, Paniqui, Pampanga and most of Pangasinan will become self-supporting this coming year. We do not wish to boast, but we would like to know if there is another mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church around the world that can show such a record after 17 years of missionary activity.

The Needs

We are short of missionaries. With the going home of Mr. Kinsey and Mr. Klinefelter, all the work of the district and the seminary must be taken by Mr. Lyons and myself, and with what help Mr. Ryan of the Sunday School Board can give. It is impossible to maintain and provide for all the work as it should be done without another man. The work among the students is, I think, the outstanding need today. Some day this work may be done by a Filipino preacher, but for the present it will have to be carried on largely by the American missionaries, and they cannot do it tied up as they are with other responsibilities. How we are to meet the situation under the present conditions, I do not know. Manifestly it is impossible for us to ask an increase in our missionary staff, and yet we are losing golden opportunities by failure to take hold of this student work in earnest.

Iba, the capital of Zambales, with a high school of nearly 500 students, has no other religious work except what is being conducted by our provincial missionary. A few weeks ago at a rally day service, 1,000 people tried to get into the chapel. If we had an American missionary living there, with Mr. Galang to help mould the lives of those young people, it would mean a great victory for evangelical Christianity throughout that province in the near future. Since writing the above I have held special meetings at Iba. A large number were converted and 29 united with the church, including an ex-governor and assemblyman.

At San Narciso, with an intermediate school of 600, we are allowing another great opportunity to slip by unheeded. Thus it is, in town after town where great results could be obtained, if we had the men for the work.

We have reached that state in the development of the church when the little nipa chapel will no longer attract the people. They feel the need of better buildings and are willing to help provide them. In a land where the large buildings of the municipalities are the churches we cannot afford to minimize the importance of a building, its architecture and its fitness as a place of worship.

Board Institutions

We have only two institutions of the Board of Foreign Missions in the Philippines, not counting the dormitory as an institution. I refer to the Methodist Publishing House and the Nicholson Seminary. A little while ago it was thought best to dispose of our Publishing House interest, but the last year was so profitable financially that even Mr. Lyons thinks we would better hold on to our institution. If we could get enough funds to pay for our buildings I believe that the Publishing House matter would be a going proposition. To have to deduct from the profits of the business the monthly rental or interest on the investment keeps the institution always in straightened circumstances. The high cost of paper and the increase in wages is making it difficult for us to maintain our papers. The Philippine Observer has about 2,000 new subscribers, which will help pay expenses for a while, but it is a purely missionary proposition and can be maintained only as we receive special funds from home.

The seminary has had its best year in point of attendance. The departure of Mr. Kinsey the middle of the year left us somewhat embarrassed, and threw

upon Mr. Lyons a heavy burden, as he has been appointed to look after the seminary in addition to his other work. We need very much, trained preachers. The demand for such throughout the whole church is becoming insistent, but how we are to train them, with such small amount of special gifts for this purpose is a discouraging proposition. We are now behind in the support of the institution practically for the whole year.

PANGASINAN DISTRICT

Pangasinan District includes the Province of Nueva Viscaya and all of Pangasinan Province except Rosales and Alcala, which belong to the Paniqui District. In the Province of Pangasinan the languages are Ilocano, Pangasinan, Zambales, Tagalog, and Pampanga. In Nueva Viscaya they are Ilocano, Gaddang, and Isinai. The population of the district is over 500,000, or about the same as the State of Rhode Island and occupying three times as much territory. In Pangasinan there are 32,723 pupils enrolled in the 212 public schools.

Dagupan

Dagupan (population, 24,404), situated at the east outlet of the Agno River into Lingayen Gulf, is the commercial center of the province and is connected by fine roads and navigable rivers to the other towns in the province and by the railroad to Manila and to points north in Union Province. Dagupan is also an important port for sea traffic.

Lingayen

Lingayen (population, 27,311) is the capital of the Province of Pangasinan. It is situated on the south shore of the Gulf of Lingayen. Has fine road connection with towns west and south and with Dagupan, eight miles to the east. Lingayen is the educational center of the province. In its high school there is an enrollment of 884 students. A students' dormitory could do a great work here.

B. O. PETERSON, Superintendent

Last May the district lost that prince among our preachers, Rev. Domingo Reyes. It is doubtful whether Domingo Reyes as an interpreter, translator and preacher has had a peer in our Philippine work. Ever ready with a workable solution to a problem, and a fitting climax to any meeting, he was always in demand. We have no one to take his place as a revivalist.

Churches and Chapels

The church at Binalonan has passed the foundation and is now up in the roof-support stage through the efficient direction of Rev. C. J. Bernhardt. Assisting him are the pastor, Rev. Felipe Marquez, and Antonio Arreola, a leading member of the church.

New chapels have been built at Alimbeng, San Carlos, Coliling and at Umingan. The chapels at Pangascasan, Mangatarem, Labayug, Macalaeng and Magtaquing have been reconstructed, and those at San Nicolas and Calaciao completed. The first parsonage in the district has been built at San Carlos. With three new chapels on his circuit, besides the parsonage, the pastor, Rev. T. A. Cabacungan, has made a good record.

Evangelistic Work

The year has been marked with evangelistic successes in every circuit where there has been pastoral leadership. 1,150 additions have been made to the mem-

bership. A conscientious count of the membership cut off many hundreds who came in several years ago in the Binalonan and Urdaneta neighborhoods to cover up their complicity with an insurrection movement. Among the largest gains are those made by Roman Calica in Nueva Viscaya with 157 additions, Alejandro Vidal at Pozorrubio with 61, Simplicio de Leon at San Fabian with 91, Marcos Laguisma at Agno with 97, Gregorio Vergara at San Nicolas with 181, and Tranquilino Cabacungan at San Carlos with 246. Mr. Calica reports that the Igorote congregation at Macdew recently received him and his local preacher companions with much rejoicing in their almost inaccessible mountain village.

Bible Campaign

Possibly no more interesting and highly productive feature of the year's work has been shown than in the recent Bible campaigns initiated by the Rev. J. L. McLaughlin of the American Bible Society. At Mangatarem, three preachers and the missionary, assisted by as many of the leading members, made a careful house-to-house canvass and sold 31 Bibles, 154 Testaments and 252 portions in the 332 homes visited during the seven-days' campaign. Every night meetings were held in the chapel and many people were converted. The use of a stereopticon gave added interest. The campaign made the town wide open for the work of the gospel.

Sunday Schools

In this line of endeavor we see the future of the work made more secure. Many a congregation has but scanty pastoral attention. The leaders of the congregations in many instances, cannot preach nor even exhort effectively, but with the Sunday school lesson helps prepared by the Sunday school missionary, the Rev. A. L. Ryan, they are able to hold the congregations together. By correspondence, visitation and Sunday school conventions, Mr. Ryan has given large assistance and able direction to the Sunday schools of the district. Through the death of Domingo Reyes the Sunday school work in the district lost its most effective local leader.

Self Support

After a careful consideration by the Finance Committee of the situation in the Islands as compared with the conditions in the homeland, it was decided that the war and its influences necessitate the pushing of self-support with all possible haste. The fact that America is carrying such a large share in the war, is a leverage for urging self-support which is proving very effective. The Central District, through the leadership of the Rev. J. F. Cottingham, initiated this move. The Pangasinan District, as well as others, has adopted the plan and already substantial results have been attained. In every case where the people have assumed a larger share of the burden, there has followed a deepening of the religious life. This training of the people to carry their own burden is the outstanding effort of the year.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Northern District includes the provinces of Ilocos Sur, Abra, Ilocos Norte. This district has an area of about 6,000 square miles and a population of 300,-

000. The races include the Ilocanos, Igorotes, Ibanags, and others. 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.

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.: Misses Rose Dudley and Elizabeth Parkes.

No report.

OSCAR HUGGLESTON, Superintendent

CAGAYAN DISTRICT

Cagayan District is a new creation—a distinct half of the old northern district, situated in the extreme northeast of Luzon nearest the United States as the crow flies. The district embraces two large provinces, Cagayan and Isabela in the great Cagayan Valley. The total population is 300,000, scattered in 35 municipalities and 350 villages. Our territory is 200 miles long by 50 wide. The extended fertile fields and rich uplands are shut in on the east and west by high, inaccessible mountain ranges.. We are away in a corner. Our usual approach is by small boats on the rough sea around the rocky north end of Luzon. We may toil 10 days on horseback over mountain trails to the railroad south. All commerce is by river boats, most of them pushed by man and very slow. The road for horses has some necessary bridges with a few stretches of first class gravel surfaced road. Travel is difficult because of mud and high rivers. Our people are farmers, growing chiefly the world famous Isabela tobacco. Rice and corn are also grown. Considerable prize hardwood is shipped to Manila, and many cattle from the islands north are sent to the Manila markets.

Tuguegarao

Tuguegarao (population, 18,000) is the geographical center of the valley and the capital of Cagayan province. Romanism is deeply anchored here. It is the residence of the Roman bishop. Here is the San Jacinto College for boys under nine friars of the Dominican order. The Sacred Heart Academy for girls is in charge of six French sisters. The great Roman church has two priests to minister to the many calls for service. The provincial officers are here with a multitude of open-minded clerks. Here are located the high school and the trade school of Cagayan Province, with some 800 pupils attending. Tuguegarao is the natural center of our work. We have a good dormitory for boys. We own the lot and building. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society maintains a dormitory for girls in a rented house. We own a substantial mission house and a good church building with parsonage property.

Missionaries: Rev. Rex R. Moe and Mrs. Moe. Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, Miss Wilhelmina Erbst.

Ilagan

Ilagan (population, 18,000), the capital of Isabela province, has a good high school with some 500 students. Rev. Tomas Altamero is the efficient pastor. We have a good church property. Provincial offices with English speaking clerks are here also. A dormitory could do effective work here.

Aparri

Aparri (population, 20,000) is the gateway to our rich land, on the sands by the wide mouth of the Cagayan river. Manila steamers anchor in the river and all shipping must pass through the storehouses here. More than a million dollars' worth of tobacco will be shipped from Aparri in 1917. We have a good church property and missionary residence. The missionary board approves the plan to reestablish medical work and we hope that soon a consecrated Christian doctor may be found to reopen our medical station. This town is not strongly in sympathy with the Roman church. The intermediate school has 600 pupils and is an open challenge to our workers.

REX R. MOE, Superintendent

New Members

New members for 1917 within our district will total around 500. Many received special blessing in the Bible Institute in Ilagan. Mr. Cottingham and Mr. Ryan conducted the Sunday school and evangelistic work respectively. Few present will forget the power of these meetings. Among others, the pastor's wife had a blessed experience that has made her a strong and marked force throughout the year. On another circuit an old harness maker, one of our spiritual exhorters, persuaded his neighbor to buy an Ibanag Testament. The purchaser then insisted that the brother come often to explain the reading of the Bible. He was led to believe in Christ. He wanted to believe without baptism. He was told that he might do so. When I came that way he asked for baptism. First he wanted to pray. He brought us all to tears with his penitent prayer for grace and pardon. A month later 11 from the same family were baptized. This brother has considerable property. He has given the church the equal of three acres of land for a Protestant cemetery. Another brother in the same town has given a good corner facing the town plaza for our church building. A letter informs me that the members have just finished the church building and are waiting for the dedication and the Christmas program. One pastor has over 200 new members this year. He is a tall, slender, big-hearted, hustling fellow making a good winning for the Lord Jesus and His gospel.

Opportunity

There is a rich chain of villages along the upper Cagayan where the people want a Protestant pastor. I will visit there in December and if possible leave one of our exhorters to establish preaching places and Sunday school work. There are several similar groups of villages that would welcome a pastor. Each pastor has more calls for meetings and services than he can possibly attend to. The members always want us to come to their homes and will invite their neighbors to hear the singing and the preaching. Very seldom do we find other than a kind welcome in the homes and villages. We are but three missionaries to 300,000 of people. Except for some half dozen congregations of the "Disciples in Christ" the Methodist Church is the only evangelical ministration to these thousands. For the religion of our Christ this is a mighty challenge.

Sins That Hinder

The temptations of almost unrestricted gambling and liquor drinking are a constant danger to our people. Many hold to the use of tobacco with impunity, as do so many in America. There are members, not a few, so supplied with grace from on high that they are freed from all of these, even in this famous tobacco-growing section. We earnestly hope and pray for the day when alcohol and gambling will be put away. There is a carelessness for sin among the Catholic following, and the real depth of true religion is hard for our people to understand. Why should it mean more than a single service on Sunday at the most!

English Work

There is a tolerant indulgence of Protestantism except in a few strong Roman centers. Often there is ridicule and slanderous talk among school boys and girls. Our Epworth leaguers and Sunday school pupils see more of real persecution than do our older members. It takes courage for the school folk to stand for the religion of the Protestants. Mrs. Moe is occupied constantly with dormitory finance, discipline, helping some with lessons and directing the devotional services. She has a good class of English-speaking young women in the Sunday school and does much training of leaguers in chorus singing. The district has four Epworth League chapters and eight English classes in the Sunday schools.

Women's Work

Miss Erbst and her deaconess helpers are doing a large work. Miss Erbst has a large Sunday school class and she has given valued assistance in all departments of league work. She has conducted a dormitory in cramped quarters, and by careful nursing saved the lives of two neglected fever patients. One deaconess, besides holding classes for children and visiting the homes, is actually building a church. She has collected the money, bought the materials, contracted with the carpenters and is watching the building as the work moves on. Miss Feliza Umingan, of the Mary J. Johnson Hospital, is the only graduate nurse in the valley. She is in demand by all doctors to attend operations, and any critical case needing expert care. She is a fine advertisement for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society hospital in Manila and for Protestantism generally.

Local Finance

The European war has not in any large way affected the Filipino people. Prices of everything are higher. A militia is being mustered and soldiers are in the making. With the true spirit of consecration and sacrifice we believe that our people are able to provide for their pastors. Therefore we are urging anew, entire self-support. Our pastors are generally consenting to the program. 1917 is running better than did 1916. The total given thus far by the members for all purposes is 1,209 pesos. Our pastors have each received an average of eight pesos per month from their congregations. We have added three new church buildings and one new parsonage, with very little expense to the mission. We are working with faith and prayer that 1918 may see financial independence.

for the charges now established. We will need all possible gifts from the States to open new work and for more permanent buildings.

Needs

We want the doctor for Aparri as soon as possible. We sorely need a petroleum launch to facilitate the superintendent and other workers getting up and down the big river. We must buy iron roofing for five or more church roofs when the soaring prices come down within our reach. If the women are to continue their dormitory work, which is greatly needed, a second American worker and a convenient building must be provided. God is helping us gradually to extend His kingdom. Our constant prayer is for help and guidance in finding men who will "Go for Him." We have faith that American Christians will provide necessary funds.

PAMPANGA DISTRICT

E. L. HOUSELY, Superintendent

San Fernando

We are among the few favored people up to this time, as war has not yet come to our shores. It has affected our work, however, for the materials for building are so high that we are forced to change the kind of materials and curtail much of the building. The war is forcing us into self-support, and on the first of January we plan to make all established circuits self-supporting. Our ministerial force is constantly increasing, as are our circuits, and formerly closed towns are opening to the gospel.

The Bible Institute held in San Fernando, in October, was the largest that we have ever had, and 120 studied in the different classes taught. The delegates were entertained by the 23 circuits and the institute lasted 12 days. Revival crowds filled the church every evening.

Educational

Miss Thomas, Miss Stixrud and Mrs. Housley held an effective Bible school for two months for the young ladies of the Pampanga and Central districts. We began a boys' dormitory the first of September, and by the first of October it was full to the limit with 36 high school boys. We subsidized it to the amount of $50.00 and it is paying all other expenses. We are running it on the co-operative plan, charging them what the entire expense bill amounts to, we thus are keeping the board the lowest possible. We have a fine garden and will use the produce on the table. We will gather the first fruits next week. Miss Thomas is running the girls' dormitory with the assistance of the deaconess, Miss Isabel Romero. There are 15 students. The Sunday schools show a healthy growth and several new ones have been opened. Rev. Ryan, Miss Thomas, the pastors, deaconesses and the Sunday school officials are improving the schools continually. Mrs. Housley is playing an important part in music and special programs.

Self Support

Five of the benevolent collections of the church will be taken in all the circuits this year. The Bible Society, Sunday School Association, Education, Missions and the Mary Johnson's Hospital are the recipients of the five offer-

ings. A special program was given on the evening of each collection. Self-support will far exceed any former year and the Home Missionary Society in some of the self-supporting circuits will reach one hundred members at $1.00 per year for each member. This money will be paid to the preachers on the weaker circuits.

The mind of the Filipino brethren is such as to make us very optimistic for the future. They believe they can do it and are acting on their belief. The attitude of the public has changed in a favorable direction in a most noticeable way, and they regard our church with respect whereas they were accustomed to scorn and despise our work and church. The war has made the Filipino more patriotic to the United States of America than formerly.

All of our preachers and deaconesses tithe and many of our people hear their financial policy and join the tithing bands. We hope to have on our district the first self-supported native district superintendent before the next Annual Conference meets.

CHINA

By Bishop James W. Bashford

The Opportunity in China

Some four hundred million people in China lie like clay in the hands of the potter to be molded largely by American Christianity. The Chinese embrace substantially two-fifths of the unevangelized portion of the world. Individually, perhaps, they are the strongest pagan people upon earth. Their government is perhaps the most impotent. As showing the capacity of the Chinese is the fact that the Chinese nation is the oldest and the largest nation in existence today. Another proof of the inherent strength of the Chinese is the present response of the people to their environment and their attempt to assimilate modern civilization. But the government cannot continue long in its present blindness, corruption and weakness. The impotence of the government upon the one side, and the large natural resources of China on the other are a constant temptation to foreign aggression.

China and Japan

Secretary Lansing has just exchanged notes with Viscount Ishii in which once more the independence of China and the integrity of Chinese territory, and the equal industrial and commercial rights of citizens of all nations are solemnly guaranteed. But the admission in this joint note of Japan's superior interest in China from propinquity of position is the first admission by the United States of the special claims of Japan, though not by other governments. It would have been far better could Secretary Lansing have removed the real source of American offence to Japan by guaranteeing that Japanese and Chinese should have the same right to come to our country, and the same rights within our country, as we guarantee to Germans, Russians, Poles, Italians and Africans. But neither Secretary Lansing, President Wilson or any other administration can set aside the constitution of the United States, which gives each state the local control of all people within her borders, and allows California or any other state to violate international comity. Inasmuch as Mr. Lansing simply cannot change the real injustice of our exclusion law and of California statutes discriminating against the Japanese, and inasmuch as in this time of war we ought to placate every neutral and especially allied nation, if the reaffirmation in the joint note of the friendship of Japan and the United States, and of their common and high aims in China tends to placate the Japanese, the note is fully justified. If the European war goes against us, if America's army and navy are shattered and German principles triumph, possibly Japan will use propinquity, first recognized by the United States in this note, as a ground for the exploitation of China. But if she has that spirit, Japan will exploit China as readily without the note as with it. But if German militarism is shattered, and America has at the close of the war a great army and navy, then the phrases "independence" and "integrity" of China, and the "equal industrial and commercial rights in China" to citizens of all nations will take on a new significance.

Hence, on the whole, the Ishii-Lansing note lessens rather than increases China's dangers. These dangers are due to the ignorance and corruption of the government on the one side, and to the great natural resources of China on the other side. These resources are illustrated in the coal and iron industry. Captain Dollar, of the Dollar Steamship Company, told me in 1912 that he was buying pig iron at Hanyang Iron Works at thirteen dollars per ton, paying two and a half dollars tariff at San Francisco and selling it on the wharf at twenty-two dollars per ton. Sir Michael Frewen, a British iron monger, and member of Parliament, reported a little later that pig iron was being manufactured at Hanyang at some five dollars per ton, and that with slight improvements it could be manufactured at three dollars per ton. With an exceedingly large supply of coal and iron ore in China, and a boundless supply of cheap labor, and with pig iron in America now selling at some thirty dollars per ton, one can see the temptation on the part of foreign nations to exploit the resources of China. Already Japan has largely secured control of the Hanyang Iron Works, and this is only the beginning of her benevolent interest in China growing out of her propinquity. If the Chinese would readily submit to Japanese control, would accept a subordinate position in industry and commerce, and welcome the political leadership of the Japanese, the culmination of the present tendency of the Japanese in China might result temporarily, but not for long, in a larger output of products by the Far East. Fortunately, human nature is such that the Chinese will no more submit to Japanese control than Europe and the rest of the world will submit to German control. Any attempt to enforce upon China by any nation the doctrine that might makes right; any attempt on the part of any nation to secure efficiency by a military and autocratic organization of might, and to still the uprisings of the exploited and ward off foreign interference by deception, will inevitably result in Europe or Asia in a struggle entailing long suffering and ending in disaster to the aggressors.

The Floods

Just now the situation in China is rendered more serious by the great flood which has brought a more widespread disaster upon North China than any flood since the Yellow River changed its bed. Dr. Arthur Smith reports that 83 out of 119 districts in the Chihli Province are under water,—slightly more than two-thirds. Dr. H. H. Lowry, in a letter just received, says the loss of crops is estimated at $70,000,000 and of property at $30,000,000, and that it will take another $100,000,000, according to estimates of engineers, to drain off the water and permanently control the floods. Unfortunately, also, the disaster is almost universally interpreted by the ignorant Chinese, who are an overwhelming majority, as an expression of Divine disfavor with the present rulers of the nation and with the present form of government. The political consequences of the disaster may prove even more serious than the physical suffering and loss through which the people are now passing. If, therefore, the political impotence of China on the one side, and on the other, her great resources, tempts any nation to an interference with the internal life of the Chinese, it may lead to greater bloodshed and deeper disturbance, not only in China but throughout

the Far East and possibly throughout the world than the present European war. Such world-wide danger calls for immediate and enormous measures of relief.

The Passing of Paganism

Upon the other side are many happier features. First, is the indisputable fact that among the four hundred million people in China, Paganism is bringing forth her natural and inevitable fruits, and the people are becoming tired of it. Christianity no longer encounters an impervious wall of pride and prejudice in approaching the Chinese. If a Chinese of the old school interrupts a missionary with the statement that Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism are sufficient for China, the missionary need only ask his audience to look around and see the fruits of paganism. Indeed, many of the leaders of the Chinese now openly say in the language of the late Yuan Shih Kai that Confucianism is not strong enough for the present crisis.

So far from the present Republic having brought upon China her grave condition, all intelligent Chinese know that this condition is the ripening of centuries of ignorace and misrule. General Chang Hsun was the boldest and most resolute advocate of the old system, partly because he was the most ignorant and corrupt representative of that system. He thoroughly believed that the nation would rally to his recent effort to restore the Manchu Dynasty and called the little Emperor from his bed at 4 A. M. and placed him crying on the throne. But the hold of the Dynasty, and indeed of the old order upon the Chinese, was revealed by the fact that the little Emperor went crying off the throne in 11 days. The Chinese, like all other human beings, have an innate love of liberty and an innate desire to shape their own destiny. They will no more go back permanently to an Oriental despotism, even though it be established by a Chinese, than they will permanently submit to foreign control.

Chinese Industry

Ignorant, corrupt, and impotent as the Chinese government is, ignorant and unskilled in modern industries as the Chinese people are, nevertheless, they have displayed through four thousand years of history qualities which mark them individually as among the strongest industrial and commercial people on earth. The very fact that they have maintained their civilization for four thousand years; the fact that they have become at the close of that time the largest single nation upon the earth; and the fact that they are now striving to enter upon a new career of political freedom and industrial efficiency, all reveal the Chinese as unsurpassed in native intelligence, strength and industry, and also in moral possibilities; for only a nation of great moral strength could have achieved the history of China.

The impotence and corruption of the Chinese on the one side and upon the other side their inherent possibilities, both alike call insistently for the Christ as their Saviour and Lord. No other nation on earth more deeply needs salvation; no other nation on earth gives promise of grander possibilities under the leadership of Christ.

The Spread of Christianity

A fact favorable to the rapid spread of Christianity in China is the manner in which it has been introduced and is being established among the Chinese people. Confronted with a task utterly beyond all human strength on the one side, and with pitiful resources on the other side, the missionary forces of China have been almost blindly led and in some measure constrained to adopt the very method for the introduction of the gospel into China which the Saviour adopted for Palestine. Christ inaugurated the Kingdom in Palestine by His miracles of healing. These miracles were not performed primarily for the purpose of winning a hearing, but to reveal the fatherhood of God. Again, Jesus in Judea and Galilee eagerly preached the good tidings, showing a greater desire to preach than to heal. As the third method for the more rapid spread of the gospel during His lifetime and for the perpetuity of it after His death, Jesus trained disciples, teaching the twelve and sending them two by two throughout the land. Healing, teaching, preaching were the three methods by which Jesus strove to evangelize Palestine, and by these methods He succeeded in so rooting the gospel in the love, conscience and intelligence of the people that it has lasted and grown from that day to the present.

Now the identical methods which Jesus followed in the evangelizing of Palestine, the missionaries have been compelled to adopt for the evangelization of China. Healing, teaching, and preaching are the three methods by which the gospel is being introduced to the Chinese. For a generation the Chinese proudly resisted the preaching of the gospel, maintaining that its moral precepts were not superior to those of Confucius and that its doctrine of love was not superior to that of Buddha, that its revelation of immortality was anticipated by Lao Tze who proclaimed it, and later, according to the legend, achieved it. But when missionaries at last were driven to place applied Christianity before Christian doctrine and to establish hospitals for the healing of the sick, thus interpreting the fatherhood of God to them as Jesus interpreted it by healing the multitudes in His day, no voice could be raised against this ministry of love. Buddhism and Taoism both were dumb in the presence of the works of mercy, and of what seemed to the Chinese to be the miracles of healing performed in our hospitals. This manifestation of the fatherhood of God opened the hearts, the homes, and the cities of China to the gospel as it originally opened Palestine.

The Power of Education

Love of children is instinctive upon the part of Chinese as well as on the part of other people. Love of and reverence for learning have been instilled into the Chinese for thirty centuries. Moreover, they feel instinctively the losses which are coming to them through their ignorance; hence, the establishment of schools for their children in literally thousands of towns and villages, where a hospital could not be built, has been a fresh revelation to the Chinese of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. They say at once,—If this care for our children and this provision for the future welfare of China are the fruits of Christianity, Christianity is good doctrine and we want it. On the heels of the healing and the teaching, they, themselves, begin calling for the

preaching. It then becomes easy to explain to them that the love of Christ constraineth us: that God so loved the world that He sent His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth upon Him should not perish but have everlasting life. It is not strange, therefore, that our own church, which perhaps as fully as any other church in China combines this three-fold method of Christ, has in proportion to her missionaries in the field, nearly twice as many members of the Church; some four times as many children in the schools, and eight times as many patients in hospitals and dispensaries as another splendid mission from another country which limits itself very largely to the proclamation of the gospel.

The China Medical Board

In this connection, another most encouraging sign is the fact that the Rockefeller Foundation, after a most careful examination of the field by three separate commissions, has decided to use more than ten million dollars of its resources for the promotion of the health of China. Whatever else may be said of this group of men, they are among the ablest financiers upon the globe. No other men use money in philanthropy more scientifically or make it accomplish more than the China Medical Board and the Rockefeller Foundation which supports that Board. There is not the slightest question that already this Foundation is preparing the way for the spread of Christian civilization, largely of the American type, in China, as it has never been prepared for any other single agency on earth. In this connection, we quote the testimony of Dr. Simon Flexner, perhaps the ablest scientific physician in America, to the effect that Christian missions can stand the very closest scientific scrutiny. He recognized the lamentable shortcomings of our educational and medical work in China, but he is generous enough and fair enough to explain these shortcomings as due to the utter lack of the Christian church to comprehend the largeness of the work which the missionaries are undertaking in China, and to supply them with the men and means for their gigantic tasks; he thinks that the missionaries have accomplished perhaps more than any other body of men could have done with such inadequate resources.

A final hope for China is found in the preparations so broadly made for the Centennial Celebration. The Centennial Committee appointed by the General Conference of 1916 to formulate and carry out plans for a suitable celebration of the Centennial of Home and Foreign Missions in 1918-1919, is asking for thirty million dollars in addition to the regular income for the foreign field, and a somewhat similar offering for the home field. While we Americans are contributing by necessity, yet also willingly, tens of billions for the work of destruction in this world war, surely the Christian church ought to respond to the summons to consecrate fifty or sixty millions for the work of conserving and enlarging the home base and carrying the gospel to the ends of the earth. Considering that the celebration comes only once in a hundred years, remembering the marvelous favor with which God has poured out His blessings upon the church during the hundred years since the establishment of these societies, and remembering that this amount is distributed through five years, surely the church will not fail to respond to the appeal.

The Immensity of the Chinese Field

We must remember that China has two-fifths of the pagan world; we must remember that through her independence and sovereignty China has no foreign governments responsible in any measure for schools and hospitals as have most other mission populations. Surely these two-fifths of the pagan world, with the government making no efforts for hospitals, small contributions for general education, should receive their full proportion, some two-fifths of the funds that are raised for the field. In view of these facts the six millions asked for China should be, and we believe will be, speedily pledged.

Foreign mission work represents in a peculiar sense the gospel. The Presbyterian General Assembly a few years ago defined the Christian Church as a body of Christian people raised up for the evangelization and salvation of the world. In giving to hospitals, schools or churches at home, we are in some measure serving our own families and our own people; in giving for the evangelization of the world we are furnishing the most unselfish illustration possible of love which is the essence of the Kingdom. God had one only begotten Son, and He became a foreign missionary.

GENERAL SITUATION IN CHINA

BY BISHOP W. S. LEWIS

The Manchu Rule

China in 1908 was under the Empress Dowager, a ruler of the Manchu dynasty, whose clan had been responsible for the government of the Chinese since 1644. The Manchus, coming from the North, were a virile, warlike race, but imposed their will and their government upon the Chinese in the year above named. The dynasty was despotic, often cruel, limited in vision, and sprang from a people who possessed neither letters nor literature of their own. During the 267 years of Manchu rule the Chinese forced upon them their literature, their laws, their customs. Many of the greatest statesmen produced during this period were Chinese, and many of the Manchus were corrupt and decadent. The late Empress Dowager was a woman of remarkable ability, intellectually the greatest woman of her race, but she was conscienceless, ruthless, and unspeakably wicked.

The Manchus from the beginning of their occupancy of China kept themselves aloof from the Chinese and were generally segregated in parts of the larger cities where they dwelt together as an idle class and were supported by stipends collected from the Chinese by the government. The soldiers for the most part were Manchus, but they regarded labor or business of any sort as beneath their dignity and suited only to the subjugated Chinese. The result was that deep hatred always rankled in the Chinese heart.

The Presidency of Yuan Shih Kai

In the summer of 1911 the Chinese nation arose and forced the Manchu ruler from the throne, but China's strong man, Yuan Shih Kai, saved the ruling family from destruction and secured for them royal bounty and residence in the Forbidden City. The representative of the family was a child now about 12 years old. Yuan Shih Kai, elected President by the provisional government,

was very soon recognized by the patriots of China as having monarchical ambitions; and in the summer of 1913 a rebellion took place against him under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who was perhaps the leader of the revolution against the Manchus. The rebellion that he and his coadjutors inaugurated failed miserably and really served to strengthen the hands of Yuan Shih Kai. However, Yuan Shih Kai went steadily forward in his schemes of monarchy, and in the autumn of 1915 announced his willingness to assume the imperial throne. Almost immediately more than half of the provinces of China rebelled and before the following spring the whole country was in a state of revolt. This so alarmed Yuan Shih Kai that he postponed indefinitely the time when he should become emperor. But this would not pacify the Chinese. They demanded that he should resign from the presidency to which he had been elected, and civil war broke out in many of the provinces. Fortunately for China, Yuan Shih Kai died in June, 1916.

The Presidency of Li Yuan Hung

Yuan Shih Kai was succeeded by Li Yuan Hung who had been elected vice-president but was practically held prisoner by Yuan Shih Kai in the royal palace for more than 12 months before his death. Under Li Yuan Hung a parliament was immediately elected and assembled in Peking. They addressed themselves to the work of creating a constitution for the country and making laws for its government. Li Yuan Hung was true to the provisional constitution which guaranteed a republican form of government. He is a sincere, honest man, but not versed in statecraft, neither has he those subtle intellectual faculties that make it possible for him to cope successfully with the treachery and dishonesty of wily, abominably selfish Chinese politicians.

Such a man developed by the name of Tuan Chi Jui who became premier of the government. At heart a monarchist, trained as a soldier, inordinately ambitious and selfish, he plotted against the president and was joined by the military governors of several provinces who had charge of the military forces of the country. The president was left high and dry, practically defenseless.

The Plot of Chang Hsun

Chang Hsun is a military despot. His ancestral home is in the Kiangsi province and he belonged to the coolie class. He was a chair-bearer and in this capacity served the Empress Dowager, who, discerning his qualities of leadership, finally placed him in charge of a small detachment of troops. He was the devoted friend of Yuan Shih Kai and was promoted by him until he had command of a large army. His soldiers would follow him because they knew that he would permit them to loot and he always had power enough to get the money to pay his followers. He conceived the idea of restoring the young emperor. Accordingly he went to Peking, got control of the situation, secured the cooperation of a group of men who had always been loyal to the monarchy, Manchus or sympathizers with the dynasty, and issued a proclamation restoring the young emperor to the throne. At this all China lifted her hands in holy horror. His former associates forsook him, nobody could be found base enough in the whole nation to approve this horrible act, and Chang Hsun fled to the

Dutch legation to save his life. Li Yuan Hung, the president, resigned, and the vice-president, Feng Kuo Chang, succeeded to the office, and Tuan Chi Jui became premier. The parliament is dispersed and a remnant of it is holding forth in Canton.

China Today

We are having civil war in Szechuan and the country is greatly disturbed. However, China is struggling—for the most part blindly—toward the light and probably today amid all of the confusion, anguish, and suffering, the people generally are living the largest life that they have ever known. Newspapers and periodicals are increasing daily, the people have animated discussions on the streets concerning the policies of the government, lectures and addresses on politics draw huge crowds to the temples and other gathering places, a spectacle altogether new in all of the centuries of Chinese life. In a word, the nation is awake. At this particular moment China has declared war against Germany. She is certainly in no condition to make a large contribution in the settlement of this world conflagration, but the fact that she is engaged on the side of the entente-allies draws the mind of the Chinese toward the principles of liberal government and away from their own country. One of the most dangerous factors in Chinese life has ever been its provincialism. Until recent years her people have known nothing of foreign countries, and cared less. Now tens of thousands of her laborers are in France, and thousands of others will follow. All of these influences tend to draw this ancient nation, asleep for centuires, into the glaring light of the world's activities and life. Napoleon said, "When China wakes she will shake the world."

(1) China has entered the struggle for representative government. Her career may be checkered, there may be periods of reverse, but the nation as a whole will never cease the struggle until democracy is enthroned.

(2) It is estimated that twenty millions of the four hundred millions can read and write. Here lies the problem. A true democracy cannot live in such an environment. Educate, EDUCATE, EDUCATE, intellectually, morally, spiritually, is a program that will change destiny to opportunity, sordid, blind individualism and provincialism into light, vision and a world consciousness.

(3) The great evangelical churches of America, with evangelistic, ecclesiastic, and educational programs are at work in this nation and already have secured such co-operation and response from the people as to justify the conclusion that the Chinese have large capacity for intellectual, social and spiritual expression.

(4) In the coming years these church communions, Congregational, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, etc., etc., will build organisms—small republics throughout all this land—in which the multitudes shall be trained in civic consciousness, brotherly love, social obligation, and those laws and regulations of community life which constitute the very foundations of a republic. Without these a republic to bless the world cannot be built in China; with these we may have the highest hope for a final expression in democracy by the yellow race, whose potency and blessing are beyond the boundary of human thought or imagination.

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

The Foochow Conference comprises the Foochow Prefecture 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.

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 30 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 34 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 (on field in 1917): Mr. Arthur W. Billing and Mrs. Billing, Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Miner, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Black, Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Eyerstone, Rev. and Mrs. Frank T. Cartwright. Miss Grace McCarthy, Miss Florence M. Senn, Mr. and Mrs. Paul P. Wiant, Mr. Eddy L. Ford and Mrs. Ford, Rev. John Gowdy and Mrs. Gowdy, J. E. Gossard, M.D., and Mrs. Gossard, Mr. Edwin C. Jones (on furlough), 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 and Mrs. Main, Rev. George S. Miner and Mrs. Miner, Rev. C. M. Lacy Sites and Mrs. Sites (on furlough), Rev. Ralph A. Ward and Mrs. Ward (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Jean Adams, Elsie G. Clark, Edith F. Gaylord, Hu King Eng, M.D., May L. Hu, Ellen M. Lyon,

M.D., Mary Mann, Ellen J. Nevitt, Florence J. Plumb, Ruby Sia, Elizabeth M. Strow (on furlough), Lydia A. Trimble, Lydia E. Wallace (on furlough) Menia H. Wanzer, Phebe C. Wells, Bertha Creek, and Katherine Willis.

Institutions: Fukien Christian University, including Fukien Union College, Union Theological School, Union Normal Training School, Union Medical School, Anglo Chinese College, and Higher Primary School. Foochow Branch of Methodist Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Woman's College of South China, Boarding School for Girls, Women's Trainig School, Liangau Hospital, Woolston Memorial Hospital, Mary E. Crook Children's Home, Women's Industrial Home.

Hu Caik Ciu, Superintendent
J. B. Eyestone, Acting Missionary-in-charge

Evangelistic Work

An advance has been made in the membership of 16 per cent. and in probationers of 25 per cent. This is far from satisfactory when we remember that most of the missionary body and all of our higher institutions are located in this district.

Tieng Ang Dong, or Heavenly Peace Church, built in faith before a single convert had been won, now regularly seats 1,200 each Sunday. The worshippers are composed of students from the schools, professors, missionaries, artisans, tradesmen, farmers, and others, and our hearts are often stirred at the sight of scores of folk kneeling at the altar to receive baptism. At the sacramental service hundreds from all the walks of life fill table after table.

The Central Methodist Church, known as the Foochow City Institutional Church, has done valiant service. The work is in charge of a brilliant young man, a graduate from an American college, assisted by a young woman from Goucher College. In connection with the church are kindergarten and primary schools, classes for girls in cooking and embroidery, general school work for boys, reading room and night schools, and special lectures on reform. The Friday night lectures are planned by the chief inspector of education for the province, who is a member of this church.

Another member and his wife represent two of the leading families of China. The man's father was the leading scholar of his time in China, and the wife's father is tutor to the young ex-emperor. Barriers are being broken down, and rich and poor alike are coming into the Kingdom.

Educational Work

The aim of the Conference is to have lower primary schools and at least one higher primary school on each district. The Foochow District not only has these, but has in addition, all the higher schools of the conference. These are five in number—Fukien Union College, Anglo Chinese College, Union Theological School, Union Normal School, and Union Medical School. The Fukien Union College is the prospective Union Christian University.

Fukien Christian University

The University which was planned by the representatives of the six principal missions working in Fukien province, is made up of four union schools of Foochow, namely:

Fukien Union College, 1915, participated in by the American Board, the

Church Mission Society, Methodist Episcopal Mission, and Reformed Church in America Mission.

Foochow Union Theological School, 1912, American Board of Foreign Missions, and the Church Mission Society.

Foochow Union Normal Training School, 1913, American Board.

Foochow Union Medical College, 1911, American Board, and the Church Mission Society.

Faculty and Students

The Rev. E. C. Jones is president of the senior college, and the faculty consists of 17 members. The enrollment in the college is 80, in the theological school seven, in the medical school 22; total enrollment 109.

In addition there are 80 students in the theological school, and 49 in the normal school, who are not of collegiate standard. In the freshman class of the college department alone, there will be 60 students for 1918. This number is certain to increase rapidly, since the University is the apex of a pyramid of missionary schools in Fukien Province, composed of nine middle schools with 1,569 pupils; 14 higher primary schools and 500 lower primary schools with 13,726 students. There are thousands of students in the government schools who will come to us in greater numbers as time goes on.

Organization and Incorporation

A Board of Trustees in America was organized September 28, 1917, consisting of three representatives each from the American Board, the Methodist Episcopal Board, and the Reformed Church Board. Representatives of the Church Mission Society have not yet been appointed.

Negotiations are being carried on with the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, concerning incorporating under the laws of the University. It is probable that by February, 1918, the University will be duly incorporated.

Finances

Fukien Christian University has been honored by a grant from the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, toward the science department of the college. The Board has agreed to give $50,000 toward a science building, its equipment and staff residences amounting in all to $98,000, provided the trustees furnish $48,000. In addition it agreed to give $10,000 toward the salaries of six instructors in science, provided the trustees furnish two instructors. Also, it will give $2,700 for Chinese instructors, and $10,000 for maintenance and expenses of the science department. These last three grants are annual for five years. The total grants from the China Medical Board amount to $163,500.

While all this helps to meet the needs of the institution, it does not do so fully. During the next five years there is needed a capital investment of more than $400,000 for buildings, besides an endowment fund of $2,500,000. None of the departments are at present properly equipped, and the college department is being forced to provide dormitory accommodations for 100 when its quarters will only uncomfortably house 65.

Site

The University is located at the foot of Kushan, a beautiful mountain rising 3,000 feet above the Min river on which the city of Foochow is built. Among the foot-hills of the mountain, buildings will be erected which can be seen for 20 miles up and down the river, by the 2,000,000 people of Foochow and the surrounding plain. Between the foot-hills lie 20 acres of fields admirably adapted for athletic purposes. Sightly, beautiful, and apart from the city, yet near enough that students and professors may effect city life, the site is ideal.

Fukien Union College

This college began its second year in February, 1917. The foreign members of the faculty are president, E. C. Jones (on furlough 1917), C. M. L. Sites, and C. R. Kellogg, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission; Rev. C. A. Neff, acting president, and Mr. Roderick Scott, of the American Board; Rev. W. S. Pakenham Walsh, of the Church of England. In addition, Rev. L. Hodous of the American Baptist Mission, Mr. A. W. Billing, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, and Mr. F. J. Weersing, of the Reformed Church Mission at Amoy, have helped in the college.

The student enrollment is 90, including the 11 students of the first two years of the Medical School. Of the 90 students enrolled, 84 are professing Christians. About 15 of the boys are planning to enter religious work.

Union Theological School

This is the sixth year of the union, and during this time the Church of England, the American Board, and the Methodist Episcopal Mission, have worked harmoniously together.

One missionary from each mission gives major time to the school work. There are five foreign and nine native teachers, all especially fitted for their work.

Seventy-five students have enrolled this year. Thirty-nine of these are Methodists. Ten of these boys are the sons of preachers, 25 are the sons of church members, three are sons of probationers, and one comes from a heathen home. This latter, not only has to support himself, but has to pay his heathen father ten dollars a month toward the family expenses in order to be allowed to attend the school. There are 25 members in the graduating class this year, some of whom are destined to be of great service to the church.

Union Normal Training School

There are 49 students in this school—17 of the American Board, and 32 of the Methodist Mission. Thirty-one of the old students came back to the school this year, so we were unable to receive many new students. Twelve will graduate this year.

The students are keenly interested in the courses in manual training, and take a real pride in their ability to make useful articles. The physical training course is popular, and regular hours are set aside for this work. The physical director says that our boys come nearest to displaying true sportsmanship of any of the four schools with which he is connected. They are learning to play fairly,

and to abide by adverse decisions, which traits few of the Chinese have any conception of at the beginning of their training.

The students are also beginning to realize the dignity of honest labor. One of our most promising boys did not return after the Spring term, and upon inquiry it was discovered that he could not afford to pay the incidental expenses incurred during the year, about five dollars Mexican. The physical director, Mr. Leake, promised to help him out for the term, but others of the faculty questioned the advisability of this, holding that it would scarcely be worth while to bring him back for one term if he could not plan the remaining two years so as to complete his course. The boy suggested that if Mr. Leake would help him with five dollars a term for four more terms he would repay him by giving his vacations to any sort of coolie work that Mr. Leake would give him. Three other students during the summer did what was formerly considered degrading work, in order to earn their board.

Our schools are enjoying the hearty endorsement of the leading provincial officials. Last January the acting governor accepted our invitations to the two union commencement exercises at which the higher schools of the American and the Methodist Boards gave out over one hundred diplomas. On both occasions he heartily commended the church for its good work.

Union Medical College

The college was opened in 1911 under the auspices of the Anglican Mission of this city. Our Methodist Mission began to co-operate in the work the following year, and in 1914 a formal agreement was entered into by which the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church joined the Church Missionary Society, to form a union institution. A local Board of Management, composed of representatives from the three missions concerned, was formed. The aim of the institution is to give a thorough course of instruction in modern medicine and surgery to the Chinese under Christian influences and environment.

The instruction is divided into two parts; the first two years is given at Nan-Tai in connection with the Fukien Union College, where ample provision for the teaching of Biology, English and Chemistry has been provided. The clinical courses are conducted at the college located near the North Gate of the city, in close proximity to the Church Missionary Society hospital. Dr. B. Van S. Taylor is Dean of the institution and lives in the college grounds.

Provision is now being made to improve the college, by adding to the staff and equipment and raising the requirements. Dissection is now allowed by the Chinese authorities, and steps are being taken whereby we hope to begin soon on this phase of the work.

The various missions co-operating carry their own budget for the college and contribute to the incidental expenses. The union property does not exceed $12,000 in value, but the assets of the college are many times this amount when we consider faculty residences and hospital property which is held in trust by the various missions.

There were four graduates from the school in 1916; we now have 23 students enrolled, of whom eight will be graduated in January, 1918. Nine-tenths

of the students are professing Christians and members of local churches. At any time since the work began it would have been easy to multiply our student numbers many times had not the standard of admission been kept consistently at a high level. Our standard for entrance for the present year is the same as the college requirement for students who are candidates for the A.B. degree.

The Foochow Academy

This school in numbers and grade of work stands second to none of its kind in the conference. During the past six years we have graduated 88 young men who are now in the middle school, normal school, theological school, Anglo-Chinese college, or in service as preachers, nurses in hospitals, students in the military school, or in business. The report of the middle school shows that last term our academy boys received the highest general average in scholarship. At the present time we have more students who are paying their own way than we have had since the school was organized. Our entering class has never been so large, although we have doubled the tuition.

In connection with the academy we have an industrial school in which all boys who cannot pay their expenses can work and earn enough to put themselves through school.

The course of study in this grade of schools corresponds to about the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades in the schools in America. English is taught as a language. All of the other studies are taught in the Chinese language.

Anglo Chinese College

During the Spring term we admitted 481 boys and turned away 50 because we could not put another seat in the chapel. This Fall we turned away 60 more applicants.

There is a scarcity of teachers in the college. Mr. Jones left us to become the president of the senior college of the new University. Mr. Sites was also taken by the Union College, and because of the war it has been difficult to secure teachers from America. Dr. John Gowdy is president of the Anglo-Chinese College. Besides the foreign teachers, there are 18 native men teachers.

The head of the Chinese department of the college is a graduate from our college and one of the first pupils that Dr. Gowdy had during his first years in China. This young man left college unconverted, but he said he never could get away from the teaching and influence of those early years, so he became a Christian. During the Spring 30 of our students were baptized and received into the church, and for the first time in our history we sent out a missionary from the college. Other students are preaching in distant parts, the Philippines and Malaysia, but they entered the work after leaving school. This student went direct from college and is doing a successful work among the Chinese in Burma.

Special Gift Day (Primary) Schools

For 24 years we have been writing about primary education in the Fukien province. At no time during these years has this branch of our mission work been more upon the hearts of the people than the present. It is through these

schools that we reach and influence the masses, both children and adults, and China never needed Christian aid more than she does now.

The number of schools and students are about the same as last year—178 schools and 4,900 scholars. In some of the schools there are two or more teachers and 40 or more pupils. Nearly all of the pupils are boys, as the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society have their own schools for the girls. The boys pay about $4,400 Mexican toward the support of the schools. The course of study includes, Bible, Chinese classics, national reader, composition, arithmetic, geography, science, hygiene and ethics. All of the work is done in the Chinese language.

Bishop Lewis says, "A primary school system, standardized and efficient, means more to China than armies and navies. Two per cent only of her vast population can read and write. Multitudes of the remaining 98 per cent must participate in the government if the republic is to be maintained. The Chinese government at the present time cannot inaugurate such a system of schools. Her financial resources are mortgaged for years to come by the indemnity due to foreign nations."

BINGTANG DISTRICT

Bingtang District comprises the Haitan group of islands, which are situated about 90 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 13 well established circuits. Three of these circuits are large and include so many preaching places that associate pastors have been appointed to assist the regular pastors. The work is about half self-supporting. Work was opened on this field as early as the year 1875 and it 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 45 miles from Futsing city, and is a city of the subprefectural rank.

Missionaries (on field in 1917): W. F. M. S.: Misses Jennie D. Jones and Emma L. Ehly.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Woman's Training School.

CENG UNG UONG, Superintendent

HARRY W. WORLEY, Missionary-in-charge

NGUKA DISTRICT

The rapid growth of the church in the Futsing District, made necessary a further division of the districts so that the proper amount of supervision could be given to each district.

At the session of the Foochow Conference of 1914 the western part of Futsing was set aside as a new district and was called West Futsing. This term proved to be rather misleading, so at the session of the Conference in 1915, the name of the new district was changed to Nguka, after the largest and most

important town in this area. Nguka District borders on the Hinghwa Conference.

Though so recently made a separate district, work has been done in this section for several years. Some of our best and most influential preachers have come from this area, and one of the strongest churches in the Conference is situated in the town of Nguka.

Nguka has no resident missionaries, the work being supervised by those living at Lungtien and at Futsing.

DING HIENG NGIEU, Superintendent

HARRY W. WORLEY, Missionary-in-charge

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 republic. This is made possible by the fisheries and the many products taken from the sea. The large tidal estuaries make fishing easy, and large quantities of various kinds of shell fish are taken from the mud bottoms at low tide.

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. This has been the scene of some of the fiercest persecutions, and some of the greatest triumphs of the Chinese Church. The population is more than one-half million, speaking the Foochow dialect.

Lungtien City

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 (on field in 1917): Mr. Henry V. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy. W. F. M. S.: Misses Mabel Allen (on furlough), Li Bi Cu, M.D., Carrie M. Bartlett (on furlough), Floy Hurlburt and Edith Abel.

Institutions: Carolyn Johnson Memorial Institute. W. F. M. S.: Boarding School for Girls, Women's Training School, Lungtien Hospital.

LING CENG SING, Superintendent

HARRY W. WORLEY, Missionary-in-charge

FUTSING DISTRICT

Futsing (formerly Hokchiang) District centers around the walled city of Futsing (formerly Hokchiang), which is situated about 12 miles from the seacoast and about 40 miles directly south of Foochow. 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 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.

Missionaries (on field in 1917): Rev. Harry W. Worley and Mrs. Worley.

DING CENG BING, Superintendent

HARRY W. WORLEY, Missionary-in-charge

Note: Many, reading the reports of the work in China are confused by such a phrase as "the work in Futsing (formerly Hokchiang)." In former years it has been the custom of the missionaries to translate the local name for a place directly into English. For example, Hokchiang best expresses in English the local sound for the two Chinese characters which represent the name of the city of Futsing. After the revolution and the establishment of the republic, the postal department, which had hitherto carried mail to the large coast cities only, developed rapidly and now has stations in many small and out of the way places. This marvelous extension of the postal service has resulted in the standardizing of the names of places. All places are now called by their mandarin sounds. Thus Hokchiang is called Futsing which is the mandarin sound of the two characters representing that name. This is but an illustration showing why names were changed and applies to all places in this area.

Unity of the Futsing Field

The Futsing field includes the four districts of Bingtang, Futsing, Lungtien, and Nguka. The territory is compact and the people are bound together by similarities of language, occupations and habits. These conditions make it natural that the church should administer these districts as a unit. For 20 years, they have been administered in this way, so that a consciousness of their unity and an esprit-de-corps have grown up among the church members and the preachers. The type of church life which has grown up in the different villages and towns is similar, as are the problems which each charge faces. The evangelistic work and the supervision of the church is entrusted to the evangelistic missionary living at Futsing. The educational work, covering the day schools in the villages and the principalship of the boarding school in Lungtien, which draws students from all this area, is entrusted to the educational missionary resident at Lungtien.

Educational Work

Lower Primary Schools.—The past year has seen the educational work of the Futsing field making advances that have been desired and worked for for a number of years. Our primary schools on this field have been graded and organized, and last year nine students received certificates of graduation from the work of the lower primary school and many completed the course without taking examinations. Never before have so many of the students from the lower primary schools sought admission to the higher primary school located at Lungtien.

Carolyn Johnson Memorial Institute.—The work of this institution is winning more and more favor among the gentry class in this field. We have never had any students from this class until this year when we received five.

Of these five, two were graduates of the government higher primary school at Futsing City, and have come to us for more work, as our course carries them further than does that of the government schools. We have also acquired a reputation for thoroughness not found in other schools of like grade in this field.

Ming Ngie School.—During the year we have seen the grounds for the new school completely enclosed, and plans for the buildings drawn. This school is supported jointly by the church and the gentry. Several thousand dollars have been collected by the Chinese for the erection of buildings, and the grounds, which are the finest that could be secured in the city of Futsing, were deeded in trust to the Methodist Church by the people of the city. This property could not have been purchased at any price.

Effects of the War

The incomes for the institutions have been seriously affected; almost cut in half because of the low rates of exchange. Because of this we have had to let some of our workers go, and reduce the amount of aid granted in scholarships, besides increasing our fees. As a result the attendance at the institutions has fallen off.

The Most Christian County in China

Under the empire all this region was one county, governed by the magistrate appointed by the central government and resident at Futsing City. But since the republic was established, the Haitang group of islands has been set apart as a new county, or hsien, with the name of Bingtang. A year ago in an article in the China Christian Advocate, I made the statement, accompanied by the figures, that Bingtang was the most Christian county in China. The statement though published in that widely read periodical has not been challenged. The figures are as follows: The estimated population of China is four hundred million. According to the China Mission Year Book, all of the churches in China have a membership, including probationers, learners, or catechumens, as they are variously called, of 500,000 in round numbers. This means that for all China only one person in each 800 is an enrolled member of the church. 799 are still to be won. To obviate any unfairness I have called the population of Bingtang 100,000 although it is usually estimated at from 70,000 to 80,000. We have in that district 1,139 full members, 2,624 probationers, and 500 baptized children, making an enrolled membership of over 4,000. This means that one person in each 25 is a member of our church. Compared with the total for all of China, this is a wonderful difference. The gospel truly has grown and flourished here. It is not a matter for pride, but one for serious heart searching and prayer, that with such a foundation the church has not grown more rapidly in the last few years.

Enormous Membership

Compared to the membership of the Methodist Church in America our membership of over 10,000 is insignificant. But it acquires significance when

compared to the total Methodist membership in China. Seventy years ago the first of our Methodist missionaries arrived in Foochow. Since then the work of the Methodist Church has spread into nine provinces. Seven conferences have been set up with 490 missionaries of the Mission Board and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The membership has grown to 29,509 full members, and 26,153 probationers, making a total of 55,562. In the Futsing field we have 4,503 full members, 6,233 probationers, a total of 10,736. This is just 376 less than one-fifth of the entire Methodist membership for all of China. To take care of this enormous membership we have two first term missionaries and their wives and four first term Woman's Foreign Missionary Society ladies.

This Undermanned Field

Many missionaries will write of the tremendous physical obstacles to be overcome. Mountain chains to be crossed, swollen streams to be forded, jungles to be penetrated—all these demand our attention. The rough trip by wooden junk to Bingtang is our only comparable hardship. But the churches are all around us within reach, and I cannot get away from them if I would. It would take five years of Sundays to spend just one Lord's Day in each of our 250 villages where regular preaching services are held each Sunday.

Increase in Membership

Our four districts have reported 444 new members, and 1,917 probationers for the year. The net increase is 123 members and 429 probationers. This gain is not an indication of our missionary activity, but of the vitality of the native church which grows in spite of neglect.

A Bible Reading Church

Our small gain in membership is due to two very evident causes. One is the shortage of missionaries, and the other is the fact that we have not a Bible reading church. I go to services in the villages where out of a congregation of from 40 to 50, only from four to 10 persons have Bibles or hymnals. All the other people would have them too, if they could read.

Several years ago an interested man in America gave sufficient money to buy a Bible for each member and probationer on this field. Many of those Bibles are still in use—as pillows.

It is not surprising that the native church is not more enterprising and missionary in spirit, and more able to take care of itself when we realize its illiteracy.

KUTIEN DISTRICT

Kutien (formerly Kucheng) District includes the city of Kutien, 90 miles northwest of Foochow, and numerous large towns and villages surrounding it. The population of the district is approximately 175,000. The Foochow dialect is spoken. The inhabitants follow agricultural and literary pursuits almost entirely. The district 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 30 miles south of the city and about 60 miles up the river from Foochow. Its walls, 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. Other missions 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 (on field in 1917): Rev. Thomas H. Coole, M.D., and Mrs. Coole, Rev. W. S. Bissonnette and Mrs. Bissonnette. W. F. M. S.: Misses Laura Frazey, Paula Seidlmann, Lura M. Hefty, Mary Peters, and Emma Eichenberger.

Institutions: Schell-Cooper Academy, Wiley General Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Boarding School for Girls, Women's Training School, Kindergarten.

Note: Kude District has been combined with Kutien District.

W. S. BISSONNETTE, Missionary-in-charge

MINTSING DISTRICT

Mintsing District lies about 60 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 50 miles long by 40 miles wide, about the size of three or four ordinary counties in the Middle States. It is estimated that 200,000 people, or 100 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 27 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.

Mintsinghsien

Mintsinghsien (formerly Minchiang) is situated on the Min River, about 30 miles up the river from Foochow.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1864. No other mission board is at work here.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses 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.

W. S. BISSONNETTE, Missionary-in-charge

Growth of the Church

The initial work of the year in this field began in the latter part of January, when a week of evangelism was inaugurated in connection with the China-wide movement under the leadership of the China Continuation Committee.

The work was not spectacular, but has been quietly fruitful during the months. The main thrust of the movement was through the laymen, the unsalaried soldiers of Methodism. The Mintsing District led with 205 members, out of a total of 1,086, pledged to do some kind of personal evangelism, and to bring at least one person to Christ. Over 400 probationers were reported as a result of their labors.

On the Kutien field 201 persons engaged in the work. The results in Kutien city alone, are worth all the efforts made. The First and Fifth ward churches have been thrilled with a new power, and they wear an aspect of hope to which they have long been strangers. Full benches and attentive listeners greet the preachers. The Christian constituency of the church has increased 10 per cent during the year. The new consciousness of the church is expressing itself in a desire for better houses of worship, and the native Christians have assumed from one-quarter to one-half of the cost of the six new buildings erected during the year.

Christian Influence

The hopeful side of the situation lies in the zone of influence which has been created in the literary and business circles by the special campaigns of the last few years. There is a mild but intelligent interest in Christianity manifested among the better classes, who feel the need of moral regeneration for the nation as a whole. As an instance of the feeling toward our work, the local Chamber of Commerce in Kutien city permitted us to use their offices once during the Summer campaign for a Bible class. There are two of these classes, the beginners with 1,912 students, and the advanecd with 247 pupils.

Kutien Boys' School

There are 57 boys in the school this year, and six teachers. Such a spirit of unity exists between teachers and pupils, that the little bamboo paddle which hangs on the door near the monitor, and which has seen service frequently, has not been used this year.

Seven of the boys graduated during the China New Year time. One is teaching in his native village, one is a student in the Union Normal School at Foochow, one is in training in the Kutien hospital, and four are studying in the Middle School in Foochow. Our students in the Middle School had the highest general average in English, and tied with the boys of the Foochow school for the highest individual average in all studies.

The following incident shows what our boys are doing. One small boy accompanied his mother, who was a Bible woman, on one of her trips into a village where there were no Christians. While his mother was talking to some of the women, two old men of seventy conversed with the boy. They invited

him into their home just next door. Upon entering the house the boy noticed the idols, and he said, "Why do you worship things that are not alive? The rats have eaten the whiskers and chewed at the eyes. The idols cannot walk, nor can they talk. If they fall they cannot pick themselves up. You place food before them, but they cannot eat. Why do you not worship the true God who made heaven and earth?"

At first the old men laughed. Then one said to the other, "The child is right." And they took down their idols, and broke them in pieces. Chapel services are now held in that village. The two old men cannot read, but they say a prayer taught them by the boy's mother, and they are earnest learners.

YENPING CONFERENCE

The Yenping District lies in the Yenping Protectorate and has a population of about 1,500,000. This district includes the six counties of Yenping, Shahsien, Yung-an, Shuenchang, Yuki, and Kueihua, each having a walled city as a county seat. Mandarin, Foochow, and Amoy are the main languages spoken, but there are local dialects, which makes work difficult. 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 and lies about 140 miles northwest of Foochow.

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 (on field in 1917): Rev. Frederick Bankhardt and Mrs. Bankhardt, Rev. H. R. Caldwell and Mrs. Caldwell (on furlough), Rev. Bernard H. Paddock, W. E. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy, James E. Skinner, M.D., and Mrs. Skinner, M.D., Rev. Walter W. Williams, M.D., and Mrs. Williams (on furlough), Rev. J. A. Lewis, and Rev. C. G. Trimble, M.D., and Mrs. Trimble. W. F. M. S.: Misses Mabel C. Hartford, Mamie C. Glassburner (on furlough), 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.

Note: The Yenping District by formal action of the General Conference and Foochow Annual Conference in 1916, became a separate Conference.

H. R. CALDWELL, Missionary-in-Charge

Organization of the Yenping Conference

A year has passed since the Foochow Conference voted that that part of the Conference known as the Yenping field be set off as a separate conference according to the provision made by the last General Conference. As the time for the first session of the Yenping Annual Conference drew near, the Chinese preachers and laymen rejoiced that they did not have to make that long trip to and from Foochow.

Effect of the War on Mission Work

It is impossible in an age like the present to write a report of evangelistic work without mentioning the effect of the war. China has felt the effect of the war, and this conference has felt the effect.

But even this awful war cannot halt the great forward movement of Christianity. The Cross goes marching on. One heathen custom after another must give way to the higher life brought about by the preaching of the gospel. The past year has seen the end of the terrible opium traffic. The cocaine and morphine habit is rapidly taking the place of opium, but already Christian forces are massing themselves to deal these the death blow before they get hold of the people. The almost universal habit of gambling is continually denounced from all the pulpits. Never before in the history of China has Christianity been so respected by the gentry and official classes as is now the case. It was most encouraging to see how many business men took part in the week of evangelism held during the first part of the year. Many devoted a good part of each day for a week going about telling others of Christ. Many who heretofore were secretly members of the church openly confessed Christ and asked their relatives and friends to come to church. Christian laymen are doing much to bring China to Christ. It is one of the most hopeful signs of mission work. And all this is going on while the terrible war is raging in Europe.

Let me in this connection report the growth of the church in membership during the year. There were 321 added to the list of full members and 1,345 to the number of probationers, making a total membership of 7,324, which shows an increase of 1,666 over last year, which is 29 per cent. The increase for 10 years is 40 per cent.

Effect of the War on Finances

Along the line of finances the war has made itself felt. The demand for silver was so great that the rate of exchange rose high, causing a loss of many thousands of dollars during the year. Amounts sent us by friends to support native preachers no longer supported these preachers, and money sent to build chapels no longer put up the chapels necessary. Let me quote one instance. Two years ago a friend sent us $1,000 United States currency to help a native congregation put up a much needed chapel. We sold that $1,000 dollars for $2,500 silver. The past year another friend sent us $1,000 to help put up a chapel which when sold only brought us about $1,600 silver; thus we lost $900 silver on one chapel.

Self Support

The Yuki District this year became self-supporting with the exception of the salary of the native district superintendent. One congregation not only became self-supporting, but raised $30 more than the preacher's salary and subscribed $1,000 towards a church. Another congregation raised its subscription for preacher's salary from $30 to $144, and then subscribed $800 for a chapel.

Rice Christians, did you say? I am told of a member of one of our churches who, when getting rice to cook for a meal, placed a handful in a bucket. That bucket belongs to the Lord; when it is full the rice is sold and the money given to the preacher. "Lord, give us more such rice Christians."

The total giving for the native church, including all conference collections, amounted to $10,534 for the year. The increase for the support of the native ministry amounted to 26 per cent for 1917 and for 10 years 30 per cent.

Open Doors

Many places are waiting for a preacher. Many gather for service without a church to meet in. Some places have rented houses for services, have raised money for the preacher's support, and are now waiting for the preacher to be sent to them. From far and near requests come to us asking that a preacher be sent at once. Lately a whole county has been turned over to the Methodist Church to be evangelized. In that county we have but one preaching place. The county seat, a walled city, is without a preacher. Between 50 and 60 of the people of the city have asked for a preacher.

Chapels

The other day I returned from a trip and found in my safe five packages of silver dollars with $100 in each package. A little congregation on the Yenping District have been asking for a chapel. We told them that they would first have to do all they possibly could themselves before we would help them any. They at once got to work and raised these $500. I never dreamed that those few Christians could raise that amount. Their money is ready, but we have none to give them. We ought to have $500 at once to help them build their chapel. The members, in a number of places, have subscribed and bought land and are waiting for help. During the year money for five chapels reached us. We need money for six more. Two churches have been built during the year. In three walled cities our church buildings are unsatisfactory and the gentry will not attend. We must have chapels into which we need not be ashamed to invite any one to come to hear the gospel.

Visit of Bishop Lewis

One of the inspiring features of the past year was the visit of Bishop Lewis to Yenping. His sermons were a help to many. In conference with the missionaries and district superintendents plans were made for many years to come.

The Steward Evangelistic Fund

Another feature which has been a source of help and inspiration was the help sent us by Rev. William E. Blackstone, who is trustee of the Steward Evangelistic Fund. He has gotten under the entire budget of the Yung-an District and the Bible school and has helped us send out evangelistic bands on every district of the conference which meant that many were brought to Christ and many strengthened to lead a better life. Mr. Blackstone has also sent out a missionary for the Bible school and has promised to send another out for the Yung-an field.

The Christian Life of the Native Church

There is much to be hoped for in the spiritual life of the native church. But we must ever bear in mind, that these native Christians are surrounded by heathenism and many of their relatives and friends are continually trying to induce them to renounce Christ and return to the old faith. Though at times our hearts are heavy because of some one who did not remain true, there are many causes for thanksgiving. A merchant, who on the invitation of a mis-

sionary visited a chapel in a neighboring county, was converted. Every means were used to get this merchant to renounce his faith in Christ. Those opposing him even went so far as to kill some men in front of his house, where services were held from time to time. The bodies were left unburied in front of his house. But he and those with him remained true, and a chapel is to be built there soon.

Brigands

For over six years the brigands have been bringing much suffering to thousands of Chinese within the bounds of the Yenping Conference. Many Christians have suffered, but it is a strange fact that often the brigands would ask their captives to show a Bible or a song book and repeat the Ten Commandments, and if they stood the test they were set free. This year Rev. H. E. Caldwell spent much time trying to bring these brigands to terms of peace. Mr. Caldwell was promised by the governor of Fukien that if the brigands would surrender they would be forgiven and pardoned. The brigands would not believe their officials and Mr. Caldwell had a number of meetings with the brigand chief in their secret mountain retreats. He succeeded in persuading four of the six to surrender. For a long time the government tried to get these brigands to surrender, making all kinds of terms to them, but not until Mr. Caldwell called on them would they have any faith in their own government. We are all grateful to Mr. Caldwell for what he has done, for he has brought peace to many a family.

Higher Primary Schools

Yenping Conference has but one such school at present, the Nathan Sites Memorial Academy, but we are proud of its record. This year the school has the largest enrollment in its history. There are 60 boys in the four classes, which is double the number four years ago. On account of the crowded condition of the building many students who applied for admission this term were turned away. The school has a fine reputation and is destined to grow to many times its present size. One sure test of its worth is the attitude of the alumni towards it. This year the alumni organized themselves into an association and set in motion plans which will mean much to the future of the school.

Normal Class

The normal department of our Yenping school was organized to give young men who already have a fair Chinese education an opportunity to learn modern subjects and pedagogy. The course at present is only one year, and should be lengthened to two years. We have sent out five men as teachers and have another class of six in preparation to begin teaching next term. This training is bearing fruit in the improved quality of the teaching force on the districts.

Bible School

The Bible department is to be congratulated on its good fortune. Early in the year, through the efforts of our bishops, funds from the Stewart Evangelistic Foundation administered by Mr. W. E. Blackstone, of Los Angeles, were made available to buy one of our mission residences in Yenping and furnish it for a Bible Training School. The money was provided also for the

running expenses of the school and for the salary of a foreign principal. We are made happy by the appointment of Rev. John A. Lewis to this school. The school building recently purchased will be ready for occupancy by the beginning of next term. The generosity of the Stewart Foundation coming at the inception of our Yenping Conference has been a true gift from heaven. We are now able to train men for the ministry in our territory and in the dialects of this region. Pressing calls for evangelists are coming continually. Our hope of supplying the demand rests in this school.

Our educational system is still far from perfect, but we take courage because of the wonderful growth from year to year, which often surpasses our expectations. The opportunity is ours to dominate the educational work of this region, while government educational efforts are still so weak. The church of tomorrow depends on what we do now with the children of today.

Lower Primary Schools

Four years ago the Methodist Church had but seven lower primary schools in this area, enrolling 150 pupils. This year we have seven times as many, enrolling 1,353. We have multiplied our enrollment by nine in four years, and if the funds were at hand we might have double this number under the training of the church. The Chinese pastors have become thoroughly alive to the importance of the Christian school in a heathen community. They realize that without the training of the children they are like men writing in the sand, and we are besieged with petitions to open schools.

Another advance is in the improved class of teachers which we are getting. Our normal school and normal class are sending out men who know how to teach and who are filled with the zeal for service in the church. We look forward to the time when a school house will be set down near every chapel, when the children of every Christian, and other children from heathen homes, will be in a Christian school, when school houses will be community centers of light and life, and when teacher and pastor will work together as counselors, guides and friends of the people in all their spiritual and temporal interests.

Medical Work

The Alden Speare Memorial Hospital is located in the city of Yenping, and is in charge of Dr. C. G. Trimble and Dr. J. E. Skinner. There are two native medical assistants, and seven native nurses. There are two men students in the medical class.

At present the hospital has 60 beds. There were 532 ward patients during the year; 2,417 dispensary first calls; 6,252 return calls; 84 first visits to outpatients and 50 return visits; 376 operations were performed. The total number of individual patients treated was 3,118, and the total number of treatments 16,110.

HINGHWA CONFERENCE

The Hinghwa Conference is in the Fukien Province, south of the Foochow Conference, and includes the Hinghwa and Sienyu counties, where the Hinghwa dialect is spoken, and the Yungchun, Tehwa and Tatien counties. 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 connections with Foochow and Amoy. 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.

BINGHAI DISTRICT

Binghai District includes the eastern end of the Binghai peninsula and the adjacent islands. Nang-cih 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. Nang-cih Island is notorious for its pirates, who infest the coast.

DENG CIH UNG, Superintendent
MRS. ELIZABETH BREWSTER, Missionary-in-Charge

Economical Conditions

Binghai District is 20 miles long, and from seven to 16 miles wide. There are several islands of various sizes. The people are uncivilized, and stealing, robbing, kidnapping and killing are of daily occurrence. Every year village feuds break out, and this year more than 100 houses were wrecked, the damage estimated at $7,000. Crops to the amount of tens of thousands of dollars were cut down. Thousands were spent on ammunition. Twenty persons were killed and many wounded. Soldiers accepted bribes, and returned without punishing the offenders. The disturbances of the year cost the people $20,000.

The people are superstitious. Besides idol processions, and yearly festivals, each person worships at least one idol, for which a day must be set aside for celebration. Much money is needed for this. Public money for firecrackers, incense, candles, idol paper, to the amount of $14,000, was used in one place, besides the private money for the household feasting and entertaining of guests.

During the year a flood destroyed many fields of grain, a loss of $20,000. This was followed by a drouth which injured the potato crop. Nine families out of ten have not sufficient food.

Condition of the Church

The two circuits on the island of Nang-cih have suffered because of bandits. The government not being able to catch these men, forced the people to replace the ships and goods which the pirates plundered. Many of our members were obliged to give their money for this.

The church membership is 833, probationers 743, and inquirers 2,109. During the year 40 members and 67 probationers were received into the church, and 29 adults and 50 children were baptized. The total amount of money subscribed during the year was $2,339.

Evangelistic Work

Again this year we have organized teams to visit certain sections. Follow-up work is conducted by the workers on the circuit covering the territory where the meetings are held. As a result of an examination, it was found that 192 of our membership could read the Bible in Romanized, the catechism, and Incidents from the Life of Jesus. Our most zealous worker is an old man of 70.

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, with its environs, is estimated at about 100,000. Here is located the large Aaron Baker Memorial Church. The Richmond Methodist Hospital is also located here and is 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

Changing Conditions

Dr. and Mrs. Brewster together supervised the work here for 26 years, and the church has progressed. Dr. Brewster was our delegate to General Conference, and everyone looked forward to his return to this field. Unexpectedly the news came just at the close of Conference, that he had passed away in a hospital in Chicago. He is greatly missed. Mrs. Brewster and her children continue in the work of the church.

Typhoon Destroys Crops

Just at harvest time typhoons broke over the land destroying the grain, and causing great loss among the farmers. Because of the war everything has advanced in price. The people are poor, and suffering is intense.

The Church

During the spring of the year we held an institute at Antau to teach official members of the church to read. More than 50 attended. At the summer preachers' meeting we ascertained that there were 404 members and probationers on this district who could read the Bible. Special classes were opened on all the circuits for the study of Romanized.

Medical Work

Compared with other years the Hankong hospital has made but slight progress. Rooms and bedding are insufficient for the needs of the patients. Ever since our hospital opened we have suffered the embarrassment of insufficient funds.

During the year we have cared for 354 ward patients, have given 2,486 first treatments, 2,941 return treatments. We have made 68 outside first calls, and 123 return calls, caring in all for 190 outside patients. Total number of treatments given was 6,321. The total receipts from patients amounted to $2,334.

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 (on field in 1917): Mrs. William Brewster, Rev. Frederick H. Trimble (on furlough) and Mrs. Trimble (on furlough), Rev. F. Stanley Carson and Mrs. Carson, Rev. Winifred B. Cole and Mrs. Cole, Mr. John H. Irish and Mrs. Irish, Rev. F. P. Jones and Mrs. Jones. W. F M. S.: Misses Cora M. Brown, Jessie Marriott, Elizabeth W. Varney (on furlough), Pauline E. Westcott, Minnie E. Wilson, and Grace McClurg (on furlough)..

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

District Work

Our preachers have laid special emphasis on Romanized Chinese as the best method of teaching. Classes have been examined in 11 villages, and more than 200 students have passed the examinations and received certificates..

The city church was fortunate in securing the services of an excellent pastor and two assistants, and the work of the church has progressed. The work on the new church building has been delayed because of the difficulty in getting lumber shipped. Several other new buildings at other places are in process of completion.

Mrs. Carson and Mrs. Cole have taken charge of the city evangelistic work for women. With the Bible women they have visited the homes and invited the women out to Sunday afternoon service. They have held regular classes for teaching the Romanized Chinese in various parts of the city with good results.

Church Membership

Whole family membership has been a special objective, and this year the total number of families who belong to the church is 670. Our Christian church has 1,740 members in full connection, 1,929 probationers, and 4,813 inquirers. During the year 112 children were baptized, making the number of baptized children 1,073.

Educational Work

Guthrie Memorial High School.—The crowded condition of this school was somewhat relieved when the lower primary department was taken over to be used as a practice school in connection with the normal school. At the present time the higher primary school and the high school are in the same compound under the same supervision. For the first term the enrollment of the higher primary school was 97, and there were 105 in the high school. This term school opened with 85 in the higher primary, and 90 in the high school. There are six teachers in the higher primary and six Chinese and three foreigners in the high school.

In the schools, as in other branches of missionary work, the scarcity of money because of the low rate of exchange has been seriously considered. It has been necessary in every way possible to reduce the expenses of the school, and one action taken was the raising of the tuition fees in both the higher primary and the high schools. Although it was not possible to give the students any preliminary notice of the increase, there has been but a slight decrease in the enrollment.

This year it was deemed necessary to abandon student aid as such, and the "Clean Up Society" organized last year, and composed of students who wished to work to help pay their way has been disbanded. We regret the withdrawal of this aid, and the sense of self-reliance derived therefrom, but trust that other opportunities will be offered the boys.

Thirteen of the boys from the high school and 16 from the higher primary received diplomas this year. Of the 13 graduates from the high school, five are attending normal school, one is attending Fukien College, three have entered the government school in Peking, and one is attending the Tientsin Medical School. Another graduate is teaching in the primary school, and one was compelled to leave the normal school because of ill health.

Thirty-five of the boys in the high school are members of the church, and 19 are probationers. Our aim is to stamp on each student who goes out from our school the mark of a follower of the Cross of Christ.

Normal School.—The normal school has not yet finished the first year of its existence. At the beginning of the year we rented a large native house from the city, and in that old house we have our normal school recitation rooms, our lower primary school, dormitory for the normal students, and the monitor's residence.

The present total enrollment is 31. Twenty-six of these were graduates from the higher primary, and five from the high school.

At the beginning of the year the lower primary school formerly connected with the high school was transferred to the normal school, where it is being used as a practice department for the normal students, and where it adds much effectiveness to the work.

We have been encouraged by the spiritual tone of the school. Most of the boys when they came to us were from government schools, and knew nothing of Christianity. Several weeks ago a number of them asked to be admitted into the church on probation. The influence of our class of high school graduates has been most helpful in this work.

Hinghwa Bible School.—The year's work of the school has been uneventful, just the steady grind of hard work. We are more certain than ever that we must look to our church schools for recruits for the Biblical school, and for the ministry. Christian people, Christian preachers must send their sons. We get good men from outside schools, but it is difficult to make up to a grown man the loss of Christian training in childhood.

This year the school graduates another class of 12 men. This makes a total of 104 graduates during the last 10 years. During the year we have had 60 students, but owing to the low rate of exchange we were compelled to let 10 of the students go. We are sorry to drop men just at the opening of the evangelistic campaign, which will increase our demand for workers, but if some help is not found, we will in addition to letting these 10 men go, have to forego receiving a new class next year.

Rebecca McCabe Orphanage.—The orphanage enrollment is 250, and there is a waiting list of 150. Some of these destitute children die, some we take into the orphanage, but there are always many others who need help.

This has been a good year for the orphanage. One class finished the grammar school. Some of the students have gone into the high school, and some have entered the Bible Training School. All are preparing for Christian service.

Our orphanage and its industrial work has an important place in the Hinghwa Conference. Our boys who are old enough work half a day at weaving, gardening, and other industries. Two of our boys have learned to run the launch engines and are entirely self-supporting.

The agricultural work this year was carried on in Chinese fashion. There were unusual weather conditions and the crops were not as good as usual, yet the final summing up gave better results than were expected. With capital for foreign equipment, and an agriculturist, we hope for great things from our plantations.

SIENYU DISTRICT

Sienyu District is located in the valley of the Sienyu River, about 30 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 30 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: Rev. G. W. Hollister and Mrs. Hollister. W. F. M. S.: Misses Emma J. Betow, M.D., Martha Lebeus (on furlough), Martha L. Nicolaisen, Mary M. Thomas, and Pearl Mason.

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.

Go Teng Ui, Superintendent East Sienyu District
Deng Cih Sing, Superintendent West Sienyu District
Mrs. Elizabeth Brewster, Missionary-in-charge

Difficulties

Persecution.—Again this year the bandits entered the district. Some of our people had their possessions taken. One little child was seized and held for $500 ransom. One of our Christians was captured and beaten with sword blades. He was ransomed for $130, but later died from his injuries. Bandits entered the churches on one of the circuits, and forced the preachers to collect money from the members, threatening to shoot the pastors if the money was withheld. Over $800 was taken.

Injustice of Officials.—Although this matter was brought to the notice of the officials, no attention was paid to it, and there was no redress for the wrongs committed. Because the officials have shown this enmity toward the church, anyone who has a grudge against the church takes advantage of an occasion like this to persecute the Christians by taking their money and destroying property.

Floods.—During the heavy rainfall of the summer the rice crops were completely ruined. Farmers have been discouraged. Nearly all our members are poor, and are in great distress.

Survey of Our Constituency

This year I have carefully investigated how much of the membership was made up of entire families, how many had completely broken away from heathen practices and superstitions, how many were able to pray in public. Every name has been recorded.

The total membership for the year for all the circuits was 3,498; entire families, 715; those who have given up all idolatrous practices, 625; 538 were able to offer prayer in public.

Increase in Membership

This year 178 were received into full connection with the church. This brings the total membership up to 1,538. Probationers number 300 for the year, making a total of 1,323 probationers. Boys and girls baptized during the year were 158, giving a total of 1,017 baptized boys and girls. There are 3,690 new inquirers.

Self Support

Sienyu District is giving to the limit of its strength, but in spite of the hard times $4,267 was raised for pastoral support. A total of $10,320 was raised for all purposes.

Educational Work

Sienyu Boys' School.—The outstanding effort of the school year has been the raising of money locally, to put up a much needed school building. The work of the year has been carried on as well as possible under the crowded conditions. A class of 40 entered the school this year and we hope to have a building sufficiently large to permit us to take a class like this every year, instead of every other year.

The enrollment is: higher primary, first year 39, second year none, third year 25, total 64. In the lower primary, first year 13, second year 26, third year none, fourth year 27, total 66. Total for the institution, 130.

The land bought for the proposed school building has furnished the boys with a playground, and is used for drills and games. These exercises have improved the health of the students and partly solved the problem of discipline. We need to bring our Chinese to realize that play is an important factor in education, and if we are to keep our students from the debasing influences of the city streets, we must provide amusements that are wholesome and absorbing.

Memorial Vocational School Building

Words cannot tell all that Dr. Brewster achieved in Hinghwa. The preachers met in Sienyu city last March, and decided that since Dr. Brewster during his lifetime had in his heart the matter of vocational training, it would be fitting to build a vocational school as a memorial. The preachers decided to raise $1,000 for this purpose, but the hearts of the people were so moved that already $2,220 have been received.

TATIEN DISTRICT

Tatien District includes the city of Tatien and surrounding villages. It covers parts of three counties and contains representatives of 13. 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
J. W. HAWLEY, Missionary-in-charge

YUNGCHUN-TEHWA DISTRICT

This district embraces all the territory and work which was formerly included in the two districts of Yungchun and Tehwa, these two now being united under the superintendency of one man. It now includes parts of four counties and two county seats. It requires a month of constant travel, staying less than a day at each preaching point, to complete a circuit of the district. The dialect of this whole district is the Amoy vernacular. The Yungchun end of this district is quite wealthy, a very large proportion of the male population having spent a part of their life in the Malay Peninsula making money. They then return to their native village, build an expensive home and live in idleness the rest of their lives. This class of people are usually hard to reach, but some are now coming into the church. The English Presbyterian Church has evangelistic work covering about half the district. They also have in Yungchun city schools for boys, girls and women, and also an exceedingly well equipped and efficient hospital.

Tehwa

Tehwa is located on the Shwangki River, in a mountain valley, about 80 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. Schools temporarily closed.

Yungchun

Yungchun (population, 12,000) is located 70 miles southwest of Hinghwa, upon the bank of a mountain river. The people are idolatrous and keep a number of temples in a good state of repair.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873.

Missionaries (on field in 1917): Rev. Joseph W. Hawley and Mrs. Hawley.

Institution: Hardy Training School.

SIH I SIONG, Superintendent
J. W. HAWLEY, Missionary-in-charge

Tatien and Yungchun-Tehwa Districts

In March, 1917, we were ordered home on account of the serious ill health of Mrs. Hawley. Hence, this report is being written in America and after an eight months' absence from the field to be reported on. Frequent letters from the native workers, as well as from our fellow missionaries, have kept us fairly well informed as to conditions.

Advancements

In spite of the worst conditions ever known in our region as regards bandit disturbances and political intrigue and uncertainty, there have been gains in membership and increased giving on both districts. On the Yungchun District there is registered a gain of almost eight per cent for pastoral support; an increase of over 12 per cent in the regular benevolences, while there was also subscribed the sum of $11,890 Mexican for church buildings. In membership this district gained over 11 per cent for the year. On the Tatien District, which is a poorer one, the bandit-harrassed church gave $1,589.60 for pastoral support, a surprising increase of 35 per cent. The advance in the benevolences was 27 per cent. The total amount collected on Tatien District was $2,862.16. This district also made a gain of nearly 10 per cent in membership, and now has 437 full members, 275 probationers, 203 baptized children, a total of 1,409.

Work for Women and Girls

The schools for women and girls at Tehwa on the Yungchun-Tehwa District have been closed ever since the outbreak of the Chinese revolution in the fall of 1911. During these six years a few of our girls have been taken into the English Presbyterian school at Yungchun. Miss Ross, in charge of this school, has been very kind and generous to our girls, taking in as many as she had room for. A few more of our girls have gone to our Sienyu school to continue their studies, but the great majority of them have had no opportunity for schooling at all. This is a serious handicap to the work as a whole, and especially so in the matter of our young men and preachers having to marry uneducated girls for wives. During the past year Miss Strawick has been stationed at Yungchun and has been doing evangelistic work among the women and also arranging for the establishment of classes for women. We now understand that the Women's Board has decided to abandon the plant at Tehwa and remove it to Yungchun as a more convenient place for the girls' and women's schools. We hail with deep satisfaction any move in the direction of providing adequate educational facilities for our women and girls.

Finances

We enter the year 1918 as the worst in all our history from the standpoint of finances. War conditions have so affected rates of exchange that our actual income on the field is reduced 15 per cent from what it was two years ago. This is a ruinous decrease, and is resulting in disastrous cuts in many parts of our work. The evangelistic work on the Yungchun District has now become entirely self-supporting, a goal for which we have long worked. Progress on the Tatien District toward the same goal is steadily being made. We are trying to increase our special gifts to meet the emergency of the decreased income, but it is uphill work.

Educational

On these two districts we have 17 day schools with a total of 437 students, who have paid $1,138 Mexican in tuition fees. During 1918 the above number of schools should be doubled, but we must reduce the number to less than a third owing to the financial straits of our mission. None of our educational work is self-sustaining, and with our greatly reduced income this work will suffer heavily.

The Hardy Training School at Yungchun we shall try our best to keep running at its usual efficiency. A new vice-principal, Rev. Lau Ka Siong, took charge of the school last year, and has made an excellent showing. A young man, trained in our own school, and teacher there for many years, he was the logical man to put into the vacancy made by the removal of our former vice-principal to the Sienyu boys' school. We are greatly distressed over the fact that some of the work of this school must be curtailed for the next year for lack of funds.

Evangelistic

The regular work of the circuits has been frequently interrupted during the year by the depredations of the bandits who, in increasing numbers, have taken advantage of a weak and changing government to plunder defenseless people. In many instances the soldiers sent to destroy the bandits have joined with them, making the plight of the people pitiable. But in spite of such conditions, distinct gain in membership is noted, as well as a strong increase in the number of hearers, those who being interested in the gospel, attend church for some time before being admitted to probationship..

Outlook

Discouraging conditions, like the poor, are always with us. On the other hand, at no time in our experience have such opportunities like the present ones been presented to us as a church. The native church is becoming self-supporting at a satisfying rate, and native leaders are assuming responsibilities and burdens which indicate a heart and brain fiber adequate for permanent foundations of the Chinese church. Thousands of our boys and girls are ready and anxious to study in our schools if we can give them an opportunity. Newly opened preaching places are asking for permanent pastors, and many a circuit is pleading for assistance in building a modest chapel. Every station is asking for the opening of a day school and some for an intermediate school. Opportunities fairly beset us on every side.

Medical Work

A hospital is needed at Tatien City. It is more than 70 miles to the hospital in Yungchun city in one direction and 70 miles to the Yung-An hospital in the opposite direction. Chinchew hospital is 100 miles distant, as is the one at Yenping. Many people, because of the distance and the money that is needed in travel, receive no aid and die at home.

Political Conditions

During the spring of the year the monarchists made trouble for the government, resulting in the temporary restoration of the monarchy. People were

seized, goods confiscated, houses burned. Many members of the church were captured and held for ransom. Three were killed and as many as 50 have not yet been redeemed. Soldiers sent to the aid of the people joined the bandits in looting and robbing. The roads are unsafe, and the people live in constant terror. The wretchedness is indescribable.

Evangelistic Work

In the spring at the preachers' meeting we planned to divide the district into three sections, and give two weeks of each month for two months to special meetings, but the bandit disturbances became so violent that the roads were impassable and we were compelled to abandon the campaign.

Church Membership

The church has a membership of 539, an increase of 39 over last year. Probationers number 483, an increase of 68. During the year 366 children were baptized. There are 2,178 inquirers. The total number of adherents is 3,566, an increase of 335.

Self Support

There has been an increase in the giving for all purposes. The amount raised for the support of pastors was $3,418, an increase of $246; $1,430 was collected for primary school work. The total amount subscribed was $17,609. This is an increase over last year of $10,187.

Our Schools

It is still difficult to establish schools in this district. Men of the old school despise the mission schools, and openly say that if these schools are not destroyed the doctrine of Confucius will not flourish.

Seventy or eighty per cent of the people are engaged in business in the south, and as soon as the sons reach the age of fifteen they are taken from school and sent away to help in the business.

Mr. and Mrs. Hawley secured money, and with the help of the preachers we have been able to open 10 schools. We have 290 boys and girls studying under 11 teachers.

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.

CHINKIANG DISTRICT

Chinkiang District includes Chinkiang and two other circuits.

Chinkiang

Chinkiang (population, 150,000) is a busy port city 150 miles up the Yangtze River from Shanghai. It is also on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

Methodist mission work was begun in 1881. Other missions operating in the district are the China Inland Mission, the Baptist Mission, South, and the Presbyterian Mission, South.

Missionaries (on field in 1917): Duncan F. Dodd and Mrs. Dodd, Rev. John W. Bovyer and Mrs. Bovyer. W. F. M. S.: Florence Sayles, Clara Belle Smith, Wang Sui I, and Eulilia E. Fox.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Lettie Mason Quine Hospital, and the Christian Herald Orphanage and Industrial School.

LI YUIN SHEN, Superintendent
D. F. DODD, Missionary-in-charge

The Field

The Chinkiang District consists of the city of Chinkiang, the city of Tanyang, about 25 miles to the east on the railway, and Pehtu, a country town about 20 miles south of Chinkiang, with five intervening points which are visited frequently, but at which no pastor is regularly appointed.

The chief material development of the year is the opening of Tanyang, a city of from 30,000 to 40,000 inhabitants. Only one other mission has been working in this place, and the opportunity and need is great. A property has been rented and a footing secured. Plans are under consideration for the purchase of property on the main street of the city. If this property can be

secured and a suitable church home erected our opportunity for reaching the people will be enhanced.

On the district there are 135 church members, 81 probationers, 57 day school and 270 Sunday school pupils.

Chinkiang is our stronghold on the district, but our plant is too small and not suitable for the work we have to do. The pastor has been using the street chapel, the church and the school buildings with satisfactory results.

The Christian Herald Orphanage

The Christian Herald Orphange, which was intrusted to our care seven years ago, is about to be closed. The General Orphanage Committee in Chinkiang is taking over from our mission the work of closing the orphanage. Twelve boys, the brightest and most consecrated Christians, have been kept in the orphanage, and we hope to secure scholarships for these so that they may be trained for Christian work. In regard to the girls we are given a further period of time in which to make provision for them. During this period they will be under the care of Mrs. Bovyer.

Medical Work

The Lettie Mason Quine Hospital of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has not been opened during the year because both of the doctors associated with the work of the hospital had to return to America, and no one else could be secured to carry on the work, until late in the year.

Recently, through the generosity of Dr. E. C. Perkins, who with his assistant, Dr. Paul Tang, visits Chinkiang twice a week, a dispensary and clinic have been opened in the street chapel. This will prove a blessing to the people.

The Missionary

For years there has been no resident missionary in charge of this district. and the work has not progressed as it otherwise would have, but with the coming of Mr. D. F. Dodd, who will make his home here, a new day has dawned for Chinkiang District.

NANKING DISTRICT

Nanking District includes Nanking and eight other circuits.

Nanking

Nanking (population, 400,000) is an open port on the Yangtze River nearly 200 miles by rail from Shanghai. It is on the main line from Shanghai to Tientsin and Peking, and its wall is the longest in China, about 21 miles. Nanking's political importance makes it a source of fear to those whose ambitions center at Peking. For that reason there is a movement on foot to tear down the city wall, and develop the city as a great industrial center, thereby to romove part of its pride and glory, and power of defense and to create diverting interests. At present the chief industry is weaving. Nanking is a great educational center. Government institutions include the Military School, Naval College, Law School, Normal School, High Schools, and many Grammar Schools.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun here in 1883, and other mission boards at work are the Presbyterian Mission, Foreign Christian Mission, Friends' Mission, Christian Advent Mission, Protestant Episcopal Mission, and Young Men's Christian Association.

Among the missions much union work is done, notably the University of Nanking (seven societies), Ginling Woman's College (ten societies), General Hospital (four societies), Bible College for Women (nine societies), Bible Training School and Theological Seminary (five societies).

Missionaries: Rev. James H. Blackstone and Mrs. Blackstone, Rev. Arthur J. Bowen and Mrs. Bowen, Rev. William F. Hummel and Mrs. Hummel, Rev. Edward James, Rev. Arthur W. Martin and Mrs. Martin, Rev. Harry F. Rowe and Mrs. Rowe, Prof. Harvey C. Roys and Mrs. Roys, Rev. Wilbur F. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, and Miss Adelaide Wixon. W. F. M. S.: Misses Elizabeth Goucher, Mary G. Kesler (on furlough), Sarah Peters, Ella C. Shaw, Cora L. Rahe, Marion F. Frank, Jean Loomis (on furlough), Mabel C. Stone, Edith M. Crane. On detached service resident in Shanghai are the Rev. R. C. Beebe, and Miss Laura M. White.

Students in Language School are: Chinkiang, Miss Florence M. Carncross; Nanking, Misses R. G. Brown, N. A. Carson, Olive Krespach, Lucile Tretheway, Rev. and Mrs. Dodd, Rev. William Kramer and Mrs. Kramer; Wuhu, Dr. Walter E. Libby, and Miss Bertha L. Reichers; Kiukiang, Dr. E. C. Perkins and Mrs. Perkins; Nanchang, Rev. J. T. Illick and Mrs. Illick; Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hutchinson.

Institutions: Nanking University (merged into the University of Nanking, a union institution in 1909); with several affiliated schools, Philander Smith Memorial Hospital, Conference Academy for Boys. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Hitt Memorial Training School for Women.

EDWARD JAMES, Superintendent

Our Field

This is a metropolitan district, and includes the city of Nanking, and a large country area peppered with populous towns. Politically, economically and spiritually these people are like sheep without a shepherd. They are vicious and depraved. Intelligence and privilege are used chiefly for selfish ends; evils are entrenched and fortified by superstitious and semi-religious sanctions. The pure life and unselfish ideals of Jesus cannot make rapid progress here. The beneficiaries of the old system, who continue to hold the reins of power, do not desire any changes. The political disturbances and economic disasters that have afflicted much of the land have not touched this region.

Our Work

Most of our preachers are above the average in training and ability, and they are busy all the time. During the summer months some of the students from the college and from the seminary helped the pastors in their work. We no longer have to pray and work for people to listen to the gospel—hearers abound. Everything now depends on the character and quality of the message and the messenger.

Institutes

Mid-year we held a profitable Institute under the auspices of the Nanking Union Theological Seminary. All of our men attended, for our District Conference was held at the same time. There were 10 days of Bible study under competent leaders, and special lectures were given by able men. Special conferences for training workers were held at Kuling.

Primary Schools

Our schools are better than the government schools, so we are able to charge a small fee, which helps to pay expenses. We have 60 per cent more pupils in the schools this year than ever before. The schools are the right arm of evangelism. They open to us the homes of the people, and bring the parents to church. They appeal to all classes as practical service. They form the nucleus for Sunday schools; indeed, without the day school the Sunday school would not be possible. Many more day schools are needed on this district.

Property

For years we have been prospecting at Tachung, trying to obtain a location, and this year, in spite of vigorous opposition on the part of one tyrannical leader, we have won the good will of the people, and have secured a long lease on an excellent site. Most of our properties are unimpressive, uninviting and overcrowded. We are in urgent need of buildings sufficiently large to accommodate the people who come to us.

NINGKOFU DISTRICT

Ningkofu District includes the city of Ningkofu and two outside circuits.

Ningkofu

Ningkofu (population, 40,000) is a typical inland Chinese city, about 50 miles southeast of Wuhu, and is connected with that city by canal, and steam launch service during half the year.

It has telegraph and daily mail service, and is the seat of the best Government Normal School in the province of Anhui.

Ningkofu is situated in a fine agricultural region, and the chief products are rice, wheat, corn and bamboo. The city is walled and prosperous.

Besides the Methodist Mission, the China Inland Mission has work in this district.

Missionaries (on field in 1917): Rev. F. W. Dieterich and Mrs. Dieterich, and Mr. John Lewis (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' School, including lower and higher primary, and middle school (United States High School).

TUNG YUIN SENG, Superinendent
F. W. DIETERICH, Missionary-in-charge

Although our work in Ningkofu was begun but little over three years ago, there has been a steady and rapid growth in every way, and evidence of true Christian faith.

The church here has a membership of 51, and the enrollment in the school is 100. Both church and school have outgrown their material equipment, and offer a promising field for further investment. A generous special gift during the year, made possible a new building for the middle school, and the remodeling of the old schoolhouse for dormitory purposes. The church has not been provided for.

Self Support

Self-support has been encouraged, and the contributions for the year amounted to $152.35 Mexican. This sum compares favorably with that raised in other districts.

Work in the City

The work at Ningkofu has developed without a great deal of foreign supervision, and with much credit to the Chinese superintendent, It bids fair to become a successful example of Chinese supervised work. The city is strategically located, forming the natural gateway to the vast unoccupied fields of southern Anhui, and will be on the main line of railroad from Shanghai and Nanking, through Anhui and part of Kiangsi to Nanchang.

It is a matter of regret that there is no foreign medical service in the entire city, except such as can be furnished from Wuhu.

WUHU DISTRICT

Wuhu District includes the city of Wuhu, and three outside circuits—Whang Chi, Di Gan, and Yuin Tsao.

Wuhu (population, 150,000) is situated on the Yangste River, about 260 miles from Shanghai. It is the largest and busiest city in the province of Anhui, and the largest rice port in the world. Large ocean vessels stop at Wuhu and carry thousands of tons of rice from that port to feed hungry Europe. Often there will be a score of these boats in the harbor at one time.

Besides our Methodist Mission the China Inland Mission, the Christian Advent, the Protestant Episcopal, the Christian, and the Christian Alliance Missions are at work on the district.

Missionaries (on field in 1917): Rev. F. P. Gaunt, M.D., and Mrs. Gaunt, Rev. Lyman L. Hale and Mrs. Hale, Walter E. Libby, M.D., Misses Laura E. Dane, and Mabel McCracken. W. F. M. S.: Misses Kate L. Osborn and Edith R. Youtsey.

Institutions: Wuhu General Hospital and Boys' Academy (co-operative).

LYMAN L. HALE, Missionary-in-charge

Our Churches

There are six places where regular preaching services are held, and several other places where services are held occasionally. We have six Chinese pastors giving their entire time to the ministry. Some of these men have services every day in the year. Their task is not easy, but they go about their work cheerfully and reach many people. Their influence is far-reaching in showing the people the futility of idol worship and the burning of incense.

But there is need of more social service work in connection with our churches. We need pictures, stereopticon, reading rooms, classes, etc. The people have no newspapers, no books, no schools, no social affairs, and no recreation—no wonder they fight, and quarrel, and gamble; there is nothing more interesting for them to do.

The Day Schools

We have six schools for boys, and five for girls,—we should have 500. There are villages of 10,000 people, where there are no Christian schools. In all of our schools the Bible is taught, and many of the pupils become Christians. All of our teachers and Christian workers come from these schools, which offer the only chance many a poor boy and girl will ever have to learn to read and write. Ninety-three persons out of every hundred in China can not read or write. A book is a sealed treasure to them, and for one who does not know from experience it is difficult to conceive the darkness and helplessness of a people who cannot read.

Medical Work

The Wuhu General Hospital ministers to a community of several million people, as there are but two other hospitals open in this whole province of 23,000,000 people. Vast numbers are helped directly or indirectly, but the hospital must be enlarged, for thousands die—not because they are incurable, but because they are too far away from the hospital. The loss of child life is frightful.

Every patient has an opportunity to listen to the gospel, which is preached in the hospital chapel every morning, and the Chinese pastor talks with the patients in the wards. When a patient leaves the hospital he carries with him a portion of the scripture, and we are hoping that more follow-up work can be done.

THE KIANGSI MISSION CONFERENCE

The Kiangsi Annual Conference comprises prospectively all of the province of Kiangsi, and a part of the provinces of Hupeh north of the Yangtze and Anhwei. 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. It became an annual conference in 1917.

At present only three cities have resident foreign missionaries, Kiukiang, the first station in Central China to be occupied by our church (1867), Nanchang, opened in 1894, and Fuchow opened in 1916.

KIENCHANGFU DISTRICT

The Kienchangfu District, formerly a part of the South Kiangsi District, comprises the territory of the Fu River Valley, extending from within 20 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 175 miles. It has an area of approximately 12,000 square miles and a population of 5,200,000. 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.

CARLETON LACY, Superintendent

This is the first year that the Kienchang District has had a resident foreign missionary. The extent of the territory and the substantial development of the work, especially in Fuchow, during the past few years, demanded that a missionary be appointed to give full time to the supervision of the work, with residence in Fuchow. Accordingly I moved to Fuchow just before Christmas 1916, fitted up a room in the wing of the church and another in the rented Chinese school house, and have made this my headquarters since.

Fuchow City

Fuchow is a prosperous city on the Fu River, 65 miles southeast of Nanchang. It has a population of approximately 70,000, including the large business suburb on the opposite river bank. Considerable export business is done in food products such as sweet potatoes, watermelons, and vegetables and Fuchow is a forwarding station for quantities of coarse bamboo paper made in the hills. Indigo, cotton, beans, rice, hemp, oils, and buckwheat are the common products of the neighborhood. A soft red sandstone is quarried cheaply and many camphor trees are used for boat building.

Fuchow is the leading educational center of the southeastern portion of

the province. The government normal school ranks third with an enrollment of over 200 students, under the principalship of a capable man educated in Japan. The middle school, higher primary school and agricultural school also attract many students.

Educational Work

In this school center, the Methodist Church has opened a boarding school of higher primary grade. The school has rapidly developed, drawing students from the government schools, from the best homes of the city, and from our church lower primary schools. Many of the students come with certificates of work completed in the government higher primary schools, but ready only for our beginning class. The first class to finish the course graduated last June. Of the four students one entered William Nast College Middle School, two entered the Midde School of Nanking University, and the fourth is in the Nanking Theological Seminary. The enrollment for the present term is 60, with five instructors. A rented Chinese residence serves for dormitory and classrooms.

This school is the head of our district educational work. Little has been done in relating to it our 10 lower primary schools, but we are trying to adopt a uniform curriculum. Four of the 10 schools have sent boys on to the higher primary school. During the past year two new schools have been opened and a teacher added in the Fuchow day school. These schools furnish the nucleus and often most of the attendance for our Sunday school, and relate to the church a considerable constituency. Our rule is that all students if possible shall pay fees, but the schools are all subsidized by the church through appropriations or special gifts.

Evangelistic Work

Definite goals for evangelistic work were set for the district at the beginning of the year. It was gratifying then to find that most of these had been attained. The district superintendent reported nearly a doubling of church membership including probationers. A definite effort was made during evangelistic week to enlist every church member in active Christian work, and to hold as many as possible to it during the year. The campaign in Fuchow met with success.

All but two of our church members and several inquirers, joined the teams and worked faithfully. Some preached on the street, or sold Scriptures and sang hymns, others went into homes. Each day invitations were distributed to storekeepers in a different section of the city, and for five nights the church was packed beyond capacity, and crowds were turned away. Every night a direct gospel message was presented and at the close of each service cards were presented to those who asked for them, to be returned filled in the following evening. This insured deliberation and at least two attendances at the meetings. Over 100 cards proved to be traceable for following up the inquirers. Several have already joined the church.

An analysis of the crowds and the attractions led to some interesting conclusions. Beyond doubt the victrola music was a strong drawing card. There

are immense opportunities for victrola evangelism in China. Another attraction was a set of swings in the yard. Before and after meetings, in twilight and moonlight, crowds of young men waited in turn to enjoy this form of recreation. The church has a great task before it in directing and fostering the social and recreational life of the Chinese. It is a serious challenge presented to us in the present deplorable situation and the quickly coming change.

Social Service

More than one of the churches on the district have awakened this year to the fact that there is more to be done than preaching to a group of people two or three times a week and haranguing a crowd of children Sunday morning. As a result a number of evening schools for the free instruction of Chinese character, abacus reckoning, and writing have been opened and well attended. One gratifying feature of this work is the enthusiasm with which the non-church citizens have joined in support of the work. In Fuchow the whole enterprise was financed by subscriptions of business men and officials. The magistrate and the principal of the normal school at different times addressed the students, and business men, a physician, teachers and students assisted in the instructing.

Preaching in the jails and conducting a public reading room have been other forms of community service. In Kienchang the magistrate granted permission for our pastor to hold weekly preaching services in the jail. On the first visit the pastor found plenty of shackled prisoners, but no fit place to hold a meeting. There was however a dirty room occupied only by a row of dusty idols at one end. He suggested to the authorities that the room might be made more useful. Soon the idols were removed, the room was cleaned and whitewashed, and on Sunday it serves as an assembly room for the preaching of the gospel.

Property

The material equipment of the district has not been greatly increased during the year. At the end of 1916 the Oliver Talbott Memorial Day School building in Fuchow was opened. This is the best day school building in Kiangsi, built according to the latest ideas of lighting and ventilation. It is used every day by 50 small boys and every evening by 30 men and boys in the free night school.

At Kienchang another memorial school building was erected during the summer. Old material from ruined houses and vacant lots was used for this building, which is spacious, well planned and constructed at comparatively little cost. Both of these day school buildings were the gift of friends in America.

In Fuchow the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is completing their first building on the district, a handsome structure to be used as day school building and residence for their workers. It stands on land formerly belonging to the Board of Foreign Missions, adjoining the church, and sold with the property wall for $200. At Sungshi the church members purchased a small

piece of land to square out the church site, and started a campaign to raise locally $1,000 for a church building.

Sacrificial Giving

The opening of this campaign was complete evidence of the ability of the Chinese church both to make sacrifices and to advance substantially toward self-support. The campaign opened quietly with a series of three evening Bible studies on consecration and sacrifice. Saturday night it was announced that the subscription book for the new church would be opened Sunday morning. At breakfast the pastor told me with faith aglow that the people were giving heroically. What wonder when their pastor from a salary of $216 a year had pledged $50! At noon I counted 40 names on the book and subscriptions amounting to $281. There had been just 40 men at church; the women as yet have done no work in this town and a white woman has never been seen. Considering the low wages and humble life of this hill community the amount was staggering. Outside of our school center, I have not known of such splendid giving in Kiangsi. The day school teacher gave a month's salary, and many others subscribed in the same noble way. The campaign goes on among the scattered people in the hills and they mean to make it $1,000 before they ask for help from outside.

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 Kiukiang 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 30 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 (on field in 1917): 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 Ilien 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
F. C. GALE, Missionary-in-charge

KAN RIVER DISTRICT

Kan River District includes the four Kan River circuits, part of what was formerly the South Kiangsi District, and it extends from the city of Nanchang to Siakianghsien, a distance of 100 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 250 miles, an area of 20,000 square miles, and a population of 8 or 9,000,000 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, Shuichaufu, Linkiangfu, Kianfu, and Kanchaufu are in the Kan River Valley and along the probable route of the first railroad through the province, while Yuenchaufu and Nananfu are located on tributaries of the Kan and lie near the west boundary of the province.

The English Brethren 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

This summer a few young men visited Nanchang during the warm days of August. It was at the time when the Fuchow watermelons were at their best. One day we cut and ate six delicious melons. The consensus of opinion was that each melon cut and eaten tasted better than the previous ones. That is the way I feel about the work on the Nanchang and the Kan River districts this year. This has been the best year. Some of the men and the women on these districts have truly been the mountain tops of spiritual vision and have entered into their labors with that stimulus and inspiration that comes only through association with the Christ who ever "beckons on to a grasp of unmeasured possibilities."

Nanchang City

Nanchang City as a field grows more alluring with the years. While it is barely touching the fringe of a population of more than 700,000, nevertheless the church has cut its way deeper into the life of the people of the city than a year ago. The week of special evangelism netted splendid results for the church. We learned the value of the mobilization of our membership; that there is already within our membership latent possibilities for winning souls from heathen darkness to some sort of service in the Kingdom.

Panpukai Church

When the students of Baldwin school for girls withdrew, followed in a few weeks by the students from the Nanchang Academy to form a new quarterly conference at Tehshenmen, Panpukai looked forlorn. The Bishop had appointed a new pastor who was a stranger to the city and its problems. The humble spirit of the pastor has been an asset. Mr. Yu Su-hsien the pastor has been willing to seek advice and to accept help from those qualified to show him what to do. He has put himself along side of the other

pastors in the city in the effort to evangelize. He reports to this conference a membership of 67, and 70 probationers. There are six class meetings with an attendance of 111; an industrial class of 30 women conducted by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society; an evening class for teaching the illiterate to read; a morning and an afternoon Sunday school well organized. It was a blessing when the students were removed. Since that time the folks in the neighborhood have had assurance of a place to sit down and listen to the sermon. This circuit has great possibilities.

Central Institutional Church

Central Institutional church is without doubt the greatest evangelistic center in the mission if not in the whole province. With its every night preaching (Saturday excepted), its reading room, its school for English enrolling 88 boys and young men, its Bible study classes for men and women, its school for the illiterate, its weeks of free vaccination for smallpox, its lectures, its prison work,—this church is worthy of being called a school of methods in social service, evangelism and benevolence in which any preacher who wishes to have added power in his ministry might well feel it a privilege to spend a year or two. The church has 59 members and 66 probationers. There are seven class meetings with an attendance of 115. The Sunday school has outgrown the building; a successful school needs an ample supply of class rooms. Last Sunday a request came for a room for a class of young ladies from the government school. We are wondering how we shall be able to meet that request.

Kwanrenmen Church

Kwanrenmen church is attempting independence. Had the request come immediately after the last annual conference, it would have seemed too absurd for consideration, but during the year the church has made such progress that it has a fair chance to thrive with its own quarterly conference. The Sunday school has increased from 35 to more than 135, and the attendance at all services has improved.

A Question of Leadership

The vital question in the matter of Christianizing Nanchang is that of an adequate leadership. It does not necessarily follow that men with college diplomas are needed. Some men with both a college degree and a seminary degree would fail utterly in city work. We must get the right kind of men to train for this urban work; men who have a grasp of Christian truth and are able to give a satisfactory answer to any man regardless of what his social position is concerning the problems of faith and conduct. We need consecrated men who have an understanding of the social, economic and moral world, and who are familiar with the principle and methods of social service.

The stations on the Kan River are urban, Fengchen Hsien is in a condition to forge ahead, with a new day school building completed and filled with boys, with provision for educating small girls, with a new and commodious parsonage and a church with large auditorium, there is every reason

to expect that the pastor who is appointed there shall bring things to pass. In the fourth quarterly conference the pastor reported that the Fengchen members are enthusiastic in church attendance and in supporting the current budget. Besides providing for local current expenses Fengchen will show this year a 20 per cent increase in pastoral support. The increase in full membership has been disappointing, yet there has been an increase in probationers from 28 to 39, almost 40 per cent.

Changshu increased its probationers list from 28 to 39, about 40 per cent. The membership has remained stationary. The closer one gets the facts of the church work in Changshu, the clearer it becomes necessary to train up a new leadership among the members. A few years ago when the educational work of our church was riding on a high wave of popularity in Changshu, could there have been a pastor in charge who was consecrated to Jesus Christ, Changshu would today have a strong membership.

Other Stations

Following my first visit to Hsiakiang Hsien, Miss Howe told me that it was there that she had eaten meat cooked by idols. St. Paul, were he living in this generation, would surely not legislate against such an act on the part of the Christians. During the revolution or thereafter, the temples in Hsiakiang were looted. The idols made of clay were cast into the river, those of wood were sold for fuel. Some splendid business men are members of the church. I spent four evenings this year with them in a Bible study class. Two teachers in the government school were also in attendance. Each evening all came prepared. The last evening I inquired as to how many would come once a week and continue the course as outlined. All those who had registered promised to attend

Meichuan is a village station. It is a delight to the heart of the district superintendent. The church is being given a chance to do its proper work in that village. The quarterly conference is composed of business men of integrity. About 50 boys and girls are in the day schools. There was an evening school for the teaching of the illiterate. The services at the present time are held in the court of the house. This year the members guarantee a church site if a new church building can be financed by the mission.

The church in Tsinsien is without spiritual or moral ballast. For years the mission has been pouring money into that place and today we are no further advanced than we were 11 years ago. During my visit, I endeavored to get an expression as to the reason why the church made no progress. I endeavored to bring home to them their responsibility before God to the unsaved men and women of the city. At the fourth quarterly conference, I was eager to find what had been the result of that visit. Representatives of the families of the church were present. While Mr. Chu was making his report, one of these family heads went sound to sleep, another dozed until his Bible dropped out of his hand, another dropped his chin on his chest, while the fourth brother's mind gave every evidence of being far off in other parts. That is the answer as to why the church does not progress in that place.

Meeting at Kuling

The Kiangsi Mission meeting at Kuling this summer unanimously passed the resolution that hereafter the primary schools for boys be placed under the supervision of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. This is without a doubt a stride in the right direction. The boys in most of our schools are assured under this program the benefit of instruction from trained teachers using modern methods. The pastors who have been compelled to take classes in the day schools and thus kept more closely at home will now be freed for evangelistic work among the villages and market towns.

Self Support

Most of the pastors on these districts are convinced that the old methods of church finance can never produce a self-supporting church. What hope is there that the churches will arrive at the goal of self-support when those receiving large salaries within the church contribute a mere pittance to the church? What can we expect of others in the way of inspirational giving? I could call attention to appalling conditions in the matters of contributions to the church budget. When I spoke recently to one of our pastors about the present crisis in our appropriations due to the fall of exchange, he remarked, "Mr. Gale, I think that it may be of the Lord. It will force us to do our best to escape the stigma that the Christian Church is a foreign institution in China."

The Sunday Schools

The Sunday school is richer in its possible contributions to China than any gold mine. A pastor who considers his Sunday school co-existent with his day school has the wrong point of view of his work. A pastor who will close his Sunday school during the hot weather, or will discontinue the regular services is lazy. Business men do not close business in China during the hot days. Why should the church? Change the hours of worship if necessary, but let us be as diligent in the service of winning men for Christ in season and out of season, as the children of the world are in striving for those values that perish.

Nanchang Academy

The year 1916-17 has been one of the most successful in the history of the Nanchang Academy. It has seen us installed in our first building erected on our own ground for school purposes. It has marked the coming of two foreign specialists in education to begin actual work in the school after a year of language study. For the first time, we are offering the complete four years' course in the academy and providing three courses of study. The new Bible department begins its work under the leadership of Rev. F. R. Brown. Our first complete catalogue has just been published in English and in Chinese. The year has also marked the greatest religious development among the students.

Mr. and Mrs. Illick and Mr. and Mrs. Terman after a year at language school, have come to take up their work in the school. Mr. Illick will teach

science, Mr. Terman will teach subjects in education and English, and Mrs. Illick and Mrs. Terman, English literature and grammar. With the opening of school this fall, we begin an arrangement for combining work with the Baldwin Girls' School so that certain classes in normal work under Miss Thompson and Mr. Chang will be open to our students. These arrangements and the additions to our faculty noted make it possible for us not only to offer a full four year academy course but also to allow students to elect any-one of three courses, viz.—college preparatory, Bible and normal, or business.

Our faculty numbers 13; student enrollment 100. Total amount of student fees $1,945.

The great rise in the price of silver, causing all of our funds from America to exchange for from 25 to 40 per cent less in Mexican than the same amount would exchange for last year, has caused our income to shrink considerably. This with a falling off also in the amount of money received from special gifts, leaves us with a considerable deficit in prospect by the end of the year. The recent renewal by Dr. John F. Goucher of his substantial subscription to this work for a period of three years has materially lightened our burden in this respect. The certain advance knowledge that funds may be depended upon, adds an element of joy to the work, that is continuous. Coming as this pledge does, after five years of liberal previous support, it is doubly appreciated. Only a very small amount has yet been received for furnishings and our needs for this purpose are pressing.

Most of the boys in the school knew little or nothing of Christianity before they entered the academy, and two hours' work in Bible study each week is required of all students, and all attend the regular Sunday services and daily chapel. Special services were held at Christmas time, and these were followed by a decision meeting in which fully half of the boys expressed their resolution to be Christians. Many of these were received into the church. Teachers and some of the older students regularly attend the services in our city churches, these teach Sunday school classes and otherwise assist in the work. This help given freely, has had no small part, we believe, in the evangelistic successes of the work in Nanchang.

HWANGMEI (North Kiukiang) DISTRICT

The North Kikukiang District has a new name, the Hwangmei District.

The Hwangmei District is wholly north of the Yangtze River, including parts of the Provinces of Hupeh and Anhwei. There are three circuits in the province of Hupeh, and five circuits in the province of Anhwei. Hwangmei is the largest city of the district, therefore the name Hwangmei District. The population is estimated at 1,500,000.

EARL A. HOOSE, Missionary-in-charge
C. P. HU, Superintendent

Our district worker's conference last December brought me in touch with the men and women who are in the battle front where the fight is real, and I talked with the men of the district at that time; then the week of special evangelistic effort when every missionary and Christian worker who could went to the outstations to lend their influence and efforts to the local

church, returning to report fully on what they had done, seen and heard, gave me an insight into the possibilities; while the district conference at Saho in May, where the preachers themselves discussed the church of the present and prospected on its future, are a few of the ways I have sought to get into the work.

I am highly encouraged at what the district offers. I have met men graduated from superstitious idol worship to a saintship in Christ's Kingdom; men who have been transformed from lying, selfish lives and warped souls to "men who have the mind of the Lord;" preachers, who though surrounded by a careless, unsympathetic, ungracious, superstitious influence, and hampered in the church by some whose Christian life is at ebb tide, are upholding the banner royal, and proclaiming the "Good News" without compromise with sin, superstition, or a lukewarm Christianity.

I have taken little or no responsibility this past year for the work, Mr. Hu having acted largely on his own judgment, discussing, however the more complex problems with me before acting. I am confident that a foreigner coming to China after 30 years of life in another land can never hope to master the language so as to present the gospel with intelligence and force to the average Chinese mind. For example there is a lack in the Chinese mind of the keen sense of sin. And we know that the majority of people joining any church today are led to their decision, not because of our preaching, but because of the transformed and inexplicable character of some faithful native Christian. If therefore we cannot learn to think Yellow, we must aid God to train his leaders, who can, because of their natural insight into the intricacies of the natives' mental processes, present a Christ that appeals. What China needs is not theologians, but Christian fathers who know God and His message. Our work will have to remain at a standstill or be retrenched until we can add to our Christian leadership more men of this type.

Our schools must be taught by Christian men and women. I refer particularly to the so called "day schools," but it may well apply to all our educational institutions. I am persuaded that especially in the district day school to employ a non-Christian instructor defeats the purpose of the school. I would rather not open a school, or close one already opened, than employ a teacher who is not a Christian or who becomes a Christian to hold down his job. I think I see a solution to this state of affairs in the co-operation of the two Boards in the lower primary schools and the employment of women teachers.

We must move towards a Bible reading church. I know this involves much more than appears on the surface. Many members cannot read, and the "Six Hundred Character" schools, while excellent, are not all that can be desired. The Chinese character is elusive and the scripture contains many characters not found in that course, besides it takes too much time and strength for older people to learn characters. There is but one way to get a spiritually alive church, and that is by having a Bible reading church. And so far there has been no better way discovered than the use of the Romanized form phoneticized methods, which can be learned in from three weeks to three months and have proved so effective in Korea and in some dialects of China.

We should aim more largely towards a self-supporting church. I fear in many cases our readiness to advance monies has put us and the young church in a false relation at the outset. Our desire for good appearances, well equipped foreign buildings and latest methods may lead us too far, and it is difficult to get the people to realize it is their religion and not the foreigners. I believe if the duty of giving for the support of Christian work is early put before the minds of the converts, their own conscience and feelings of duty will respond, and even the poor surprise us by what they can do when their hearts are really in the matter. In some instances the churches have been fitted out with all necessities, the ministers salary paid, and the idea of salvation being a free gift perverted into salvation being "get all you can without giving anything." This attitude is passing, and it is getting easier to induce every member to give something. When the members learn that it is just as popular and much more Christian to give to the church than to spend on gifts, feasts, or firecrackers for the missionary or district superintendent they will have gone a long way towards caring for local expenses, preachers, salary and benevolences. Our watchword for self support on North Kiukiang District will be "Every Christian a contributing Christian."

My Sundays have been filled with meetings of the Volunteer Band of William Nast College; leading a class of high school boys in their Sunday morning devotional class meetings, and attending the Heokai services.

On a few occasions I have made some faltering attempts to preach in the vernacular. My week in Jukeo last Chinese New Year taught me among other things the value of getting close to the preacher in his home, and the real method of language study.

NORTH KIANGSI (South Kiukiang) DISTRICT

North Kiangsi District has its center in the prefectural city of Kiukiang and covers a large part of the territory in the north of the Kiangsi Province, north of the Lu Mountains. The district contains an area of approximately 130,000 square li, which is about one-fourth of the area of Kiangsi Province. The population of the district is estimated at between 5,140,000 and 8,000,000.

Kiukiang

Kiukiang (population 60,000) is on the Yangtze, about 450 miles southwest of Shanghai. It is beautifully located on the south bank of the river and is nearly surrounded by a series of small lakes. The name means, nine rivers. Like all prefectural cities, it is walled, the wall being about five miles in circumference. The city is noted for its sales of porcelains and silk. The church owns property both outside and inside the city wall. From Kiukiang, as a center, there is a large territory accessible by boat, and now some accessible by rail.

Kiukiang is the oldest Methodist Episcopal mission station in Central China, having been opened in 1867. The other Boards having work here besides the Catholics are: Protestant Episcopal, China Inland, and the Christian Missions ("Brethren").

Missionaries: Rev. Carl F. Kupfer and Mrs. Kupfer (on furlough), Rev. Roland T. Schaefer and Mrs. Schaefer, Rev. Charles F. Johannaber and Mrs. Johannaber, Rev. Earl A. Hoose and Mrs. Hoose, and Dr. Edward C. Perkins and Mrs. Perkins (Loaned to Central China Conference for the year). W. F. M. S.: Misses Clara E. Merrill (on furlough), Nelle Beggs, Jennie V. Hughes,

Mabel A. Woodruff, Dr. Mary Stone, Edith Fredericks, Miriam Nieh and Ginsiang Mei.

Institutions: William Nast College. W. F. M. S.: Rulison Fish Memorial High School, Ellen J. Knowles, Bible Training School, Elizabeth Skelton Danforth Memorial Hospital.

CHIANG MING-CHIH, Superintendent
CARL F. KUPFER, Missionary-in-charge

North Kiangsi District

With a wide awake and up-to-date district superintendent, as this district has the privilege to have, there remains little for the missionary in charge to report.

In April, it was our privilege to make a church extension trip with the district superintendent to the Eastern part of the district. We reached Hu-keo, Pan-tseh, Teo-chang, Lo-ping, Kinteh-chen and Feoliang. In all these places we have some work, except in Lo-ping and Feoliang. This last named was once a flourishing town, but is now deserted and only the most worthless element has remained. Whether the name Feoliang, which means floating beam, has had anything to do with the exodus of the people, we would not conjecture. The streets are deserted, the large public buildings, once the center of active official life, stand empty. The magistrate has moved his yamen to Kinteh-chen, 20 miles down the river.

Here is a center of unusual opportunity. A city of 600,000 people, all absorbed in the one great industry—porcelain. 130 porcelain kilns are doing a thrifty business. Apart from the Catholics, only the China Inland Mission has been doing work here. We just began with a primary school and a street chapel. The school is well attended, and the chapel nightly crowded with hearers. During the summer season, over 200,000 people who come in for work from the surrounding towns and villages can be reached here. Here is an opportunity for far-reaching work such as cannot be equaled in any other city in Mid-China. Ten preachers would have abundant work and not overlap in their efforts to gain the city. And equally as many primary school teachers would find all that they could do. Our efforts there will be felt for 60 and a 100 miles around.

Lo-ping 30 miles south from there, is a flourishing little city and should not be overlooked. An official there is a Christian and is anxious for us to come at once. He has already prepared a place for us and asked that a man be sent there by this conference.

At Kuling, an unusual responsibility has risen. For a number of years, there has been an organized medical mission operating here, and with the aid of the entire Kuling foreign community has supported educational, evangelistic and medical work, our church supplying the preachers and teachers while Mrs. Dr. Berkin cared for the medical work. Two years ago Mrs. Berkin passed away and since then there has been no center of gravity in this work. Our preachers and teachers were under the control of all the Protestant denominations at work in Mid-China. This became an impossible situation to our church, as it would be to any denomination which had to furnish the workers and not have a controlling voice in the work. The medical mission realiz-

ing this has decided to turn over to our church the evangelistic and educational work, while they confine themselves solely to the medical work.

The little congregation has agreed to contribute $500 Mexican currency towards building a new church, and they will also help in erecting a school building. That we may not be put to shame in the eyes of all Protestants here in Mid-China, we sincerely hope that our appeal for this place will find ready willing hearts.

William Nast College

We have the pleasure to report a year of success and harmony with the entire faculty numbering 22, in the administration of every department. Our spacious classrooms, with few exceptions, were daily filled, averaging in attendance from 20 to 60 students. During the college year, not less than 13,500 classes were taught. With such an impact focused upon 280 to 300 plastic minds, we feel confident that lasting impressions have been made.

There has also come from our student body substantial aid to meet our current expenses. For every dollar and a half coming from outside sources, one dollar was added by the students. There doubtless are many schools in other parts of this land and in other lands that come nearer self-support than we can claim; but we take the position that at this stage there are in this land higher claims upon us than a rigid self-support which closes its door with a bang against all who cannot meet the fixed regulations.

As to the government of the schools, we delight to remind our students of Chu Fu tsz, China's great educator of the tenth century, who had inscribed upon the lintel of his classroom door: "A model student needs no rule for his guidance, he will be guided by intuition." How many of that type, the great philosopher had under his tuition, we are not told. He must have had some, or this statement would not have been handed down through the centuries. So have we had some, indeed not a few, whose names were never mentioned at our weekly faculty meetings, and whose records are clean of all demerits. We are, however, extremely sorry to report that our "demerit system" has not proven a healing balm as we had hoped it would. Not a few, who had for years been under our tuition, after long sufferance and patience with them, had to be dismissed during the past year. We will mention but one case—the one son of an official. The father was most anxious that his son should obtain a liberal education and complete the entire course with us. But the demerits accumulated with every week and soon exceeded the limited number. When the father was notified of his wayward son, he sent his older brother to appear before the faculty and the student body to apologize and plead for forgiveness. The uncle, a venerable old man, duly appeared. We made it as easy for him as possible, knowing what it meant to "lose face" in the presence of so many, and the lad stumbled on to the rostrum and promised obedience. But in less than one week he had forgotten all his good vows. Truly, in some cases, it is literally with the powers of darkness that they have to wrestle, and nothing but a divine ministry of rescue can save them.

That our efforts have not been entirely in vain, our pastor's report will give conclusive evidence. In his report, we find 27 names who entered the church by baptism and 32 volunteered on probation. This, however, is not all

inclusive of the work of grace in our midst; for Bible study in class work is a part of the regular course throughout the entire year. Besides this, at daily morning chapel, one of the teachers gives a 20 minute address on the Sunday school lesson, and by Saturday, as one of our professors puts it, "the Sunday school lesson has been talked into shreds." Consequently, our Sunday school teachers are compelled to dig for new thoughts to interest their classes in Sunday school.

Under the constant strain of meeting the needs of this growing institution, we have some times felt the burden crushingly heavy and began to waver in our conviction whether educational work after all is most needed and effective in establishing the Christian religion in China. In the absence of reliable statistics of the illiteracy in China, there was some excuse for such wavering; but it has recently been disclosed that the percentage of those who can neither read nor write is so appallingly great that we have not ceased to be thankful that we were, at the very beginning of our career, led into educational work. And we shall never again regret that we were thus led; for nine hundred and ninety-three out of every thousand among the 400,000,000 of this land are illiterate. The desire for education has been awakened, but the nation is too weak and helpless to supply it. Behold our opportunity.

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 State 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, Salvation Army.

Peking City District

Peking (population about 700,000) has been the capital of the Chinese empire for 600 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. The residence compound, hospitals, and higher schools of the Methodist Episcopal Mission are in the Tartar city. There are five churches and street chapels in the city, and 12 day schools.

Missionaries: Rev. Walter W. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Mr. R. J. Dobson (on furlough), Mrs. R. J. Dobson (on furlough), Rev. Carl A. Felt and Mrs. Carl A. Felt, Rev. John McG. Gibb, Jr., and Mrs. Gibb, Rev. William T. Hobart and Mrs. Hobart, Rev. Nehemiah S. Hopkins, M.D., Rev. Harry E. King and Mrs. King (on furlough), Mr. Oliver J. Krause and Mrs. Krause (on furlough), George D. Lowry, M.D., and Mrs. Lowry (on furlough), Rev. Hiram H. Lowry and Mrs. Lowry, Miss Alice Terrill (on furlough), Rev. Edward L. Winans and Mrs. Winans, D. V. Smith, M.D., and Mrs. Smith, Rev. George L. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Mrs. M. D. Lewis, J. M. Korns, M.D. (on furlough), Mrs Korns (on furlough), Earnest M. Johnstone, M.D., and Mrs. Johnstone, Wm. M. Lennox and Mrs. Lennox, W. B. Prentiss and Mrs. Prentiss. W. F. M. S.:

Misses Evelyn B. Baugh, Gertrude Gilman, Anna D. Gloss, M.D. (on furlough), Frances J. Heath, M.D., Myra A. Jaquet, Mrs. Charlotte M. Jewell Emma M. Knox, M. Mabel Manderson, M.D. (on furlough), Alice M. Powell, Minnie Stryker, M.D., Louise Hobart, Elizabeth Hobart, Mary Watrous, Frances R. Wilson, Dora Fearon, and Ethel Leonard, M.D.

Institutions: Peking University, Bible Institute, Peking Higher Primary School, John L. Hopkins Memorial Hospital, W. F. M. S. Woman's Training School, Elizabeth Sleeper Davis Memorial Hospital, Mary Porter Gamewell School, and Woman's Medical College.

Rev. Liu Fang, Superintendent
G. L. Davis, Missionary-in-charge

Sunday Schools

We have had nine Sunday schools this year, with an average attendance of 2,540. A teachers' training class has been organized in each school and an effort has been made to introduce graded literature. Special classes for small children have been organized and English classes have been started where it was expedient. At the Shunchihmen we have had a Bible class for the students from the higher normal school, and we have used this as a point of contact, hoping to win them to Christ in this way. The Sunday schools have been liberal in their contributions. Last year Asbury supported twelve children in the day school.

Special Revivals

At our Conference in 1916 it was decided to hold revivals all over the Conference. We cannot briefly mention the methods used and the results without first giving a word of the Methodist community in Peking. Officials, merchants, missionaries, professors, students, laborers, housekeepers, all gave their time and talents unreservedly to winning souls to Christ.

The territory around our churches was divided, and during the day meetings were held in 37 different places, in homes, in schools, in shops, and in temples. These meetings were led by volunteers, and the music and reception committees were all volunteer. Before the meetings began all the members, who were willing to help, were asked to sign their names in a book, and for more than a month before the meetings, training classes for personal workers were held once a week. In preparation the members distributed 7,000 calendars with advertising matter upon them, and they also canvassed the community in which they lived to find out how many people there were who were anxious to become Christians. We printed several hundred series of post cards, and in each series there were seven cards, and on each card was a text of Scripture urging the importance of an instant decision for Christ. For example on one card was printed: "What can a man give in exchange for his soul?" and then the time and place of the meeting was given, and he was urgently requested to attend. A great many people paid no attention to the first card, but when three or four had come, they began to think it was important, and by the time the fifth had reached them they went to the meetings, and several became Christians. We held two large meetings every evening, one in the Shunchihmen and one at Asbury, and these were led by Rev. Liu Fang and Rev. George L. Davis.

The meetings began on January 28th and lasted until February 4th, and

from the very first they were attended by large crowds. Several things stand out very prominently, one was the wonderful spirit of unity with which all the Christians worked. Several merchants connected with the Nuashih Church did not go near their places of business for a week, but gave all their time to the Lord. There were 730 people doing personal work, and more than 33,600 people attended the meetings, and 1,487 gave their names as wanting to become Christians, and over 600 joined on probation. More than 15,000 tracts were distributed. We have used in our follow-up work Bible classes, prayer meetings, classes for instruction, and calling.

Contributions

The plan of this district is adapted at Nanking that the self-support should advance 200 per cent in the quadrennium from 1915 to 1917. And I am glad to report that we have been able to advance the proportionate amount in the last two years in three churches in the southern city. Asbury has been self-supporting for many years, and this year they have paid, in addition to the pastor and his assistant, one-quarter of the district superintendent's salary. At our district conference a very strong committee was appointed to see what plans could be evolved to make the district self-supporting.

The Revolution

When parliament was dismissed and General Chang came to Peking, the entire city was disturbed and many prominent people left and went to the south. When the dragon flag was hung out and it was announced that our friend from Hsuchoufu had actually put the little emperor on the throne, the people were simply panic-stricken, for they knew that there would be fighting in Peking. Everyone began to seek a place of safety, and Collins Hall on the Peking University campus was simply crowded with people, the vast majority of whom were not Christians, but they were so impressed with the kind treatment that they received that many of them have shown a great desire to study about Christianity, for when the business houses in the legation quarter were asking a tremendous sum for refuge, they came into the mission free. The church members were all given passes so that they could come into the compound when trouble commenced. On the morning of July 12th, when the firing commenced, the members started for the compound, but the police had orders to keep the people off the street, the members were stopped at once, but when they produced the passes that admitted them to the Methodist Mission, the police not only allowed them to go down the street, but also went with them to see that they got in the yard safely. It is easy to see the estimation in which the Methodist Church is held when a pass issued by the pastor of Asbury Church takes the place of a police order in time of actual trouble. The police were very strict, and in spite of the fighting they allowed no looting.

Work Among the Soldiers

The mixed brigade under General Feng has been stationed at Lang Fang since last October, and the General has Rev. Liu to go down once a month and preach to the soldiers. Besides the general, there are eight officers who are Christians, and whenever the district superintendent makes a visit all

the officers come to the service, and they learn to sing and pray and listen most respectfully to all that is told them. We quote the proverb, "Whichever way the wind blows the grass bends." Probably there is no camp in China where the commanding officer takes such interest in having his soldiers properly instructed.

New Property

The prosperity of the church does not depend on the size of the building, still we must have adequate buildings. We have a great many plans for adapting our plants to the needs of the present situation in Peking. We have been able to bring to pass only a little.

Fangchinhsiang.—When the Federated Peking University gets to running a great many of our members will be driven from their present homes and obliged to move northward, where they will be a long way from Asbury, so we have bought property and plan to build a church and model school there, in fact the school would have been finished but for the heavy rains and the revolution.

Huashih.—Last year in my report I said that the Huashih was so crowded that there was no room for the children, and after the revivals the crowd became simply impossible. Last year God called one of his little ones home, for there is always room for the children in heaven, and her friends seeing the great need of the little ones in this crowded center, have started a new church, and it is the prayer of her parents that the Juliet Memorial may be a haven of rest for the tired little souls that wish to lay their burdens on the Saviour.

Special Work Among Students

When the special meetings were held in January, nearly all our students were absent, for it was vacation time, so when they came back Dr. Li Tien Lu held services that lasted nearly two weeks. His scholarship is so well known and his life so blameless that the students naturally love and respect him, and his message was so simple and true that his hearers were greatly stirred, and 12 students decided to become preachers and have entered the Theological School.

There are eleven thousand students in Peking in the higher schools, and only one thousand are in Christian schools. Every year the Y. M. C. A. holds a conference at Woufusi, and this year we sent a delegation of preachers, professors, students that was fully one-fifth of the conference. This coming year we plan to do special work among the government schools in Peking.

Peking District Primary Schools

There are 11 primary schools for boys on this district and two higher primary schools, and there are 444 boys in the primary schools. They contributed $2,006. The cost of all the schools but the higher primary outside the Shunchihmen, was $1,572, and the society will give only $200, and all the rest will be found locally, from Christian and outside friends. The Shunchihmen higher primary school was started last fall, and from September 15th until June 30th we received in fees $1,142. We were at much greater expense this year than we will ever be again, for all the rooms in the Shunchihmen yard were wired for electricity, and modern benches prepared for the students. The buildings are

so small that the classes are heard in relays, beginning at eight A. M. and lasting until nine P. M., to use a Chinese proverb, we change the donkeys, but we use the same mill. Especial thanks is due to Dr. Hobart and several members of the church for their help in teaching.

English Classes

From the primary school 38 have joined on probation, and 18 have joined in full. We are glad to be able to report that several more schools have been furnished with modern desks, and we hope the time will soon come when we will have normal trained teachers in every school. This year we hope to be able to appoint an inspector who will be able to give all his time to visiting the schools and showing the teacher how to teach and seeing that the students have been properly classified.

Among the students in the Shunchihmen higher primary school are more than thirty, who are the sons of General Feng's officers. A few years ago the General was baptized and became a member of Asbury Church, and he is a very earnest Christian. General Feng not only pays their tuition, but also hired a dormitory and furnished it for them. Although the students do not come from Christian homes, they have grace at meals and prayers before they retire, and all attend church on Sunday. One day General Feng and the writer came to the dormitory just as the students were sitting down to a meal, and a student, who had not yet professed Christianity, asked the grace with such force and power that both the General and the pastor were stirred.

Miscellaneous

Outside the regular duties of the pastor in a large city, there are always many other duties that demand the time and attention of the pastors. This year the Confucian forces tried to have parliament pass a law making Confucianism the state religion, but the Religious Liberty Society was organized and defeated the Confucian Society, so that we will continue to have a religious liberty in China. On May 17th there was held in Asbury a great meeting with delegates from all over the country to celebrate the victory. The Methodist leaders spent a great deal of time and contributed not a little to the victory.

The second organization that took much time was the reform society. The majority of the members were students, merchants, and officials, so that in all our churches we have had special meetings this year for the members of the reform society that we might cultivate them and try to impress upon them that the base of all reform is belief in God.

TIENTSIN CITY DISTRICT

J. H. PYKE, Superintendent

Tientsin is a hard field. It is a great and wicked city, most of it full of woe and misery indescribable; the rest given over to the mad rush for wealth and pleasure. It is one of the nerve centers of China, and feels keenly its woes of drouth and flood, famine and pestilence, and all the ills that afflict the diseased political body.

Still, the work has progressed. The Sunday school work has gone ahead. The congregations have been large, and the preaching earnest and interesting.

Educational Work

Tientsin Intermediate School.—Located at Tientsin city. Rev. F. M. Pyke, principal. Enrollment 135. We began our term with less than one-third of our boys Christians, and ended it with three-fourths either probationers or baptized members. At the close of a series of services held in the school, 127 boys signed the pledge to keep the morning watch.

Tingchuang School.—One of the official board of Wesley Church has taken a deep interest in the work of this school, and has given much time to the management and drilling of the boys. This man is a tailor, and has had uniforms made for the boys at reduced rates, and provided them without cost to boys not able to pay for them. He has a large sign over his shop which reads, "This Shop Closes on Sundays."

SOUTH TIENTSIN DISTRICT

MARK W. BROWN, Superintendent

The District

The bulk of the region in which we are at work lies between the Grand Canal, and the Tzu Ya river. This forms a sort of a triangle, and through this flows the Black Dragon river, branching out over the southern end of the district into four sizeable rivers and innumerable tributaries. In every freshet these streams break their banks and dykes and sweep over the plain, destroying the crops which are at best, poor. Sometimes much of the land is under water for months.

Large sections of this part of the country are white, alkali deserts. In some places the farmers in their struggle for existence, each year laboriously scrape the alkali from the surface of their fields to the edges, where it gradually forms walls two or three feet high. In the extreme northern and southern ends of the district the land is better, and good crops are raised.

Our Work

We have work in five towns. At Wangchiak'ou we have our best developed work, with a growing membership, which gives liberally to self-support.

Tungtzuya is one of the few places where the church is getting women members. The work is new, and encouraging.

At Taiching, Chinghsien, Litan, Shihments'un, and Chiaohehsien the work has gone ahead.

Naupihsien is a town of mud houses, and in spite of the hard work of the pastor no visible results were seen until recently. The young son of a conservative and well-to-do Buddhist family has been a Christian for two years, and during that time has endured all sorts of persecution from his mother and brother.

Last Spring he was given a place as Bible seller, because he wished to be of service. His brother forced him to give up this work, and return to his home. Last Fall the boy's mother was induced to call on the pastor's wife. She is an intelligent woman, but was rather frightened, and refused to drink tea, or even to be seated, and quickly returned home. This fright gradually wore off, and the old lady frequently attends worship. She reads her Bible, and would receive baptism, were it not for her older son.

The most cherished possession of this family was a set of fine brass idols, five in number. These had been worshipped in the family for over 100 years. Every morning prayer was offered them, and twice a month food was placed before them. On New Year's Day the entire family kotowed to them.

The old lady had not been reading her Bible long before she put the cherished gods out in the yard, saying she could no longer endure them. Later she gave them to the pastor, who turned them over to me, and I will gladly present them to anyone who will build a chapel here. We own the land, but our only place of worship is a miserable straw and mud hut.

TSUNHWA DISTRICT

Tsunhwa (Tsunhua) District contains three walled cities, 20 important market towns, ten minor market towns, and more than 3,000 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 20 miles west of Tsunhwa. It has never been possible for Christianity to get a foothold among them. The hills around the 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.

G. R. DAVIS, Superintendent

The inhabitants of this region have not enjoyed a restful, prosperous year. There has been political unrest all over China; looting and lawlessness on the part of soldiers; and drought and floods.

The long drought brought greater crowds than usual out to the fairs, to pray for rain. These fairs afforded fine opportunities for our preachers. Great crowds listened to the gospel message, and 50,000 copies of the gospel portions were sold.

The district this year gave $328 toward self-support, every circuit except one making an advance along this line. 183 persons united with the church during the year. The church membership is 1,497.

Educational Work

Higher Primary School.—Located in Tsunhwa city. The school is in charge of a native principal. Enrollment 51.

LWANCHOW 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.

CH'EN HENG TE, Superintendent

No report.

SHANHAIKWAN DISTRICT

Shanhaikwan (Shanhaikuan) District includes the territory of the three counties of Linyü, Funing, and Changli, and extends 25 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 40 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 15 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 M. 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'IEN HSIANG, Superintendent
J. L. KEELER, Missionary-in-charge

No report.

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 Hsintaihsien. 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 of which the Methodist Episcopal Church has buildings and resident workers. The Tientsin-Pukow Railway touches the district at Yenchow, and Tsow; there is 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.

CHEN YU SHAN, Superintendent
PERRY O. HANSON, Missionary-in-charge

Yenchowfu District is in the heart of China's Holy Land. Within its boundaries are the birthplaces of China's two greatest sages—Chufuhsien, the birthplace of Confucius, and Tsowhsien, the home of Mencius. We are occupying all of the seven large cities of the district, and many large towns.

Perhaps the most interesting thing accomplished this year, and which will mean much for our future work, is the securing of a permanent site in the city of Chufuhsien. For a few months we held a property within the city wall, but it was so near the great temple of Confucius, that the Duke, the 76th descendant of the great teacher, raised many protests. After many conferences we finally decided to sell our property. We bought a much larger place outside the West Gate of the city. The wisdom of our action has been shown to us many times. Instead of the hostility of the Duke and the city Fathers, we have their good will. When we moved into our new place, the Duke and many of the officials offered to loan us furniture for our reception. Some was borrowed. The merchants of the city presented a Pien. And at the reception friendly feeling was expressed.

Statistics

The church on the district has a membership of 613; probationers 447; raised for self-support $383.

TAIANFU DISTRICT

The Taianfu District is in the western part of Shantung Province. It is about 125 miles long, east and west, and 40 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 China, 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 are grown, winter wheat being harvested in June, and a second crop of millet and beans gathered in October. The Tientsin-Pukow Railway intersects 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 40 miles east of the Yellow River, and between 250 and 300 miles from Tientsin. 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 Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Gospel Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. Perry O. Hanson and Mrs. Hanson, Rev. Harry G. Dildine

and Mrs. Dildine, Rev. Henry S. Leitzel and Mrs. Leitzel. W. F. M. S.: Misses Nora M. Dillenbeck, Elsie L. Knapp, Marie Adams, Effie G. Young, and Georgia Filley, M.D.

Institutions: Bible Training School, Middle School, Intermediate School, and Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Woman's Bible Training School, and Priscilla Bennett Hospital.

KUO YING, Superintendent
PERRY O. HANSON, Missionary-in-charge

Taianfu District

The most important event of the year is the erection of the new building for the middle school at Taianfu. This school has had an unusually fruitful history and the majority of the workers on the districts have had some of their training here. The old buildings have been most unsatisfactory, so that the work has been handicapped seriously. The new building is especially needed, as there has been great development in the grammar schools outside, and now there are 13 feeders for this middle school, so that the new building will soon be filled with the students from the schools on these two districts, Taian and Yenchow. We have made great progress in the city of Laiwu, where we have had a very small place rented for several years. Now we have moved to better quarters, and as a result, the people are responding better. In spite of a terrible drought we have succeeded in keeping up the collections to the standard agreed, an increase for the year of 33 per cent. This has meant real sacrifice for many of the people.

During the summer a group of students from Peking University, assisted by some of our local men, with doctor and a stereopticon, made a trip over the district and met with great success in the work. They visited our city centers and reached a large number of people. Another group of workers have used a tent and visited some of the large market towns and were able to do good work. Aside from these especial efforts, the regular work has gone forward as usual, except for the fact that the policy has been to make especial effort to reach the gentry class.

We are hoping much from the Centenary work and hope that it will enable us to get our schools and churches in proper quarters, and we believe that when this is done the local church can take care of the work.

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 40 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 1600 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 12 aboriginal tribes who live in the west and southwest. 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.

CHENGTU 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 15 miles from the capital city there are 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. We are responsible for 2,500,000 people.

Chengtu

Chengtu (Chentu) (population, 750,000) is the capital of the province of Szechuan and the residence of the governor. It is an ancient city with a great history. The modern city, which is surrounded by a wall 10 or 12 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, Rev. W. M. Crawford and Mrs. Crawford, Rev. George B. Neumann and Mrs. Neumann, Rev. James M. Yard and Mrs. Yard. W. F. M. S.: Misses Gertrude M. Bridgewater, Clara J. Collier, Anna Lulu Golisch, Marie E. Larsson, and Madora E. Smith.

Institutions: Chengtu College (part of the West China Union University, interdenominational) 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.

L. C. DEN, *Superintendent*
J. M. YARD, Missionary-in-charge

No report.

Medical Work

Chengtu Hospital.—The hospital has been under the supervision of Dr. Harry L. Canright. There is one nurse, and one native medical assistant. The hospital has 100 beds.

The hospital has been closed during the year, and Dr. Canright was appointed physician to the students of the University in Chengtu. This work required a daily clinic. Five hundred first visits were made to students, and as many more return calls.

The medical school connected with the hospital has 20 men students.

CHUNGKING DISTRICT

Chungking District includes the city of Chungking, together with five walled cities with their 97 market towns. The district has an area of about 5,000 square miles and a population of 2,000,000.

Chungking

Chungking (population, 800,000) 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. Many of its merchants are very wealthy, with established mercantile connection and credit in every business center of China. 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, 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 (on field in 1917): Rev. W. E. Manly and Mrs. Manly, Rev. J. F. Peat, Rev. L. F. Havermale and Mrs. Havermale. W. F. M. S.: Misses Ella Manning, Anna M. Wells, Grace Ellison, Frances Battey, and Winnogene Penny.

Institutions: Boys' High School, Union Chungking Hospital. W. F. M. S.: School for Girls, William Gamble Memorial Hospital, Flora Deaconess Home.

J. F. PEAT, Superintendent

In spite of revolutionary conditions the church has never shown more spirituality than it does today. Our people are growing in Christian effectiveness and are appreciating the responsibility of being Christians.

Evangelism

Special evangelistic efforts have been made in four centers on the two districts and larger plans are now in process for campaigns in at least two large walled cities for the spring of 1918 beside smaller campaigns. Wherever

these campaigns are held the local church is revived, the town is stirred and the workers are encouraged to greater activity. The heathen temples will be borrowed, and the court, a hollow square, will be covered over with canvas, providing a hall which will seat over a thousand people. Here the gospel will be preached to multitudes for a week.

Property

Property has been secured in several places, but I will only mention four. At Iutinpu the government was forced to sell a choice piece of land and use the proceeds to buy guns with which to protect its inhabitants against outlaws. The leading men of the city being Christians, it was not difficult for us to get possession, more especially since the local people practically paid for the property. We have a fine lot of men of some means at Mafang Chiao who have lately purchased an excellent site for church and school. At Chea Lung Chang the local men, only a few of them, are just now buying a good site and I only last night returned from Ting Kia Ngao, where the Christians have been able to get enough money together to buy two acres of land just outside the town, which gives us room for not only boys' school and church but will provide for a girls' school as well..

Leaders

Our preachers, class leaders and school teachers are, by virtue of their contact with a larger world, by their reading and more hopeful outlook on life, the leaders of thought among hundreds of thousands of their people. To us this is a most hopeful sign.

Gentry

The attitude of the gentry and other not-yet-Christians is shown by the fact that at one place these men helped us materially in procuring property on advantageous terms in the following way: A new city wall was being built which was surveyed to cut right through a piece of property we had been wanting. Of course this would cut the value of the property to practically nothing, so the owner made haste to offer it to us. Our men consulted with the local gentry, village elders, who advised us to buy, saying they would build the wall around our property. Again, preparatory to the two large evangelistic campaigns we are planning to hold in the spring, we have a committee of non-Christian men working with us who are almost as enthusiastic for the success of the meetings as we are. Nothing short of "wide open" can describe our opportunities here.

Self Support

Self-support is being steadily held before the churches as a duty and privilege. They are measuring up and there are great possibilities before us. With the church constantly being reinforced by men and families of more talents and greater ability, the prospects are bright indeed. Best of all, our pastors are in sympathy with the movement and the laymen are responding admirably.

Christian Community

The net increase in members and probationers for the last nine months for this district is 135, or 14 per cent. A circuit has been added to this district, set off from Hochow, which gives a present total of 1,157 members and probationers against 938 of last year. This all means that it is comparatively easy to increase our membership, but the larger problem of providing workers commensurate with the rate of increase in members is a task for the men on the field. We realize our need and are bending all our efforts toward this end.

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

No report.

SUINING DISTRICT

Suining District includes three civil magistrates' districts, and part of a fourth. It has three large district cities, several subdistrict magistrates, 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.

J. F. PEAT, Superintendent

No report.

TZECHOW DISTRICT

Tzechow District is located along the "Big Road" from Chungking to Chengtu and contains three of the seven "Walled Cities." The district includes the territory for 25 miles on either side of this great highway and extends about 80 miles of the 253 which separates the two cities, thus giving the district about 4,000 square miles of territory. The population is estimated at 2,000,000. It is a fertile hill country and the farmers export large quantities of sugar, some rice, alcohol and linen cloth. The Methodist Episcopal Church is solely responsible to bring the gospel message to these human folks.

Tzechow City is six days' journey from Chungking and four from Chengtu, as the Chinese travel. It is a wealthy center and noted for its "scholar class." Built along the Lu River and skirting a large hill on which is located one of their noted temples, the city has many a picturesque spot. The great eye goddess festivals are declining in a marked degree the last few years.

The Methodist Mission is completing 20 years of work and is the only Christian Church laboring in this part of the Master's vineyard.

Missionaries: Rev. S. H. Liljestrand, M.D., and Mrs. Liljestrand, Rev. R. L. Torrey and Mrs. Torrey (in America). W. F. M. S.: Miss Alice B. Brethorst, Miss Lela Lybarger (on furlough), Miss Lena Nelson, Miss S. Marie Brethorst, and Miss Mabel A. Beatty.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Day Schools, and Woman's Bible Training School.

R. L. TORREY, Superintendent

The district has six circuits with 28 preaching places. Three new places were opened this year and the people themselves provided the funds for the little chapels. There were requests to open other places, they too promising to furnish the buildings, but we had to say no, for we had no one to give them the proper oversight, without which it is far better not to open a chapel.

Self Support

Despite the unsettled conditions and fighting the collections for self-support will equal last year's and we hope will show some increase.

A Most Gratifying Result

The number of women and girls that have joined the church this year is one of the most gratifying features of the work. It has been a pleasure to examine them in the work required for membership. Now each circuit has several women at the communion table. One place they came in the rain walking two and three miles on their little "bound feet." One of our preachers in a conversation about "doing the doctrine" said, "If a man joins the church but does not soon bring his wife and family into the church, I fear that man's religion is vain."

Medical Work

Words cannot express our gratitude for our doctor and his family. We have no hospital yet, but the doctor has responded to urgent calls from some of the homes and has looked after the missionaries and the more than 200 students in our schools.

They have busied themselves with the study of the language, getting acclimated and acquainted with the people and their customs. I heard them say just recently, "This has been the best year of all our years."

We have large plans for the future of this branch of the Master's work. We hope to build a good hospital conjointly with the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society for both men and women. The Chinese are much interested in this project and one man has promised $500 local money. Now that the two large buildings of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, one for the training of Bible women and the other for a senior primary boarding school, are rapidly nearing completion, we hear, "When are you going to begin the hospital?"

The Gospel Winning Its Way

This year has been another one of political unrest and our district has been the arena of actual fighting. The different guilds of this city asked us as a church to join with them in organizing a rescuing society. The head of the Chamber of Commerce was selected as the president and we were asked to be vice-president. Between six and seven hundred dollars were collected to carry on the work of the organization and when the question came up as to whom the accounts should be trusted, there was but one answer—the church. In a country where there is such a lack of faith is it not God working that gives these people confidence in the church? During the year the city has been in the possession of both armies, but both have respected the church. "We can trust the church" is not an unusual thing to hear these times.

By way of contrast let me relate briefly the situation in another large city of this district. They, too, organized a rescuing society and asked our preacher to be chairman, which he reluctantly consented to do. The finances were not entrusted to the church and soon it was known that the men of that committee were wrongfully using the funds. Our preacher resigned. The fact that he being one of their own countrymen would not remain at the head of an organization where their business was not conducted honestly cannot but beget a larger confidence in the church in that city.

KOREA AND JAPAN

By Bishop Herbert Welch

Without attempting any detailed statement of the changes of the year, it should be noted that the political happenings in the Japanese Empire have been of exceeding interest.

The first year of the Terauchi government has passed, making good the announcement of that government as to the adoption of a more conciliatory policy toward China, and an endeavor to refrain from interference with the internal affairs of that big new republic.

The relations between Japan and the United States have been helped in a marked degree by the successful mission of Viscount Ishii and the exchange of formal notes regarding the policies of the two countries in China, between the head of the mission and Secretary of State Lansing. Personally we have met only with friendliness for America in the Japanese Empire.

There is visible real progress of the democratic movement in Japan. Many of the political problems of Eastern Asia, especially as influenced by the upheaval in Russia, are by no means yet solved.

The war has brought a certain amount of financial prosperity to Japan and to the United States. National debts and taxation have decreased, wages have increased. Large profits have come to a few in manufacturing or shipping circles. The era of the social use of wealth is fairly beginning. But high prices prevail and general standards of living are still very low.

The Woman's Union Christian College is now organized in Tokyo, and will open its doors in April. The authorities count themselves very fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Nitobe to act as president for the time being; Mr. Nagao, a prominent railroad man, to serve as vice-president, and Miss Yasui, who has few if any superiors as an educator among the women of Japan, to take the important office of dean.

The Christian University is still a hope and a conviction, but not yet a reality.

Our own school at Aoyama is at a point of marked advance. The splendid new college building, the gift of Mr. Katsuta, of Kobe, a former student, being erected at a cost of not less than $115,000, is now nearing completion. A president's house, the gift of the same generous friend, has been built. Two academy dormitories have been completed and one theological dormitory, used for the present also for college students. Rearrangement and reconstruction of the ground plan is going on rapidly. We shall have there a beautiful campus as the setting for this influential school. A most gratifying feature of the movement is the part being taken by the Alumni.

Our Chinzei school at Nagasaki has its plan for enlargement and has purchased some additional ground, but is not yet able to proceed with its new buildings.

Our men's schools will have to move quickly if they are to keep pace with what the women are doing at Nagoya, Hirosaki, Fukuoka and Tokyo.

The dedication of the Ando Memorial Church in Tokyo, gift of the Methodist layman whose name it bears, is an interesting and significant incident in the evangelistic work.

The three-year campaign conducted under the auspices of the affiliated Christian Churches of the country, has come to a formal end. In meetings held by the committee some 27,000 decisions are reported; but even more encouraging are the harmony and co-operative spirit which has characterized the campaign, the strong spiritual and evangelical note which has been struck, and the fact that the Japanese have done most of the work themselves. Newspaper evangelism continues, Sunday school progress is notable, and a new emphasis is being heard on the religious and social needs of the city.

The Japan Methodist Church at its spring conferences reported a gain of about two thousand members, more than $2,000 in income, and 4,000 Sunday school scholars,—a remarkable advance for this vigorous young daughter.

The influence of Christianity in Japan cannot, however, be measured by statistics. Such Sunday observance as prevails, the temperance movement, the improving position of womanhood, the purity crusade led by Christians, the promulgation of factory laws which are valuable largely as a promise of better things, the shaping of political ideals, the attention given to lepers, consumptives, orphans, paupers, rescued prostitutes, discharged prisoners—all are marks of the permeation of Japanese life by the spirit of Jesus Christ.

Professor Anesaki, of the Imperial University of Tokyo, writing on "The Present Spiritual Unrest in Japan," says, "Present day Japan is a valuable soil for religious agitation, where bushes and grasses are abundant and mushrooms grow day by day. The big tree of Buddhism is rotten at its heart. Christianity has not rooted firmly. The question is whether the old trees of national religion may be reinvigorated, or whether a new tree may spring from the soil."

Christianity, it is true, has not spread as widely as we could wish; but if we measure this force not by the less than 500,000 adherents out of the 70,000,000 of the Japanese Empire, but by its effect on the life of the people, there is large room for encouragement.

I myself believe from various signs that we are on the eve of an evangelistic ingathering in Japan such as we have not had since the sixteenth century.

As to Korea, the situation is on the whole much simpler than in Japan proper.

The feeling between the Koreans and the Japanese is slowly improving, and the attitude of the missionaries toward the Japanese government is becoming more co-operative.

Our own missions have put on record their purpose to work with the government in applying the new educational requirements, which affect the content of the curriculum and the educational standards. It has been found by experiment that the changes necessitated in the form of our religious instruction do not interfere with the efficiency of our religious work. Chapel exercises and Bible class teaching are held outside of the curriculum hours and, where circumstances render that possible, in separate buildings. Even such adjustment as is necessary now may not permanently be demanded, for it is not unlikely that with the development of the political and educational situation the

government requirements in Korea may come more closely to resemble those in Japan proper, where there are two forms of government recognition—one affecting and the other not at all touching the question of religious instruction.

During the year our primary school at Haiju has received government recognition, and our secondary schools at Pyengyang and Kongju are seeking the recognition which the Pai Chai School at Seoul received nearly two years ago.

The praiseworthy efforts of the government to provide schools for the people are still so far behind the demands of the situation that we ought not to curtail, but rather to expand very largely, our educational work.

The Pai Chai School has had the privilege during the year of coming into its new dormitory building. Further extensions of the plant ought to be made at an early date.

The Chosen Christian College is moving on happily in spite of the fact that it is still compelled to occupy the totally inadequate quarters available in the Y. M. C. A. building in Seoul. It is hoped that by next fall it may be possible, by the erection of some temporary buildings, to occupy the splendid new site outside the city.

The Federal Council of the missionaries, and the growing desire of the Korean Christians for closer fellowship in Christian work, have led to steps for the formation of a Federation of Churches between the Presbyterian and Methodist bodies of the country. A basis of organization, fair to all concerned, has been agreed upon.

Self-support is steadily going forward. The Centenary movement, emphasizing the formation of tithing bands, will greatly help. The giving of many of the Korean Christians is marvelously brave and self-sacrificing.

The outstanding fact in our Korean Mission is the pitiful lack of a sufficient force to deal with the three million people for whom we hold responsibility.

May the Lord of the harvest send forth reapers!

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 13 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.

CHEMULPO DISTRICT

Chemulpo District has two main circuits, Puchun 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 26 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 (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Margaret Hess, Rosa M. Raabe, Lula A. Miller, Hannah Scharpff (on furlough).

Institutions: Collins Boys' School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

CHOI PYENG HYEN, Superintendent
W. A. NOBLE, Missionary-in-charge

No report.

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 200 miles east and west by 60 to 75 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 330,000.

Haiju

Haiju city is the capital of the province and a growing, prosperous town of 15,000 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. Paul L. Grove and Mrs. Grove, Rev. Arthur H. Norton, M.D., and Mrs. Norton, and Miss Delia M. Battles. W. F. M. S.: Misses Jane Barlow (on furlough) and Gertrude E. Snavely.

PAUL L. GROVE, Superintendent

Self Support

The outstanding achievement for the year is the unprecedented leap forward in self-support. In March four circuits declared for self-support and began immediately. Three new circuits were also added to the original ten. Were fame our object, we might have made some of the old circuits self-supporting, rather than divide them into more workable divisions. But we build for the future interests in the kingdom. In one month, then, we changed from ten circuits, one self-supporting, to 18 circuits, with five of them self-supporting. We doubt whether this record has ever been surpassed.

One of our preachers made three-fourths of a non-supporting circuit willing and able to support him. Another made one of his four churches pay all expenses, whereas all four had been paying only half. Other men report salaries paid to date, and in some cases in advance.

Tithing Society

Closely allied to the above movement was the tithing agitation. We believe we have struck upon something unique as a Tithing Society. The old rock, upon which so many Tithing Societies have come to shipwreck, has been steered clear of. There is no quarreling about the disbursement of the Society's funds, for the simple reason that it has no funds. Every man disburses his tithe according to his own Divine leading.

The Forward Movement

This movement, handed down by the Annual Conference, was taken up in earnest. Leaving aside methods and plans, we will note the phenomenal results accruing to the efforts of the faithful ones among our workers and our laity.

Thirty new Sunday schools were started and maintained, 205 new believers trained, 117 families began family worship. Y. 1,051 was raised for benevolences and current expenses.

Haiju Boys' School

This institution, the despair of so many predecessors, has given us weary hours and much cause for anxiety. Stringent regulations on the part of the authorities are dooming us, unless heroic efforts be put forth to bring things up to standard. In order to save the situation, we have dropped the higher grades and are now in the process of registering it as a lower school. This act will give it government standing, and draw students. Other advances were made. Over 200.00 yen has been spent in improving our present inadequate building (a Korean dwelling house); and new teachers have been secured. Everyone is encouraged. But we realize that unless help comes in the form of a new building, and an increased monthly income, we are condemned. The Korean preachers and Bible women and school teachers, in a scene of tenderest self-sacrifice, offered up a month's wage to help save the school.

Country "Letter Rooms"

This is the literal translation of the Korean word, that is used to denote the old fashioned Oriental school, where an aged Korean, a master of Chinese letters, would dole out Chinese characters, one at a time, at the end of a cane. The children sat on the floor and monotonously sang and drew the characters throughout the tedious hours. For lack of a better name, we have dubbed our country schools—letter-rooms. The government would not allow me to call them schools, for we have neither money nor equipment. With a little encouragement, these informal family affairs have been carried into dark places where ignorance is dense. The Bible is taught. Whereas there were eight "letter-rooms" a year ago, today we have 20, with 24 teachers. I believe in candles, when electric lights are not to be had, and I count these little educational centers of value to our church.

The Central Bible Class

This ten days' class was a wonder for enthusiasm and spiritual tone; 340 studied all or part time and 309 studied the entire ten days. The class was self-supporting. Women were allowed to attend and came 40 strong. Dr. Moore, Rev. Mr. Pieters, and a Korean Presbyterian from Pyengyang, did much to add power to the teaching of God's Word. The attendance being almost double that of any previous year.

The Asylum for the Destitute

This much needed institution, supported by friends in America, during seven months of the Fall and Winter, gave 2,230 meals, and lodging to the lame, blind, sick and destitute. We feel that no effort put forth can rank any higher than this fulfilment of Jesus' own commands.

Labors of the Missionaries

Only lack of space and fear of objection on the part of those concerned, leads me to speak so briefly of the efforts of our missionaries. Such evangelistic fervor as has taken possession of the foreigners is a good omen for greater things. Miss Battles, by dint of faithful and consistent individual work, has reared up a new church, building and all, outside the West Gate, within Haiju City. Miss Snavely, besides much country class work, has borne the heat of the day in house-to-house visitation among the Haiju people. Her 11 Bible women have been a valuable corps in the Forward Movement; in every movement, she has taken an earnest and harmonious part. Dr. Norton is fast making a record for his hospital by developing its resources into direct evangelistic channels. Two groups have already been started and a third one is under contemplation, to say nothing of the astounding fact that every worker attached to the institution is doing splendid work in the local church.

Individual Efforts

The writer has tried to steer clear of idleness, and when not pegging away at the language, or the American correspondence, has busied himself as follows: Number of Quarterly Conferences held, 28; spoke 162 times, 98 of these being sermons: taught the Bible 84 hours; baptized 55, took 64 into probation, and

48 into full membership; made 412 calls; entertained the Koreans 26 different times; spent 117 days away from home; traveled 9,015 li, mostly by motorcycle.

Our New Bishop

In closing, I would add a word of appreciation of Bishop Herbert Welch. We are glad that the outstations are not being overlooked. His two visits were replete with vigor. Foreigner and native were helped by his presence.

Medical Work

Louisa-Holmes-Norton Memorial Hospital is located in the city of Haiju, Korea. Dr. Arthur H. Norton is in charge of the work. The hospital staff has been improved by the addition of a graduate doctor from the government school in Seoul, and a graduate licensed Korean nurse. Our nurses are receiving regular instruction, and are doing good work. Recently one of them was called to a neighboring city to care for a typhoid case, and the doctor in charge expressed himself as being pleased with her service. Each member of the staff is increasing in usefulness.

High prices prevail everywhere, but by cautious buying we hope to finish the year without much deficit. Some of the people are more prosperous than ever, but the wage-earning class has suffered, and we have to treat them for nothing. Because of the high price of gasoline we have had to discontinue the use of our electric lights. This is a great disappointment, as we wanted to use the electricity for purposes other than lighting. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks our receipts this year have been more than ever before.

Our relations with the government authorities have been pleasant. When the governor-general visited the city he sent us a gift of 20 yen, as an expression of his appreciation of the good we are doing.

The statistics for the year are: Seventy-two conversions among the patients. New patients, 3,496. Return visits, 7,927. Total dispensary treatments, 11,423. Charity cases, 1,844. Out calls, 125. Receipts from patients, Y. 3,579.

KONGJU STATION

The work assigned to this station by the division of territory among the Protestant missions in Korea comprises South Cheungchung province (with the exception of two counties in the southwest) and one large county and parts of two others in the northern part of North Cheungchung province. The city of Kongju where the missionaries live is well located as regards all the work. The territory is one compact whole, but because of its size and for administrative purposes it is divided into two districts.

Chunan District (formerly Kongju East District)

Chunan District (population 300,000) covers an area of 1,500 square miles. It lies to the north and northeast of the city of Kongju, the southern boundary being the Kum river. The Seoul-Fusan Railroad divides the district into east and west sections of nearly equal size.

Kongju District (formerly Kongju West District)

The Kongju District (population 500,000) comprises that part of South Cheungchung province lying south, west and northwest of Kongju city with the exception of the southeast corner. It is 100 miles long and 30 miles wide, mountainous in character, interspersed with several broad plains, and considerable rolling land for dry farming is found in certain sections. Of the several

islands lying to the west we have work well established in two and should have in some others, but they are hard to reach. Our following is 4,000 or about one in 120. Within the bounds of this work are to be found the seat of the ancient capital of the Paik Chay dynasty which was flourishing 1,500 years ago. At Nonsan is the largest stone Buddha in the far east which dates back to the time of Silla.

On the Mokpo branch of Seoul Fusan railroad we have three important railway stations, and to the west a number of ports where a large amount of shipping is carried on. All the magistracies, important centers, and railway stations are connected by good highways which multiply the efficiency of the itinerant missionary.

Missionaries (on field in 1917): Rev. Corwin Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, Rev. F. E. C. Williams and Mrs. Williams. W. F. M. S.: Mrs. A. H. Sharp, and Mrs. May S. Swearer.

CORWIN TAYLOR, Superintendent

Base of Operations

For several years, since the organization of the district, the work has been carried on from Kongju, which is too far from the field itself. Last year the first move was to select a center and ask the district evangelist to live there. Chunan (literally translated "Heavenly Rest") a town on the railroad 65 miles south of Seoul was chosen. This town is only 30 miles from Kongju and can be easily reached by the missionary. The district preacher moved to Chunan in April where he and his wife began to lay siege to the hearts of the idol and ancestor worshippers. They worked with an occidental vim and determination to win which we all rejoice to see manifested by many of our young men and women who have been trained in our Christian schools. In less than three months more than 50 were regularly attending the Sunday services held on the porches of their homes.

New Property

We desired as a location, the best site in town, and never daunted by the fact that it was owned by a conservative gentleman, our pastor made it a matter of definite prayer that we get the opportunity to purchase the acre of land with the eleven kan house for mission rooms and pastor's home, and the eight kan new iron roofed building to be remodeled for a church. Soon after when the report came that the owner would sell to us for $300 we borrowed the money rather than allow the opportunity to pass.

New Recruits

Among the new believers it is well to mention Mrs. Yu. She is a woman of 65 years and was the first person to accept Christ among the people of Chunan. In the past she did practically no work but spent her time scolding her daughters-in-law. Since becoming a Christian she rises early, has devotions, washes in cold water, sweeps the porch and yard after which she reads three or four chapters in the Bible. Her changed life has won the daughters-in-law and two grandsons to Christianity. So simple is her faith that she will not ask for church money from her husband, but works in his drugstore washing and sorting herbs to earn it. She has been preaching in her quiet way and has won several to the faith. Mr. Yu as yet has not accepted Christianity, but he has ceased his ancestor worship. One of her sons recently came to

the pastor and thanked him for leading his mother into this beautiful life. He said, "If I could be as good a Christian as my mother I too would believe."

Fortifications

The members of the local church at Chunan and the circuit churches have given $50, and other Koreans have given $35 for the partial remodeling of the Chunan church building. The circuit of Eumsung raised $40 toward a church and parsonage in their circuit center. The Pongan church members gave $60 toward their new church, seventy days' work was given by non-Christian neighbors in the town. Even little boys carried water and helped mix the mud for the walls. The Kunitong church has given $25 toward their pastor's home. This all means better work because of the new equipment.

Cantonments

These can be classed under three heads, Bible classes, Kongju high school and the Sunday schools. During the year seven Bible classes were held for men, with a total attendance of 123. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society worker, with the Bible women, taught in 23 classes, and 300 women studied. Several of the women came 35 miles carrying their babies on their backs in order to eat of the "bread of life." Several years of these classes, with their definite courses, ought to give good preparation to the workers in the local churches.

Educational

The Kongju High School draws many students from the Chunan district, and we consider it a means of educating the future leaders of the church in this territory. The churches believe in the school and have subscribed $75 toward the equipment fund. We must reach more of the children by means of the Sunday school.

Bomb Throwing and "No Man's Land"

Five colporteurs have traveled the district, among the hundreds of non-Christian villages, and have sold 18,946 copies of the Bible and portions while preaching to thousands in their homes. Though the gospels have been sold through the whole district, Chinchun county, with 20,000 population, has but one church and few Christian families scattered over it.

Effects of the World War

The price of rice has gone up fifty per cent and many of the commodities which the people must have have gone up 150 and 200 per cent. If along with the rise in prices, wages had gone up, it would not be so difficult, but up to the present there has been only 15 to 20 per cent raise. Most of the preachers' and the teachers' salaries remain the same and I do not see how they get on. Through all this the church is pushing on, and in most cases, giving more each year.

First Line Trenches Taken

When going into a new town or territory among non-Christians it is necessary to impress them. Such was the District Conference which was a red

letter day for our district. For seven years the helpers and members of the conference were obliged to go to Kongju for all their meetings. On May 29th and 30th we met for the first time in a separate conference at Chunan. Bishop Welch presided and also gave us two very helpful sermons. Mr. T. H. Yun, from the Seoul Young Men's Christian Association, spoke to a large crowd, among whom were many of his former acquaintances. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Yun was magistrate of Chunan county. The present magistrate attended the meeting and gave good words of welcome and counsel to the members of the conference. At this time 303 members, 308 probationers, 135 baptized children and 648 inquirers were reported. In the past ten months $70 for self-support and $290 for all other purposes had been raised. These figures seem small, but we must remember that the work is only ten years old and that the working force has been too small for the task.

1918 to 1920 Drive

The Centenary Campaign has been launched. Five men presented the different phases of the movement at a meeting held in Chunan where 23 delegates from the churches and the circuit preachers were gathered. At the close of each speech, plans were discussed for the different lines of work. The following plans were adopted:

1. Set as our task the conversion of all the members of any family where some of them are Christians at present.

2. Urge that all Christians be employed in some useful work. (This is a forward step when we consider the past attitude of these people of the Far East toward manual labor.)

3. Organize more and better Sunday schools. Put course of training for Sunday school teachers in the Bible classes.

4. Do more personal work than in the past and try to win one or more persons each during the year.

5. Exhort all church members to dedicate their children to God and then to train them for service among men.

6. Preach tithing and organize tithing societies in each church.

7. Raise our share of the amount decided upon in Seoul by the Centenary Commission. Our share will be $850 for the three years besides raising our regular budget in the churches ten per cent each year. We have already raised $260 of this amount.

Kongju District

All the Quarterly Conferences but one, were held three times, making a total of 38; the communion was administered 42 times. Several prayer rooms were not visited, although 119 visits were made to the 74 groups. Assistance was given in five large Bible classes and in two smaller ones, which consumed 70 days of time; itinerating and conferences took 120 days; district conference, preachers' meetings, and finance meetings four weeks; in connection with the work of the district I have traveled 5,000 miles.

Helpers

There are 13 circuits and 14 regular helpers; two men are district evangelists, and one man has had charge of two circuits. Of the 14 men, ten are graduates from our theological school, and two more will finish this coming year; the other two have both had one year of work in the school. Five of these men are ordained, two are ready for ordination this year, and two are recommended for admission on trial and one for the ordination as a local deacon. Among other helpers are 29 local preachers and 49 exhorters. Nearly all of these are pursuing the prescribed course of study, and if a man drops from the course for two years in succession his license is not renewed. A large per cent of these local preachers and exhorters preach every Sunday, so that all our larger groups have regular service every week.

Work of the Circuits

There are 55 places where we have church buildings and 19 prayer-rooms. We have during the past year been able to get work started in three large towns and more firmly entrenched in others. The church in the small village has a very limited influence, while in the large towns there is scarcely any limit to what may be done.

In the Nonsan circuit the pastor has done fine work. Some of the churches we closed when he took over the work, but during the winter he has had a revival at every church on his circuit. The collections in this circuit have been the best on the district, and here also is a splendid Sunday school under efficient leadership.

Kang Kyung Po, our most southerly circuit, is the largest Korean community on the work. The people suffered terribly from the flood last summer, but are loyal to the church and to their pastor, and with the building of the new church (which we are hoping can be done soon) the work will grow and our influence be felt in a far larger measure. The Nonsan and Kang Kyung Po churches are our best churches outside of Kongju

Kongju City

The Kongju city church has suffered from removals, but the labors of the pastor and his assistants have been rewarded by a large number of new believers. Besides the two large classes held in Kongju, smaller classes of a few days each have been held at several of the surrounding churches; there are nine of these where services are held, seven of which have church buildings.

This circuit from the first of the year has assumed entire self-support, and the people are responding loyally and are keeping their pastor paid up to date.

PYENGYANG DISTRICT

Pyengyang District includes the Methodist Episcopal Mission work in the province of South Pyengan and the eastern part of Whanghai. South Pyengan province has a population of 700,000, and occupies the valley of the Tatong River. Whanghai takes its name from its two principal cities—Whangfu and Haiju. Our station at Haiju and the Presbyterian station at Chairyung are in the western part of the province, which lies in the Haiju District. The eastern part of the province of Whanghai has a population of 400,000, making the total population of Pyengyang District 1,100,000. Both provinces are rich and fertile,

and the chief occupation of the people is agriculture. The opening of the mines in this section is developing a new source of wealth. There are thousands of villages, and a number of large towns in the district; the people are sturdy, intelligent, of strong character, and among the best to be found in all Korea. The Presbyterian, the Seventh Day Adventists, and the Congregational Church of Japan are also working in this section. Of the 1,100,000 people, our church is responsible for 300,000.

Pyengyang

Pyengyang (population, 60,000), the capital city of the province of South Pyengan, is situated on the Tatong River about 45 miles from its mouth. Pyengyang is an important railroad point, being on the main line between Seoul and the Yalu, and having a branch to the seaport, Chinnampo. It is fast becoming a modern city with fine water works, sewers, and electric lights. It is the most ancient of Korean cities dating from before the time of David. In 1907 the remarkable revival was started, and today has eleven Korean and two Japanese churches. The Japan Methodist Church has work among the 10,000 Japanese in the city. Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun in 1892.

Missionaries: Rev. E. Douglas Follwell, M.D., and Mrs. Follwell, Rev. John Z. Moore and Mrs. Moore. W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary M. Cutlar, M.D., Henrietta P. Robins, Emily I. Haynes, Grace L. Dillingham, Maude V. Trissel, Bessie Salmon, Mary Appenzeller.

Institutions: Pyengyang Boys' High School, Boys' Primary School, Hall Memorial Hospital, Book Store and Reading Room. W. F. M. S.: Union High School for Girls (Methodist and Presbyterian), Hospital and Home for the Blind, and Primary School for Girls.

J. Z. MOORE, Superintendent

This report covers what was known as the Pyengyang East and the Pyengyang West Districts last year. Rev. C. D. Morris being on furlough, all of the Pyengyang work has been in my care.

Itinerating

There have been 461 days since the last Annual Conference. Of these days 132 were spent traveling from church to church doing the work of the district. Twenty-four trips covering a total of 7,120 li were made (one li is equal to one-third of a mile). Also five trips were made to Seoul to attend mission and finance committee meetings. These trips took 22 days and added 5,000 li to the travel, making a total of 154 days away from Pyengyang and 12,120 li traveled. 260 sermons were preached, 51 Quarterly Conferences held and eight churches dedicated.

Christian Community

The Pyengyang District is composed of territory lying to the west of Pyengyang City in South Pyengan Province and territory to the east of the city in Whanghai Province, as well as the work in Pyengyang City.

The population, for which the Methodist Episcopal Church is responsible, is about 300,000. In the territory there are 88 churches with 5,494 members, and 6,329 enrolled seekers, making a total attendance of 11,823. There were 694 baptisms during the year. This is an increase of 13 per cent over last year and is a little more than one-fourth of the total following of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Korea.

There are 68 fully organized Sunday schools, with a total enrollment of 12,191, which is an increase of 24 per cent over last year.

On the district there are 23 primary day schools for boys, with 1,609 pupils, and 16 primary schools for girls, with 941 pupils. This makes a total of 39 schools and 2,550 children, an increase of 24 per cent over last year.

Self Support

Of the 30 paid pastors, seven receive no mission funds but are supported in full by the local churches. The total paid for support of pastors by the native church was Yen 3,995, an increase of 70 per cent over last year. For Sunday schools the contributions were Yen 754. For church expenses and building a total of Yen 6,154 was given. For benevolences 2,644, and for day schools, 3,701. This makes a total of Yen 17,248, or an increase of 40 per cent over last year. This is 3.10 Yen per member.

Bible Classes and Revivals

The summer worker's class held in July was attended by 150 men. The most of these were church officers. This was the largest attended and most helpful class of this kind we have ever held. The winter central Bible class was held in Pyengyang in January. Nearly 300 were enrolled. This was two weeks of the most earnest Bible study we have had in all our experience in this land of Bible study. In December we held a Bible class and revival at Pai Me for the eastern part of the work. After the close of the Pyengyang class each of the 88 churches had a week of special Bible study led by two of the most blessed revivals. In Pyengyang City we held a most successful union evangelistic campaign. Several hundred new believers were added to our churches, many Christians received new power of the Holy Spirit for service, and the churches, both Methodist and Presbyterian, were bound together as never before.

Church Building and Dedication

During the year eight churches were dedicated. The largest is the fine church at Kang Sa. During the year we built not only the church but a boys' school, a girls' school, pastor's house, Bible woman's house and keeper's house. This whole plant, dedicated by Bishop Welch, is one of the most complete in all our work. We now have six congregations meeting in Pyengyang City. Four of these are fully organized churches and self-supporting.

Educational

The Pyengyang Boys' School.—This school—Kwang Sung Haktang—has had the best year of its history under the management of Mr. Tuk Su Kim, A.M. (Columbia). In last year's report the preparatory department reported 45, the Potong 207, and the Kotung 84. A total of 336. This year the preparatory or kindergarten has 150, the Potong 230, and the Kotung 145. A total of 525.

The Union Academy for Girls.—This splendid school has had a most successful year under the efficient direction of Miss Dillingham. There are now 174 students of which just one-third are Methodist girls.

Primary Girls' School.—Miss Trissel has one of the finest primary schools in Korea. A total of 276 girls makes this one of the busiest and brightest places in Pyeng Yang.

School for the Blind and Deaf.—Under the direction of Dr. Hall this work has grown from year to year. The total number of pupils for the year is 55. These come from all over Korea. Graduates of this school are making their own way in the world by teaching and in other occupations.

Book Room

This institution, even in its cramped quarters, has had by far the best year of its history. Besides hundreds of other books, there were sold 25,600 copies of the Bible and portions of the Bible. This is more than double the amount for last year.

Bible Women

The report for the 19 Bible women for the year is most interesting. They traveled 51,300 li, visited 27,597 Christian homes, and preached to 23,724 non-Christians.

Forward Movement

One aim of the Forward Movement was to add a new adherent for each member. The total number of members at the last Annual Conference was 4,448. We added 1,460 in advance of last year. This was a little over one-third of our aim. Another aim of the movement was to raise, for local purposes, one yen for each member more than given last year. The total members was 4,865, hence exceeding the aim by one-tenth.

Medical Work

Hall Memorial Hospital.—Founded 1892. Located in the city of Pyengyang, Korea. Dr. S. D. Follwell in charge. There is one native physician assistant, and three graduate nurses and three pupil nurses in service. This hospital has had its first full year in the new building and by far the best year in the history of medical work in Pyengyang. The hospital has 21 beds. 450 patients have received medical and surgical treatment in the wards. Of this number 292 were men and 158 women. 242 were surgical and 208 medical. In addition, 1,884 surgical and 1,077 medical treatments were given in the wards. There were 213 operations in the operating room. Operations in the dispensary numbered 801. In the dispensary 11,817 male and 6,572 female patients received treatment. A total of 18,389. Of these 5,785 were Presbyterians, 6,872 Methodists, and 5,732 non-Christians. Dr. Chang made 41 out calls and Dr. Follwell 231. The total number of hospital and dispensary patients for the conference year was 22,002.

Woman's Hospital of Extended Grace.—Here Dr. Hall and Dr. Cutler have cared for 198 hospital patients. 5,887 were treated in the dispensary and 106 out calls made. Ten operations under general anesthesia, 13 under local anesthesia and 187 without anesthesia. Obstetrical cases numbered 81. The Bible women have given most excellent service not only working in the hospital but making thousands of visits to homes in the city.

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, of this number 350,000 live in the territory of Seoul district. The whole region is easy of access by means of rail and water. The co-operating missions are those of the Presbyterian, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Church of England, the Salvation Army, the Anglican Church Mission, the Seventh Day Adventists, the Oriental Mission, and the Roman Catholics.

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 26 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 Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the International Young Men's Christian Association, Korean, the Japanese Young Men's Christian Association, the American Bible Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the English Salvation Army, the Keswick Mission, and the Japan Methodist Church with work among the Japanese.

Missionaries: Rev. Arthur L. Becker and Mrs. Becker, Rev. B. W. Billings and Mrs. Billings, Rev. Dalzell A. Bunker and Mrs. Bunker, Rev. Elmer M. Cable and Mrs. Cable, Rev. Charles S. Deming and Mrs. Deming, Rev. W. A. Noble and Mrs. Noble, Rev. W. Carl Rufus and Mrs. Rufus, Rev. F. Herron Smith and Mrs. Smith, James D. Van Buskirk, M.D., and Mrs. Van Buskirk, Mr. Orville A. Weller and Mrs. Weller. W. F. M. S.: Misses Millie M. Albertson, Naomi A. Anderson (on furlough), Charlotte Brownlee, Lulu E. Frey, Iola Haenig (on furlough), Jessie B. Marker, Olive F. Pye, Ora M. Tuttle, Jeannette Walter, Alice R. Appenzellar, Jeannette Hulbert, Lola Wood, and Mrs. Mary S. Stewart.

Institutions: Paichai High School for Boys, Union Theological Seminary, Methodist, Arthur T. Pierson Memorial Bible School, and Chosen Christian College (proposed). W. F. M. S.: Lillian Harris Memorial Hospital, Ewa Girls' High School, Bible Woman's Training School.

W. A. Noble, Superintendent

Strategic Occupation

Our churches are located at central points within and without the city wall. As a city we have 30 groups and churches, and outside of that distance within two miles we have five other groups. This is a larger number than all the other missions combined within the bounds of the district. The churches, as they are now located, practically preempts the territory. Within the wall are seven churches, on the east ten, the south five and on the west of the city 11 and on the north two.

Dangers

Within the walls of the city the two largest churches, Chongdong and Sangdong, are rapidly becoming isolated by the fact that the Japanese population is steadily moving into these sections and forcing the Koreans out. In the early years these two churches were wisely located; they were in centers of

great Korean populations, but national changes have made a totally different situation in the city of Seoul. These two churches were built to give church privileges to the west and southern part of the city. One other large church was built at the East Gate.

There are no other church buildings of our mission in this city that offer any possibility for development so that our position in the city is consequently threatened. We must erect other church buildings in Seoul if we are to maintain our present efficiency there, and keep our grip on the South Country.

Industrial Movement

A significant movement in Seoul is the industrial revolution that is transpiring at this time. This is important to us because it affects the membership of the church as well as the problem of self-support. The capital has always been a city of shop-keepers. During the past, Korean merchandise alone was sold; now foreign and Japanese material furnish the bulk of trade. That means that many of the old shop-keepers have had to change their occupation.

The high price of living has compelled a great many women to seek employment. The home life has thus been changed. The old system of family life has been broken up by the new conditions forcing the young men out into the world to struggle alone. Living has become so much more difficult that retired landholders who were living from the industry of the tenants have had to leave the city and move back to their farms, thus greatly changing the character of the communities. All this change has created new problems in our work.

Revival Services

The campaign of our churches of the city during the early part of the spring and summer resulted in the addition of 1,034 names to the church following. All the pastors of the city churches united in this work.

Our real problem is, not to get names on the church roll, but to secure the conversion of the men and women who respond to our appeals.

Educational Work

The main drive of this field for the next ten years will be educational. Here is located the educational plant to serve the whole country. The Chosen Christian College is now being launched. It is the only Christian school of this grade recognized by the Korean Government. This has been approved as a union institution by all five Boards of Missions in America and Canada who are doing work in this land. It should be our main effort to be loyal to this union; to meet the requirements of the Government; to produce funds for our share of the work; and to meet the demands from all over the whole country for an institution of this character.

Chosen Christian College.—The enrollment of the college for the year has been 80, an increase over last year of 30. The charter for the college has been secured, and as soon as the final settlements can be made, buildings will be erected on the new site. This site has been pronounced by many noted men, as the best suited for an educational plant of this character in Asia.

The Theological School also is of strategic importance. Enrollment 74.

To have an efficient ministry this school must be supported and developed. This also should be a part of the educational drive for the next ten years.

Paichai High School.—This school for boys has had marked success during the year. Many of the students are young men from the best homes in Korea. There are 110 students enrolled. While the school is registered, our pupils gather in the chapel daily for services, and many of the boys are studying the gospel. We are pleased with the enlarged opportunities given by the new school building.

Ewa Girls' High School.—This is a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society institution, located in the city of Seoul. Enrollment 360. This school has had an advance in the results of academic work, and in material gains above any year of its history. Parents who send their daughters here are assured of their securing the best education possible in Korea today, and in addition to this the pupil has the opportunity for the fullest development of moral and spiritual life.

Woman's Bible School.—Enrollment 64. The old Santag hotel building where this school now meets, has afforded an opportunity for development, the work done has been of the highest order.

The evangelistic work of the country will depend largely upon the result of the support given these institutions, therefore, if the main drive is in that direction then the best interest of the evangelistic work will be secured.

Evangelistic Work

The Methodist Mission South, the Presbyterian Mission North, the Salvation Army, and a "Holiness Mission" are working in this territory, but our mission occupies nearly two-thirds of the central points on the district, and therefore must assume a corresponding responsibility.

There are two main lines of work that engross our attention for the present and will do so for the year before us. First, is the campaign for the extension and development of the Sunday schools, for which (a) is the organization of the Sunday school along the lines usual for such work; (b) is the creating of Sunday school classes among the non-Christian people, especially the children. The children are visited at the places where they resort for their sports, by the side of a stream, under the shade of trees, on the dusty streets and wherever they may be found. When interest has been created a home is soon opened where the work may be carried on to better effect. One object of this effort is to found a nuclei for a church organization.

The second line of work is more elaborate and involves a more thorough co-operation of all workers of the city. It is an evangelistic campaign to which reference has already been made. It will continue through the whole year and comprehend the union of all the churches in the Capital, of all denominations. Eight months are being given to preparation and then the following months will be given over to aggressive evangelistic work. There will be held mass meetings of all the churches and repeated visitation of all the homes in and about the city. This work will be done by the whole church membership of all denominations.

Chongno

Chongno Church is located in the heart of the city. It is at a point where all the activities of the native city center and probably three-fourths of the traffic of the city arrives and departs.

It is absolutely necessary for the work of the district and for the evangelistic work for the south country, to have in Seoul a church building that will not only accommodate the regular Sunday congregation, but also the large classes which gather each year for Bible study. We need to arrange study rooms for at least 300 persons studying the Bible at one time. There is no place in the city for us to do that work at present.

There is no church provided with rooms for Sunday school work on the district. This department has grown to great importance during the last two years and is ever becoming more so. The loss of many of our primary schools make it the more urgent that we build up model Sunday schools throughout the country.

The two largest of the city churches are being rapidly isolated by the Japanese population so that if we do not in the very near future erect a large central church we will lose our hold on the city work.

The present building is small and utterly inadequate for the needs. It is, because of the character of its construction, dirty, nor can it be made clean. In this respect it is intolerable and a disgrace. We face the greatest crisis in Korea with a building in which no self-respecting merchant would attempt to do business. In spite of these circumstances, Chongno church came through 1916 with no debt, and the membership is now in position to become entirely self-supporting. This ought to be a reason to help hold so strategic a position.

The proximity to the Young Men's Christian Association makes it an ideal location to surround young men of the city and students with church influences and help. We have here the beginnings of a community center in a boys' and girls' day school, a night school, and a kindergarten. It will furnish an ideal place for Sunday school institute work, preachers' meetings, and general gatherings of church officers, in short, a clearing house for the work of central Korea.

Changnai

The Changnai church is located within 50 yards of the site of the Chosen Christian College. The present building is a thatched structure with mud walls, quite insufficient to house the present congregation. The nearest suitable buildings for worship for the students of college are located in the city nearly three miles away. We should erect a church here costing $6,000.00. It is one of the very urgent needs of Korea.

Kong Duk Li

The town of Kong Duk Li is about two miles from the city wall on the west. It is the center of population of about 25,000 people. There is only one other chapel within this section. For several years the people have been praying for a new church building. They went to work to help out their prayers and raised Yen 500.00. The subscription has been made from their poverty and is the expression of an enormous sacrifice.

Last year they surrendered their old straw roofed building, permitting it to be torn down that the site might be used for a school building. They received in exchange a sum of money to purchase a better site and also the privilege to worship in the school building till money could be secured to erect a new church. We are glad to report that from friends in America the total amount received for this enterprise is Yen 2,000.00. The foundation of the new church building is now being laid and the building should be completed by the early fall.

Sam Chung Dong

Sam Chung Dong is located in the northern part of the city, in a section where no other denomination is carrying on active work. The present building is a straw roofed house made over for seating about 60 people. It is a center in which a great Sunday school work could be realized. Yen 6,000.00 for a church building would in a short time stimulate the growth of a church membership that would be self-supporting.

Chung Kok

Chung Kok is about half-way between the East Gate church and the proposed Chongno church building. This is another place where we shall have to develop our work in order to hold our place as a factor in the evangelizing of the capital city. There is no one doing direct evangelistic work in this immediate section.

The present building is an enlarged Korean hut with straw for the roof. The people can not gather in any numbers and our opportunity for advance work is almost nil under present conditions.

The church following is 50 believers, which could be doubled many times in a short period did we have a place to seat the people.

The main force of our appeal is in the strategic position of the site. We must capture this point and hold it in order to reach a large portion of eastern end of the city for which we have become responsible.

North West Gate

The church services at this point have been held in a private home of a wealthy man for some years. Recently the man has failed financially and the property is about to be sold to pay his debts. Yen 4,000.00 would build a church sufficient to house the congregation till it would become strong enough to enlarge its own church building.

Statistics

Seoul District has 35 churches, with a following of 5,848. Local preachers 28; exhorters 54. There are 30 Sunday schools with 3,186 pupils. There are five day schools for boys with 637 pupils; one high school for boys with 410 students; one college for men with 90 students; one Bible school for men with 32 students; and one theological seminary with 74 students. Total number of boys and men 1,243. The total number of girls and women studying in the schools of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society schools is 1,238. There are 98 school teachers. There is one hospital with physician and nurse.

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 the North Chungchong. 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 450,000 people reside within the bounds of this district. There are successful schools for boys and for girls at Suwon, Punwon, and Yichun, 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

Suwon District has just completed nine years' history as a separate district. There are 13 circuits with 118 churches. These congregations are cared for by one ordained elder in the local preachers' course, one traveling elder, three other full members of conference, two probationers in conference, and eight local preachers in charge. There are also seven colporteurs, eight regular Bible women, two unpaid women, 26 other local preachers, and 65 exhorters.

Christian Community

The church membership is 1,249; preparatory members 1,908; inquirers 2,926; baptized children 525. Total enrollment 6,658. During the year there were 180 adults and 48 children baptized. In the women's work there are 573 full members, 1,242 probationers, and 1,377 inquirers. 125 baptisms for the year.

Sunday Schools

There has been a healthy growth in the Sunday school work. There are now 73 Sunday schools, 146 officers and teachers, and 3,390 scholars. Cradle roll 410. This is an increase of 17 schools, 13 officers and teachers, 219 scholars, and 282 on the cradle roll; a total increase of 514.

Educational

There are four schools for boys in the district. In two places where we have boys' and girls' schools the teacher of Japanese divides his time between the schools, teaching both boys and girls. There are 269 pupils enrolled in the boys' schools. Six schools have been closed during the year with a loss of 196 pupils. The six schools for girls enroll 338 scholars, an increase of 61.

WONJU DISTRICT

Wonju District covers five counties in the southern part of the Kangwun Province, one county of North Chungchyeng Province, and one county in the eastern portion of Kyengkai Province. It extends from the central range of mountains, which run down through the Korean peninsula to the great east coast range 25 miles from the 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 3,000. It is a strategic point from which the entire territory can most easily be reached.

Missionaries: A. G. Anderson, M.D., and Mrs. Anderson.

PAK WON PAIK, Superintendent

W. A. NOBLE, Missionary-in-charge

No report.

Medical Work

The Swedish Memorial Hospital is located in the city of Wonju, Korea. Dr. A. Garfield Anderson is in charge, assisted by a native physician, and a native nurse.

The hospital has 17 beds. There were 119 ward patients, and 81 operations. Dispensary first visits were 1,253; return calls 1,752. Outpatients 50. Total number of individual patients 1,303; total number of treatments 3,055.

YUNGBYEN DISTRICT

Yungbyen District includes all our work in the province of North Pyengan, consisting of the counties of Yungbyen, Tai Chun, Unsan, and Hiu Chun; and one county and part of another in the South Pyengan Province. The population is about 600,000. The country is mountainous and the villages are small and far apart; and the roads have not been improved as they have in the south, making itinerating difficult. Farming is the chief occupation of the people, and the "gentlemen" classes are not so numerous or influential as they are in the south. Considerable mining is done, valuable concessions being owned by Americans.

The Methodist Episcopal Church occupies the central part of the district, and is responsible for 300,000 people. The Presbyterian mission is also at work in this district.

Yungbyen

Yungbyen, the former capital, is a town of 3,000 inhabitants, and is walled in by mountains surrounded by a stone wall built five hundred years ago. The nearest railroad station on the main line is Sinanju 23 miles away. A narrow gauge road has been built to an iron mine ten miles from Yungbyen. We have here an active, growing church, and there is a successful hospital in the city.

Missionaries: Rev. Victor H. Wachs and Mrs. Wachs. W. F. M. S.: Misses Ethel M. Estey and Mary Beiler.

Institutions: Boys' School, Dispensary. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

KIM CHANG SIK, Superintendent

VICTOR H. WACHS, Missionary-in-charge

General Survey

At the last annual conference we were able to report advance along nearly all lines. While we are yet far from the goal, we believe it is only a question of faith and work that will decide how soon we shall see every valley sown with the gospel seed and every mountan echoing the call of church bells. Our gains during the past conference year reckoned in per cent are as follows: number of churches over five per cent, full members more than eleven per cent, probationers nine per cent, baptized children 32 per cent, enrolled seekers over seven per cent, pastor's support from native church 23 per cent.

There are 37 churches and 34 groups without church buildings scattered over a wide territory ranging from ten to one hundred miles from the mission station. To visit these churches or groups two or three times a year requires

3,000 miles of travel, over native trails, new roads in process of Chang Sik, although the first ordained preacher in the Methodist Church of Korea is a sturdy old war horse, and makes the rounds of the Quarterly Conferences regularly traveling on horse or donkey. The missionary in charge finds his way over every mountain pass, however tortuous the trail, astride a big twin motorcycle.

On this district our task is to get the gospel to 300,000 people, and gather such from among them as are to be saved into the church. We have as yet made but a small beginning. The total adherents number but little over 3,000. Our working force in addition to the one missionary family, two Woman's Foreign Missionary Society ladies and the native district superintendent, consists of four Conference members, three ordained local deacons, and one other local preacher drawing salary.

The Most Perplexing Problem

Of all the places on the district, Yungbyen is in many ways the least encouraging. When the station was located here Yeng Byen was the capital of North Pyengan Province. A number of years ago the capital was moved to Wi Ju so as to be on the railroad. This was a blow to the town, but worse than this the commercial development of the country is passing us by on the other side. Two military roads have been built nearly all the way through from the railroad to the south of us to the Yalu on the north. One of these runs ten miles to the east, the other eight miles to the west. Yengbyen will some day be connected with these roads. For three years attempts have been made to build a connecting road but every big rain washes the bridges down stream. The tendency is for business men to move from Yengbyen to places along the main lines of traffic.

Still, there are a sufficient number of people in the town to justify all our efforts to preach the gospel. Our church has not proved the influence in the community that many other churches on the district have, and this is due to lack of strong and influential laymen. Its charter members were dancing girls and coolies. It has been blighted by scandals, and blessed by but few revivals. We are hoping and praying for a revival this winter.

Educational Work

If we are to justify the expenditure for buildings and plant here we must put more into our boys' school, and have it registered as a higher common school. So imperative do the natives on the district feel this need that they have subscribed Yen 1,000 a year for the first three years after registration, provided the Missionary Society secure funds enough to secure such registration. This must be done soon, or our opportunity to command the respect of this community is lost.

Cutting down on foreign support to the work, as we have been compelled to do every year since we began our work here, does not always result in increased giving on the part of the natives. Quite as often our inability to do more makes it impossible for them to do what they might otherwise do. I have just returned from a circuit that very much needs another worker. They have already subscribed more than half the salary for a preacher.

Medical Work

Most conspicuous among the retrenchment in the missionary forces is the loss of the doctor, and the surrender of medical work. After the return of Dr. Miller to America four years ago, the hospital was closed for some time, and then the mission employed a native doctor, a graduate of the Government General School in Seoul. However, a year ago when we were cutting down our expenses everywhere, I felt that it would be better to close the medical work rather than curtail some other work. After this was done, the official members of the local church came to me with a proposition to take over the instruments and the building and employ a native graduate doctor to run a dispensary. A competent native doctor has been doing good work for nearly a year. The arrangement so far has been quite satisfactory.

The total number of treatments for the past year has been 5,324, receipts Yen 2,150 ($1,075). Over Yen 400 of bills are uncollected and 325 cases have been treated as charity cases. This is as good a showing of work done as is found in some of our hospitals equipped with a foreign doctor.

JAPAN

The empire of Japan consists of four large islands, besides Formosa, the Prescadores, the southern half of Saghalien, and about 4,000 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° 14′ to 45° 30′ north, about the same parallels between which lie the states of the Mississippi valley. The total area of Japan proper is about 140,000 square miles, or a little more than that of California. The annexation of Korea increases this by 85,000 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 6,300 miles of railway and more than 40,500 miles of telegraph in the empire. Other modern improvements common to Western nations are being introduced in Japan.

The population of Japan proper is about 57,442,000, and the normal increase is 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 22 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 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.

[NOTE.—In reporting our work in Japan we have followed the arrangement of districts in which our Mission has workers and work connected with the Annual Conferences of the Japan Methodist Church. This will serve the purposes of comparison and reference and indicate the lines of co-operation between the Board of Foreign Missions and the Japanese church.—*Editor.*]

INTRODUCTORY GENERAL INFORMATION

BY DAVID S. SPENCER

Since the organization of the Japan Methodist Church in 1907, the Japan Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been united with the missions

of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Church in Canada, in building up the Japan Methodist Church, which is the natural child in the faith of these three missions. Although the contribution of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the union was larger than that of either of the other missions, we cannot since that date set down in definite figures the proportion of the results which belong to our efforts; but it will not be boasting to state that our church has contributed its full share to the excellent increase which the intervening years have brought.

The erection of the Japan Methodist Church as an autonomous body, with full self-government, was an act necessary to the highest development of the kingdom of our Lord in this land. In spite of all objections thereto, the result has justified the act, and now no one would think of going back to the old regime. The following figures contain vital encouragement to those who know the situation:

Japan Methodist Church Statistics

	1907	1914	1915	1916
Ministers	....	232	229	240
Total members	12,014	13,838	16,000	19,570
Sunday schools	247	340	465	512
Officers and teachers	992	1,148	1,260	1,524
Scholars	21,298	23,605	33,271	34,848
Churches	....	245	236	297
Self-supporting churches	16	....	25	27
Pastoral support	Yen 16,414	24,000	25,547	28,721
For all purposes	Yen 38,229	...	65,586	71,691
Baptisms	1,360	....	1,790	2,442

The amount of foreign aid from the three missions to the Japan Methodist Church is systematically decreasing, and the amount thus saved is being wisely used by the missionaries in the further extension of the evangelistic work, still carried on by missions. All such gains strengthen the Japan Methodist Church, and hasten the victory of our Leader in this land.

To men of vision it becomes increasingly clear that to save the Far East we must save Japan. Whatever coloring one's political opinions may take on, whatever one's views as to the comparative moral value of the different forms of political organization surrounding us, one thing is sure, and that is that the political and moral leadership of a people has much to do in determining that people's attitude toward the lofty, pure and exacting religion of the Great Teacher from Nazareth. A strenuous attempt is now being made all through this land, by those in authority, through school, through military and naval departments, and through the Imperial House Department, to strengthen the throne in the affections of the people. The emphasis is being placed upon the promotion of ancestor worship rather than upon Shinto; and it is said publicly that this is not a religious movement. But with the masses the movement is regarded as religious, and in many instances the progress of our Sunday school work is being hindered, and young men and women are being deterred from publicly coming out on the side of the gospel.

A glance at the statistics on another page reveals a situation of general enlightenment accompanied with social conditions which, when protected by Government license and approval, makes the work of the religious reformer as difficult as it is possible to make it. And when this situation is accompanied, as in Japan at the present moment, with great material and financial prosperity, there is at once discovered a reason why the figures denoting church membership do not mount up more rapidly. Fifteen years and more ago, missionaries with vision pleaded with home churches for immediate reinforcement of this field to meet the rising tide of crror, and the spirit of inquiry then awakened as a result of conditions prevailing in the Far East. That reinforcement came very tardily or, not at all. The opportunity to help Japan has not passed, but the situation has in some respects grown decidedly more difficult. Improved equipment and additional funds have become a necessity in order to save the situation; but even more than these is needed a mighty revival of spiritual power. We must have the home church strongly with us in this critical situation.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS, JAPAN METHODIST FIELD

DISTRICTS	Hokaido District	Hirosaki District	Sendai District	Tokyo Districts E. & W.	Yokohama District	Nagoya District	No. Kyushu District	So. Kyushu District	Loochoo District
Area, Sq. Miles	30267	10456	17310	7500	1364	9595	3490	6390	875
Population	1911166	1775000	3951500	4500000	1300000	5250000	3061117	2700792	566000
Methodist Responsibility	477792	591334	1000000	1000000	450000	1250000	612228	900264	250000
Per Cent. Rural Pop.	80	90	87	40	50	74	80	80	80
Middle Schools	4	7	12	35	7	13	19	13	.....
Students in them	2609	2820	4844	17181	2400	4848	8495	6475	.....
Normal Schools	2	4	4	3	2	5	5	5	.....
Students	506	1047	937	1367	450	1368	1641	1636	.....
Primary Schools	1343	1963	1097	617	297	1296	1142	1330	.....
Children	267231	239044	267381	305203	160000	413142	403325	372120	.....
Other High Schools	7	6	10	15	15	9	76	32	.....
Students	713	892	1627	5928	2900	2805	5113	2454	.....
Licensed Prostitution	2182	845	1032	6041	2311	3837	4261	1464	.....
Unlicensed	1398	.....	.....	.....	.....	N. 2188	.....	.....	.....
Houses of Prostitution	328	.....	.....	.....	185	N. 470	853	22	.....
Geisha	1530	304	708	5684	.....	3553	12092	3522	.....
Licensed Saloons	.....	600	.....	.....	4267	N. 929	.....	.....	.....
Buddhist Temples	720	1056	2506	2568	1742	11276	2074	1201	.....
Priests	632	756	1685	2104	.....	10200	1814	802	.....
Shinto Shrines	448	1387	1678	684	1482	12667	7890	5962	.....
Shinto Priests	135	481	743	340	.....	859	725	533	.....
Methodist Chs. & Chapels	14	10	11	23	10	11	12	11	.....
S. S. and Kindergartens	26	32	25	40	14	21	62	19	.....
Children	1845	1290	1000	3224	1031	1072	3023	1027	.....
Ch. Memb. & Probation's	909	400	363	3810	1037	375	1252	707	583
Increase	109	402	.....	374	99	18	169	154	*100
Mission H. Schools	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	.....	.....
Students	300	60	42	1160	172	60	760	.....	.....

It will be seen that these statistics are not entirely complete. They are less than the true figures where discrepancy occurs.

N. means figures for Nagoya Sity only. * means partly estimated.

Korea District figures obviously could not be harmonized with the above items, because of fundamentally different environment. But Korea has eight Japanese Methodist churches and chapels, twelve Sunday Schools, with 849 children, 620 church members, which is an increase of 116 since last year.

Sunday School Movement

The above statistics of the Japan Methodist Church will reveal an increase in our Sunday school work for the empire. It now transpires that Methodism leads the entire Protestant forces in this line of endeavor. The Teacher Training Institute held at Karuizawa, July 24 to August 3, though not so largely attended as the first one, was far more of a success from the standpoint of work done. In this Methodists again had a leading part.

Moral Conditions

The missionary is growing in the belief that something more positive and far-reaching must be done to strengthen the moral forces of the communities and oppose the Government system of licensing prostitution. Some of our correspondents affirm that the vice traffic is encroaching upon the churches in a dangerous way. The page of statistics referred to above reveals a condition that is increasingly alarming. Our statistics do not cover the whole empire, but only the chief centers in which our church has workers. A complete showing of the moral conditions for all the country would be far more appalling. The remedy must be sought in an increased preaching of the gospel of purity, and a contending against the social evil in every form, for the Christian church is the final hope of the community as a reform influence. Civil law can never solve this difficulty. Encouragement is now appearing in the increased number of leading men and women in Japanese society who openly and publicly fight this social evil.

Effects of the War

For a year or more after the opening of the present war, prices in Japan were not much affected, but when a shortage of food and supplies of all kinds began to be felt in Europe, prices here began to rise. Efforts on the part of the Government have not availed to keep them down to normal. The cost of living is now gauged at a little more than double that of normal times, and the salaried class is most seriously affected, being unable to secure a sudden improvement in their condition. Christian workers of every class are in straits. Missionaries are put to their wits' ends to find support for their helpers. Expansion of the work under these conditions becomes out of the question. In fact how to get on without appeal to the home base is the problem of all missionaries.

Revival Movements

The Rev. Paul M. Kanamori has gone through all Kyushu and the Aichi valley, speaking night after night to large audiences, and calling on men to repent. He has the hearty co-operation of missionaries and usually of the Japanese workers wherever he goes, and much good has been done. Not all signers of his cards turn out to be genuine seekers of the true God, but the churches that go into the movement heartily are in all cases reaping benefits. While to report great revivals is totally misleading, there is ground for great thankfulness and encouragement. In a multitude of ways God is leading Japan towards a Christian civilization. The forces that work for righteousness are constantly on the increase, but patience, faith and much hard work are demanded constantly.

HOKKAIDO DISTRICT

Sapporo

Sapporo (population, 103,838) is the capital of the Hokkaido, and the northernmost mission station of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Japan It is the seat of the famous government Agricultural University, of which Dr. Sato, a Methodist (the 1913 Exchange Lecturer under the Carnegie Foundation), is president. A large number of the university professors are openly aggressive Christians. Sapporo has a vital influence upon the whole island, and 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 and Mrs. Heckelman. W. F. M. S.: Misses Lora Goodwin and E. V. Alexander.

Hakodate

Hakodate (population, 106,238) 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 by Bishop M. C. Harris, who was also the first Protestant missionary to Hokkaido. To him was given the honor of baptizing in these early days several of the great leaders of Japan today—Doctors Sato, Nitobo, Miyobo and Uchimura. The Church Missionary Society is also at work here.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Augusta Dickerson (on furlough), Ellison W. Bodley, Dora A. Wagner, Winifred Draper (on furlough), Helen Couch, and Frances W. MacIntire.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Caroline Wright Memorial School.

Otaru

Otaru (population, 102,000) is an important port of call for ships on the way to Vladivostock. It is a growing commercial center, now recognized by our Mission as a station. We have here a well-located, strong, self-supporting church. We should have here at least three churches, and we need a missionary here at once. The American Board is represented here by one family.

Asahigawa

Asahigawa (population, 64,391) is another city with a great future, now recognized as a station, where we must locate a missionary family at an early date. There is no missionary of any mission in this center. I am convinced, after many visits to this city, that a vital church foundation cannot be laid without the presence of the missionary for at least another generation, not to speak of the cities contiguous to this place.

F. W. HECKELMAN, Superintendent

From the above four stations Methodism in Hokkaido is called upon by Providence to do the work to which God has called us.

The immediate task before us is to enter into four new important city centers. In addition to Sapporo and Hakodate we need at once missionary families in Otaru and Asahigawa, and a single man in Sapporo to work among the thousands of young men of the university, the middle schools, and the city. The time is ripe for a great evangelistic forward movement. For this we need money for a special Christian worker and for literature. Another important piece of work which needs to be done is the establishment in Hokkaido of a Christian middle school for young men.

A Month With Bishop Harris

Bishop Harris spent the month of October on the district, during which he accompanied me to all the churches. He delivered about 30 addresses and the welcome he received everywhere was at times touching. The churches were greatly quickened by his presence and a number made decisions to serve Christ. The Bishop is an inspiring optimist; his presence is a moral and spiritual tonic; he calls out the best in men by refusing to see the bad.

Organizing for Souls

During July and August of 1918 an exposition to celebrate the great advance of the first half century of Hokkaido will be held in Sapporo. During these two months our Christian forces will unite in special evangelistic activities among the hosts expected in the city. Sapporo has made considerable advance in church membership, finance, church loyalty and in a larger outlook for future activity. Wesley Hall is more and more proving its value as a center for vital service. Many calls come for Bible instruction and other help. Plans are on foot to organize a night school so that young men may be given what they need to fit them for life's work. We need better equipment, and up-to-date stereopticon, two good typewriters and a half dozen good American magazines.

Otaru Church

Otaru church is making encouraging progress. In addition to the fine site purchased last year another adjoining block has been purchased at a cost of about $1,500. This will make future expansion possible. The church membership is rapidly doubling and its influence in the city is a commanding one. The church has raised, during the year, $1,500 toward expansion.

Girls' School

Our girls' school at Hakodate has had the best year of its history. It now has full government recognition. Its students are nearly all Christians and many are engaged in Christian work.

The Religious Situation

There are 413 official Shinto shrines with 151 priests; non-official religious Shinto shrines to the number of 272 with about 300 priests. Among these Tenrikyo, with 197 shrines and 185 priests, exerts preponderating influence. There are 763 Buddhist temples with 758 priests. It is not possible to ascertain the number of adherents. Buddhism is making strenuous efforts to combat the influence of Christianity, through Sunday schools and young people's organizations. Buddhist roots have not yet struck very deeply into this new soil. It is the church's opportunity. Methodism has one missionary family, two single ladies in evangelistic work, four ladies in educational work, eight pastors and five Bible women. These workers touch some 20 places only. We have three self-supporting churches, five aided churches, seven preaching places, 29 Sunday schools, eight young people's organizations and one center for special work among young men in Sapporo.

We still have six cities with a population from 5,000 to 10,000 with Christian work just begun; 30 towns with a population from 10,000 to 20,000, with work in only 10 places; 86 towns with population from 5,000 to 10,000 where no work has been attempted; 36 villages from 1,000 to 3,000 people and no work attempted. We have also 464 factories employing thousands of young men and women for whom nothing has been done socially or spiritually; there are also thousands of lumbermen, miners, fishermen, railroad employes, jinrikisha men and thousands in the farm settlements for whom nothing has been done.

We give thanks for the open homes and hearts all about us, and regret

that our forces are too inadequate to take the field for Christ now when it is ripe unto harvest.

HIROSAKI DISTRICT

Hirosaki District covers Aomori Ken (province or county), and a part of Akita Ken. Aomori Ken has an area of 3,617 square miles, and a population of 777,900; 208 to the square mile. Akita Ken has an area of 4,466, and a population of 949,400; 216 to the square mile. The chief products are rice, apples, potatoes, lacquer wares, and fish, and indicate the character of the population.

The chief cities of the district are Hirosaki (population, 40,195), Aomori (population, 45,937), and Akita (population, 36,300).

Hirosaki

Hirosaki is 500 miles from Tokyo, in the province of Mutsu, the northernmost province of Hondo, the main island of Japan. Like all the northern part of Hondo the people of Hirosaki are very conservative, especially in religious matters.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1874, and one of the strongest Methodist churches in Japan is located in the city of Hirosaki. From this church have come 53 preachers and Bible-women, some of whom are prominent in Christian work in Japan. The Church of Christ, the Reformed Church in America, and the Episcopal Church have work here.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses M. Helen Russell, Erma Taylor, and Mabel Lee (on furlough).

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Girls' School, Mary Alexander Memorial Kindergarten, and the Aiko Kindergarten.

MOTOJIRO YAMAKA, Superintendent
E. T. IGLEHART, Missionary-in-charge

Hirosaki District is still without a resident missionary of the Board. It is one of the tragedies of our work that our evangelistic forces are so depleted as to leave so rich a field as Hirosaki unprovided for. It is, perhaps, the richest of all the districts in Japan in the production of Japanese men and women workers. It is an old-fashioned, conservative corner of Japan, but out of its poverty it is still sending strong men into the Christian ministry.

Much of the field is still left to Methodist workers to evangelize. There are at least half a million people for whom we are responsible, and among these are about 500 enrolled Christians. There are rich valleys dotted with towns and villages where the gospel message is never carried.

Our Christian Work

The Japanese church is holding its own with its nine organized churches, three of which are in the care of the missionary, but his residence in Tokyo, nearly 500 miles away, makes it impossible for him to give to the work the supervision it requires.

Besides the churches we have 30 Sunday schools with 1,200 scholars; a mission school for girls with 60 students, and two kindergartens with 90 children enrolled. There is not a single Christian boys' school in all this vast section. The church membership is 500.

The foreign missionary has a cordial welcome nearly everywhere, and while the people are not quick to make a profession of faith, they generally give the gospel a willing hearing.

The attitude of the official class toward our work is not generally unfriendly, but rather indifferent. In places like Noshiro, where the official class is strongly dominated by the Buddhists, the opposition to our work is unceasing.

Official statistics show that in this district there are 1,056 Buddhist temples, 756 priests, Shinto claims 2,000 shrines and many priests.

Effects of the War

The war affects this district as it does most of Japan just now. Artisans and many other business men are enjoying much larger incomes than formerly, but prices have gone correspondingly high. Men on salaries are undergoing privation because of the high cost of living.

Conferences

During the summer a training conference in Hirosaki brought together most of the pastors and some of the leading laymen, and helpful meetings were held. The fall conference was attended by Bishop Hiraiwa, and other church leaders, and the people were much encouraged. The gospel has not had its chance in these northern counties, but where it has gone it has produced a rich harvest.

SENDAI DISTRICT

Sendai District is composed of the Miyagi Ken, area 3,221 square miles, population 912,700—283 to the square mile; and parts of Yamagata Ken, with an area of 3,574 square miles and a population of 950,700—266 to the square mile; of Fukushima Ken, area 5,438, population 1,260,600—232 to the square mile; and of the large Iwate Ken, area 5,355, and a population of 827,500—155 to the square mile.

Sendai

Sendai (population, 104,141) 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: W. F. M. S.: Misses Carrie A. Heaton, Ella J. Hewitt, and Louise Imhof.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Industrial School, and Union Orphanage.

T. MIURA, Superintendent
C. W. IGLEHART, Missionary-in-charge

This district, comprising four provinces in middle northern Japan, is one of the most needy and backward of our church. The people are slow and conservative, and even with hard efforts the churches do not have rapid growth. For the past four years there was no missionary to send and the work of the district has suffered accordingly. But now, with a missionary family resident in Sendai city and with added equipment for the work of country touring, we are looking for good results this next year.

There are 4,000,000 people in our territory, the great mass of them living in small towns and villages. Every couple of miles along any road you may pass you come on a village, with its own compact social life, its temple and Shinto shrines for ancestors, for sacred animals, for the rice god, and often its school building. These towns and villages are where the farming people all live, and they are our point of attack.

In each of the fair-sized cities we have a church, but throughout the country districts there are practically no Christians and no churches. Wherever one goes one is likely to find someone who has had some relation to a mission school or to some church; there is usually a point of entrance to the village life. So far we have not had workers, either missionary or Japanese, to attempt this task. We are hoping to add at least two evangelists this year, and with a motorcycle to cover many of the villages of this part of the country.

Some of Our Churches

The church at Yonezawa burned down this spring, when the city was destroyed by fire, but the city is being rebuilt and we, too, are planning for a new building under the pastorate of Mr. Miura, also the district superintendent of the Japan Methodist Church.

At Yamagata we have long been without a suitable church building, but a generous gift from a friend in America will now start the work of rebuilding, and we trust that the rest of the necessary funds will come. The serious illness of their pastor, Mr. Honda, a son of Bishop Honda, has left them without a pastor for a half year, but his fine work has survived, and the missionary returns to find a new group of fine looking Christians in that old Buddhist city. We have a splendid corner lot there, and when we get a suitable church on it our property will be second to none of the hundred or so of temples that are scattered over the city.

Shirakawa has not made much progress, but the work of the outlying country villages is encouraging. In one place is a school teacher who with his young wife is earnestly studying the Bible and looking forward to the visits of the Japanese pastor; in another place an old cabinet maker lays aside his tools while the missionary tries to break the Bread of Life to him; nearby a banker sits at his counter and listens earnestly to the word. Ten miles back into the country is a family of farmers who took a deserted countryside and made it give forth its produce after years of incessant toil. They are all studying and asking to be baptized. At the last reunion of all the branches of the family on the anniversary of some ansector's death, four of the young members of the family asked that they might be baptized before their relatives as a public witness to the joy they had in believing.

In Sendai city the self-supporting church is still doing its work, especially for students in this college town. On the edge of the city there is a little mission church, and here we find a group of young people faithful to the services, of their own accord, and without leadership, holding street meetings for the people of their neighborhood. They have developed at least one promising young preacher and two others who are growing toward this distinction. In

the main church, too, there is a group of young men who regularly take the evening preaching service once a month, a number of them being able to preach acceptably. We are all grateful for the leadership that so readily shows itself in Japan with careful training.

We now have on the district 11 churches with a membership of 363, and 25 Sunday schools with 1,000 children attending. We are forgetting the last rather unfruitful years in the Sendai District, and have our faces toward the future, with faith and hope.

EAST AND WEST DISTRICTS

Tokyo

Tokyo (population, over 2,200,000 and the fourth city of the world), the capital of Japan since 1867, and the largest city of the empire, has an area of 2,956 square miles. It is intersected by numerous creeks and canals, over which there are said to be about 800 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 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.

All missions operating in Japan have representatives located in the city of Tokyo. Here mission travel-lines cross and recross. Our two districts, Tokyo East District and Tokyo West District, centering here divide the city and extend into the surrounding country on either side, and together the two districts cover four Kens, or counties, namely: Tochigi Ken, area 2,452 square miles, population, 995,700; Chiba Ken, area 1,914 square miles, population, 1,304,700; Saitama Ken, area 1,581 square miles, population, 1,367,400, and the Tokyo-fu, area 752 miles, with a population of 2,809,600. Within the small compass of these two districts are nearly 7,000,000 people. No other center in Japan is so congested, and the 275 missionaries of the various denominations who reside in Tokyo are none too many for the work to be done.

Missionaries: Rev. Robert P. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, Rev. Arthur D. Berry, Rev. Charles Bishop and Mrs. Bishop, Rev. Frederic H. Blair and Mrs. Blair, Professor A. F. Blanks and Mrs. Blanks, Rev. Benjamin Chappel (on furlough), Rev. E. T. Iglehart and Mrs. Iglehart, Mr. George A. Holliday, Rev. Sennisuke Ogata and Mrs. Ogata, Professor J. Victor Martin and Mrs. Martin, Mr. Harvey A. Wheeler and Mrs. Wheeler (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Alberta B. Sprowles, Mary H. Chappell (on furlough), Nell M. Daniel, Matilda A. Spencer, Alice Cheney, and Anna L White (on furlough). Language School Missionaries W F. M. S.: Misses Laura Chase, Ida H. Appenzellar, Amey Cheney, Rhoda M. Hapkins, Harriet Homey.

Institutions: Anglo-Japanese College (Aoyama Gakuin), Philander Smith Biblical Institute, Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Japanese Girls' College (Aoyama Jo Gakuin).

S. OGATA, Superintendent East District
K. NAKAGAWA, Superintendent West District
E. T. IGLEHART, Missionary-in-charge

Tokyo East and West Districts

These two districts cover the city of Tokyo, where we have several churches, some of considerable strength and a wide area to the east and north of the city. The mission is putting forth so much of its strength into the Aoyama Gakuin, our college and theological school in Tokyo, that it is not doing a large share of evangelistic work in this region, though all the men in the educational work are doing some evangelistic work, directly or indirectly. But we have no one in this region set apart for evangelistic work.

A recent survey of the conditions in Tokyo was made, and it is found that a certain section of the city containing 900,000 people does not contain a resident Christian missionary. And in some large sections of the city there is no Christian work at all. In the great capital there are multitudes untouched by the gospel. The only work on the Eastern District under the care of the missionary is in one of these areas. We have a good church building in a fine location near the entrance to Asakusa Park, the Coney Island of Tokyo. Streams of people are constantly passing to and from this seething amusement district. It is an ideal place for settlement work. One minute's walk brings you to the group of big ginger bread buildings that house the cheap movies. Here at our Asakusa Church we have open air meetings with short addresses and the distribution of tracts and many, out of curiosity, are drawn into the church to hear the evangelistic preaching. We have two Japanese workers here, both of them being students. The work has been growing well during the past year. There have been many conversions, and many have joined the church. The whole atmosphere of the region is charged with immorality. But the number of clear conversions and the wholesome church life which is being established give promise of a very valuable piece of city evangelism. We ought to have a missionary family living in this general section of the city, with an ample budget to keep this church open every day in the year, with institutional features doing a continuous work of social regeneration.

A large part of the country district surrounding Tokyo is within our sphere of responsibility, but we are scarcely touching it. The District Conference year after year petitions the mission to station a missionary at Chiba, the center of a large district to the east of Tokyo. Such a man would have an unlimited field for sowing the seed of the gospel in new parts, as well as encouraging and strengthening the few weak churches that have already been established.

Expansion of Aoyama Gakuin (Reported by A. D. Berry)

The year 1917 will be known in the history of Aoyama Gakuin as the year of great external change and expansion. The grounds have been transformed and a newer, more splendid school has been created. All this is the first result of the expansion movement, planned when the Commission on Japan from the Board visited Aoyama in 1914 and carried out under the wise and progressive presidency of Dr. Takagi. The vision that Dr. Goucher had in the foundation of Aoyama Gakuin back in 1882 is now being realized.

New Buildings

The mission houses have been moved back into the rear of the grounds releasing the entire big front of the extensive grounds for the expansion of the

school. These residences, together with the new president's residence and the house built for Bishop Harris by his Japanese friends, are grouped about an open park center in the rear.

The old brick dormitory, having served its day and generation, has been torn down and its valuable brick and iron used to build a fine brick and iron wall across the front of the grounds and down one side. One-half of the modern academy dormitory group has been built and sets the pace for school dormitories in Japan. The college-theological group of dormitories has been begun by the construction of a very fine dormitory for the theological students which is expected to mark a new era in the training of young preachers at Aoyama.

Besides the president's residence, three other Japanese residences have been built for officers of the school whose duties require them to live on the grounds. A large splendid college building is in the process of construction, the gift of an old student, at a cost of over $120,000. These new buildings and removal of old buildings have required the rearrangement of the grounds according to the plan of grounds made through the generosity of Dr. Goucher two years ago.

The Cost of the Expansion

The total cost of this expansion during 1917 has been, roughly, $47,000, in addition to the cost of the college building, which is given as a completed building by Mr. Katsuta. Of this total cost about $14,000 has been raised in Japan among the alumni and friends of the school and $25,000 has been given by friends in America, leaving about $8,000 still to be raised. This deficit represents the unexpected increase in the cost of the building operations caused by the high prices of both labor and materials as a result of the war.

Gifts Received in Japan

The total of $134,000 received from Japanese alumni and friends for this expansion of Aoyama Gakuin probably represents the high water mark of giving for any of our Christian work in any mission land. Its influence is already being widely felt outside our own mission work in Japan. Much of it represents the sacrificial giving in small sums from friends of the school with very limited means, such as we are accustomed to in our foreign missionary giving in America. The splendid gift from Mr. Katsuta should not cause us to fail to recognize the numerous small gifts which have been made with real sacrifice on the part of a great host of friends of our Methodist school at Aoyama. In this genuine response of love and loyalty from the alumni and other friends of the school our church in America may find its reward for what it has done for Aoyama Gakuin in the past and for what it is doing now.

The Beginning of Expansion

The growth and change of 1917 should be but the beginning of the expansion of Aoyama Gakuin. Other buildings are urgently needed. The interior equipment of the school should be strengthened and a larger annual income is a desperate need. Aoyama Gakuin is doing its big work with a totally inadequate income and this will mean disaster to the school unless help is given soon.

With the new buildings the school will be open to a much larger number of students and the present number of 800 in all departments will very soon rise to 1,200 or more. If the church in America will continue to co-operate with this new beginning of giving in Japan the future of the school as our big Methodist center of Christian learning in Tokyo will be assured.

The Church in the School

The church in Aoyama Gakuin has had one of its most successful years. The voluntary Bible classes, which are in addition to the required Bible teaching in all the departments and years, have been more prosperous than at any time in the history of the school. The congregations at the Sunday church services have been the largest in years. There have been a large number of baptisms during the year.

Bishop Harris will find his permanent home in the grounds of Aoyama Gakuin in the beautiful new residence given to him by his Japanese friends. This is a cause of lively gratification to the school. The coming of Bishop Welch has added a tower of strength to the school as it has to all parts of our work in Japan. His wisdom and the inspiration of his presence in Japan will mean more to the present and future of Aoyama Gakuin than can be told. During the year many of our American visitors have come to Aoyama Gakuin and to some of them has been granted one of the most inspiring sights to be seen in the Orient—the big chapel filled with the 1,200 and more students of the Aoyama schools.

The Methodist Publishing House, Tokyo

This house continues, under the skillful management of Mr. G. A. Holliday, to be a useful agency in the distribution of Christian literature through these islands. Dealings are had with the missionaries of practically all the Protestant denominations of the country, and many Japanese patrons come by preference to our house for their supplies in books, because they believe that we will handle only that which is safe in doctrine and fair in price. But we cannot be the power we should be in the realm of Christian literature in the vernacular until we can put more money into the production of the right kind of manuscripts and in the publication of such books and tracts in attractive forms. Any house seeking to reach the Japanese people with literature must not only have works prepared in good Japanese, but they must be dressed in such forms as to invite examination by cultured people.

YOKOHAMA DISTRICT

Yokohama

Yokohama (population, 400,000) is the most important seaport of Japan. It is situated on Mississippi Bay, an arm of the large Tokyo Bay, about 17 miles from Tokyo.

Yokohama is in the Kanagawa District. Kanagawa Ken is one of the very important provinces of the empire, being the gateway to the capital, and having constant contact with foreigners and with commerce from abroad. Its area is 927 square miles, and its population 1,300,000, or 1,405 to the square mile.

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. G. F. Draper and Mrs. Draper, Rev. Herbert W. Schwartz, M.D. (serving as agent for American Bible Society), and Mrs. Schwartz. W. F. M. S.: Misses Georgiana Baucus, Emma E. Dickinson, Edna M. Lee, Anna B. Slate, and Rebecca J. Watson.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Higgins Memorial Home and Bible Training School, seven kindergartens and day schools.

H. HIRATA, Superintendent
GIDEON F. DRAPER, Missionary-in-charge

Though one of the smallest of the districts in the East Conference in territory, covering only about 925 square miles, Yokohama District has a population of 1,300,000, an average of approximately 1,405 to the square mile. This average is made possible by the density of population in and around Yokohama. The location of this city is of great importance as being the ocean gateway for the capital of the Empire and therefore its most important port. The cities of Tokyo and Yokohama are stretching out their boundaries toward each other so that they are now barely 12 miles apart at the nearest points.

Not only does its location make this an important center of work, but its history, so far as our mission is concerned, adds emphasis to its claims. Our work began here 44 years ago and for a time it was the center of our activities. When that center was moved to Aoyama, Tokyo, naturally less attention was given to the work here, and of late years it has rather fallen into neglect. Meanwhile the opportunities and needs have been rapidly increasing. Thirty years ago Yokohama city had a population of 115,000; today it numbers 400,000. The first trade report made 57 years ago (1860) showed a total trade of a little over 1,000,000 yen (exports and imports), while last year the total was over 707,000,000, the value of the exports being more than double that of the imports.

While the character of the rural sections may not have changed very radically, the city of Yokohama is adding to its commercial importance extensive industrial undertakings, and this phase of the city's development is bound to grow to large proportions because of its facilities for the handling of the raw material as well as the finished product. Thus our work, instead of decreasing in efficiency, should be keeping pace with the growth of the city.

Our Present Equipment

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society have Miss Dickinson and Miss Baucus engaged in literary work. Miss Watson has had the double burden throughout the year of the day schools and the Bible school, while Miss Edna Lee has had her time divided between the evangelistic work in the city and on this district and that of another district.

I have been the only missionary of our Board on the field, as Dr. H. W. Schwartz has been home all the year on account of ill health, and if he were here would give his full time to the interests of the Bible Society.

The Japan Methodist Church has on this district the Rev. H. Hirata as

district superintendent and pastor of the only large, self-supporting church. There are four other pastors and two assistant pastors, with three Bible women, in addition to the students of the Bible school who do considerable practical work. This for seven regularly organized churches, three of which are in Yokohama. There should be two or three preaching places opened in this city and vicinity, especially at Tsurumi, which is a suburb of Yokohama, and where a large shipbuilding yard, one of the largest in Japan, has recently been located.

Many of the country towns and large villages offer fine opportunity for the opening of work did funds permit. During the months that I have been here since my return to Japan my work has been largely that of an assistant to the established organizations, though I have been able to take up one preaching place in the town of Fujisawa (26,000 population). Such opening of new work should be the main occupation of the missionary. In addition to this huge city there are eight towns in the district ranging from 7,000 to 10,000, and eight more under 10,000 population. Of these 16 towns we have churches in but three.

Other Forces

The Church of Christ in Japan (Presbyterian) is the only one reporting more members than our own. They claim 2,606 while we report but 1,037 members and probationers. No other church reports more than 500, though there are 11 bodies reporting. The total for the Protestant churches is just under 6,000 for the whole district, on a generous calculation. The opposing forces are many and some of them very active. In Yokohama the Romanists monopolize the education of foreign and Eurasian boys, many Protestants sending their boys to their well-equipped school. Some sects of Buddhists are wide-awake and aggressive. In Fujisawa, where they have a strong temple and a high school, our little Sunday school began to attract attention and the priests organized a Sunday school of their own and in a general visitation of the homes urged that all the children be sent to the temple school. At least we are waking up the old faiths and making not a few people think about religious matters.

Work Outside the District

In addition to work on this district I have, temporarily, charge of a large circuit north of Tokyo. Here recently in Ogawa, a town of about 4,000, a neat little building was dedicated to the service of God, almost entirely through the faith and generosity of one man, the physician of the town. At the dedication he told the story of how he came to be a Christian.

Early in his career the Episcopalians had for a time conducted work there, and he, then an atheist, used to argue long with the evangelist, the latter's views as to the existence of God and the truth of Christ's teachings not being to his own peace of mind. Later, when his daughter was to go away to school, the doctor chose a Christian school as the safer place.

His time of decision came when the town was visited with a terrible scourge of dysentery. Nurses had to be called from Tokyo and among them were three Christian girls. They made an impression on the town's physician

by their kindly, quiet patience and faithful care of the cases under their charge. One especially who was caring for a virulent case never failed to show a quiet efficiency and devotion that surprised him. She was herself stricken with the infection and was soon in a very dangerous condition. Her patient endurance of pain and cheerful facing of the inevitable end was wonderfully impressive to our friend. All were visibly touched by his story and it was evident that the young nurse of a score of years ago, being dead, yet speaketh.

The fact that the lives of so many here who are, to the Japanese, representatives of Christian lands are in such direct contradiction to the teachings of Christ make it the more incumbent on us to do our utmost to make the true Way known as widely as possible.

Sunday School Convention

In early November a successful district Sunday school convention was held in our large church for all the Sunday schools of this central section of Japan. One feature was supper for the delegates and friends in one of the upper rooms of the fine new Young Men's Christian Association building. Though this is mainly for the Japanese, there are a number of foreigners who belong to it, and one young man was showing some ladies through the building. On my explaining to him what the gathering of Japanese represented he seemed surprised and wanted to know if these Japanese were really converted to Christianity. It would seem that there is some missionary work to be done among foreigners as well as among the Japanese.

NAGOYA DISTRICT

Nagoya

Nagoya City (population, 470,000) is located in what is called the Aichi District, composed of the Aichi Ken the Gifu Ken, the Miye Ken and the Shiga Ken. Aichi Ken, area 1,863 square miles, population 2,035,616, or 1,093 to the square mile. Gifu Ken, area 3,998 square miles, population 1,992,274, or 266 to the square mile. Miye Ken, area 2,195 square miles, population 1,077,900, or 501 to the square mile; Shiga Ken, area 1,539 square miles, population 911,200, or 436 to the square mile.

Methodist Episcopal work began in this city in 1877, the first Christian work established in this place. Nagoya is located in a rich valley between Tokyo and Kobe, 235 miles from the former, and 150 miles from the latter city. These provinces form a great rich basin, shut in by mountains on three sides, and the sea on the fourth, and of this basin Nagoya is the geographical, the commercial, the industrial, the educational and religious center. Other mission Boards at work here are the Southern Presbyterian, the Lutheran, the Methodist Protestant, the Missionary Society of the Church of England, Canada, the Evangelical Association, the Baptist, and the Omi Mission; the Universalist, and the United Brethren are represented by native workers.

Missionaries: Rev. David S. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer. W. F. M. S.: Misses Anna P. Atkinson, Lois K. Curtice, and Grace K. Wythe.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Girls' High School.

S. SUGIHARA, Superintendent
DAVID S. SPENCER, Missionary-in-charge

Bishop Hiraiwa includes four provinces in Nagoya District—Aichi, Gifu, Miye and Shiga—with an area of 9,595 square miles, and a population of 5,250,000. Methodism's job is one-fifth of this. Comparing territory, Nagoya

District, about the size of Vermont, has more than 14 times its population. There are nearly as many people in this district as in the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Vermont combined. Much of this area is carrying 1,053 to the square mile. All the cities of New Hampshire and Vermont combined would not serve to populate one Nagoya; it is twice the size of Jersey City and nearly that of Boston.

Industrial Conditions

The industrial conditions of the region are prosperous. Immense factories are springing up all about us. Nagoya alone has 40,000 operatives in factories. Rice, cotton goods, porcelain, confections, cars and vehicles, shoes, packing boxes, clocks and lacquer goods are the chief products. Nagoya city is the commercial, industrial, educational, political and religious center, as well as the geographical. The whole region is a garden.

Education

Provisions for secular education are good. Nagoya has 50,000 children in the common schools, and 18 higher grade schools with 10,000 students. Some 600 common schools supply the district and house nearly 600,000 children. There are three Christian schools, one for boys and two for girls. Education is opening the way for Christian truth. The official class are friendly in their attitude toward our work, though the school teachers are often opposed for political reasons, Shinto being strongly urged.

Non-Christian Religions

The non-Christian religions are strong, and have immense property interests. Buddhism claims 11,276 temples and 10,200 priests; Shinto 12,667 shrines and 859 priests. Nagoya alone has 367 Buddhist temples, one of which has property 21 times the value of that of all the Christian institutions here. Both Buddhism and Shinto are reviving, and are imitating Christian ways, especially the Buddhists.

Moral Conditions

Moral conditions are shocking. The reports show 3,857 licensed prostitutes and 2,436 Geisha in the district, but it is known that these figures do not tell the whole truth. The yearly income from licensed prostitution in Nagoya alone exceeds 12,000,000 yen. We have 17 breweries and 659 licensed saloons in this single city, and every eating house sells intoxicants. To rescue the young here is becoming a problem of serious concern. Public sentiment is very low.

Our Workers

We have one missionary family and three single ladies for all this work, the conduct of the girls' school included. We have in the whole district 11 churches and chapels with 337 members; 19 Sunday schools with 1,200 children; two kindergartens for students, and young men teacher training classes. A recent campaign has given us about 200 additional probationers. Forty-one have been baptized during the year and the work is encouraging.

Native Evangelists

Japan is gradually raising up its evangelists, and we have had with us for some weeks a man who was one of the first in Japan to devote himself to the cause of evangelism. He is one of the mountain-top men who formed the main part of the first class in the Doshisha, at Kyoto, years ago. He became interested in the rationalistic writings of some leading German critics, lost his faith, left the ministry, and too conscientious to try to preach when clouded in doubt, accepted an official position under the Japanese Government, and did valuable work in the promotion of better morals, and of economic habits on the part of the young people.

Several years spent in this way brought him no rest. His wife, to whom he was much attached, died. This set him to thinking deeply. Going into the one great department store in Tokyo with his children to show them the sights, he was struck by a question from one of the little ones, who said: "Papa, are we going to find mamma here? Is this the place where she went?" This question of a child struck deeply into his heart, and he went home to pray, with the result that he again found his Saviour, dropped his official work, arranged for his family to be cared for, and began to preach Christ with a new vision and power.

He had saved some money, so that he can go about and preach where invited, helping churches of all denominations freely, they simply entertaining him and paying traveling expenses. He has an experience and a message. He speaks three hours at a time. The meetings here have been held in the largest buildings in the city—the threatres—because the masses cannot be gotten into the churches; they are afraid of them. From 500 to 1,500 have come night after night, sat three hours to hear the gospel, and have gone home to think. He uses cards, on which the hearer is invited to write name, address and church of his choice, if he decides that he wishes to seek God. Some souls come out each night.

The entire Protestant body of ministers and workers have taken hold of the united movement, and all the churches have received additions. In this city 1,020 persons have signed, and in the surrounding towns hundreds more. I have in our chapel work some of these seekers, and all the churches have new work of the same sort. Of course not all who sign turn out to be genuinely interested seekers; but a large percentage of them do, and some are converted on the spot. This evangelist is well on in years now, but he is trying to make up for the time he lost in reading German nonsense.

NORTH KYUSHU DISTRICT

The North Kyushu District includes the following provinces on the great southern island of Kyushu: Nagasaki Ken, area 1,404 square miles, population 1,082,677, or 771 to the square mile; and Fukuoka Ken, area 1,297 square miles, population 1,817,301, or 401 to the square mile.

Nagasaki

Nagasaki (population, 174,077) 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 Kyushu. It is known for its large shipbuilding trade, for its coal mining, and for the manufacture of the renowned

Arita porcelain. From the Christian standpoint Nagasaki is the most interesting city, historically, in the empire. It was at one time, over 300 years ago, a thoroughly Christian city. Afterward it became the scene of the most terrific persecutions; 26 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. C. S. Davison and Mrs. Davison (on furlough), Rev. Robert S. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer, Rev. Francis N. Scott (on furlough) and Mrs. Scott (on furlough)). W. F. M. S.: Misses Adela M. Ashbaugh, Louise Bangs (on furlough), Edith L. Ketchum (on furlough), Elizabeth Russell, Pauline A. Place, Carrie S. Peckham, Hettie A. Thomas, Margaret Mathison and Marianna Young.

Institutions: Anglo-Japanese College. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

Fukuoka

The city of Fukuoka (population, 135,000) is the capital of Fukuoka Ken, in the northern part of the island of Kyushu. 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 Kyushu Imperial University. Fukuoka is advancing at a great rate commercially, and is a most important city. It is of historic interest to Christians, 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 Fukuoka in 1884. Other missions at work are the Church Missionary Society, the Lutheran, the Reformed Church in America, and the Southern Baptist.

Missionaries: Rev. J. Ira Jones (on furlough) and Mrs. Jones (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Bessie M. Lee, Margaret Plimpton, and Bertha Starkey.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Eiwa Girls' School.

KINJI NAKAMURA, Superintendent
ROBERT S. SPENCER, Missionary-in-charge, Nagasaki
C. S. DAVISON, Missionary-in-charge, Fukuoka

The reports of the Board of Foreign Missions for two years past have preserved a significant silence as to evangelistic work done in Nagasaki Province. This is due simply to the fact that the removal of the Rev. F. Herron Smith to Korea for the pressing work of the care of the Japanese in that peninsula, left a gap in the ranks of the Methodist missionaries in Japan. The responsibility and the work was loaded on to the already fully occupied teaching missionaries. Much more has been accomplished in the province than was expected under the circumstances.

This year finds an improvement in that two missionaries share the work of the schools while one carries in addition the responsibility of the evangelistic work in Fukuoka Province, and the other tries to care for Nagasaki Province and learn the language. They carry between them a total of 32 hours of stated teaching.

The Situation

In the province are 1,165,585 people and careful consideration seems to put the Methodist responsibility at 350,000. There are within the province two

islands with a total population of over 80,000, where no Christian work, Catholic or Protestant, is being done. Moral conditions which always baffle and hinder in the East, are pernicious and difficult here. We work against a militant heathendom, as represented in Shinto and Buddhist preaching places constantly springing up, and indicated in an imitation of Christian methods which extends to hymnology, Sunday schools, Young Men's Buddhist Associations and Salvation Armies. This province, the stronghold of sixteenth century Jesuitism, numbers today 40,000 Catholics, who in many ways are distinctly not an aid to the teaching of the principles of Jesus Christ.

Inherited from the past history is a constant attitude of suspicion towards Christians and Christian propaganda, which must be constantly taken into account. And now we are in the full sweep of the modern industrial boom, with manufactures totalling between ten and fifteen millions of dollars gold a year, and thousands of workers, men, women and children, flocking to scores of factories.

What We Are Doing

To oppose these massed forces of anti-Christian principles as represented in Nagasaki Province, what have we to count? We thank God for two great schools, one of the Board and one of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, which through long continued years have delivered into the lives of their students, with no uncertain sound, the message of Jesus Christ. We look with joy upon the three live Japan Methodist churches under able, devoted men The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, through its evangelistic missionaries, is doing much toward the reaching of women and children.

The missionary has this year a total of but $340 to be expended in evangelistic work, or less than one-tenth of one cent per soul of our 350,000 responsibility. We have one little preaching place—a small Japanese house—where one of our busy laymen lives and conducts evening worship and a prayer meeting. But I could throw a stone from his front porch into a community of 13,000 employees of one factory working day, night and Sunday, whom we are absolutely failing to touch, nor is anyone else reaching them.

One other preaching place is in a strongly Buddhist town of 5,000. It has been kept open simply by the faith of two men, laymen, who would not admit defeat. It is supplied by a railroad engineer and the kindly but aged pastor of a neighboring town. And these necessarily fragmentary ministrations are expected to plant the church of Christ in the face of the opposition of Buddhism led by 15 busy priests and two temples.

These are the sum of the efforts we are enabled by time and money to put forth among 350,000, but which we insist will succeed by faith. This is all that remains to us of a more successful work of earlier days, through a sheer lack of men and money.

Our Plans

The first need is a missionary whose entire time can be given to the reaching of the people of our responsibility. At least five places must be supplied with resident evangelistic workers to give us the thinnest of skirmish lines through our territory. This means five more men than we have now, and a

budget of at least $1,000 gold. This work must be reinforced by a chain of Sunday schools until the children shall have at least the opportunity of knowing that there is a Jesus who loves children. As I look into the eager faces of the little ones who gather in crowds whenever the chance is given, I feel this must be. One preaching place must expand into a social institution where the thousands of factory employees may find something to minister to the varied needs of their lives. And when this much is done there still lies ahead the glory and adventure of a field with 80,000 untouched souls.

Mission Evangelistic Work

During the absence, on account of illness, of Rev. J. Ira Jones, resident missionary in Fukuoka, the work that was under his direction has been looked after by C. S. Davison, of Chinzei Gakuin, Nagasaki, who has visited the several points as often as the duties in his own field permitted him to get away. The temporal affairs of the Fukuoka field have been in the hands of J. C. Davison, superintendent of the South District in the Japan Methodist Church.

Methodist Church

One of our workers, Mr. Kuwabara, receives no salary for his labors. He looks after the work in Fukuoka and Tsuyasaki and other country points north of Fukuoka. His is largely house to house personal evangelism, though at the two towns named there are groups of Christians who meet in the house of some member of the society, and are counted in the membership of the Fukuoka circuit. There is no other Christian work being done in this country except by the Catholics at Tsuyasaki.

At Susenji, the pastor lives and preaches in the rented house which does duty as church and parsonage, but his work reaches out into all directions and touches eight other towns with populations ranging from 500 to 2,000. This work is in Itoshima Gun, or county, having a population of 60,000, for all of which Methodism is responsible. There is no other mission working there. There are at present about 30 members, and 50 seekers in the region which Mr. Kubo travels.

There are calls for opening new work at various points. Besides these places which the pastor visits regularly, there are individual Christians scattered around the countryside, whom he calls on as often as he can. The people of this region are slow to move, but have sticking qualities when they have made up their minds.

The scale of living is somewhat above the average of rural Japan. The district is noted for the high quality of rice that is grown and that is always a source of wealth in Japan. There is need of a church building for this section, to be located preferably at Maebaru, the county seat. Such a building could be put up for $1,000. The pastor's wife is the Bible woman, and a splendid helper.

At Hakata, the city which plays Minneapolis to Fukuoka's St. Paul, we have a newly opened preaching place in charge of Pastor Horiuchi. Hakata has always been extremely conservative, the people of the city being engrossed in business, and not having much more to do with the comparatively cultured folk of Fukuoka than the Jews did with the Samaritans.

This has a historical background, for the Fukuoka people of the other city were of the despised merchant class. To this day the line is sharply drawn and the relations between the two cities are not intimate, though only a narrow river separates them.

In this busy, thriving city of Hakata, with a population of 50,000, the Lutherans and the Episcopalians are at work besides ourselves. But the efforts of all three have made hardly more than a faint impact upon the materialistic, self-satisfied attitude of that people. Mr. Horiuchi is a spiritual, active worker, who has gathered a few earnest workers about him, besides 40 inquirers.

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 four appointments under the direct supervision and support of our mission and known as extension work in co-operation 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.

This district is composed of two provinces, the Kumamoto Ken with an area of 2,774 square miles, and a population of 1,278,700, or 461 to the square mile; and the Kagoshima Ken, area 7,444.48 square miles, and population 1,427,000.

Kumamoto

Kumamoto (population, 65,233) is in the province of Higo, near the western coast of the island of Kyushu.

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.: Miss Carrie M. Poole.

Kagoshima

Kagoshima (population, 88,612) is located on Kagoshima Bay, at the southern end of the island of Kyushu, the southernmost of the four main islands of Japan. This province is the rainiest part of the empire, 3,300 mm. falling in the Oshima groups of islands. Historically Kagoshima is of great importance, as it was the home of the great Satsuma clan. Now it is an educational center with two middle schools, one high school, and the Imperial School of Forestry and Agriculture. Buddhist temples are scarce because of the fact that when the Japanese Napoleon, Hideyoshi, invaded Satsuma he was guided through almost inaccessible mountain passes by Buddhist priests, since which time the Satsuma people have been bitterly opposed to Buddhism. The Satsuma spirit has done as much for Japan as the spirit of New England has done for America.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1879. The Church Missionary Society, the Southern Baptists, the Congregationalists, and the Reformed Church of America are at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Earl R. Bull and Mrs. Bull. W. F. M. S.: Misses L. Alice Finlay, and Azalia Peet.

J. C. DAVISON, Missionary-in-charge at Kumamoto
E. R. BULL, Missionary-in-charge at Kagoshima

General Conditions

A district that is wholly evangelistic presents few striking changes from year to year. Three kindergartens comprise all the strictly mission educational work we have on this district, and they are under the care of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of our church. These are located at Kagoshima, Yatsushiro and Yamaga.

The spiritual and evangelistic tide has gained impetus during the year. A series of evangelistic mass meetings under the leadership of Rev. Paul Kanamori in January resulted in greatly stirrring the general public, bringing over 2,000 persons to the point of signing cards indicating a decision to lead a Christian life. The net results of this effort cannot yet be told, and much will depend upon the follow-up work done in the local churches but quite a number have been baptized and some backsliders reclaimed.

Financial Aspect

The churches are slowly but steadily gaining in self-support and benevolences. The church at Kagoshima pays all its own expenses, besides a large budget of benevolences; others pay from 10 to 50 per cent of the pastor's support besides all local and administrative expenses. There is much distress, however, among pastors and people on account of bad harvests and war prices. which are now beginning to be severely felt. Rice, which is the great staple for food, is now 30 sen per sho, an advance of almost 50 per cent over last year. and means great sacrifice for men on small salaries.

Educational Aspect

Government education surpasses every other movement in Japan in extent and interest. All schools are overflowing, including mission schools, though in this district there is but one mission school—the Lutheran Boys' School with 492 students. Taking Kumamoto as a sample for all large cities, we have: The two government high schools, and the two private high schools have 1,977 students enrolled. The eight government middle schools, one private middle school, for boys, the two government middle schools and the one private middle school, for girls, have 4,831 students enrolled. The 19 miscellaneous private schools (12 for boys and seven for girls) have 2,069 students. This makes a total of 8,877 students, studying in 35 schools.

These include, besides general college and academic work, schools for normal training, engineering, commerce, medicine, agriculture, military, pharmacy, sewing, etc.

These students are mostly at liberty to attend Christian services, and many do, though opposition is quite strong in some faculties. But just here comes in the need to supplement all this with the gospel of Christ, since no education is complete without a sound moral and spiritual basis.

Moral Conditions

The positively deadening effect of licensed and unlicensed prostitution, increasing habits of intemperance, easy divorce and the like, challenges the church of Christ to utmost endeavor. The factory system in industrial lines also is having its baneful effect upon the women and children of the empire.

We need an army of competent evangelists and money to provide accommodations for the hearers. Anyone can understand the handicap the pastor labors under whose wife must rid up the best room of the house first for Sunday school and then for preaching both morning and evening, as well as for midweek prayer meetings and every other service connected with the work of the church.

Except for the few church buildings in scattered places built mostly by the mission in early days, we have no adequate accommodations for our work. The foreign missionaries on the district live in rented houses, one in Japanese and the other foreign style. I might add that the house we have rented for many years in Fukuoka has just been demanded by the owners, to be replaced by another for his own use, and there is no other suitable house for a foreign family in the city. The purchase of a lot and the erection of a home of our own thus becomes a necessity. The price of land in Japan has advanced from three to six times what it was 15 years ago, and in large cities much more, according to locality. Electricity has made the suburbs of large cities mines of wealth to their owners, who formerly were, many of them, land poor.

SOUTHERN ISLANDS MISSION DISTRICT

NANTO (LOO CHOO) DISTRICT

Nanto District has an area of 875 square miles, and a population of 759,930 (210,814 living in the Oshima group, a part of this district), or 569 to the square mile.

Naha

Naha (population, 56,481) is the principal city of Okinawa, one of the islands of the Loo Choo (Liuchiu) group, and is half way between Kyushu and Formosa.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1892.

S. KIHARA, Superintendent
EARL R. BULL, Missionary-in-charge

Naha

Naha is the principal town in the district and the seat of the government, and has a population of 56,481, including many bankers, officials and managers of the branch offices of Japanese concerns. More active, progressive men are to be met within the bounds of this parish than can be seen in all other parts of the archipelago combined. Mr. Kihara, the pastor, being a Japanese, is popular with the 5,000 Japanese located here.

The active church membership is 121. The pastor is assisted in his work by two native workers, which has given him more time for general work. He has just returned from a visit to the southernmost islands, having had baptisms in the island of Yaeyama and elsewhere.

Shuri (population, 24,427)

This work begun in 1906 is still without a church building, but we have a good-sized congregation to look after. This is the location of the old capital where 60 years ago the King of Loo Choo had his palace and retainers and where he held his court before the little island kingdom passed completely into the hands of the Japanese. The old nobles still live here and the place, a once

thriving and important capital, has a half-dead appearance. The location of the middle school being here, gives our pastor, Mr. S. Sakubaru, an opportunity to come in contact with the students.

Yontanzan

This town is located 15 miles to the north of Naha and reached by a miserable basha (carriage). This work was begun in 1905 and six years later a new church and parsonage were built. Mr. Nohara, a native Loo Chooan, is in charge of a large and growing work. He now seeks to expand his usefulness by carrying the work into several nearby villages. These villages in previous years have been the scenes of splendid prospects and we should not fail to continue our work because of lack of traveling facilities. Mr. Nohara seeks a good bicycle and awaits to hear from some donor.

Yonabaru

This village is at the end of the new railroad running from the capital, Naha, over to the south side of the main island. It is the center of the vast sugar cane raising industry and is close to several large and flourishing sugar cane mills. The pastor at Yonabaru, Mr. Hika, and Mr. Sakurbaru go once a month to Kuba and Awase, on the south coast, where we have a promising field.

Kuba and Awase

Here we have 46 members, mostly women, because the only worker is a Bible woman supported by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Our pastors hold regular services in these two towns and attract a goodly class of young men.

One young man who was a native of Kuba has experienced an interesting conversion. Having been disinherited because of bad conduct, he wandered from one village to another, but finally, like the prodigal son, decided to return to his home. On his way home he dropped into a Bible class held by the Bible woman. The lesson was on the prodigal son, and of course its teachings went directly home. The young man was welcomed home by his father. He opened up a carpenter shop in the village, telling his friends that he was a Christian while he sawed his boards and nailed his boxes. When he takes orders now, he tells his customers that he does not work on the Sabbath. Thus, the effect of his transformation has spread throughout the southern coast and many have come and have seen the carpenter at his bench in Loo Choo, while he tells of another carpenter in Nazareth.

Kametsu

Three days after leaving Kagoshima we arrived in the village of San, having been delayed in Naze and other stopping places. Here we were met by Mr Kii, the pastor, and by walking several miles arrived at Kametsu, where our church is located on a promontory overlooking the village. We spoke almost daily for two weeks to audiences which filled the church. Many times we used the stereopticon. It was probably the second time that a stereopticon had been used in this island, and the results were marked. While there we spoke to the village officials and to the one school in the island.

While here we took part in a novel hunt. It was a "habu-gari" or snake hunt. During the entire day young men and old men left their occupations and searched for the deadly "habu." By nightfall the citizens counted 56 poisonous reptiles, each captor receiving 50 sen (25 cents) per snake from the village.

The Loo Chooans are doing their share in making offerings for the work. The churches in these islands are attended by the very poor. Last year the total subscribed and paid by the churches in the district for pastors' salaries, Bishop's expenses, conference claimants, church repairs, etc., was Yen 938.98 (one Yen is equivalent to 50 cents).

KOREA DISTRICT

(Japanese)

This district constitutes a mission to all Japanese residing in Korea. Its work is under the general supervision of the West Japan Conference, as the Methodist Episcopal Church has supervision among the Koreans.

F. HERRON SMITH, Superintendent

To this quiet eddy the echoes of the war have hardly penetrated, and in almost all respects our lives and our work flow on as usual. True it is that we can no longer get American flour, but the Manchuria product, though dark, is a good substitute, and Australia, fortunately, does not need all her butter, while Korea supplies beef, fruit and vegetables.

Civil Governor Yamagata left yesterday for the north to open another 50 mile section of the railroad. The new section connects Seishin, a large Japanese-Korean town and seaport, with the Manchurian border near Vladivostok. The budget provides for a new railway station for Seoul for next year. In October a great bridge over the Han River, just south of Seoul, was opened to traffic. Now one may go by automobile over splendid roads to almost any point in South Korea. Work has already been begun on a bridge over the Taitong River near Pyengyang, and in another year or two the connections between the sections of the road already completed will be made, and all parts of North Korea will also be accessible by auto. The trip to Kangei, the most distant mission station in the country, formerly required seven days, but can now be made in one. The medical, technical and law schools in Seoul, and the agricultural school in Suwon have all been raised to college grade and made equal with the Semmon Gakko or special colleges of Japan proper. The garrisons that have hitherto been stationed all over the country are no longer deemed necessary and have been withdrawn. All the troops, they are really only conscripts in training, are now stationed in four centers, where permanent barracks have been erected. Thus along all lines material progress continues its steady course.

In religious matters, too, the year has been a fruitful one. One of the first tasks awaiting Bishop Welch was the dedication of the new Japanese Methodist Church in Seoul. This dedication service was the greatest religious meeting ever held in Seoul for Japanese. The program included Bishops Welch, Harris and Hiraiwa, Home Minister Usami, Judge Watanabe of the Supreme Court, Governor Matsunaga, Mayor Kanaya and many other representative Koreans, Japanese and foreigners. In the audience, too, were repre-

sented all the elements meeting here. Delegations from the other Japanese churches and the Korean Methodist churches were present, and many foreigners, including the British and Belgian Consul Generals and their wives. Best of all, the fine building and the furniture were entirely paid for before the dedication. The only debt on the property, worth almost Yen 25,000, is $1,500 on the land, which the Board has generously agreed to take care of in the Centenary Campaign. Early in the spring a beautiful and convenient parsonage was added to this strategic plant, which is the center of Methodist effort for the evangelization of the Japanese in this peninsula.

One thought in mind in building the church was to make it convenient and suitable for weddings and funerals. Many Japanese attend such ceremonies who do not otherwise enter a church, and on such occasions it is possible to reach with the gospel many who are otherwise inaccessible. . Early in the year, a certain Professor Aoki, an earnest Christian and a member of the faculty of the Government Higher Common School for Koreans, died. His funeral was held in the church and was attended by all the officials of the government who have to do with education, and by most of the Japanese teachers of the city. The gallery was filled with Korean students from the government school. After hearing the sections of Mr. Aoki's very remarkable diary that were read, and the strong gospel sermon that was preached on the occasion, the attitude of these men toward Christianity could never be the same again. Such a service could not fail to move the strongest prejudice, and is typical of what is taking place almost every month.

Bishop and Mrs. Welch have already won the hearts of both the Koreans and the Japanese. Even though their time while in Korea is largely taken up with the vast Korean work, they have found time to visit the Japanese churches, too, and to help us with our problems. The Bishop has won the respect and admiration of the Japanese officials and has proved that he is a diplomat of no mean order.

Bishop Harris assisted in the dedication of the Seoul Church, a project which he and Mr. Kihara had begun and fostered and to which he gave $1,000, and made one tour over part of the Chosen District. As always, he was greeted by large audiences, and left on them the deep impress of his Christ-like spirit.

With the exception of Haiju, the work on the district is progressing nicely. During the early years there was a feeling of unrest, and almost every Japanese felt that he was in Chosen only temporarily and that he would return to Japan as soon as he had accumulated a fortune, great or small. That feeling has largely disappeared and with the exception of the officials, who are subject to transfer, and who do in fact move oftener than Methodist preachers, our people feel that they are established permanently. At Fusan they are just now buying a suitable site. At Chinnampo their site is nearly paid for and they will build when material gets cheaper. At Koshu they have bought and paid for a splendid lot, and erected a rough building. They have already taken their subscription for a new church, one man giving Yen 300. At Chenmulpo, the building fund is growing, and as soon as a good opportunity offers,

they will buy land. In all such cases the local churches are able to give at least half the money needed, but the other half will have to come from outside sources.

Ten years ago the Korea Japanese Mission was just making a beginning under the able leadership of Mr. Kihara and Bishop Harris. Today the Chosen District ranks second or third among the districts of the West Conference. We have 11 churches with settled pastors, 573 full members who gave for the ordinary expenses of the church, excluding amounts paid for buildings and land, Yen 5,860.30. The Genzan Church made the best record, its members contributing an average of Yen 30.77 ($15.38) each for the year.

Means must be found at once to occupy Suwon and Kongju, both large Japanese cities and centers for our work among the Koreans.

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. Peterson 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 Petrograd by Rev. George A. Simons in 1907, who went there under appointed by Bishop Burt.

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

No report. Communication discontinued owing to the war.

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. Communication discontinued owing to the war.

SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE

The work of the Methodist Espicopal 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.

Reported by R. ERNST GROB, Treasurer

The War and National Life

The condition of our church life in Switzerland has not essentially changed. The dark shadows of war hang heavily over our country which, surrounded by belligerent nations, is approaching very hard times. The price of food is outrageously high, and unless a change soon takes place, famine is inevitable.

Although we are not at war, our army, for the safeguard of our frontiers, is under arms. Thus much useful help is taken from the country and the debts of the country are gradually increasing. Some industries draw profit from the war, while others are at a complete standstill. This is especially the case with those two branches that give the highest export returns—the watch and silk industry. Both of these are doing nothing, and because of this thousands of workmen are idle.

Religious Life

Regarding the religious life the war has not produced the desired results. It really seems as though this great distress has turned the people away from God so that they give themselves thoroughly over to sin and the world. This tendency naturally cannot exist without casting some reflections on the religious and church life, and there is nothing more likely than that the Christian circles should in some way be influenced and that a lowering of the Christian ideal be the result.

In spite of this, our church is able to report a little progress during the past year. Today we have 9,662 members in full connection and 941 probationers which shows an increase of 154. In the 47 districts we have 58 pastors in full connection and six on trial. Besides this the church has 27 local preachers and 124 exhorters.

The reports of the District Superintendents show that during the past Conference year the Lord has mercifully helped. Conversions have been numerous and many have come to a clear certainty of salvation. The majority of our members stand faithful and have a clear understanding of genuine Methodism.

In some parts of Switzerland we have still grave difficulties with the unhealthy enthusiasm of the Pentecostal movement, and some members have turned away from the church.

One must not overlook the fact that we, especially in German Switzerland, are always looked upon as in opposition to the national church. The national church itself is undoubtedly on the increase, well instructed forces are at her disposal, so that our fight for existence is not easy. On the other hand the relationship between the clergy of the national church in French Switzerland and our ministers is cordial.

Sunday Schools

We have 265 Sunday schools, 1,465 teachers and 34,186 scholars. Unfortunately the latter have decreased by 341 compared with the preceding year, which is still more regrettable as the number of schools has increased by seven. Also in this branch of our work we feel the keen competition of the State church.

Social Work

In some districts there are charity funds which are no small help to the congregations concerned. Together with the money from the War Relief Fund we have been able to help many of our poor people.

Temperance and Deaconess Work

We have now 49 temperance societies with 1,668 members. 728 meetings and 108 special propaganda meetings have been held and 25,000 booklets and tracts were distributed. The junior league has 63 chapters with 2,570 members. The deaconess work develops very favorably. A new branch has been opened in Basle. At Berne we have bought a suitable property for the sisters.

Self Support

All the churches without exception have contributed in the same measure as in the preceding years, both for self-support and for the various benevolent contributions. We admire the increased spirit of sacrifice. The total of all benevolent contributions amounts to Fr. 472,316 or Fr. 12,868 more than last year.

General Outlook

Up to date we have been able to meet the situation. How it will be tomorrow we do not know. The food problem has grown to be one of great seriousness. Our people suffer with the rest of the population. Prices of all commodities and constantly rising, some articles are no longer seen in the market. Fuel, too, is scarce, and so high in price that no one is able to indulge to the extent of peace times.

In these times it well behooves Methodist people to wait upon the Lord, to look away from this world and to lift up the eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh our help.

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

No report. Communication discontinued owing to the war.

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.

No report.

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 Vastra, and the Ostra.

The Church in Sweden

In spite of the great drawbacks due to the war, our work has grown steadily. On the eighth of January it will have been 50 years since the first Methodist Episcopal church was organized in Sweden. There have been many changes during these years. We quote from Professor Edv. Lehmann of the University at Lund: "The Lutheran churches in our day do not care so much about theoretical questions; they are of a more practical character and aim at individual conversion and social betterment; they are active and turn to the world. They are in their disposition more the children of John Wesley than of any other Lutheran successors.

"The foundation of Methodism in reality brought about a reformation of the reformation, calling to life the Lutheran principle of individuality in a Calvanistic community, and joined this principle with the practical ethics and universal world-work of Calvanism. The modern Christian movements who use the words 'social' and 'missions' in their names have in reality the same program and work with the same method. In Norway and Denmark they have adopted an outstanding Methodistic character, and in Sweden they make headway for winds from the west."

Finances

During the 50 years we have been in Sweden, we have erected 165 buildings and 42 parsonages, with a total value of 4,200,000 kronor. There is a debt on this property of 1,712,258 kronor.

Many of our churches are self-supporting, and all will be when the debt is reduced. During the conference year 1916-1917, 212,226 kronor was given for pastoral support. The amount of money collected for the Foreign Missionary Society in 1868 was 362 kronor, in 1917 it was 27,904 kronor.

Sunday Schools and Leagues

Our Sunday school work is growing. There are now 217 schools with 1,396 teachers, and 21,373 pupils. In our Epworth and Junior league chapters we have about 11,000 members. This indicates that we are moving forward, in spite of difficulties.

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 86 per cent are Finns, 13 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.

Institution: Helsingfors Methodist Theological Seminary.

GEORGE A. SIMON, Superintendent

Effects of the War

The influence of the war has been widespread. Prices of clothes, fuel, food, rents, are continually rising, and it is difficult for the people, especially the poor, to adjust life from day to day. The increase in the cost of needed articles is tenfold. Food supplies are low, and in some places exhausted. Grain for bread cannot be secured at any cost. Russia is not able to help, and Scandinavia has barely sufficient for its own use.

Among certain classes of people there is a growing tendency to worldliness, a desire to make money, and a lack of respect for law and religion.

Our Churches

Revivals have been held in several of our churches during the winter, but the churches at Vasa and Uleaborg have been especially active. Nearly all the churches have increased their contributions for pastoral support, and some advance has been made in self-support. In several places debts have been paid. When our work is free from debt, we shall not only not require missionary aid, but we will be able to do a great deal of work beyond the borders of our own country among the Finns in Russia and elsewhere.

Finns in Russia

At the district conference in Kuopio it was decided to establish a fund for the mission among the Finns in the country places and outside. The work in the Russian Karelia, which has been forbidden by the authorities for a number of years, has been resumed. These Russian Karelians are of Finnish origin, and speak the Finnish language. They are Greek Catholics, but understand nothing of their religion, their services being held in the Russian Slavonic language. They are practically heathen, as are most of the Finnish tribes of Russia, attending mass in the Russian church on Sunday morning, and making their heathen sacrifices in the afternoon of the same day. There are 6,000,000 of these people in Russia, and because our language is so similar, our opportunities for spreading the gospel among them are many.

Work Among Young People

Our Sunday schools are well attended, and in many of them Boy and Girl Scouts Corps have been organized. The membership of the leagues has increased.

The Book Concern

Our press continues to send out our three monthly papers—one for children, one for young folk, and one for older people. These papers play an important part in the spreading of the gospel, they reach all classes of people, and find their way into places where the Methodist preacher cannot go.

The Methodist Theological Seminary

The seminary has just completed its twentieth year. It was established in the city of Helsingfors in 1897. There are four students in the school, and this year there was one graduate.

The Orphanages

Our two orphanages—one at Epita, near Tammerfors, and the other in the city of Viborg—have cared for 35 children during the year. These homes are supported by members and friends all over the country, and have brought us in closer touch with the common people.

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 56 churches, 11 of which are self-supporting.

The Norway Conference is divided into three districts, Christiania, Bergen, and Trondhjem.

Christiania, the capital, has a population of 260,000 and is well located at the end of the Christianiafjord. It is a center of industry and business and an important port. The university is located here. Our church has its Book Concern in Christiania, our printing house, our Theological School, Deaconess Home, and our Orphanage.

Bergen is the second largest town in Norway. It has 100,000 inhabitants, and is an interesting town beautifully situated. We have here a deaconess home, and a hospital.

Effects of the War

Norway is neutral, and wishes to continue so, but even though the country is not involved in this dreadful war, with all its horrors, we still feel the effects. Several hundred of our sailors have lost their lives because of U-boats and mines.

When the war broke out everything was so uncertain, politics were disturbed, as was the moral and religious life of the people. The churches were suddenly filled with worshippers, until it seemed like a general revival, but it did not last. As the months went by a desire to make money seized many of the people. They found that they could make money out of the war. Others found it hard to get along because of the high prices. The result was materialism, and pleasure seeking. Many became apathetic, and unscrupulous. Many appeared indifferent to the Word of God.

Christian Life in the Methodist Church

Among our Methodist people in Norway there is a deep desire for an evangelical revival. We have 48 churches and 20 preaching places; 47 active preachers, two on probation, and 66 local preachers. Members in full connection 6,000; on probation 457. Besides these there are large numbers who attend our services, give their money to our work, and show their interest in many other ways, but who for one reason or another remain connected with the State church in which they have grown up.

Self Support

There is earnest striving toward self-support. Fourteen of the churches have already become self-supporting, and many partly so. In spite of the hard times and the high prices our people have given liberally. Last year the amount raised for pastoral support was Kr. 80,158, which is Kr. 15,316 more than the previous year. Kr. 80,823 was collected for current expenses, and Kr. 50,000 for other work, including missions, education, and charity.

Work Among Young People

A splendid Sunday school work is being carried on in Norway. We have 62 Sunday schools, with 10,446 scholars, and 614 teachers. Several places have well established Bible classes.

The Epworth league is evangelical in its work. The Norwegian Epworth League supports two stations in Rhodesia, Africa. We have 40 league chapters, with a membership of 3,585 seniors, and 2,300 juniors.

Deaconess Home and Hospital Work

Our deaconess work is 20 years old. We have two homes, one in Christiania, and one in Bergen. The home in Bergen has connected with it a hospital. There are 82 well educated deaconesses, besides several probationers. There is also a fine rest home in Bergen. These deaconesses are at work throughout the country in hospitals and sanitariums. They also do private nursing, and some of them work in the churches.

The hospital at Bergen is modern, and affords accommodation for 60 patients at a time. Last year 615 patients were treated. There were 346 operations. Total number of treatments 13,679.

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.: Misses M. Ellen Vickery, Alice Llewellyn, Anna D. Porter.

ROME DISTRICT

Institutions: Rome: Collegio Methodista, Reeder Theological Seminary, Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: International Institute for Girls. Venice: Industrial Institute.

A. W. GREENMAN, Acting Superintendent, Via Firenze 38, Rome

No report.

FLORENCE DISTRICT

A. W. GREENMAN, Superintendent

The Dominant Note in the War Conditions

The dominant note of our work in this district is steadfastness in the faith and confidence that God will care for their loved ones in this awful conflict and in His own way and time will bring about a complete victory for the Allies and the principles for which they stand, clearing thus the way for a more rapid coming of His Kingdom. There is scarcely one of our church families but has its loved ones at the front, but this full assurance of faith has carried them steadily through and over the critical moments and trying experiences. The regular church services are, considering the circumstances, well maintained: but the Sunday schools feel more keenly than ever the absence of so many of their young leaders at their soldierly duties. Self-support and the benevolences feel the effect of the much decreased, in many instances, individual and family income, together with the greatly increased cost of living.

Meeting the Growing Demands of the War Conditions

The pastors have developed, if that were possible, even greater zeal and sacrifice in their continued visitation of hospitals, the distribution of the portions of scripture so generously furnished by the Bible Societies, and have led their people in every kind of helpful service needed by the soldiers and their families and in the patriotic efforts of their communities, and recently in caring for the multitudes of refugees from the northeastern provinces. Rev. Alberto Burattini, for eight years the successful pastor of our Bologna Church, having withdrawn in September to go with the Waldensians, Dr. Antonio Beltrami of Pisa, immediately put in charge there, has, by his attractive preaching and helpful activities already won considerable public sympathy for our work in that great city, the largest immediately back of the war zone. Meanwhile Mr. Augusto Lenzi has given such care to Pisa as his unsteady health would permit. Mr. Aristide Frizziero has recovered from the serious illness which prostrated him the early part of the year and has continued to direct the Florence Church with his accustomed activity. It may be doubted if any one of our Italian staff has been more unceasingly and efficiently active than Mr. Egisto Spini of Genoa who, besides his regular ministerial duties, visits several score hospitals, superintends the large Young Men's Christian Association, Soldiers' Entertainment and Rest Room there, has helped establish several others in nearby cities and continues with his church committee to provide thousands of lires worth of material for the soldiers and their families. Then Mr. Daniele Contino at Sestri Ponente, as the executive head of the local Citizens' Committee, has distributed scores of thousands of lires worth of material among the needy. And these two pastors have, besides all this, between them cared for the church of Savona, left pastorless when Mr. Signorelli was appointed to Rome last year.

Developing Leadership

All these special activities of our pastors and their congregations are not only preparing them for larger and more effective service in the future, but it is bringing them and our church into sympathetic contact with many individuals and the public in general. Then, when the soldiers return from the war, with their increased energy and initiative, they altogether will be much better prepared to enter the larger doors which we confidently trust will be opened for evangelical labors. Thus, out of this awful carnage, "things will work together for good to them that love God," and His Kingdom's coming will, we feel sure, be greatly hastened.

NAPLES DISTRICT

C. M. FERRERI Superintendent

Fifty-eight new members admitted in full relation, 86 new members admitted on probation; Lire 413 collected more than the preceding year in a sum total of Lire 3,500 collected for various local needs and for the disciplinary collections; these the evident signs of an uninterrupted activity in the Southern Italian District during the second year of war which, up to the present, has taken away from the active work the superintendent and three ministers, called to military service, and has caused the congregations to suffer a loss of about two hundred brethren, they also in active service in the army.

The difficulties, the great social crisis have not at any time weakened the energy of the Church of Christ, which instead, in the test, has always developed new vitality, as nature comes to new life through and because of the rigors of the winter.

A Typical Example of Activity in Time of War

It is given by the church of Scicli, which is at the extreme south of Sicily. This church has seen its best members depart, has already seen several of them fall on the fields of battle, has seen its pastor removed to a distance because, having his military service and duties in a neighboring town, he consecrated his free time on the Sabbath to his own congregation, has seen the persecution of its very bitter and powerful enemies become more violent, has seen the material poverty of its members increase; and yet, instead of becoming discouraged and relaxing its wonted activity, it has closed up its ranks more solidly, has given an admirable example of patriotism, of a profound spirit of sacrifice, has not suppressed even a single service, coming together just the same without the pastor to pray, to meditate the scriptures, and to read the sermons sent them by their own pastor. And for the purpose of giving a practical example of their own Christian consecration, on missionary Sunday this year the church has offered an extraordinary collection of Lire 350, a sum never reached in the preceding years. And this congregation is the poorest of the district, and perhaps of the whole mission, and is the one which has the poorest place of worship that ever a congregation has had.

Influence of the War on the Religious Movement

What is happening at the front we do not know with certainty, but in the interior of the country we recognize the fact that the war, with all its tragic consequences, has not, as yet, made those draw near to God who before were

living at a distance from Him. So in Southern Italy, we have on the one hand the Catholics, superstitious, more than ever slaves of certain forms of their worship, who organize processions thinking to obtain a Divine intervention in favor of peace, and on the other hand the Evangelical Christians who, in order to be stronger and to have greater power of resistance in the present test, seek to strengthen their spiritual life and to devote themselves more earnestly to works of Christian charity, and, between the two, the indifferent and the skeptical continue their habitual manner of life. So that, from a religious point of view, one may affirm that the war has changed nothing in the spirit of our people. It has perhaps only limited the evangelistic activity of our churches to whom the present conditions in their surroundings and certain restrictions imposed do not permit such campaigns of propaganda as were possible in the past.

But if today what is possible and what is perhaps most necessary is a labor of conservation and of re-enforcing of the church internally, it becomes highly important, in the South more than elsewhere, to make efficacious preparation for affronting the problem of after the war. The crisis which will inevitably follow peace will make the problem of Southern Italy the most important preoccupation of the men of State, since the agricultural question, that of emigration, and that of the school must find an intelligent, courageous and prompt solution; and it is here in Southern Italy that these three problems center and exert an influence on the life of the whole nation.

The Catholic Church is already preparing its plans for new emigration bureaus, for new schools, for modern organizations of the rural classes. If Methodism permits herself to be taken unprepared, she must then, for long years, perhaps for always, support the consequences of her want of forethought. This is today our most serious preoccupation.

Under What Conditions Our Work is Carried Forward

The Southern District covers a superficies of 90,000 square kilometers with 10,000,000 inhabitants, and has only eight ministers who can exercise their ministry only in the midst of a population of a little more than 1,000,000 inhabitants through the medium of 11 Quarterly Conferences, with nine circuits comprising 40 localities, with a total of about 1,000 members in full relation and about 300 probationers. What a disproportion between the great extent of the vineyard and the number of the laborers!

And while the number of illiterates (those unable to either read or write) in this part of Italy reaches the high figure of 70 per cent among the men and of 88 per cent among the women, Methodism has not here even a single school. So also, while in normal times the yearly emigratory movement, due almost wholly to the provinces of the South, is of about 300,000 individuals (in 1913 305,205 left Italy) and there return every year to Italy an average that varies from 60 to 80 per cent in comparison with the number of those leaving, it has not yet been possible to organize a Methodist Bureau of Emigration, which, nevertheless, would be of so great advantage to the work of evangelization in Italy and to that among the Italians in America.

Typical Incidents of the Religious Work in the South

Upon this field of labor must our eyes be turned and to this field should be directed our earnest, untiring toil, since it is one of the most promising of Italy and one where the converts are distinguished for a truly apostolic enthusiasm, for courage such as the martyrs had, and for a simplicity of faith truly evangelical.

Of a church of the Southern District is the maiden who, a fine offer of marriage being presented to her, with a young man whom she also loved, answered: "I will marry him when he has given evidence of loving Christ more than me." And of a church of the Southern District is that peasant who, leaving for the front, said to the brethren: "I hate war, but, as a Christian, I hate much more injustice." And also of the South is that evangelical soldier who requested to be enrolled in the "pattuglie della morte" (patrol of death), charged with the cutting of the network of wire defences before the enemy's trenches. Asked why he had chosen that service so perilous he, the father of three little ones, he replied: "So as not to have in my life remorse for having killed with my own hands a brother man." And to the South belongs that congregation, composed of poor peasants, which, having promised three years ago to contribute 50 lire a year toward the expenses for the renting of a new place of worship, in spite of the terrible agricultural crisis, sent this year also its contribution, unasked, accompanying it with these words, "It is a bad moment, but we will not fail to keep our promise nor will we ever begin our economizing with the collections for the Lord."

And these are reasons why it is in Southern Italy that the persecution against our work is more active than elsewhere. In a town of the Abbruzzi where we have a flourishing congregation the parish priest has placed near the altar a large placard on which are written the names of those who enter our place of worship and who therefore have rendered themselves unworthy to associate with the Catholics.

With good reason an Italian writer, eminent also in political circles, wrote some time since: "The flame of the new religious reform in Italy will blaze forth in the South."

MILAN DISTRICT

VITTORIO BANI, Superintendent

No report.

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, Chambery, Trevoux, and Albertville the first two of which rank next to Paris among the cities of France as to population.

France was entered on the initiative of Bishop Burt and 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 work there, and in July, 1908, the organization of the mission

was perfected at Lyon. The work in France was made possible by an annual gift of $5,000 by Mr. John S. Huyler of New York City.

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.

ERNEST W. BYSSHE, Superintendent

The District

When the French Mission was opened by Bishop Burt in 1907, the territory selected was that of Dauphiny. That is, the territory lying between the Rhone River and the Italian frontier, and extending to the Mediterranean. This territory was selected because it was adjacent both to our work in Switzerland and that in Italy, and, moreover, it comprised large areas in which but little was being done in the way of evangelistic effort. The area of this section is 23,030 square miles. The area is mountainous, the very heart of the French Alps. Grenoble, where our headquarters has been, is perhaps one of the most beautifully situated cities in all Europe, while there are many sites in the Savoy rivalling the most beautiful spots in Switzerland.

Population

Total population of the district is about 4,000,000, of whom considerable less than a million have any other than the most nominal connection with the Roman Catholic Church.

The total number of Protestant and Roman Catholic church members will not number more than one million. This leaves a balance of three million, or 75 per cent of the population who are without any vital connection with either Protestant or Catholic churches.

Methodism's Responsibility

The responsibility of Methodism extends to these three million who compose the young church masses in that area, to say nothing of the other 900,000 active Roman Catholics. Our appeal in France up to the present has not been directed to the aristocracy nor to the intellectuals as a class, nor have we done much to reach the militant or anarchist class. Our appeal in France is to the great middle class; middle both in respect to their position in society and in respect to religious beliefs. To the farmer in the country and to the working man in the city, has our appeal been the most welcome and the results obtained the most satisfactory. Our workers feel, however, that with the proper equipment for work in the large cities, we could have every reason to expect good success even among the militant unbelievers and unchurched intellectuals.

Protestant Leaders

The remarkable success attending evangelistic propaganda attracted serious attention among the leaders in the French evangelical work and at the National Congress of evangelistic workers held in Paris in 1912, the superintendent of

our mission was asked to explain our methods and tell how these remarkable results have been brought about. While we have not the equipment necessary to produce any great results in the large centers, yet, our work in the cities had been sufficiently successful to convince us that there were great possibilities for the evangelization of the French cities, on condition that this work be taken in hand, energetically pushed, and properly manned. At the outbreak of the war, our work in France had begun to break down, the walls of prejudice which were erected against us among the French Roman Catholics immediately upon the establishment of our Mission work in France, and sypmpathetic relations were being established with the various leaders.

Roman Catholic and Royalist

The Roman Catholic Church and the Royalists greeted our entering upon the field of evangelical activity at first with complete indifference, depending, as one of the leaders said "upon the native inertia and indifference to discourage the work of these foreign intruders," but as the work spread and village after village extended us a call, and in answer to our campaigns, rallied goodly congregations to the standard of Methodism, indifference changed to open hostility. The Roman Catholic church leaders and the Royalists combined for a campaign of opposition, which extended over a year preceding the outbreak of the war. Parish priests were instructed to preach against our work in every parish throughout the survey even where we had not begun work. Religious prejudice and patriotism were also appealed to against our work, but in spite of this intensive propaganda the results obtained were most meager. Our work continued to prosper. In fact, our most successful evangelical campaign was in full swing with an average week-night attendance of 200 and Sunday average of 400. When the war broke out, all special religious propaganda immediately ceased.

Government

The French Government from the first has been uniform in its attitude of "friendly neutrality." At times this attitude has changed to active encouragement. From the Prefect to the local officers, almost without exception, the attitude has been one of at least passive support and kindly helpfulness to all our workers. In its attitude toward our superintendent, the national government, as well as the departmental officials, have been most kind and considerate, many times having surpassed the limits ordinarily imposed by the law to facilitate this work. The authorities received several letters concerning us and our work, some of which contained the most fantastic charges. Doubtless a quiet investigation was made by the authorities and they must have been completely satisfied concerning the helpfulness of our religious work for they afforded us every facility both for circulating and preaching. Indeed our pastor in Bourgneuf was saved from massacre and our property from destruction only by the energetic intrusion of the atheist Acting-Mayor.

Other Denominations

Roman Catholic, French Protestant, MacAll Mission, Evangelistic Society of Geneva, Switzerland, and the Salvation Army are all represented in the terri-

tory where we are working. The French Protestant church limits its work largely to the native Protestant population, though in large cities like Lyons and Marseilles some direct evangelical effort is made. For the most part, however, this work is left to the MacAll Mission and Evangelical Society, which are affiliated with the French Protestant churches, and earnest effort is being made by our workers, wherever these different organizations are at work, to secure active and sympathetic co-operation.

Co-operation and Union

There is every likelihood that the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will take over the Student Hospital and Girls' Orphanage work in France. It is hoped that they may be induced to undertake the development of the whole field of women's activity, including deaconesses and the women's welfare work.

Christian Literature

French Protestantism is not particularly rich in evangelical literature. Though the high state of culture of the nation at large and their eagerness to read would seem to make France a splendid field for propaganda by Christian literature. From Switzerland and from England and Scotland, tracts and portions of the scripture are sent for distribution. Some tract Bibles and Bible portions are issued by distinctly French agencies, but there is a great need for tracts suited to the French mind and especially to the unbelieving and indifferent lower middle classes. Many of the tracts at present being distributed are written up by Anglo-Saxon Protestants for distribution among the Anglo-Saxons and fail to take into account the vast differences in the education and mentality of the French people. There is a crying need and a great field for Christian literature of a high order, but it must be perfectly adapted to the French people.

New Territory

Since we are the only American church at work in France, we must organize immediately to meet the opportunity and obligation which is ours. To this end, it is urged that two districts be formed out of the area at present occupied, with centers in Lyons, and either Marseilles or Nice, and a district be opened in the north with its center at the national capital. The National Mission headquarters and the Episcopal headquarters for the Mediterranean Basin ought to be fixed in Paris. In connection with the Paris center, the development of the work in the northern area, all to include the opening of the work in Belgium where little Protestant work is being done and to which the call will be especialy urgent at the close of the present war.

The Church

We have seven stations, nine outappointments, one church building valued at $4,000, one missionary family, nine pastors and workers, of whom two are mobilized, and one has been discharged from the army, and two pastors seriously wounded. 655 members and probationers, 556 adherents.

Sunday Schools

There are 13 Sunday schools, 248 Sunday school scholars. Sunday school work is difficult in France. It is a foreign importation, and while people readily

attend evangelical services, and even become members of the church, it is a matter of long education and painful effort to bring them to see the necessity of the Sunday school for their children.

Present Conditions

We are greatly handicapped on account of our lack of workers, especially properly trained ordained men. When it is remembered that the mobilization has taken practically all the men in France from 18 to 45, it will be seen how difficult is our situation. One of our pastors has been mobilized and is serving in the Ambulance Corps; another is an officer at the front, and one of our evangelists mobilized at the beginning of the war was seriously wounded and eventually discharged from the hospital a cripple. In spite of his infirmity he has re-entered our work. One of our most valuable lay workers, mobilized also at the beginning of the war, has been seriously wounded three times and is at present in active service in the army. Two more of our effective lay workers are at the front; one is an officer and the other a non-commissioned officer. While several of our members are serving in various army corps, to replace these men we have had to secure Swiss helpers, but on account of their inexperience, a great deal of detail work has been laid upon the superintendent, more indeed than he could accomplish, and the work has suffered on this account.

Apart from the opening up of the station at Grasse and surrounding communities, no advanced work has been attempted since the opening of the war. We are cultivating our work in the towns occupied and are more than pleased with the result obtained. A series of evangelical services held at different points have been most successful. Our halls have been crowded and the work deepened among our people. We are hoping to organize our work to adequately meet the opportunity which will be ours at the close of the war for all our workers. We are convinced that the present opportunity for evangelistic work must be seized upon. At only one point throughout the whole of our work in France have we a church which adequately meets the demands of the situation, and that in a little country village where the church and parsonage are in one building, together with the plot of ground on which it is built, representing an outlay of a little more than four thousand dollars. We cannot expect the French people, with their ideals of decency and their artistic taste, so highly developed, to rally to our church or to believe in its permanence while we have nothing but renovated stores or sheds in which to meet.

RUSSIA MISSION

Russia Mission includes all the work of the Methodist Espicopal 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 Karelains and Esthonians; 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 25 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.

GEORGE A. SIMONS, Superintendent

No report.

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.

ELMER E. COUNT, Superintendent

No report.

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 Maderia 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 in 1916 became the Inhambane 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. This work was organized into the Rhodesia Mission Conference in 1915.

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. In 1915 the work in the Belgian Congo was organized into the Congo Mission. East Central Africa Mission Conference was divided and a part of the work became the Rhodesia Mission Conference in 1915. The remainder was organized into the Inhambane Mission Conference in 1916.

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.

The General Conference of 1916 granted Bishops Hartzell and Scott a retired relationship and elected Bishops Eben S. Johnson and A. P. Camphor for the work in Africa.

LIBERIA CONFERENCE

The Liberia Annual Conference in its present field of operation, is confined to the Republic of Liberia, and principally to that portion of the state which borders on the Atlantic seaboard. Its inland area is comparatively small, while the larger sections of the state, the natural home of its indigenous people, remain unoccupied. The true boundary of the Conference includes the western coast of Africa north of the Equator. This is a vast territory extending from Senegal to the Cameroons on the ocean front which is about 1,500 miles, including a large portion of the Hinterland of the French Soudan averaging 700 miles inland.

Today West Africa, as a whole, is in a state of transition; it is rapidly responding to moral and social progress. After the war American Methodism should take a larger part in this attractive section of the continent and should plan to occupy certain centers of this rich and inviting field.

With its political and commercial awakening, West Africa offers large opportunities to the Church. Liberia is vitally related to this section. By reason of its strategic significance and the foundation work already done, it could become a strong base for this larger undertaking, if strengthened and equipped.

Situation, Population, Aims

Liberia is situated on the West Coast of Africa between the English Protectorate of Sierra Leone on the Northwest, and the French Ivory Coast on the East and Northeast. French Guinea lies to the North, and the Atlantic Ocean spreads out to the South. The Coast-line of Liberia extends 350 miles, and is in parallel line with the course of ocean-going steamers, between Europe and other portions of Africa. The Liberian seacoast has few good bays and estuaries. This renders the landing of cargo more or less difficult, especially in the rainy season, when the bars of the rivers are ofttimes dangerous.

The area of Liberia is about 43,000 square miles of territory. Except the narrow coastal belt, its territory is virgin and dense forest land of reputed wealth and wonder. The occupied lands offer large opportunities for the cultivation of garden and farm industries. Besides agriculture, Liberia presents splendid advantages for building up commerce in rubber, fibre, valuable woods, hides, oils, and minerals of various kinds.

The population is estimated to be about two millions, the large majority of these is the indigenous people of the bush, while about 35,000 represent the Americo-Liberian element, who make the laws and is responsible for the administration of government.

Liberia's aim is the incorporation of her uncivilized tribes into a well-governed state, and to build up, under Negro management, a strong Christian community. In this the Republic has the friendship and sympathy of the United States and other Powers.

What the Government Has Accomplished

Whatever may be the drawbacks to Liberia, they have never outweighed the many advantages which the country offers. As early as the founding of

Liberia, the pioneers and their friends in America never lost hope. The reason for this is found in the significance of Liberia and those factors which enter therein.

Liberia possesses points of strength which set it apart from the rest of the continent. It is often likened to "Naboth's Vineyard," and is considered the best spot on the West African Coast. Its flora and fauna—fertile soil—physical resources—contrast with the uniformly low and coastal belt of other and adjacent territories, and its commercial advantages are large attractions.

Besides, Liberia offers opportunity for missionary operations that cannot be excelled anywhere in Africa. The Government has no bias against missions. From the first it has welcomed missionaries and given encouragement to foster Christian effort. Grants of land, exemption from duty, protection to life and property, and aid in special cases have been given to the missions by the Government. One of the strongest motives that led to the founding of Liberia was that the country would become an effectual door for the spread of the Christian religion throughout its borders and into the regions beyond.

What Liberia as a Government has accomplished during its 70 years of national existence, should inspire confidence and hope. The following are some things accomplished:

It organized its Government; secured the recognition of foreign powers; extirpated foreign and domestic slave trade as an organized business; maintained, as far as its national resources permitted, internal order; arranged commercial relation with foreign countries; endeavored to maintain in long, harrassing and difficult negotiations its coast-line; repressed those hostile tribes that disputed its hegemony to rule the country; settled by treaty-rights with France and England its internal boundaries and has settled the general policies of its national progress.

Today, Liberia in view of the increasing importance of the African Continent, is engaged in determining her position in the New Africa. In this constructive work the Methodist Episcopal Church, from the inception of the Liberian idea to the present, through her missions, schools and churches has largely aided in furnishing the undergirdings that have made for the progress of the state through individual and national character.

Historical

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia began with the founding of the Republic, so that the history of Liberia and that of the foreign missionary enterprise of the Methodist Episcopal Church are closely interwoven.

Previous to the organization of the Conference in 1834, with Rufus Spaulding president, Methodist Societies under the care of local ministers were in existence. These Melville B. Cox found on his arrival in 1833, and in the following year organized the Conference which only needed legality from the General Conference. In 1836 this was granted, and the body became a Mission Conference and later an Annual Conference.

Since those early times, a period of 83 years, the work, although subject to many changes, and at times suffering much embarrassment, for lack of an adequate staff of missionaries and local workers, likewise money, has nevertheless continued unbroken to the present. Despite the severe trials and difficulties

of the past, Liberian Methodism faces the future with hope, and has resolved to write a new chapter in its history—one of achievement and of progress.

BASSA DISTRICT

Bassa District has an area of about 12,000 square miles and a population of 252,000—2,000 Americo-Liberians, and 250,000 aborigines. The district takes its name from Grand Bassa County, one of the political divisions of the Republic of Liberia. It extends from the Junk River on the northwest to the Sanquin River on the southeast, giving a sea front of from 60 to 70 miles, and extending from each point interiorward from 200 to 300 miles to the Franc-Liberian border and including therein 12,000 square miles and an aboriginal population of 275,000.

Along the sea coast and extending inland for about 15 miles there are 12 thinly settled civilized centers with an Americo-Liberian population of 2,000, among whom the Methodist Church claims a membership of less than 400. Beyond these is a wilderness of heathenism. Within the civilized settlements the people are "over churched," there being from two to four churches in each settlement of various denominations.

Missionaries: Rev. J. A. Simpson and Mrs. Simpson.

Institutions: Grand Bassa Academy, and six primary schools. There is a Christian Workers' Press, which though of private ownership is under the management of the district superintendent.

J. A. SIMPSON, Superintendent

No report.

CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT

There are more than 30 churches on this district, with a membership of 3,430 drawn largely from the aboriginal population. Most of the work of the district is among this class of people. The working force consists of more than 30 persons, including pastors, preachers, teachers, native helpers, and missionaries of whom there are five.

The district has several educational institutions, the Cape Palmas Seminary at Harper, the Training School at Garraway, at which place there are also several primary schools with 847 pupils, and the College of West Africa at Monrovia.

Garraway

Garraway is a little town on the coast about 30 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), Anna E. Hall, and Mrs. M. J. Warner.

Institutions: Training School, and several primary schools.

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. F. A. Price and Mrs. Price.

Institutions: Cape Palmas Seminary.

Wissika

Wissika is situated on the west bank of the Cavally River, about 60 miles from its mouth. It is a flourishing station opened during Bishop Taylor's administration. It has now several sub-stations and is noted for its success in

training native helpers. During the ten years it was under the management of the Rev. F. A. Price this station developed rapidly. It is now under the supervision of native workers.

F. A. PRICE, Superintendent

The Cape Palmas district covers almost the whole area of the county of Maryland in southeast Liberia. It is unlike the other four districts of the Liberia Annual Conference in that the work is almost entirely "native work," there being only two Americo-Liberian settlements in this section, each having but one church for this class. This is the place where most of the missionaries sent to Liberia labored, and here and there, on the coast and far back in the "bush" may be seen today the graves of those who succumbed to the African fever.

This is also the favorite field of the Protestant Episcopal Church and was until a few years ago the headquarters of the mission and the home of the resident Bishop.

It is also an inviting field for the business man. Prospectors seem to think the natural resources valuable and many have secured large concessions here. It is, therefore, likely to become at some future time the industrial center of the Republic.

This section, moreover, is notorious for its wars. It is said that this county has cost the government more money for the putting down of native hostilities than any other. A warlike people are a strong people and when won to Christ put all their bravery and strategy into the work of the cross.

The Past and the Present

The struggle of the early missionaries was against two great giants, namely, malarial fever and fetichism. The former, I am glad to say, is no longer dreaded, for our missionaries enjoy fairly good health as a rule by observing a few simple hygienic rules. The latter is falling before Christianity and the fetich doctor finds his work less profitable every year. Indeed, everything shows that the people are tired of the superstitions of their fathers and long for something better. It is a significant fact that those tribes who formerly were extremely difficult to reach seem now the most responsive to the gospel.

Charges and Workers

The district has 11 charges and 36 preaching places. Garraway alone is a little district in itself having ten sub-stations. These sub-stations are for the most part manned by native workers, products of the mission. Here the "lone woman in Africa" labored for 20 years and laid a foundation strong and substantial. There should be erected to her memory a building to be called "The Agnes McAllister Memorial Building." This is the plan of the missionary in charge, Miss Anna E. Hall, which plan we trust will materialize in the near future.

Wissika is situated on the right bank of the Cavally river about 50 miles from its mouth. The opposite bank of the river is French territory. The mission has seven sub-stations, five of which were founded by Rev. F. A. Price, who labored here ten consecutive years without a break. The Rev. John K.

Stark, a product of the same mission, together with seven other workers, is carrying on the work with medium success. Barraka, another historic mission, has two sub-stations. This work is looked after by George Stevens.

Grand Cess on the Kroo coast has the largest membership of all the charges and boasts of a spacious church edifice, which, when completed will be a credit to the church. No people were ever more indifferent to the gospel than these, but now they are thirsty for it. Said one of the chiefs to me sometime ago, "I tire plenty. I serve devil long time, but my heart never lie down. I want Jesus." He soon found Him and was satisfied. The five sub-stations as well as main station are in the hands of native preachers all of the Grand Cess tribe.

Picanini Cess, another coast mission, is full of promise. This warlike tribe seems tired of war and would rather fight now for the King of kings. With a strong and earnest worker in charge this would soon become one of our best missions.

Mt. Scott is the charge for Americo-Liberians at Harper, and Bassatown is a mission for people of the Bassa tribe residing in the same town. Other charges include Tuskegge Chapel for the Kroos at Harper; Mt. Tubman in Tubmantown, another Liberian settlement; El-Bethel, a promising mission founded by the late Rev. Warner, first one of Bishop Taylor's workers, afterwards an independent missionary here; Little Wrebbo, a small mission among the Grebo tribe; and Wedahbo, a new station, opened this present year.

There are 50 workers on the district, four of whom are foreign missionaries.

Industry

We believe that for the best development of a primitive people, the head, the heart, and the hand must be cultivated. Industrial education is needed here. This district has never had a regular industrial plant, but the industrial idea has always been emphasized in our missions.

Formerly all our central stations had a boarding department where boys, girls and men and women were given this threefold training. The men and boys were taught to use the saw, plane and adze so that they might be able to construct for themselves better houses than those of their fathers. They were taught to till the soil, the object being not merely to raise foodstuffs in order to cut down the expenses of the mission, but to enable them when they leave the mission, to cultivate to the best advantage their own garden plots and farms.

The women and girls were taught to make and mend their garments, wash and iron so that they might become useful housewives and examples to their heathen sisters. The fruit of such training is seen today in the lives and homes of some of our young men and women. With one or two exceptions, such training is a thing of the past at these strategic centers.

Education

One of the encouraging features of the work is the eagerness on the part of the natives to "learn book." This was not always so. Now every tribe seems to know that book knowledge is one of the things essential to its uplift and development. Say the aged ones: "Our time finish, but we want our children must learn book." One can hardly estimate the value of a mission school in

the midst of a heathen community. We need better schools at our important centers, with teachers qualified not only to teach "book" but to train the hands of the youth.

The Garraway Mission is doing a great work in this particular. Despite the hard times, the boarding department is being kept up and many are availing themselves of the opportunities offered. The Cape Palmas Seminary is the chief institution of learning on the district. The work this school is doing and has done for the Americo-Liberians, as well as the aborigines, is here briefly told in the words of the principal, Rev. J. T. Dayrell, a native African, born and educated in the British colony of Sierra Leone.

"The Cape Palmas Seminary has stood for years as a treasure house among the Americo-Liberians and a beacon light to the native tribes of the far interior. For some time in the early history of the school the work lagged, but was resurrected by the late Prof. Nichols, a man greatly beloved and respected by the Americo-Liberians as well as natives. Some of the scattered fruits of his labors are seen today among us, viz: Chief Justice Dossen, Attorneys E. M. Cummings and A. J. Wood, Mayor Allen Yancy and others. After his death the school was for some time nothing more than an ordinary common school. Then came Dr. J. C. Sherrill, who raised its standard and gave it a reputable standing among the best schools of the country. A valuable property six miles off and known as 'Koch farm' was secured as a wing to the institution, to be used as a place of training for the boys. For 12 years I have been connected with the school and have been its principal for six years. The school has a far-reaching influence. From far and near native boys and girls come to attend the school, many of whom stop in the homes of the Americo-Liberians. Owing to present conditions we have been obliged to limit the number of students in the boarding department. This department is now in the hands of Mrs. F. A. Price."

Evangelism

We are ever mindful of the fact that our chief business is to save souls. Whatever our methods in doing so, the one thing essential is the preaching of the Cross. That Cross has within itself all the elements of power that can draw the most degraded people. Preached in its simplicity, the African soon finds Christ as his atoning Savior and readily accepts him as the human ideal. Singing, too, is a mighty instrument used in winning the African. The African sings his joys, his griefs, his anger and his revenge and when converted to God his singing seems to sweep souls into the kingdom.

We are looking forward to the day when we shall have here a great mass movement like that of India. And why not? The family being the unit of society, it is reasonable that we should expect whole families, yea, whole towns to turn at once to Christ. Even now when a man gets converted we are almost always sure of getting his wife and children.

Self Support

The policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church has always been like that of the mother-bird, that is, to provide for the nestlings only as long as necessary and as soon as possible let them go and find food for themselves. The results

of our work in Africa and elsewhere show the wisdom of such a policy. The late Bishop Taylor began his self-supporting missions, then came Bishop Hartzell with modified methods better adapted to local conditions. Later Bishop Scott took up the work and pushed the matter of self-support with zeal and enthusiasm. And now Bishop Camphor comes to us with the slogan, "deliver the goods," and the effects of these words are already seen in the Cox University rally which is now on. The Cape Palmas district though greatly embarrassed at this time, is doing its share in the matter of self-support. Every charge raises something for the support of the ministry and for the various benevolent causes of the church. The spirit of self-help is here to stay.

Needs

Our cry is for workers to carry on the work. Our important centers must be strengthened and the untouched must be reached. Give us at once six new missionaries and their wives to fill the vacant places. We are greatly in need of buildings at some of these centers. We need $10,000 for a new building for the Cape Palmas Seminary. We need buildings at such places as Barraka, Grand Cess, and Picanini Cess. We should have at least one good industrial plant on the district. The land is here—the Koch farm already referred to. Give us the building with the necessary equipment. Our day schools are in need of supplies. Common school books of all grades, Bibles, maps, charts, blackboards, clocks, etc., would enable us to do better work. Then we need scholarships. To train a native boy is probably to prepare a Christian worker to help evangelize Africa. To train a native girl is probably to provide a suitable wife for this same Christian worker. $15 to $25 will support a boy or girl in school for one year.

MONROVIA DISTRICT

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.

Institutions: College of West Africa, College of West Africa Press.

R. VAN RICHARDS, Superintendent

General Statement

This district comprises 13 pastoral charges. These charges constitute a membership of 1,184 which consists of two elements, the Americo-Liberian and the natives, who are generally termed heathen: also eight Annual Conference members, three Annual Conference probationers, twelve local preachers; of these three are local deacons, 14 Sunday schools, 176 officers and teachers, Sunday school scholars, the College of West Africa with Stokes Theological Institute, the Methodist printing office, six grammar and primary day schools, 15 teachers, 525 pupils and seven workmen in the printing department.

The District

This district may be called the Coastwise District, as it borders on the sea about 90 miles, embracing three ports of entry—Monrovia, Robertsport and Junk. Traveling in the district is difficult because of the rivers and streams. Native dugouts are used on the rivers. The two extremes of the district from Pitman Station to Mount Olive as the line of travel goes is over 160 miles; this direct line has only five miles of land travel. The natives on the district are chiefly Kroos, Bassas, and Veys, each divided into different clans. There is wide scope for missionary enterprise. They need schools, teachers, preachers, and more gospel light.

Work Among the Americo Liberians

The numerical growth is moderate, owing to the fact that the inhabitants of the various communities are small and few are non-professors, but in every congregation there are a few natives and in some places these hold office in both church and school.

The financial record for the year is creditable. The footing of the estimate for ministerial support is $1,666. Cox Memorial Building Fund in hand is over $3,000. The church as a whole on the district is awakening along the line of self-help.

Work Among the Natives

Three charges exclusively constitute this work, viz: Kroo Town, Clara Town and Pitman Station. Kroo Town has a large membership and leads in interest. They sing in their own dialect and contribute cheerfully to the support of the gospel and the various phases of church work. They have contributed their portion to Cox Memorial Building Fund. We need consecrated helpers in order to make the work among the natives a success. This must be done, or the church will fall short of her mission, and there are many open doors.

Sunday Schools

This branch of church work is progressive and destined to be a mighty factor in the redemption of the heathen with proper leadership. This I regard as the most important part of church work.

The Sunday School Convention has taken over the work of Pitman Station (formerly known as Burah Mission) to carry on Home Mission work. At its sessions this year, held with the District Conference, $331 was collected for the benefit of this mission. The Sunday schools on the district are fully capable of maintaining this work.

Educational Work

The College of West Africa is our central educational plant, and is located in the heart of the city of Monrovia. Besides the college building there is the Stokes Theological and Training School.

The faculty consists of nine members, two of whom are foreigners. The Rev. J. B. F. Coleman is president. Student enrollment is 525. Of this number 225 are Americo-Liberians and 300 are natives.

The work of the college has been hindered during the year by the numer-

ous changes among the members of the faculty, but progress has been made, and a commercial department has been added to the curriculum. Classes in shorthand and typewriting have been organized, and nowhere else in the country is training in clerical work offered.

Two blocks from the college, Bishop Camphor has rented a building where our boys are taught carpentry and cabinet making. The teacher is a mission carpenter. Six boys are enrolled.

The farm at White Plains is in charge of Mr. Stevens. This work has been successful.

The city turned out en masse to witness the annual closing exercises.

As an instance of the wonderful opportunity of our school the following incident is interesting:

In 1912 a Mohammedan chief of the intelligent and artistocratic Mandingo tribe brought three small children, two boys and a girl, to be trained in our school. These he turned over to us without scruples as to their religious instruction. The two boys are stopping in Christian families and have been promoted to the Sixth Grade. The girl is in the Fifth Grade, has acknowledged faith in Christ, and is to go next year to America to continue her education in an industrial school in the South.

Leonard Mission School has an enrollment of 23—Americo-Liberians seven, natives sixteen.

There are schools connected with each of the following charges: Marshall, Powersville, Gardenersville, and Kroo Town.

The Mohammedan Menace

Chief among the hindrances to our work is Mohammedanism. This is widespread among the Veys and its adherents are zealous in maintaining and strengthening its principles, and strict in the observance of its ceremonies.

As an illustration of the oncoming tide of Mohammedanism, a high priest of that religion visited Monrovia in July. He came from the French Soudan many hundred miles back of the Liberian frontier. His coming was heralded weeks in advance. His journey through the bush was a veritable triumphal procession. In many places he broke up the Devil Bush and the Gree-gree Bush. He came to Monrovia to obtain permission to establish Mohammedan mosques and schools throughout the republic. He was here a couple of weeks and moved about with a large company of his followers who sang as they marched through the streets, and a number of special attendants who carried his umbrella, his chair, and supported his staff. Although he could understand English he spoke through two interpreters. This royal behavior greatly pleased the native man's fancy, and the influence of this priest among them seemed unlimited.

The Methodist Church, with a firm grip upon the official life of the country, and the strategic location of its central school, holds the key to the situation.

SINOE DISTRICT

Sinoe District has twelve churches and a membership of 800; two schools with an enrollment of 507.

Jacktown

Jacktown is a small native village situated on the east bank of the Sinoe River, about 13 miles from its mouth. Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun here during Bishop Taylor's supervision, by a local preacher. In 1898 the Rev. J. B. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson took charge of the work. At present there is a church and the Sinoe River Industrial School in operation.

Missionaries: Mrs. F. S. J. Robertson.

Institutions: Sinoe River Industrial School.

Nanah Kroo

Nanah Kroo is a seaport town composed largely of natives of the Kroo tribe. It is situated about 35 miles from Greenville, the county seat. Methodist Episcopal work was first opened under the Episcopal supervision of Bishop Taylor. For years no work was done, then in 1905, activities were revived; and later the Rev. W. B. Williams and Mrs. Williams took over the work. The work of Nanah Kroo is flourishing, and includes several villages with a growing membership, and more than 400 Sunday school scholars. There is also a successful day school.

Missionaries: Rev. W. B. Williams and Mrs. Williams.

W. B. WILLIAMS, Superintendent

The past year has had its sunshine and shadows, its joys and its sorrows. We have seen much of the working of God and His wonderful power and His matchless character demonstrated in the lives of many of our people, and we have seen also the subtlety of the devil and the insidiousness of sin and the hideousness of evil in the sorrow of some of our strong men who have fallen under the power of the evil one, as perhaps never before in one year. Several of our men have fallen into sin, two of them having been in the church where for many years they worked faithfully. This has been a great grief to us, but most of them have come back in deep repentance and true contrition, saying to us in their native words—"You must sweat us good and make the road hard for us so that we will never travel that evil road again."

Non-Christian Communities

The non-Christian communities are gradually drifting towards us and many of their chiefs attend public worship. They see our influence. Their children are better prepared for the struggle of life, and as civilization is making inroads into their tribes (though they do not desire this) they find that if they would benefit by it they must give their children an education. They see their boys are better able to grapple with problems of the tribe, by being educated at the mission, as it is often said among the natives that "the mission boys know how to talk" tribal troubles, and in most cases win them by their intelligent handling of the subjects. This gives the Christian boys an influence for good among their tribes. And in tribal troubles the Liberian Government is more willing to listen to the Christian young men than to those of any other class, as it can trust them better: they are much more loyal to the Government and more peaceable and wish to see the country quiet and trade come in and the betterment of the community at large.

The Christian Town of New York at Grand Cess

Seven or eight years ago, I secured the land and laid out this Christian town for our Methodist families. After an absence of years, I visited it this

September and found that it had become a potent factor for good. The town itself was flourishing, with about 150 Methodists living in it. Their houses, 28 in number, were neat structures, many of them built of zinc. The wide central street was lined with fruit trees in full bearing. In every home, family prayers are conducted morning and night. The Sabbath is scrupulously observed, not even water being carried into New York on Sundays. No intoxicants nor tobacco can come into that community.

Very significant was this fact—when the Frontier Force disarmed all native coast towns following the late native rebellion, the officers permitted the men in New York to retain their guns. Drilling for the Government goes on regularly there, under a native man appointed by the Government as captain, in the same way that it does in civilized Liberian towns. Moreover, these native men who formerly hated the Government, now are loyal to it and hold themselves ready to serve Liberia at any call.

Again, the Government issued orders that no important native palaver should be talked in the heathen town, but that the Christian men in New York should preside in the native palaver court and the heathen chiefs should follow the Christian men's advice.

There is no other Kroo town in the land where Christianity has been, officially, given such prestige and power. Now, other tribes are taking note and Christian settlements are being formed here and there, and gradually increasing in power.

The Christian men in New York have formed a company called The Grand Cess Trading Company, Ltd. A large number of young men buy produce and ship it and the company is a success. If the European war had not bothered them so much, they would have made a great deal of money out of it which would bring revenue into the church, for they would begin to handle funds and most of these men are good givers to the church.

Development of Interior Work

This year the District Superintendent, Dr. Price, included in his round of conferences properly organized and healthily growing Christian communities that, a few years ago, were absolutely heathen towns. They are back in the interior, and have very little outside help, but they are holding their own and increasing in numbers and influence.

A Difficult Work

It is not an easy work for the missionary and there are so many difficulties to overcome that at times it overwhelms him. But the growth of the native work and the spirituality of so many of the natives brightens the horizon and sets the weary spirit free and gives to tired bodies rest, knowing that the future generation of Kroo work will reap large rewards to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Perhaps no native work in the world, so far as we can understand, has so much young life as the native work in Liberia.

But we need buildings. We need a good schoolhouse here in Nanah Kroo, and a good church. We use the dining room as a church. And yet this is a large center. In so few years it has become perhaps the largest native center

upon the Kroo coast. Yet we have no church, and no proper building for our enrollment of ninety boarders.

Statistics

Number of baptisms during the year 100; number of probationers received into church during the year 100; total number of probationers 400; number of conversions during the year 60.

The May Revival

We have been much burdened in prayer for the salvation of our boys, so many of whom were outside the true fold. All our girls are converted, through the blessing of God upon the untiring efforts of their Kroo matron, Sister Martha. In May, on a quiet Sunday evening, while the boys were singing "What a Friend we have in Jesus," the power of God came upon them, and some were converted that night. Revival fires kindled from above burned brightly, and surrounding towns fell under the influence, men and women waking from their sleep at midnight springing up forthwith and hastening to the mission for prayer. The meetings were held under a mahogany tree in the bush close by, no building on the mission being big enough to seat the crowds. In all, some forty young people were soundly converted and baptized by the Holy Spirit, and our entire church life quickened thereby.

Evangelistic Trips

Every now and then we sally out into the bush or along the coast taking a band of singers and exhorters along with us, but three trips of special interest were made this year.

In July the missionary and 70 workers from the central station visited an outstation in the interior, going from one plantation town to another until that entire section had been covered. Wonderful blessing crowned the meetings. Rain could not chill the fervor of the people. Women inverted enamel pans or rice fans over their heads as umbrellas and came despite the showers. Small children used banana leaves to shed the rain. The Christians were mightily stirred and so were the heathen. Devil doctors were down on the ground, trembling and praying—but let it be remembered that a whole lifetime of active service for the devil and communion with him is not changed in one meeting!

In August a band of about as many workers set out for another outstation, on the beach, and succeeded in separating quite a little company of young people for the church.

In September, the trip was made by the missionary and party of 40 picked workers. They were away two weeks, covering the towns along a stretch of about 160 miles all told, and stirring up the coast from Nanah Kroo to below Grand Cess. At one point they separated some fifty bright, clean young people for the Methodist Church and turned them over to the Liberian preacher in charge. But, oh, how we suffer for teachers competent to teach and competent to lead the natives to a high development of Christian character! All along the coast we found an intense hunger for the Word of God properly taught, but the heart-breaking part of it all is the lack of Christly characters to nurture these seeking ones until they are able to stand for themselves.

Church Collections

Palm kernels cracked by church members	$ 54.48
Rice, representing the tithe of their daily food and the tithe of the farm	38.58
Silver rings, enamel plates and pans, beads, cloth and other sacrificial gifts	26.34
Total church collections	$119.40

Amount raised on the station towards the support of its ninety student boarders—

Rice farm	$150
Cassava, potatoes, sugar cane, peanuts, etc. (This is a low estimate)	400

Mission Station Activity

All the students at Nanah Kroo are required to work on the farm. They are taught practically the American methods of farming as far as we are able to apply American methods in this country. It is said the Nanah Kroo mission has really the best kept and best all-around farm in the Republic of Liberia. Students are required to work on the farm before school, and after school. These boys have more than half supported themselves by farm work. The girls help in planting and in domestic work such as sewing, which is absolutely unknown to the Kroo girl in her uncivilized condition. They begin to learn to make and mend garments. They are also taught to wash and iron properly, as most native girls do not know how. The men do this work, and the women do the farming.

Without our farming, it would be absolutely impossible to keep this work alive, and especially to maintain such a large number of boarders as we do here. Year by year we are increasing our self-support. We do our own fishing and the mission has been kept supplied with fish through our own canoe and fish boys upon the Atlantic Ocean. Other boys hunt, and their guns keep us in venison and other wild meat from the bush. And at this writing we shall be cutting our rice farm from which we hope to make two or three tons of rice.

The life of a missionary on the Kroo coast does not consist in sitting down in a chair and teaching school, or standing in a pulpit and preaching. The preacher is farmer, doctor, carpenter, evangelist, school teacher, Jack of all trades and always the counsellor for the natives in general in their struggle for existence and tribal disturbances. The mission at Nanah Kroo has rendered much help to the Government as a go-between the native in his turbulent spirit and restlessness in his order of life towards the Government and towards his own and other tribes.

There has been official recognition of the work done on the Nanah Kroo mission for the Government, by President Daniel Howard, who writes—

"We thank you for the great interest you take in good government on the Kroo coast . . . . Your letters will always receive an attentive hearing . . . . Do all in your power to keep things quiet."

And Senator Ross adds this word of appreciation—

"You are doing good work, from what I can understand, amongst the natives in Nanah Kroo and elsewhere on the coast."

Most of the workers at this station are unpaid. The Matron, who has been with us two years and has led all these native girls to Christ, is perhaps one of the most powerful women in prayer and public speaking anywhere in the world. She can electrify an audience. And yet she works without pay—just for her simple clothing and native food and one or two small presents.

There is a staff of eight or nine boys who assist in teaching school in the lower grades, and do this work intelligently and excellently. They themselves are students in the higher classes, and they receive no remuneration for their teaching work. But without their help it would be impossible to maintain the large school that we have here. Along all lines self support is maintained to the utmost.

Preaching in our outstations, with only a few exceptions, is done this year, and has been done for some years past, without pay, by these older students of ours.

Literary Work

This year the Kroo hymnal, long under way, has been issued. It consists of some 80 well-loved gospel hymns, translated into the Kroo language, printed and neatly bound in cloth. The work has been made possible through the generous aid of an American Methodist. This is, so far as we know, the only printed and cloth bound book in the Kroo language. It meets a widely felt need in the native church.

The Mission School

For nine months out of the 12, school has been maintained, with an average monthly attendance of from 87 to 90. The school building, a zinc structure 45 x 15 ft. is totally inadequate to the needs of the school. Classes have to be taught in the boys' dining house, in their dormitory, and outside under palm trees, to relieve the congested condition inside the school house. Some 50 per cent of the students have to manage with broken pieces of slate and stubs of slate pencils which they mount ingeniously on bamboo handles. Despite many drawbacks, excellent work has been done by all the pupils. The Bible classes have increased to five this year, and marked progress has been made by the girls in sewing and in reading.

Church Life

We live in an atmosphere of prayer—believing prayer. If any are sick, we resort to prayer. If any are overtaken in a fault, we pray. In our fight against devil doctors—and we are waging a bitter one this year—we depend utterly on prayer as the great power that creates wise legislation and obedient carrying out of law. The volumes of prayer that daily go up from all quarters of the Nanah Kroo mission are like the "sound of many waters."

Strict adherence to the Sabbath is emphasized continually. The supreme test, of leaving rice farms in God's hands on every Sunday and Christians worshipping God on those days instead of driving birds away from their grain, was required this year of our church members, for the first time in their experience. The mission itself took the lead and conducted its own rice farm as an example to the natives. Most of our Christian men and women stood

firmly for God and met the test bravely and well. Faith on all sides was strengthened as the abundant yield of grain from the mission farm proved that God honors and richly blesses obedience to His wise laws.

Faithfulness to God even in the hour of death has been seen this year, notably in two of the mission's converts, a small boy and a married woman. The child, David Saka, son of a leper, always sick in body, was in his own town during the mid-term vacation when death claimed him. Though only about seven years old, he refused steadfastly to permit any heathen practices, such as washing his body in devil doctor's medicine.

Jowreh Kieh, a convert of two years, victim of rapid consumption, refused to have her heathen relatives summoned during her year of illness and the last week of her life. She committed her daughter to the care of the mission and asked that day and night prayer bands should meet in her house, singing and praying with her to the very last.

Effect of the European War

"Disastrous hardships upon us" sums up the situation. It has eaten up much interest on all money sent. Prices on necessities have risen from 100 per cent to 400 per cent, with some necessities absolutely impossible to get, such as hoes and cutlasses for cleaning the land, and axes for cutting down trees, which are imperative necessities for farming and so maintaining self support. We cannot buy them for any price. If by chance a single article is picked up, it is found the price has risen 1,000 per cent. We have also found it impossible to buy paint, hence it has been impossible to prevent the deterioration of zinc buildings—and indeed we cannot buy any building materials for repairs or otherwise. Even the coffins for our Christian dead we have been forced to construct out of sticks cut from the bush. Necessary medicines we could not import, owing to the war. Communication with home has been difficult to maintain. Shipments and mails have been lost rather more frequently this year, through the submarines.

It has been almost impossible to get our own necessities. We have been forced to live almost as the native lives and this has not worked for the best interests of our own American bodies, nor for the best work of the mission. This is true of all our foreign missionaries in Liberia.

INHAMBANE MISSION CONFERENCE

Inhambane Mission Conference is a part of the former East Central Africa Mission Conference, which by an enabling act of the General Conference of 1912, and by vote of the Annual Conference of 1915, was divided into the Rhodesia Mission Conference and the Inhambane Mission Conference.

The boundaries of this new Conference are: The Limpopo River on the south and the Sabi River on the north, a distance of 400 miles; the Indian Ocean on the east and the Transvaal border and southeast Rhodesia on the west, a distance of 250 miles. It includes all the Inhambane governmental district, a part of the Lourenco Marques governmental district, and a section in the Mozambique Company territory. A conservative estimate of the population of this Conference is 2,000,000.

The first Methodist Episcopal missionary in Portuguese East Africa with headquarters at Inhambane was the Rev. E. H. Richards, who was appointed by Bishop Taylor in 1890.

The Inhambane District previous to 1909 comprised the whole of our work in Portuguese East Africa. It was at that time divided into the Inhambane District, and the Limpopo District. Later this was again divided and the Kambini District was formed. Kambini District is now called the Inhambane District.

INHAMBANE DISTRICT

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 is the seat of the governmental headquarters of the district.

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 50 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, Miss Ellen R. Bjorklund, Dr. C. J. Stauffacher and Mrs. Stauffacher.

Institutions: Hartzell Girls' Training School, Native Teacher Training School, and Medical Dispensary.

There are 37 out-stations among the natives in charge of 38 native pastor-teachers and their wives.

W. C. TERRILL, Superintendent

Mohammedanism

Ever aggressive, alert, subtle, and adopting up-to-date methods for reaching the people, such as the singing of songs and the training of women and girls in its schools, Mohammedanism is making renewed and strenuous efforts

to win Inhambane for the false prophet. The spirit of Islam is the same today as when the followers of Mohamet made its converts by the sword. Just at this moment they dare not adopt that method here, but they use every other method at their disposal to make converts. Intermarriage plays a very important part in their campaign. More and larger Mohammedan settlements are scattered throughout the country, and each community is a camp of aggressive Moslem propaganda. The red fez and the white flowing robes are seen in larger numbers today than ever before. May the following be indelibly stamped upon our hearts: Portuguese East Africa has a population of 130,000 Mohammedans, which means that there is one follower of Mohamet for every 25 of the population. 10,000 young Moslems are in training in Cairo as missionaries of the crescent to Africa. How many are in training as missionaries of the cross to Africa. The fight is on. It will be a fight to the finish. It is made more difficult because of the subtle methods adopted by this power. Using a military term "sniping" is practiced in a very large measure by its followers.

Heathenism

The darkness, ignorance, superstition and degradation of this great power are represented by its millions. Native chiefs, big and small, and the witch doctors are its tireless leaders. No quarter must be given them. The fight is largely in the open and surprise attacks are often made. Sickness, disease, suffering and death are used as agencies by this power to keep its followers in the ranks. Measles and dysentery during the past year, which has brought death to hundreds, have aided the cause of heathenism. One example will suffice, which is illustrative of many. To save a child from death, after every known remedy had been used to cure it of dysentery, it was thought best to inject opium. The child got well. Another disease attacked the same child later, and it died. Its parents and friends said it died, not because of the disease, but because the white man had injected medicine into the child's body some months before. The ranks of heathenism were strengthened. To heal of all diseases; to drive from their midst all plagues; to relieve all suffering the witch-doctor is employed and he is the recruiting agent for the great army of heathenism. He sees to it that a closer union is made between heathenism and its followers. This great power is awake, it is aggressive. Its complete destruction must be effected.

Unchristian Civilization

A civilization minus Christianity is a force here that opposes Christianity. It is easier to reach the raw heathen with the gospel than one who has come in contact with an unchristian civilization. Missionaries prefer to place their lives, even, in the care of heathen natives, than in the care of socalled civilized, but unchristian natives. The heathen number 1,500,000.

On the Field

The establishing of a christian democracy, righteousness and peace are the aims of the allied forces. The first missionary of the christian era is our great leader. The banner is the Cross. Our field marshal is the chosen of

God and the elect of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop E. S. Johnson, D.D. There are, also, four white missionaries, who fill the offices of captains, lieutenants, sergeants, and are doing the work of preaching, teaching, and ministering to the sick. There are also 40 native officers trained more or less. These are leading an army of 4,702 Christian soldiers, composed of men, women, boys and girls. The number of recruits added during the year is 856 and the number of deaths is 119.

Evangelistic

The preaching of the gospel is the corner stone of all missionary endeavor. This has been done with greater power and larger enthusiasm during the year than ever before. The belief is firmer today than ever that the gospel is the power of God unto salvation. Its preaching reaches the lives of these people. Appeals are made to their hearts, they respond and their lives are transformed. During the year thousands have knelt at the altar in their native chapels and in God's great temple-out-of-doors. Scores knelt and confessed their sins for the first time. Hundreds knelt to plead with God for a thorough and lasting work of grace in their hearts. All alike were blessed and helped. Whole villages are pleading with us to accept them as inquirers. Heathen chiefs, their headmen and people still continue to send delegations to us to beg us to send them a teacher.

Its Effects on Women

The woman with the hoe is giving way to the woman with the book. The knowing something of the Book has produced a change. Four years ago at an altar call a woman, who had been a witch-doctor, presented to the missionary the last of her paraphernalia. She made a complete confession of her sins and was enrolled as an inquirer. For four years she studied and learned and showed by her life that she had forsaken completely her old life, and this year she was baptized and admitted into the full membership of the church, and with great joy of heart and eyes overflowing with gratitude to God she partook of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper for the first time.

Another woman—a Chopi—passed one of our chapels each morning on her way to the well for the daily supply of water. Out of curiosity she began to attend the services. There was soon a change so noticeable that her husband, a heathen and the proud possessor of many other wives, commented on the change. He wondered why and at first she refused to tell, because she was afraid. Finally she told her husband. He also attended the services and was impressed with the necessity for a changed life. He sought advice and was told that he must give up his many wives. He gave them up, became a follower and was baptized; and is now in Johannesburg, having been baptized there. His wife was baptized at a recent quarterly conference. Women play an important part in the army of the King here.

Educational

A native officer training camp has been in session all the year. Chosen men only were admitted. For the first time in the history of this mission six of our trained men stood for their government examination. Three of

the number passed and one with the highest possible honors. This has revealed to us that we can prepare our own leaders on our own field and that they are capable of being trained. All that we need is the equipment in the way of missionaries and buildings.

The women and girls have, also, been in training. An essential factor in the advance of any army is trained women and girls ready to die to save the principles for which they stand. The Hartzell Girls' School, with an enrollment of 43, and the institute for wives were the camps where this training was carried on.

We need preachers and teachers. But we, also, need artisans, such as carpenters, masons and especially farmers. We must have women and girls who can ply the needle and use the scissors and who know how to do laundry work, care for the home, nurse the sick and make good wives and mothers. This is the aim of this mission and to some extent it has been realized.

Medical Work

Our medical department ministers to the needs of the wounded and diseased in the great battle of life. Ever ready, wide awake and efficient is this agency in the great campaign here. Heathen, Mohammedan, uncivilized and civilized all come for help and receive such as we can give them. The Mohammedans to show their appreciation gave five gold sovereigns to help in building the new hospital. Thousands have been treated during the year and while ministering to their diseased and wounded bodies, messages of life have been given them for their souls.

The work of building the new hospital is sadly handicapped. The increase in building material has caused a serious financial embarrassment. We need more funds. The building stands ready for the roof and cement for the walls. If effective Red Cross work is to be done here this building must be completed soon. The campaign here will last longer than the one in Europe and we should complete this essential equipment at once.

Supplies Raised on the Field

Intensive work has been done along this line. We are dependent on the home base for our support for this work, but we well knew that every corner must be cultivated and self support become a prominent issue. As a result larger returns from our native Christians have been realized. One section of the field produced more than the whole of the field last year, which means $600 increase, or 33 per cent.

Aims for the Future

The opening of a branch of our mission in Johannesburg to care for the 26,000 Inhambane natives at work there. The opening of a new center among the great Chopi tribe in the Inharrime sector. The opening, also of a headquarters in the western front and another at the headquarters of the government in the town of Inhambane. The opening of outstations, with the strengthening of the stations now existing. Missionaries and equipment must be had for these centers.

A Picture

True to life is the following scene. On a recent Saturday the field marshal and an officer journeyed to one of the battle fronts. On the way they met a large number of Christians who had come to greet them with songs and shouts. The company soon reached a Mohammedan village. The owner and his numerous family were present and he himself was superintending a mill that was worked by two oxen and a score of natives for the grinding of sugar to make a native beer. To the left there was a large crowd of native heathen dancing, smoking, drinking and carousing. The three forces were in line for a minute or two. There were conflicting sounds and emotions. But the forces that represented Christ marched ahead singing a shout of victory.

INHAMBANE NORTHERN DISTRICT

Kambini

Kambini is the headquarters of the Inhambane Northern District, and is located 30 miles inland from the town of Inhambane. It is beautifully situated, and from several points the waters of the Indian Ocean can be seen. The mission farm consists of 1,200 acres, of which 140 acres are under cultivation. The boys of the Bodine school are taught agriculture, carpentry, mason work, and other industries. There are two buildings for missionaries, dormitories, a printing press, and a dispensary in Kambini.

Missionaries: Rev. Raymond L. Bush and Mrs. Bush, Rev. Pliny W. Keys and Mrs. Keys, Mr. Josef A. Persson and Mrs. Persson.

Institutions: Bodine Training School, Inhambane Mission Press, and Mission Saw Mill.

PLINY W. KEYS, Superintendent

The war has made progress difficult; it has bled the very heart of the church; it has left its desolating effects upon even the most remote sections of the "Dark Continent." Notwithstanding these conditions, the church has made encouraging progress, for which we give Him our sincere gratitude and praise. The church membership has more than doubled during the past two years, and last year the increase in full members was 67 per cent, while the probationers reached 71 per cent. The Sunday school and other departments of the work show corresponding progress. Twelve out-stations from the adjoining district were transferred to this district at the last Annual Conference. Four of our native evangelists recently passed the Government examinations for first degree certificates. We feel that this is a great step for our natives, who must pass these studies in a foreign tongue. We are as never before settled into line for educational work.

Educational Advance

Working among so primitive a people, much of our time and effort must necessarily be given to teaching in one form or another. If we find it difficult to teach the head, we have learned that it is a much greater task to teach the heart and hand. Everyone who enters our schools is eager to learn from books, but to return to the soil, and worse, to take up the menial work of women, or to break off the ties of heathenism that they may please the Master, is not always the easiest matter, and many a hard battle is fought before victory is theirs.

An incident will illustrate how anxious many of the boys are to enter our schools:—Among the 70 or more boys enrolled in the Bodine Training School, three of them were sent us by one of the great chiefs of the Chopi tribe. The recent death of this chief gave the Roman Catholics an opportunity to try to get the boys to attend their school. They arranged that the boys' guardian should send the boys to them, but the boys had not been there long before they ran away and came to our school. The priests, learning of this, influenced the Government officials to have the boys returned, and upon examination the boys told this official that they ran away because they wished to learn, and at the Catholic school they not only did not learn but had to help make drink which was sold to the destruction to their own people. They traveled four days through the burning sands, carrying their sleeping mats, etc., to reach our school at Kambini.

Non-Christian Community

The attitude of the non-christian community toward the work is hopeful. The mission and its workers are always welcome in whatever part of the field they enter. Some of the older people say that they are too old to become Christians, but they are anxious to have their children enjoy the benefits of Christianity. It is not uncommon for native chiefs who live beyond the influence of the mission to send their children either to us, or to one of the various out-stations where they may receive Christian training.

New Buildings

The Richmond parsonage, which was completed during the past year, is the first substantial building of which the mission can boast. This comfortable stone parsonage was made possible by the Richmond Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Buffalo, N. Y., and will ever stand as a monument to the love and self-sacrificing spirit of those dear friends.

A commodious modern printing building and book depository has also been completed during the past year. The building is of stone and cement, being 56 x 28 feet, and is built to conform with modern printing buildings. For the first time this department has had room to grow and develop into a greater force for righteousness. With a little assistance it could be made into the leading Christian publishing house of East Africa.

Industrial and Agricultural Departments

These play a very large part in the life and development of the people. From six to 10 boys are continually employed in the printing department as type setters, pressmen, book binders, etc. This department being the only agency for distributing literature to the greater part of this province, it fills a wide field of influence of service. Several new books are recently off the press and others have been printed throughout the year, as well as the regular issues of the "Kuca Ka Mixo," a monthly paper in the native language, and the Inhambane Christian Advocate, a Quarterly which is published for the interest of friends at home. The ninth and largest edition of the Sheetswa Hymnal is just off the press, and the manager is now considering the publication of the New Testament in Sheetswa providing he can find the necessary funds.

The carpentry department is self-supporting. It makes simple furniture for the Christian homes, seats for the churches, desks and black-boards for the schools. The saw-mill continues to be a great financial help in furnishing lumber for every purpose, at a moderate cost. Much more could be done along this line if we had more time and the necessary tools for this work.

The masonry department has done good work the past year. Some of the school boys have become quite proficient workmen. Agriculture is the principal department, as we feel that it is through better methods and a more earnest effort toward agriculture that these people will find a place among the producers of South Africa. This department entirely supports the elementary school on the district and continually adds to the improvement and development of the mission farm.

Medical Work

Medical work has a large place in all true missionary work and our nurses have done their best under very unfavorable circumstances and with little or no equipment. A small stone dispensary is under way and will be completed as soon as the rainy season is over. And many are the hearts that will be made glad when the patients can be removed from the native hut with its damp earthen floors, into the new building.

RHODESIA MISSION CONFERENCE

This Conference, formerly a part of the East Central Africa Mission Conference (see Annual Report, 1915, page 306), territorially consists of the section of Southern Rhodesia and the section of Portuguese East Africa between 13½ degrees and 19 degrees south latitude; and contains a population of about 2,500,000. As yet only the Rhodesia section is occupied. Bishop Hartzell founded this work in 1897. We have over 3,500 members and probationers, 2,500 in "learners" classes, 4,000 day school pupils and more than 10,000 adherents. Our property consists of 25 permanent buildings, churches, school houses, and residences, and about 15,000 acres of land at a total value of more than $145,000.

RHODESIA DISTRICT

Headlands

Here we have a farm of three thousand acres in the center of a large population. As yet we have no buildings and no missionaries.

Makaha, Mrewa, and Mtoko

Makaha is at the extreme northeastern part of our work. It is a mining center where hundreds of natives come from every part of the country. This is a signal center from whence scores of tribes get the first signal of salvation. Dr. Samuel Gurney is our only missionary here. Mtoko is the center of a large native population. At present we have only the one station at the center. Here there is a brick house with a thatch roof, a mud and pole church and two or three small buildings. Dr. Gurney is also in charge of this work which is 30 miles west of Makaha. Mrewa is the missionary center of a five-station circuit. Rev. Eddy H. Greeley is in charge. All this work has been opened up since 1908.

Missionaries: Rev. Eddy H. Greeley and Rev. Samuel Gurney, M.D.

Mutambara and Mount Makomwe

Mutambara is a large center 50 miles south of Umtali. There is a farm of 3,000 acres, 100 acres or more of which is under irrigation. There is one good house and a church. There is an important boarding school center where both men and women are helped and trained in the three-fold gospel. There are also seven stations cared for from this center.

Mount Makomwe is the missionary center of the whole kingdom of Marange. Two circuits are cared for from this center with 14 out-stations.

Missionaries: Mr. T. A. O'Farrell and Mrs. O'Farrell.

Nyskatsapa

Nyakatsapa is the missionary center for two large circuits. There is a good house and church, a large tract of 5,000 or 6,000 acres of land. Good center for boarding school.

Old Umtali, Penhalonga, and Umtali

Old Umtali is the seat of our Central Training School. Upon this center we depend for our native Christian leaders to evangelize this great land. We aim to give theological, industrial, normal and literary training at this center. We have 3,000 acres of land with over 200 acres under cultivation. The present building equipment is inadequate. Here also the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is doing splendid work among the women of Africa.

Umtali is a chief railway and government center. There is a good church for Europeans but no residence for a missionary. This is one of our most important centers, both from a standpoint of our native work in Rhodesia

and of our work among Europeans. Penhalonga is a mining center with large possibilities for work among natives.

The Rhodesia Mission Press is located at Old Umtali. A part of our work here is to create a written language. From the press we have to get all the literature we use.

Missionaries: Rev. John R. Gates and Mrs. Gates, Rev. H. N. Howard and Mrs. Howard, Rev. H. I. James and Mrs. James, Mr. Geo. A. Roberts and Mrs. Roberts, Misses Ellen Bjorklund and Pearl Mullikin. W. F. M. S.: Misses Emma D. Nourse, Grace Clark, and Stella Hess.

JOHN RICHARD GATES, Superintendent

No report.

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

The West Central Africa Mission Conference includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Angola and in the Madeira Islands, the former a Portuguese province, the latter administratively included in European Portugal.

Angola

Angola 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 fine natural harbors at Loanda, Lobito, Mossamedes, Porto Alexandre, and Bahia dos Tigres, besides frontage on the lower Congo River from its mouth up to Noqui. High healthy plateaux occupy a large part of the interior, and these are reached by railways from Loanda, Lobito, and Mossamedes. Plans have been made for the extension of two of these roads to connect with Central, East, and South African transportation systems in the Katanga region of Belgian Congo.

Methodist Episcopal mission work in Angola was begun 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 East Central and the West Central Africa Mission Conferences, and the first session of the latter was held at Quiongua, Angola, in May, 1902. The Methodist Episcopal Church is responsible for the evangelization of a zone clear across the province between the seventh and eleventh parallels, south latitude, an area about equal to that of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Within this zone no other Protestant Church is at work. It includes the larger part of the governmental districts of Loanda, Cuanza, and Lunda. In the Congo District to the north the English Baptists have work, and the Plymouth Brethren and the Congregationalists (American Board) are at work to the south of us in the Benguela District.

Madeira Islands

The Madeira Islands lie off the northwest coast of Africa. When discovered they were uninhabited. The chief island is about 35 miles long and 27 wide, and the population is about 150,000. The agricultural products, which include wheat, corn, grapes, and sugar cane, are extremely valuable. Protestantism was introduced by Dr. Kalley, a physician of the Established Church of Scotland, in 1838. Later persecutions followed and nearly 1,200 Protestant Portuguese left the island, and all Protestant worship ceased. Later evangelical Christianity again entered the islands, 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.

LOANDA DISTRICT

Loanda District includes the country on both sides of the Cuanza River from its mouth to Dondo and the Ambaca region on the right (the northwest) side of the Lucala River.

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 12 acres with several excellent buildings in the heart of the city on a plateau overlooking the sea. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society also possesses a fine property here. Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun in 1885, but was suspended from 1893 to 1901. No other Protestant Board has work in this locality.

Missionaries: Rev. Robert Shields and Mrs. Shields, and Austin J. Gibbs. W. F. M. S.: Misses Elsie Roush (on furlough), Celicia Cross.
Institutions: Boys' Hostel. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Jubilee Hall.

ROBERT SHIELDS, Superintendent

No report.

LUBOLO DISTRICT

Lubolo District includes all our work in the Cuanza District not included in Loanda District. The people are Lubolo, Haco, Ambaca, and others without tribal identity.

Quiongua

At Quiongua, 15 miles from the government sub-district headquarters and postoffice of Pungo Andongo, the Methodist Episcopal Church possesses a well-equipped station with a farm of 1,000 acres.

Methodist Episcopal Mission work was opened in Pungo Andongo in 1885 and at Quiongua about 1890. Pungo Andongo Station has been closed since 1909. No other Protestant mission is at work in this region.

Missionaries: Rev. John C. Wengatz (on furlough) and Mrs. Wengatz (on furlough), and Rev. W. S. Miller.

J. C. WENGATZ, Superintendent

No report.

MALANJE DISTRICT

Malanje District includes our mission work in the Lunda District. The people reached are of Ambaca, Bondo, Songo, and various other tribal origins.

Malanje

Malanje (altitude over 3,800 feet, population, 3,136) is the present terminus of the (315 miles of) railway from Loanda, and is the capital of the Lunda District. Mail routes lead northeast to Luxico (380 miles) and southeast to Mona Quimbundo (310 miles). Two banks have branches in the town. The war upset a plan to light the town by electricity but waterworks are under construction.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1885, suspended in 1902, and resumed in 1913. No other Protestant church has work here.

Missionaries: Rev. H. C. Withey and Mrs. Withey (both on furlough), Rev. Ray B. Kipp and Mrs. Kipp.
Institution: Imprensa Patton (Mission Press).

Quessua

At this station six miles from Malanje, the Methodist Episcopal Church has work begun about 1890. The farm contains 370 acres at the base of Mouth Bangu whence flows a good stream of water.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Susan Collins, Martha Drummer, and Cilicia Cross.
Institutions: Summer School for Native Workers. W. F. M. S.; Girls' Home and school.

RAY B. KIPP, Superintendent

Making Good Citizens

The republican Portuguese government expects mission work to yield results in civilization. It has been a point in our favor that during the 10 months ending with April 10 civil marriages from among our converts have been registered in Malanje.

Four of the couples had been living together in native marriage when converted. One of the men was 72 years old. Six of the couples were more or less connected with the work at Carianga, and held a joint wedding feast.

It costs some money and takes considerable time to arrange a civil marriage, but there is, too, considerable satisfaction for Christians to be entitled to the description of "married" in legal documents, and they are not entitled to it if only married with our church ceremony, nor does the latter without the civil contract establish any legal inheritance claims.

Not all of our converts are ready for the abandonment of ancient native usage and the adoption of Portuguese law in these family matters, but we are glad to encourage those to do so who are sufficiently enlightened to understand and to accept the issues involved.

Power of Witchcraft

Accusations of witchcraft and consequent appeals to the poison test still abound in this region, even as it were, under the very noses of government and mission agents. Either the evil has increased or else we know more than formerly about what goes on.

In less than two weeks, in one small suburb of Malanje, a dozen persons, including some immature boys, to prove their innocence, and probably trusting their innocence, took the poison potion, but dying, "proved" to friends, relatives, and neighbors, as well as to enemies, that they had used witchcraft.

But the power of the poison priest, Nganga Nduua, is being challenged. Catela, a Christian leper, refusing to submit to the ordeal was waited on by an armed posse and the words: "Will you submit to Nganga Nduua? If not, we will try our machetes on you."

Catela replied, "If I submit to Nganga Nduua, I will go to hell to suffer forever, but if I refuse and you kill me I shall live forever in heaven with Christ who is my judge." Then holding his head to one side and laying the edge of his hand to his neck: "Here's my neck, come on, you can kill my body but you can't catch my soul!" They looked at him in amazement, and one by one slunk away.

At Ndodi, Soba Kenge had a peculiar softening of the skull, but refused to call a witch doctor or to have one consulted, saying: "I am in God's hands." After some months he recovered. Later on, a woman of his village was mysteriously burned (by a ground current during an electric storm) so that, besides other injuries, one arm eventually fell off at the elbow, and finally she died from resulting blood poison. Her Christian husband, instead of sending her back to her family as soon as she was maimed and demanding back his betrothal presents, as they expected he would do, stayed by and cared for her to the end. "The Bible teaches us to do as we would be done by," he said. So Nganga Nduua was not consulted in her case, either.

The Printed Page

Sales from the book department of the Patton Mission Press have continued in steady or increased volume, averaging some 10,000 pages per month. There have been constant calls for the Kimbundu catechism and hymn book which has been out of stock for over two years and of which we hope soon to see the new edition. The Kimbundu primer is also about sold out. I have another ready for the press as soon as cuts for the illustrations can be provided.

Sunday School Library

I made a collection of some 30 books and booklets in Portuguese, many of them from the Lisbon agency of the British Tract Society, and have been lending them, first to members of the Sunday school who can read Portuguese, and now also to our native workers at the outstations.

School Work

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society home at Quessua, with Miss Collins as matron and Miss Cross as teacher, houses constantly about 60 girls of whom all, but a few who are too small, are in school.

School for boys and young men at Quessua has been taught by the native helper, and Miss Drummer's co-worker, his wife, has conducted village school, first at Cassussina, and later at Diobo.

At Malanje a dozen children attended the vernacular school taught by a young woman under Mrs. Kipp's supervision. In May, I took on several young men in addition to those I had brought from Quessua two years before, and began teaching them the Portuguese common school branches. A few day pupils were allowed to attend. I turned away many applicants for admission both for entrance as day pupils and as boarders.

A Training Institution

A training school is urgently needed, and as I had little time and no proper school room, I chose the most promising Christian lads, who are a nucleus for such an institution, which should be provided for as soon as possible.

Of the native stations, Carianga continues to lead in school attendance, though Cahunga would have as many if a teacher were provided. The teachers at Bambi and Missula are to be commended for faithful work. Efficient teachers of the right spirit are hard to find, and will be until we have an adequate training institution.

Self Support

The local missionary societies at Malanje, and Quessua have been maintained, and several of the outstations have affiliated. Members give a set sum monthly in addition to regular Sabbath offerings. The fact that the aggregate given locally has fallen below the high-water mark of the last year, does not denote failing interest. Owing to poor transportation facilities native produce has continued low in price, and at the same time shoes and clothes have risen enormously in price, and prompt payment in money has been hard to obtain. The number of regular contributors has increased.

District Conference

At district conference held in May at Quessua, 25 native Christian workers from 20 places came together. Eight of the 25 have received a set salary or stipend, six have had occasional financial aid, 11 have had no financial aid. A few have had some aid in kind from those to whom they minister in spirit and intellect We have never had so many inquirers, nor have they appeared at nearly so many different localities.

Songo Station

In April the field finance committee recommended that Mr. Wengatz and I visit the heart of the Songo country, select a tentative site for a new central station the post office for which would be Missula, some 85 miles from Malanje, and report to conference. This we have not been able to do, but it is a thing which should be done as soon as possible.

Some of our outstations have been in or near Songo communities for several years, and at Lucunga and the Luandu they still look to us to send teachers as we promised to do five years since. If we do not go it will look as though we were working for none but the Ambaca people. The way to win the Songo folk is to put missionaries in the central part of their territory and by example and by school work provide leaders of their own tribe—a step essential to successfully winning them to Christ. The young men whom I lately took on for training were admitted on the understanding that if I should be sent to open work in Songo-land they would go with me to help and to complete their studies and training. This would aid in beginning the work.

MADEIRA ISLANDS DISTRICT

The Madeira Islands District includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Madeira Islands, which were discovered in 1419, and colonized by the Portuguese.

Funchal

Funchal (population, 45,000) is the principal city of the islands and a port of call for ocean liners between Europe and Africa, Europe and South America, and North America and the Mediterranean.

The Methodist Episcopal Church began work here in 1893, and its headquarters occupy a large four story building well located, and in which are missionaries' residence, day school, church, and sailors' rest and recreation rooms. The Scotch Presbyterian Church also has work in this city.

Missionaries: Rev. William G. Smart and Mrs. Smart.

Institution: Sailors' Rest.

Mount Faith (Sao Antonio da Serra)

This is a station among the peasants, and is about 13 miles from Funchal.

Missionaries: Rev. George B. Nind and Mrs. Nind (on furlough).

Machico

Machico is a coast town, and the Methodist Episcopal Church began work here in 1900. Our church is the only Protestant church in the place. At our out-appointment, Ribeira Grande, we have a church building and a day school.

Missionaries: Rev. B. R. Duarte (on furlough) and Mrs. Duarte (on furlough).

W. G. SMART, Superintendent

Portuguese Work in Funchal

The work in this city of 50,000 inhabitants has continued with good results. We have two services every Sunday, one on Friday evening, and on Wednesday evening I hold a Bible class for young men, with as many as 20 attending.

Mrs. Smart conducts a Bible class on Wednesday afternoon during the winter months, and has from 12 to 20 scholars. Several conversions have resulted from these classes and the preaching services, and six of the boys

from Mr. Dias's school have united with the church. Mr. Dias also conducts a Bible class, and a temperance and anti-tobacco society. .This society has just made a liberal contribution to our paper "Voz de Madeira." This paper is popular with our missionaries in Angola, and it contains the lessons which we use in the Sunday school. These are printed each month by Mr. Nind.

The Sailors' Rest

Since last December this institution has served eight free teas to the crews of torpedoed ships. Much worth while work is done among the men who visit this home. On the third of December Funchal was bombarded by a German submarine. It was Sunday morning, and the shells whistled past our church while the morning service was in session. No one showed any fear, and the service continued without interruption. The band stand in front of our church was marked by a shell. The captain of the fort with his family, and 20 other persons slept in our "Rest" that night. No one was injured on shore, but three vessels were torpedoed in the bay, and 34 lives were lost.

St. Antonio da Serra

Mr. Nind is in charge of the evangelistic work at Mount Faith, and the school is kept open day and night by its native teacher.

Ribeira Grande

This station is in care of the Rev. B. R. Duarte and Mrs. Duarte, who are on furlough. During their absence services have been held by two of our native pastors.

CONGO MISSION CONFERENCE

In 1907, this area was first explored by Methodist missionaries, the Rev. J. M. Springer and Mrs. Springer, who learned missions, Protestant or Catholic, existed in the entire area of more than 160,000 square miles.

No other Protestant Society has since established a station in the area, and none is likely to if American Methodism fulfills faithfully her mission and ministry here.

In 1911, two missionaries of the Board entered this Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo and established a station.

In 1915, the work was organized into a Mission by Bishop Hartzell, there being six missionaries of the Board at that time.

In March, 1917, Bishop E. S. Johnson organized the Mission Conference, there being then 12 missionaries.

Here is almost exactly the heart of Africa. Vast mineral riches of copper, tin, gold, diamonds, etc., have attracted railroads and river transportation from three oceans, the Atlantic, the Indian and the Southern, and these are now joined together forming great arteries of transportation in all directions. Other connecting lines are building.

A decade has seen a revolution of conditions from travel by foot or bicycle through virgin forests, to comfortable European trains, with excellent dining car service, connecting bustling centers in mining, industry and trade.

While industrial developments have swept rapidly forward, no advance has been made in the educational, moral or religious welfare of the tens of thousands of raw natives so suddenly wrested from their isolation.

The field is so vast and the problems and conditions so complex that the little your missionaries have so far attempted and accomplished seems veritably like a drop in a barrel.

Elizabethville

Elizabethville, 2,300 miles north of Cape Town, on the Cape-to-Cairo Railway, is the capital of the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo. Here, besides the administrative department of the Colony, are situated the railway headquarters, wholesale mercantile houses, and a smelting plant that is producing 30,000 tons of copper per year. Owing to high prices of copper, so urgently needed for the war, the commercial conditions are good and prices are high.

This seven year old town of approximately 1,000 Europeans and 6,000 to 10,000 natives, boasts of electric lights, wireless station, 35 automobiles, and general conditions of life corresponding to these.

Missionaries: Rev. J. M. Springer, and Mrs. Springer.

R. S. Smyres, Secretary of the Mission, also shares in the work.

Kambove

Kambove is 100 miles northwest of Elizabethville, also on the railroad. Here is the largest copper mine of the district. This is the home of the Fox Bible Training School.

Missionaries: Rev. C. C. Hartzler and Mrs. Hartzler.

Kapanga

Kapanga (Mwata Yamvo) is 400 miles northwest of Kambove. Near the government post of this name is the capital town of Mwata Yamvo, paramount chief of the Lunda tribe. A land grant has been made the mission, on which substantial buildings of sun-dried bricks have been erected, and on which the mission village is also located, known as "Florence Station."

Missionaries: Dr. A. L. Piper, M.D., and Mrs. Piper, Rev. T. B. Brinton and Mrs. Brinton, Miss Marie Jensen.

Kabongo

Kabongo is on a high and especially healthful plateau, in the very heart of the largest native tribe in Central Africa, the Luba, and is the home of the purest dialect of that language.

Rawest heathenism prevails here, cannibalism being practiced in the district.

Reverend and Mrs. Springer and Mr. Smyres visited this center in June, 1917, secured a concession, and established a station.

Missionaries: Rev. R. S. Guptill and Mrs. Guptill.

JOHN M. SPRINGER, Superintendent

The year 1917 has seen Elizabethville definitely occupied, a new station opened at Kabongo, the force greatly strengthened and the work enlarged at Mwata Yamvo (Kapanga), and—scores of other calls for occupation of centers refused and put off.

Elizabethville

The definite summons to begin work in Elizabethville came to us in 1914, and as no other Protestant society was established here, we supervised from Kambove the work of two lay native workers, Joseph and Moses, as they conducted night school and Sunday services. A vigorous and very good work was being carried on when we arrived in February this year.

The accommodations for this work were altogether inadequate as it was, and with prospective enlargement much larger and permanent quarters needed to be provided. Building regulations in Elizabethville are rather severe, requiring a good style of structure. Happily a sum was available from the Passion Week Self Denial Fund of 1916, and one or two good sized contributions came from friends. The regular collections of the native congregation and substantial (for them) pledges for the new building afforded an assured fund to advance on. The result is an excellent building, planned principally for school and social work, with a large assembly hall and eight smaller rooms that will house the work for the present.

Temporarily the office of the Congo Mission, with Mr. R. S. Smyres, secretary and bookkeeper, is housed in two of the rooms, and two other rooms are being used for residence of other missionaries, till such time as the requirements of the work crowd them out and other quarters are available.

A comfortable residence of corrugated iron was also purchased for the superintendent, the funds being given by a friend of the mission.

Mr. and Mrs. Guptill removed from Kambove in April, and during the five months following, Mr. Guptill was fully engaged in constructing the building already mentioned, doing most of the skilled work of masonry, carpentry and tinning himself. He has won the esteem and approval of the community by his spirit and the high quality of his work, and has given an example to the natives—the influence of which will be great for years to come—of the dignity of work and of the beauty of a willing spirit.

Kambove

The opportunities and calls for enlarging the work at Kambove are becoming more and more insistent, particularly in and for the villages near at hand.

War conditions have affected and hindered the work of the boarding school

at Kambove more than any other part of our work. Of necessity we have had to receive here the pupils that rightly belong in the Congo Institute, as our main educational institution will be called. In such an institution there should be the opportunity for the pupils to raise their own food, thus reducing the cost of maintaining the school and at the same time employing the pupils for a part of their time each day in constructive industrial work.

The Kambove concession is well adapted for what it was planned for, the home of a Bible Training School, where a limited number of selected pupils are given instruction, at the same time employed out of school hours mainly in practical evangelistic, colporteur and school work.

The limited and not too good garden area, the wild pigs and baboons, together have rendered abortive the efforts at crops here. War conditions, with excessive requirements of food for native soldiers and an attendant famine, nearly doubled the price of native food. Accordingly, during three months of this dry season it has been necessary to allow the pupils to go out for work with various employers.

With an increasing number of applicants for entrance and training, it will be necessary soon to make arrangements for at least a temporary home for the Congo Institute. Happily at this writing a suitable tract of land is being offered to us.

Kapanga

The timely arrival of Rev. T. B. Brinton and Mrs. Brinton and Miss Marie Jensen in December, 1916, gave needed relief to Doctor and Mrs. Piper, who had carried on this work alone for three years.

Enlargement of the work was then at once possible. The mission village of about 300, most of them repatriated from bondage in Angola, contained a number of native Christian men, more or less experienced as evangelists and teachers. Several of these, together with their Christian wives and families, have been stationed in central and important villages, and are thus making possible a large expansion of the work.

The large capital town of the king, Mwata Yamvo, one-half mile from the mission, affords a most excellent opportunity for evangelistic work. Deputations from all parts of the kingdom are coming and going continually.

A very urgent need in the Lunda field is that of a boarding, industrial and training school. Owing to the attractions, distractions and temptations of "metropolitan" life, this institution needs to be at some distance from the capital of Mwata Yamvo.

Doctor Piper's medical work has met a great need of this district. The co-operation of Miss Jensen, who is a nurse and a certificated midwife, has been most useful.

A dispensary and a small hospital, a memorial to Mrs. Piper's mother, has been made possible this year by the contributions of relatives.

Kabongo

Kabongo is the new center opened during this year. The gift that made this possible came in 1916 as an answer—we verily believe—to the prayer

through years, of Kaluwasi and others who, born in this section, had been taken to Angola, 1,000 miles west, and had there been converted.

Most of Kaluwasi's relatives are living at Kabongo, and a number of the Luba men and women from Angola, temporarily domiciled at Kapanga, were near relatives of Chief Kabongo, or from this immediate neighborhood. A group of 40, men, women and children, migrated in August from Kapanga to Kabongo.

The site is healthful and beautiful, overlooking Lake Boya. The location central, the population numerous and the needs appallingly great.

Upon our arrival at Kabongo, after we had chosen the site, the people turned out in force to begin work on the mission station. The women cleared the site and the paths, and the men brought poles, 1,000 palm branches, rattan rope, and grass. Thus speedily took form, a comfortable three-room house of 1,000 palms, built without driving a nail, until we came to the door and window frames.

We rejoice greatly that six or eight native agents of this very tribe, Kaluwasi and others, are at hand ready to take hold of the work at the main station and to be stationed outside in central and important villages in the district.

The missionaries under appointment to this station have been delayed by war conditions, and so Mr. and Mrs. Guptill were delighted to go up there to begin the work and carry it on during this rainy season, pending the arrival of the new missionaries.

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 10 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 AFRICAN MISSION CONFERENCE

(Sphere: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Tripoli)

EDWIN F. FREASE, Superintendent

Radically Changing Conditions

Perhaps no non-Christian population is being so profoundly changed by the war as the Berbers and Arabs of North Africa, particularly in Algeria and Tunisia. For years Berber young men from the tribes of Kabylia have been going abroad to seek their fortune. Some have gone to America. The reflex influence of this in their villages is noticeable. From the striking vantage point of Fort National scores of Kabyle villages and towns dotting the beautiful mountain tops can be seen, and in several of them new style houses are visible, which witness to this new leaven of change slowly working among a section of the Kabyles.

But now the French Government has extended war conscription to both Arabs and Berbers, and the young men have gone by tens of thousands from the towns, the mountains, the plains and the Sahara. The proportion of the population thus recruited is doubtless vastly greater than of any other similar population in the world. I have seen them gathering outside the walls of old

Kairwan, the Moslem holy city of Tunisia, the simple nomad in flowing earth-stained garments, the women wailing them as already dead. I have seen the sturdy mountaineers, the sedentary townsmen, the loose-limbed herdsmen and the stolid farmer on their way to the training centers in all their uncouthness, mobs without the first idea of order or of discipline. A course of intensive training, and soon these same men swing past alert, disciplined, keen soldiers of the modern type.

In Europe and the Near-East they fraternize with French, British, Italian and now, thank God, American soldiers. Their world has become an altogether new world, their horizon can never again be limited to the old one, their thoughts can no longer run in the former narrow channels, their ideals have escaped the old bounds—they are changed men, changed for good and all!

Along side this military conscription, tens of thousands have been recruited for industrial and agricultural work in France. These do not receive military training, but they come more immediately into contact with European social and labor conditions, and in their turn are radically changed in the process. The increased earnings of the latter class and the family allowances granted the former, make possible for the families a style of living more in accordance with the new conceptions.

Added to the forces already disintegrating Mohammedanism in North Africa, and the other events of the world war, these new conditions have jostled the inertia of ages into movement, the apathy of Islam into the beginnings of interest; they have rudely shocked exclusiveness, tradition, prejudice and fanaticism. It appears certain that the effects will be cumulative, increasing as men come home on leave or are discharged through wounds, etc., and culminating when at the end of the war these many thousands of changed men return to their nomad tents, their mountain villages, their olive and fig groves, their herds and their farms.

An opportunity unparalleled in work among Moslems has come to us and we are not ready for it.

New missionaries are desperately needed. They should go into intensive training, all the more because in this field more training is needed than in most others. They are needed for the Arab, for the Kabyle, for the European work.

With only nine foreign workers, of whom two are American, four British and three French, we are working in four languages, Arabic, Kabyle, French and Spanish. This makes development difficult and also endangers the care and stability of the general work and of our institutions. Our stations are situated at from 250 to 300 miles apart.

Follows necessarily the pressing need to emphasize the importance of establishing a central Training School for native workers, as well as the great opportunity of receiving boys and girls into our homes.

We are handicapped at every turn by the lack of suitable properties belonging to the Mission, and now is a most favorable time to purchase. Moreover, in every department we lack "munitions" and equipment. These items will reappear in the review of work which follows, and in the reports from the missionaries.

Evangelistic and General Work

For successful evangelistic work in this field at this stage it is essential that there should be trained missionaries free to give their entire time unceasingly to it, and that there should be adequate equipment. At none of our stations have these conditions been met, and our evangelistic effort consequently has been feeble and cannot be bettered until we have more missionaries, trained native workers and sufficient equipment.

Among Moslems

At Tunis, Mr. Purdon has been able to give scarcely any time to this side of the work, and war conditions are there very adverse to aggressive effort.

At Constantine

Mr. Cooksey had no native helper until May; nor has it been possible with the means at our command to rent a suitable evangelistic hall, or to supply the needed equipment or itinerating outfit. During four months Mr. Smith was obliged to be away owing to the illness of Mrs. Smith and the children, and Mr. and Mrs. Cooksey had the charge of the Boys' Home as well. A terrible epidemic of typhoid fever was raging all over the city, making extra precautions necessary. Miss Jessie Cooksey was gravely ill with this fever during this period, and at its end Mr. and Mrs. Cooksey were worn out, and Mr. Cooksey was obliged to go to England to bring away his son, who had suffered a most serious case of shell shock. In spite of all this the evangelistic classes were kept going both at Constantine and Kroubs, and the Arab Church has made steady progress.

At Algiers the continued mobilization of Paul Villon and Mohand Abslam has made evangelistic work among the Moslems impossible, until just recently when Mr. Villon, now stationed in Algiers, was able to get free for a few hours each week for mission work.

Striking Opening in Kabylia

Although hampered by lack of funds for the renting of centers for work in the mountain towns and for "munitions," Mr. Blackmore and his native agents have been active in the villages about Fort National.

A most important new development is the following. Certain converts of a long established mission of the Roman Catholic "White Fathers" among the Ouadhia tribe some four hours' march from Fort National have for two years been urging Mr. Blackmore to open work among them, being profoundly dissatisfied and seeking further light. Their leader, Jules Zedam, a blind catechist, for over nine years has been seeking further spiritual enlightenment. Finally early this year he was given a trial at Fort National accompanied by his family. Nine months' test indicates that he is a rare spirit genuinely seeking after the truth, and of unusual ability as a preacher and leader. The others signed in September a common letter beseeching us to open work, and pledging financial support.

Mr. Blackmore was able to purchase a small dilapidated house admirably located in the large central town Taourirth Abdalla. On the 16th of December J. D. Townsend, J. T. C. Blackmore and myself opened the work in this little

house, receiving 13 earnest Kabyle adults on probation. The service was very impressive, and I was struck by the intelligent comprehension of the candidates as to what their step meant. Three others had formerly been received, making the total new membership 16.

Together with the other results of our work, we have now in Kabylia the most promising opening ever presented in North Africa, and probably in any purely Moslem field today. But Mr. Blackmore is our only missionary in this wonderful mountain region of Kabylia with its 1,000,000 people all astir with the new conditions.

European Work

At Tunis it has been possible only to continue the evangelistic service for soldiers in the central hall, in which a French quartermaster sergeant has rendered valuable voluntary help in preaching.

At Constantine in the absence of the French pastor at the front the other missionaries have done what they could to continue the services and this department has just about held its own.

At Algiers Pastor Lieure, still mobilized but stationed in Algiers, has been given sufficient permission to conduct his services as last year, Mrs. Lieure helping diligently. The French Church has made steady progress both in membership and interest. Funds are greatly needed for the rent of an evangelistic hall and for the conduct of this very promising work.

At Oran Mr. Jaccaud has had a successful year under trying conditions, and the Spanish Church appears to be well established. Mr. Jaccaud has just been married to an earnest and cultured Christian young woman belonging to the French Reformed Church in Algiers. Together they will be able to meet the wider needs of the Oran situation, where funds for development are also greatly needed.

Mr. Smith at Constantine, and Mr. Jaccaud at Oran, have preached once a month in the French Reformed Church to enable the respective pastors to serve out-stations vacant owing to the mobilization of the pastors. Mr. Blackmore has also on invitation visited once each month a French Protestant vineyard community, and good collections have been made for his Kabyle work.

Institutions

At Constantine and at Algiers there are now more boys in the Homes than the supports provided. Suitable properties and additional supports are the supreme needs of these two Homes.

The Tunis Boys' Home has had another stormy year. The urgent need is for a missionary to devote himself entirely to this Home. The new property is excellently adapted to the needs of the Home.

Our Girls' Home at Tunis finds the greatest difficulty of any in securing girls, but here too the altered conditions are sure to bring a change for the better.

The Girls' Homes at Algiers and Constantine, under the care of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, are prospering, and encouraged by increased financial support.

Training School for Workers

It is with keen regret that I am unable to announce the establishment of such a school. No funds have been available. Yet our missionaries are hindered on every hand by the lack of trained native agents. No large evangelistic movement is possible without them. Material there is already, and more is in sight for the very near future in our "Homes." Indeed one young man from the Algiers Home is being held in any work possible to give him until he can be put into training. Several promising young men are available in Kabylia. The need is very urgent, indeed, and we plead for the means to begin at once.

Relief Work

Allowances for families of soldiers and the wages earned by war workers have relieved the economic situation a little, but the enormous increase in the cost of living has brought about a most serious situation. In the administration of the grant from Bishop Anderson's Relief Fund direct aid has been given only to necessitous cases. Assistance has also been given to our native preachers and help to the Home, owing to the great increase in the cost of the support of children. Thus we have been able to carry the work during the year.

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 semi-circle 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.

Boys' Home at Algiers

During the year 1915-1916, our Home grew very quickly. Having 24 boys at the end of the second year of our existence, we reasoned that at the end of the fourth we ought to have fifty. At the end of the third year we had 14 boys! The boys whom we had taken in had not all been satisfactory, new boys were not forthcoming as quickly as we had planned, and if they had been, our supports were not increased in order to receive more.

Within the last six months we have begun to go ahead again, and, though we have lost two more of our old boys, we now have 20 lads in the Home. Our past experiences have taught us to accept only very young boys, to be more careful about the type of boy and about arrangements with the parents, and above all how to make the boys who are with us comfortable and happy. Two conditions mar our tranquility—the enormously high prices of all commodities, and the inadequacy of our quarters.

Mohand Bessalem, my first helper, was mobilized over a year ago. He

is now in the trenches on the Verdun front. We have taken a young French man recently converted from Catholicism, to help us, thus leaving Said Flici free to go on with his work among the men and boys in the city. The director of a large French-Arab school situated near the hall where Said (in connection with Mr. Villon) holds his classes, recently said to Said: "I wish all the boys under my charge might attend your classes. Since you have been working among the boys there is a perceptible difference in their conduct in class." Four of our older boys are in this school, one of whom has received a government scholarship. All the other boys, with the exception of the two oldest, attend the public school in the village of El Biar.

Of these two oldest, one helps us in the Home. The other plans to enter the training school in Constantine, to prepare for evangelical work. If the war continues another two years, both of these boys, as well as my young French helper, will probably be called into service.

Incidents

We are most careful about the conduct of our boys—about their going into the city, going out at night, and about their companions and associates. We try in every way to keep their bodies and minds pure and healthy. What a difference in the life of a boy in a Kabyle village! When a lad once becomes adolescent he is no longer permitted to sleep under his father's roof. He is forced to wander around to find shelter wherever he can. So that quite a number of young boys who have no other refuge will be found sleeping together in the public assembly place (thajemat), absolutely free to perpetrate whatever evil they can plan. And this at the age when a boy needs the most watchful and intelligent care! It can be seen from this that, if anything is to be made of a Kabyle lad, he must be taken before the period of adolescence.

Our last boy came warmly and decently clad for a native village boy. He had two shirts, a pair of trousers, and a bernouse. Most of the lads wear but a flowing shirt and the bernouse. But this boy's clothes were sewn on him, the cuffs and collar-band being stitched instead of buttoned. It was undoubtedly intended that he wear his two shirts until warm weather came. It is hard to imagine their state in the spring, as they were already stiff and heavy with filth when I cut them off him. In the crown of his chéchia (fez) was stitched a little leather sack containing a verse from the Koran. This was supposed to act as a charm against ill fortune. Some of the boys wear a like amulet around the neck when they come to us. The verses from the Koran are written by the village Marabout, in return for a fee of money, figs, meat, or a chicken. Sometimes the paper on which the verse is written is soaked in a little water until the ink runs, then the water is drunk. All the power of the Koran is thus supposed to be taken into the body.

I had noticed that little Amar, an orphan of ten, who has been with us three years, never forgot to kneel down by his bedside and say his evening prayers. Once when I was chiding the other boys for sometimes forgetting theirs, Amar spoke up: "I could not sleep," said he, "without first saying my prayers. Once I tried getting into bed without praying, but I had to get out again. Something within me told me that God would be displeased with me."

Another time when we were all coming home in the rosy twilight from a long walk, Amar slipped his hand into mine and whispered: "Jesus is very good to us, isn't He?" This new awakening of the inner self is very wonderful to behold. Remember that if this little boy were not with us, had he not heard the Gospel of Christ, he would very probably be a mere little animal, without conscience or spirit of love.

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. J. J. Cooksey and Mrs. Cooksey, 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 and evangelistic classes work among Arabs in neighboring towns.

J. J. COOKSEY, Missionary-in-charge

The year 1917 has been devoted to work among the young. Our two institutions for the reception and Christian training of Arab boys and girls, have been working at high pressure, and have received and trained as many as funds have permitted. Detailed reports from these Christian homes will doubtless be published—they form at present the core of our work, and its most encouraging feature.

Classes for Arab Boys

Pursuing the policy of reaching the young, large numbers of Arab boys,—distinct from our boys' home—are under instruction in daily evangelistic classes: these supplement the work of our institutions, and from them we are augmenting our church attendance. Some of these we hope may soon be ready to be received on trial.

The Native Arab Christian Church

This is as yet in its infancy, but it is growing. Seven have been admitted as full members, and eight as members on trial. Of these latter, five are from the boys' home. Regular Arab church services; prayer meetings; Sunday school; classes for advanced instruction, and lantern talks, are ministering to its spiritual life, and numerical growth. A strong native Christian church is the goal we are striving for; our difficulties and disappointments are many; it has therefore a strong claim upon our unceasing prayers, and generous encouragement.

Bible and Religious Book Store

In the heart of the native quarter this testimony continues. Hundreds of gospels and thousands of tracts are constantly distributed. Our sales in complete Bibles, and testaments are good. The war has brought a spirit of serious inquiry to many intelligent Jews. Large numbers of scriptures in Hebrew especially have been sold, and scores of men have attentively listened to the gospel message, and taken away books and tracts specially prepared for them. Three young Jews have recently professed their faith in Christ as the result of work

done in the bookstore, but fear of their families, and consequent loss and persecution, have prevented them from openly uniting with us.

The Regions Beyond

War conditions have made it impossible to do what we desire in aggressive evangelization, in the needy centres outside Constantine. Our station at Kroubs, however—in the centre of one of the largest markets of Algeria—has been the scene of an encouraging work. Here we are in touch with large numbers of Bedouin Arabs who listen attentively to the Word presented attractively by means of the lantern and slide. On such occasions our little hall is crowded.

Lonely French Settlers

Scattered among the Arab population are a large number of French colonists. These proprietors, farmers, and officials are by no means all atheists, or Catholics. Many are indifferent, others admire Protestantism without understanding much about it. At Kroubs we are serving these as far as we can.

The general mobilization has forced us to suspend the adult evangelistic service; but the children are still gathered into our Sunday school, and will form an instructed nucleus of a small Christian church in the near future.

We are in the thick of a big effort, difficult enough to please an apostle; but we are as men with one hand tied, for lack of funds to secure suitable premises for our work, for equipment, and for using our many opportunities.

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. L. Lochhead and Mrs. Lochhead, 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

"The Lord Will Provide"

Two boys were presented to us last week by their mother for acceptance in the Home. They may be taken as illustrative of the conceptions imbued by Mohammedanism in even the child's mind. On their way back from the doctor, the younger, seven years of age, stole a loaf of bread from a store where our local preacher, who accompanied them, was making purchases. He presently noticed the youngster busily munching, on the road home, a crust of bread and inquired where he got it from. Oh, replied he, "The Lord provided me with it!" which, of course, remarked our local preacher, means, he stole it. You will therefore appreciate the necessity of getting hold of the boys at the earliest age possible, and of inculcating sublimer conceptions of Almighty God than those presented to them by Mohammedanism.

Effect of the War

Our work, since the outbreak of the war, has steadily increased in difficulty. Economic conditions are not so serious when compared with other countries. The Jews here, by virtue of an ancient Beylical decree, are not mobilizable and, seeing that the French, Italian and Arab nationalities have been called to the

colors, these sons of Jacob. instead of appreciating the immunity which they enjoy from military service, have combined to lay hands on every branch of commerce available during the absence of those who have been obliged to leave their business in the hands of untrained employees. They have accordingly, provoked against themselves a spirit of hostility which is likely to prove bitter as time goes on.

The Moslem population have outwardly stood by their French protectors, because it is to their interest to do so. It is their duty likewise, and we seek to make them realize it, but alas. with a rapidly declining religious sentiment, self-interest has become more than ever the controlling factor in their lives.

Property

Early this year we entered into possession of our only property in Tunisia. It had been called by the vendor, "La Nichée," which, being interpreted, means, "A nest of young ones," and was therefore prophetically allocated to its present use of a Boys' Home. Occupying one of the finest positions outside the city wall for convenience and air, it may well be styled a very desirable mansion. The building is amply sufficient for our present needs and will be able to accommodate about 30 boys, including the missionary's quarters. but of course we hope to increase, and for this purpose would be very well advised to acquire the vacant parcels of ground adjoining which can now be obtained at a fairly reasonable figure, but, as this quarter of the city suburbs is being exploited, and preparations for a tram line being actively prosecuted, these reasonable terms cannot well be expected to continue after the cessation of hostilities.

Non-Christian Opinion

As might be expected, the Moslem attitude towards our work is decidedly unfriendly, nor need any amelioration be expected so long as we occupy ourselves with their boys and girls. We are appreciated by many, and our consideration and affection for the boys is by no means misunderstood in all quarters. Wild stories are of course afoot that we make the boys kiss images and crosses, give them pork to eat, and force them to show a disrespect for "the great and glorious Koran." And I regret to say that one or two of the boys who left us were prevailed upon by their relations. no doubt by bribery, to circulate these reports in the Government school which they attend. raising thereby such a spirit of fanaticism that one of the schoolmasters taught our boys a verse from the Koran, which is understood by the Moslems here to cast serious reflection upon the Christians. I checkmated the gentleman's maneuvre by teaching the boys another verse from their book which states that God said to our Lord Jesus, when he was on earth, "I will cause all those who follow Thee to be over those who infidelize until the day of resurrection." The upshot of the affair was that we were enabled to get our boys removed to a purely French school where they are away from the fanatical influences of other Moslem children and teachers.

Fort National

This is a large and important military station, located in the interior in Kabylia, 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

European Work

Our hall in the Fort no longer serves as a reading room for soldiers. All governments now realize that the man "called up" still has social needs and is not only a fighting machine, so everywhere "Foyers du Soldat" have been opened.

I offered to pass on to the new one at the Fort such periodicals as had been coming for the soldiers' work. All secular ones were readily accepted, but everything religious firmly declined. Army life is perhaps the most unfavorable for the growth of godliness—synonym for true manliness rightly understood. The imprint, too, of these few long war years will leave a deep mark on character. And then again these brave fellows often when in face of death peer over his bony shoulder in ignorant wonder at what lies behind the grim monster.

New Work

Among the Algerian colonists are many Protestants. Scattered thinly they enjoy little if any pastoral care. Through lack of shepherding and intermarriage with Roman Catholics, they are often lost to the evangelical cause.

For some months now I have assumed pastoral care of one of the brightest Protestant centers in inland Algeria. Once a month I spend a Sunday with them. Some 25 adults attend the service, and there are 15 children in the class. One young man of high birth was, by his parents' wish, our guest for a month to take a course in religion. When, admitting him to communion. I read his confession of faith and determination to live for others as Christ did. few eyes were dry. The parents gratefully acknowledge a brightening and deepening in their son's life.

In a few months the collections in this center have yielded $95, with which we have met the most pressing needs of another extraordinary development here among the Kabyles.

I believe our mission's mission to the European population here is to enthuse new life into French Protestantism.

Kabyle Work

In the villages near by we have been unable to secure land for halls for regular work. Because of this our work is maintained with difficulty. In one place we bought a fine site only to have it snatched from us because of the owner's insecure title. The villagers were furious when they learned how nearly we had succeeded in purchasing land in their village. Such is the attitude of the old Moslems—nowhere overcome save by persistence.

Offsetting this disappointment is our success in another direction. In the Ouadhia tribe—three and a half hours away—long worked by the Roman Catholics, most of the sincere Catholic converts were thoroughly dissatisfied with the outcome of Catholic teaching—little better, some said. than Islam. Numbers came to me to better understand the gospel. and after a time I received a collective letter asking me to settle among them—promising to contribute monthly $4.20.

We had previously accepted as native helper Jules, a blind Kabyle, whom the Roman Catholic missionaries had employed as catechist for many years and

discharged this year because he refused to stop coming to see me. This gifted musician and poet is wonderfully enthusiastic for the gospel. * *

As, of course, no provision was made for this new work in the budget, the yield from the new European work mentioned worked in with the Lord's own precision. Also we now own a $300 native house there, bought independently of mission funds. As soon as it is in fit condition we shall inaugurate church services there by the reception of a number of probationers.

The Father Superior there preached a "special" the Sunday following our purchase. He read from his carefully prepared paper the following points: "This American Mission is 300 years old. The most powerful of all Protestant missions. Noted for persistence in pursuing its objects. It has only made a beginning here, but God alone can stop it; let us pray that he will."

The Kabyles admire determination and power and the effect of such a statement was to strengthen their favorable attitude toward our mission and its work.

General Work

Station classes, village preaching, and classes, are much the same as last year. We need halls to do good work; the spirit of the folk is continually better.

Our modest dispensary is more visited than ever. 3,000 treatments were given during the year, 500 more than last year. Said Abouadaou, my first native helper, relieves me much in this work.

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

No report.

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 Panama was included in the North Andes Mission Conference until 1916, when it was set apart as a separate mission by the General 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 Beck and Mrs. Beck, 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.

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.

No report.

ERNEST N. BAUMAN, Superintendent

Educational Work

Ward Institute is a commercial school in the city of Buenos Ayres. Mr. Frank Beck is the director. The faculty consists of seven members—one foreign man, two foreign women, and four natives. Student enrollment 90. Eighty-one of the students are in the grammar grades, nine are in the preparatory grades. The total income of the school for the year was $23,500. The property, which was recently purchased, is valued at $125,000.

Nicholas Lowe Institute and Orphanage is located at Mercedes, and is under the direction of the Rev. Ernest N. Bauman. The faculty consists of six members—one foreign man, one foreign woman, and four natives. The total number of students in the institution is 81 (73 boys and eight girls). There are 53 boys, and eight girls in the grammar grades, and 20 boys who are taking special courses. The income of the institution for the year is $4,026, and the property valuation is $200,000.

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. PATTERSON, Superintendent

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Northern District comprises 13 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 Fe

Rosario de Santa Fé (population, 190,000) is situated on the south bank of the Paraná 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 sentiment 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.

S. P. CRAVER, Superintendent

Finances

The financial stress upon the country has increased greatly since the outbreak of the war. The majority of the people are feeling the strain, but our work has been kept up, though it has made but little progress. People have given generously for the orphanage, and pastoral support in some places has increased. The people seem to realize more keenly than ever before their obligations to the church.

In several places improvements have been made. At La Aquada, Montevideo, $300 was raised locally to improve the parsonage. In the McCabe Memorial Church of Montevideo, occupied by two congregations—one Spanish, and the other English—there has been installed a fine pipe organ. The organ

was brought from the United States by the English congregation at an expense of $3,000, and installed by the Spanish congregation at an expense of $1,000. The Lamport and Hall Steamship Company brought the organ from New York freight free.

In Montevideo the owner of the hall rented by the Capurro congregation has doubled the capacity of the hall. A new work has been begun in Barrio Roma with a good congregation and a Sunday school.

Sunday Schools and Special Services

Much attention has been given to this important work. The number attending these schools has increased. The graded lessons have been introduced with satisfactory results.

Special meetings have been held in order to lead our people, and especially the Sunday school scholars, to a definite decision for Christ. These meetings have been held in the Montevideo Central church, at La Quada, Capurro, Cerrito, Diego Lamas, Penarol, and Concordia. About 200 have united with the church on probation as a result of these special services.

Educational Work

The North American Academy for young men is located in the city of Montevideo. The Rev. Henry A. Holmes is director. The faculty consists of nine members—three foreign men, five foreign women, and one native. Student enrollment in the primary and grammar grades 79; in the preparatory grades first year six, second year two, total preparatory students eight. Total enrollment in institution 87. The income for the year was $2,566. The value of the school grounds and buildings is $40,000.

We are pleased to have worked in conjunction with the local Young Men's Christian Association, giving their members the advantage of our instruction at a moderate charge. A little tuition has been given free, and we wish we could extend this line of usefulness. During the year two of our most promising students have accepted Christ and have promised to join the church.

Miss Long has a small day school and a flourishing Sunday school in the Villa del Cerro, Montevideo, where she maintains a sort of Settlement House, which is supported in part by the Swift Packing Company.

Besides this work and the Academy, we have in Montevideo the Crandon Institute for girls. This school is under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and has an enrollment of about 175. The school has just purchased new property, over three acres, for a new site. When the new building is erected the school will have a commanding position.

CHILE CONFERENCE

The Chile Conference includes the republic of Chile.

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 manufacturers 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.

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 20 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.

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 Tarapaca, situated on the coast, 200 miles north of Antofagasta. With the exception of Antofagasta, it is the 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.

Missionaries: Rev. W. T. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, Rev. W. O. Pflaum and Mrs. Pflaum, W. B. Archer and Mrs. Archer, Mr. C. W. Leonard, and the Misses Juanita Robinson, Ruth D. Beyer, Ruth Potter and Esther Hutchison.

Institution: Iquique English College.

W. T. ROBINSON, Superintendent

Self Support

A notable advance has been made on this district in the matter of self-support. The church at Antofagasta, the largest Methodist Episcopal church in the Conference, has become entirely self-supporting. The Spanish church in Iquique pays all expenses except a small amount for pastor's rent. The indications are that the other churches will soon become self-supporting. The amount of money raised for pastoral support has increased in every charge on the district.

Evangelistic Work

In Antofagasta, our most important port, a large tent which will accommodate 500 people, has been bought through the efforts of Bishop Oldham, and will be used during the year for revival services, which will be held in various sections of the city. We hope for great results from these tent meetings.

Educational Work

Iquique English College was founded in the city of Iquique in 1885. The Rev. W. O. Pflaum is director. The staff for the year 1917 consisted of the Rev. W. O. Pflaum, Mrs. Pflaum, Rev. W. B. Archer, Mrs. Archer, C. W. Leonard, the Misses Ruth D. Beyer, Esther Hutchison, Ruth Potter, Juanita Robinson, and five native teachers.

The attendance for the year has been the largest in the history of the school, the total number of students matriculated in all departments being 283. Seventy of the boys board at the school, and 17 of these united with the church on probation.

Two years ago the girls' school was re-opened and this has grown so rapidly that the management of the school has scarcely known what to do to accommodate all the pupils. A house has been rented for a dormitory, but could care for but 15 girls. So many had to be turned away that the management insisted on putting up a new building, the money paid for rent being applied on the interest for the money necessary for the new building. This new building will accommodate 40 students.

The public is friendly toward our work, partly because in this section of Chile the feeling against Romanism is strong, and partly because so many of the former students of our school are employed in responsible positions throughout the province.

Primary Schools

Primary schools are urgently needed, and we hope to establish at least one such school in connection with every church. The school in connection with the church at Antofagasta which was started six months ago is entirely self-sustaining.

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.

No report.

F. Sosa, Superintendent

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 500,000) 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. Goodsil F. Arms and Mrs. Arms, Rev. Paul Barnhart (on furlough) and Mrs. Barnhart (on furlough), Rev. Charles S. Braden and Mrs. Braden, Rev. Harry B. Compton and Mrs. Compton, Rev. Gerhard J. Schilling and Mrs. Schilling, Rev. Wm. H. Teeter (on furlough), Fleda Platt, Rev. William F. Rice (on furlough) and Mrs. Rice (on furlough), Rev. William A. Shelly and Mrs. Shelly, Alice Haydenburg, Ruth Tribby, Lora C. Catlin, Sara Norris, and Maria MacMillen.

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.

GERHARD J. SCHILLING, Superintendent

The District

The Central District, with an area of over 7,000 square miles, has a population of nearly 1,600,000. Much of this territory is as yet unoccupied by any evangelical church. The distances between the few larger cities, the scarcity of workers and the high cost of living and travel are the main reasons for this lack of occupation. The three principal centers of the district are:

Work in Santiago

In this busy capital with a population of over half a million of people, beautiful for climate and adorned with fine buildings and parks, we have four churches and four additional preaching places. Recently a revival has swept through them and its fire is still burning. Converted Roman Catholics make good propagandists. Second Church could not hold the regular congregation and a much better hall and parsonage have been rented.

Chile has made very positive efforts to maintain its political neutrality and so far has been successful. But the war has caused everywhere a most abnormal increase in the cost of living. Imported articles are beyond the purchasing price of the middle and lower classes, but selfish merchants have succeeded to raise the price of domestic articles also so that we must almost pay three times as much for things as before the war. This makes the problem of living a real anxiety for everyone. It is to the credit of our churches that self-support has not fallen off during the year.

Santiago College

Santiago College, the centre of Protestant education for women in Chile, is located in the beautiful city of Santiago, the capital of the republic. During the thirty some years of its existence the school has not enjoyed a more prosperous year than the past. There were 280 students enrolled, and had there been room in the primary department, the enrollment could have been over 300. Rev. W. A. Shelly is director.

In spite of the world war and religious opposition, the school has been gaining during the last six years in students, resources and prestige.

This institution aims to contribute not only towards democracy, propulse education, morality and Christianity, but also to introduce new tendencies into the educational system of the country.

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.

Much attention has been given to the subject of primary and secondary education by the Chilian Government during the past year. The Chilian people are enthusiastic over the subject and are seeking help from every source possible. Our thought is to take advantage of this rising tide and make Santiago College the best equipped and most up-to-date school in the whole continent.

With this thought in mind new plans have been drawn up calling for an entirely new arrangement of the plant by erecting new buildings and remodeling the old one.

Greater and far more reaching opportunities are tied up in this proposition than has ever confronted our church in this land.

The church at the Home Base cannot afford to permit this tide to ebb before acting.

The urgent need is for 120,000 dollars U. S. gold to make possible the realization of the new plans. With this expenditure Methodism in general will possess an influence that will be more far reaching for righteousness than double this amount expended on a similar project in the home land.

Now is our time for large constructive work in this strategic centre of influence and power.

What greater heritage could we wish than to have the opportunity of placing before the young women of this land a chance to secure training that will help them put aside superstition and fear and produce in its stead normal Christian character ready to take their place in a progressive Christian civilization.

The Board of Foreign Missions has a right to be thankful for, even to be proud of, the history of this grand institution which has done so much to break down the wall of prejudice between Romanism and Protestantism in Chile.

Not only has the school been able to meet all current expenses of the past year, but has been able to make important improvements on the property to the amount of 1,000 dollars U. S. gold, also payment to the architect for the new plans of the proposed new Santiago College buildings to the amount of 1,000 dollars U. S. gold.

Work in Valparaiso

The great scarcity of ships in the third year of the World War is very heavily felt in this principal seaport of the west coast of South America. Goods destined for shipping coastwise and out of the country line the docks and fill the warehouses to their capacity. Shipping has reached a freight charge never known here and goods have been on the way between New York and Santiago from ten to twelve months.

The lower part of the city, so badly damaged by the earthquake of 1906, is being rebuilt with really astonishing improvements. Our own church location has greatly increased in value by this reconstruction and the tone of the neighborhood has changed much to the better. A number of important cities, all on the State Railway which goes over the mountains to Argentine, are located in this part of the district. Our relations in all this field with the Presbyterian Church are the most cordial.

Work in Coquimbo

This, the northern part of the district, is reached best by steamer from Valparaiso, although the longitudinal railway also touches Coquimbo. Here the church work has made a great advance in 1917. Two new preaching places have been opened and the congregation in Coquimbo has nearly trippled. Close to this port lies the old famous city of La Serena, the residence of the Roman Catholic Bishop of this region. Here also the work is prospering.

The last center of this district is Ovalle. Our property in this town is utterly inadequate for our work. The regular congregation fills the church

completely and the pastor has ceased to invite new persons because when they come he cannot offer them a seat in the church.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Southern District includes seven provinces, with an area of 32,407 square miles and a population of 1,018,622. The chief industries are farming, stock-raising, lumbering, and coal mining. Fruits, wheat, oats, and potatoes are the principal farm products. The fine forest lands of Chile begin in the northern part of this district and extend southward. The southern part was formerly called Araucania 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* (the 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.

Concepcion

Concepcion (population, 65,302) is the third city in Chile in population. It is situated at about the center of the district, seven miles from the mouth of Bio-Bio River. It is the Roman Catholic episcopal see and the capital of the province of Concepcion. It is also the commercial center of southern Chile, situated 238 miles south of Valparaiso by sea, and 365 miles from Santiago by rail. Its business is mostly in the hands of the foreign element, predominating the British and German firms. This foreign element has exerted a liberalizing influence over the people of the city in general so that Concepcion is considered a stronghold of the liberal political party of the country. 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 Concepcion.

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 Seventh Day Adventists.

Missionaries: Rev. Ezra Bauman and Mrs. Bauman, Rev. Walter D. Carhart and Mrs. Carhart, Mr. J. C. F. Harrington and Mrs. Harrington, Mrs. Elma Allen, Misses Bessie Howland, Myrta Keeler (on furlough), Mary L. Snider, Cora M. Starr, Frances Daykin, Eleanor Dukehart and Nina Kanaga, Rev. Scott P. Hauser, Mr. Walter Dugan.

Institutions: American College (for boys), Concepcion College (for girls).

EZRA BAUMAN, Superintendent

A General Advance

There are now 32 congregations on the Southern District, which is four more than a year ago. There are three and four congregations for every Chilian pastor. Although the growth in membership has not been as rapid as we should desire, the statistics will show an increase of about 170 members and 260 probationers.

The support of the churches from local sources is constantly increasing and the conference collections have augmented almost 50 per cent over last year.

An encouraging feature is the increasing sense of responsibility among the members of our churches. The church has been considered a foreign institution. Too frequently the Chilian pastor considered himself an employee of a foreign concern rendering service to the Missionary Society. This view is

giving way to the acknowledgment of the fact that we all belong to the great international Methodist Episcopal Church of the World whose society is helping us to support our work which should be self-propagating and should soon become self-supporting.

Several of the congregations on the Southern District have begun to accumulate funds for the purchase of property and the building of churches. Though most of our people are of very humble means, they are beginning to realize that nevertheless they are capable of accomplishing much greater things than heretofore by making an earnest and continued effort and by contributing even unto a sacrifice.

Reducing the Debt

The debt on the new church building and property in Concepcion was reduced this year from 25,066 pesos to 21,608 (one peso is worth about 20 cents U. S.) mostly through local contributions. In addition to this the Epworth League of Concepcion cancelled the debt upon their building, amounting to 1,570 pesos.

Active Propaganda

The Lota Church, composed largely of coal miners, registers a very marked increase in membership. Every new convert becomes a witness for Christ among his fellow-laborers and tries to bring them to church.

The Talcahuano congregation has profited much by a systematic study of the membership manual and the introduction of a normal study course conducted by Mr. Hauser, the pastor.

Probably the most notable success has been that of the supply pastor, Emisto A. Castillo, on the Loncoche Circuit in the far south. For a number of years our chapel in Gorbea, belonging to this circuit, has been closed due to the withdrawal of its pastor who joined the so-called Pentecostal Movement.

Senor Castillo, visiting several families of previous acquaintances, and selling Bibles and distributing tracts from house to house, found a number of people who desired the re-opening of the Methodist chapel. Consequently he began a regular preaching service and has recently started a Sunday school with a marked degree of success. He has two country congregations near the Lastarria Railroad, one east and the other west, necessitating a walk of about 30 miles every week.

His new work in the country near Los Lagos, the farthest point south on the district, has grown so rapidly that he often finds there his largest congregation anxiously waiting to hear the gospel message. He visits six congregations regularly and conducts four Sunday schools.

Co-operation

The union work of the Methodist and Presbyterian bodies is carried on mostly in Santiago which belongs to the Central District, but we co-operate wherever we come in contact. A year ago the Comity Committees of the two churches met and agreed upon a tentative plan of the division of territory. As we had for many years sought to prevent the duplication of churches in all towns of less than 12,000 population, the new plan did not greatly alter the

existing arrangement but provides more adequately for the territory of each denomination.

We had already discontinued our services in Chillan, a city of 37,700 population, giving letters of transfer to our members to be received into the Presbyterian Church there, and the Presbyterians had recently withdrawn their worker stationed at Traiguen and Los Sauses, their only station south of Concepcion and in the midst of a region largely occupied by the Methodists. Following the suggestions of their former leaders the congregation invited us a few months ago to organize there a Methodist church. This was done by the transfer of all the members to the new Methodist church. A competent pastor who providentially became available at that moment was appointed and the work has received a new impulse for going forward.

Educational Institutions

Concepcion College for girls and Colejio Americano for boys have done very admirable work during the past year. The six graduates of the girls' school are all professing Christians. One returns to teach next year and another is to take charge of a parochial school.

Many of the girls voluntarily attended the religious services in the Spanish church. In a recent series of revival services 32 declared their purpose to follow Christ and many gave proof of a real conversion. The students in the boys' school were not less responsive. Six were received into the church very recently and two are preparing for the ministry.

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).

This is the "Mission Farthest South" of our beloved Methodism in all the world. Unique in its location, the work of this district lies more than a thousand miles south of any other, and where South America pierces the Antarctic cold in a latitude south, corresponding to that of Sitka, Alaska, or the coasts of Labrador in the Northern Hemisphere. It is not an effort to emulate any South Polar Expedition, but an expression of that missionary spirit which would carry the glad evangel afar beneath the Southern Cross wherever man is found.

The work is organized with regular services at five different places. In the city of Punta Arenas there are two churches and two parsonages, in one of which a parochial school has sheltered. The congregation at Tres Puentes, three miles from the city, has, since its organization, worshiped in a private house.

They now have a new house of worship, a chapel, school-room, and a parsonage of seven rooms, all under the same roof. By their labor and sacrifice they have done what appeared impossible in war times when cement and other building material doubled and even quadrupled in price.

On April 18, 1917, Bishop Wm. F. Oldham, while his steamer was anchored in the bay, made a journey with the pastor to Tres Puentes and dedicated this house of worship and educational plant. Under instructions of the Bishop the pastor called the congregation together and repeated the dedicatory service in Spanish, on May the first, Labor Day in South America.

In Porvenir, Terra del Fuego, a flourishing Sunday school has been organized and monthly visits made to the island by the pastor.

BOLIVIA MISSION CONFERENCE

The Bolivia Mission Conference includes the republic of Bolivia, the third in size of the South American republics. It has an area equal to that of France, the British Isles, Japan, and Germany, with the states of New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Connecticut added. The mountains of Bolivia are stored with rich deposits of gold, silver, copper, and tin. It is one of the greatest tin producing countries in the world. There are great unbroken forests, and vast areas of valuable farm land for the enrichment of future settlers. It is truly a land of promise.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun by the Rev. F. M. Harrington in 1901, and the first Mission Conference was organized in December, 1916.

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.

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: Rev. Earl A. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, Rev. James A. Brownlee (on furlough), and Mrs. Brownlee (on furlough), Miss Elizabeth Brownlee, Miss Minnie M. Huckett (on furlough), Mr. Chester C. Wischmeier, Mr. Stephen P. Smith, and Mr. McKendree Petty.

Cochabamba

Methodist Episcopal mission work begun in 1912.

Missionaries: Rev. Corwin F. Hartzell and Mrs. Hartzell, Rev. John E. Washburn and Mrs. Washburn, Miss Sadie Bartlett, and Mr. Burt L. Dexter.

JAMES A. BROWNLEE, Superintendent

The American Institute

The year 1917 has in many respects been one of the best in the history of the institution. Rev. E. A. Robinson is director, S. P. Smith, vice-director. Before 1914 it was generally felt in Bolivia that the American Institute was a government institution with a special tie of missionary teachers to the Mission Board in New York. From 1914 to 1917 the school (on account of the war) lost its subvention from the Government, and the feeling was that of a wandering sheep with no definite guardian to look after it. This year the Board has fully supported the school and there is again a feeling of assurance and confidence.

Until the present time the Methodist Mission Board has not owned a single piece of property in all Bolivia, a country as large as all of the states on the

Atlantic coast and a number of other added. This year the school has come into possession of one of the best sites in the city of La Paz. The ground is between the old and the new part of the city and is high enough to give a beautiful view of the city and the surrounding valleys and mountains. It is about a block in extent, which is ample space for a fine institution for the future.

The school has greatly appreciated the help which has come through special gifts that have been sent from the States, as also those that have been raised on the field. By means of these a number of boys have been kept in school who could not have otherwise continued with their studies.

This school is now represented in the colleges of the States by a number of students who are taking courses that will prepare them for greater usefulness to their country in the future. Recently one of the graduates of this school returned from Ames College and accepted a position with the Bolivian Government as the director of an agricultural experiment station. Others are preparing for other similar places for the future.

PANAMA MISSION

By action of the General Conference of 1916, the Panama Mission was set off from the North Andes Mission Conference. At that time Central America was described as being included with Mexico for administrative purposes. Since then, the Methodist Episcopal Church has been assigned to Costa Rica by the Interdenominational Committee on Survey and Occupation of Latin-American territory, and by arrangement of the adminisfrating bishops, Costa Rica is connected with the Panama Mission for the present.

Exclusive of Costa Rica, the Panama Mission is coextensive with the Republic of Panama, with an area of 31,570 square miles and some 400,000 population. Costa Rica covers 23,000 square miles and has a population of about 350,000.

The natural resources of this territory are vast and, in Panama, largely undeveloped. There are large plantations of bananas and cacao, and vast areas of fertile soil still covered with dense jungle. The "interior" population of Panama is scattered in the eastern section, but in the western end of the republic, large towns and numerous villages afford excellent opportunity for work.

The Republic of Costa Rica comprises some of the richest and best cultivated territory of Central America. The climate of the upper country is delightful and the natural beauty of the land is unsurpassed. The lowlands are mainly devoted to the cultivation of cacao, bananas and sugar, while coffee and many products of the temperate zone form the staples of the highlands. Costa Rica has the highest per cent of white blood of any Central American republic and her people are intelligent, and to a degree, progressive.

In the Republic of Panama, population and commercial interests center about the Canal Zone, which is under American administration and is inhabited entirely by employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission. Panama city at the Pacific end of the Canal has a population of some 40,000 and claims to be the oldest city in the new world, having been founded at Old Panama in 1513. It is an interesting Spanish-American city, clean and healthful.

Colon, at the Atlantic end of the Canal, is now one of the cleanest cities in the tropics, and has a mixed population of some 20,000. Here center the canal traffic and commercial interests of the inter-ocean shipping. It is now proposed to create here a free port, which will make Colon one of the great shipping centers of the world.

Work in Panama began in 1905, though as far back as the days of William Taylor, Methodism had some work on the Isthmus. Work in Costa Rica has been begun during the past year by the evangelistic visitation of Rev. Eduardo Zapata from Mexico and Rev. G. A. Miller from Panama.

Missionaries: Rev. C. W. Ports and Mrs. Ports, Rev. G. A. Miller and Mrs. Miller, Miss Elsie J. Keyser and Rev. C. W. Leonard.

Institutions: Panama College and Guachapali School.

G. A. MILLER, Superintendent

Freedom of religious observance is guaranteed by the constitution of the Republic of Panama, and in general the attitude of the civil authorities has been friendly to our work. Moral conditions are those of Latin-America and we have constantly to meet the handicap of relaxed standards and immoral living. Nevertheless our work has made encouraging growth and our methods are proving their accustomed efficiency in meeting difficult situations.

Americans of the Canal Zone

The Methodist Episcopal Church does not maintain separate work on the Canal Zone, but co-operates with the Union Church of the Canal Zone in the maintaining of strong evangelical work in the five towns under American government. This Union movement has vindicated its purposes and justified the faith of its founders, and at present the Methodist Mission and the Union Church are working in closest fellowship. One of our missionaries serves part time as pastor of the Union Church at Pedro Meguil, and the Union Church has designated our Mission as its official benevolence and has voted to assume the support of a mission for work in David, the most important interior point in Panama. About eight thousand Americans live on the Zone.

Spanish Work

Work among the Spanish-speaking people of our territory constitutes our major responsibility, and to this we direct our main efforts. At the Seawall base in the city of Panama is located Panama College and the Seawall Church. At Colon we have a good lot and a small chapel, which has been unopened now for nearly a year, as there is no one to hold services, and lacking all leadership, the little band of beginners has been scattered. At David we begin work immediately under the leadership of Rev. C. W. Leonard. At Aguadulce and Santiago, we hope to begin work as soon as we can find a worker and his support. There are various other points in the Republic of Panama where work should be opened as soon as possible. In the City of Panama we have opened a Spanish service in Guachapali and have begun a Spanish Mission Sunday school in the center of the city. The Seawall Church has a membership of faithful people who under the pastoral leadership of Rev. C. W. Ports have given a good account of their faith. We have an Epworth League, an efficient Sunday school and a well attended mid-week prayer meeting.

Panama College

Panama College derives its name from a translation of the Spanish word "colegio" indicating a school of high school grade or a little more. At present we have work in the grades preparing for high school. Our attendance for the past year has been 180 in the day school and 50 in the night school. No

boarders are taken. During the past year we have built and equipped a three-story building in the rear of the Seawall Church. This supplies an outdoor gymnasium, three school rooms and a commodious residence for missionaries. This building cost us $15,000.00, all of which we have borrowed by faith, agreeing to pay the interest and make annual intallments of the principal until liquidated. This new building has made possible a great expansion of our work and provides us with an adequate base for our work in the city of Panama. A large per cent of our day pupils attend Sunday school and church services.

During the past year we have opened a well-equipped kindergarten, made the beginnings of a department of music and have re-graded the school. The faculty at present consists of Rev. C. W. Ports, director, three American missionary teachers, one native teacher and four native special teachers, besides three other teachers who work in the night school. A night class is maintained among the Chinese young men of the city. During the past year we have added about a thousand dollars' worth of equipment in pianos, stereopticon and projection outfits, kindergarten apparatus and books.

Guachapali School

The Guachapali school is located in the center of the West Indian district of the city of Panama and occupies the property of the Guachapali church. Miss E. J. Keyser is the principal and is assisted by one American and one native teacher, besides several special volunteer teachers for part of the time. This school was opened in 1914 with one pupil. During the past year the attendance has reached 100, the limit of the present facilities, and 40 pupils have been turned away for want of space and teachers.

These children come from "homes" of West Indian people whose earnings average about $23.00 per month, out of which must be paid exhorbitant rents and high living expenses. For this reason the income from tuition is very small. The present location is very noisy and if a good building could be provided a little to one side of the present congested thoroughfare the school could double its present efficiency.

English Work

At the Seawall Church a Sunday morning service in English is maintained and a congregation of earnest people takes an active interest in the evangelistic work of the mission. The American congregation at Pedro Meguil maintains an English service on Sunday evening under the leadership of one of our missionaries.

West Indian Evangelistic Work

The Guachapali church is our most vigorous and numerous congregation. Begun in 1913 without a single member, there are now 140 members on the roll and the spiritual life and earnest service of these people bring to us great encouragement. Rev. G. N. Tylerbest has served this church most faithfully during the past two years. Several faithful local preachers have rendered valuable service.

During the year a new point has been established at Red Tank, the West Indian town near Pedro Meguil, of the Canal Zone. We now have an organi-

zation here of 50 members and are in great need of a church building. The Government will provide a lot if we can erect a building in the near future.

The Interior

The entire republic of Panama is yet utterly untouched for evangelistic or educational work. The city of David in western Panama has a population of 11,000 people and is the center of a fertile and well populated country. We should have a strong center here and with the financial help of the Union Church of the Canal Zone we begin work with the first of the new year, 1918. Earnest requests have come for the beginning of this work and we expect to see a good station there within a couple of years.

Costa Rica

During the year, with the co-operation of the Mexico Conference, a preliminary survey has been made of Costa Rica. The field is ripe unto the harvest in a peculiar sense. The American Bible Society has done much seed-sowing by distributing the scriptures through a large part of the country. The Central America Mission has been in Costa Rico for 20 years and has done much pioneering work. This mission has no members, no educational work, no organization, no Sabbath and devotes itself largely to the preaching of certain doctrines. No denomination conducts any work among these splendid people of the upper country.

Our visit of investigation revealed a ripe situation and brought scores of earnest invitations from people of all classes to open work at once. Property is now very cheap, owing to war conditions, and we can establish ourselves in permanent and adequate quarters for all our program of work in San Jose, the capital, for about ten thousand dollars. San Jose is a beautiful city, with modern buildings, parks, schools, and a people of high intelligence and capacity. We should establish a school and church there at once. Cartago is the second city of the Republic with five thousand people and is the health resort of Costa Rica and Panama. Here the field is also white unto the harvest.

NORTH ANDES MISSION CONFERENCE

The North Andes Mission Conference includes all of South America not included in the Eastern South America, Chile, Bolivia, and Panama Conferences, namely, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, and the Guianas. Of these countries we have work only in Peru. 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.

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. Still further division was made in 1916 when Panama was set apart as a separate mission.

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, seven 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: Mr. Milton M. Longshore and Mrs. Longshore, Mr. M. O. Smith, Miss Stella D. Beach (on furlough), Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Nordahl.

Institutions: High School for Boys and Girls.

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 (retired) and Mrs. Wood (retired), Rev. H. P. Archerd and Mrs. Archerd. W. F. M. S.: Misses Nettella Loy and Edith A. Spencer.

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 1914 was carried on by native pastors.

Missionaries: Rev. Clarence R. Snell and Mrs. Snell (on furlough), Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dennis.

Institution: Calejio Norte-Americano.
H. P. ARCHERD, Superintendent

Evangelistic

For the first time Peru can show a Protestant church building erected for that purpose for the use of Peruvian Christians. There have existed for some years Anglican and Lutheran buildings, but they have ministered exclusively to the English and German colonies of Lima and Callao, and have been of no service to the Peruvian Protestants. But now, in the edifice of our Second Methodist Church of Lima, we have set a new pace. This church is not yet finished, but has been in use since the first of November. It lacks doors, windows and roof; at present there is a canvas covering stretched over it to keep out the sun. But as soon as the next winter season sets in, which will be next June, this will not serve; so meanwhile a way must be found to complete the structure. The building of this church, up to its present stage, has been almost the exclusive work of the membership of the Second Church; and has awakened them to larger ideas of service and bound them together in stronger bonds of fraternity.

A new church has been organized in the important mining center of Smelter. Here there is a large body of workmen always employed in the smelter of the Cerro de Pasco Mining Co., and they are of a more liberal type than is found in the more quiet centers. There is here a large opportunity for an important work.

The Callao Methodist Church has had to take out a wall and enlarge its seating capacity in order to accommodate the growing congregation. This church is in a most live and prosperous condition. A group of its members under the leadership of the pastor, has been holding open-air meetings every Sunday afternoon. But lately these have been discontinued by order of the chief of police, for a group of Roman Catholics would go down from Lima and hold a counter-meeting in close proximity to ours, with the deliberate intention of causing trouble and forcing the police to stop the whole proceeding. They succeeded to this extent, that the chief of police, in order to avoid any possible trouble, and as a precautionary measure, ordered the meetings stopped. But now after a few Sundays of rest, we are endeavoring to obtain a repeal of the order. The hearers have always shown great interest and respect, and there was never any hint of opposition or difficulty in the open-air meetings, until it was deliberately provoked by our enemies.

Evidences of Increasing Opportunity

During the closing week of October, the evangelical churches of Lima and Callao united in a special campaign of meetings in commemoration of the fourth centenary of the nailing of the theses to the door of Wittenberg church by Martin Luther. Union services were held in all the churches in turn; then the series closed with a big theater meeting in Lima and another in Callao. These were thronged by interested listeners, until there were people standing in all the aisles and no more could be admitted. At the Lima meeting it is calculated

there were at least 2,500 persons present. Such a demonstration as this would have been impossible five years ago, and is a proof of the liberalizing that is taking place among the Peruvian people.

Peru has just taken a great step forward, in the passing of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Saturdays and Sundays. This has come about through the persistent efforts of the president of the National Temperance Society of Peru, who is a prominent medical man and university professor. He has been leaning heavily upon the pastor of our Second Church of Lima for advice and counsel; so that we feel it is in large measure the result of Methodist effort.

Educational

The year 1917 has been the most prosperous in the history of this mission, in the realm of educational work. The method of instruction we employ, patterned after that of the U. S. A. rather than that of the country, is winning high favor. The Callao schools have shown a marked increase in income, and a satisfactory growth in attendance. The Lima High School, a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society institution, has practically doubled attendance over that of last year. It has received open and direct attack from the Roman Catholic daily paper of Lima; but this opposition has had no adverse effect whatever upon the progress of the school.

The Huancayo Colegia Norte-Americano has likewise strengthened its influence upon the public of that provincial capital, and now is clamoring for more teachers, that it may meet the needs of the situation and reap the full harvest of its present popularity. It is solidly grounded in the confidence of the people of Huancayo. Lima is urgently demanding a Boys' High School, to supplement among the boys and young men, the work which the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society institution is doing among the girls and women.

New doors are continually opening in this land which so long has been a chief stronghold of Roman fanaticism; and the future of missions here is bright with promise.

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 Guanajuato, 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 37 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 Guanajuato, 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 3,000 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 began in 1873. The headquarters of the mission are in a centrally located property. There are six Methodist congregations and two schools. Work is done in both Spanish and English. The Methodist Publishing House was established in 1875. Baptist, Presbyterian, Adventist, and Episcopal missionaries are also at work here, besides our mission and that of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Missionaries: Rev. John W. Butler and Mrs. Butler, Rev. Raymond A. Carhart and Mrs. Carhart, Rev. J P Hauser and Mrs. Hauser, Rev. Orwyn W. E. Cook. W. F. M. S.: Misses Harriet L. Ayres, Effie Dunmore, Edna Fry, Vernice Gelvin, Grace A. Hollister, Laura Temple.

Institutions: Methodist Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Sarah L. Keen College (for girls), Industrial School for Girls.

NOTE: The work formerly done in English in Mexico City, has been temporarily suspended and affiliated with that of the Union Evangelical Church.

JOHN W. BUTLER, Superintendent

Spread of Protestantism

Protestant Christianity continues to gain both in numbers and influence here in the heart of the country. The public press recognizes more favorably than ever its presence. One of the leading dailies regularly schedules the doings at Methodist headquarters. It is something new to note Bible quotations with considerable frequency in the papers. Only recently we have also noted orators

in the National Congress quoting Holy Writ and on one occasion a national deputy carried his Bible under his arm and read a long passage from the Gospel of Matthew as part of his speech.

Our Work

Methodism has her part in this good work. Indeed Methodism may be considered a live wire in the community. Disturbed conditions throughout the country, while regrettable, have contributed to the broadening of our influence. People have come to live here in the national capital from all sections of the country, so that today we have about a million people living in the city and immediate suburbs; or twice the number we had prior to the revolution.

These newcomers, away from their former and frequently intolerant environments, are more easily reached. This is one of the facts which contributes to material increase in attendance upon all our services in the Federal District. Sunday mornings our churches are full and frequently overcrowded. Our Sunday schools are growing in attendance. Here at headquarters Sunday school is well graded into primary, secondary and higher departments, including Bible classes for different ages.

Dr. Pruneda, one of the leading Mexican physicians, has been giving Sunday afternoon lectures in some of our churches, on temperance and hygiene, which have been well attended and drawn inside our doors people who never before entered a Protestant church. Primitive Christianity is much in evidence in all his talks. He also recently gave a course of lectures before the Baraca Class here at headquarters, with an attendance sometimes of between 130 and 140. Some of these lectures were afterward repeated in our Santa Julia Church to the joy and inspiration of larger audiences. Our city missionary and Bible women have taken advantage of all these circumstances to lead women to Christ. Our Deaconess School, transferred from Guanajuato during the year, has a good start but greatly needs enlarged accommodations.

The Union Theological Seminary in which we have all been so much interested, and for which we have been working for the past few years, is now an established fact. Henceforth, Presbyterians, Methodists, representing two or three branches in each case, Friends, Young Men's Christian Association workers, and others, will be actively taking part in this good work.

The new Constitution under which we live in Mexico, limits the ministerial activities of the missionary. We cannot preach or administer the sacraments, but we are undisturbed in administrative work and find many other ways in which to prosecute the good work. Perhaps this new condition of things is one of the ways of Providence to lead us to throw more responsibility upon national workers upon whom, in the last analysis, so largely depends the salvation of Mexico.

We now have in the Federal District four circuits, including seven preaching places and two day-schools. These two schools are under the management of the devoted workers of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. About 1,000 families wait on our ministry in these four circuits.

Another evidence of the growing strength of our work is seen in the enlarged contributions of our people. At Methodist headquarters the people have

paid their pastor a larger salary than has been paid to any Protestant pastor in the country, as far as we know. At the same time, revival influences are abroad among the several congregations and the last night of the old year, watch-night services were held in four Methodist churches of this city, with the following results:

Belen, in attendance 125, forward for prayers 15; Bolsa chapel, in attendance 150, forward for prayers 14; Santa Julia, in attendance 250, forward for prayers 38; at headquarters, from 800 to 900 in attendance, forward for prayers 41, making a total in attendance upon watchnight services, of between 1,300 and 1,400 people, and 108 seekers at our altars in one night.

Hindrances

The outlying Circuits have continued somewhat disturbed during the past year, though in most cases there is a decided improvement as we enter the new year. It is a great sorrow to us that our little churches in Atlautla and Cocotitlan have been dismantled by rebel forces. Government officials promise to help restore the first mentioned; in the second case part of the material carried off has already been returned. In all the Circuits the authorities have been friendly, but in Tequisquiac persecution from the fanatics has been very keen and our people have suffered much, many of them have found it necessary to go elsewhere to live.

But our people throughout the District remained faithful, our schools have been opened most of the time, and we find that as the Government is able to restore tranquility, additional fields open to us full of golden opportunities.

Publishing House (R. A. Carhart, Agent)

The year which is closing has been more satisfactory in certain ways than those just preceding. Instead of the variable and uncertain paper money of those years, the only circulating medium in Mexico has been gold, silver, and copper coin, which has given a secure basis on which to operate. Also communications throughout the country have been considerably improved, and our periodicals are circulating with more freedom than before. On the other hand, increased costs of labor and materials have had to be met.

Concerning these periodicals, it is a satisfaction to record that they have been issued without interruption throughout these past years of revolution and disturbance, a fact which we believe has been true of no other publications of their character in Mexico; and during the past year they have been recovering to some extent the losses in circulation of the preceding years.

Financially the year is closing in an apparently very favorable manner. We have had a somewhat unsteady and uncertain amount of commercial work, but what we have had has helped greatly in meeting the running expenses of the shop. It is to be borne in mind, however, that we have not made investments in new equipment, a considerable amount of which, especially new type, is needed, while much of the paper and ink we have used had been paid for previously. Moreover, we have done very little in the publication of tracts and the like for general distribution, or in the production of permanent literature, while heavy bills will soon be due for new paper stock which has been ordered.

This comparative failure to print tracts is to be lamented. The opportunity of doing good in this way was probably never so great, and the demand for such literature is marked and insistent.

A question which has been pending during the year, and in which we are greatly interested, is that of the union of the different evangelical presses and papers in Mexico into a single plant and a single publication in each particular department of the work. There can be no doubt that decided economies and advantages would result from such a union, if wisely planned and well conducted, and we are hoping for its early consummation.

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.: Misses Kathryn Kyser, Winifred Spaulding.

Institutions: English-Mexican Church, Boys' School, English Day School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

J P Hauser, Superintendent

Acayuca

The new law that does not permit our preachers to be school teachers caused the pastor of this place to give up his ministerial work and devote all his energies to the day school. He had a good attendance and made a remarkable showing in self-support, being assigned 76 pesos and raising 310 pesos. The pastor from Pachuca has preached here regularly.

Acelotla

For three years this circuit was not visited by the Superintendent because of the insecurity of the roads, but the work has been maintained faithfully and school and church work show the results. How we long to enter Tepeyahualco where we have the walls for a church already up and need but a hundred dollars with which to finish it, and Zempoala, a large town where no gospel work is being done. The pastor was assaulted by a robber on a recent visit to one of his towns, but, undaunted and recovering from the four scalp wounds received, he goes on with his work.

Pachuca

Pachuca is a mining center of some 40,000 people where one out of every 40 was in one of our Mission schools last year, for we had an enrollment of 1,090—884 in the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Girls' School and 206

in the Boys' School. All these boys and girls, with the exception of some 30 or 40 boarding pupils, were from the city of Pachuca, and day after day carried the good influences of our work into their homes. Then, too, a great many graduates and former students live there, so that we feel safe in affirming that there is scarcely a home among the 40,000 people which has not been touched by the gospel in some form or other. The Governor of the State honored us on two occasions when we had the closing exercises of the schools. Too much praise cannot be given to the consecrated work of Miss Hewitt, who, after 19 years as principal of the Pachuca Girls' School under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society felt compelled to return to her home.

The English congregation of Pachuca has had a good year despite the absence of the pastor, Mr. Campbell, for a few months, due to the exodus of Americans. The young people are being reached, a class of eight were received on probation, and the Boy Scouts are bringing the boys into closer relations with the pastor. The American colony in Pachuca is growing these days and we feel that our church is getting a larger place every day among the English-speaking people.

Not only does Pachuca stand out as an educational center in our work, but we point with pride to the fact that this year the Mexican congregation has become self-supporting. The pastor shook his head rather dubiously when this was proposed at the beginning of the year, nevertheless it was carried out and with the exception of some repairs made by the Mission all the expenses of the circuit were met by local gifts. It truly was a good year for Pachuca.

Real del Monte

Our indefatigable pastor here again carries off the palm for getting the largest number of subscribers to our weekly church paper. Not only are all the official members taking it, but the butcher, the barber, and even a saloon keeper or two are subscribers. It is a great entering wedge for the gospel, and every time that a new face appears in the town Mr. Moreno goes at once to get a new reader for our religious paper. Also he has done excellent work in the school, for while he has not openly been a teacher yet he has been the life of the school, and 74 boys and girls were present at the examinations, while 164 were enrolled for the year. His work has spread out into several neighboring villages.

Tezontepec

With this town are joined San Agustin and Ixtlahuaca. These three points have been faithfully visited by the pastor and good schools have been open all the year. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society school in Tezontepec deserves special mention for the excellent work of the teacher. This school had suffered much at the hands of the rebel bands and it took a year or two to get it back to normal life, but now we are glad to say that it had a fine year, and the results of the work are seen in the clear faces, the transformed lives of the boys and girls and even in the changed attitude of the parents towards our work. The professor in the public school with his wife and mother joined our church, as also did the young postmistress, and new life is seen in the congregation of Tezontepec. We sorely need two hundred dollars to complete our

day school at San Agustin and repair the church there so that our work can go on properly. In fact we have decided to close the school until we can get the funds necessary to finish the building.

Tulancingo

Our faithful pastor and his wife have worked day and night in the schools in order to try to get hold of the young people and thus raise up a new congregation, for the revolution had carried our old members away. Mrs. Constantino was asked to teach in a public night school and her work there was so acceptable that many are now her friends who formerly had nothing good to say for the Protestants. At one of the services eight were received on probation and thus we are securing the new material that we so much need to bring this old fanatical city into close touch with the gospel.

Zacualtipam

Another year has gone by without our being able to visit this mountain region, but one of the faithful members of the flock has looked after our interests and written us whenever possible. How we long to again travel this large circuit, with its 20 to 30 out-stations, and we trust that now with returning peace conditions we may soon answer this loud call. Our heart's desire is that these people who are so ready to receive the gospel may have an opportunity to soon have their desires fulfilled.

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 Constitutional Railways of Mexico from the City of San Juan del Rio, in Queretaro, to Leon in Guanajuato. The district is composed of five circuits and 17 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. There are several large churches and handsome residences and beautiful public and private gardens.

The Methodist Mission began its work in 1876. No other Mission Board has workers here.

Missionaries: Rev. Levi B. Salmans, M.D., and Mrs. Salmans. W. F. M. S.: Miss 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

The economic crisis that now afflicts our people in general has not been an obstacle in the way of notable advance in Guanajuato. The church has received a greater number of members than in other years; an advance has also been noted in the Sunday school and in the day schools. In the dispensary there has been an increase in the number of patients who received food for the soul as well as medicine for the body, thus bringing many into the church.

The work in Leon has received a vigorous impulse this conference year. At quarterly conference, I was impressed to see so large a congregation composed mostly of young people of the working class; and I was pleased to learn that all these young people are members of the Epworth League and consequently are an element of good Christian influence among the young people of Leon.

The local paper, "The Popular," the organ of the literary society of non-Christian young people, has been interested in what is called "The Methodist Society," and frequently gives account of the religious services celebrated in our church and also of the entertainments given by the Epworth League. These notes are read by a fanatic people who for many years despised us, but now have entered into sympathy with us.

Educational

The Benjamin N. Velasco Institute building has been repaired and our work in Queretaro will take on new life, judging from the enthusiasm that has been shown among the people because of the notice of the opening of the school.

If we are to give credit to the testimony of prominent people with whom we have talked, the class of people having good judgment are on our side as far as sympathy is concerned, and we hope that the Institute will push forward the work of its late president, the Rev. Benjamin N. Velasco. The new president, A. D. Baez, reports as follows:

Institute of Queretaro

After having been closed for four consecutive years, we are to re-open this school and begin anew its work. The closing of the school was due to the sacking and burning of the building by fanatics, in a riot provoked by political parties during the revolution. The loss sustained was great, since the flames consumed nearly all the furniture and school apparatus, as well as the contents of the president's home. Windows, doors and a great many books were also burned. More than six hundred windows were broken. The town is extremely fanatical and never lost an opportunity to antagonize the Protestants.

The principal author of this assault was taken prisoner and sentenced to death, but the president of the Institute, Dr. B. N. Velasco (now translated to the better life) interceded for him so persistently that his life was saved.

The building is now in fine repair, and ready for the pupils who may come. Both primary and higher instruction will be given and special emphasis will be given to the moral and religious education of the pupils. Many applications are coming in, from various states of the Republic. We much regret not being able to receive all who apply. This inability to receive all is due to the present crisis, making life very difficult and also to the high price of living. Many offer to pay half of the cost, but even so it is not possible to receive them. We trust conditions will soon change for the better and that we can fill the school with boarding pupils.

The fruit of the Institute has been abundant and very much esteemed throughout the country. Of the 28 states and three territories, we are sure that more than 20 have been represented in the school's 20 years of existence.

Many of the former pupils of this Institute are now working in the church as ministers and teachers; some are lawyers, some doctors; others are employed in public offices, in the army, in commerce, in the railroad service, and in various kinds of industries and in other forms of business.

The most important thing in this education has been the formation of Christian character, for all the alumni, with very few exceptions, have given proof of integrity, morality, and true love for their country and for their fellow beings.

Sunday School Work

The sessions of the Sunday school have been well attended in Queretaro since last September. Never even in the best days of the work in the Institute, leaving out the students, have we had the temple full in any entertainment. Nearly always the pupils filled the church; but in the last Christmas entertainment there was not a vacant seat and many were standing. This shows us that better days are rapidy drawing near for our work in the levitical city of Queretaro. We can say the same of Cortazar, el Guaje and Salvatierra where Carlos Sanchez has done a grand work. In Cortazar, especially I have preached to an audience of more than 60 persons every one very much interested to understand the Gospel and especially in their own personal salvation.

Medical Work

Dr. L. B. Salmans, Superintendent of medical work, reports as follows: "The year 1917 has been characterized by the most strenuous times in Guanajuato, and our medical work has been able to shine in a dark place showing forth the mercies of Christ and what love of men is harbored in the breasts of Methodists everywhere. On our return to the country in January, preparations were made and both hospital and dispensary were opened. We found our medicines costing us from three to 50 times what they did formerly, and that because of this and the great difficulty in importing them, many people were left to suffer in the hours of their deepest need, especially among the poor. Half of the inhabitants of this capital city of the state had died within six months previous to our return, and four-fifths of the remainder had emigrated. Those who remained, and the million inhabitants of our state who surround us at a short distance rejoiced in the continuance of the work of the Good Samaritan and made the most appreciative use of our services. Ours was the only mission hospital able to be kept open throughout the year in this country.

The spiritual influences emanating from this center have been appreciated and taken advantage of as never before. On watchnight we commenced a revival meeting and within 15 days 95 persons have been at the altar seeking conscious salvation, and the interest seems to be on the increase.

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.

R. A. CARHART, Superintendent

When the appointments were read at the close of Conference last March, the Orizaba District was not in the list, its workers all having been assigned to other parts of the field. The idea was to transfer this territory at once to our Presbyterian brethren, in accordance with the "Cincinnati Plan" for the interdenominational reorganization of the work in Mexico, and Bishop McConnell returned to the United States with the understanding that this was to be done. But it turned out that for the time being the transfer was not practicable, and the district was in part reorganized, and our preachers were returned to Orizaba and Tierra Blanca. Active work had previously been given up in all points except these two, and Huatusco and Vera Cruz; and shortly before Conference Mr. Jorge Corona had to leave Huatusco because of the seriously disturbed condition of the surrounding regions. He was later transferred to Tuxtepec, where we had had splendid work in former years, which had been suspended during almost all of 1916. The reopening of the work in Tuxtepec has been very promising, though all that section is still in more or less constant turmoil, and disquieting rumors often prevail. Tuxtepec is in the "hot country," where our only buildings are of the customary light construction. A parsonage is greatly needed, and also a substantial and permanent church. Some money is in hand for this latter, and the members are beginning to gather material in the hope that it may soon be built. Tuxtepec is an influential center, from which the gospel light ought to radiate far into the interior.

In Tierre Blanca rumors and alarms have also been frequent, but both the church and the school work have been kept up, and with good success.

Orizaba is the principal point on the district, and has been more favored, in that it is a large and important center on the direct railroad to Vera Cruz, and so enjoys better protection and more constant communication with the outside world. Both church and schools have had probably the best year in their history. The Girls' School is supported by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and is its only work on the district. The Sunday school has been larger than ever before, and so has the amount raised for self support. The pastor has regularly visited Cordoba, another important point where we had work in the early days of the mission, and where it ought to be vigorously reopened.

....

The Presbyterians have had work in the City of Vera Cruz for many years, and so when the work of the district was reorganized last spring, we did not again go into this port, and they have continued to hold and use the rented property we were occupying, in addition to their own, and we understand have had a growing and most successful work. In this much the expectation of a year ago concerning the actual transfer of territory has been a fact, and is proof of the readiness of our Mission to take whatever steps may lead to fuller

co-operation and to greater efficiency on the field. May the day come when the maximum shall have been achieved in this direction, for the enlargement of the Kingdom, and for the good of Mexico!

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 great improvement experienced in the parts of the country that have suffered more on account of war, as a result of the Constitutionalist revolution which has established a permanent Government since last year, has permitted us to keep up in some places, and resume in others, the work supported by the Methodist Episcopal Church, throughout the large and interesting district of Oaxaca.

Our good brethren, who on account of abnormal conditions had to go out to the mountains looking for shelter and food, have returned to the cities and villages where they used to live. They have begun their work in the villages, in fields and factories and at the same time, they have looked for their church to get together as they did before.

The preaching services have been held regularly and with success in the city of Oaxaca, and in the villages of Zaachila, Telixtlahuaca, Sosola, Parian, Huahutlillae Ixtlahuac, and we have visited periodically the congregations of Nazareno, Soledad, Rancho del Aguila, Rancho del Oro and Zautla.

In all these places there is increasing interest for the cause of the gospel and we never before saw so many new persons attend our services as at present. Many of them do not enter as members of the church, but they sympathize with us and aid us with their influence and their money.

Self Support

Self support and the benevolent collections have all been paid in the circuits with pastoral residence, in spite of the economical crisis throughout the country and which has been felt most intensely in the border state of Oaxaca.

All our workers have continued with fidelity and self denial, knowing that the work is not theirs but God's. Notwithstanding the fact that the Superintendent of this district was absent during a large part of the year, on an exploration trip to the Republic of Costa Rica, on his return he found all the workers in their respective places and they all hope to have a good and prosperous year.

Sunday Schools and Leagues

Our Sunday schools in the city where the pastor resides, have had a prosperous year in attendance, as well as in religious interest. Pupils are taking

up the study of the Bible earnestly and have begun to devote more of their time to personal work in favor of the Sunday school.

Our Epworth Leagues in Oaxaca and Zaachila has continued giving to the Methodist young people its efficient help, trying to fullfil in every one its noble motto.

The League joined the Sunday school in the celebration of Christmas and special New Year's services.

Day Schools

Most of our day schools have been closed, complying with the new Constitutional law which prohibits the opening of schools belonging to any church or religious institution and the teaching of schools by ministers of any church. Our schools have been working in those cities and places where we have been able to get teachers without pastoral character. In such places our schools are preferred by the people and we have always found sympathy and are trying to arrange with the authorities to let us go on with our work in favor of the youth, having succeeded in this in the circuits of Zaachila, Oaxaca, Nazareno, Cuicatlan, and Cuyamecalco. We are in hopes that this law will be changed so that our mission will be able to go on with its work in a broad field of action.

We have received request from several towns to visit them and open there day schools.

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 and manufacturing. 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 three Methodist churches for Mexicans and an English congregation. The new buildings 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. Frederic F. Wolfe and Mrs. Wolfe. W. F. M. S.: Misses Blanche Betz, Katherine M. Johnson, and Carrie M. Purdy.

Institutions: Mexican Methodist Institute. W. F. M. S.: Normal School for Girls.

F. F. WOLFE. Superintendent

The year 1917 has been one of special activity in the Puebla District. We began the year with a District Conference which enthused the men and gave us a good start for the year's work. We chose as our motto for the year "1000 souls for Christ and the self support doubled." We have not won the number of people we had hoped for, but we have made a good beginning, having gained over 300 people for Christ. Of the 24 circuits which form the district, only five failed to report new conquests for Christ.

Self Support

As to self support, we nearly doubled the average paid in previous years, if we omit the last two years when the inflated paper money was in circulation. Considering the increased prices, the failure of the corn crop in many parts due to early frost, and the fact that in the southern edge of the district, where the battle line is still drawn, our people have lost much due to the ravages of war, it will be seen that the financial showing is a remarkable one. The people are seeing as never before that they must get under their own problems and lift all they can if they are to see their children educated and their country saved.

Political Situation

The political situation has been the quietest this year that we have experienced since the war began. We have been able to visit all parts of the district except the extreme south, with little personal danger. The rural work has received the greater part of our attention this year, and we are glad to report that scarcely a month has passed without beginning work in some new town.

Work begun in one factory town near Puebla early in the year has been suspended due to active persecution of our converts who were driven out of the factory, some of them having been subjected to great danger. However the seed sown has not been in vain. A factory hand came to see me recently asking for a number of sample copies of our Christian Advocate to distribute in a factory near the one where the persecution had been so severe.

He also asked for several Bibles and portions to sell among the men. I asked the man where he had learned about the Bible and our literature and he said that his son had been converted before the meetings were closed, had since then led his father to Christ, and now this lad, still in his teens, and his father, are actively at work in this new factory, owned by Mexicans instead of Spaniards, so that we hope for greater tolerance in our work which we hope to begin here very soon.

In two other towns our converts have suffered wounds for Christ's sake. In each case the man was attacked by fanatical neighbors and one of them died as a result of his wounds. The clergy are more active at present than for a long time, but our people are not discouraged. They rather are speeding up in their earnestness.

Day Schools

Our day schools have been well attended in all parts and have met with splendid success. In Apizaco, an important railroad center 30 miles north of

Puebla, we have the best school in town with over 150 scholars and nearly $600 self support. This year we expect still greater success in this place.

We are sorry to have to close several schools due to increased cost of living and the resultant economy in the year's budget. Our two large boarding schools in Puebla have met with splendid success this past year. Both schools were crowded, and at times there were pupils on the waiting list. Our boys' school sent three splendid young men to the new Interdenominational Theological school in Mexico this year, and two others will be ready to follow at the close of 1918.

The Normal Institute for Girls under the direction of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society had over 600 scholars and graduated two young ladies from the Normal department, two from the Commercial school and three from the kindergarten training course. These two schools have a powerful influence in the city of Puebla and throughout the country. They are well known as among the strongest educational centers, and are conceded by all to be in a distinct class as relates to moral influence. The scholars come from all classes of society and here is the nucleus of the future democracy in fact, which we hope soon to take the place of that which is still to a great degree only a name.

The new Constitution which went into effect in May has made some changes necessary in our work, as all pastors have had to cease their work in primary schools, and we missionaries are not permitted to do any ministerial work, on peril of being expelled from the country. Hence we leave all the preaching, and administering the sacraments to native pastors, and we attend only to the administrative part of the work. There is plenty to do in this part however, and the native pastors are thus pushed into new responsibilities.

Mexican Methodist Institute

The Mexican Methodist Institute is located in the city of Puebla. The Rev. P. F. Valderrama is president. There are 280 pupils in the institute, and of this number 81 are boarding students, and 199 are day pupils. The institute is full to capacity. An addition to the school which would accommodate 500 boys should be made, and given over to the primary work. Such a department would be filled within the year, for the waiting list is long, and as fast as a vacancy occurs it is filled. We are constantly turning away applicants. The school held its closing exercises the last day of October, and the graduation address was given by Dr. John Howland, President of the new Interdenominational Seminary of the city of Mexico. There were 1,000 persons at the exercises. Three of our best boys graduated, and will be the first students to enter the new theological seminary.

New Bulletin

A small bulletin called "District Echoes" was inaugurated in May of 1917 and appears the middle of each month. It serves as a medium of communication among our workers and the page of statistics shows just what each charge is doing or not doing and serves as an incentive to those pastors who might neglect their work. It is a valuable helper in the work.

Lay Institute

In November nearly 50 delegates gathered in Puebla to attend the first Lay Institute held in Mexico, or in Latin America as far as we know. Ten days were spent together to great advantage, and a follow-up series of Sub-District Lay Institutes in three important centers of the district will help to tie up the good results obtained at the first meeting. These meetings were closed with the District Conference, at which we extended or renewed licenses to 22 exhorters and 18 local preachers. The plan of campaign is as follows:—A greatly deepened spiritual experience among pastors and lay workers, to be secured by a monthly all day meeting of all the pastors in Puebla. At this meeting special study will be made of the Bible, Discipline and other helpful books, and plans will be carefully laid for the campaign in each circuit every month. The pastor will then return to his charge to have an all day meeting with his local workers and explain and apply the plan to his field. The financial campaign includes the careful presentation by the pastor to every congregation of the fact of Christian stewardship, the aim of the local churches to become self supporting, and the necessity of every member making a liberal subscription to his local church. By this plan we hope to develop a church which will have local workers trained to carry on the Master's work, no matter what the political condition of the country may be, and by utilizing unpaid lay workers, the charges can be made larger and thus they will become self supporting more quickly. By this plan we are able to release five workers from the district and still carry on the work in all points as at present.

GENERAL DATA

Treasurer's Report 430
Appropriations for 1918 445
Appropriations to Foreign Missions, 1905-1917 524
Bishops 473
Finances of the Missionary Society, 1819-1906 526
Finances of the Board, 1907-1916 528
Mission Treasurers 450
Memoir Adopted by the Board 472
Recruits of the Board of Foreign Missions, 1916 513
In Memoriam 512
Missionaries in America 496
Missionaries on Detached Service in America 497
Retired Missionaries of the Board 498
Alphabetical List of Missionaries 473
Missionaries by Missions and Conferences 486
Missionaries in America Classified by Foreign Fields 496
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society 500-505, 520, 521
Statistical Tables 414
Summary of Statistics of the Foreign Missions 428
Summary of Statistics 529
Lists of Patrons and Honorary Life Managers 530
Charter, Constitution, and By-Laws 536
Topical Index 551
World Program 451
World Survey 466

STATISTICAL TABLES

STATISTICS OF NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE, 1917

CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Missionaries of the Board: Men	Missionaries of the Board: Women	Missionaries of the W.F.M.S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in columns 9,10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Baptisms: Adults	Baptisms: Children	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theol. & Bible Tr.Sch.	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same
Bareilly District	4	7	4	4	36	122	60	152	5112	5593	10705	5808	.....	213	641	*	...	....	1	5	84	1	25
Ballia-Arrah District	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	3967	4219	2295	.....	460	421	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	...
Bijnor District	1	1	2	1	17	37	47	70	2199	4041	6240	2993	.....	235	314	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	...
Budaun District	1	1	2	2	17	51	122	92	5486	12290	17756	5891	.....	293	699	..	..	....	1	5	44	..	...
Eastern Kumaun District	...	...	3	4	9	31	6	64	292	175	467	283	.....	18	25	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	...
Garhwal District	1	1	2	...	8	32	4	43	457	183	640	217	.....	17	26	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	15
Gonda District	1	1	2	...	12	22	11	35	300	603	903	324	.....	138	69	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	...
Hardoi District	...	1	1	2	11	26	19	49	586	876	1462	682	.....	141	98	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	...
Kumaun District	1	3	4	2	5	22	3	28	227	586	813	458	.....	100	80	1	10	150	..	..	....	2	29
Lucknow District	7	7	11	7	25	66	17	73	1170	1468	2638	1213	.....	255	155	2	33	448	..	..	....	2	45
Moradabad District	2	2	4	4	22	83	138	117	5924	10832	16756	9034	.....	760	1026	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	17
Rae Bareli District	...	...	...	...	8	12	2	22	144	541	685	150	..	56	27	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	...
Tirhut District	1	2	4	3	8	39	15	50	156	91	247	120	.....	3	5	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	...
Total	22	28	39	29	178	543	444	795	22285	41246	63531	29468	.....	2689	3586	3	43	598	2	10	128	7	131
Last year	23	24	35	...	168	546	491	775	21622	33190	54812	29305	.....	1938	3520	2	21	373	3	8	110	6	131

CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Number 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
									$		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bareilly District	422	51	94	1295	1801	225	6832	20	20186	67	23817	42287	21458	.....	.....	113	357	1956	.....	87	2513
Ballia-Arrah District	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	1430	2	617	10	13367	.....	.....	.....	583	12	3	927	2359	169	3470
Bijnor District	.....	56	55	669	669	149	2631	6	3200	13	3513	6696	18333	.....	.....	22	154	483	234	5	898
Budaun District	.....	33	44	827	871	167	3953	13	7414	35	4078	2067	22000	.....	.....	26	103	934	168	1	1232
Eastern Kumaun District	.....	24	48	835	835	41	1180	5	2616	20	2710	3000	14700	.....	.....	34	203	1061	367	36	1701
Garhwal District	265	15	29	334	599	39	729	3	1106	9	7082	13813	10666	.....	.....	3	11	188	29	1	232
Gonda District	.....	10	32	601	601	55	1475	5	908	19	3783	1167	13333	.....	.....	11	67	207	140	3	428
Hardoi District	.....	3	10	140	140	65	2710	5	4000	7	1733	955	11666	.....	.....	25	29	308	.....	1	363
Kumaun District	294	25	14	668	1112	33	1314	9	16167	11	9200	153400	46766	.....	.....	43	197	713	.....	.....	953
Lucknow District	526	14	51	645	1619	163	5786	11	23318	35	34591	169733	135883	15213	.....	43	165	1933	156	646	2943
Moradabad District	330	199	173	1983	2313	343	9749	20	13624	79	16846	30617	10666	100	.....	87	116	1445	309	93	2050
Rae Bareli District	.....	5	6	102	102	42	1190	3	533	6	1783	2617	.....	.....	.....	7	10	151	.....	.....	168
Tirhut District	.....	16	26	223	223	14	428	....	.....	6	5267	3534	6200	7467	.....	16	10	153	111	31	321
Total	1837	451	582	8322	10885	1397	39407	99	93689	317	127770	428686	311671	22780	583	442	1425	10459	3873	1073	17272
Last year	1828	448	526	9080	11391	1288	38557	102	93047	305	161076	402300	308720	55500	200	439	1984	6687	275	449	9834

STATISTICS OF NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE, 1917 .

Aligarh District	2	2	5	1	9	47	34	54	2788	7431	10219	6241	.....	601	817	..	...	....	..	...	....	1	10
Allahabad District	1	1	...	...	7	30	3	20	373	346	719	456	.....	20	33	..	...	....	..	...	....	...	...
Cawnpore District	2	1	5	...	15	46	34	60	743	1554	2297	762	.....	120	159	..	...	....	..	...	....	3	38
Delhi District	1	1	...	1	11	39	2	37	886	9057	9943	5970	.....	878	992	..	...	....	..	...	....	...	...
Hissar District	1	...	...	...	13	35	31	53	1856	3502	5358	2302	.....	990	632	..	...	....	..	...	....	...	...
Meerut District	2	2	5	1	20	123	69	129	10047	16268	26315	13949	.....	2923	2234	..	...	....	2	5	38	2	22
Muttra District	1	1	5	9	19	56	7	76	3611	4953	8564	5250	.....	437	715	..	...	....	3	11	59	2	22
Punjab District	2	2	2	...	11	32	247	80	3136	11872	15008	7342	.....	707	812	..	...	....	..	...	....	1	8
Rajputana District	2	2	4	1	21	84	34	57	1872	3911	5783	2073	.....	80	152	..	...	....	..	...	....	2	...
Roorkee District	2	2	3	...	21	65	30	74	4342	9313	13655	6103	.....	1218	841	..	...	....	..	...	....	...	...
Total	16	14	29	13	147	557	491	640	29654	68207	97861	50448	.....	7974	7387	..	...	....	5	16	97	11	100
Last year	17	15	28	9	141	528	551	649	29120	64028	93148	45787	.....	8206	7532	..	...	....	..	...	....	2	24

	125	82	67	1057	1182	121	3141	5	5208	4	3453	1667	36333	.....	.....	17	87	591	.....	35	730
	.....	12	15	124	124	66	1911	3	10367	9	3154	14233	.....	.....	.....	25	47	608	.....	297	977
	449	30	31	281	730	132	3719	8	27966	14	9917	8719	45816	.....	.....	25	783	1319	31	356	2514
	.....	35	35	397	397	91	2339	....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	46	329	.....	21	407
	.....	57	56	835	835	147	7116	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	9	879	.....	50	943
	260	62	64	812	1110	376	9401	5	6317	16	11343	4939	25098	7467	33	27	59	2529	.....	66	2681
	297	112	88	1311	1667	188	6516	5	17377	3	10218	3333	37667	.....	.....	25	55	884	67	227	1258
	56	23	26	303	359	165	4808	4	4967	11	7140	5933	19000	.....	.....	16	33	1315	.....	52	1416
	141	15	15	171	312	165	3927	3	5700	4	9915	14766	19232	.....	.....	2	72	387	600	145	1208
	.....	57	50	644	644	203	3559	6	20733	9	11133	6667	6000	.....	.....	58	95	1046	.....	150	1349
	1328	485	447	5935	7360	1654	46437	39	98635	70	66273	60257	189146	7467	33	211	1286	9889	698	1399	13483
	331	506	570	7905	8236	1379	40175	40	97766	72	65885	45353	194035	400	.....	295	1222	9867	790	1356	13530

STATISTICS OF SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE, 1917

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = $0.33 1/3). For equivalents in United States Currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

Bangalore District	2	2	4	...	2	29	18	89	428	1816	2244	611	.....	95	63	..	...	....	..	...	....	..	...
Belgaum District	6	5	1	...	4	35	58	52	339	5670	6009	3008	.....	712	613	..	...	....	1	1	11	1	22
English District	3	3	1	1	4	17	2	20	388	64	452	67	.....	.....	22	..	...	....	..	...	....	2	24
Gulbarga-Bidar District	3	3	2	...	4	24	17	57	548	2837	3385	1487	.....	393	317	..	...	....	4	4	31	..	...
Hyderabad-Vikarabad "	5	5	8	1	12	81	69	143	2954	18291	21245	9373	.....	2434	1778	..	...	....	2	6	40	1	12
Madras District	5	5	3	...	4	36	19	63	906	2178	3084	1263	.....	129	137	..	...	....	..	...	....	..	...
Raichhur District	1	1	1	...	4	18	31	32	303	4269	4572	2050	.....	256	111	..	...	....	..	...	....	..	...
Total	25	24	20	2	34	240	209	486	5866	35125	40991	17859	.....	4019	3041	..	...	....	7	11	82	4	58
Last year	25	24	21	...	31	242	181	480	3923	32881	36804	15921	.....	3183	2441	..	...	....	..	...	....	..	...

	22	72	865	865	94	2545	6	12300	4	16505	84925	105295	2755	.....	36	148	1070	.....	42	1296
	440	70	88	1347	1798	98	2821	5	5600	15	46150	54625	38500	34117	.....	30	850	2093	.....	64	3037
	160	5	11	172	332	9	611	7	81600	3	43000	154500	77500	34500	.....	251	2465	12480	200	4601	19997
	.....	32	42	392	423	65	1127	.....	.....	3	23300	21250	43400	11643	.....	25	178	2140	86	9	2438
	214	184	203	3019	3273	327	6971	.....	.....	44	56000	172875	117000	63723	.....	50	419	4838	858	2656	8821
	.....	37	73	1729	1729	88	3033	25	10745	9	34370	28000	110500	46400	.....	31	159	1684	807	199	2880
	.....	40	40	419	419	76	745	.....	.....	19	16740	7500	.....	12964	.....	25	121	1469	.....	.....	1615
	814	390	535	7943	8839	757	17853	43	110245	97	236065	523675	492195	206102	.....	448	4340	25774	1951	7571	40084
	.....	.....	.....	.....	7634	575	15068	37	107424	90	202015	480400	484975	159998	.....	465	16171	11658	7428	6902	42624

STATISTICS OF CENTRAL PROVINCES CONFERENCE, 1917

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = $0.33 1/3). For equivalents in United States Currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

Balaghat District	1	1	1	...	1	16	4	15	169	94	263	145	.....	13	33	..	...	....	..	...	....	1	3
Jubbulpore District	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	471	467	938	419	.....	38	51	..	...	....	1	6	27	1	18
Khandwa District	2	2	2	...	4	32	45	38	362	1225	1587	654	.....	190	212	..	...	....	..	...	....	2	13
Nagpur District	4	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	432	298	730	392	.....	20	61	..	...	....	..	...	....	...	...
Raipur District	2	2	2	...	3	8	74	47	317	1111	1428	770	.....	58	90	..	...	....	..	...	....	4	21
Sironcha District	...	...	3	...	2	3	22	28	129	218	347	182	.....	110	87	..	...	....	..	...	....	2	12
Total	13	12	14	...	10	59	204	128	1880	3413	5293	2562	.....	429	534	..	...	....	1	6	27	10	67
Last Year	13	12	14	...	13	166	82	224	1484	2877	4361	1991	.....	152	287	..	...	....	1	6	27	1	18

	43	5	13	419	463	32	730	3	10250	2	12800	13500	.....	.....	.....	8	65	289	.....	2	364
	200	22	56	957	1184	89	2866	6	34500	7	27750	.....	76200	.....	.....	92	599	2965	300	401	4357
	126	14	25	176	302	78	2352	1	4000	4	12500	15800	33000	.....	.....	46	224	979	222	98	1569
	.....	27	55	1164	1164	83	2592	4	24000	5	57350	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	982	976	10019	817	12845
	216	5	13	200	416	69	1882	2	7000	4	46867	19425	47310	12169	.....	30	537	357	.....	1567	2491
	118	7	13	304	422	45	1225	1	600	2	3700	1495	39900	.....	.....	112	615	391	.....	469	1587
	703	80	175	3220	3950	396	11647	17	80350	24	160967	50220	196410	12169	.....	339	3022	5957	10541	3354	23213
	260	70	152	2733	2960	314	8690	16	75350	22	158367	207175	209000	60189	.....	208	1242	4658	1520	3397	11025

STATISTICS OF BOMBAY CONFERENCE, 1917

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = $0.33 1/3). For equivalents in United States Currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

Ahmedabad District	2	1	1	...	14	62	133	88	1697	5790	7487	2623	.....	564	793	..	...	....	..	...	....	1	4
Baroda District	4	4	6	...	18	87	94	127	1040	7736	8776	3790	.....	310	552	1	4	42	2	7	58	2	15
Bombay District	4	2	4	5	10	40	49	39	731	464	1195	423	.....	127	78	..	...	....	..	...	....	...	...
Poona District	2	1	2	5	5	8	12	35	305	392	697	371	.....	26	25	..	...	....	1	2	10	1	8
Total	12	8	13	10	47	197	288	289	3773	14382	18155	7207	.....	1027	1448	1	4	42	3	9	68	4	27
Last year	17	11	16	13	39	201	185	284	2937	14155	17092	6456	.....	457	1201	..	...	....	1	6	72	4	24

	88	66	73	1417	1505	242	9043	5	23750	10	63300	103082	15000	47470	.....	69	425	4979	.....	111	5584
	99	70	92	1372	1571	219	6850	12	53750	12	66150	104400	165000	26335	.....	104	2311	5549	.....	30	7994
	.....	19	22	677	677	30	1104	8	265600	7	88400	141300	98997	166500	2000	119	4116	21033	750	11213	37231
	115	22	44	542	667	44	1166	7	32500	4	14800	115000	193500	15056	265	84	2766	2805	615	777	7047
	302	177	231	4008	4420	535	18163	32	375600	33	232650	463782	472497	255361	2285	376	9618	34366	1365	12131	57856
	194	176	231	3785	4051	474	14256	32	376167	31	223791	370662	457302	203196	1401	477	8034	33267	4473	11229	57480

* Figures for last year.

STATISTICS OF BENGAL

Repeated from Annual Conference

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = $0.33 1/3). For equivalents in

CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Missionaries of the Board: Men	Missionaries of the Board: Women	Missionaries of the W.F.M.S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in columns 9,10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Baptisms: Adults	Baptisms: Children	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theol. & Bible Tr.Sch.	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same
Asansol District	1	1	1	3	1	16	12	16	234	586	820	.....	.....	5	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	42
Calcutta English District	4	4	7	9	....	11	.....	....	308	38	346	.....	.....	1	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Vernacular "	3	3	2	6	3	39	18	58	467	478	945	.....	.....	15	26	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	20
Pakur District	2	2	3	...	4	27	16	41	220	546	766	.....	.....	44	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	10	13	18	8	93	46	115	1229	1648	2877	.....	.....	65	154	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	62
Last year	10	10	13	18	8	36	46	115	1809	1324	3133	.....	.....	123	255	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	62

STATISTICS OF BURMA

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = $0.33 1/3). For equivalents in

Burmese District	4	2	7	1	2	19	1	3	216	256	472	86	.....	55	18	...	...	...	1	1	19	2	43
Rangoon District	3	2	6	1	2	8	....	1	445	180	625	293	.....	62	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	22
Total	7	4	13	2	4	27	1	4	661	436	1097	379	.....	117	55	...	...	...	1	1	19	4	65
Last year	7	4	12	1	3	20	3	6	675	343	1018	285	.....	78	56	...	...	...	1	1	12	4	66

STATISTICS OF MALAYSIA

(Repeated from the

All sums of money are in Straits Settlements dollars ($1 = 58 cents, gold). For equivalent in

Fed. Malay Sts. N. Dist.	2	1	4	...	4	15	....	....	285	61	346	27	160	31	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fed. Malay Sts. S. Dist.	4	4	2	...	1	28	....	....	273	117	390	74	244	49	12	...	...	...	2	2	26	...	...
Netherlands Indies Dist.	10	8	3	6	2	25	5	6	543	233	776	91	572	50	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penang District	1	1	1	...	2	9	3	6	506	270	776	86	112	69	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore District	2	2	4	1	1	12	....	3	938	277	1215	5	224	88	116	...	...	...	2	4	13	2	33
Tamil District	...	...	...	...	...	18	.....	.....	353	205	558	99	247	16	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	19	16	14	7	10	107	8	15	2898	1163	4061	382	1559	303	290	...	...	...	4	6	39	2	33
Last year	19	16	14	7	10	107	8	15	2624	1444	4068	462	1559	330	258	...	...	...	4	6	39	2	33

STATISTICS OF PHILIPPINE

All sums of money are in pesos (1 pesos = $0.50). For equivalents in

Bataan District	...	...	...	...	5	54	56	13	859	497	1356	28	1750	28	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
Central District	2	2	2	...	10	219	32	37	4997	6079	11076	340	4250	94	118	...	...	...	*1	6	30	1	8
*Manila District	4	4	10	...	...	70	....	6	3279	2665	5944	410	2350	175	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Northern District	1	1	2	...	6	206	....	5	3444	3709	7153	126	.....	393	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pampanga District	1	1	1	...	8	135	....	14	4713	6154	10864	.....	.....	334	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pangasinan District	2	2	2	...	9	217	....	47	3159	3235	6394	86	4883	559	469	...	...	...	1	5	22	...	...
Paniqui District	...	...	...	...	7	178	....	17	889	2104	2993	955	708	151	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	10	17	...	45	1079	88	139	21340	24440	45780	1945	13941	1734	1509	...	...	...	2	11	52	4	15
Last year	10	9	14	...	52	1201	....	109	20068	20749	40817	1685	31969	2045	1281	...	...	...	5	21	200	3	33

* Figures for last year.

STATISTICS OF FOOCHOW

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars ($1 Mex. = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents in

Bingtang District	...	...	2	...	9	24	7	10	1108	3114	4222	490	.....	106	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Foochow District	13	13	13	26	13	37	82	14	918	1103	2021	40	.....	154	112	3	27	384	2	21	127	3	22
Futsing District	1	1	...	...	6	19	17	4	1038	926	1964	150	.....	33	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kutien District	2	2	4	1	13	58	49	39	1383	1156	2539	120	.....	230	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
Lungtien District	1	1	2	1	12	35	22	6	1766	1969	3735	664	.....	60	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mingau District	...	...	...	...	5	19	41	5	444	192	636	180	.....	38	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5
Mintsing District	...	...	3	...	10	25	43	11	1234	912	2146	220	.....	218	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nguka District	...	...	...	...	6	16	9	8	724	620	1344	90	.....	33	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	17	17	24	28	74	233	270	97	8615	9992	18607	1994	.....	872	602	3	27	384	2	21	127	6	41
Last Year	22	20	21	3	84	697	307	432	10284	12437	22721	10128	.....	1227	732	2	22	191	1	14	93	7	50

CONFERENCE

Minutes for 1916.

United States Currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

Number 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
....	7	15	235	235	9	438	5	$ 9875	4	$ 46000	$ 7900	$ 45000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1453	329	851	$ 2633
439	1	1	26	465	3	390	1	175000	1	36500	7128'2	380000	.....	.....	490	.....	9910	1162	16058	27620
449	29	51	1277	1729	38	1543	6	12604	4	4102	465000	17200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1182	2260	19650	23092
....	22	30	735	735	39	1209	5	17400	10	28500	31000	48900	.....	.....	.....	.....	753	.....	1274	2027
888	59	97	2273	3164	89	3580	17	214789	19	115102	1216712	491100	.....	.....	490	.....	13298	3751	37833	55372
888	59	97	2273	3164	78	3671	17	211579	16	109702	1216712	491100	.....	.....	519	939	13312	1200	183035	199005

MISSION CONFERENCE, 1917

United States Currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

960	5	18	363	1342	32	1845	3	24050	7	31000	32'000	117450	.....	.....	125	716	402	2355	70	3668
328	7	16	300	628	12	605	3	190500	3	12565	287000	255000	.....	.....	112	815	6622	7698	7895	23142
1288	12	34	663	1970	44	2450	6	214550	10	43765	628000	372450	162815	.....	237	1531	7024	10053	7965	26810
1369	10	100	602	1983	39	2266	4	199500	10	43565	666100	273000	162815	6600	197	833	6877	.....	.....	7907

CONFERENCE

Report for 1916.)

United States Currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

....	10	76	2025	2025	7	326	4	17000	4	6994	265600	53034	550	86	27	15	2828	59	287	3216
....	16	27	420	420	6	400	6	47900	3	8200	5500	16810	.....	600	49	17	2937	1200	1148	5351
....	19	32	713	739	15	841	10	53400	6	7500	14140	.....	32484	563	97	83	23	5770	95	6068
....	7	74	2026	2026	13	1200	3	30500	5	12600	106575	64525	4750	160	96	10	2270	432	1090	3898
1522	5	33	843	2378	21	1722	11	43580	7	17900	142500	87413	1507	5860	297	66	6538	4329	1793	13023
.....	...	...	...	.....	4	180	5	8900	1	60	.....	17241	1495	36	40	7	5035	.....	269	5351
1522	57	242	6027	7588	66	4669	39	201280	26	53254	534315	239023	40586	7305	606	198	19631	11790	4682	36907
1522	57	242	6027	7588	61	3800	37	147505	27	75864	534315	239023	62231	1456	336	2551	12596	4343	4337	24163

ISLANDS CONFERENCE, 1917

United States Currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

300	14	37	2270	2570	14	795	7	3641	2	380	.....	.....	.....	25	22	165	453	6	572	1218
....	...	...	...	.....	79	5547	36	43650	16	6300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2584	2051	882	5517
60	...	...	...	90	36	2720	28	156900	9	2400	125000	154300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1600	1880	1400	4880
80	...	...	...	80	54	3480	44	40230	6	24440	5000	.....	.....	.....	4	12	1272	2079	832	4199
....	...	...	...	.....	58	4553	41	22345	8	14450	.....	.....	3100	.....	.....	100	3971	1690	1400	7161
....	...	...	...	22	74	4635	41	14065	3	15900	7500	7400	13531	3642	.....	89	760	751	91	1691
....	...	...	...	.....	34	2237	21	7735	4	620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281	612	218	.....	1111
440	14	37	2270	2762	349	23967	218	288566	48	64490	137500	161700	16631	3667	26	647	11252	8675	5177	25777
140	...	...	...	340	326	18450	195	249112	29	64100	136500	164300	5830	2431	18	190	7411	4999	3089	15709

CONFERENCE, 1917

United States Currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

....	4	5	180	180	31	1633	18	21938	15	8550	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	382	816	365	264	1858
367	16	20	615	1493	15	2154	8	48200	4	4700	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1164	1974	15	1180	4352
....	12	14	336	336	17	730	13	32500	5	5280	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	555	584	361	256	1767
58	30	32	608	666	43	1937	25	9870	18	3270	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	380	968	1178	66	2628
62	14	16	315	377	32	1599	38	51310	15	10050	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	1066	990	350	370	2829
....	32	34	932	932	23	821	13	11645	6	1750	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	295	394	15	16	741
75	27	32	730	805	31	1653	15	9210	1	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	228	853	1915	80	3089
....	6	6	212	212	16	617	16	20700	9	6250	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	446	511	1735	349	3049
562	141	159	3928	5001	208	11144	146	205373	73	40150	390400	380900	.....	.....	192	4516	7090	5934	2581	20313
807	177	197	4963	6054	266	13419	166	250890	97	51493	883700	395900	20000	.....	260	5339	11343	13374	4540	34756

STATISTICS OF YENPING

CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Missionaries of the Board: Men	Missionaries of the Board: Women	Missionaries of the W.F.M.S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unordained Native Preachers and Bibleteachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in columns 9,10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Baptisms: Adults	Baptisms: Children	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theol. & Bible Tr.Sch.	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same
Changhupan District									626	916	1542			177	69								
Shahsien District									150	705	855			36	16								
Shuenchang District									475	816	1291			117	39								
Yenping District	8	6							515	1091	1606			144	34								
Yuki District									611	1154	1765			79	37								
Yungan District									100	164	264			21	15								
Total	8	6							2477	4846	7323			574	210								

STATISTICS OF HINGHWA

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars ($1 Mex. = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents in

Binghai District					7	31		18	833	743	1576			29	50								
Hankong District					14	22	30	21	917	992	1909			62	68								
Hinghwa District	5	7	6	4	23	40	98	26	1739	1605	3344			54	131				*1	7	52	2	8
Sienyu District	1	1	5	3	11	35		34	1538	1323	2861			157	158							1	3
Tatien District					1	16			447	265	712			61	204								
Yungchun District	1	1	1	1		17	17		539	483	1022			71	71								
Total	7	9	12	8	56	161	145	99	6013	5411	11424			434	682				1	7	52	3	11
Last year	6	6	8	8	56	174	145	99	5803	5816	11619		19401	632	990				1	7	52	3	11

* Figures for last year.

STATISTICS OF CENTRAL

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars ($1 Mex. = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents in

Chinkiang District	1	1	3		1	5		2	135	81	216	24	54	42	4								
Nanking District	10	12	9		9	22		9	957	579	1536	191	372	122	40	*1			1	10	110	1	13
Ningkwofu District	1	1			2	4		1	51	54	105	16	30	11	5							1	6
Wuhu District	3	5	2		2	7		8	264	204	468	79	211	46	3								
Total	15	19	14		14	38		20	1407	918	2325	310	667	221	52	*1			1	10	110	2	13
Last year	15	15	17	3	11	34	41	20	1244	765	2009	216	550	171	30	1	89	360	1	15	100	5	48

* University of Nanking "Union."

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	4	8	6	29	82	111		338	17	4								
Kienchang District	1				2	7	12	11	90	107	197		420	11	23							1	3
Nanchang District	4	4	9	2	3	6	19	50	291	169	460		390	29	11				1	5	32	3	22
North Kiukiang District					3	7	15	49	187	287	474		805	51	20								
South Kiukiang District	5	5	8		5	8	38	85	484	531	1015		805	80	12	1	18	200	2	19	170	2	30
Total	10	9	17	2	15	32	92	201	1081	1176	2257		2758	188	70	1	18	200	3	24	202	6	77
Last year	10	9	15	1	15	56		52	779	716	1495	210	760	220	70	1	2	4	3	15	145	2	187

STATISTICS OF NORTH

(Copied from Minutes

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars ($1 Mex. = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents in

Chingchao District	2				9	32			800	430	1230	105	418	115	23							1	4
Lanhsien District	1	1			7	65	21	17	1937	581	2518	368	308	223	89							1	4
Peking District	13	18	11	2	10	30	59	26	1900	937	2837	241	1050	250	77	2	37	752	16	19	113	3	46
Shanhaikuan District	3	8	4		7	51	24	9	1171	476	1647	191	396	158	67							3	10
Taianfu District	1	7	4		4	41	15	10	1429	1058	2487	218	732	262	38							6	8
Tientsin District	3	8	7		5	27	47	23	812	328	1140	11	222	82	50							1	10
Tsunhua District	1				7	39	10	4	1146	375	1521	279	387	183	77							1	3
Yenchowfu District	1				3	23	16	9	613	447	1060	26	371	100	7							7	8
Total	25	42	26	2	52	308	192	98	9808	4632	14440	1439	3884	1373	428	2	37	752	16	19	113	25	93
Last year	19	21	26		37	264	192	98	9031	4206	13237	1200	3376	1219	377	1	28	428	2	4	43	11	78

CONFERENCE, 1917

Number 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 of Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages,Schools, Hospitals, Rest 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
					13	570	8	$ 5700	3	$ 2175	$	$	$	$	$ 6	$	$ 562	$ 43	$ 108	$ 719
					3	170	3	6300	2	800					4		218	814	48	1084
					13	695	8	7810	7	2550					5		521	253	92	871
					17	1030	5	8500	10	7830					9		659	643	236	1547
					10	614	2	1800	1	110					5		718	539	104	1366
					4	50	1	3000	2	200					1		144	85	21	251
					60	3129	27	33110	25	13665					30		2822	2377	609	5838

CONFERENCE, 1917

United States Currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

	23	17	595	595	39	874	14	15590	4	4070	500				11	835	1533	264	362	3005
	28	21	851	851	47	1241	28	35184	17	11550	1000				12	949	2206	966	700	4833
33	36	31	1114	1199	55	2958	41	90900	9	11900	55500	60026			34	1861	4222	1604	996	8717
44	38	38	733	777	54	2400	40	46620	12	11310	1000	34800			15	2007	4452	1280	1229	8983
					26	677	34	52150	36	38350					11	384	1667	470	329	2861
					28	1273	36	70800	36	57250	6000	15400			15	449	3544	10890	585	15483
77	125	107	3203	3422	249	9423	193	311244	114	134430	64000	110226			98	6485	17624	15474	4201	43882
77	125	107	3203	3422	270	9741	186	259159	104	119200	64000	110226			97	1074	27574	14829	900	44474

CHINA CONFERENCE, 1917

United States Currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

	4	10	160	160	2	270	2	6000	1	500	30000				130	18	163		32	343
112	13	30	573	795	25	1871	11	50050	9	7525	295000				482	192	648		199	1521
20	2	3	55	75	3	170									116	13	47		42	218
	6	9	193	193	9	365	4	16300	5	5150	54250				177	24	293	30	109	633
132	25	52	981	1223	39	2676	17	72350	15	13175	379250				905	247	1151	30	382	2715
389	24	42	643	1492	33	2127	16	69450	15	10450	379200	156492			50	2787	968		306	4111

MISSION CONFERENCE

Report for 1916.)

United States Currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

	12	27	245	245	4	289	4	6400	4	4500		1000			3	14	62		158	237
24	12	12	306	330	6	526	6	14300	8	9800					16	37	89		123	265
265	14	21	285	582	11	702	4	14700	9	33700	75000	95400			8	58	478		306	850
	24	11	551	551	11	804	6	15030	6	8500					7	37	145		86	275
476	20	41	384	1230	16	1395	7	2000	6	2000	93500	107820			13	72	646	800	239	1770
765	82	112	1771	2938	48	3716	27	52430	33	58500	168500	204220			47	218	1420	800	912	3397
50	75	112	2018	2217	42	3120	32	66970	45	81900	138200	90200			26	437	1119	600	40	2222

CHINA CONFERENCE

or 1916)

United States Currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

75	18	19	335	410	13	473	16	18700	30	7800		56656			85	468	345	268	355	1521
90	20	25	499	589	23	1558	18	28300	31	11400						218	1267	876	482	2843
1128	11	12	314	2307	12	2610	4	46000	11	7000		203000			145	2097	1619	900	922	5683
146	15	17	403	549	16	1219	19	36267	24	12250					12	282	1026	5595	377	7292
105	28	28	431	536	22	1224	14	17665	29	5440		46000			32	331	713	129	304	1509
142	10	11	282	424	12	645	9	48100	13	12100		40000			72	631	775	305	813	2596
51	2	2	38	89	24	569	15	26300	22	7500		5000			28	239	314	63	119	763
76	17	17	330	406	7	386	12	5920	18	3100					1	68	404	33	55	561
1813	121	131	2632	5310	129	8684	107	227252	178	66590	758000	350662			375	4334	6463	8169	3427	22768
2012	179	177	3420	5903	125	7427	113	193195	92	59760	758000	270662			1403	1330	4863	4632	2921	15149

STATISTICS OF WEST CHINA MISSION CONFERENCE, 1917

CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Missionaries of the Board: Men	Missionaries of the Board: Women	Missionaries of the W.F.M.S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in columns 9,10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Baptisms: Adults	Baptisms: Children	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theol. & Bible Tr.Sch.	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same
Chengtu District	5	5	3		2	36			737	779	1516			139	6	1	4	28	1	2	12	1	4
Chungking District	3	2	4		1	22			593	563	1156			71	30							1	5
Hochow District					1	4			111	63	174			19	10							1	2
Suining District	1	1	3		2	18			317	140	457			18	3								
Tzechow District	2	1	4		3	38			703	1033	1736			137	33							1	2
Yungchang District					2	15			406	335	741			62	15								
Total	11	9	14		14	133			2867	2913	5780			446	97	1	4	28	1	2	12	4	15
Last year	15	18	21	15	7	45			2066	1653	3719	387	2683	170	61	1	8	19	3	10	67	2	24

CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Number 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
									$		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Chengtu District	48	21	25	604	692	24	1750	7	5650							8	112	556	106		782
Chungking District	80	20	32	591	671	14	469	2	6025	3	1000					25	13	181	350		569
Hochow District		4	5	133	133	4	270	4	2250	4	550					2	5	36			43
Suining District	10	15	24	732	742	18	1067	12	3210	3	480					10	32	196	84		322
Tzechow District	16	31	41	503	519	23	1740	12	3675	7	825					22	12	298	360		692
Yungchang District		13	26	397	397	12	830	11	4550	2	850					4	4	134	26		168
Total	154	104	153	2960	3154	95	6126	48	25360	19	3705	175000	70663			71	178	1401	926		2376
Last year	232	95	131	3239	3557	75	5059	51	11510	14	1448	169500	54950			44	153	201	108	139	645

STATISTICS OF KOREA CONFERENCE, 1917

Chemulpo District	1	1	2	*	8	32	66		1905	966	2871	917		122	112								
Haiju District	2	2	2	2	1	13	45	9	1078	661	1739	258		39	24								
Kangnung District						6	7		308	151	459	115		28	30								
Kongju East District	1	1	1		2	11	18	10	308	308	616	141		17	6							1	6
Kongju West District	1	2	1		5	26	45	7	765	887	1652	440		94	64							2	12
Pyengyang District	4	4	7		6	29	81	8	3378	1598	4976	517		549	145			4				2	38
Seoul District	10	9	13	1	12	32	66		1848	882	2730	630		74	95	2	12	104	2	6	122	2	
Suwon District	1		2		6	10	69		1230	1855	3085	527		180	48								
Wonju District	2	2	1		2	6	7		394	269	663	69		33	28								
Yunghyen District	1	1	2		3	8	19	12	1061	416	1477	189		94	69								
Total	23	22	31	3	47	173	423	46	12275	7993	20268	3801		1230	621	2	12	108	2	6	122	5	57
Last year	23	22	31	3	47	173	423	46	12124	8459	20583	3336	19504	849	517	2	12	108	2	6	122	5	57

	28	63	1414	1414	25	1723	65	10445	9	1025	8790	10500	70	108			594	415	401	1410
	14	26	495	495	49	3145	60	5774	13	911	9905	6500	75	7			687	474	399	1560
	4	6	125	125	14	541	15	490	3	100			15				68	107	82	257
	6	11	195	195	15	486	22	1091	5	292	25	3800	273	15			67	99	49	215
50	12	23	477	527	43	3228	55	4523	10	965	1508						474	358	318	1150
244	40	75	2059	2307	68	12189	88	22327	23	1320	37950	32000	395	88			1998	1941	1068	5007
660	23	88	746	1572	32	3901	29	23601	9	2195	224045	54000	249	126			1243	1258	470	2971
	16	33	742	742	73	4016	98	8841	10	346	2565	32000		10			432	1114	695	2241
	4	6	96	96	12	564	30	4008	5	155	6000	500	107	10			68	100	111	279
	12	21	426	426	27	3456	37	6230	10	890	9622	11763	200	89		186	497	747	360	1790
894	159	362	6775	7899	358	33249	499	87330	97	8196	296411	122263	1369	468		186	6128	6613	3953	16880
894	159	362	6775	7899	327	28966	491	74254	84	11824	296411	122263	984	471	249	4980	4701	4915	7500	22345

* Figures for last year.

STATISTICS OF LIBERIA CONFERENCE

(Repeated from the Report for 1916.)

Bassa District					4	18			597	70	667	12		72	14							1	6
Cape Palmas District	2	5			10	55			3126	3430	6556	75		170	84								
Monrovia District	3	4			7	8			1594	34	1628	4		109	25	1	8	251					
Saint Paul River Dist.					9	23			806	96	902	15		50	31								
Sinoe District	1	2			10	10			793	562	1355	102		538	205								
Total	6	11			40	114			6916	4192	11108	208		939	359	1	8	251				1	6
Last year	6	11			50	108			6583	4282	10865	248		1904	446	1	8	251				1	6

	3	4	76	76	17	665	13	19611	1	200			50		23	70	933	648	122	1796
150	9	40	995	1145	41	1968	32	38627	28	11500					19	154	657	20	254	1104
	6	8	409	660	11	1103	12	58900	2	3500			19		102	82	1561	137	403	2285
	5	6	155	155	16	728	13	42600					285	68	13	32	607	653	91	1888
	6	10	188	188	14	1060	12	8850	6	5595					37	25	492		49	111
150	29	68	1823	2224	99	5524	82	168588	37	20795			360		194	363	4250	1458	919	7184
150	25	44	1345	1884	99	5689	71	173162	35	20595			234		516	734	5112	2248	734	9344

STATISTICS OF NORTH AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE, 1917

Total	10	10	5		7	6	3	91	70	161	99		1	1									
Last year	11	11	6		11		7	74	82	156		177	1	3									

Twenty weekly evangelistic meetings with an attendance of 391. Two Bible Training Classes with three students.

Six Boarding Schools or Homes with 87 pupils. Twenty evangelistic classes with an attendance of 460.

					9	198				15230	20000	9000		66	624	172	150	96	1048
					9	180				4000	20000	3000		45	602	108		66	822

STATISTICS OF WEST CENTRAL AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

(Repeated from the Report for 1916.)

Loanda District	2	1			1	6	8	4	266	343	609			73	73								
Lubolo District	1					2	5	1	26	118	144	3	290	38	20								
Madeira Islands District	3	3		1		2	1		80	72	152	42	22		6								
Malange District	1	1	3		1	9	11	1	78	134	212	39	352	50	71								
Total	7	5	3	1	2	19	25	6	450	667	1117	84	664	161	170								
Last year	11	9	3		1	1			435	574	1009	43		110	75								

	10	14	439	439	10	1090	7	9930	8	17080	8000	10000	1000			50		74		124			
	4	5	37	37	4	345	3	800	3	10225	5700												
	3	4	70	70	3	130	1	1500	2	25500					9	22	7	150	3	191			
	14	15	205	205	14	475	4	2140	10	5190	2250	4000	32000		8	7		64	98	177			
	31	38	811	811	31	2040	15	14420	23	57995	15950	14000	4200		17	79	7	288	101	492			
	35	32	742	742	28	1978	12	14285	23	60065		14000	4440					12440	125	12565			

STATISTICS OF RHODESIA MISSION CONFERENCE, 1917

Total	7	8	4	3		1	50	9	2114	1665	3779		6208	238	109				2	10	170		
Last year	8	9	2	3		1	54		1869	1702	3571	518	4983	362	169								

185	51	53	3305	3490	54	4803	56	30450	60	27115	80663	17165	4000				1331	1056	6476	8863			
	56	53	3640	3810	53	3731	54	38850	58	24420	65493	16415	4000				515	420	5254	6189			

STATISTICS OF

CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Missionaries of the Board: Men	Missionaries of the Board: Women	Missionaries of the W.F.M.S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Baptisms: Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in columns 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Baptisms: Adults	Baptisms: Children	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theol. & Bible Tr. Sch.	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same
Total	5	6	..	1	..	14	19	8	92	229	321	44	225	22	27	..	..	..	1	3	20	..	..
Last year	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	66	89	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	1	..	21	..	..

STATISTICS OF INHAMBANE

(Repeated from the

Inhambane District	2	2	1	..	1	21	..	..	564	1469	2033	..	2934	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	45	..	..
Kambini District	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	208	747	955	76	1203	35	35	..	..	..	1	4	78	..	..
Limpopo District	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	358	500	858	54	865	143	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5	5	1	..	2	21	..	..	1130	2716	3846	110	5002	178	58	..	..	..	3	7	123	..	..
Last year	6	6	..	1	2	..	..	..	753	2070	2823	211	5072	171	91	..	..	..	2	4	40	..	..

STATISTICS OF EASTERN SOUTH

Bahia Blanca District	1	1	..	..	2	4	1	..	111	63	174	70	135	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buenos Aires District	7	8	2	..	13	16	30	5	1495	748	2243	2475	3155	14	92	..	..	..	1	6	14	3	9
Mendoza District	..	..	..	..	2	3	3	..	141	100	241	170	170	9	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern District	2	2	4	..	9	17	3	10	1238	589	1827	635	940	31	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay District	3	3	3	..	6	6	5	8	826	457	1283	500	1210	3	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	13	14	9	..	32	46	42	23	3811	1957	5768	3850	5610	57	382	..	..	..	1	6	14	3	9
Last year	12	13	6	9	30	35	39	..	3583	1744	5327	..	..	70	549	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3

STATISTICS OF CHILE

All sums of money are in native currency. For equivalents in

Central District	5	13	..	..	6	20	..	..	588	567	1155	..	..	57	72	..	..	..	1	2	10	1	7
Northern District	4	7	..	1	3	8	2	..	367	638	1005	..	..	20	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7
Southern District	7	14	..	..	7	13	..	..	1092	987	2079	..	..	73	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	12
Total	16	34	..	1	16	41	2	..	2047	2192	4239	..	..	150	206	..	..	..	1	2	10	4	26
Last year	30	45	..	..	18	22	..	..	1861	1964	3825	..	..	80	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	46

STATISTICS OF NORTH ANDES

Total	6	6	3	..	4	14	..	7	264	315	579	..	..	2	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11
Last year	5	4	2	6	6	9	23	11	264	623	886	..	..	3	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9

STATISTICS OF BOLIVIA

(Repeated from the

Total	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	50	42	92	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Last year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	39	94	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATISTICS OF

Total	4	6	..	4	1	5	..	3	*258	140	398	40	300	20	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Last year	3	5	..	..	1	5	..	2	214	100	314	40	200	20	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Above figures do not include 36 full and 70 preparatory non-resident members.

CONGO MISSION, 1917

Number 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 Houses	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
....	7	19	546	566	1	150	3	$ 300	7	$ 7000	$ 10000	$ ..	$ 4000	$ 4000	$ 66	$ ..	$ 163	$ 160	$ 150	$ 479
....	..	..	..	21	2	34	3	400	2	2100	2750	..	..	..	..	..	..	2500	..	2500

MISSION CONFERENCE

Report for 1916.)

....	36	40	1316	1361	36	1471	32	2340	4	6534	1400	6250	..	..	..	..	..	686	150	..	836
....	16	19	588	666	16	671	13	325	1	5000	6900	..	..	..	..	..	..	442	117	..	559
....	28	28	691	691	6	138	26	413	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
....	80	87	2595	2718	58	2280	71	3078	10	11534	8300	6250	..	..	..	..	..	1128	267	..	1395
....	69	71	1848	1888	68	2270	62	2685	6	11545	3200	..	..	..	..	..	..	365	425	..	790

AMERICA CONFERENCE, 1917

....	..	..	..	..	10	571	4	24300	3	23000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	7	18	421	497	23	2686	14	492422	8	176200	35518	73000	6660	1005	228	2101	11183	5329	8047	26888
....	1	2	79	79	6	310	4	15300	2	6700	..	..	2650	450	24	155	567	205	385	1336
....	2	6	220	220	30	2402	11	74650	9	70900	..	70000	7150	815	140	865	8975	1615	1645	13240
....	..	..	..	..	19	1525	9	167000	4	19900	..	75000	23550	1850	255	876	4260	1154	3840	10385
62	10	26	720	796	88	7494	42	774272	26	296760	35518	218000	41860	4890	672	4163	26215	8433	14372	53855
60	16	16	1041	1101	87	6928	43	851492	24	326256	101000	179550	32186	5732	765	3214	26616	14738	14676	60009

CONFERENCE, 1917

United States Currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

70	2	12	260	340	24	1240	8	345000	3	27000	600000	..	60000	..	114	847	9635	871	5205	16672
15	2	15	268	283	11	692	5	99000	1	35000	300000	..	60000	..	160	1593	11748	1251	2631	17383
75	2	16	284	359	32	1897	14	179000	9	45500	450000	..	22009	4620	453	1526	10389	1228	3993	17589
160	6	43	812	982	67	3829	27	623000	13	107500	1350000	..	142009	4620	727	3966	31772	3350	11829	51644
875	..	..	..	875	67	4075	28	468800	16	130000	..	..	30516	1904	569	358	28779	4999	6773	41478

MISSION CONFERENCE, 1917

90	5	26	500	590	9	493	1	3600	..	..	8000	..	..	..	49	51	970	103	130	1303
71	6	21	422	493	8	582	..	..	..	..	8000	..	2800	..	61	48	997	..	86	1192

MISSION CONFERENCE

Minutes for 1916.)

....	..	..	..	..	6	258	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	100
....	..	..	..	..	6	327	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PANAMA MISSION, 1917

....	2	14	230	230	4	350	3	36750	2	15000	..	..	29000	..	..	100	250	250	550	1150
....	2	9	195	195	4	300	3	36750	..	..	..	..	13864	..	73	10	..	150	400	633

STATISTICS OF MEXICO

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars ($1 Mex. = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents in

CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Missionaries of the Board: Men	Missionaries of the Board: Women	Missionaries of the W.F.M.S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in columns 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Baptisms: Adults	Baptisms: Children	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theol. & Bible Tr. Sch.	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same
Central District	2	2	4	2	7	4	4	23	932	1149	1981	106	1921	103	91							1	5
Eastern District	2	2	2	1	2	5	2	9	466	540	1006	87	1248	21	23							1	5
Northern District	1	1	1	2	4	4	5	4	367	370	737	24	1214	23	27							2	4
Oaxaca District					3	6	5	4	626	910	1536	323	5875	5	20								
Orizaba District	1	1			2	1		8	160	220	380		501	6	13								
Puebla District	1	1	3	4	11	14	11	5	1079	627	1706	157	561	112	85							2	5
Total	7	7	10	9	29	34	27	53	3630	3716	7346	697	11320	270	259							6	4
Last year	7	6	9	7	29	41	26	52	3381	3452	6833	924	13375	163	244							9	5

STATISTICS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

NOTE.—No statistics have been received

All sums of money are in crowns (1 crown = $0.203). For equivalents in

Total						7			629	326	955	15		1	15								
Last year						5			624	327	951	30		2	8								

STATISTICS OF NORTH

NOTE.—No statistics have been received

All sums of money are in marks (1 mark = $0.238). For equivalents in

Berlin District					17	17			2964	597	3561	214			123								
Bremen District					17	8			2581	470	3051	255			155								
Dresden District					14	13			2369	1707	4076	212			105								
Leipzig District					16	13			2329	1743	4072	175			136								
Total					64	45			10243	4517	14760	856			519								
Last year					65	46			10088	4796	14884	809		5	331								

STATISTICS OF SOUTH

NOTE.—No statistics have been received

All sums of money are in marks (1 mark = $0.238). For equivalents in

Frankfurt District					18	8			2643	528	3171	209			74								
Heilbronn District					19	24			2451	654	3105	182			56								
Karlsruhe District					18	9			2870	533	3403	340			74								
Stuttgart District					18	65			3751	575	4326	189			79								
Total	1	1			73	106			11715	2290	14005	920			283								
Last year	1	1			78	110			11362	2135	13497	826			292								

STATISTICS OF SWITZERLAND

All sums of money are in francs (1 franc = $0.193). For equivalents in

East District					24	17			6019	556	6575	870		5	128								
West District					17	10			3643	379	4022	406		3	76								
Total					41	27			9662	935	10597	1276		8	204								
Last year					45	24			9519	930	10499	1225		5	200								

STATISTICS OF NORWAY

All sums of money are in crowns (1 crown = $0.268). For equivalents in

Bergen District					14	23			2228	180	2409	181			99								
Kristiania District					19	36			2766	188	2954	289			123								
Trondhjem District					6	7			700	69	769	80			24								
Total					39	66			5695	437	6132	550			246								
Last year					36	73			5603	598	6261	449		2	287								

CONFERENCE, 1917

United States Currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

Number 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
								$		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
21	7	20	697	718	10	1154	16	192300	7	126000	51500	250000			335	296	13605	80	2669	16925
42	11	29	1454	1496	8	476	8	67600	6	31100	10000	50000			67	181	12488	139	50	12925
10	4	10	422	432	9	475	8	28100	6	27500	118000	30000			71	14171	3628	697	792	19359
	16	16	721	721	13	650	6	8300	4	23300					11	89	1082	196	134	1512
198	3	9	324	324	3	428	4	19100	6	36100	13500				50	56	1597	26	620	2349
271	58	128	5198	5469	77	4603	66	374200	37	265700	396400	440000			748	15086	75045	2158	5299	98336
388	62	118	4703	5091	67	3781	64	370720	37	264600	410900	390000			333	3819	23299	383	1361	29195

MISSION CONFERENCE

from this Conference since 1914.

United States Currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

				17	563	5	47600	2	8623		13919	100			592	578	731	1901		
				21	573	5	56223	2			14119				1960	658	1544	4162		

GERMANY CONFERENCE, 1917

from this Conference since 1914.

United States Currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

				42	2872	14	1663355	5			1240857	3855			52815	10640	27564	91019		
				49	3185	26	1063721	10			629308	2554			52177	8232	33840	94247		
				51	2735	20	828083	9			598840	1350			38078	3969	29279	71326		
				47	3702	22	994717	6			569755	12364			52978	12873	41322	107173		
				189	12494	82	4549876	30			3038760	20123			196046	35714	132005	363765		
				211	13766	79	4369318	32			3065695	58380			143210	33136	101338	277684		

GERMANY CONFERENCE

from this Conference since 1914.

United States Currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

				79	3225	32	1397210				1119869	13668	1330	1638	41954	7855	23743	76520		
				76	3137	38	689000				252495	3944	1344	1438	42090	4304	19007	68183		
				94	4783	35	1024410				460732	9947	1850	1572	47389	6483	21228	78522		
				93	5161	42	1032724				356999	14498	1796	2325	57373	6686	26361	94541		
				342	16306	147	4143344				2190093	41457	6320	6973	188806	25328	90339	317766		
				347	16737	146	4016034				2095310	53047	6263	2245	177594	28256	91534	305892		

CONFERENCE, 1917

United States Currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

				169	14744	52	2652800	19	522300		1686480	25889			96971	34289	59247	190507		
				96	10907	34	2066940	10	283500		1367971	23171			60169	29798	43848	133815		
				265	25651	86	4719740	29	805800		3054451	49060			157140	64087	103095	324322		
				258	25974	85	4699014	33	1113188		3129376	38025	8164	11202	154781	66050	97762	337959		

CONFERENCE, 1917

United States Currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

				19	4178	21	685100	1	30000		203710	31715	3083	1069	34073	32504	29957	101286		
				28	4288	26	633540	7	174200		122526	7262	2618	1672	34907	7418	34700	81815		
				14	2030	11	288700	2	2500		81620	2298	846	784	10178	1960	15862	29630		
				61	10496	58	1607340	10	206700		407856	41275	6547	3525	79758	41882	80519	212231		
				59	10202	56	1279670	10	160860		416159	32106	6241	6901	64892	13880	81367	173281		

STATISTICS OF SWEDEN

(Repeated from the

All sums of money are in krona (1 kronor = $0.268). For equivalents in

CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Missionaries of the Board: Men	Missionaries of the Board: Women	Missionaries of the W.F.M.S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in columns 9,10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Baptisms: Adults	Baptisms: Children	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theol. & Bible Tr.Sch.	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same
Eastern District					24	57			4809	192	5001	44		2	17								
Northern District					15	32			2098	177	2275	30		1	20								
Southern District					21	40			4292	324	4616	49			26								
Western District					27	62			4218	344	4562	33		1	34								
Total					87	191			15417	1037	16454	156		4	97								
Last year					85	188			15367	1027	16394	196		5	114								

STATISTICS OF DENMARK

All sums of money are in crowns (1 crown = $0.268). For equivalents in

Eastern District					13	13			1953	155	2108				52								
Western District					13	10			1756	228	1984			2	74								
Total					26	23			3709	383	4092			2	126								
Last year					20	25			3684	369	4053				117								

STATISTICS OF FINLAND

All sums of money are in Finnish marks (1 Finnish mark = $0.193). For equivalents in

Finnish District					8	5			497	159	656				5								
Helsingfors Dist. (Swed.)					4	10			536	62	598				10								
Abo District (Swedish)					7	2			306	31	337				2								
Total					19	17			1339	272	1611				17								
Last year					18	20			1285	294	1579	10		1	17								

* Figures for last year.

STATISTICS OF

(Repeated from the

All sums of money are in 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
Tirnova District					6				211	39	250				5								
Total	1	1	2		12	1		9	547	144	691				44							1	11
Last year	1	1	3		14	1			556	153	709			1	58							1	11

STATISTICS OF ITALY

(Repeated from the

All sums of money are in Italian lire (1 lire = $0.193). For equivalents in

Florence District						4			544	132	676	25		5	20								
Milan District					15	13			1325	479	1804	86			15								
Naples District	1	1			8	11			892	281	1173	34			26								
Rome District	2	2			19	8			429	50	479	32			5			1	5	5	2	25	
Total	3	3			42	36			3190	942	4132	177		5	66			1	5	5	2	25	
Last year	3	3			44	31			3259	1032	4291	231		5				1	5	5	2	25	

STATISTICS OF FRANCE

(Repeated from the

Total	1	1				4			187	320	507				8								
Last year						3			108	192	300				12								

CONFERENCE

Report for 1916.)

United States Currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

Number 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
					60	4906	47	$ 1154556	14	$ 155400	$	$	$ 410794	$ 8062	$	$	$ 57323	$ 9585	$ 57367	$ 124275
					32	3461	27	481200	9	130060			248343	3453			32637	13513	30110	76260
					60	8223	38	663824	8	99700			316786	9107			53262	7631	40794	101687
					66	5302	51	750661	12	532000			740401	11892			55104	20718	58932	134754
					218	21892	163	3050241	43	917160			1716324	32514			198326	51447	187203	436976
					224	21950	166	3037611	43	892600			1710922	28683			192803	48366	163620	404789

CONFERENCE, 1917

United States Currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

					25	2347	14	683360	8	465240			651732	2929	2712	1729	15466	2403	37101	59411
					28	2749	16	372320	10	107906			232516	2508	1843	1502	13043	2112	27651	46151
					53	5096	30	1055680	18	573146			884248	5438	4555	3231	28509	4515	64752	105562
					54	5386	30	876352	17	215600			447496	8303	5635	2876	27174	5350	60137	101172

CONFERENCE, 1917

United States Currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

					*18	1587	9	336700	2				203931	4337			7728	2331	25680	35739
					9	1031	5	586658	3	33000			97100	1150			10013	90258	30022	130293
					9	1115	4	199800	4	57000			137148	6056			9919	1438	19430	30787
					36	3753	18	1123158	9	90000			438139	11543			27660	94027	75132	196819
					36	3753	17	923883	11	90000			411832	25643	4043	254	29736	7503	60346	101882

RUSSIA MISSION

Report for 1914.)

United States Currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

					19	795	4	35185	4	15000			25800				30		2524	2554
					14	810	4	40000	3	7000			20500					2500	1152	3652

MISSION CONFERENCE

Report for 1915.)

46			46	12	513	5	9390	5	6620		7300			11	114	554	8	192	879	
			8	273	7	16600	8	23112						14	72	455	142	218	901	
46			46	20	786	12	25990	13	29732		7300			25	186	1009	150	410	1780	
59			59	21	800	11	20820	10	24390		7300			233	131	1188	51	62	1655	

CONFERENCE

Report for 1916.)

United States Currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

					8	342	5	159500	2	90000			6000				1785	6322	2725	10832
	1		70	70	21	1244	8	338000	5	209000							7647	200	3967	11814
	1		20	20	19	848	5	141150	2	245000	150000						1201	52	1230	2483
180	3		155	340	3	377	3	630000	3	1130000	650000						1672	160	2806	4638
180	5		245	430	51	2811	21	1268650	12	1674000	800000	1190000	6000				12305	6734	10728	29767
180	5		245	430	55	3323	21	1340650	12	1577000	800000	1190000	374000	2208			13883	1533	12798	28214

MISSION CONFERENCE

Report for 1915.)

					10	378	1	2000	1	2000							15		551	566
					9	240	1	2000	1	2000									511	511

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF THE FOREIGN MISSIONS

CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Missionaries of the Board: Men	Missionaries of the Board: Women	Missionaries of the W.F.M.S.	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unordained Native Preachers and Exhorters	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in columns 9,10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Baptisms: Adults	Baptisms: Children	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theol. & Bible Tr.Sch.	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same
SOUTHERN ASIA																							
North India	32	30	53	29	178	543	444	795	22285	41246	63531	29468	.....	2689	3586	3	43	598	2	10	128	7	73
Northwest India	18	17	39	13	147	557	491	640	29654	68207	97861	50448	.....	7974	7387	.....	.....	.....	5	16	97	11	106
South India	24	23	23	2	34	240	209	456	5866	35125	40991	17859	.....	4019	3041	.....	.....	.....	7	11	82	4	58
Central Provinces	13	12	14	...	10	59	204	128	1880	3413	5293	2562	.....	429	534	.....	.....	.....	1	6	27	10	67
Bombay	13	13	23	10	47	197	288	289	3773	14382	18155	7207	.....	1027	1448	1	4	42	3	9	68	4	27
Bengal*	13	14	17	18	8	93	46	115	1229	1648	2877	.....	.....	65	154	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	4	62
Burma Mission Conf.	8	5	11	2	4	27	1	4	661	436	1097	379	.....	117	55	.....	.....	.....	1	1	19	4	65
Total for India	121	114	180	74	428	1716	1683	2427	65348	164457	229805	107923	.....	16320	16205	4	47	640	20	55	424	44	510
Malaysia*	42	35	26	7	10	107	8	15	2898	1163	4061	382	1559	303	290	.....	.....	.....	4	6	39	2	53
Philippine Islands	13	12	17	...	45	1079	88	139	21340	24440	45780	1945	13941	1734	1509	.....	.....	.....	2	11	52	4	12
Total for Southern Asia	176	161	223	81	483	2902	1779	2581	89586	190060	279646	110250	15500	18357	18004	4	47	640	26	72	515	50	575
EASTERN ASIA																							
Foochow	24	23	42	28	74	233	270	97	8615	9992	18607	1994	.....	872	602	3	27	384	2	21	127	6	41
Yenping	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2477	4846	7323	.....	.....	574	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinghwa	7	9	14	8	56	161	145	99	6013	5411	11424	.....	.....	434	682	.....	.....	.....	1	7	52	3	11
Central China	20	24	24	.....	14	38	.....	20	1407	918	2325	310	667	221	52	1	.....	.....	1	10	110	2	19
Kiangsi Mission Conf.*	12	10	17	2	15	32	92	201	1081	1176	2257	.....	2758	188	70	1	18	200	3	24	202	6	55
North China*	32	33	47	2	52	308	192	98	9808	4632	14440	1439	3884	1373	428	2	37	752	16	19	113	23	95
West China	17	17	29	...	14	133	.....	.....	2867	2913	5780	.....	.....	446	97	1	4	28	1	2	12	4	15
Total for China	120	122	173	40	225	905	699	515	32268	29888	62156	3743	7309	4108	2141	8	86	1364	24	83	616	44	236
Japan	22	19	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Korea	19	18	36	3	47	173	423	46	12275	7993	20268	3801	.....	1230	621	2	12	108	2	6	122	5	35
Total for Eastern Asia	161	159	261	43	272	1078	1122	561	44543	37881	82424	7544	7309	5338	2762	10	98	1472	26	89	738	49	291
AFRICA																							
Liberia*	3	5	.....	.....	40	114	.....	.....	6916	4192	11108	208	.....	939	359	1	8	251	.....	.....	.....	1	6
North Africa Mis. Conf.	6	10	3	.....	.....	7	6	3	91	70	161	99	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
W. Central Africa Mis.*	10	8	4	1	2	19	25	6	450	667	1117	81	664	161	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	...
Rhodesia Miss. Conf.	7	7	6	3	....	1	50	9	2114	1665	3779	.....	6208	238	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Congo Mission	8	7	...	1	....	14	19	8	92	229	321	44	225	22	27	.....	.....	.....	1	3	20	.....	.....
Inhambane Miss. Conf.*	6	6	1	...	2	21	.....	.....	1130	2716	3846	110	5002	178	58	.....	.....	.....	3	7	123	.....	.....
Total for Africa	40	47	14	5	44	176	100	26	10793	9539	20332	545	12099	1539	724	1	8	251	4	10	143	4	7
SOUTH AMERICA																							
Eastern South America	13	15	10	...	32	46	42	23	3811	1957	5768	3850	5610	57	382	.....	.....	.....	1	6	14	3	9
Chile	35	19	...	1	16	41	2	....	2047	2192	4239	.....	.....	150	206	.....	.....	.....	1	2	10	4	70
North Andes Miss. Conf.	7	8	2	...	4	14	....	7	264	315	579	.....	.....	2	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	15
Bolivia Mission Conf.	13	12	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	50	42	92	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panama Mission	4	6	...	4	1	5	....	3	258	140	398	40	300	20	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for South America	72	60	12	5	53	109	44	33	6430	4646	11076	3890	5910	229	634	.....	.....	.....	2	8	24	10	31
Mexico	6	6	15	9	29	34	27	53	3630	3716	7346	697	11320	270	259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	41
EUROPE																							
Austria-Hungary Mis.Cf.*	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	629	326	955	15	.....	1	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Germany*	...	...	...	...	64	45	...	...	10243	4517	14760	856	.....	.....	519	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Germany*	1	1	...	...	73	106	...	...	11715	2290	14005	920	.....	.....	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	41	27	...	...	9662	935	10597	1276	.....	8	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	...	...	...	...	39	66	...	...	5695	437	6132	550	.....	.....	246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sweden*	...	...	...	...	87	191	...	...	15417	1037	16454	156	.....	4	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Denmark	...	...	...	...	26	23	...	...	3709	383	4092	.....	.....	2	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Finland	...	...	...	...	19	17	...	...	1339	272	1611	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia Mission*	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	245	207	452	16	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgaria Mission Conf.*	1	1	2	...	12	1	....	9	547	144	691	.....	.....	.....	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7
Italy*	3	3	4	...	42	36	...	...	3190	942	4132	177	.....	5	66	.....	.....	.....	1	5	5	2	25
France Mission Conf.*	1	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	187	320	507	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for Europe	6	6	7	...	403	533	....	9	62578	11810	74388	3966	.....	20	1643	.....	.....	.....	1	5	5	3	36
Grand Total	461	439	532	143	1284	4832	3072	3263	217560	257652	475212	126892	52138	25753	24026	15	153	2363	59	1841	4251	213	1007
Last Year	458	471	499	142	1283	5138	2686	4003	207494	235271	442765	52855	178037	22971	23074	12	228	2155	36	157	1496	94	984

*Report for 1914.

CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Number 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
									$		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
SOUTHERN ASIA																					
North India	1837	451	582	8322	10885	1397	39407	99	93689	317	127770	428686	311671	22780	583	442	1425	10459	3873	1073	17272
Northwest India	1328	485	447	5935	7360	1654	46437	39	98635	70	66273	60257	189146	7467	33	211	1286	9889	698	1399	13483
South India	814	390	535	7943	8829	757	17853	43	36748	97	78688	174558	164065	68701	.....	149	1447	8591	650	2524	13361
Central Provinces	763	80	175	3220	3950	396	11647	17	26783	24	53656	16740	65470	4056	.....	113	1007	1985	3514	1118	7737
Bombay	3029	177	231	4008	4420	535	18163	32	125200	33	77550	154594	157499	85120	755	125	3206	11455	455	4044	19285
Bengal*	888	59	97	2273	3164	89	3580	17	71596	19	38367	46571	163700	.....	.....	163	.....	4433	1250	12611	18457
Burma Mission Conf.	1288	12	34	663	1970	44	2450	6	71517	10	14522	209333	124150	54272	.....	79	510	2341	3351	2655	8936
Total for India	7160	1654	2101	32364	40588	4872	139537	253	524168	570	456826	1449739	1175701	242396	1371	1282	8881	49153	13791	25424	98531
Malaysia*	1522	57	242	6027	7588	66	4669	39	116742	26	30887	309903	138633	23540	4237	351	115	11386	6838	2716	21406
Philippine Islands	440	14	37	2270	2762	349	23967	218	144283	48	32245	68750	80850	8316	1834	13	323	5626	4338	2589	12889
Total for Southern Asia	9122	1725	2380	40661	50938	5287	168173	510	785193	644	519958	1827892	1395184	274252	7442	1646	9319	66165	24967	30729	132826
EASTERN ASIA																					
Foochow	562	141	159	3928	5001	208	11144	146	102687	73	20075	195200	190450	.....	.....	96	2258	3545	2967	1291	10157
Yenping	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	3129	27	33110	25	13665	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	2822	2377	609	5838
Hinghwa	77	125	107	3293	3422	249	9423	193	155622	114	67215	32000	55113	.....	.....	49	3242	8812	7737	2101	21941
Central China	132	25	52	981	1223	39	2676	17	36175	15	6588	189625	78246	.....	.....	453	124	575	15	191	1358
Kiangsi Mission Conf.*	765	82	112	1771	2938	48	3716	27	26215	33	29250	842500	102110	.....	.....	24	169	710	400	456	1699
North China*	1813	121	131	2632	5310	129	8684	107	113626	178	33295	379000	175331	.....	.....	187	2167	3231	4085	1714	11384
West China	154	104	153	2960	3154	95	6126	48	25360	19	3705	175000	70663	.....	.....	71	178	1401	926	.....	2576
Total for China	3503	598	714	15565	21048	828	44898	565	492795	457	173793	1855075	671913	.....	.....	910	8078	21096	18507	6362	54953
Japan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	276000	301320	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Korea	894	159	362	6775	7899	358	32249	499	87330	97	81999	296411	122263	1369	468	.....	186	6128	6613	3953	16880
Total for Eastern Asia	4397	757	1076	22340	28947	1186	78147	1064	580125	554	181992	1621486	1095496	1369	468	910	8264	27224	25120	10315	71833
AFRICA																					
Liberia*	150	29	68	1823	2224	99	5524	82	168588	37	20795	.....	.....	360	.....	194	363	4250	1458	919	7184
North Africa Mis. Conf.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	15230	20000	9000	.....	66	624	112	150	96	1048
W. Central Africa Mis.*	.....	31	38	811	811	31	2040	15	14420	23	57995	15950	14000	4200	.....	17	79	7	288	101	492
Rhodesia Miss. Conf.	185	56	53	3305	3490	54	4803	56	30450	60	27115	80663	17165	4000	.....	.....	.....	1331	1056	6476	8863
Congo Mission	.....	7	19	546	566	1	150	3	300	7	7000	10000	.....	4000	4000	66	.....	163	100	150	479
Inhambane Miss. Conf.*	.....	80	87	2595	2718	58	2280	71	3078	10	11534	8300	6250	.....	.....	.....	.....	1128	267	.....	1395
Total for Africa	335	203	265	9080	9809	252	14995	227	216836	137	124439	130143	57415	21560	4000	343	1066	6991	3319	7742	19461
SOUTH AMERICA																					
Eastern South America	62	10	26	720	796	88	7494	42	774272	26	296700	35518	218000	41860	4890	672	4163	26215	8433	14372	53855
Chile	160	6	43	812	982	67	3829	27	124600	13	21500	270000	.....	28482	924	145	793	6355	670	2366	10329
North Andes Miss. Conf.	90	5	26	500	590	9	493	1	3600	.....	.....	8000	.....	.....	.....	49	51	970	103	130	1303
Bolivia Mission Conf.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	100
Panama Mission	.....	2	14	230	230	4	350	3	36750	2	15000	.....	.....	29000	.....	.....	100	250	250	550	1150
Total for South America	312	23	109	2272	2608	174	12424	73	939222	41	333200	313518	218000	99262	5814	866	5107	33890	9456	17418	66737
Mexico	271	58	128	5198	5469	77	4603	66	187100	37	132850	198200	220000	.....	.....	374	7543	37523	1079	2649	49168
EUROPE																					
Austria-Hungary Mis.Cf.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	563	5	9520	2	1725	.....	.....	2784	20	.....	.....	118	116	146	380
North Germany*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	189	12494	82	1137469	.....	.....	.....	.....	759690	5031	.....	.....	49011	8929	33001	90941
South Germany*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	342	16306	147	1035836	.....	.....	.....	.....	547523	10364	2861	1685	47177	6332	22580	80635
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265	25651	86	943948	29	161160	.....	.....	610890	9812	.....	.....	31428	12817	20619	64864
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	10496	58	430767	10	55395	.....	.....	109305	11061	1754	924	21377	11244	21579	56878
Sweden*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	218	21892	163	817464	43	245798	.....	.....	459974	8713	.....	.....	53151	13788	50170	117109
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	5096	30	282922	18	153603	.....	.....	236978	1457	1220	866	7640	1210	17354	28290
Finland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	3753	18	224631	9	18000	.....	.....	87628	2308	.....	.....	5532	18805	15027	39364
Russia Mission*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	795	4	17945	4	7650	.....	.....	13158	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	1287	1302
Bulgaria Mission Conf.*	46	.....	.....	46	20	786	12	25990	13	29732	.....	7300	.....	.....	25	186	1009	150	410	1780
Italy*	180	5	5	245	430	51	2811	21	253730	12	334800	160000	238000	1200	.....	.....	.....	2461	1347	2146	5954
France Mission Conf.*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	378	1	2000	1	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	551	566
Total for Europe	226	5	5	245	476	1281	101021	627	5182222	141	1009863	160000	345300	2829130	48766	5860	3661	218934	74738	184870	488063
Grand Total	16663	2771	3963	79796	98247	8257	379363	2567	7890698	1554	2302302	4251739	3231395	3225573	66490	9999	34960	390727	138679	253723	828088
Last Year	14251	2853	3939	78119	96021	7440	346793	2516	7584454	1424	2251462	3951663	3088746	3128002	58519	13000	32969	340733	103735	287414	783851

TREASURER'S REPORT

For the year ending October, 1917

RECEIPTS FROM CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS

(Comparative Statement)

	From Nov. 1, 1914, to Oct. 31, 1915	From Nov. 1, 1915, to Oct. 31, 1916	From Nov. 1, 1916, to Oct. 31, 1917
Alabama	$ 445 00	$ 460 50	$ 591 57
Alaska Mission	94 00	142 00	50 50
Arizona Mission	1,148 00	1,527 00	1,652 10
Arkansas	617 50	519 00	669 00
Atlanta	589 00	554 00	567 00
Austria-Hungary Mission Conf.	77 00		
Baltimore	27,612 08	24,986 00	27,174 81
Bengal	79 34		135 00
Blue Ridge-Atlantic	257 00	235 00	189 00
Bolivia Mission Conference			
Bombay	117 73		196 90
Bulgaria Mission Conference	145 34		
Burma Mission Conference	87 33	76 00	63 30
California	10,158 63	10,397 41	10,726 13
California German	1,031 00	931 00	1,000 00
Central Alabama	347 72	361 00	380 20
Central China		26 14	35 43
Central German	4,491 00	4,447 63	5,513 39
Central Illinois	14,784 06	16,577 81	16,896 80
Central Missouri	585 63	1,108 00	684 46
Central New York	29,386 05	32,026 59	36,206 93
Central Pennsylvania	35,697 66	34,901 58	34,997 15
Central Provinces	66 67	64 94	93 55
Central Swedish	2,979 00	3,141 55	3,323 00
Central Tennessee	191 00	328 70	351 00
Chicago German	2,542 50	2,595 00	2,719 00
Chile		94 85	154 11
Colorado	13,860 37	14,732 92	15,773 81
Columbia River	6,756 80	7,977 06	8,736 91
Congo Mission			
Dakota	8,315 20	9,033 69	9,940 63
Delaware	2,345 33	2,214 55	3,317 29
Denmark	955 10	1,221 00	1,247 92
Des Moines	25,057 14	24,123 72	32,648 98
Detroit	19,458 88	21,301 43	32,163 74
East German	2,527 00	2,049 00	2,197 00
East Maine	2,365 13	2,212 80	2,609 84
East Tennessee	600 00	505 00	513 00
Eastern South America	843 75	665 00	597 76
Eastern Swedish	1,529 00	1,588 00	1,629 00
Erie	18,948 43	20,642 48	20,785 15
Finland	538 83	585 94	
Florida	363 00	368 92	405 15
Foochow	137 27	176 14	216 42
France Mission Conference			
Genesee	25,494 31	24,555 42	24,902 58
Georgia	300 00	300 00	430 50
Gulf	807 90	1,024 62	1,111 14
Hawaii Mission	153 00	155 00	235 00
Hinghwa	58 81	36 75	55 04
Holston	2,783 00	2,875 00	3,149 10
Idaho	3,063 15	3,442 52	3,732 02
Illinois	24,536 72	27,035 91	27,823 45

	From Nov. 1, 1914, to Oct. 31, 1915	From Nov. 1, 1915, to Oct. 31, 1916	From Nov. 1, 1916, to Oct. 31, 1917
Indiana	$ 19,046 93	$ 20,637 45	$ 22,671 89
Inhambane Mission Conference			
Iowa	12,162 00	12,316 18	12,279 20
Italian Mission	209 50	303 58	10 00
Italy	290 60	215 40	186 33
Kansas	23,507 93	23,104 05	26,755 95
Kentucky	1,534 00	1,506 00	1,626 50
Kiangsi Mission Conference			27 54
Korea			
Lexington	1,576 45	1,905 13	1,716 65
Liberia	538 00	309 50	279 00
Lincoln	260 50	263 00	336 00
Little Rock	204 00	225 25	556 00
Louisiana	576 00	643 00	729 00
Maine	4,151 15	4,212 50	3,813 00
Malaysia	340 52	195 90	42 50
Mexico	218 00	318 00	197 16
Michigan	22,844 36	24,776 12	27,390 66
Minnesota	6,771 63	7,347 99	7,900 90
Mississippi	659 90	931 11	769 88
Missouri	6,477 00	6,525 80	7,728 99
Montana	1,987 45	2,677 32	3,277 00
Nebraska	16,951 02	21,168 83	24,010 22
Nevada Mission	547 10	541 00	689 33
Newark	26,358 85	25,497 89	29,631 66
New England	21,051 16	21,099 92	24,238 62
New England Southern	11,833 47	10,461 76	11,674 09
New Hampshire	5,008 50	4,664 92	5,086 25
New Jersey	15,903 39	14,859 20	17,027 36
New Mexico		603 00	1,004 00
New Mexico English Mission	1,218 03		
New Mexico Spanish Mission Conf.	59 00		
New York	20,680 73	19,612 25	21,574 95
New York East	28,263 84	26,707 82	30,948 78
North Africa Mission Conference			15 80
North Andes Mission Conference	37 00	54 00	45 63
North Carolina	645 00	648 50	626 00
North China		469 00	
North Dakota	5,537 55	5,960 85	7,369 61
North Germany	46 54		62 52
North India	379 10	367 84	404 73
North Indiana	29,596 12	30,050 70	33,796 77
North Montana	1,267 00	1,600 55	1,848 04
North-East Ohio	47,638 05	50,521 89	53,549 92
Northern German	2,151 00	2,253 12	2,120 20
Northern Minnesota	7,970 20	8,229 19	8,417 46
Northern New York	13,491 98	12,505 99	15,237 04
Northern Swedish	1,267 00	1,530 00	1,673 00
Northwest German	2,856 00	2,973 00	3,040 00
Northwest India	380 00		481 10
Northwest Indiana	13,981 00	14,846 11	16,029 50
Northwest Iowa	17,528 32	18,515 79	20,428 27
Northwest Kansas	6,470 71	7,368 40	7,851 53
Northwest Nebraska	1,183 00	1,265 87	1,432 00
Norway	1,270 97	1,576 62	1,933 23

	From Nov. 1, 1914, to Oct. 31, 1915	From Nov. 1, 1915, to Oct. 31, 1916	From Nov. 1, 1916, to Oct. 31, 1917
Norwegian and Danish	$ 2,286 00	$ 2,274 00	$ 2,551 30
Ohio	23,294 31	26,993 64	27,656 59
Oklahoma	7,117 67	8,658 96	10,738 36
Oregon	6,924 00	7,693 40	8,722 15
Pacific Chinese Mission	200 00	254 00	311 00
Pacific German	822 00	1,044 00	1,173 00
Pacific Japanese Mission	503 00	512 00	574 00
Pacific Swedish Mission Conference	538 00	669 00	914 00
Panama Mission			
Philadelphia	34,191 64	36,173 24	37,288 38
Philippine Islands			
Pittsburgh	40,518 48	44,691 88	47,493 33
Porto Rico Mission Conference	55 00	5 00	127 00
Puget Sound	9,533 50	9,837 23	10,910 61
Rhodesia Mission Conference			
Rock River	28,965 40	30,802 81	31,773 86
Russia Mission	200 00		
Saint Johns River	1,839 48	1,939 68	1,982 57
Saint Louis	9,296 42	9,900 21	10,945 88
Saint Louis German	3,329 00	3,492 23	3,785 15
Savannah	323 00	296 00	366 00
South Carolina	1,855 00	1,604 00	1,640 60
South Florida Mission	1 00	258 00	176 70
South Germany	1,504 76		
South India	151 60	134 19	
Southern California	25,642 97	25,421 52	29,820 81
Southern German	1,421 00	1,618 00	1,882 00
Southern Illinois	10,021 92	9,922 90	10,678 62
Southern Swedish Mission Conf.	501 00	489 00	711 00
Southwest Kansas	16,827 78	18,193 63	20,414 82
Sweden		7,800 44	4,294 35
Switzerland	1,334 00	1,014 67	1,106 94
Tennessee	226 00	217 40	289 20
Texas	473 50	855 00	1,264 00
Troy	24,252 35	23,588 04	22,727 12
Upper Iowa	19,110 68	21,128 10	22,154 62
Upper Mississippi	817 34	1,016 00	964 00
Utah Mission	676 45	655 98	735 00
Vermont	2,995 00	2,867 70	3,204 50
Washington	3,280 00	3,198 00	3,461 00
West Central Africa Mission Conf.		16 00	14 00
West China	26 75	43 68	78 38
West German	5,003 60	5,346 16	5,142 80
West Ohio	37,581 49	43,037 47	42,324 99
West Texas	831 50	923 00	1,442 00
West Virginia	14,519 20	14,598 87	15,924 72
West Wisconsin	6,972 00	7,979 65	7,746 35
Western Norwegian-Danish	540 00	552 00	631 00
Western Swedish	1,580 32	1,632 60	1,743 00
Wilmington	14,611 54	15,020 82	15,528 87
Wisconsin	9,446 89	10,807 57	11,153 33
Wyoming	21,262 08	18,517 52	21,394 93
Wyoming State	1,326 35	1,398 00	1,685 00
Total	$1,095,076 88	$1,143,785 05	$1,246,781 35

RECEIPTS

Regular Receipts

	1916	1917
Conference Collections	$1,143,785 05	$1,246,781 35
Contributions Direct to Treasury	13,025 25	7,439 93
Lapsed Annuity Funds	12,744 39	5,349 49
Legacies	76,201 67	56,173 58
Income Retired Missionaries Fund	6,727 02	7,220 92
Income Other Permanent Funds	2,639 46	3,361 46
Miscellaneous Receipts	686 17	283 31
Total	$1,255,809 01	$1,326,610 04
Increase This Year (In Funds Available for Appropriation)		$70,801 03

Special Gifts Receipts

Current Special Gifts	$585,435 09	$549,444 54
War Relief Fund	11,400 35	62,249 44
Self-Denial Fund	80,611 86	....
Total	$677,447 30	$613,693 98
Decrease This Year		63,753 32

Total Receipts

	1916	1917
Regular	$1,255,809 01	$1,326,610 04
Special	677,447 30	613,693 98
Total	$1,933,256 31	$1,940,304 02
Net Increase This Year		$7,047 71

COMBINED RECEIPTS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

	1916	1917
Board of Foreign Missions	$1,933,256 31	$1,940,304 02
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	1,033,770 65	1,175,758 90
Board of Sunday Schools	27,000 00	30,000 00
Total	$2,994,026 96	$3,146,062 92
Increase This Year		$152,035 96

DISBURSEMENTS

Regular Disbursements

Missions	1916	1917
Regular Disbursements to the Mission Fields.	$1,098,349 34	$1,132,304 28

Collections

Publication Fund	$22,211 59	$25,738 81
Department of Missionary Education	6,477 55	6,500 00
Field Secretary for Colored Work	1,500 00	1,500 00
Commission on Finance	12,828 10	14,070 00
Follow-Up Work	3,381 12	....
Department of Income	7,449 79	....
Cultivation of Sunday Schools	....	2,500 00
Miscellaneous	6,035 73	41,990 46
	$59,883 88	$92,299 27

Administration

Office Secretaries	$16,164 52	$12,000 00
Office Expenses	56,665 37	53,601 67
Board, Expenses, Rent, etc	....	9,000 00
Miscellaneous	13,159 92	17,337 75
	$85,989 81	$91,939 42
Total Regular Disbursements	$1,244,223 03	$1,316,542 97

Special Gifts Disbursements

Current Special Gifts	$564,186 37	$586,459 24
War Fund	78,632 66	43,190 49
Total	$642,819 03	$629,649 73

Total Disbursements

	1916	1917
Regular	$1,244,223 03	$1,318,042 97
Special	642,819 03	629,649 73
Total	$1,887,042 06	$1,947,692 70
Total Increase This Year		$60,650 64

Summary of Regular Fund

Receipts	$1,326,610 04
Disbursements	1,316,542 97
Receipts in Excess of Disbursements Applied to Reduce the Debt	$10,067 07

Statement of Debt

Treasury in Debt November 1, 1916	$60,209 83
Receipts in Excess of Disbursements	10,067 07
Treasury in Debt November 1, 1917	$50,142 76

ANALYSIS OF DISBURSEMENTS

To the Mission Fields

Austria-Hungary	$	5,693 41
Bengal		16,686 18
Bolivia		10,067 69
Bombay		28,431 97
Bulgaria		10,351 21
Burma		13,708 64
Central China		41,429 78
Central Provinces		23,320 21
Chile		29,326 12
China (General Editorial, Educational, and Publishing Work)		7,843 74
Congo		1,409 08
Denmark		6,431 18
Eastern South America		56,456 16
Finland		7,384 81
Foochow		32,952 24
France		12,990 69
Germany (Martin Mission Institute)		1,050 00
Hinghwa		21,212 81
Inhambane		6,217 11
Italy		51,915 53
Japan		71,932 35
Kiangsi		19,677 24
Korea		54,175 97
Liberia		23,545 25
Malaysia (including Netherlands Indies District, $9,665.96)		23,559 02
Mexico		74,850 74
North Africa		14,831 33
North Andes		17,357 93
North China		69,620 01
North Germany		15,000 00
North India		72,675 29
Northwest India		40,467 69
Norway		13,349 92
Panama		2,941 38
Philippines		32,410 87
Rhodesia		13,272 13
Russia		5,647 70
South Germany		17,990 34
South India		34,759 49
Sweden		13,696 50
Switzerland		7,001 10
West Central Africa (including Angola, $10,171.42; and Madeira Islands, $4,098.57)		14,269 99
West China		30,159 38
Yenping		9,082 67
Incidental Needs of the Missions ($24,254.94 charged to Mission Accounts)		24,618 10
Allowances for Retired Missionaries, Widows, and Orphans		30,533 33
Total Disbursements for Missions	$	1,132,304 28

EMERGENCIES IN THE MISSIONS

1917

Sundry Special Grants for Outgoing and Homecoming Expenses of Missionaries and their families	$8,381 73
Sundry Other Special Grants to Missionaries and their families for salaries—otherwise unprovided for—rent, etc.	26,721 28
Sundry Special Grants to Missions for repairs ($4,374.90); Tokyo Grammar School ($500); repairs on Sewerage System, Chile ($655); addition to residence, Raichur, South India ($500); Lomas Church, Argentine ($750); restoring church at Sagoing, China ($500); rebuilding residence at Bhot, India ($600); and sundry other items ($3,111 48)	10,991 38
Total (all charged to the respective Missions)	$46,094 39

INCIDENTAL NEEDS OF THE MISSIONS

1917

Sundry Special Grants for Outgoing and Homecoming Expenses of Missionaries and their families	$5,648 15
Sundry Special Allowances to Missionaries and their families	14,805 71
Sundry Special Grants to Missions for Property Expenses ($292); for sundry repairs ($235); for mules at Inhambane ($500); for furniture at Pegu, Burma ($250); Chosen Christian College, Korea ($800); Panama Congress ($950.57); and sundry other items ($753.51)	3,781 08
Total charged to Missions	$24,234 94
Cablegrams ($1,275.15); expenses incurred in Examination of Candidates ($7,427.14); expenses of Anglo-American Community Committee ($375); Lantern Slide Department ($12,186.30); and sundry other items ($3,354.51)	24,618 10
Total (including $24,234.94 charged to the respective Missions)	$48,853 04

GENERAL EXPENSES

1916

COLLECTION

Publication

Salaries	$ 3,501 13	
Literature (including printing, booklets, tracts, postage, expressage, etc.)	4,731 09	
Multigraphing	183 13	
Editorial	402 08	
World Outlook	10,000 00	
Annual Report	1,909 41	
Calendar 1916	1,290 12	
Other Supplies and Sundries	194 63	
		$ 22,211 59

Commission on Finance		$12,828 10	
Department of Missionary Education		6,477 55	
Follow-Up Work		3,381 12	
Department of Income		7,449 79	
Miscellaneous			
Traveling Expenses to Conventions, etc.	$ 2,672 50		
Exchange on Checks	1 12		
Conference Visitation by Representatives of the Board	1,430 86		
Field Secretary for Colored Work	1,500 00		
Telegrams	1,282 49		
Sundry Other Expenses	2,195 63		
	$ 9,082 60		
Interest Received $28,178 22			
Interest paid 26,631 35			
	1,546 87		
		7,535 73	
ADMINISTRATION			$59,883 88
Salaries of Secretaries		$16,164 52	
Office Expenses			
Salaries	$44,873 20		
Telephone	891 20		
General Committee Expenses, 1915	6,237 93		
Sundries	4,663 04		
		56,665 37	
Miscellaneous			
Postage	$ 2,810 66		
Alterations	1,452 14		
Automatic Typewriter	827 00		
Furniture	4,839 21		
Garden City Conference	500 00		
Sundries	2,730 91		
		13,159 92	
			$5,989 81
Total			$145,873 69

GENERAL EXPENSES

1917

COLLECTION			
Publication			
Salaries	$ 8,255 27		
Literature (including printing, booklets, tracts, postage, expressage, etc.	1,788 37		
Multigraphing	211 17		
Editorial	789 46		
World Outlook	10,000 00		
Annual Report	2,414 52		
Other Supplies and Sundries	2,280 02		
		$25,738 81	

Commission on Finance			$ 14,070 00
Department of Missionary Education			6,500 00
Cultivation of Sunday Schools			2,500 00
Miscellaneous			
Traveling Expenses to Conventions, etc.	$ 3,441 05		
Exchange on Checks	.....		
Conference Visitation by Representatives of the Board	2,836 12		
Field Secretary for Colored Work	1,500 00		
Special Gifts Expense	12,000 00		
Department of Foreign Evangelism	20,000 00		
Telegrams	736 87		
Salaries	2,653 58		
Sundry Other Expenses	5,007 32		
	$ 48,174 94		
Interest Received	$ 24,538 99		
Interest Paid	19,854 51		
	4,684 48		
		43,490 46	
			$ 92,299 27
ADMINISTRATION			
Salaries of Secretaries			$ 12,000 00
Office Expenses			
Salaries	$ 44,449 69		
Telephone	1,085 27		
Sundries	8,066 71		
		53,601 67	
Board Expenses, Rent, Etc.			
Annual Meeting	$ 4,308 08		
Rent	4,691 92		
		9,000 00	
Miscellaneous			
Postage	$ 2,863 27		
Furniture	6,430 14		
Transportation Bureau	750 00		
Garden City Conference	1,000 00		
Alterations	1,518 02		
Sundries	4,776 32		
		17,337 75	
			91,939 42
Total			$ 184,238 69

THE REGULAR INCOME

Analysis of Conference Receipts

Of the Spring Conferences 56 show a gain of $42,822.04; 19 show a loss of $3,087.36; making a net gain of $39,734.68.

This compares very favorably with the report from the Spring Conferences last year, when 34 Conferences showed a gain of $8,377.77 and 39 a loss of $18,898.12.

Of the Fall Conferences 65 show a gain of $69,233.19 and 9 Conferences a loss of $5,971.51; a net gain of $63,261.62.

The Fall Conferences also make a favorable showing as compared with last year, when 59 reported a gain of $63,003.40 and 16 Conferences a loss of $3,774.88.

Twenty Conferences show a gain of over $2,000 each. In the order of their gain they are as follows:

Detroit	$ 10,862 31
Des Moines	8,525 26
Southern California	4,399 29
New York East	4,240 96
Central New York	4,180 34
Newark	4,133 77
North Indiana	3,746 07
Kansas	3,651 90
New England	3,138 70
North-East Ohio	3,028 03
Wyoming	2,877 41
Nebraska	2,841 39
Pittsburgh	2,801 45
Northern New York	2,731 05
Michigan	2,614 54
Southwest Kansas	2,221 19
Baltimore	2,188 81
New Jersey	2,168 16
Oklahoma	2,079 40
Indiana	2,034 44

While last year 6 Conferences show a decrease of over $1,000 each, this year not a single Conference appears in this class.

The Conference receipts show an increase of $102,996.30 over the receipts from Conferences last year, but this increase is offset in part by the decrease in undesignated legacies of $20,028.09 and by the decrease in lapsed annuity funds of $7,394.90.

Legacies

The fact that only $56,173.58 was covered into the regular fund from legacies this year does not indicate that the total received from this source has been decreasing, but it does show that an increasing number of bequests, instead of being placed at the disposal of the Board of Foreign Missions, are designated for specific purposes definitely stated in the will, and they thus become Special Gifts or pass into the permanent funds. The amounts so designated appear for the first time in this report.

The total receipts from legacies for this year are $177,655.93. Of this sum $56,173.58 were undesignated; $111,482.35 were designated for special purposes on the foreign field and $10,000 for the permanent funds.

The Self-Denial Fund

The Treasurer was instructed this year to give regular vouchers for all Self-Denial contributions. This has been done, and the amount received on account of the Self-Denial Fund has been covered into the regular income.

It should be said, however, that in all probability the amounts received for the Self-Denial Fund this year are very much less than those sent in last year. This decrease is due in part to the fact that owing to the question of

the large expense attending the preparation of literature and other items connected with the Self-Denial Campaign of last year, the officers of the Board did not feel warranted in undertaking so expensive a campaign for this year.

It is impossible to say exactly how much money was contributed this year for the Self-Denial Fund, as much of it went into the regular collections of the Church. Only $7,439.93 marked self-denial went into the regular fund.

SPECIAL GIFTS

Receipts

The receipts from Special Gifts show a decrease of $63,753.32. This decrease is due to several causes:

1. There were no large gifts this year corresponding to the $50,000 for Foochow property received last year and the $25,000 paid last year on the Retired Missionaries Fund.
2. There was an item of $80,611.86 in last year's receipts from the Self-Denial Fund which does not appear in the Special Gifts total for this year.
3. The Board has regularized a number of Special Gifts which add to the regular income, but subtract from the total of the Special Gifts receipts.

As a matter of fact, the ordinary Special Gifts, with the exception of the items mentioned above, show a marked increase over the ordinary Special Gifts receipts of last year.

War Relief

While no special appeal for this cause was issued by the Board during the past year, $22,334.86 have been received. In response to Bishop Anderson's request for war relief funds to aid the European Conferences assigned to him for administration, $41,902.58 were contributed.

Henry Date Estate

Under the will of Henry Date, late of Evanston, Illinois, the widow was given the privilege of designating certain funds for the work of the Board of Foreign Missions.

Mrs. Date has distributed $20,000 to Reid Christian College at Lucknow, India, and $36,580 for Bishop Oldham's Building Fund for South America.

T. D. Collins Estate

During his lifetime T. D. Collins, of Nebraska, Pennsylvania, made a pledge of $25,000 toward the erection of a building for Peking University. His son, Mr. E. S. Collins, the Executor of the Estate, has redeemed this pledge by paying the full amount into the treasury of the Board for this purpose.

I. A. Pelton Bequest

I. A. Pelton, late of Mankato, Minnesota, bequeathed to the Board of Foreign Missions certain real estate in different sections of the country, some of which was involved in legal difficulties. After lengthy correspondence and

personal visitations, a compromise was effected by which the Executor agreed to settle the matter with the Board for the sum of $25,000, which sum has been received by the Treasurer. This money is to be used in the Philippine Islands.

DESIGNATED FUNDS

Permanent Funds

The total amount received for our permanent funds during the year is $143,074.37.

Annuity Funds

The past year has been the most successful in the history of the organization for securing gifts on the life annuity plan. There has been received in all for this purpose $387,683, which is an increase of $251,573 over the amount received last year. Of this sum $355,283 has been received for the regular bonds of the Board. The sum of $32,400 has been received on special contracts, providing that under certain conditions an annuity might be requested by the donor. These are called Provisional Annuity Contracts.

The large increase in the number of bonds written this year has been secured through advertising and through personal solicitation. There is a great field in the Methodist Episcopal Church for this form of giving, which has been practically untouched by the Board of Foreign Missions.

Mears Estate Fund

In 1846 John and Mary Mears left certain real estate in Cincinnati in trust for the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Trustees were to be appointed by the Cincinnati Conference. There were some restrictions on the property owing to a long-term lease, but these were finally removed and negotiations entered into for the sale of the property for $35,000. At the request of the Trustees, the West Ohio Conference (formerly the Cincinnati Conference) released them from their trusteeship and Frank Mason North and George M. Fowles were appointed as their successors. The $35,000 has been received for the property and is now being held by the Trustees named, the interest to be divided annually between the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

According to the By-Laws adopted one year ago, the Committee on Finance consists of eleven members and a majority of the members constitutes a quorum.

Among its other duties, this Committee is to advise the Treasurer as to the deposit of all uninvested funds of the Board and to direct him in reference to investments, loans, and other financial transactions of the Board. In securing loans from the banks, in making out legal papers, and in authorizing the sale of securities, the Recording Secretary is required to certify that when action was taken by the Committee on Finance a quorum was present.

During the past year the Committee on Finance has held several meetings when a quorum was not present. All actions taken in such cases were legalized by securing the approval of the required quorum, but it is hoped that some adjustment will be made by the Board to facilitate the transaction of business by the Committee on Finance.

FINANCES OF THE MISSIONS

Protection Against Loss by Fire

During the past year the Treasurer was authorized to arrange with the various Missions for the protection of the Board against loss of property by fire. A plan has been adopted whereby Missions may have the present premiums which they are paying to fire insurance companies, deducted from the appropriations for the Mission and in return have the Board guarantee the same amount of protection against loss by fire as was provided for by the insurance companies. It is part of the program to charge the Missions, for the present, practically the same amounts as they are now paying outside companies, with the expectation that as soon as a large enough surplus is accumulated, the expense of protection for the Mission will be substantially reduced. As soon as practicable such property as is not now insured will be protected by the Board.

It is not the intent to establish an Insurance Department, but rather to begin a sinking fund for the protection of the Board's own property. This, we are legally advised, is within the province of the Board and will not in any way conflict with the insurance laws of the State.

Foreign Exchange

The problem of foreign exchange is an exceedingly perplexing one. This is true, not only with our own Board, but with other Boards and with commercial firms doing business in foreign territory.

The war has not only interfered with the natural exchange of commerce, but the increasing price of silver has made exchange an uncertain quantity.

Exchange in China meant so great a loss to our missionaries that in June, 1917, the Finance Committee of the Board took action as follows:

1. That the Treasurer be authorized to fix as the par of exchange for the first half of the year 1917, and until such time as the Board shall take further action, the rate of 2 to 1, this to apply on the salaries of missionaries only and to cover such part of said salaries as is expended in China.
2. Any loss to the Board's treasury as a result of establishing this par shall be charged to the Emergency Fund unless otherwise provided, on the basis of reports from the Treasurers on the field as to the actual difference in individual salaries between the par and the rate of exchange.
3. Should the exchange rate in this interval change to a point above 2 to 1 the profit shall accrue to the treasury of the Board.

As a result, for the first nine months of the present fiscal year the Treasurer has paid to China on account of loss in exchange $10,503.59. The outlook for the coming year is still more serious. The normal par of ex-

change for China is two Mexican dollars for one dollar United States Gold. The present rate is 1.16 Mexican dollars for one U. S. gold dollar. The appropriation to China for 1917 was $190,050. If the Board should decide to pay the same appropriation for 1918, at the rate of 2 to 1, and the present rate of 1.16 shall obtain throughout the year, it will mean an actual loss to the Board in gold dollars of $137,622.

The appropriation to Chile for 1917 was $26,240. If a like appropriation for 1918 is paid at a par of five Chilean dollars for one gold dollar it will mean a loss to the Board of $6,560 gold

In Mexico the appropriation for 1917 was $60,996. If the same appropriation is paid at the rate of two Mexican for one gold dollar, at the present rate of exchange it will entail a loss of $15,859 gold.

In most of the other countries there will be some loss in exchange, but not nearly so great as in the three countries above mentioned.

On the other hand, Italy shows a decided gain in exchange. The total appropriation to Italy for 1917 was $53,178. If a like amount should be paid for 1918, at the normal rate of 5.12 lire for one dollar gold, at the present rate of exchange there would be an actual gain in United States gold of $18,314.83. During the past year the Board took advantage of the favorable exchange in Italy and advanced to the Collegio and to other debts already incurred in Italy, the sum of $58,000 gold, upon which a gain in exchange of $17,289 gold was made.

A special Committee, consisting of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance and the Treasurer of the Board, was appointed by the Committee on Finance to make recommendations on the subject of foreign exchange for the coming year. These recommendations will appear at the close of this report.

Trading With the Enemy Act

This Act of Congress was approved by the President, October 6, 1917. One of its provisions forbids the export of coin or money by any person or organization in the United States to an enemy or to an ally of an enemy. This has made it impossible to send money to Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria. The Treasurer is holding the unexpended part of the appropriations for these countries with interest to their credit or until other disposition is ordered by the Board.

Mission Treasurers

It is apparent that the present manner of handling finances on the foreign field is in many cases inadequate. Men sent out to do missionary work as preachers or teachers as a rule are not specially fitted to act as treasurers. Even when a man is found competent to do this sort of work, he is so burdened with other duties that he cannot give sufficient time and attention to looking after the important financial interests that are necessarily entrusted to a Mission Treasurer As a result, the Treasurer of the Board is unable to get sufficient information to enable him to know the exact financial status of the Mission. In not a few cases it is due to the fact that our missionaries are trustworthy and above suspicion rather than by figures submitted that we believe the funds are properly administered on the foreign field.

Action should be taken looking to the establishment of branch treasurers' offices that would be in the hands of men competent to act as treasurers and able to give their entire time to the transaction of this kind of business.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I. Foreign Exchange

1. That a par of exchange be established for each Mission for the coming year.
2. That an account be opened by the Treasurer, to be known as Gain and Loss in Exchange.
3. That the Treasurer be authorized to pay all appropriations on the basis of the par fixed by the Board, with the exception of special gifts and special grants, which shall be paid at the current rate of exchange.
4. Advances shall be made from this Exchange Account if and as needed, with the understanding that the fixed par shall be maintained when exchange is favorable to the Missions, any gains in exchange to be credited to the Exchange Account of the Board and not to the Mission affected.
5. That such sums as may be available from the War Relief Fund be applied to meet the loss in exchange for 1918—estimated at $200,000.
6. That the Board be requested to appropriate such amounts as may be available to apply on the estimated deficit.
7. That in case further amounts are needed, which cannot be provided for as recommended in Item 5 and in Item 6, the Board issue a special appeal to the Church for the balance required.

II. Mission Treasurers

That financial provision be made as soon as possible for the establishment of a branch treasury in each large division of the mission field, and that the person placed in charge of such branch office shall be a man specially qualified to conduct the business of the office and that he shall be advised that he is amenable to the Board and not to the local Finance Committee.

III. The Committee on Finance (of the Board)

1. It is recommended that the By-laws be amended so that seven or nine members shall make up the Committee on Finance.
2. Or, if it is thought best to retain the membership at eleven, that a smaller number of members constitute a quorum.
3. Or that no mention be made of the quorum.
4. Or that the four officers of the Board be made members of the Finance Committee.

GEORGE M. FOWLES, Treasurer.
GEORGE F. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Treasurer.

APPROPRIATIONS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

For the Year 1918

Total of the Appropriations	$ 1,326,610
Total granted last year	1,255 809
Net increase	$ 70,801

I. INDIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO MISSIONS

(These appropriations are administered by the Board.)

Emergencies in Missions	$ 50,000	
Incidental needs of Missions	50,000	
Allowances to retired missionaries, widows and children	27,722	
		$ 127,722

II. DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO THE MISSION FIELDS

Division I—Eastern Asia

CHINA

For Work:

1. General Items to China:

Union Publishing House	$ 1,500	
Interest on Loan to Publishing House	1,250	
Expenses, Board of Managers	300	
Salary, Secretary of Educational Association ($3,000 of which $1,000 is provided by the W. F. M. S.)	2,000	
Salary, Secretary of Medical Association	2,000	
Salary (one-half) Book Editor	750	
Editorial Writers	500	
Chinese (Native) Christian Advocate	1,000	
Treasurer's Office, Salaries and expenses	4,000	
Salary, Spencer Lewis (under the direction of the Executive Committee)	1,500	
		$ 14,800

Notes:

(1) Any part of this that is provided for from other sources shall be at the disposal of the Executive Committee.

(2) The support of an Editorial Secretary to be provided for either by Special Gifts or in the redistribution of work of all China by action of the Eastern Asia Central Conference.

2. Foochow Conference	$ 27,092	
3. Yenping Conference	9,458	
4. Hinghwa Conference	16,100	
5. Construction Bureau for Southern China:		
Salaries and expenses (administered through Foochow Conference)	$ 3,000	

6. Central China Conference (of which $3,000 is for Nanking University)	$ 29,850		
For the Union Theological Seminary at Nanking	1,000		
Medical Missionary (at disposal of Executive Committee)	1,200		
		32,050	
7. Kiangsi Mission Conference		18,400	
8. North China Conference	$ 52,750		
Peking University (for Peking University Trustees)	2,000		
Evangelistic Work in Union Medical College	700		
		55,450	
9. West China Mission Conference (of which $2,500 is for the West China Union University)		31,000	
			$ 192,550
			$ 207,350

JAPAN

For Work	69,761

Note:—The appropriation to Japan includes $1,000 for Aoyama Gakuin and $2,000 for the Theological School, and $324 to be applied to the debt of the Chinzei Gakuin.

For Property:	
Aoyama	1,500

KOREA

For Work	50,906
For Property	1,000

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS TO EASTERN ASIA

1. For Work:			
China	$ 204,350		
Japan	69,761		
Korea	50,906		
			325,017
2. For Property:			
China (Construction Bureau Southern China)	$ 3,000		
Japan	1,500		
Korea	1,000		
			5,500
			$ 330,517

Division II—Southern Asia

INDIA

For Work:

1.	North India Conference	$ 60,121	
2.	Northwest India Conference	40,462	
3.	South India Conference	32,028	
4.	Central Provinces Conference	22,193	
5.	Bombay Conference	29,329	
6.	Bengal Conference	16,579	
7.	Burma Mission Conference	13,932	
8.	Lucknow Christian College	11,100	
9.	Indian Witness, Editor's Salary, rent and transit (under the direction of the Executive Committee)	2,000	
			$ 227,744

For Property:

North India Conference (Repairs to bungalows)	$ 1,500	
South India Conference (Repairs to new Mission Residence, Madras)	2,000	
Bombay Conference (Grant Road Church Debt)	3,000	
		6,500

MALAYSIA CONFERENCE

For Work $ 28,278

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE

For Work	33,750	
	62,028	
		289,772
For Property		6,500
		$ 296,272

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS TO SOUTHERN ASIA

For Work:

India and Burma	$ 227,744	
Malaysia	28,278	
Philippine Islands	33,750	
	$ 289,772	
For Property	6,500 00	
		$ 296,272

Division III—Africa

For Work:

Liberia Conference	$ 18,112	
West Central Africa Conference	14,889	
Rhodesia Mission Conference	13,434	
East Central Africa Mission Conference	7,728	
Congo Mission Conference	1,000	
		$ 55,163

For Property:			
Liberia Conference	$ 800		
Rhodesia Mission Conference, Reconstruction of Umtali Native Church	2,000		
		$ 2,800	
			$ 57,963

Division IV—South America

For Work:			
Eastern South America Conference	$ 55,130		
Chile Conference (of which $1,000 is for the Book Depository and $1,000 for the Union Theological Seminary)	29,740		
North Andes Mission Conference	16,980		
Bolivia Mission Conference	8,910		
(The increase of $3,000 is for educational work)			
Panama Mission	4,500		
Transit and Furlough Fund for Schools	10,000		
		$ 125,260	
For Property			
Chile Conference (Union Theological School—amount received on Hardy bequest)		2,500	
			127,760

Division V—Mexico

For Work		$ 61,996	
(of which the increase of $1,000 is for the Union Theological Seminary.)			
For Property:			
Hospital at Guanajuato	$ 1,500		
Repairs to property at Queretaro	1,200		
		2,700	
			64,696

Note:—The appropriation to Mexico is to be administered by the presiding Bishop and the Finance Committee of the Mission, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

Division VI—Europe and North Africa

For Work	196,680

Notes:—

1. The amount set apart for Europe and North Africa is made as a total appropriation, the administration of the appropriation within the total amount being left to the discretion of the Executive Committee.

2. The increase of $7,500 is designated as follows:

(a)	$ 5,000	
(b)	1,500	
(c)	1,000	
		$ 7,500

III. Property

The total amount set apart for property (the items being listed under their respective fields) ..... $ 20,000

IV. Expenses of Administration and Collection

Total appropriation for expenses of Administration and collection referred to the Finance Committee for Distribution..... $ 125,000

SUMMARY

Total amount to be appropriated			$ 1,326,610
To the Field:			
I. Indirect Appropriations		$ 127,722	
II. Direct Appropriations:			
China	$ 204,350		
Japan	69,761		
Korea	50,906		
India	227,744		
Malaysia	28,278		
Philippines	33,750		
Africa	55,163		
South America	125,260		
Mexico	61,996		
Europe and North Africa.....	196,680		
		$ 1,053,888	
III. For Property		20,000	
			$ 1,201,610
Home Base			
Expenses of Administration and Collection			125,000
			$ 1,326,610

MISSION TREASURERS

North India—Rev. J. N. West, Budaon, U.P. India.
Northwest India—J. C. Butcher, 43 Rajpur Road, Delhi, India.
South India—Rev. J. B. Buttrick, Gulbarga, Deccan, India.
Bengal—Rev. D. H. Manley, 72 Corporation St., Calcutta, India.
Bombay—Rev. Harry Ingham, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, India.
Central Provinces—F. R. Felt, Jubbulpore, India.
Burma—Rev. C. H. Riggs, 27 Creek St., Rangoon, Burma.
Malaysia—Rev. Guy H. Little, 10 Stamford Rd., Singapore S. S.
Netherlands Indies Dist.—H. B. Mansell, Bij Kantoor Kramat, Weltevreden, Java.
Philippine Islands—Rev. E. S. Lyons, Manila, P. I.
China, including Kiangsi, Central China, Hinghwa, Foochow, Yenping—Rev. E. K. Morrow, 9 Hankow Road, Shanghai China; W. A. Main 9 Hankow Road, Shanghai, China.
North China—Mr. O. J. Krause, Peking, China.
West China—Rev. R. L. Torrey, Tzechow, Szechwan, W. China.
Korea—Rev. D. A. Bunker, Seoul, Korea.
Japan—Rev. Chas. Bishop, 5 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
North Germany—Rev. C. H. Burkhardt, Nord Str. 78, Bremen, Germany.
South Germany—Rev. Richard Wobith, Turnhallestr, 20, Frendenstadt, Wurttemberg, Germany.
Switzerland—Rev. R. Ernst Grob, Route du Tunnel 1, Lausanne, Switzerland.
Austria-Hungary—Rev. F. H. O. Melle, VIII Trautsohngasse 8, Wien, Hungary.
Denmark—Rev. C. J. M. Thaarup, Thorsgade 34, Odense, Denmark.
Sweden—Rev. G. Wagnsson, Rorstrandsgatan 44, Stockholm, Sweden.
Russia and Finland—Rev. G. A. Simons, Bolshoj Prospect 58, Petrograd.
Norway—Rev. Chr. Torjussen, Syder Sagensgarde 23, Kristiania.
Italy—Rev. B. M. Tipple, Via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.
France—Rev. E. W. Bysshe, 38 Boulevard Edouard-Rey, Grenoble, France.
Bulgaria—Rev. E. E. Count (in America), Poste Restante, Sofia, Bulgaria.
Liberia—None.
Inhambane—Rev. W C. Terril, P. O. Box 41, Inhambane.
Rhodesia—Rev. H. I. James, Old Umtali, Rhodesia, Africa.
Angola—Rev. Robt. Shields, Loanda, Angola, Africa.
Madeira Islands—Rev. W. G. Smart, Rua do Conselheiro 392, Funchal.
Congo—Rev. J. M. Springer, Elizabethville, Belgian Congo, via Capetown.
North Africa—Rev. E. F. Frease, Les Tourelles, El-Biar, Algiers.
Eastern South America—Rev. S. P. Craver, Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
North Andes—Rev. H. P. Archerd, Apartado 408, Lima, Peru.
Chile—Rev. W. A. Shelly, Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
Panama—Rev. S. E. Marshall, Box 108, Ancon, C. Z.
Bolivia—C. F. Hartzell, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
Mexico—Rev. J P Hauser, Gante St. 5, P. O. Box 115, Bis Mexico City, Mexico.

A WORLD PROGRAM

REPORT OF THE WORLD PROGRAM COMMITTEE

By action of the last General Conference, the Board of Foreign Missions was instructed to celebrate the Centenary of the organization of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The General Conference set apart the years 1918 and 1919 for this purpose; and in this connection directed the Board of Foreign Missions to formulate a World Program.

Pursuant to these instructions, the Board of Foreign Missions appointed a Commission to arrange for the Centennial Celebration, and provided for a World Program Committee, and called this Committee to meet at Niagara Falls, September 17-19, 1917.

The Committee has been in session for two days, and has carefully gone over the estimates submitted from all the mission fields of the Church. These estimates have been secured by means of a comprehensive questionnaire, the results of which have been tabulated by the Finance Committees within the mission fields, and carefully reviewed and approved by the bishop in charge. The estimates then went before a country-wide committee composed of missionary leaders in each section of our world field, by which they were carefully reviewed for the purpose of eliminating any duplication or unnecessary items. They were then forwarded to the central office of the Board of Foreign Missions, where experts who have full knowledge of the particular fields have scrutinized every detail and summarized the revised estimates.

We are satisfied that the estimates thus submitted have been most carefully made, are conservative, and represent the actual minimum requirement of our foreign mission fields for the next five years.

We believe that the time has come when the Church should make a serious effort to meet her responsibility in an adequate way, in full co-operation with the other evangelical mission forces. We therefore record our conviction that the outlines of a World Program for our Board, as herewith submitted, should be supplemented by similar action to be taken by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and also by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and that when these outlines have been prepared, a joint meeting should be called for the purpose of preparing a World Program for American Methodism.

We also recommend that when this large program is prepared it shall be sent to the

Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Mission Boards of North America
Home Missions Council of North America
Latin America Co-operation Committee
Standing Committee of the Missionary Societies of Great Britain and Ireland

in the hope that similar data may be secured and that a careful survey may be made of the entire home and foreign missionary work of evangelical Christianity; in order that lines of comity may be more fully established; union enterprises more definitely determined upon and denominational responsibilities agreed upon; and that, where necessary, exchange of territory be made to the end that the fullest possible co-ordination and co-operation be put in force in all the home and foreign missionary fields of the world.

This program should also be submitted to the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference as a matter of information, and to facilitate co-ordination and co-operation.

It is also recommended that in denominations where the work of the Women's Societies is not in organic relationship with the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions, estimates be secured from these societies in order that there may be a complete statement of the world's missionary forces.

We recognize the fact that the preparation of an adequate missionary program, which will affect all the peoples and languages of the world, is a gigantic task. It is the task which Jesus Christ committed to His Church when He commanded the disciples to "go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." In the nineteen centuries which have succeeded that command, the Church has made a great beginning; but the work of systematic extension and occupation is only just begun. The proportions of the task are so great that the human mind is unable to grasp all of the factors. It involves the overthrow of hoary religions, the intellectual quickening and development of half of the human race, the alleviation of suffering for hundreds of millions of people, the proclamation of the Gospel to the last man, woman and child of every tribe and people of the earth.

Merely from the standpoint of organization the task is stupendous. It involves the active enlistment of the millions of church members in the homeland, the raising and wise administration of huge sums of

money, the enlistment and preparation of an army of missionaries, the transportation of these missionaries to and from distant stations; the building of homes in the midst of unfavorable environments, with the attendant problems of health and sanitation; the erection of churches, chapels, schools, hospitals; and the establishment of proper lines of communication, together with the furnishing of adequate supplies.

It involves the superhuman task of transforming human character from the depths of paganism and sin to the heights of spiritual blessing and attainment. Who is sufficient for these things? Were it not for the fact that Omnipotent Power is available, and that our Divine Master and Lord is the leader of the enterprise, we would pronounce the task impossible. But drawing nigh to God, with true heart and with great faith, we are led to believe that the Church of Jesus Christ can arise, even in the midst of the present world upheaval, and that it may indeed become a conquering missionary Church.

We, therefore, suggest the following points as the *basis for a World Program*, and refer the details to a committee of five with instructions to elaborate this report and to present the same in our behalf to the next annual meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions.

The Methodist Episcopal Church should take its full share of responsibility in the evangelization of the world.

1. CHINA

The political, educational, economic, domestic and commercial awakening of one-fourth of the human race is one of the most stupendous facts of modern history. After seventy years of encouraging history, we have in China 3,000 native pastors, a force of more than 200 missionaries and foreign workers, and more than 23,000 students and pupils enrolled in our schools. All the workers from this vast field agree in the conviction that one million children could be enrolled in our schools in China, if we had the buildings and the teachers to care for them. We are also grateful that our Church has been a leader in the development of union missionary enterprises, and that we are co-operating with the other Christian forces in establishing great Interdenominational Universities in four of the great strategic centers. We believe that there ought to be a great development of primary and secondary education, and that the colleges, universities and technical schools ought to be adequately equipped and endowed. We also believe that the suffering millions of China ought to have the benefits

of modern medical practice, surgery and hygiene, and that the hospitals which we now have should be reinforced and others established.

We view with satisfaction the development of self-support which has increased from $775 in 1885 to more than $30,000, and we note the proposal of the China Centenary Commission that self-support be increased in much larger measure during the Centenary period. With old customs and traditions being broken down, and with the minds and hearts of 430,000,000 people open to the Gospel to an unparalleled degree, we believe that the Methodist Episcopal Church should develop and train Chinese pastors and teachers in sufficient numbers to occupy with adequate and regular services all sections of our Methodist territory. We strongly endorse a proposition to raise speedily $1,000,000 for educational work in the lower and precollegiate grades. In addition large sums will be needed to care for our share of college and university work.

2. INDIA

We have a total staff of more than 9,000 missionaries, native preachers, workers and teachers in India. We have a church membership of more than 300,000 and with 39,000 students and pupils in our schools. We have property valued at $2,596,000; and the wonderful work of the missionaries and teachers has resulted in a spiritual awakening known as the Mass Movement. Fifty millions of people of depressed classes are moving in mass toward Christianity and threaten to overwhelm the limited evangelistic resources of the Church. Last year we refused to baptize 150,000 people because we could not take care of them.

The Methodist Episcopal Church should immediately plan to cooperate with the poverty stricken people of India in erecting churches and chapels in all of the areas where the Mass Movement has created new congregations. We should increase our foreign missionary staff to sufficient strength to provide an adequate foreign missionary leadership and to hold more strongly our great centers. Above all, we should plan at once for the thorough training of a native leadership which will provide pastors, teachers and Bible workers for the oncoming millions. Thirteen hundred teachers for primary schools are immediately demanded, and our colleges and theological seminaries ought to be greatly strengthened and adequately endowed. A permanent fund should be established for creating an adequate vernacular literature for the different language areas of India.

We strongly endorse the proposition of the India Mass Movement Commission that a million dollars be immediately raised to meet the emergency caused by the Mass Movement; and we believe that this should be supplemented at a later time by still larger amounts which will be needed to meet the unprecedented condition which threatens to overwhelm us in response to the prayers and labors of the Christian Church.

3. MEXICO

Mexico is our nearest foreign territory, and from the standpoint of our national life is our next-door neighbor. This country will be a source of ceaseless anxiety to the people of the United States until the national thinking, living and ideals be brought to higher levels. The country has been devastated by revolution, famine and disease. More than 80 per cent of the people are illiterate, and the prevailing form of religion is losing its hold on thinking people and is in marked disfavor with the present Government. The Methodist Episcopal Church is strongly situated in the capital city and in some of the provincial capitals. The evangelistic work of our Church is greatly prospering. The largest public congregation in the City of Mexico, Protestant or Catholic, meets in our own Methodist Episcopal Church. In the country regions, notably in the Pueblo District, village after village is opening up to our work. In the larger centers, the earlier persecutions have given way to hearty appreciation and active co-operation on the part of the people. In two of our greatest provincial schools the Governors of the Provinces are pleased to come each year at Commencement time to preside over the public exercises, and the children of Governors and of people of the higher classes are coming to our schools in considerable numbers.

We have one hospital which is a center of healing, sanitation and social betterment for a wide area containing a million people. This hospital is located in the city where the population during the past two years has been reduced by war, disease or removals, from 40,000 to 16,000, because of the disturbances of the times. In one city of Mexico, which has never been occupied by more than two foreign missionaries, a thousand pupils have been enrolled in the schools of the Board of Foreign Missions and of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and hundreds more could be enrolled if equipment and teachers were available.

We believe that the Methodist Episcopal Church could wisely spend a million dollars in the next few years in establishing schools, in raising the intellectual levels of the country, and in introducing the benefits of the pure Gospel of Jesus Christ. We note with surprise that the very modest estimates call for an increase of less than $200,000 a year for the next five years for property, equipment, maintenance and endowment, and that over one-third of this amount is to be raised in Mexico itself. We believe that the Church should unhesitatingly supply the necessary resources for the evangelization of Mexico.

4. PANAMA AND SOUTH AMERICA

Panama is one of the two great cross-roads of the nations. Representative citizens are flocking thither from every land, and their life will affect the two Americas. From a commercial as well as from a religious standpoint, Panama is related to both North and South America, and we are pleased to note that the Bishops administering our work in Mexico and in South America have arranged to administer the work jointly and to co-operate in the administration of the work throughout Latin America.

At Panama we should establish a great industrial school and should strongly develop an evangelistic work.

On the mighty continent of South America we are responsible for one-third of the people. We occupy large portions of Peru, Bolivia, Chile, the Argentine, and Uruguay, and we were once located in the capital of Ecuador, from which we were driven out by a fanatical people. We also occupied Paraguay, but have been compelled to withdraw. We believe that there should be the strongest possible concentration of our forces in South America, and we recommend that wherever possible union educational and publishing enterprises be developed.

We carry on an evangelistic work in eight of the twenty-one Republics of Latin America, working in a total population of 23,000,000. In four of these Republics we have the only mission work. We have planted sixteen high schools, and through these schools we are in contact with more than 10,000 of the people of the higher class. We have made a beginning in evangelizing the masses, with 150 preachers and with 8,000 members. We have two publishing houses, and ours is frequently the only literature in the homes of the people.

We regret to report that in the great Continent of South America as yet we have no medical work. We believe that the Methodist Episcopal Church ought to be in the rapidly developing portions of South

America and prosecute work analogous to that done by the preachers of itinerant days in North America. We ought to occupy the rapidly growing cities of the territories which have been assigned to us. We ought to strengthen our existing educational institutions and secure proper endowments. We ought to co-operate with other Protestant bodies in developing the two great theological seminaries projected for the East Coast, and one for the West Coast. We ought to establish Bible schools and agricultural schools, and should co-operate in founding not less than two union universities, one to be located in Buenos Aires and the other in Santiago. We ought to enlarge our publishing houses and reinforce our present missionary staff. An especial effort should be made to raise up better prepared men for pastors and to provide evangelists for the occupation of new territory, and the creation of new churches. We ought to provide scholarships for the training of native pastors, which constitutes a strong factor in the development of our work in South America. We work in countries where from 40 per cent to 85 per cent of the people are illiterate, and we must provide elementary and primary schools in hundreds of centers, and must establish numerous high schools and sufficient normal training schools. We should also build representative Protestant churches in the great capital cities where we work, and should build these churches into the life of our schools.

In South America we must follow the frontiers in primitive Methodist fashion, and presently we must develop an organized church on a continent-wide scale.

5. AFRICA

The work in North Africa is now affiliated with the work in Europe, while geographically it is, of course, related to the great continent upon which it is located.

In North Africa we occupy a sector in the line of trenches thrown up by the Protestant missionaries to check the oncoming hordes of Mohammedanism. The Methodist Episcopal Church occupies Algeria and Tunisia. The United Presbyterian Church occupies the Valley of the Nile. The Presbyterian Church occupies Syria, with one of its great schools located in Beirut. The Congregational Church occupies Constantinople and Asia Minor, and the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Congregational Church share in the occupation of Bulgaria.

Under French occupation, our work in North Africa is most promising. We have the beginnings of Moslem congregations, with Sunday

schools in five centers, but hold our services in rented halls, as we have no church property. We have churches, congregations and Sunday schools among French and Spanish people, and we are in position to work most effectively in staying the advance of forty millions of Mohammedans who are marching down upon Africa from the North.

In pagan Africa, we are wisely located in Liberia, in the Congo region, in Angola, and in Portuguese East Africa. The great need is for a powerful evangelistic movement among the native people of Africa, this to be supported and carried forward upon the basis of a people who are being elevated from their pagan surroundings by means of primary education, and especially by means of industrial schools. In Old Umtali, we have 3,000 acres of land with several buildings, where training is given in agriculture, carpentry, printing, brick-making and other industries. In the Congo Mission we have been offered another great tract of land if we will occupy it with an industrial mission. In Africa we have the problem of taking raw blacks from the bush and teaching them everything that goes into the making of civilization.

There are over 800 languages and dialects in Africa, of which only 130 have been reduced to writing. In this land we must continue to do as our missionaries have already done, reduce languages to written form, create grammars and dictionaries, translate the Bible into these languages, teach the people to read, establish printing presses for the creation and circulation of a literature, build schools, hospitals, churches and, in short, we must create the entire fabric of civilized life.

A great foundation work has been done. Our fields of responsibility have been marked out, and are admirably chosen. We have established relationships with governments. The native chiefs are increasingly friendly, and the people are open-hearted and eager to learn. Before our missionaries went into the Congo region, it was found that a native who had gone back into the interior had been praying for two years that God would send a missionary; and the Springers, impelled to go, though without adequate resources, crossed the continent on foot until they found this lone Christian. Already a great mission has been founded, and a great evangelistic work has been done. We believe that the Church should fully occupy its portions of the Dark Continent.

6. JAPAN AND KOREA

In Japan we have the first indigenous Methodist Church, with its own General Conference, its own Bishop, the union of the work begun by the Canadian Church, the Methodist Church, South, and the Methodist Episcopal Church. When the Japan Methodist Church was formed in 1907, our Church had the privilege of contributing 45 churches and 5,500 members. In Japan we have a great school at Tokyo, which is admirably located and will doubtless contribute largely to the Union educational enterprise to be supported by the Protestant forces of the country. We also have one of the most important theological schools, and a high school. Our work in Japan is that of hearty co-operation with the Japanese Methodist Church.

In Korea we have one of the most promising evangelistic fields in the world, with more than 20,000 full members and probationers and nearly 30,000 in Sunday schools. We have 150 elementary schools, four high schools, and share in the Union college at the capital city. We have three hospitals, and we co-operate in the union medical college at Seoul, which is the only Christian medical college and nurse training school in all Korea. The work in Japan and in Korea has been understaffed and inadequately supported for the past ten years, and we believe that the proposition to establish 41 churches in Korea, and to send out during the next five years 19 new missionaries for Korea, and 17 missionaries for Japan, is the lowest possible estimate that can be considered of the reinforcement of our forces, because even in Japan there is unoccupied territory where more than a million people are without Christian preaching, and in Korea the evangelistic awakening has brought a condition which requires immediate and strong reinforcements of our staff.

We believe that our Church should perform its full part in establishing the union colleges in Seoul and the Interdenominational University in Tokyo, and that the secondary schools which are to be feeders for these should be thoroughly standardized and adequately supported. We would also urge the importance of endowments for colleges, which, as in the case of the college in Tokyo, are in competition with a National University which spends a million dollars a year on current expense alone, and is, in the very nature of the organization, lacking in Christian motives and ideals.

7. THE PHILIPPINES

This is our only foreign mission field under the American flag. Since the American occupation 50,000 Filipinos have been brought into

our churches, and our missionaries are stationed in seven capital centers to supervise the work of 1,200 Filipino preachers. We believe that we ought to continue our evangelistic drive until we have reached the two million and a half people who are dependent upon Methodist preachers for the Gospel.

We believe that we ought to establish village schools, and one or more industrial schools, Christian dormitories in connection with the Government schools, and ultimately that we ought to develop a great Christian college which will make Manila a radiating center for the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

We believe that the minimum requirement will be at least $100,000 a year for the next five years, in addition to the amounts already contributed and the amounts to be raised on the field.

8. MALAYSIA

In this wonderland of the tropics, which is the melting pot where Malaysian, Indian and Chinese meet and fuse, where there are now sixty millions of people, and two hundred and fifty thousand Chinese and sixty thousand India emigrants arrive annually. Methodism is the only American mission. It is warmly welcomed by both British and Dutch Governments. We have established the great Anglo-Chinese College at Singapore. We have a splendid publishing house at Singapore, wholly self-supporting, which supplies our schools and Sunday schools with textbooks, tracts, Bibles, and Christian literature in many languages.

We have a hospital for Java, an industrial mission among the Dyaks of Borneo, and we have scattered meager congregations bearing faithful witness, each in its own neighborhood, each congregation being closely affiliated with a school. It is proposed to develop self-supporting churches as rapidly as possible; to establish and endow a central university at Singapore; to increase the number and equipment of our schools throughout Malaysia; to provide a literature fund for widely spreading Gospel truth; and to establish a chain of hospitals throughout the Dutch possessions. We can do no less if we are to be faithful to the commission which has been given to us, and we believe that this island world ought to become the center of one of our greatest Methodist constituencies. We strongly advocate its adequate support and equipment.

9. EUROPE

The estimates from Europe bear on the front page this single statement: "Owing to present conditions the full and detailed statement of proposals for our share of the work of rehabilitation is postponed." The rest of the page is blank. But the work in Europe goes forward.

We are located in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Austro-Hungary, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Russia. We are the only evangelical church so related to all of the warring countries.

Our work in France is prospering, and we have an opportunity for gathering in the children, through industrial orphanages that will, please God, never again be presented to any church.

In Italy we are building a great college on one of the hills of Rome, and we have a fine opportunity for the erection of churches, and the development of our evangelistic work among the people who are increasingly accessible under the stress of the war.

In Austro-Hungary we are located in Vienna and in Budapest, with fine properties in each of these capital cities, and with a growing work out among the villages.

In Bulgaria we are in Sofia, and have much village work and a splendid opportunity for linking up with the great chain of Congregational missions which stretches down through Asia Minor.

In Germany we have churches, hospitals and 900 trained nurses, a great publishing house, as fine a people, and as many capable and devoted pastors as it would be possible to meet anywhere.

In Denmark we have the greatest City Mission, with one possible exception, to be found anywhere in the Methodist Episcopal Church at home or abroad.

In Norway and Sweden our work is well established and is making steady progress.

In Russia we have a fine property in Petrograd, and a work which is extending out even into Siberia.

Only a Church like our own without national limitation will be in a position to lead the European nations in the period of reconstruction. God forbid that the rancors of war or the passion of international strife should weaken our bond of spiritual union with all Christians in Europe. We believe that the present work in Europe should not only be strengthened, but also that it should be extended to Belgium, Spain and Portugal.

The report of the Commission on work in Europe presented to the Committee urges the continuance of present annual support for the work in the ten countries of Europe and a generous provision in the Centenary Estimates for maintenance and promotion in the area of Europe.

A WORKING PLAN

For this great work we heartily approve the budget made up of detailed estimates from the field which total $21,425,591 in addition to present income, to be expended during the next five years. To this we would add the tentative budget for Europe of $2,000,000 as recommended by the General Conference Commission on work in Europe, a total of $23,425,591.

We recommend that there be secured $8,000,000 per year for the five-year period, to care for the following askings:

ASKINGS—WORLD SURVEY 1917

Askings from the Fields	
(Including funds for the partial endowment of educational and other permanent institutions)	$ 27,425,591 00
Additional gifts for the permanent funds of the Board for Central administration are approved and will be welcome.	
Widows' and Orphans' Endowment Fund	1,000,000 00
Retired Missionaries Endowment Fund	1,500,000 00
Present Income (Two millions of dollars a year)	10,000,000 00
Total	$ 39,925,591 00
Amount pledged if forty millions be raised	74,409 00
Total	$ 40,000,000 00

RESOLUTIONS

Resolved, That the outline of a World Program for our Board, as herewith submitted, should be supplemented by similar action to be taken by the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, and also by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; and that when these outlines have been prepared, a joint meeting should be called for the purpose of preparing a World Program for American Methodism.

Resolved, That when this larger program is prepared it shall be sent to the

Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Mission Boards of North America

Home Missions Council of North America

Latin America Co-operation Committee

Standing Committee of the Missionary Societies of Great Britain and Ireland

in the hope that similar data may be secured and that a careful survey may be made of the entire home and foreign missionary work of evangelical Christianity; in order that lines of comity may be more fully established; union enterprises more definitely determined upon and denominational responsibilities agreed upon; and that, where necessary, exchange of territory be made to the end that the fullest possible co-ordination and co-operation be put in force in all the home and foreign missionary fields of the world.

This program should also be submitted to the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference as a matter of information and to facilitate co-ordination and co-operation.

It is also recommended that in denominations where the work of the Women's Society are not in organic relationship with the Boards of Home and Foreign Missions, estimates be secured from these societies in order that there may be a complete statement of the world's missionary forces.

Resolved, That for this work we heartily approve the budget made up of detailed estimates from the field, which total $21,425,000 in addition to present incomes, to be expended during the next five years. To this we would add the tentative budget for Europe of $2,000,000, as recommended by the General Conference Commission on work in Europe, a total of $23,425,591.

We recommend that there be secured $8,000,000 per year for the five-year period, to care for the following askings:

Askings of Fields (World Survey, 1917)	$21,425,591
For Europe	2,000,000
Permanent Fund	4,000,000
(The income of which shall provide for overhead charges so that all money contributed by the Church shall go directly to the foreign field.)	
Widows' and Orphans' Endowment Fund	1,000,000
Retired Missionaries' Endowment Fund	1,500,000
Present Income ($2,000,000 a year)	10,000,000
Total	$39,925,591

Resolved, That the Board of Foreign Missions and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension begin a campaign not later than September 1, 1918, for the purpose of securing the funds needed. This campaign to be under the auspices of the Centenary Commission which has been created in accordance with the authorization of the General Conference.

Resolved, We suggest the following time schedule:

January 1, 1918, begin the Educational Campaign.

January 1, 1918, begin the Annual Conference District campaigns with the proposed week's conference.

Summer of 1918, Training Conferences for leaders and conference with representatives of the Church, South, preferably in the South.

September 1, 1918, begin Public Financial Campaign.

June, 1919, have the Campaign culminate in a great Centenary Celebration.

October, November, 1919, hold echo meetings in the great centers.

December 31, 1919, bring the Centenary Celebration to a close.

January 1, 1920, establish a permanent department of the Boards to continue the enlarged plans for instruction and inspiration of the Church in order that the results of the Centenary Campaign may be adequately conserved.

Resolved, That in connection with the Centenary arrangements there be a church-wide educational program which shall be of sufficient magnitude and power to result in the church-wide study of Christian missions; in the most thorough use of our church press as a medium for communicating missionary information; in the supplementary use of the secular press; and in the very extensive use of maps, charts, cartoons, diagrams, and lantern slides.

Resolved, That there be an organized movement, the purpose of which shall be to carry a vital missionary organization down through Episcopal Areas, Annual Conferences, and Superintendents' Districts, to the last church in Methodism, and that a special effort be made to enlist the active co-operation of our entire constituency.

Resolved, That the Centenary Commission keep constantly in mind as its goal, the local church, and that every effort be made to make each church in Methodism dominantly missionary—by which we mean, a church with a missionary passion which will make it evangelistic at home and truly missionary in its outreach to the ends of the earth, and to this end a church in which each member recognizes it as his sacred obligation to promote the world-wide plans of Jesus Christ.

Resolved, That the final triumph of this imperial program depends upon a new birth within the Church of New Testament teaching, as to the stewardship of life, and prayer and possessions. The first need of the hour is not money, but the consecration that lays money on the altar. We welcome, therefore, as fundamental to this entire campaign the proposal of the Centenary Commission that, in co-operation with other forces in the Church, it shall provide for a revival of study of the scriptural teaching of Christian stewardship, and its definite acknowledgment in the payment of the tithe. We believe that this proposal will result in the issuing of such a challenge to the children of our Methodist homes and to the students of our schools, colleges and theological seminaries, that an adequate number of young men and women will rise up to meet the increased demand of this program.

Resolved, That we approve the plans proposed for the development of the missionary prayer life of the Church, and we urge that an effort be made to enroll by name tens of thousands of Methodist pastors and people to meet daily at the Throne of Grace in intercessory prayer for the Centenary and its objects as represented in our World Program.

The names of those who attended the meeting of the World Program Committee at Niagara Falls, September 17-19, are as follows:

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

John R. Mott, Chairman; F. W. Adams, Wm. H. Adams, John L. Alcock, W. F. Anderson, Frank A. Arter, O. W. Auman, F. E. Baldwin, J. L. Bartholomew, J. W. Bashford, W. B. Beauchamp, Geo. H. Bickley, L. J. Birney, C. W. Blanpied, C. M. Boswell, W. H. Brooks, Geo. Warren Brown, L. H. Bugbee, A. W. Clancy, John C. Clark, E. S. Collins, F. H. Coman, A. B. Cornelius, A. M. Courtenay, A. E. Craig, Hanford Crawford, J. E. Crowther, R. S. Cushman, Frank Doran, W. E. Doughty, D. G. Downey, H. S. Dulaney, Frank C. Dunn, John R. Edwards, L. M. Edwards, W. J. Elliott, John F. Fisher, D. D. Forsyth, Cyrus D. Foss, Jr., Geo. M. Fowles, James N. Gamble, J. F. Goucher, Chas. E. Guthrie, Charles A. Hagaman, E. W. Halford, John W. Hancher, Geo. S. G. Hares, E. C. Harley, Abram W. Harris, L. O. Hartman, J. C. Hartzel, A. B. Hestwood, Fred Hoke, W. B. Hollingshead, H. H. Jacoby, Henry S. Jacoby, E. B. Jeffery, W. T. Jennings, A. L. Johnson, David W. Jones, R. E. Jones, James R. Joy, F. T. Keeney, Howard S. Kennedy, John Kissack, E. D. Kohlstedt, S. S. Kresge, U. G. Leazenby, L. F. W. Leseman, E. C. Linn, C. E. Locke, E. J. Lockwood, John C. Lowe, E. M. McBrier, F. J. McConnell, Wm. F. McDowell, J. E. MacMurray, Stephen K. Mahon, Daniel L. Marsh, W. B. Millar, F. Mittlefehldt, John M. Moore, Claude S. Moore, J. B. Morrell, F. W. Mueller, L. C. Murdock, L. H. Murlin, G. H. Myers, A. J. Nast, E. S. Ninde, Frank Mason North, Wm. F. Oldham, Geo. C. Peck, J. R. Pepper, E. H. Rawlings, Millard L. Robinson, Edwin P. Ryland, S. B. Salmon, Harry G. Samson, J. S. Schneider, A. M. Schoyer, I. B. Scott, John C. Shaffer, Wm. A. Shanklin, W. O. Shepard, H. Lester Smith, S. R. Smith, Edmund D. Soper, Gilbert Stansell, Richard T. Stevenson, Wm. J. Stitt, Charles M. Stuart, S. Earl Taylor, E. S. Taylor, R. B. Urmy, C. U. Wade, R. J. Wade, E. L. Waldorf, John Walton, R. A. Ward, R. H. Webber, W. R. Wedderspoon, C. E. Welch, Edgar T. Welch, W. F. Whelan, John P. Wragg, J. Harvey Zinn, B. T. Bailey.

PRESENT BY INVITATION

E. W. Bysshe, E. B. Caldwell, A. E. Chenoweth, N. Walling Clarke, E. E. Count, Tyler Dennett, H. B. Dickson, R. E. Diffendorfer, Harry Farmer, Arthur Flade, T. A. Hildreth, E. C. Jones, Geo. Heber Jones, C. C. Miles, H. A. Musser, Willard Price, W. S. Rowe, F. H. Sheets, G. F. Sutherland, J. M. Taylor, W. H. Teeter, W. B. Tower, S. R. Vinton, F. E. Whiteside, E. M. Willis, Frederick Wright, E. C. E. Dorion, E. Robb Zaring.

CENTENARY WORLD SURVEY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Preliminary Statement 1917

WE NOW HAVE

IN THIRTY-FOUR NATIONS

Other Than the United States

Members	442,765	High Schools and Colleges	106
Native Ordained Pastors	1,283	Theological and Biblical Schools	36
Native Teachers and other Workers	7,824	Primary and other Schools	2,853
Missionaries	929	Hospitals and Dispensaries	49
Churches and Chapels	2,516	Property	$14,323,842

A Church becoming indigenous in all lands

EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS—Totals for the Five Years

(In addition to present income)

Property and	Evangelistic	Educational	Medical	Total	Raised on Field	From Home Base
Equipment	$4,978,079	$7,066,978	$1,430,130	**$13,475,187**	$2,149,041	$11,326,146
Maintenance	2,959,531	3,386,918	703,124	**7,049,573**	1,368,825	5,680,748
Endowment	.....	4,440,447	.....	**4,440,447**	21,750	4,418,697
Totals	**$7,937,610**	**$14,894,343**	**$2,133,254**	**$24,965,207**	**$3,539,616**	**$21,425,591**

The above summary includes only those items which, in the opinion of the men on the fields, are absolutely necessary to put the existing work on an efficiency basis. The amounts are to be invested over a period of five years.

The estimates have been carefully considered by the Finance Committees of the respective Missions and approved by their presiding Bishops.

Country-wide commissions were appointed to correlate all the askings of their particular fields and the estimates have been revised and approved by these commissions.

IMPORTANT NOTE: The above estimates, which total $24,965,207, are exclusive of the needs for a Permanent Fund; for a Widows' and Orphans' Fund; for a Retired Missionaries' Fund; for adequate Endowments for Educational Institutions and Hospitals; for Rehabilitation Work in Europe (concerning which no adequate figures can be given now); and are also exclusive of the present income which last year amounted to $1,933,256

Our Church is directly responsible for the evangelization of 150,000,000 people.

CHINA

EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS—Totals for the Five Years

(In addition to present income)

Property and	Evangelistic	Educational	Medical	Total	From Local Receipts	From Home Base
Equipment....	$1,023,075	$1,844,497	$643,200	$3,510,772	$526,120	$2,984,652
Maintenance...	533,016	1,143,128	444,045	2,120,189	344,000	1,776,189
Endowment...	.....	1,606,667	.....	1,606,667	.....	1,606,667
Totals....	$1,556,091	$4,594,292	$1,087,245	$7,237,628	$870,120	$6,367,508

ANALYSIS OF ABOVE REQUIREMENTS

Property and Equipment

EVANGELISTIC

- 9 institutional churches
- 314 city and village churches
- 12 missionary residences
- 53 native workers' residences

EDUCATIONAL

- 5 university centers
- 20 secondary schools
- 278 primary schools

(Buildings and Equipment)

MEDICAL

- 2 hospitals
- 6 dispensaries

Maintenance

- 27 new missionaries
- 354 native workers
- 47 missionary teachers
- 838 native teachers
- 41 missionary doctors
- 92 native assistants

Endowment

Endowment Requested is for 3 Universities and the Peking Academy

JAPAN AND KOREA

EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS—Totals for the Five Years

(In addition to present income)

Property and	Evangelistic	Educational	Medical	Total	From Local Receipts	From Home Base
Equipment....	$365,047	$567,480	$44,730	$977,257	$85,615	$891,642
Maintenance...	225,830	138,300	47,634	411,764	31,318	380,446
Endowment...	.....	1,500	.....	1,500	750	750
Totals....	$590,877	$707,280	$92,364	$1,390,521	$117,683	$1,272,838

ANALYSIS OF ABOVE REQUIREMENTS

Property and Equipment

EVANGELISTIC

- 41 churches, Korea
- 38 churches, Japan
- 8 parsonages, Japan
- missionary residences, land, additions, etc.

EDUCATIONAL

- 14 school buildings, Korea
- 2 school buildings, Japan
- land, additions, etc.

MEDICAL

- 2 hospitals, Korea
- land, additions, etc.

Maintenance

19 missionaries, Korea	62 native teachers, Korea	native assistants
17 missionaries, Japan	6 native teachers, Japan	nurses, etc.
27 native preachers, Korea		
87 native preachers, Japan		

Endowment

The endowment requested is for School Laboratory

INDIA

EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS—Totals for the Five Years

(In addition to present income)

Property and	Evangelistic	Educational	Medical	Total	From Local Receipts	From Home Base
Equipment....	$1,120,422	$1,553,501	$47,500	$2,721,423	$156,621	$2,564,802
Maintenance...	904,965	725,440	33,490	1,663,895	122,166	1,541,729
Endowment...	.....	1,072,000	.....	1,072,000	1,000	1,071,000
Totals....	$2,025,387	$3,350,941	$80,990	$5,457,318	$279,787	$5,177,531

One million dollars of this is for the emergency caused by the mass movement

ANALYSIS OF ABOVE REQUIREMENTS

Property and Equipment

EVANGELISTIC

275 Rural chapels
450 Preachers' houses
45 Missionary residences
Land for the above

EDUCATIONAL

100 Village Schools
1,000 Teachers' Houses
15 Missionary residences
Added School Plant for—Secondary, High, Theological Schools, and the College
"The Butler Memorial"—Delhi Mission Center

Maintenance

1,050 Native workers, including evangelists for the Mass Movement
74 New missionaries

1,300 Rural Teachers
20 New missionaries
Increased Staff for all Central Schools
Scholarships for all Schools and College

Endowment

$300,000 for College
200,000 for Bareilly Seminary
300,000 for Christian Literature
272,000 for Other Institutions

MEDICAL

The amounts asked for property and equipment and maintenance are for the further development of our hospitals and dispensaries.

MALAYSIA

EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS—Totals for the Five Years

(In addition to present income)

Property and	Evangelistic	Educational	Medical	Total	From Local Receipts	From Home Base
Equipment....	$204,800	$440,700	$149,000	$794,500	$247,550	$546,950
Maintenance...	194,930	13,850	64,860	273,640	95,930	177,710
Endowment...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals....	**$399,730**	**$454,550**	**$213,860**	**$1,068,140**	**$343,480**	**$724,660**

ANALYSIS OF ABOVE REQUIREMENTS

Property and Equipment

EVANGELISTIC	EDUCATIONAL	MEDICAL
35 chapels	20 village schools	9 hospitals
3 missionary residences	10 middle schools	
3 parsonages	6 high schools	
Land for above	1 college	
	3 theological schools	
	5 teachers' residences	

Maintenance

24 native preachers		9 doctors
23 new missionaries		

PHILIPPINES

EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS—Totals for the Five Years

(In addition to present income)

Property and	Evangelistic	Educational	Medical	Total	From Local Receipts	From Home Base
Equipment....	$205,810	$240,500	$25,000	$471,310	$95,910	$375,400
Maintenance...	152,950	5,700	24,000	182,650	35,960	146,690
Endowment...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals....	**$358,760**	**$246,200**	**$49,000**	**$653,960**	**$131,870**	**$522,090**

ANALYSIS OF ABOVE REQUIREMENTS

Property and Equipment

EVANGELISTIC	EDUCATIONAL	MEDICAL
75 chapels	100 village schools	2 hospitals
5 missionary residences	6 dormitories	
Land for above	1 theological school	
	1 Christian university	

Maintenance

75 native preachers	50 scholarships for theological school	2 nurses
8 new missionaries	2 teachers	
	2 doctors	

AFRICA

EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS—Totals for the Five Years

(In addition to present income)

Property and	Evangelistic	Educational	Medical	Total	Raised on Field	From Home Base
Equipment....	$588,910	$300,525	$16,300	$905,735	$36,975	$868,760
Maintenance...	291,360	164,510	43,920	499,790	19,015	480,775
Endowment...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals....	$880,270	$465,035	$60,220	$1,405,525	$55,590	$1,349,535

ANALYSIS OF ABOVE REQUIREMENTS

Property and Equipment

EVANGELISTIC	EDUCATIONAL	MEDICAL
47 churches and chapels	147 new school buildings	4 hospitals and equipment
79 parsonages	Land for the above	10 dispensaries
17 residences for French assistants		1 leper home
		1 tubercular sanitarium
39 missionary residences		Land for both
Land for above		Equipment for hospital already established

Maintenance

228 native teachers	178 native teachers	6 missionary doctors (including 1 married doctor)
44 missionaries		6 missionary nurses
14 European assistants		2 native nurses

SOUTH AMERICA

EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS—Totals for the Five Years

(In addition to present income)

Property and	Evangelistic	Educational	Medical	Total	From Local Receipts	From Home Base
Equipment....	$1,247,265	$1,825,525	$500,000	$3,572,790	$774,750	$2,798,040
Maintenance...	478,330	1,043,990	.....	1,522,320	555,576	966,744
Endowment...	.....	1,760,280	.....	1,760,280	20,000	1,740,280
Totals....	$1,725,595	$4,629,795	$500,000	$6,855,390	$1,350,326	$5,505,064

ANALYSIS OF ABOVE REQUIREMENTS

Property and Equipment

EVANGELISTIC	EDUCATIONAL	MEDICAL
85 churches and chapels	4 seminary and training schools	5 hospitals
31 parsonages	1 seminary	
4 missionary residences	3 colleges	
	14 high schools	
	29 elementary schools	
	1 agricultural school	

Maintenance

64 national preachers	158 national teachers	4 national deaconesses and nurses
24 missionary preachers	126 missionary "	9 missionary deaconesses and nurses
	100 primary schools	

Endowment

	$650,000 college	
	455,000 high school	
	75,000 seminary	

MEXICO

EFFICIENCY REQUIREMENTS—Totals for the Five Years

(In addition to present income)

Property and	Evangelistic	Educational	Medical	Total	From Local Receipts	From Home Base
Equipment....	*$412,250	$167,550	$4,400	$584,200	$230,500	$353,700
Maintenance...	178,650	165,200	65,475	409,325	164,860	241,465
Endowment...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals....	$590,900	$322,750	$69,875	$993,525	$395,360	$595,165

* Includes $250,000 for new church and headquarters at Mexico City, of which $200,000 is expected from sale of old property.

ANALYSIS OF ABOVE REQUIREMENTS

Property and Equipment

EVANGELISTIC	EDUCATIONAL	MEDICAL
38 Church buildings 17 parsonages Land for same Additions, etc.	35 school buildings Land for same Furniture, etc.	Additions to present building Equipment, supplies, etc.

Maintenance

3 missionaries 37 native preachers	55 native teachers	doctor, nurses, office workers, etc.

EUROPE

Owing to present conditions the full and detailed statement of proposals for our share in the work of rehabilitation is postponed.

MEMOIR

REV. GEORGE W. IZER, D.D.

Rev. George W. Izer, D.D., died September 14, 1917, at his home in Philadelphia. He had been a great sufferer for over a year, most of that time being in torture. His end was to him a welcome release.

Dr. Izer had a notable career in our Methodist itineracy, filling some of our greatest pulpits from the Atlantic to the Pacific. He was a pulpiteer of marked ability, a courtly gentleman, a polished scholar, a marked personality.

He was a builder of great churches. Calvary Church of Allegheny, Christ Church of Pittsburgh, and Calvary Church of Philadelphia were built during his pastorates and will stand as striking monuments to his vision, taste, and leadership.

Probably, however, the greatest contribution he made in his ministry was the wonderful testimony which he gave to the sustaining and triumphing grace of Christ during those last months of suffering. There could be no greater climax to a life than the triumphant, confident, ecstatic experience of this brother who met death with the blessed assurance of a glorious immortality.

For eight years he was a member of the Board of Foreign Missions. To this cause he gave sympathetic and faithful attention. We record our appreciation of his regular and valuable services. We rejoice in this triumphant ending of a useful and worthy life.

BISHOPS

Bishops Resident in Foreign Lands

BISHOP JAMES W. BASHFORD, Peking, China.
BISHOP WILSON S. LEWIS, Shanghai, China.
BISHOP HERBERT WELCH, Seoul, Korea.
BISHOP JOHN L. NUELSEN, Kilchberg-Bei, Zurich, Switzerland.
BISHOP WILLIAM F. OLDHAM, 1778 Victoria, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Missionary Bishops

BISHOP FRANK WESLEY WARNE, Lucknow, India.
BISHOP JOHN EDWARD ROBINSON, Bangalore, India.
BISHOP JOHN WESLEY ROBINSON, Colaba, Bombay, India.
BISHOP EBEN S. JOHNSON, Umtali, Rhodesia.
BISHOP ALEXANDER PRIESTLEY CAMPHOR, Monrovia, Liberia.

Missionary Bishops Retired

BISHOP JAMES MILLS THOBURN, Meadville, Pa.
BISHOP JOSEPH CRANE HARTZELL, Blue Ash, Ohio.
BISHOP MERRIMAN COLBERT HARRIS, Tokyo, Japan.
BISHOP ISAIAH BENJAMIN SCOTT, 125 14th Ave. N, Nashville, Tenn.

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.
†Aden, Fred., 1918, *Parlier, Cal.*, Eastern South America.
Aden, Anna P. (Mrs. F.), 1918, *Parlier, Cal.*, Eastern South America.
†Akerson, Leroy L., 1916, (contract) *Keokuk, Ia.*, Malaysia.
Aldis, Steadman, 1912, Southwest Kansas, Central Provinces.
Aldis, Ethel Fry (Mrs. S.), 1912, *Arlington, Kan.*, Central Provinces.
Aldrich, Floyd C., 1903 (reappointed by the Board, 1909), Des Moines, Northwest India.
Aldrich, Annie Hanley (Mrs. F. C.), 1903 (reappointed by the Board, 1909), Northwest India.
Alger, Miss Carrie B., 1918, *Factoryville, Pa.*, Chile.
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.
†Allstrom, Erik W., 1915 (contract), *Marshfield, Mass.*, Malaysia.
Allstrom, Edna L. (Mrs. E. W.), 1915 (contract), *Marshfield, Mass.*, Malaysia.
†Anderson, Albion 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.

Appenzeller, Henry D., 1917, New York East, Korea.
Archer, R. L., 1912, Pittsburgh, Malaysia.
Archer, Edna C. (Mrs. R. L.), 1916, *Wilmerding, Pa.*, Malaysia.
Archerd, Hays Pennington, 1909, Northern Minnesota, North Andes.
Archerd, Mildred Grinols (Mrs. H. P.), 1910, *Fair Haven, Minn.*, North Andes.
Arms, Goodsil Filley, 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. Drieshack (Mrs. J. H.), 1914, *Joplin, Mo.*, North China.
Bancroft, William Ethan, 1904, Ohio, Bombay.
Bancroft, Clara Vaughan (Mrs. W. E.), 1904, *Washington Court House, Ohio*, Bombay.
Bankhardt, Frederick, 1906, *Berea, O.*, Yenping.
Bankhardt, Laura Walther (Mrs. F.), 1907, *Cleveland, O.*, Yenping.
Bare, Charles Lysander, 1879, Des Moines, North India.
†Bare, John Winchell, 1913, *Waukegan, Ill.*, North India.
Bare, Olive Moore (Mrs. J. W.), 1913, *Waukegan, Ill.*, North India.
Barnhart, Paul, 1910, Wisconsin, Chile.
Barnhart, Gertrude H. (Mrs. P.), 1912, ——, 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, *Lattridge, 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.
Beach, Stella M., 1917, *Ilion, N. Y.*, North Andes.
†Beck, Frank Spurgeon, 1912, *Canton, S. D.*, Bolivia.
Beck, Bessie Dunn (Mrs. F. S.), 1913, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Bolivia.
Beckendorf, Arthur L., 1917, Northern Minn., Philippine Islands.
Beckendorf, Esther S. (Mrs. A. L.), 1917, *St. Paul, Minn.*, Philippine Islands.
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, *Huaiyuan, China*, Central China.
Beech, Joseph, 1899, New York East, West China.
Beech, Nellie Decker (Mrs. J.), 1904, *Dixon, Ill.*, West China.
Bennett, Howard C., 1916, Troy, Foochow.
Bernhardt, Charles John, 1913, *Cincinnati, O.*, Philippine Islands.
Bernhardt, Elsie F. (Mrs. C. J.), 1917, *Bird Island, Minn.*, 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.
Bishop, Jennie S. V. (Mrs. C.), 1880, *Cincinnati, O.*, Japan.
Bissonnette, Wesley Smith, 1903, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Foochow.
Bissonnette, Estella Stenhouse (Mrs. W. S.), 1904, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Foochow.
Bjorklund, Ellen Eleanora, 1909, *Stromsholm, Sweden*, Rhodesia.
†Black, Edward F., 1908 (reappointed, 1916), *Huntingdon, Pa.*, Foochow.
Black, Anna N. S. (Mrs. E. F.), 1908 (reappointed, 1916), *Alexandria, Pa.*, Foochow.
Blackmore, Josiah T. C., 1914, 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.
Blair, Frederic H., 1916, New England Southern, Japan.
Blair, Josephine D. (Mrs. F. H.), 1916, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, Japan.
Bosworth, Miss Sarah M., 1892 (reappointed in 1917), *Janesville, Wis.*, Foochow.
Bovyer, John Wesley, 1912, *Vancouver, B. C.*, Central China.
Bovyer, 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 (contract), *Canton, Mass.*, Malaysia.
Boyles, James R., 1914, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Burma.
Boyles, Marie Wiegand (Mrs. J. R.), 1914, *Milwaukee, Wis.*, Burma.
†Braden, Charles Samuel, 1912, *Herington, Kan.*, Chile.
Braden, Grace McMurray (Mrs. C. S.), 1912, *Cheney, Kan.*, Chile.
†Branch, Montgomery Wells, 1908, *Wayland, N. Y.*, North India.
Branch, May Widney (Mrs. M. W.), 1906, *Lynden, Kan.*, North India.
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, Thomas B., 1916, Wisconsin, Congo Mission, Africa.
Brinton, Anna L. (Mrs. T. B.), 1916, *Pleasant Prairie, Wis.*, Congo Mission, Africa.
Brown, Fred Richards, 1910, Troy, Kiangsi.
Brown, Clella McDonnell (Mrs. F. R.), 1912, *Linton, N. D.*, Kiangsi.
Brown, Grow 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.
Brown, Ruth, 1916, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Central China.
Brownlee, Elizabeth, 1914, *Munfordville, Ky.*, Bolivia.
Brownlee, James Andrew, 1911, *Munfordville, Ky.*, Bolivia.
Brownlee, Sara Holt (Mrs. J. A.), 1911, *Munfordville, Ky.*, Bolivia.
Buchanan, Charles Sumner, 1896, *Delaware, O.*, Malaysia.
Buchanan, Emily Early (Mrs. C. S.), 1897, *Delaware, O.*, Malaysia.
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 Ellers (Mrs. D. A.), (M.D.), 1895, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Korea.
Burdick, George Moxham, 1903, Vermont, Korea.
Bush, Raymond Lester, 1910, *Sebring, O.*, Inhambane.
Bush, Grace O. Kahl (Mrs. R. L.), 1915, *Sebring, O.*, Inhambane.
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, 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.
Byork, John, 1902, *Goteborg, Sweden*, Bengal.
Byork, Mrs. John, 1902, *Norrkoping, Sweden*, Bengal.
Bysshe, Ernest Wilfred, 1909, New York East, France.
Bysshe, Mildred Thompson (Mrs. E. W.), 1909, *Rowayton, Conn.*, France.

C

Cable, Elmer Manasseth, 1899, Northwest Iowa, Korea.
Cable, Myrtle Elliott (Mrs. E. M.), 1901, *Hubbard, Ia.*, Korea.
Caldwell, Harry Russell, 1900, Northern New York, Yenping.
Caldwell, Mary Belle Cope (Mrs. H. R.), 1902, *Chattanooga, Tenn.*, Yenping.
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, 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, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, West China.
Canright, Margaret Markham (Mrs. H. L.), 1891, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, West China.
Carhart, Raymond Albert, 1906, Dakota, Mexico.
Carhart, Edith Noble, 1911 (Mrs. R. A.), *Mitchell, S. D.*, Mexico.
Carhart, Walter Dosh, 1906, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Chile.
Carhart, Ethel Shepherd (Mrs. W. D.), 1909, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Chile.
Carson, Frederick Stanley, 1905, Northwest Iowa, Hinghwa.
Carson, Grace Darling (Mrs. F. S.), 1905, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Hinghwa.
Carson, Margaret A., 1916, *Binghamton, N. Y.*, Central China.
Cartwright, Frank T., 1917, Wisconsin, Foochow.
Cartwright, Mary M. (Mrs. F. J.), 1917, *Delaware, Ohio*, Foochow.
Catlin, Miss Lora B., 1914, *Oswego, N. Y.*, Chile.

†Chaney, J. William, 1917, *Chicago, Ill.*, Chile.
Chaney, Ida F. (Mrs. J. W.), 1917, *Chicago, Ill.*, Chile.
†Charles, Milton R. (M.D.), 1900 (reappointed in 1917), *Ada, O.*, Central China.
Charles Marilla G. (Mrs. M. R.), 1900 (reappointed in 1917), *San Francisco, Cal.*, Central China.
Cherry, William Thomas, 1899, Troy, Malaysia.
Cherry, Miriam Thorpe (Mrs. W. T.), 1899, *Churubusco, N. Y.*, Malaysia.
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, Felicia Butts (Mrs. N. W.), 1889, *Madison, N. J.*, Italy.
Clark, Mildred H., 1916 (contract), *New Haven, Conn.*, Foochow.
Clark, Helen E., 1917, *Marshall, Minn.*, Chile.
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.
Clow, Jay L., 1916, Idaho, North India.
Clow, Frances H. (Mrs. J. L.), 1916, *Salmon, Ida.*, North India.
Coates, Alvin Bruce, 1906, *Wilkinsburg, Pa.*, South India.
Coates, Olive Briney (Mrs. A. B.), 1907, *Wilkinsburg, Pa.*, South India.
†Cole, James Preston, 1915 (contract), *Quaker, Mo.*, Malaysia.
Cole, Winfred Bryan, 1909, Idaho, Hinghwa.
Cole, Edith Fonda (Mrs. W. B.), 1911, *Berwyn, Ill.*, Hinghwa.
Coleman, Joseph F. B., 1911, Washington, Liberia.
Coleman, Etta Townsend (Mrs. J. F. B.), 1911, *Greenville, S. C.*, Liberia.
Compton, Harry, 1883, Cincinnati, Chile.
Compton, Rebecca Myers (Mrs. H.), 1883, *Greenville, O.*, Chile.
†Congdon, Wray H. (Contract), 1915, *Balana, N. Y.*, North China.
†Conley, Carl Hall, 1910, *Newport, Ind.*, Bombay.
Conley, Freda Herrick (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, Foochow.
Coole, Cora Shepard (Mrs. T. H.), 1906, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
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, Viette Thompson (Mrs. E. E.), 1905, *Marlboro, N. Y.*, Bulgaria.
Courtney, Laura Jean, 1911, *Jackson, Mich.*, Chile.
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, *Kasson, Minn.*, West China.
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.
Davis, Charles Elwood, 1911, Southwest Kansas, Malaysia.
Davis, Delle Holland (Mrs. C. E.), 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, Mabel, 1917 (contract), *Norwood, O.*, Hinghwa.
Davis, Walter Wiley, 1907, *Evanston, Ill.*, North China.
Davis, Maybelle Gilruth (Mrs. W. W.), 1911, *Delaware, O.*, North China.
Davis, Miss Melissa J. (contract), 1917, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, North China.
Davison, Charles Stewart, 1902, Newark, Japan.
Davison, Florence Bower (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.
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.
†Dennis, William J., 1917, *Des Moines, Iowa*, North Andes.
Dennis, Elfleda F. (Mrs. W. J.), 1917, *Des Moines, Iowa*, North Andes.
Denyes, John Russell, 1897, *Evanston, Ill.*, Malaysia.
Denyes, Mary Owens (Mrs. J. R.), 1897, *Evanston, Ill.*, Malaysia.

†Dexter, Burt Lee, 1916, *Worcester, Mass.*, Bolivia.
†Dieterich, Fred William, 1915, *Indianola, Ia.*, Central China.
Dieterich, Flora Hyde (Mrs. F. W.), 1915, *Evanston, Ill.*, Central China.
Dildine, Harry Glenn, 1903, *Ionia, Mich*, North China.
Dildine, Maud LaDow (Mrs. H. G.), 1903, *Ionia, Mich.*, North China.
†Dobson, Robert James, 1910, *Albion, Mich.*, North China.
Dobson, Mabel Lowry (Mrs. R. J.), 1913, ——, North China.
Dodd, Duncan F., 1916, New England Southern, Central China.
Dodd, Ethyl M. (Mrs. D. F.), 1916, *Niantic, Conn.*, Central China.
Donohugh, Thomas Smith, 1904, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, Northwest India.
Donohugh, Agnes Leaycraft (Mrs. T. S.), 1906, *New York City*, Northwest India.
*Dorsey, F. L., 1916, Japan, Japan.
*Dorsey, —— (Mrs. F. L.), 1916, Japan, Japan.
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.
†Dugan, Walter H., 1917, *Williamsport, Pa.*, Chile.
Dukehart, Eleanor G., 1903 (reappointed, 1916), *Forest Hill, Md.*, Chile.

E

Eastman, Miss Marion V., 1917 (contract), *Fresno, Cal.*, Panama.
Edwards, Sidney W., 1918 (contract), *Meridian, Miss.*, Panama.
Edwards, Margaret S. (Mrs. S. W.), 1918 (contract), *Carolinos, Cuba*, Panama.
Ernsberger, David Oliver, 1882, North Indiana, South India.
Ernsberger, Margaret Carver (Mrs. D. O.), 1898, *Delaware, O.*, South India.
Everett, Edward I., 1917, New England, Congo.
Eyestone, James Bruce, 1905, Iowa, Foochow.
Eyestone, 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, 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, Effie Collier (Mrs. E. L.), 1906, *Racine, Wis.*, Foochow.
Foster, Miss Ione, 1918, *York, Nebr.*, Chile.
†Foster, Merle A. (contract), 1917, *Earlham, Iowa*, Bolivia.
Foster, Nina Y. (Mrs. M. A.), 1917 (contract), *Des Moines, Iowa*, Bolivia.
†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 Mortson (Mrs. C. W.), 1906, *Hamilton, Ont.*, West China.
Freeman, Mark, 1913, Malaysia.
Freeman, Gwen J. (Mrs. M.), 1913, ——, Malaysia.

G

Gale, Francis Clair, 1908, California, Kiangsi.
Gale, Ailie Spencer (Mrs. F. C.), (M.D.), 1908, *Oakland, Cal.*, Kiangsi.
Gamewell, Francis Dunlap, 1881, Newark, North China.
Gamewell, 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, Rhodesia.
Gates, Harriott Lodge (Mrs. J. R.), 1906, *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, Rhodesia.
†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.
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 Province.
†Goldblatt, Joseph M., 1916 (contract), *Kansas City, Mo.*, West China.
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.
Greeley, Eddy Horace, 1889, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, Rhodesia.
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, *Easton, Md.*, Northwest India.
Grove, Paul Luther, 1911, Des Moines, Korea.
Grove, Frances Phillips (Mrs. P. L.), 1911, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Korea.
Guest, Edmund J., 1916, Newark, South India.
Guest, Elizabeth B. (Mrs. E. J.), 1916, *Basking Ridge, N. J.*, South India.
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, Rhodesia.

H

Hagar, Miss Esther M., 1918, *Gloversville, N. Y.*, North Andes.
Hale, Lyman L., 1915, New England, Central China.
Hale, Sadie H. (Mrs. L. L.), 1915, *Roslindale, Mass.*, Central China.
Hall, Anna Eliza, 1906, *Atlanta, Ga.*, Liberia.
Hall, Clyde J., 1916 (contract), *Scandia, Kan.*, Malaysia.
Hall, Mary B. (Mrs. C. J.), 1916 (contract), *Scandia, Kan.*, Malysia.
Hammon, Anna, 1914, *Kent, Eng.*, North Africa.
Hanson, Harry A., 1916, *New England*, North India.
Hanson, Alice J. D. (Mrs. H. A.), 1916, *Melrose, Mass.*, North India.
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, Burritt C., 1917, *Weedsport, N. Y.*, North India.
Harrington, Charlotte J. (Mrs. B. C.), 1917, *Weedsport, N. Y.*, North India.
†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.*, South India.
Hartzell, Corwin Francis, 1906 (reappointed, 1910), Northwest Iowa, Bolivia.
Hartzell, Laura Kennedy (Mrs. C. F.), 1906 (reappointed, 1910), *Sioux City, Ia.*, Bolivia.
Hartzler, Coleman C., 1916, Southern California, Congo Mission, Africa.
Hartzler, Lucinda P. (Mrs. C. C.), 1916, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Congo Mission, Africa.
Hauser, J. P., 1902, New England, Mexico.
Hauser, Gold Corwin (Mrs. J. P.), 1905, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Mexico.
Hauser, Scott P., 1915, Dakota, Chile.
Havermale, Lewis F., 1916, Central Illinois, West China.
Havermale, Clara T. (Mrs. L. F.), 1916, *Canton, Ill.*, West China.
Hawley, Joseph Willis, 1907, *Dorrancetон, Pa.*, Hinghwa.
Hawley, Harriet Ransom (Mrs. J. W.), 1907, *Dorranceton, Pa.*, Hinghwa.
Heckelman, Frederick William, 1905, North Ohio, Japan.
Heckelman, May Duncan (Mrs. F. W.), 1905, *Lakeside, O.*, Japan.
Henderson, George Smith, 1892, Bengal.
Henderson, Mabel Griffin (Mrs. G. S.), 1892, Bengal.
†Herman, Ernest Frederick, 1899, *Fairville, N. Y.*, Bolivia.
Herman, Clementine Gregory (Mrs. E. F.), 1899, *Fairville, N. Y.*, Bolivia.
†Herrick, John S., 1917, *Seattle, Wash.*, Bolivia.
Herrmann, Carl Christian, 1908 West German, Central Provinces.
Herrmann, Florence Engelhardt (Mrs. C. C.), 1910, *Wauwatosa, Wis.*, Central Provinces.
Heydenburk, 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.
Holland, Julia A., 1915, *Nashville, Tenn.*, Bolivia.
†Holliday, George A., 1915, *Wellington, Kan.*, Japan.
Hollister George W., 1915, Wisconsin, Hinghwa.
Hollister, Mary R. Brewster (Mrs. G. W.), Hinghwa, Hinghwa.
Hollister, John Norman, 1912, *Delaware, O.*, North India.
Hollister, Lillian H. (Mrs. J. N.), 1916, ———, 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, Lulu E. Thomas (Mrs. H. A.), 1915, *Berwick, Me.*, Eastern South America.
Hoose, Earl A., 1915, *Grover, Pa.*, Kiangsi.

Hoose, Saidee Pethes (Mrs. E. A.), 1915, *Mobile, Ala.*, Kiangsi.
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.
Horley, William Edward, 1894, Malaysia.
Horley, Ada O. (Mrs. W. E.), 1894, Malaysia.
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, *Lacrosse, Ind.*, Eastern South America.
Howard, Herbert Nagle, 1909, New England, Rhodesia.
Howard, Estella Searles (Mrs. H. N.), 1909, *Canandaigua, N. Y.*, Rhodesia.
Howland, Bessie Celia, 1907, *Clyde, N. Y.*, Chile.
Huddleston, Oscar, 1906, Southwest Kansas, Philippine Islands.
Huddleston, Leona Longstreth (Mrs. O.), 1906, *Pawnee Rock, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
†Hummel, William F., 1908, *Nashville, Ill.*, Central China.
Hummel, Mildred Stuart (Mrs. W. F.), 1912, *Nanking, China*, Central China.
Hutchinson, Esther, 1916, *Altoona, Pa.*, Chile.
Hutchinson, Paul, 1916, Northwest Indiana, Central China.
Hutchinson, Mary M. (Mrs. P.), 1916, *Ottawa, Kan.*, Central China.
Hyde, Preston Shepherd, 1901, *Moores Hill, Ind.*, North India.
Hyde, Irene Martin (Mrs. P. S.), 1904, *Moores Hill, Ind.*, North India.

I

Iglehart, Charles Wheeler, 1909, New York, Japan.
Iglehart, Florence Allchin (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.
†Illick, J. Theron, 1916, *Hellenville, Pa.*, Kiangsi.
Illick, Bernice R. (Mrs. J. T.), 1916, *Olean, N. Y.*, Kiangsi.
Ingham, Harry, 1916 Northwest Iowa, Bombay.
Ingham, Gertrude Gadd (Mrs. H.), 1916, *Primghar, 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 Folensbee (Mrs. J. H.), 1915, *Schoharie, N. Y.*, Hinghwa.
†Irle, Charles Arthur, 1911, *Sumner, Wash.*, Bolivia.
Irle, Orpha Cook (Mrs. C. A.), 1911, *Castle Rock, Wash.*, Bolivia.

J

James, Edward (reappointed 1914), *San Francisco, Cal.*, Central China.
James, Mabel McC. (Mrs. E.), 1911, *Greenville, Pa.*, Central China.
James, Henry I., 1913, Wisconsin, Rhodesia.
James, Edith Mabel (Mrs. H. I.), 1913, *Appleton, Wis.*, Rhodesia.
Jensen, Christiane M., 1916, *Evanston, Ill.*, Congo Mission, 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, Ina Buswell (Mrs. W. R.), 1907, *Cornell, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
†Johnstone, Ernest Marshall (M.D.), 1911, *San Dimas, Cal.*, North China.
Johnstone, Violet Higley (Mrs. E. M.), 1913, *Waukegan, Ill.*, North 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.*, Hinghwa.
Jones, E. Lucille Williams (Mrs. F. P.), 1915, *Dodgeville, Wis.*, Hinghwa.
Jones, James Ira, 1909, *Delaware, O.*, Japan.
Jones, Bertha Masden (Mrs. J. I.), 1909, *Delaware, O.*, Japan.
Jones, Lucian Berry, 1908, Iowa, Northwest, India.
Jones, Nellie Randle (Mrs. L. B.), 1911, *Spokane, Wash.*, Northwest India.
†Jones, Milton E., 1916 (contract), *Iowa City, Ia.*, Malaysia.
†Jones, Thomas R., 1915 (contract), *Watertown, N. Y.*, Malaysia.

K

Kanaga, Nina Louise, 1916, *Lawrence, Kan.*, Chile.
Keck, Norma C., 1915 (contract), *Pitcairn, 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.
†Keith, William N. (M.D.), 1917, *New York City*, Java.
Keith, Abra M. (Mrs. W. N.), 1918, *New York City*, Java.
†Kellogg, Claude Rupert, 1911, *Denver, Colo.*, Foochow.
Kellogg, Mary Crow (Mrs. C. R.), 1911, *University Park, Colo.*, Foochow.

Keys, Pliny Whittier, 1909, South Kansas, Inhambane.
Keys, Clara Evans (Mrs. P. W.), 1909, *Chanute, Kan.*, Inhambane.
Keyser, Elsie J., 1915, *Roanoke, Ind.*, Panama.
King, Miss Celestine, 1916, *Athens, Ga.*, Liberia.
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 Hockenhull (Mrs. W. L.), 1888, *Chatfield, 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 Ennan, 1915, *Shawneetown, Ill.*, West Central Africa.
Kirby, Geta Dalby (Mrs. W. E.), *Mount Vernon, Ill.*, West Central Africa.
†Kitzmiller, Albanus B., 1914, *Alliance, O.*, Malaysia.
Klaus, Armin V., 1913 (contract), *La Crosse, Wis.*, Malaysia.
Klaus, Susan F. (Mrs. A. V.), 1913 (contract), *Connersville, Ind.*, Malaysia.
Klinefelter, Daniel Herbert, 1904, *Watonga, Okla.*, Philippine Islands.
Klinefelter, Blanch Palmer (Mrs. D. H.), 1904, *Watonga, Okla.*, Philippine Islands.
†Knight, Herbert W. (M.D.) (contract), 1916, *Mansfield, Pa.*, Bengal.
Knight, Katherine A. (Mrs. H. W.), 1916, *Mansfield, Pa.*, Bengal.
Koch, Clinton Humboldt Stegner, 1905, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, Bengal.
Koch, 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.
†Kramer, Wm. J., 1916, *Oil City, Pa.*, Central China.
Kramer, Bessie B. (Mrs. W. J.), 1916, *Oil City, Pa.*, Central China.
†Krause, Oliver Josiah, 1903, *Salisbury, Md.*, North China.
Krause, Minnie Lankford (Mrs. O. J.), 1907, *Princess Anne, Md.*, North China.
Krespach, Olive F., 1916, *Princeton, N. J.*, Central China.
Kumlien, Wendell Frichiof Ludwig, 1911, *Fort Atkinson, Wis.*, North India.
Kumlien, Eva Theleen (Mrs. W. F.), 1913, *Kenosha, Wis.*, North India.
Kupfer, Carl Frederick, 1881, Central German, Kiangsi.
Kupfer, Lydia Krill (Mrs. C. F.), 1881, *Perrysburg, O.*, Kiangsi.

L

Lacy, G. Carlton, 1914, *Evanston, Ill.*, Kangsi.
†Lacy, Henry Veere, 1912, *Delaware, O.*, Foochow.
Lacy, Jessie Ankeny (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.
†Lacy, William I., 1917, *Chicago*, Ill., Yenping.
Lacy, Grace F. (Mrs. W. I.), 1917, *Chicago, Ill.*, Yenping.
*Lampard, John, 1912, *London, England*, Bombay.
*Lampard, Susan Hart (Mrs. J.), 1912, *Nagpur, India*, Bombay.
Lawrence, Benjamin Franklin, 1908, *Bluefield, W. Va.*, West China.
Lawrence, Jennie Borg (Mrs. B. F.), 1913, *Lindsay, Neb.*, West China.
Lee, David H., 1875, Erie, Bengal.
Lee, Ada Jones (Mrs. D. H.), 1876, *West Virginia*, Bengal.
Leitzel, Henry Samuel, 1915, New England, North China.
Leitzel, Ruth Rossiter (Mrs. H. S.), *Meadville, Pa.*, North China.
†Lennox, Wm. G. (M.D.), 1915, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, North China.
Lennox, Emma B. (Mrs. W. G.), *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, North China.
Leonard, Chauncy W., 1916, *Peoria, Ill.*, Panama.
†Lewis, John Abraham, 1912, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Yenping.
Lewis, Spencer, Rock River, North China.
Lewis, Esther Bilbie (Mrs. S.), 1881, *Anoka, Minn.*, North China.
†Libby, Walter E. (M.D.), 1916, *Lincoln, Me.*, Central China.
†Liljestrand, Sren H. (M.D.), 1916, *Jordan, N. Y.*, West China.
Liljestrand, Ethel H. (Mrs. S. H.), 1916, *Jordan, N. Y.*, West China.
†Linn, Hugh Harrison (M.D.), 1909, *Shelby, Ia.*, South India.
Linn, Minnie Logeman (Mrs. H. H.), 1910, *Rockham, S. D.*, South India.
Linzell, Lewis Edwin, 1899, Cincinnati, Bombay.
Linzell, 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.
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, *Constantine Algiers*, North Africa.
†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.
Lyons, Ernest Samuel, 1899, Rock River, Philippine Islands.
Lyons, Harriet Ewers (Mrs. E. S.), 1900, *Springfield, Ill.*, Philippine Islands.

M

McCarty, Miss Grace, 1917, *Iola, Kan.* Foochow.
McCurdy, William A., 1917, *Two Harbors, Minn.*, West China.
McCurdy, F. Eleanor W. (Mrs. W. A.), 1917, *Two Harbors, Minn.*, West China.
McLaughlin, William Patterson, 1892, Ohio, Eastern South America.
McLaughlin, Mary Long (Mrs. W. P.), 1892, *London, O.*, Eastern South America.
McMillan, Marie M., 1916, *Gardenia, Cal.*, Chile.
McNeil, Diana Bralah, 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.
Manley, 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.
Martin, Arthur Wesley, 1905, *Indianola, Ia.*, Central China.
Martin, Alice Bull (Mrs. A. W.), 1905, *Creston, Ia.*, Central China.
†Martin, J. Victor, 1914, *Cedar Falls, Ia.*, Japan.
Martin, Esther B. (Mrs. J. V.), 1914, *Mishawaka, Ind.*, Japan.
†Matson, Wilbur L., 1916 (contract), *Smith Center, Kan.*, Malaysia.
†Matthews, Joseph B., 1915 (contract), *Wilmore, Ky.*, Malaysia.
Matthews, Grace Ison (Mrs. J. B.), 1916, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Malaysia.
Maxwell, Thomas C., 1916, Southern California, Malaysia.
Maxwell, Maud D. (Mrs. T. C.), 1916, ——, Malaysia.
Meik, James Patrick, 1881, Michigan, Bengal.
Meik, Isabella Young (Mrs. J. P.), 1886, Bengal.
Meredith, Euretta, 1910, *Yellow Springs, O.*, Chile.
Miller, Wesley A., 1917, Wyoming, Congo.
Miller, Ethel B. (Mrs. W. A.), 1917, *Tunkhannock, Pa.*, Congo.
Miller, George A., 1904, Southern California, Panama.
Miller, Margaret R. (Mrs. G. A.), 1904, *Fresno, Cal.*, Panama.
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.
Miner, George Sullivan, 1892, Nebraska, Foochow.
Miner, Mary Phillips (Mrs. G. S.), 1892, *DeWitt, Neb.*, Foochow.
Miner, Wallace Herman, 1912, Erie, Malaysia.
Miner, Florence Folensbee, 1913, *Schoharie, N. Y.*, Malaysia.
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, Joseph W., 1916, Nebraska, Philippine Islands.
Morgan, Walter Leslie, 1912, Pittsburgh, South India.
Morgan, Mercedith 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.*, Rhodesia.
Murdock, Beatrice M., 1916, *Saxon, Wis.*, West China.

N

Nagle, James Stewart, 1913 (contract), *Baltimore, Md.*, Malaysia.
Nagle, Katherine Thatcher (Mrs. J. S.), 1913 (contract), *Govans, 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, Matte Wilcox (Mrs. W. A.), 1892, *Wilkes-Barre, Pa.*, Korea.
†Nordahl, Henry Alfred, 1912, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North Andes.

Nordahl, Ruth Iliff (Mrs. H. A.), 1912, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North Andes.
Norris, Miss Sara, 1917, *Oxford, Ohio*, Chile.
†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

Oakes, Miss Mary E., 1917 (contract), *Colton, Cal.*, Panama.
†Odgers, George A., 1916 (contract), *Davenport, Wash.*, Northwest India.
Oechsli, Leonard, 1913, New England, Malaysia.
Oechsli, Loula Boicourt (Mrs. L.), 1913, *Arlington Heights, Mass.*, Malaysia.
O'Farrell, Thomas Arch, 1909, *Pana, Ill.*, Rhodesia.
O'Farrell, Josephine Bost (Mrs. T. A.), 1909, *Pana, Ill.*, Rhodesia.
Ogata, Sennosuke, 1885, North Indiana, Japan.
Ogata, Fuki Kanno (Mrs. S.), 1886, Japan.
Olmstead, Clarence E., 1915, Rock River, Burma.
Olmstead, Katherine J. (Mrs. C. E.), 1915, *Genoa, Ill.*, Burma.
Olson, Miss Emma, 1917, *Virouque, Wis.*, Malaysia.

P

Paddock, Bernard Horace, 1909, New Jersey, Yenping.
†Parlin, Elwyn C., 1917, *Evanston, Ill.*, Hinghwa.
Parlin, Luceille S. (Mrs. E. C.), 1917, *Evanston, Ill.*, Hinghwa.
Park, George Washington Valleau, 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.
Parker, Lois S. L. (Mrs. E. W.), 1859, *Lunenburg, Vt.*, North India.
Peach, Preston Littlepage, 1913, Central New York, Malaysia.
Peach, Nora Nelson (Mrs. P. L.), 1915, *Mitchellville, Md.*, 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.*, Kiangsi.
Perkins, Georgiana P. (Mrs. E. C.), 1916, ———, Kiangsi.
Perkins, Judson Thomas, 1911, West Wisconsin, Central Provinces.
Perkins, Delia Scheible (Mrs. J. T.), 1913, *New Ulm, 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*, Inhambane.
Persson, Henry Anderson (Mrs. J. A.), 1909, *Linkoping, Sweden*, Inhambane.
Peterson, Berndt Oscar, 1904, *Scandia, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
Peterson, Alice Mercer (Mrs. B. O.), 1904, *Scandia, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
†Petty, McKendree, 1916 (contract), *Schenectady, N. Y.*, Chile.
Pflaum, William Otto, 1913, Puget Sound, Chile.
Pflaum, Mame Messner (Mrs. W. O.), 1913, *South Prairie, Wash.*, Chile.
Pickett, Jarrell Waskom, 1910, *Wilmore, Ky.*, North India.
Pickett, Ruth R. (Mrs. J. W.), 1916, *Evanston, Ill.*, North India.
Pilcher, Raymond F., 1916, Michigan, West China.
Pilcher, Esther R. (Mrs. R. F.), 1916, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, West China.
†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.
Plait, Fleda Belle, 1915, *Du Bois, Pa.*, Chile.
Pointer, James Doan, 1913, Gulf, Inhambane.
Pointer, Marvyn McNeil (Mrs. J. D.), 1913, *Iowa, La.*, Inhambane.
Ports, Charles William, 1900, *Sunbury, O.*, Panama.
Ports, Rosa Pena (Mrs. C. W.), 1909, *Panama*, Panama.
Potter, Ruth, 1916, *Worthington, O.*, Chile.
†Prentice, Wentworth B. (M.D.), 1917, *Cambridge, Mass.*, North China.
Prentice, Doris McK. (Mrs. W. B.), 1917, *Cambridge, Mass.*, North China.
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.
Price, Nelson A., 1916, New England, Burma.
†Proebstel, Lester, 1914 (contract), *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.*, Eastern South America.
Reeder, John Lewis, 1899, Vermont, Chile.
Reeder, Marian Milks (Mrs. J. L.), 1892, *New York City*, Chile.
Riggs, Clarence Howard, 1903, *Indianola, Ia.*, Burma.
Riggs, Blanche Spurgeon (Mrs. C. H.), 1911, *Orient, Ia.*, Burma.
†Roberts, George Arthur, 1907, *Marathon, Ia.*, Rhodesia.
Roberts, Bertha E. F. (Mrs. George A.), *Mountain Dale, Ore.*, Rhodesia.
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.*, Bolivia.
Robinson, Etta Gordon (Mrs. E. A.), 1912, *Arkansas City, Kan.*, Bolivia.
Robinson, William Theodore, 1883, Des Moines, Chile.
Robinson, Cora Naylor (Mrs. W. T.), 1883, *Malta, O.*, 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, *Lindsborg, 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 H., 1911 Genesee, North China.
Rowland, Mildred A. (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.
Rugg, Earl M., 1916, Genesee, Northwest India.
Rugg, Ellen M. F. (Mrs. E. M.), 1916, *Victor, N. Y.*, Northwest India.

S

Salmans, Levi Brimner (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.
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, Gerhard Johannes, 1893, Newark, Chile.
Schilling, Elizabeth Bull (Mrs. G. J.), 1893, *New York City*, Chile.
Scholberg, Henry Cæsar, 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, 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.
Searles, Eda K. (Mrs. C. K.), 1916, *Coldwater, Mich.*, North China.
Senn, Miss Florence M., 1917, *Gloversville, N. Y.*, Foochow.
Shellabear, William G., 1890, *England*, Malaysia.
Shellabear, Emma Ferris (Mrs. W. G.), 1892, *Athena, Ore.*, Malaysia.
†Shelly, William Austin, 1905, *Galveston, Ind.*, Chile.
Shelly, Jessie Tribby (Mrs. W. A.), 1905, *Galveston, Ind.*, Chile.
Shields, Robert, 1898, *Newry, Ireland*, West Central Africa.
Shields, Louise Raven (Mrs. R.), 1898, *Chicago, Ill.*, West Central Africa.
†Shover, John C., 1916 (contract), *Hennessey, Okla.*, Malaysia.
†Silverthorn, Richard H., 1916 (contract), *Rossville, Ind.*, Malaysia.
Silverthorn, Dessie W. (Mrs. R. H.), 1916, (contract), *Hanna, Ind.*, 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, *Trade Lake, Wis.*, North India.
Sites, Clement Moore Lacy, 1907, *China*, Foochow.

Sites, Evelyn Worthley (Mrs. C. M. L.), 1907, *Brunswick, Me.*, Foochow.
†Skinner, James Edward (M.D.), 1897, *Chicago, Ill.*, Yenping.
Skinner, Susan Lawrence (M.D.), (Mrs. J. E.), 1897, *Chicago, Ill.*, Yenping.
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.*, Korea.
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.*, Bolivia.
†Smith, Matthew D., 1917 (contract), *Alpena, S. Dak.*, North Andes.
Smyres, Roy S., 1916 (contract), *Terre Haute, Ind.*, Congo Mission, Africa.
Snell, Clarence Romane, 1903, *Plessis, N. Y.*, North Andes.
Snell, Ida Miller (Mrs. C. R.), 1905, *Cheviot, N. Y.*, North Andes.
Snider, Mary Louise, 1909, *Leptondale, N. Y.*, Chile.
Spencer, David Smith, 1883, Wyoming. Japan.
Spencer, Mary Pike (Mrs. D. S.), 1883, *Factoryville, Pa.*, Japan.
Spencer, Robert S., 1916, Newark, Japan.
Spencer, Mrs. Evelyn McA. (Mrs. R. S.), 1916, *Leonia, N. J.*, Japan.
Springer, John McKendree, 1901, *Evanston, Ill.*, Congo Mission, Africa.
Springer, Helen Rasmussen (Mrs. J. M.), 1900, *Wenonah, N. J.*, Congo Mission, Africa.
Starr, Cora M., 1902, *Greencastle, Ind.*, Chile.
†Stauffacher, Charles John (M.D.), 1913, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, Inhambane.
Stauffacher, Grace Bekins (Mrs. C. J.), 1913, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, Inhambane.
Steele, Bessie Angeline (contract), 1914, *Auburn, N. Y.*, Malaysia.
Steinheimer, Herman C., 1917, Newark, Central China.
Steinheimer, Ella J. (Mrs. H. C.), 1917, *Marshall, Mo.*, Central China.
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.
*Sullivan, Floyd H., 1912, *Williamston, Mich.*, Malaysia.
Sullivan, Ella Burkley (Mrs. F. H.), 1915, ———, Malaysia.
Swan, Henry Marcus, 1908, Central Swedish, Bengal.
Swan, Edna Lunden (Mrs. H. M.), 1908, *Galva, Ill.*, Bengal.
†Swift, Robert D., 1916 (contract), *Salina, Kan.*, Malaysia.

T

Taylor, Corwin, 1907, Northwest Iowa, Korea.
Taylor, Nellie Blood (Mrs. C.), 1907, *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, North India.
Taylor, Ethelyn Strasser (Mrs. S.), 1915, *Baker, Mont.*, North India.
Taylor, William M., 1918, *Warrenton, Ore.*, Chile.
Teeter, William Henry, 1904, Wisconsin, Chile.
†Terman, Earl L., 1916, *Mansfield, O.*, Kiangsi.
Terman, Lucile F. (Mrs. E. L.), 1916, *Mansfield, O.*, Kiangsi.
Terrell, Alice, 1894, *Ludington, Mich.*, North China.
Terril, William Charles, 1907, Colorado, Inhambane.
Terril, Jessie Goldsmith (Mrs. W. C.), 1907, *Chicago, Ill.*, Inhambane.
Thomas, Robert F., 1916 (contract), Northern New York, Malaysia.
Thompson, George B., 1915, West Wisconsin, Central Provinces.
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 Freasc (Mrs. J. D.), 1913, *Stone Harbor, N. J.*, North Africa.
Traylor, Miss Fern, 1918 (contract), *Utica, Kan.*, Malaysia.
Tribby, Ruth, 1915, *New Richmond, Ind.*, Chile.
†Trimble, Charles Garnet (M.D.), 1913, *Hibbing, Minn.*, Yenping.
Trimble, Edith Alford (Mrs. C. G.), 1913, *Helena, Mont.*, Yenping.
Trindle, John R., 1903 (reappointed in 1917), *Van Meter, Iowa*, Central China.
Trindle, Josie N. (Mrs. J. R.), 1903 (reappointed in 1917), *South English, Iowa*, Central China.
†Tweedie, Earl R., 1917, *Croswell, Mich.*, North India.
Tweedie, Gertrude C. (Mrs. E. R.), 1917, *Croswell, Mich.*, North India.
Tynan, Irving Muir, 1907, *Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.*, Burma.
Tynan, Florence F. (Mrs. I. M.), 1916, *Mechanicville, N. Y.*, Burma.

V

Van Buskirk, James Dale (M.D.), 1908, Saint Louis, Korea.
Van Buskirk, Harriet Evans (Mrs. J. D.), 1910, *Kansas City Mo.*, Korea.
†Vaughan, John George (M.D.), 1909, *Chicago, Ill.*, Kiangsi.

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.
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, Bolivia.
Washburn, Grace Judd (Mrs. J. E.), 1911, *White Plains, N. Y.*, Bolivia.
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.
Webster, Miss Florence E. (contract), *New Rochelle, N. Y.*, North China.
†Weller, Orville Axline, 1911, *Denver, Colo.*, Korea.
Weller, Olive Barton (Mrs. O. A.), 1911, *Denver, Colo.*, Korea.
†Wellons, Ralph D., 1916, *Bloomington, Ind.*, North India.
Wellons, Willafred H. (Mrs. R. D.), 1916, *Bloomington, Ind.*, North India.
Wengatz, John Christman, 1910, *McCordsville, Ind.*, West Central Africa.
Wengatz, Susan Talbott (Mrs. J. C.), 1910, *McCordsville, 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 Balderree (Mrs. H. A.), 1910, *Eugene, Ore.*, Japan.
†Whitehead, Irving, 1912, *Denver, Colo.*, Bolivia.
Whitehead, Virginia B. (Mrs. I.), 1912, *Paris, Ark.*, Bolivia.
†Wiant, Paul P., 1917, *West Alexandria, O.*, Foochow.
Wiant, Hallie F. (Mrs. P. P.), 1917, *West Alexandria, O.*, Foochow.
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. Thomas), 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, Yenping.
Williams, Grace Travis (Mrs. W. W.), 1910, *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*, Yenping.
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, Bolivia.
Wischmeier, Sadie Bartlett (Mrs. C. C.), 1916, *Chamberlain, S. Dak.*, Bolivia.
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.
Worley, Harry W., 1915, *Fresno, Cal.*, Foochow.
Worley, Zela C. (Mrs. H. W.), 1915, *Forest, O.*, Foochow.
Worthington, Charles Myron, 1902, *Abingdon, Ill.*, Malaysia.
Worthington, Pauline S. (Mrs. C. M.), 1912, *Higginsville, Mo.*, Malaysia.

Y

Yard, James Maxon, 1910, New Jersey, West China.
Yard, Mabelle Hickcox (Mrs. J. M.), 1910, *Nichols, Conn.*, West China.
Yoder, Charles L., 1916, *Elyria, O.*, Eastern South America.
Yoder, Jessie P. (Mrs. C. L.), 1916, *Elyria, O.*, Eastern South America.

Z

Zinn, Mrs. A. A. (contract), 1916, ———, Malaysia.

MISSIONARIES BY MISSIONS AND CONFERENCES

Corrected to May 1, 1918

Those marked † are laymen.

INDIA

NORTH INDIA

Badley, Brenton, T., 1624 Atfield Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
Badley, Mrs. Mary S., 1624 Atfield Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
Badley, Theodore C., Lucknow, India.
Badley, Mrs. Clara N., Lucknow, India.
Bare, Charles L., Bareilly, India.
†Bare, John W., 1707 Main St., Lexington, Mo.
Bare, Mrs. Olive M., 1707 Main St., Lexington, Mo.
†Branch, M. Wells, Lucknow, India.
Branch, Mrs. May W., Lucknow, India.
Busher, Richard C., Naini Tal, India.
Busher, Mrs. Richard C., Naini Tal, India.
Clow, J. L., Shoshone, Idaho.
Clow, Mrs. Frances H., Shoshone, Idaho.
Core, Lewis A., Bareilly, India.
Core, Mrs. Mary K., Bareilly, 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.
†Harrington, Burritt C., Lucknow, India.
Harrington, Mrs. Charlotte J., Lucknow, India.
Hanson, Harry A., Lucknow, India.
Hanson, Mrs. Alice J. D., Lucknow, India.
Hollister, John N., Lucknow, India.
Hollister, Mrs. Lilian H., Lucknow, India.
Hyde, Preston S., 37 Cantonment Road, Lucknow, India.
Hyde, Mrs. Irene M., 37 Cantonment Road, Lucknow, 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., Spearfish, S. Dak.
Kumlien, Mrs. Eva T., Spearfish, S. Dak.
Milholland, Paul, Shahjahanpur, India.
Milholland, Mrs. Harriet H., Shahjahanpur, India.
Parker, Lois S. L. (Mrs. E. W.), Hardoi, India.
Perrill, Fred M., 1823 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Perrill, Mrs. Mary V., 1823 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Pickett, J. Waskom, Arrah, India.
Pickett, Mrs. Ruth R., Arrah, India.
Rockey, Clement D., Bareilly, India.
Rockey, Noble L., Shahjahanpur, India.
Rockey, Mrs. Mary H., 83 Oak Hill Ave., Delaware, O.
Schutz, Herman J., Ballia, India.
Schutz, Mrs. Grace B., Ballia, India.
Simpson, Charles E., Muzaffarpur, India.
Simpson, Mrs. Kerstin B., Muzaffarpur, India.
Taylor, Samuel, Lucknow, India.
Taylor, Mrs. Ethelyn S., Lucknow, India.
Titus, Murray T., Seaman, Adams Co., Ohio.
Titus, Mrs. Olive G., Seaman, Adams Co., Ohio.
†Tweedie, Earl R., Lucknow, India.
Tweedie, Mrs. Gertrude V., Lucknow, India.
Weak, Harry H., Pauri, India.
Weak, Mrs. Clara H., Pauri, India.
West, John N., Budaun, U. P., India.
West, Mrs. Irene W., Budaun, U. P., India.
†Wellons, Ralph D., Lucknow, India.
Wellons, Mrs. Willafred H., Lucknow, India.
Wood, Otho Don, 37 Cantonment Road, Lucknow, India.

NORTHWEST INDIA

Aldrich, Floyd C., Aligarh, U. P., India.
Aldrich, Mrs. Annie H., Aligarh, U. P., India.
Ashe, William W. (M.D.), 65 University Ave., Battle Creek, Mich.
Ashe, Mrs. Christine C., 65 University Ave., Battle Creek, Mich.
Baker, J. Benson, Meerut, India.
Baker, Mrs. Ida V., Meerut, India.
Briggs, George W., Allahabad, India.
Briggs, Mrs. Mary H., Allahabad, India.
Buck, Philo M., Mussoorie, U. P., India.
Buck, Mrs. Carrie McM., Missoorie, India.
Butcher, John C. (M.D.), 45 Rajpore Road, Delhi, India.
Butcher, Mrs. Ada P., 45 Rajpore Road, Delhi, India.
Clancy, W. Rockwell, Albion, Mich.
Clancy, Mrs. Charlotte F., Albion, Mich.
†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., Phalera, India.
Grey, Mrs. Arthur L., Phalera, India.
Jones, Lucian B., American Falls, Idaho.
Jones, Mrs. Nellie R., American Falls, Idaho.
Keislar, Mott, Muttra, India.
Keislar, Mrs. Edna B. (M.D.), Muttra, India.
Lyon, James, Hissar, Punjab, India.
†Odgers, George A. (contract), Muttra Training School, Muttra, India.
Price, Frederick B., 1112 East 10th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Price, Mrs. Emma S., 1112 East 10th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Robertson, John T., Roorkee, U. P., India.
Robertson, Mrs. Amelia H., Roorkee, U. P., India.
Rugg, Earle M., Ajmer, Rajputana, India.
Rugg, Mrs. Ellen M. F., Ajmer, Rajputana, India.
Stuntz, Clyde B., Lahore, Punjab, India.
Stuntz, Mrs. Florence W., Lahore, Punjab, India.
Wilson, Franklin M., Lahore, India.
Wilson, Mrs. Mary G., Lahore, India.

SOUTH INDIA

Anderson, Karl E., R., Bangalore, India.
Anderson, Mrs. Emma W., R., Bangalore, India.

†Bateman, Clark N., 19 Mount Road, Madras, India.
Bateman, Mrs. Vida S., 19 Mount Road, Madras, India.
Buttrick, John B., Gulbarga, Deccan, India.
Buttrick, Mrs. Mary P., Foreign Mission Club, 151 Highbury, New Park, London North, England.
Camp, Cecil L., Bidar, Deccan, India.
Camp, Mrs. Cecil L., Bidar, Deccan, India.
Coates, Alvin B., Bail Hongal, Belgaum, India.
Coates, Mrs. Olive B., Bail Hongal, Belgaum, India.
Cook, Albert E., care Rev. C. W. Scharer, Belgaum, India.
Ernsberger, David O., Yellandu, Deccan, India.
Ernsberger, Mrs. Margaret C., Yellandu, Deccan, India.
Garden, Joseph H., Stratford, Ontario, Canada.
Garden, Mrs. Frances B., Stratford, Ontario, Canada.
Guest, Edmund J., Bangalore, India.
Guest, Mrs. Elizabeth B., Bangalore, India.
Harris, John D., Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
Harris, Mrs. Alice B., Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
Hilmer, Henry F., 3953 Trinity St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Hilmer, Mrs. Matilda H., 3953 Trinity St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Hollister, William H., Kolar Town, Mysore Province, India.
Hollister, Mrs. Emma M., Kolar Town, Mysore Province, India.
King, Earl L., 30 Townley St., Hartford, Conn.
King, Mrs. Edith B., 30 Townley St., Hartford, Conn.
King, William L., 1 Haddow Road, Nunbaukum, Madras, India.
King, Mrs. Sara H., 1 Haddow Road, Nunbaukum, Madras, India.
Kingham, James J., 811 Michigan Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Kingham, Mrs. Grace W., 711 Michigan Ave., Evanston, Ill.
†Linn, Hugh H. (M.D.), Crawford Mem. Hospital, Vikarabad, India.
Linn, Mrs. Minnie L., Crawford Mem. Hospital, Vikarabad, India.
Lipp, Charles F., Belgaum, India.
Lipp, Mrs. Clara L., Belgaum, India.
Morgan, Walter L., Vikarabad, Deccan, India.
Morgan, Mrs. Meredith B., Vikarabad, Deccan, India.
Parker, C. Edward, Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
Parker, Mrs. Sarah T., Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
Ross, Marcellus D., Raichur, Deccan, India.
Ross, Mrs. Anne S., Raichur, Deccan, India.
Ross de Souza, Charles W., Vepery, Madras, India.
Ross de Souza, Mrs. Maude M., Vepery, Madras, India.
Scharer, Charles W., Belgaum, India.
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CENTRAL PROVINCES

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Abbott, Mrs. Martha D., Raipur, C. P., India.
Aldis, Steadman, Basim, Berar, India.
Aldis, Mrs. Ethel F., Basim, Berar, India.
Auner, Orval M., Khandwa, C. P., India.
Auner, Mrs. Nellie W., Khandwa, C. P., India.
Campbell, Frank D., Narsinghpur, C. P., India.
Campbell, Mrs. Ada G., Narsinghpur, C. P., India.
Felt, Frank R. (M.D.), Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
Felt, Mrs. Nettie H., Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
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Scholberg, Henry C., Kampti, C. P., India.
Scholberg, Mrs. Ella C., Kampti, C. P., India.
Thompson, George B., Jubbulpore, India.
Warner, Ariel N., Hamilton, Va.
Warner, Mrs. Helen L., Hamilton, Va.
Williams, Thomas, Baihar, India.
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BOMBAY

Bancroft, William E., Byculla, Bombay, India.
Bancroft, Mrs. Clara V., Westerville, O.
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Bisbee, Mrs. Pearl G., Godhra, India.
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Clarke, Mrs. Bertha M., Brooks Mem., Karachi, India.
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Conley, Mrs. Freda H., Nadiad, India.
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Hill, Charles B., Baroda Camp, India.
Hill, Mrs. Glenora G., Baroda Camp, India.
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BENGAL

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Mansell, Mrs. Ethel W., Weltevreden, Java.
†Matson, Wilbur Lynes (contract), Singapore, Straits Settlements.
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Norton, Miss Clare (contract), Oldham Hall, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
Oechsli, Leonard, Medan, Sumatra.
Oechsli, Mrs. Loula B., Medan, Sumatra.
Olsen, Miss Emma, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
Peach, Preston L., Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
Peach, Mrs. Nora N., Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
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Perkins, Mrs. Pearl McL., Tjisaroea, Buitenzorg, Java.
†Proebstel, Lester (contract), Ipoh, Perak, F. M. S.
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Silverthorn, Mrs. Dessie W. (contract), Sitiawan, Perak, F. M. S.
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Thomas, Robert F. (contract), Penang, F. M. S.
Traylor, Miss Fern (contract), Singapore, Straits Settlements.
Worthington, Charles M., Singkawang, West Bornea.
Worthington, Mrs. Pauline S., Singkawang, West Borneo.
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PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

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Beckendorf, Mrs. Esther S., San Isidro, Neuva Ecija, Philippine Islands.
Bernhardt, Charles J., Manila, Philippine Islands.
Bernhardt, Mrs. Elsie F., Manila, Philippine Islands.
Cottingham, Joshua F., Malolos, Bulacan, Philippine Islands.
Cottingham, Mrs. Bertha D., Malolos, Bulacan, Philippine Islands.
Farmer, Harry, Madison, N. J.
Farmer, Mrs. Olive O., Madison, N. J.
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Moore, Joseph W., Vigan, Ilocos Sur., Philippine Islands.
Peterson, Berndt O., Dagupan, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands.
Peterson, Mrs. Alice M., Dagupan, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands.
Rader, Marvin A., Manila, Philippine Islands.
Rader, Mrs. Jean H., Manila, Philippine Islands.

CHINA

FOOCHOW

Bennett, Howard C., Foochow, China.
Billing, Arthur W., Foochow, China.
Billing, Mrs. Mabel S., Foochow, China.
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Bissonnette, Mrs. Estelle S., Kutien, via Foochow, China.
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Black, Mrs. A. S., Foochow, China.
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Cartwright, Frank T., Foochow, China.
Cartwright, Mrs. Mary M., Foochow, China.
Clark, Mildred H. (contract), Foochow, China.
Coole, Thomas H. (M.D.), Kutien, via Foochow, China.
Coole, Mrs. Cora S., Kutien, via Foochow, China.
Eyestone, James B., Mintsinghsien, via Foochow, China.
Eyestone, Mrs. Isabelle L., Mintsinghsien, via Foochow, China.
†Ford, Eddy L., Foochow, China.
Ford, Mrs. Effie C., Foochow, China.
†Gossard, Jesse E. (M.D.), Foochow, China.
Gossard, Mrs. Ethel W., Foochow, China.
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Gowdy, Mrs. Elizabeth T., Foochow, China.
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Lacy, Mrs. Jessie A., Lungtien, via Foochow, China.
†Lacy, Walter N., Foochow, China.
Lacy, Mrs. Helen M., Foochow, China.

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McCarty, Miss Grace, Foochow, China.
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Main, Mrs. Emma L., 9 Hankow Road, Shanghai, China.
Miner, George S., Foochow, China.
Miner, Mrs. Mary P., Foochow, China.
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Morrow, Mrs. Grace, 36 Amherst Ave., Jamaica, L. I.
Senn, Miss Florence M., Foochow, China.
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Ward, Mrs. Mildred W., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
†Wiant, Paul P., Foochow, China.
Wiant, Mrs. Hallie F., Foochow, China.
Worley, Harry W., Futsing, via Foochow, China.
Worley, Mrs. Zela W., Futsing, via Foochow, China.

HINGHWA

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Carson, Mrs. Grace D., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
Cole, Winfred B., Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
Cole, Mrs. Edith F., Hinghwa, Fukien, China.
Davis, Miss Mabel (contract), Hinghwa, China.
Hawley, Joseph W., Shavertown, Pa.
Hawley, Mrs. Harriet R., Shavertown, Pa.
Hollister, George W., Siengu, Fukien, China.
Hollister, Mrs. Mary B., Siengu, Fukien, China.
†Irish, John H., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
Jones, Francis P., Hinghwa, China.
Jones, Mrs. Francis P., Hinghwa, China.
†Parlin, Elwyn C., Hinghwa, China.
Parlin, Mrs. Luceille S., Hinghwa, China.

YENPING

Bankhardt, Frederick, Yenping, via Foochow, China.
Bankhardt, Mrs. Laura W., Yenping, via Foochow, China.
Caldwell, Harry R., Suffern, N. Y.
Caldwell, Mrs. Mary B. C., Suffern, N. Y.
†Lacy, William I., Yenping, via Foochow, China.
Lacy, Mrs. Grace F., Yenping, via Foochow, China.
†Lewis, John A., Yenping, via Foochow, China.
Paddock, Bernard H., Yenping, via Foochow, China.
†Skinner, James E. (M.D.), Yenping, via Foochow, China.
Skinner, Mrs. Susan L. (M.D.), Yenping, via Foochow, China.
†Trimble, Charles G. (M.D.), Yenping, via Foochow, China.
Trimble, Mrs. Edith A., Yenping, via Foochow, China.
Williams, Walter W. (M.D.), Brock, Nebr.
Williams, Mrs. Grace T., Brock, Nebr.

KIANGSI

Brown, Fred R., Nanchang, Kiangsi, China.
Brown, Mrs. C. McD., Nanchang, Kiangsi, China.
Gale, Francis C., Nanchang, China.
Gale, Mrs. Allie S. (M.D.), Nanchang, China.
Hoose, Earl A., Kiukiang, Kiangsi, China.
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†Illick, John T., Nanchang, Kiangsi, China.
Illick, Mrs. Bernice R., Nanchang, Kiangsi, China.
Johannaber, Charles F., Kiukiang, China.
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Schaefer, Mrs. Esther B., Kiukiang, China.
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Dieterich, Mrs. Flora H., Wuhu, Anhwei, China.
Dodd, Duncan F., Chinkiang, China.
Dodd, Mrs. Ethyl M., Chinkiang, China.
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Hale, Lyman L., Wuhu, China.
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Hutchinson, Paul, Nanking, China.
Hutchinson, Mrs. Mary M., Nanking, China.
James, Edward, Nanking, China.
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†Goldblatt, Joseph M. (contract), Gen. Delivery, Kansas City, Mo.
Havermale, Lewis F., Hochow, Sze, China.
Havermale, Mrs. Clara T., Hochow, Sze, China.
Lawrence, Benjamin F., Suining, Sze., China.
Lawrence, Mrs. Jennie B., Suining, Sze., China.
†Liljestrand, S. H. (M.D.), Tzechow, Sze., China.
Liljestrand, Mrs. Ethel H., Tzechow, Sze., China.
McCurdy, William A., Chungking, Sze, China.
McCurdy, Mrs. Frieda E., Chungking, Sze, China.
Manly, W. Edward, Chengtu, Sze, China.
Manly, Mrs. Florence B., Chengtu, Sze., China.
Murdock, Miss Beatrice M., Chengtu, Sze., China.
Neumann, George B., Chengtu, Sze, China.
Neumann, Mrs. Louisa S., Chengtu, Sze., China.
Peat, Jacob F., Chungking, Sze., China.
Peat, Mrs. Emily G., 110 Montrose St., Delaware, O.
Pilcher, Raymond F., Suining, Sze., China.
Pilcher, Mrs. Esther R., Suining, Sze., China.
†Rape, C. Bertram, Chungking, Sze., China.
Rape, Mrs. Rebecca B., Chungking, Sze., China.
Torrey, Ray L., 95 Oak Hill Ave., Delaware, Ohio.
Torrey, Mrs. Kate W., 95 Oak Hill Ave., Delaware, O.
Yard, James M., Watertown, Conn.
Yard, Mrs. Mabelle H., Watertown, Conn.

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, 9 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
Bishop, Mrs. Jennie V., 9 Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
Blair, Frederic H., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
Blair, Mrs. Josephine D., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
Bull, Earl R., Ahiru Baba, Kagoshima, Kyushu, Japan.
Bull, Mrs. Blanche T., Ahiru Baba, Kagoshima, Kyushu, Japan.
Davison, Charles S., Nagasaki, Japan.
Davison, Mrs. Florence B., 2327 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Davison, John C., Kumamoto, Japan.
*Dorsey, F. L., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, China.
*Dorsey, Mrs. F. L., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
Draper, Gideon F., Yokohama, Japan.
Draper, Mrs. Mira H., 222 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
Heckelman, Frederick W., No. 2 Naebo-Machi, Sapporo, Japan.
Heckelman, Mrs. May D., No. 2 Naebo-Machi, Sapporo, Japan.
†Holliday, George A., Schichone, Ginza, Tokyo, Japan.
Iglehart, Charles W., Higashi Santan Cho, Sendai, Japan.
Iglehart, Mrs. Florence A., Higashi Santan Cho, Sendai, Japan.
Iglehart, Edwin T., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
Iglehart, Mrs. Luella M., Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
Jones, James L., Weaverville, N. C.
Jones, Mrs. Bertha M., Weaverville, N. C.
†Martin, J. Victor, Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
Martin, Mrs. J. Victor, Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo, Japan.
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Ogata, Mrs. Fuki K., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
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Scott, Francis N., Bowesmont, N. Dak.
Scott, Mrs. Annie McL., Bowesmont, N. Dak.
Smith, F. Herron, Seoul, Korea.
Smith, Mrs. Gertrude B., Seoul, Korea.
Spencer, David S., Nagoya, Japan.
Spencer, Mrs. Mary P., Nagoya, Japan.
Spencer, Robert S., Higashi, Yamate, Nagasaki, Japan.
Spencer, Mrs. R. S., Higashi, Yamate, Nagasaki, Japan.
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Battles, Miss Delia M., Haiju, Korea.
Becker, Arthur L., Seoul, Korea.
Becker, Mrs. Louise S., Seoul, Korea.
Billings, Bliss W., Seoul, Korea.
Billings, Mrs. Helen T., Seoul, Korea.
Bunker, Dalzell A., Keijyo, Seoul, Korea.
Bunker, Mrs. Annie E., Keijyo, Seoul, Korea.
Burdick, George M., Crown Point, N. Y.
Cable, Elmer M., Seoul, Korea.
Cable, Mrs. Myrtle E., Seoul, Korea.
Deming, Charles S., Seoul, Korea.
Deming, Mrs. Edith A., Seoul, Korea.
Follwell, E. Douglas (M.D.), Pyengyang, Korea.
Follwell, Mrs. Mary H., 299 North Sandusky St., Delaware, O.
Grove, Paul L., Haiju, Korea.
Grove, Mrs. Frances P., Haiju, Korea.
Moore, John Z., Heijyo, Pyengyang, Korea.
Moore, Mrs. Ruth B., Heijyo, Pyengyang, Korea.
Morris, Charles D., Wonju, Korea.
Morris, Mrs. Louise O., Wonju, Korea.
Noble, W. Arthur, Keijyo, Seoul, Korea.
Noble, Mrs. Mattie W., Keijyo, Seoul, Korea.
†Norton, Arthur H. (M.D.), Haiju, Korea.
Norton, Mrs. Minnette S., Haiju, Korea.
Taylor, Corwin, Kongju, Korea.
Taylor, Mrs. Nellie B., Kongju, Korea.
Van Buskirk, James D. (M.D.), Seoul, Korea.
Van Buskirk, Mrs. Harriet E., Seoul, Korea.
Wachs, Victor H., Yungbyen, Korea.
Wachs, Mrs. Sylvia A., Yungbyen, Korea.
†Weller, Orville A., 2989 Newton St., Denver, Colo.
Weller, Mrs. Olive B., 2989 Newton St., Denver, Colo.
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Williams, Mrs. Alice B., Kongju, Korea.

AFRICA

LIBERIA

Coleman, Joseph F. B., Monrovia, Liberia.
Coleman, Mrs. Etta T., Greensboro, Ala.
Hall, Miss Anne E., Garraway, Cape Palmas, Liberia.
King, Miss Celestine, Monrovia, Liberia.
McNeil, Miss Diana B., Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.
Morrison, Miss Maud M., Garraway, Cape Palmas, Liberia.
Price, Frederick A., Cape Palmas, Liberia.
Price, Mrs. Luna J., Cape Palmas, Liberia.
Robertson, Mrs. Friederika S., Jacktown, Sinoe, Liberia.
Warner, Mrs. Nancy J., 715 Kohler St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Williams, Walter B., care of A. Woermann, Sinoe, Liberia.
Williams, Mrs. Maude W., care of A. Woermann, Sinoe, Liberia.

INHAMBANE MISSION

Bush, Raymond L., P. O. Box 45, Inhambane, East Africa.
Bush, Mrs. Grace K., P. O. Box 45, Inhambane, East Africa.
Keys, Pliny W., P. O. Box 45, Inhambane, East Africa.
Keys, Mrs. Clara E., P. O. Box 45, Inhambane, East Africa.
†Persson, Josef A., P. O. Box 45, Inhambane, East Africa.

Persson, Mrs. Henry R., P. O. Box 45, Inhambane, East Africa.
Pointer, James D., Chibuto, via Chai-Chai. East Africa.
Pointer, Mrs. Marvyn McN., Chibuto, via Chai-Chai, East Africa.
†Stauffacher, Charles J. (M.D.), 512 13th St., Sioux City, Iowa.
Stauffacher, Mrs. Grace B., 512 13th St., Sioux City, Iowa.
Terril, William C., P. O. Box 42, Inhambane, East Africa.
Terril, Mrs. Jessie G., P. O. Box 42, Inhambane, East Africa.

RHODESIA MISSION

Bjorklund, Miss Ellen E., Umtali, Rhodesia.
Gates, J. R., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
Gates, Mrs. Harriott L., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
Greeley, Eddy H., Mtoko, Rhodesia.
Gurney, Samuel (M.D.), Odzi, Rhodesia.
Howard, Herbert N., Mrewa, Rhodesia.
Howard, Mrs. Estella S., Mrewa, Rhodesia.
James, Henry I., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
James, Mrs. Edith M., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
Mullikin, Miss Pearl, Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
O'Farrell, Thomas A., 624 Judson Ave., Evanston, Ill.
O'Farrell, Mrs. Josephine B., 624 Judson Ave., Evanston, Ill.
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Roberts, Mrs. Bertha F., Mutumbara Mission, Umtali (Private Bag), Rhodesia.

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

Duarte, Benjamin R., 15 Oak St., Somerville, Mass.
Duarte, Mrs. Maria C., 15 Oak St., Somerville, Mass.
†Gibbs, Austin J., Loanda, Angola.
Kipp, Ray B., Rua do Conselheiro 39, Funchal, Madeira Islands.
Kipp, Mrs. Lettie M., Rua do Conselheiro 39, Funchal, Madeira Islands.
Kirby, William E., Pungo Andongo, Angola, Africa.
Kirby, Mrs. Geta D., Pungo Andongo, Angola, Africa.
Miller, William S., Malange, Angola.
Nind, George B., Lombo da Pereira, Santo da Serra, Madeira Islands.
Nind, Mrs. Elizabeth G., Strong, Me.
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., Pungo Andongo Loanda, Angola, Africa.
Wengatz, Mrs. Susan T., Pungo Andongo Loanda, Angola, Africa.
Withey, Herbert C., 323 North Curtis Ave., Alhambra, Cal.
Withey, Mrs. Ruth B., 323 North Curtis Ave., Alhambra, Cal.

CONGO MISSION

Brinton, Thomas B., Mwata Yamvo, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Capetown, Africa.
Brinton, Mrs. Anna L., Mwata Yamvo, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Capetown, Africa.
Everett, Edward I., Elizabethville, Belgian Congo, Africa.
Guptill, Roger S., Elizabethville, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Capetown, Africa.
Guptill, Mrs. Constance S., Elizabethville, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Capetown, Africa.
Hartzler, Coleman C., Kambove, via Capetown, Belgian Congo, Africa.
Hartzler, Mrs. Lucinda P., Kambove, via Capetown, Belgian Congo, Africa.
Jensen, Miss Christine M., Mwata Yamvo, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Capetown, Africa.
Miller, Wesley A., Elizabethville, Belgian Congo, Africa.
Miller, Mrs. Ethel B., Elizabethville, Belgian Congo, Africa.
†Piper, Arthur L. (M.D.), Mwata, Yamvo, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Capetown, Africa.
Piper, Mrs. Maud G., Mwata, Yamvo, Katanga, Belgian Congo, via Capetown, Africa.
Smyres, Roy S. (contract), Elisabethville, Belgian Congo, via Capetown, Africa.
Springer, John M., Elisabethville, via Capetown, Belgian Congo, Africa.
Springer, Mrs. Helen R., Elisabethville, via Capetown, Belgian Congo, Africa.

NORTH AFRICA

Blackmore, Josiah T. C., Fort National, Kabylia, Algeria, North Africa.
Blackmore, Mrs. J. T. C., Fort National, Kabylia, Algeria, North Africa.
*Cooksey, Joseph J., 2 Rue Mercuri, Faubourg St. Jean, Constantine, Algeria, North Africa.
*Cooksey, Mrs. J.J., 2 Rue Mercuri, Faubourg St. Jean, Constantine, Algeria, North Africa.
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Loveless, Miss Emilie R., Maison Levi, Rue Gambetta, Constantine, Algeria, North Africa.
Purdon, John H. C., La Nichee Quartien de Manuobia, Tunis, Africa.
Purdon, Mrs. J. H. C., La Nichee Quartien de Manuobia, Tunis, 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 Birtraria, El-Biar, Algiers, North Africa.
Townsend, Mrs. Helen F., Dar El-Amel, Scala Birtraria, El-Biar, Algiers, North Africa.
Webb, Miss Nora, Maison Levi, Rue Gambetta, Constantine, Algeria, North Africa.

SOUTH AMERICA

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

†Aden, Fred, Ward Institute, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Aden, Mrs. Anna P., Ward Institute, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
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Batterson, Mrs. Nettie R., Montevideo, Uruguay.
Bauman, Ernest N., San Martin 288, Mercedes, Argentina.
Bauman, Mrs. Mary K., San Martin 288, Mercedes, Argentina.
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Craver, Mrs. Laura G., 209 East Madison St., Mount Pleasant, Ia.
Drees, Charles W., Pedernera 156, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Drees, Mrs. Mary C., Pedernera 156, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
†Holmes, Henry Alfred, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Holmes, Mrs. Lula S., Montevideo, Uruguay.
Howard, George Parkinson, Calle San Martin 121, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Howard, Mrs. Rebecca D., Calle San Martin 121, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Long, Estella C. (M.D.), Lurquia 231, Villa del Cerro, Montevideo, Uruguay.
McLaughlin, William P., Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
McLaughlin, Mrs. Mary L., Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Penzotti, Paul M., Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Penzotti, Mrs. Clara K., Calle Corrientes 718, Benos Aires, Argentina.
Read, Miss Harriet C. (contract), Meth. Girls' School, Lomas, Argentina.
Werner, Gustav A., San Salvadore 2224, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Werner, Mrs. Ellen A., San Salvadore 2224, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Wolcott, Maynard L., Avenida Alem 52, Lomas de Zamora, F. C. S., Buenos Aires, Argentina.
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CHILE

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Arms, Goodsil F., Casilla 242, Coquimbo, Chile.
Arms, Mrs. Ida T., Casilla 242, Coquimbo, Chile.
Barnhart, Paul, 150 5th Ave., New York City.
Barnhart, Mrs. Gertrude H., 150 5th Ave., New York City.
Bauman, Ezra, Casilla 795, Concepcion, Chile.
Bauman, Mrs. Florence C., Casilla 795, Concepcion, Chile.
Beyer, Miss Ruth, Casilla 720, Iquique, Chile.
†Braden, Charles S., Casilla 2761, Santiago, Chile.
Braden, Mrs. Grace McM., Casilla 2761, Santiago, Chile.
Carhart, Walter D., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.
Carhart, Mrs. Ethel S., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.
Catlin, Miss Lora B., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
†Chaney, J. William, Meth. Episcopal College, Iquique, Chile.
Clark, Miss Helen, care of W. G. Shelly, Santiago, Chile.
Chaney, Mrs. Ida F., Meth. Epis. College, Iquique, Chile.
Compton, Harry, Casilla 4219, Valparaiso, Chile.
Compton, Mrs. Rebecca M., Casilla 4219, Valparaiso, Chile.
Courtney, Miss Laura J., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
Daykin, Miss Frances (contract), Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
†Dugan, Walter H., Concepcion, Chile.
Dukehart, Miss Eleanor G., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
Fisher, Miss Alice H., Casilla Augustinas 2050, Santiago, Chile.
Foster, Miss Ione, Santiago College, Santiago, Chile.
†Harrington, John C. F. (contract), Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
Harrington, Mrs. Mary S., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
Hauser, Scott P., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.
Heydenburk, Miss Alice E. (contract), Box 104, Olivet, Mich.
Howland, Miss Bessie C., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
Hutchinson, Miss Esther, Casilla 720, Iquique, Chile.
Kanaga, Miss Nina, Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
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McMillan, Miss Marie M., Santiago, Chile.
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Pflaum, William O., Casilla 720, Iquique, Chile.
Pflaum, Mrs. Mame M., Casilla 720, Iquique, Chile.
Plait, Miss Fleda B., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
Potter, Miss Ruth, Casilla 720, Iquique, Chile.
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Robinson, William T., 1212 S. Helena Ave., Morningside, Sioux City, Iowa.
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Schilling, Gerhard J., Casilla Correo 1142, Santiago, Chile.
Schilling, Mrs. Elizabeth B., Casilla Correo 1142, Santiago, Chile.
†Shelly, William A., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
Shelly, Mrs. Jessie T., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
Snider, Miss Mary L., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
Starr, Miss Cora M., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.
Taylor, William M., Collegio American, Concepcion, Chile.
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BOLIVIA MISSION

†Beck, Frank S., Cochabamba, Bolivia.
Beck, Mrs. Bessie D., Cochabamba, Bolivia.
Brownlee, Miss Elizabeth, Mumfordville, Ky.

Brownlee, James A., Stuart, Nebr.
Brownlee, Mrs. Sara H., Stuart, Nebr.
†Dexter, Burt L., Cochabamba, Bolivia.
†Foster, Merle A. (contract), Casilla 8, La Paz, Bolivia.
Foster, Mrs. Nina Y. (contract), Casilla 8, La Paz, Bolivia.
Hartzell, Corwin F., Casilla 8, La Paz, Bolivia.
Hartzell, Mrs. Laura K., Casilla 8, La Paz, Bolivia.
†Herman, Ernest F., Cochabamba, Bolivia.
Herman, Mrs. Clementine G., R. F. D. No. 1, Bloomsburg, Pa.
†Herrick, John S., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
Holland, Miss Julia, Canover and Nebr. Ave., Tampa, Fla.
†Irle, Charles A., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
Irle, Mrs. Orpha C., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
†Robinson, Earl, 1133 N. McKinley St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Robinson, Mrs. Etta G., 1133 N. McKinley St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
†Smith, Stephen P., Casilla 9, La Paz, Bolivia.
Washburn, John E., Cochabamba, Bolivia.
Washburn, Mrs. Grace J., Cochabamba, Bolivia.
†Whitehead, Irving, Paris, Ark.
Whitehead, Mrs. Virginia B., Paris, Ark.
Wischmeier, Chester C., Casilla 12, Cochabamba, Bolivia.
Wischmeier, Mrs. Sadie B., Casilla 12, Cochabamba, Bolivia.

NORTH ANDES

Archerd, Hays P., Apartado 408, Lima, Peru.
Archerd, Mrs. Mildred G., Apartado 408, Lima, Peru.
Beach, Miss Stella M., Collegio N. Americo, Huancayo, Peru.
†Dennis, W. J., Apartado 44, Huancayo, Peru.
Dennis, Mrs. Elfleda F., Apartado 44, Huancayo, Peru.
Hagar, Miss Esther M., Box 139, Callao, Peru.
†Longshore, Milton M., Cassilla 123, Callao, Peru.
Longshore, Mrs. Faith S., 415 West Fifty-seventh St., Los Angeles, Cal.
†Nordahl, Henry A., 975 W. Jefferson St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Nordahl, Mrs. Ruth L., 975 W. Jefferson St., Los Angeles, Cal.
†Smith, Matthew D. (contract), Callao, Peru.
Snell, Clarence R., 449 State St., Hudson, N. Y.
Snell, Mrs. Ida M., 449 State St., Hudson, N. Y.
Willmarth, J. Scott, Minburn, Ia.
Willmarth, Mrs. Mary B., Minburn, Ia.

PANAMA MISSION

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Edwards, Sidney W. (contract), San Jose, Costa Rica, Central America.
Edwards, Mrs. Margaret S. (contract), San Jose, Costa Rica, Central America.
Keyser, Miss Elsie Janet, Box 108, Ancon, Canal Zone, R. Panama.
Leonard, Chauncey W., David, Canal Zone, R. Panama.
Miller, George A., Box 108, Ancon, Canal Zone, R. Panama.
Miller, Mrs. Margaret R., Box 108, Ancon, Canal Zone, R. Panama.
Oakes, Miss Mary E. (contract), Box 108, Ancon, Canal Zone, R. Panama.
Ports, Charles W., Sunbury, Ohio.
Ports, Mrs. Rosa P., Sunbury, Ohio.

MEXICO

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Campbell, Bruce R., Apartado 26 Pachuca, Mexico.
Campbell, Mrs. Bruce R., Apartado 26, Pachuca, Mexico.
Carhart, Raymond A., Box 115, Bis, Mexico City, Mexico.
Carhart, Mrs. Edith N., Box 115, Bis, Mexico City, Mexico.
Cook, Orwin W. E., 5 A, Nuova, Mexico 110, Mexico City.
Hauser, J. P., Apartado 115, Bis, Mexico City, Mexico.
Hauser, Mrs. Gold C., Apartado 115, Bis, Mexico City, Mexico.
Salmans, Levi B. (M.D.), Apartado 51, Guanajuato, Mexico.
Salmans, Mrs. Sara S., 836 Van Ness Ave., Tempe, Ariz.
Wolfe, Frederic F., Apartado 159, Puebla, Mexico.
Wolfe, Mrs. Grace H., Apartado 159, Puebla, Mexico.

EUROPE

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Clark, Mrs. Felicia B., 43 Madison Ave., Madison, N. J.
Count, Elmer E., 8 Park St., Ellenville, N.Y.
Count, Mrs. Viette T., 8 Park St., Ellenville, N. Y.
Greenman, Almon W., Via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.
Greenman, Mrs. Marinda G., Via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.
Luering, Henry L. E., Wittelsbacher-Allee 2, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.
Luering, Mrs. Violet B., Wittelsbacher-Allee 2, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.
Simons, George A., Vasili Ostrow, Bolshoi Prospect 58, W. O., Petrograd, Russia.
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Tipple, Mrs. Jane D., 509 W. 121st St., New York City.

MISSIONARIES IN AMERICA CLASSIFIED BY FOREIGN FIELDS

May 1, 1918

AFRICA

Coleman, Mrs. J. F. B. (Liberia), Greensboro, Alabama.
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McNeill, Miss Diana B. (Liberia), Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.
Nind, Mrs. G. B. (West Central Africa), Strong, Maine.
O'Farrell, Rev. T. O. and wife (Rhodesia), 624 Judson Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Stauffacher, Chas. J. (M.D.) and wife (Inhambane), 512 13th St., Sioux City, Iowa.
Warner, Mrs. N. J. (Liberia), 715 Kohler St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Withey, Rev. H. C. and wife (West Cent. Africa), 323 N. Curtis Ave., Alhambra, Cal.

CHINA

Beech, Mrs. Joseph (West China), 239 Chamberlain St., Dixon, Ill.
Brown, Rev. Grow S. and wife (North China), Huntington Beach, Cal.
Brown, Miss Ruth (Central China), 247 New York Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Caldwell, Rev. H. R. and wife (Yenping), Suffern, New York.
Carson, F. Stanley (Hinghwa), 150 5th Ave., New York City.
Dobson, Mr. J. R. and wife (N. China), 49 Walk Hill St., Forest Hills, Mass.
Gamewell, Mrs. F. D. (N. China), 257 High St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.
Goldblatt, Mr. J. M. (contract) (West China), Gen. Del., Kansas City, Mo.
Hawley, Rev. J. W. and wife (Hinghwa), Shavertown, Pa.
Johnson, Rev. W. R. and wife (Kiangsi), Polo, Ill.
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Kellogg, Mr. C. R. and wife (Foochow), 1821 University Ave., Madison, Wis.
King, Mrs. H. E. (North China), 711 Arbor St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Korns, Dr. J. H. and wife (North China), Manchester, O.
Krause, Mrs. O. J. (North China), Princess Anne, Md.
Kupfer, Rev. C. E. and wife (Kiangsi), 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Lewis, Rev. S. and wife (North China), Pearson's Hall, Evanston, Ill.
Lowry, Mrs. G. D. (North China), 37 Oak Hill Ave., Delaware, Ohio.
Morrow, Rev. Edgar K. and wife (Foochow), 36 Amherst Ave., Jamaica, L. I.
Peat, Mrs. J. F. (West China), 110 Montrose St., Delaware, Ohio.
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Sites, Rev. C. M. C. and wife (Foochow), 509 West 122nd St., New York City.
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Williams, Walter W. (M.D.), and wife (Yenping), Brock, Nebr.
Yard, Rev. J. M. and wife (West China). Watertown, Connecticut.

EUROPE

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Count, Rev. E. E. and wife (Bulgaria), 8 Park Street, Ellenville, N. Y.

INDIA

Ashe, W. W. (M.D.), and wife (Northwest India), 65 University Ave., Battle Creek, Mich.
Badley, Rev. B. T. and wife (North India), 1624 Atfield Ave., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Bancroft, Mrs. W. E. (Bombay), Westerville, Ohio.
Bare, Mr. J. W. and wife (North India), 1707 Main St., Lexington, Mo.
Clancy, Rockwell and wife (Northwest India), Albion, Michigan.
Clow, Rev. J. L. and wife (North India), Shoshone, Idaho.
Conley, Mr. Carl H. and wife (Bombay), Newport, Ind.
Herrmann, Rev. C. C. and wife (Cent. Provinces), 611 North 26th St., Lincoln, Nebr.
Hilmer, Rev. H. T. and wife (South India), 3953 Trinity St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Jones, Rev. L. B. and wife (N. W. India), American Falls, Idaho.
King, Rev. E. L. and wife (South India), 30 Townley St., Hartford, Conn.
Kingham, Rev. J. J. and wife (South India), 811 Michigan Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Kumlien, Rev. W. F. L. and wife (North India), Spearfish, S. D.
Linzell, Rev. L. E. and wife (Bombay), 972 Studer Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
Moss, Rev. A. B. and wife (Bengal), 23 E. 127th St., New York City.
Perrill, Rev. F. M. and wife (North India), 1825 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Price, Rev. F. B. and wife (Northwest India), 1112 E. 10th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Rockey, Mrs. Noble L. (North India), 83 Oak Hill Ave., Delaware, Ohio.
Simmons, Rev. J. W. and wife (South India), 525 West 123rd St., New York City.
Swan, Rev. H. M. and wife (Bengal), 5147 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Titus, Rev. M. T. and wife (North India), Seaman, Adams Co., Ohio.
Warner, Rev. A. N. and wife (Cent. Provinces), Hamilton, Va.

JAPAN

Davison, Mrs. C. S., 2327 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Jones, Rev. J. I. and wife, Weaverville, N. C.
Schwartz, Rev. H. W., 302 Hawley Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Scott, Rev. F. N. and wife, Bowesmont, N. Dak.

KOREA

Anderson, Dr. A. G. and wife, 5331 Glenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Burdick, Rev. G. M., Crown Point, New York.
Follwell, Mrs. E. Douglass, 299 N. Sandusky St., Delaware, Ohio.

MALAYSIA

Allstrom, Mr. E. W. and wife (contract), 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Bower, Rev. H. C., 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Bower, Mrs. H. C., 1717 Vine St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Buchanan, Mrs. C. S., 175 West 14th St., Holland, Mich.
Davis, Rev. C. E. and wife, Pawnee Rock, Kansas.
Denyes, Rev. J. R. and wife, 1846 Wesley Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Draper, Rev. C. E. and wife, 2315 Dwights Way, Berkeley, Cal.
Freeman, Rev. Mark W. and wife, care Centenary, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hibbard, Mr. Earl R. and wife (contract), 6855 South Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Kitzmiller, Mr. A. B., Osnaburg, Ohio.
Shellabear, Rev. W. G. and wife, 2208 Oak St., Baltimore, Md.

MEXICO

Salmans, Mrs. L. B., 836 Van Ness Ave., Tempe, Arizona.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Farmer, Rev. Harry and wife, Madison, N. J.
Huddleston, Rev. Oscar and wife, 414 Cheyenne Blvd., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Kinsey, Mrs. W. F., 806 S. Union Ave., Alliance, Ohio.
Klinefelter, Rev. D. H. and wife, 2126 Hearst Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
Lyons, Mrs. E. S., 180 W. Williams St., Delaware, Ohio.

SOUTH AMERICA

Barnhart, Rev. Paul and wife (Chile), 150 5th Ave., New York City.
Brownlee, Rev. J. A. and wife (Bolivia), Stuart, Nebraska.
Craver, Mrs. Samuel P. (Eastern S. A.), 209 E. Madison St., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
Herman, Mrs. Ernest F. (Bolivia), R. F. D., No. 1, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Heydenburk, Miss Alice E. (Chile), Box 104, Olivet, Michigan.
Holland, Miss Julia A. (Bolivia), Canover and Nebraska Aves., Tampa, Fla.
Keeler, Miss Myrta (Chile) (contract), 213 Scott St., Warren, Ohio.
Longshore, Mrs. M. M. (North Andes), 415 West 57th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Nordahl, Mrs. H. A. and wife (North Andes), 975 W. Jefferson St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Ports, Rev. C. W. and wife (Panama), Sunbury, Ohio.
Reeder, Mrs. J. L. (Chile), 1727 Lyndon St., South Pasadena, Cal.
Reeder, Rev. J. L. (Chile), Camp Kearney, San Diego, Cal.
Robinson, Mr. Earl A. and wife (Bolivia), 1133 N. McKinley St., Oklahoma City, Okla.
Robinson, Rev. W. T. and wife (Chile), 1212 S. Helen Ave., Morningside, Sioux City, Iowa.
Snell, Rev. Clarence B. and wife (North Andes), 449 State St., Hudson, New York.
Teeter, Rev. Wm. M. (Chile), 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Whitehead, Rev. Irving and wife (Bolivia), Paris, Arkansas.
Willmarth, Mr. J. Scott and wife (North Andes), Minburn, Iowa.

MISSIONARIES ON DETACHED SERVICE IN AMERICA

1. Connected With the Board of Foreign Missions

Rev. Ernest B. Caldwell (Foochow), Department of Foreign Evangelism, Suffern, Rockland County, New York.

Rev. A. E. Chenoweth (Philippines), Department of Foreign Evangelism, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Rev. T. S. Donohugh (Northwest India), Secretary Candidates Department, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Rev. Harry Farmer (Philippines), Department of Foreign Evangelism, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Rev. E. R. Fulkerson (Japan), Department of Foreign Evangelism, 907 South Third Street, Canon City, Colo.

Rev. George Heber Jones (Korea), Editorial Secretary, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Rev. Ralph A. Ward (Foochow), Associate Secretary Centenary Commission, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

2. Connected With Other Organizations and Institutions

Professor Arthur C. Boggess (North India), Berea, O., Professor of Economics and Missions in Baldwin-Wallace College.

Rev. Oscar M. Buck (North India), 333 N. Sandusky St., Delaware, O., Chair of Missions and Comparative Religion in the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.

Rev. Harry Reeves Calkins (Northwest India), Superintendent Department of Stewardship, Commission on Finance, 1808 Sherman Avenue, Evanston, Ill.

Professor George F. Henry (North India), 516 Eighth Street, Fargo, N. D., Professor Chemistry and Physics Fargo College.

Rev. Burton St. John (North China), Director Statistical Bureau, Committee of Reference and Counsel, 25 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Rev. H. B. Schwartz (Japan), Professor University of Pacific, 103 Randol Road, San Jose, Cal.

RETIRED MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

A

Armand, Bertha K. (Mrs. S. H.), 1910, Philippine Islands, Butlerville, Ind.

B

Baker, Albert H., 1880, South India, R. D. 1, Box 140 B, Conneaut, O.

Baker, Mrs. Rachel S., 1883, South India, R. D. 1, Box 140 B, Conneaut, O.

Batcheller, Mrs. Gertrude A. (W. B.), 1903, Foochow, 1953 Winnebago St., Madison, Wis.

Batstone, Alice N. (Mrs. W. H. L.), 1902, South India, Mimico Beach P. O., Lake Shore Road, Ontario.

Beal, Bessie R. (Mrs. W. D.), 1904, North India, 10 Alexander Road, Bangalore, India.

Bishop, Nellie D. (Mrs. H. F.), 1904, Bombay, 702 Broadway, Mount Pleasant, Ia.

Blackstock, Lydia D. (Mrs. John), 1881, North India, Hardoi, India.

Brown, Frederick, 1886, North China, Cathay Causeway, Chaterham on the Hill, Surrey, England.

Brown, Mrs. Agnes B., 1886, North China, Cathay Causeway, Chaterham on the Hill, Surrey, England.

Bruere, William W., 1880, Bombay, Poona, India.

Bruere, Carrie P. (Mrs. W. W.), 1886, Bombay, 107 Knight Ave., Collingwood, N. J.

Buckwalter, Mrs. Lizzie McN. (Mrs. A. L.), 1887, East Central Africa, 146 N. Heliotrope Ave., Monrovia, Cal.

C

Cady, Mrs. Hattie Y. (Mrs. H. O.), 1894, West China, 2025 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Carlson, Bengt A., 1869, Sweden, Agnegatan 3, Stockholm, Sweden.

Chappell, Benjamin, 1889, Japan, Hartford Theo. Sem., Hartford, Conn.

Chew, Flora W. (Mrs. B. J.), 1899, North India, Jagdalpur, C. P. India.

Clancy, Ella P. (Mrs. D. C.), 1898, Northwest India, Battleford, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Cleveland, M. Ella T. (Mrs. J. G.), 1887, Japan, 1622 West Thirty-ninth St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Culshaw, Ruth C. (Mrs. J.), 1897, North India, Queens Hill, Darjeeling, India.

D

Davis, Mary C. (Mrs. F. G.), 1880, India, 829 West End Ave., New York City.

Dodson, William P., 1885, West Central Africa, 356 N. Marengo Ave., Pasadena, Cal.

Dodson, Mrs. Catherine M., 1898, West Central Africa, 356 N. Marengo Ave., Pasadena, Cal.

F

Fox, Ellen W. (Mrs. D. O.), 1881, Bombay, 729 Baker St., Albany, Ore.

Fulkerson, Epperson R., 1887, Japan, 907 South Third St., Canon City, Colo. (On detached service with the Board.)

Fulkerson, Mrs. Anna S., 1905, Japan, 907 South Third St., Canon City, Colo.

H

Hall, Christiania W. (Mrs. O. F.), 1901, China, 920 West Fifth St., Faribault, Minn.

Hart, Caroline M. (Mrs. E. H.), 1904, Central China, 1759 West Ninety-fourth St., Chicago, Ill.

J

Jackson, Henry, 1860, Bengal, 90 Stuyvesant Ave., Arlington, N. J.

Jackson, Mrs. Helen M., 1868, Bengal, 90 Stuyvesant Ave., Arlington, N. J.

K

Kent, Florence Van D. (Mrs. E. M.), 1910, North China, Cazenovia, N. Y.

Knowles, Isabella K. (Mrs. S.), 1852, India, Spring Cottage, Naini Tal, India.

L

Lawson, Ellen H. (Mrs. J. C.), 1881, North India, care Rev. J. N. West, Budaun, U. P. India.

Lawyer, Franklin P., 1902, Mexico, 935 West Fifty-fourth St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Lawyer, Mrs. Amelia V. (Mrs. F. P.), 1902, Mexico, 935 West Fifty-fourth St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Long, Flora S. (Mrs. C. S.), 1880, Japan, 121 N. Maple Ave., East Orange, N. J.

Longden, Wilbur C., 1883, Central China, 438 Delbitt St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Longden, Mrs. Gertrude K., 1883, Central China, 438 Delbitt St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

M

McNabb, Sarah C. (Mrs. R. L.), 1892, China, 1043 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Mansell, Florence P. (Mrs. W. A.), 1888, North India, Bareilly, India.
Marsh, Evelyn P. (Mrs. B. H.), 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.
Moore, William A., 1880, South India, Graniteville, Mass.
Moore, Laura W. (Mrs. W. A.), 1884, South India, Graniteville, Mass.

N

Neeld, Frank L., 1881, North India, 10 Tremont St., Hartford, Conn., Resident Lecturer, Kennedy School of Missions.
Neeld, Mrs. Emma A., 1881, North India, 10 Tremont St., Hartford, Conn.

O

Ohlinger, Franklin, 1870, China and Korea, 300 East Jefferson St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Ohlinger, Mrs. Bertha S., 1876, China and Korea, 300 East Jefferson St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

P

Parker, Lois L. (Mrs. E. W.), 1859, North India, Hardoi, India.
Parker, Lucy M. (Mrs. A. C.), 1906, Bombay, 30 Wardwell St., Adams, N. Y.
Pilcher, Mary G. (Mrs. L. W.), 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, 1320½ West Eleventh St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Robbins, Mrs. Alice M., 1876, India, 1320½ West Eleventh St., Los Angeles, Cal.

S

Schou, Louise E. (Mrs. K. J.), 1878, Norway, Thorsgade 40, Odense, Denmark.
Scott, Thomas J., 1862, North India, Ocean Grove, N. J.
Scott, Mrs. Mary W., 1862, North India, Ocean Grove, N. J.
Scott, Emma M. (Mrs. J. E.), 1877, North India, 1312 Purdy Ave., Moundsville, W. Va.
Shuett, Mary B. (Mrs. J. W.), 1898, West Central Africa, 216 N. Marguerita Ave., Alhambra, Cal.
Siberts, Mary F. (Mrs. S. W.), 1876, South America, 816 Eighth Ave., Brookings, S. D.
Smith, Sarah O. (Mrs. L. C.), 1881, Mexico, 808 East 2nd St., Northfield, Minn.
Smyth, Alice H. (Mrs. G. B.), 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, Martha T. (Mrs. J. M.), 1887, South America, 3511 4th Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Stevens, Minnie P. (Mrs. L.), 1890, China, R. R. Box 14, Perris, Cal.
Stone, Marilla M. (Mrs. G. L.), 1879, Bombay, Titusville, Pa.
Stuart, Anna G. (Mrs. G. A.), 1886, Central China, 3455 Hoover St., Los Angeles, Cal.

T

Tallon, Bertha K. (Mrs. W.), 1909, Eastern South America, Rosario, Argentina.
Turner, Miriam S. (Mrs. C. J.), 1915, South America, 718 Calle Corrientes, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Thoburn, Ruth C. (Mrs. D. L.), 1899, India, care Bishop J. H. Thoburn, Meadville, Pa.
Thomas, Mrs. Elizabeth W. (Mrs. J. B.), 1889, India, 1032 West 51 Place, Los Angeles, Cal.
Thomson, John F., 1866, South America, Calle Junin 976, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Thomson, Helen G. (Mrs. J. F.), 1866, South America, Calle Junin 976, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Tindale, Matthew, 1892, India, care M. O. Loughlin, Bangalore, Benson Town, India.
Tomlinson, Viola Van S. (Mrs. W. E.), 1906, Northwest India, Oriska, N. D.

V

Verity, George Washington, 1891, North China, 481 Franklin St., Appleton, Wis.

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, Louise M. (Mrs. J.), 1886, Kiangsi, Nanking, China.
Ward, Ellen W. (Mrs. C. B.), 1879, Central Provinces, Singareni Collieries, Deccan, India.
Waugh, Jane T. (Mrs. J. W.), 1876, North India, Richmond Villa, Naini Tal, India.
Wilcox, Myron C., 1881, Foochow, 519 West Second St., Mount Vernon, Ia.
Wilcox, Mrs. Hattie C., 1886, Foochow, 519 West Second St., Mount Vernon, Ia.
Wilcox, Mrs. Rita K. (Mrs. B. O.), 1912, Malaysia, Nevada, O.
Withey, Amos E., 1885, West Africa, 216 North Marguerita Ave., Alhambra, Cal.
Withey, Mrs. Irene A., 1885, West Africa, 216 North Marguerita Ave., Alhambra, 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, Imogene F. (Mrs. J. H.), 1882, Foochow, care of R. Ward, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

CHINA

FOOCHOW

Abel, Edith F., Ngucheng, via Foochow, China.
Adams, Jean, Foochow, China.
Allen, Mabel, Early, Iowa.
Bartlett, Carrie M., Ngucheng, via Foochow, China.
Bonafield, Julia A., Morgantown, W. Va.
Carleton, Mary E. (M.D.), Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York.
Clark, Elsie G., 2227 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
Creek, Bertha M., Chingkiang, China.
Ehly, Emma L., Ottawa, Ill.
Eichenberger, Emma, 1405 Mary St., Louisville, Ky.
Frazey, Laura, Kutien, via Foochow, China.
Gaylord, Edith F., Foochow, China.
Glassburner, Mamie F., Woodbine, Iowa.
Hartford, Mabel C., Foochow, China.
Hatfield, Lena (M.D.), Tustin, California.
Hefty, Lura M., Foochow, China.
Hostetter, Flossie May, 1005 N. Dewalt St., Canton, O.
Hu King Eng, (M.D.), Foochow, China.
Hu, May L., Foochow, China.
Hurlbut, Floy, care Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York.
Jones, Edna, Mintsinghsien, via Foochow, China.
Jones, Jennie D., Stanberry, Mo.
Lacy, Alice M., Foochow, China.
Li Bi Cu, (M.D.), Lungtien, via Foochow, China.
Linam, Alice, Yenping, via Foochow, China.
Lyon, Ellen M. (M.D.), Foochow, China.
Mace, Rose A., care E. J. Mace, Miami, Florida.
Mann, Mary, 740 Rush street, Chicago, Ill.
Merrow, Llewella (M.D.), Foochow, China.
Nevitt, Ellen J., care Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York.
Peters, Mary, Kucheng, China.
Plumb, Florence J., Foochow, China.
Seidlmann, Paula, Kutien, via Foochow, China.
Sia, Ruby, Foochow, China.
Simpson, Cora, 740 North Rush St., Chicago, Illinois.
Trimble, Lydia A., Storm Lake, Iowa.
Tschudy, Marianne H., Yenping, via Foochow, China.
Tyler, Ursula J., Mintsinghsien, via Foochow, China.
Wallace, Lydia E., Foochow, China.
Wanzer, Menia H., 28 Thetford Av., Dorchester, Mass.
Wells, Phebe C., Foochow, China.
Willis, Katherine H., Foochow, China.

HINGHWA

Betow, Emma J. (M.D.), Sienyu, via Foochow, China.
Brown, Cora M., Hinghwa, China.
Lebeus, Martha, Sienyu, China.
Marriott, Jessie A., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
Mason, Florence Pearl, Sienyu, via Foochow, China.
McClurg, Grace K., S. Metcalf St., Lima, O.
Nicolaisen, Martha C. W., 1004 Carrollton Ave., New Orleans.
Strawick, Gertrude, Yung Chung, via Hinghwa, China.
Suffern, Ellen H., Hinghwa, China.
Thomas, Mary M., Sienyu, via Foochow, China.
Todd, Althea M., Hinghwa, China.
Varney, Elizabeth W., Fullerton, R. F. D. No. 3, LaHabra, Cal.
Wescott, Pauline E., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
Wilson, Minnie E., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.

CENTRAL CHINA

Carncross, Flora M., Nanking, China.
Crane, Edith M., Nanking, China.
Crook, Winnie M., Nanking, China.
Fox, Eulalia E., Chinkiang, China.
Goucher, Elizabeth, Pipesville, Maryland.
Kesler, Mary G., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
Loomis, Jean, 4941 Monte Vista St., Los Angeles, California.
Loucks, Blanche Helen, Nanking, China.
Ogborn, Kate, Wuhu, China.
Peters, Sarah, Nanking, China.
Rahe, Cora L., Indianapolis, Indiana.
Riechers, Bertha L., Nanking, China.
Robbins, Emma E. (M.D.), care Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York.
Robinson, Faye H., Nanking, China.
Rossiter, Henrietta B., Chungking, China.
Sayles, Florence, Tientsin, China.
Shaw, Ella C., Nanking, China.
Shoub, Hazel M., Nanchang, China.
Smith, Clara Bell, Chinkiang, China.
Strow, Elizabeth M., 9 Hankow Road, Shanghai, China.
Taft, Gertrude (M.D.), 5821 East Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, California.
Tretheway, Lucile D., Nanking, China.
White, Laura M., 30 Kinnear Road, Shanghai, China.
Youtsey, Edith R., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

KIANGSI MISSION

Baker, Lulu C., Nanchang, China.
Beggs, Nelle, Kiukiang, China.
Brown, Zula F., Nanchang, China.
Fredericks, Edith, Kiukiang, China.
Honsinger, Welthy B., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Howe, Gertrude, Nanchang, China.
Hughes, Jennie V., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Hunt, Faith A., Nanchang, China.
Jordan, Ella E., 4949 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.
Keckman, Anna, Nanking, China.
Merrill, Clara E., Kiukiang, China.
Search, Blanche T., Nanchang, China.
Seeck, Margaret, Nanking, China.
Stone, Mary (M.D.), Kiukiang, China.

Tang, Ilien, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Thompson, May Bel, Nanchang, China.
Woodruff, Mabel A., Kiukiang, China.

NORTH CHINA

Kahn, Ida (M.D.), Nanchang, China.
Adams, Marie, Shantung, China.
Baugh, Evelyn B., Peking, China.
Bedell, Mary E., Tientsin, China.
Boddy, Estie T., 5240 Brooklyn Avenue, Seattle, Wash.
Bridenbaugh, Jennie B., Changli, China.
Cushman, Clara M., Tientsin, China.
Danner, Ruth M., Peking, China.
Dillenbeck, Nora M., Shantung, China.
Dyer, Clara P., Changli, China.
Fearon, Dora C., Changli, China.
Filley, Georgia A. (M.D.), Taianfu, Shantung, China.
Frantz, Ida F., Tientsin, China.
Gilman, Gertrude, Peking, China.
Gloss, Anna D. (M.D.), 1220 Forest Ave., Wilmette, Ill.
Glover, Ella E., Changli, China.
Gray, Frances, Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Gregg, Eva A., 1514 Howard Street, Chicago, Ill.
Greer, Lillian P., Peking, China.
Halfpenny, Mary L., Tientsin, China.
Heath, Frances J. (M.D.), Peking, China.
Highbaugh, Irma, Peking, China.
Hobart, Louise, Peking, China.
Hobart, Elizabeth, Peking, China.
Jaquet, Myra A., Peking, China.
Jewell, Mrs. Charlotte M., Peking, China.
Knapp, Elsie L., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
Knox, Emma M., Peking, China.
Lewis, Ida B., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Leonard, Dr. Ethel L., Peking, China.
Manderson, Melissa (M.D.), 740 North Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
Martin, Emma E. (M.D.), Tientsin, China.
Marvin, Elizabeth, 2617 Haste St., Berkeley, Cal.
Miller, Iva M. (M.D.), Tientsin, China.
Nowlin, Mabel R., Tientsin, China.
Powell, Alice M., Peking, China.
Pyke, Edith (contract), Tientsin, China.
Pyke, Mildred, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Sauer, Clara E., Tientsin, China.
Stahl, Ruth L., Peking, China.
Stryker, Minnie (M.D.), Peking, China.
Walker, Joyce E., Peking, China.
Watrous, Mary, Peking, China.
Wheeler, Maude L., Geneva, Nebraska.
Wilson, Frances O., Prescott, Iowa.
Wilson, Frances R., Peking, China.
Young, Effie G., Taianfu, Shantung, China.

WEST CHINA

Battey, C. Frances, Chungkiang, China.
Beatty, Mabel A., Tzechow, China.
Brethorst, Alice B., Tzechow, via Hankow, China.
Brethorst, Stephena Marie, Tzechow, via Hankow, China.
Bridgewater, Gertrude M., Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
Caris, Clara A., Suining, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
Castle, Belle, Suining, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
Collier, Clara J., Room 46, 581 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Edmonds, Agnes M. (M.D.), 1407 West 8 St., Riverside, Cal.
Ellison, Grace F., Chungking, via Hankow, China.
Foreman, Elizabeth J., Chungking, via Hankow, China.
Galloway, Helen R., 2130 Kerney Av., San Diego, Cal.
Golisch, Anna L., Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
Holmes, Lillian L., Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island.
Householder, C. Ethel, Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
Jones, Dorothy, Chungking, China.
Ketring, Mary (M.D.), East Louisiana Hospital, Jackson, La.
Larsson, Marie E., 4949 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Lawrence, Berdice, Chengtu, China.
Lindblad, Anna C., Chungking, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
Lybarger, Lela, Tzechow, via Hankow, China.
Manning, Ella, Chungking, China.
Marks, Inez May, Chengtu, China.
Nelson, Lena, care 400 Shady Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Penney, Winnogene, Chungking, China.
Royer, Mary Anna, Star City, Ind.
Smith, Madorah E., 610 S. Fifth St. E., Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Tyler, Gertrude W., Suining, Szechman, via Hankow, China.
Wells, Annie M., Shenandoah, Iowa.

JAPAN

Alexander, V. Elizabeth, Sapporo, Japan.
Appenzeller, Ida H., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
Ashbaugh, Adella M., Nagasaki, Japan.
Atkinson, Anna P., Seiryu Jo Gakko, Nagoya, Japan.
Bangs, Louise, 1107 Capitol Ave., North Lansing, Mich.
Baucus, Georgiana, 37 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
Bodley, Ellison W., Hakodate, Japan.
Chappell, Mary H., 135 St. Clair Ave., Toronto, Japan.
Chase, Laura (contract), Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
Cheney, Alice, Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
Cody, Mary A., 5959 Longfellow Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Couch, Helen, Iai Jo Gakko, Hakodate, Japan.
Curtice, Lois K., Nagoya, Japan.
Daniel, Nell M., Aoyama Jo Gakuin, Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
Dickerson, Augusta, 7137 Chew St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.
Dickinson, Emma E., 37 Bluff Yokohama.
Draper, Marion R., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Draper, Winifred F., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Finlay, L. Alice, Hajiya Cho, Kagoshima, Japan.
Goodwin, Lora, Sapporo, Hakkaido, Japan.
Heaton, Carrie A., Sendai, Japan.
Hewett, Ella J., Sendai, Japan.
Hopkins, Rhoda M., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
Howey, Harriet, Kwassui Jo Gakko, Nagasaki, Japan.
Imhof, Louisa, Sendai, Japan.

Ketchum, Edith L., Riceville, Mo.
Lee, Bessie M., Eiwa Jo Gakko, Fukuoka, Japan.
Lee, Edna M., 21 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
Lee, Mabel, Gardena, Cal.
MacIntire, Frances W., Hakodate, Japan.
Matheson, Margaret (contract), Nagasaki, Japan.
Peckman, Carrie S., Nagasaki, Japan.
Peet, Azalia E., Kagoshima, Japan.
Pider, Myrtle Z., Room 710, 150 Fifth Av., New York City.
Place, Pauline, Kwassui Jo Gakko, Nagasaki, Japan.
Plimpton, Margaret (contract), Eiwa Jo Gakko, Fukuoka, Japan.
Preston, Grace C., 223 Dartmouth St., Rochester, N. Y.
Russell, Elizabeth, Nagasaki, Japan.
Russell, M. Helen, Hirosaki, Japan.
Seeds, Leonora, 118 University Av., Delaware, O.
Slate, Anna B., 221 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
Spencer, Matilda A., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
Sprowles, Alberta B., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
Starkey, Bertha, Fukuoka, Japan.
Taylor, Erma, Hirosaki, Japan.
Teague, Carolyn, Hartzell, Ala.
Thomas, Hettie A., Nagasaki, Japan.
Wagner, Dora A., Hakodate, Japan.
Watson, Rebecca J., 221 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
White, Anna L., Aoyama, Jo Gakuin, Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
Wythe, H. Grace, Nagoya, Japan.
Young, Mariana, Nagasaki, Japan.

KOREA

Albertson, Millie May, Seoul, Korea.
Anderson, Naomi A., Seoul, Korea.
Appenzeller, Alice R., Seoul, Korea.
Appenzeller, Mary Ella (contract), Pyengyang, Korea.
Bair, Blanche R., Haiju, Korea.
Beiler, Mary, Yungbyen, Korea.
Brownlee, Charlotte, Seoul, Korea.
Chaffin, Anna B., Seoul, Korea.
Church, Marie Elizabeth, Seoul, Korea.
Cutler, Mary M. (M.D.), Pyengyang, Korea.
Dillingham, Grace L., Yorba Lindo, Cal.
Estey, Ethel M., Yungbyen, Korea.
Frey, Lulu E., Seoul, Korea.
Haenig, Huldah A., Iola, Wis.
Hall, Rosetta S. (M.D.), Seoul, Korea.
Haynes, E. Irene, Pyengyang, Korea.
Hess, Margaret L., Chemulpo, Korea.
Hillman, Mary R., Chemulpo, Korea.
Hulbert, Jeannette, Seoul, Korea.
Marker, Jessie B., 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Miller, Lula A., Chemulpo, Korea.
Pye, Olive F., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Raabe, Rosa M., Mancock, Iowa.
Robbins, Henrietta P., 2327 Washington St., Lincoln, Nebr.
Roberts, Elizabeth, Seoul, Korea.
Salmon, Bessie C., Pyengyang, Korea.
Scharpff, Hanna, Berea, Ohio.
Sharp, Mrs. Robert, Kongju, Korea.
Snavely, Gertrude E., Wonju, Korea.
Stewart, Mrs. Mary S. (M.D.), Woman's Hospital, 21st St. and N. College Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Trissel, Maude V., Pyengyang, Korea.
Tuttle, Ora M., Seoul, Korea.
Walter A., Jeanette, Seoul, Korea.
Wood, Lola, Seoul, Korea.
Overman, Lucinda B., Yungbyen, Korea.
Swearer, Mrs. Wilbur C., Seoul, Korea.

INDIA

NORTH INDIA

Abbott, Edna M., Muzaffarpur, India.
Ashbrook, Anna, Lucknow, India.
Ashwill, Agnes, Calcutta, India.
Bacon, Edna G., Pauri, India.
Bacon, Nettie A., Lucknow, India.
Barber, Emma J., Lucknow, India.
Bishop, Francene L., Lucknow, India.
Blackstock, Anna, Moradabad, India.
Blackstock, Constance E., Hardoi, C. P. India.
Boggess, Edith, Lucknow, India.
Budden, Annie N., Champawat, Kumaon, India.
Calkins, Ethel M., Bijnor, India.
Chalmers, Eleanor M., Bareilly, India.
Crouse, Sara E. D., Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, India.
Davis, Grace, Lucknow, India.
Easton, Celesta, Budaun, India.
Ekey, Mary E., Fernwood, Ohio.
Emery, Phoebe E., Moradabad, India.
Eno, Enola, Lucknow, India.
Finch, Harriet, New Paltz, New York.
Gill, Mrs. May Wilson, care Miss Alice Means, Bijnor, India.
Gimson, Esther (M.D.), Bareilly, India.
Hadden, G. Evelyn, Shahjahanpur, India.
Hardie, Eva M., 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hoath, Ruth, Budaun, India.
Hoge, Elizabeth, 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hyneman, Ruth E., Gonda, India.
Landrum, D. Margaret, Lucknow, India.
Lawrence, Mabel C., Lucknow, India.
Loper, Ida G., Bareilly, India.
Madden, F. E. Pearl (contract), Lucknow, India.
Mason, Inez D., Lucknow, India.
McCartney, Blanche L., Sitapur, India.
Means, Alice, 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.
Means, Mary, Muzaffarpur, India.
Myers, Miranda Steele (contract), Lucknow, India.
Oldroyd, Roxanna H., Arkansas City, Kansas.
Perrill, Mary Louise, Bridgeport, Kansas.
Peters, Jessie I., 740 N. Rush St., Chicago, Illinois.
Peterson, Ruth (contract), Lucknow, India.
Reed, Mary, Chandag Heights, via Almora, U. P. India.
Rexroth, Elizabeth, Ballia, India.
Robinson, Flora L., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York.
Robinson, Ruth E., Pauri, India.
Scott, Frances A., 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, O.
Sellers, Rue A., Naini Tal, India.
Smith, Jennie M., Gonda, India.
Soper, Laura DeWitt, care Miss Alice Means, Bijnor, India.
Sullivan, Lucy W., Pithoragarh, U. P. India.
Warrington, Ruth A., Moradabad, India.
Waugh, Nora Belle, Naini Tal, India.
Wright, Laura S., Washington, Indiana.
Yeager, Maud, Shelburn, Indiana.

NORTHWEST INDIA

Aaronson, Hilma A., 431 E. 9th St., Kewanee, Illinois.

Ball, Jennie L., Muttra, India.
Bobenhouse, Laura G., Amere, India.
Boddy, Grace, Muttra, India.
Bragg, Jessie A., Cawnpore, India.
Britt, Edythe M., Oriskany Falls, New York.
Christensen, Lydia D., Ghaziabad, India.
Clancy, M. Adelaide, Muttra, India.
Cochran, Ruth E., Aligarh, India.
Dease, Margaret, Meerut, India.
Forsyth, Estella M., Ajmere, India.
Farmer, Ida Amelia, Brindaban, India.
Gabrielson, Winnie M., Roorkee, India.
Greene, Lily D., Lahore, India.
Hoffman, Carlotta E., Aligarh, India.
Holman, Charlotte T., Aligarh, India.
Holman, Sarah C., Aligarh, India.
Huffman, Loal E. (M.D.), Bryan, Ohio.
Kipp, Cora I. (M.D.), Tilaunia, India.
Kipp, Julia I., Tilaunia, India.
Lawson, Anne E., Mussoorie, India.
Lawson, Ellen, Mussoorie, India.
Livermore, Melva A., Ghaziabad, India.
McKnight, Isabel, 1701 S. 17th St., Lincoln, Nebraska.
Mills, Harriet M., Dundee, Michigan.
Moses, Mathilde R., Cawnpore, India.
Nelson, E. Lavinia, Lahore, India.
Nelson, Caroline C., Meerut, India.
Porter, Clara A., 502 N. Pine St., Beloit, Kansas.
Porter, Eunice, Brindaban, India.
Randall, S. Edith, Winfield, Kansas.
Richards, Gertrude, Muttra, India.
Richmond, Mary A., Cawnpore, India.
Scott, Emma (M.D.), Clintonville, Ohio.
Schroeppel, Marguerite E., Cawnpore, India.
Shute, Vivian L., Brindaban, India.
Terrell, Linnie, Pomeroy, Ohio.
Wheat, Lemira, Cawnpore, India.
Whiting, Ethel L., Guide Rock, Nebraska.

SOUTH INDIA

Beck, Rosetta, Vikarabad, India.
Biehl, Elizabeth M., 720 Taylor Ave., Avalon, Pa.
Brewer, Edna C., Raichur, India.
Ericson, Judith, Belgaum, India.
Evans, Alice A., Hyderabad, India.
Fisher, Fannie F., Kolar, India.
Griffin, Martha A., Kolar, India.
King, Florence Grace, Bidar, India.
Kline, Blanche May, Kolar, India.
Lewis, Margaret D. (M.D.), Kolar, India.
Low, Nellie, Hyderabad, India.
Maskell, Florence W., Kolar, India.
Miller, Anna E., Hyderabad, India.
Montgomery, Urdell, Bidar, India.
Morgan, Margaret, 617 S. Park, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Morrow, Julia E., Kolar, India.
Rexroth, Emma K., Madras, India.
Robinson, Muriel E., Bangalore, India.
Simonds, Mildred, Vikarabad, India.
Stephens, Grace, Madras, India.
Toll, Kate Evelyn, 740 N. Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
Wells, Elizabeth J., Vikarabad, India.
Wood, Catherine, Hyderabad, India.

BOMBAY

Abbott, Anna A., 740 N. Rush St., Chicago, Illinois.
Austin, Laura F., Godhra, Panch Mahals, India.
Blasdell, Jennie A., Baroda Camp, India.
Chilson, Mary E., Mercede, California.
Crouse, Margaret D., Bombay, India.
Davis, Joan L., Box 273, Maryville, Mo.
Eddy, Mrs. S. W., 228 Friendship St., Medina, O.
Elliott, Bernice E., Bombay, India.
Ferris, Phoebe A. (M.D.), Baroda Camp, India.
Godfrey, Annie Louise, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Goodall, Annie, Mapleton, Iowa.
Haney, Ida C., 500 Moore St., Bristol, Pa.
Holmes, Ada, Nadiad, Gujarat, India.
Kennard, Olive E., Bombay, India.
Lawson, Christina H., Telegaon, India.
Laybourne, Ethel M. (M.D.), 207 Thornell St., W. Lafayette, Indiana.
Mayer, Lucile C., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Morgan, Cora L., Godhra, Panch Mahals, India.
Nelson, Dora L., Baroda, India.
Newton, Minnie E., Marilla, Erie Co., N. Y.
Nicholls, Elizabeth W., 47 Mazagon Rd., Bombay, India.
Ross, Elsie, Bombay, India.
Turner, Elizabeth J., Baroda Camp, India.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

Brethorst, Helen G., Jubbulpore, India.
Clinton, E. Lahuna, Jubbulpore, India.
Gruenewald, Cornelia H. A., 321 S. 11th St., Quincy, Illinois.
Harvey, Emily L., Room 46, 581 Boyleston St., Boston, Mass.
Holland, Mrs. Alma H., Jubbulpore, India.
Lauck, Ada J., Indianola, Ia.
Liers, Josephine, Khandwa, India.
Naylor, Nell F., Sironcha, C. P. India.
Pool, Lydia S., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
Reynolds, Elsie, Raipur, India.
Ruggles, Ethel E., Khandwa, India.
Sutherland, May E., Basim, India.
Sweet, Mary E., Jubbulpore, India.
Thompson, Vera R., Raipur, India.

BENGAL

Bennett, Fannie A., Calcutta, India.
Blair, Katherine A., 420 Plum St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Brown, Anna M., Tilaunia, India.
Carr, Rachel C., Asansol, India.
Grandstrand, Pauline, Lindstrom, Minnesota.
Hunt, Ava F., 214 N. Washington St., Wheaton, Ill.
Isham, Ida Gertrude, 307 Lake St., San Francisco, Cal.
Johannsen, Marie E., Pakur, India.
Maxey, Elizabeth, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York.
Moyer, Jennie E., 71 N. Main St., Geneva, N. Y.
Norberg, Eugenia, Asansol, Bengal, India.
Payton, Lela Elizabeth, Pakur, India.
Rockey, Lois, Delaware, Ohio.
Stahl, C. Josephine, Darjeeling, India.
Swan, Hilda, Pakur, E. I. R. Loop Line, India.
Tunison, Bessie D., Calcutta, India.
Wood, Daisy D., Calcutta, India.

BURMA

Burmeister, Elsie K., 25 Creek St. E., Rangoon, Burma.
Illingworth, Charlotte J., Thandaung, Burma.
James, Phoebe, 25 Creek St. E., Rangoon, Burma.

Mabuce, Ethel L., 25 Creek St. E., Rangoon, Burma.
McClellan, Alice M., Rangoon, Burma.
Mellinger, Roxie, Pegu, Burma.
Orcutt, Hazel A., Rangoon, Burma.
Perkins, Fannie A., Thandaung, Burma.
Robinson, Alvina, Rangoon, Burma.
Shannon, Mary E., 25 Creek St. E., Rangoon, Burma.
Stockwell, Grace L., Thongwa, Burma.

MALAYSIA

Anderson, Luella R., Taiping, Malaysia.
Atkins, Ruth, Malacca, Straits Settlement.
Blackmore, Sophia, 6 Mt. Sophia St., Singapore, Malaysia.
Brooks, Jessie, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Bunce, Thirza E., Penang, Malaysia.
Cliff, Minnie B., 6 Mt. Sophia St., Singapore, Malaysia.
Craven, Norma, Penang, Straits Settlement.
Dean, Jennie F., Singapore, Malaysia.
Holmberg, Hilda, Buitenzorg, Java.
Jackson, C. Ethel, 4949 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Kenyon, Carrie C., Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Marsh, Mabel, 1071 S. 17th St., Lincoln, Nebraska.
Martin, Clara, Penang, Malaysia.
Nelson, Eva L., Singapore, Malaysia.
Olson, Della, Singapore, Malaysia.
Olson, Elizabeth, Neil Road, Singapore, Malaysia.
Olson, Mary E., 4242 Blaisdell Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Pugh, Ada. Sandhurst, Keynsham, Som., England.
Rank, Minnie L., Taiping, Malaysia.
Ruth, E. Naomi, Buitenzorg, Java.
Urech, Lydia (contract), Taiping, Malaysia.
Vail, Olive, Malacca, Malaysia.
Yoke, Mrs. Rhea M. G. (contract), Singapore, Malaysia.
Westcott, Ida Grace, Singapore, Malaysia.
Wheeler, Hetta A., Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Young, Ethel, Buitenzorg, Malaysia.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Blakely, Mildred M., Lingayen, Philippine Islands.
Bording, Maren P., Manila, Philippine Islands.
Carson, Anna, Mary J. Johnston Hospital, Manila, Philippine Islands.
Charles, Bertha, Hugh Wilson Hall, Manila, Philippine Islands.
Crabtree, Margaret M., 906 Rizal, Manila, Philippine Islands.
Decker, Marguerite M., 33 Worden St., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Dudley, Rosa E., Vigan, Ilocus Sur, Philippine Islands.
Erbst, Wilhelmina, Tuguegarao, Cayagen Valley, P. I.
Evans, Mary A., Hugh Wilson Hall, Manila, P. I.
Kostrup, B. Alfrida, Mary J. Johnston Hospital, Manila, P. I.
Parish, Rebecca (M.D.), Mary J. Johnston Hospital, Manila, P. I.
Parkes, Elizabeth, Vigan, Ilocus Sur, Philippine Islands.
Pond, Mrs. Eleanor (M.D.), "The Homestead," Blairstown, N. J.
Salmon, Lena L., Manila, Philippine Islands.
Stixrud, Louise, 7 San Fernando, Pampango District, P. I.
Thomas, Judith Edna, 7 San Fernando, Pampango District, P. I.
Washburn, Orilla 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, Celicia, Quessua, Malange, Angola.
Drummer, Martha A., Quessua, Malange, Angola.
Hess, Stella Anna, Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
Nourse, Emma D., 740 N. Rush St., Chicago, Ill.
Quinton, Fannie, Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
Rexrode, Sadie, Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
Roush, Hannah, Elsie, 125 Dawson St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
Smith, Emily, Les Aiglons, El Bair, Pres Alger, Africa.
Thomas, Ruth, Inhambane, Africa.
Tubbs, Lulu, Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
Welch, Dora, Les Aiglons, El Bair, Pres Alger, Africa.

SOUTH AMERICA

Barstow, Clara G., 315 Bassett St., Petaluma, Cal.
Hartung, Lois Joy, 1352 Avenila Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina, S. A.
Hatch, Ella, Sumner, Iowa.
Hilts, Carrie A., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Lovejoy, Beryl, Apartado 908, Lima, Peru.
Loy, Netella, Apartado 908, Lima, Peru.
Malvin, Elizabeth L., Soriano 1227, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.
Reid, Jennie, Soriano 1227, Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A.
Rubright, Caroline B., 282 Camacus, Flores, Buenos Aires.
Schreckengast, Joy, 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosairo, S. A.
Spencer, Edith Agnes (contract), Apartado 908, Lima, Peru.
Tallon, Mrs. Bertha Kueeland, 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, S. A.

MEXICO

Ayres, Harriet, Apartado 115 Bis, Mexico D. F., Mexico.
Benthien, Elizabeth M., 2514 Grant St., Bellingham, Wash.
Betz, Blanche, Puebla, Mexico.
Dunmore, Effa M., Apartado 115 Bis, Mexico City, Mexico.
Dyer, Addie (special), Puebla, Mexico.
Fry, Edna E. (contract), 3a Industria 176, Mexico City, Mexico.
Gelvin, Vernice (contract), Apartado 115 Bis, Mexico City, Mexico.
Gladen, Dora B., Pardo 51, Guanajuato, Mexico.
Hewitt, Helen M., Elgin, Illinois.
Hollister, Grace A., Gante 5, Mexico City, Estado del Valle, Mexico.
Johnson, Katherine M., Puebla, Mexico.
Kyser, Kathryn B., Pachuca, Mexico.
Purdy, Carrie, Sunbury, Pa.
Seesholt, Jessie (special), Puebla, Mexico.
Temple, Laura, Gante 5, Mexico City, Estado del Valle, Mexico.

EUROPE

Blackburn, Kate B., R. F. D. No. 7, Jacksonville, Ill.
Bolton, Mary Lee, Grenoble, France.
Davis, Dora, 328 So. Douglas Ave., Springfield, Ill.
Eaton, Mary Jane, Crandon Institute, 55 via Savoia, Rome, Italy.
Llewellyn, Alice, Crandon Institute, Porta Salaria, via Savoia, Rome, Italy.
Porter, Anna D., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Vickery, M. Ellen, Crandon Institute, Porta Salaria, via Savoia, Rome, Italy.

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 May, 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, V. Elizabeth, 1903, Cincinnati, Japan.
Allen, Mabel, 1894, Des Moines, Foochow.
Anderson, Luella R., 1900, Cincinnati, Malaysia.
Anderson, Mary, 1911, Philadelphia, North Africa.
Anderson, Naomi A., 1910, Northwestern Korea.
Appenzeller, Alice R., 1914, Philadelphia, Korea.
Appenzeller, Ida H., 1917, New England, Japan.
Appenzeller, Mary Ella (contract), 1916, Philadelphia, Korea.
Ashbaugh, Adella M., 1908, Cincinnati, Japan.
Ashbrook, Anna, 1914, Cincinnati, North India.
Ashwill, Agnes, 1908, Cincinnati, North India.
Atkins, Ruth, Minn., Malaysia.
Atkinson, Anna P., 1882, New York, Japan.
Austin, Laura F., 1905, Columbia River, Bombay.
Ayres, Harriet L., 1886, Cincinnati, Mexico.

B

Bacon, Edna G., 1916, Northwestern, North India.
Bacon, Nettie A., 1913, New York, Isabella Thoburn College.
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 J., 1909, Northwestern, Isabella Thoburn College.
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.
Beatty, Mabel A., 1916, New England, West China.
Beck, Rosetta, 1914, Cincinnati, South India.
Bedell, Mary Elizabeth, 1917, Columbia River, N. China.
Beggs, Nelle, 1910, Northwestern, Kiangsi Mission.
Beiler, Mary, 1910, New England, 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.
Bishop, Francene L., 1916, Pacific, Isabella Thoburn College.
Blackburn, Kate B., 1892, Northwestern, Bulgaria.
Blackmore, Sophia, 1887, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Blackstock, Anna, 1913, Baltimore, North India.
Blackstock, Constance E., 1914, Philadelphia, Isabella Thoburn College.
Blair, Katherine A., 1888, Cincinnati, Bengal.
Blakeley, Mildred M., 1913, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
Blasdell, Jennie A., 1917, Cincinnati, Bombay.
Bobenhouse, Laura G., 1897, Des Moines, Northwest India.
Boddy, Estie T., 1907, Des Moines, North China.
Boddy, Grace, 1912, Topeka, Northwest India.
Bodley, Ellison W., 1915, Pacific, East Japan.
Boggess, Edith E., 1915, Northwestern, Isabella Thoburn College.
Bolton, Mary Lee, 1917, Minneapolis, France.
Bonafield, Julia A., 1888, Cincinnati, Foochow.
Bording, Maren, 1916, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
Bragg, Jessie A., 1914, Topeka, Northwest India.
Brethorst, Alice B., 1906, Minneapolis, West China.
Brethorst, Helen G., 1915, Minneapolis, Central Provinces.
Brethorst, Stephena 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, Edythe M., 1914, New York, Northwest India.
Brooks, Jessie, 1907, New York, Malaysia.
Brown, Anna M., 1917, Northwestern, Bengal.
Brown, Cora M., 1910, Topeka, Hinghwa.
Brown, Zula F., 1911, Pacific, Kiangsi Mission.
Brownbee, Charlotte, 1913, Cincinnati, Korea.
Budden, Annie M., 1880, New York, North India.
Bunce, Thirza E., 1908, Northwestern, Malaysia.
Burmeister, Elsie K., 1914, Des Moines, Burma.

C

Calkins, Ethel M., 1915, Topeka, North India.
Caris, Clara A., 1914, Cincinnati, West China.
Carleton, Mary E. (M.D.), 1887, New York, Foochow.
Carncross, Flora M., 1908, Northwestern, Central China.
Carr, Rachel C., 1909, Northwestern, Bengal.
Carson, Anna, 1913, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
Castle, Belle, 1915, Northwestern, West China.
Chaffin, Anna B., 1917, Des Moines, Korea.
Chalmers, Eleanor M., 1916, New England, North India.
Chappell, Mary H., 1912, Cincinnati, Japan.
Charles, Bertha, 1912, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
Chase, Laura (contract), 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.
Couch, Helen, 1916, Philadelphia, Japan.
Crabtree, Margaret M., 1905, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
Crane, Edith M., 1904, Northwestern, Central China.
Craven, Norma 1917, Northwestern, Malaysia.
Creek, Bertha M., 1905, Northwestern, Foochow.
Crook, Winnie M., 1916, Central China.
Cross, Cilicia, 1913, Minneapolis, Africa.
Crouse, Margaret D., 1906, Philadelphia, Bombay.
Crouse, Sara E. D., 1913, Philadelphia, Isabella Thoburn College.
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.
Danner, Ruth M., 1917, Northwestern, N. China.
Davis, Dora, 1900, Northwestern, Bulgaria.
Davis, Grace, 1908, Cincinnati, Isabella Thoburn College.
Davis, Joan, 1902, Des Moines, Bombay.
Dean, Jennie F., 1916, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
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.
Dillenbeck, Nora M., 1913, New York, North China.
Dillingham, Grace L., 1911, Pacific, Korea.
Draper, Marion R. (special), New York, Japan.
Draper, Winifred F., 1911, New York, Japan.
Drummer, Martha A., 1906, Pacific, West Central Africa.
Dudley, Rosa E., 1907, Columbia River, Philippine Islands.
Dunmore, Effa M., 1891, Philadelphia, Mexico.
Dyer, Addie C. (special), 1915, Mexico.
Dyer, Clara Pearl, 1907, New England, North China.

E

Easton, Celesta, 1894, Pacific, North India.
Eaton, Mary Jane, 1917, Cincinnati, Italy.
Eddy, Mrs. S. W., 1902, Cincinnati, Bombay.
Edmonds, Agnes M. (M.D.), 1901, Des Moines, West China.
Ehly, 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.
Emery, Phoebe E., 1916, Topeka, North India.
Eno, Enola, 1915, Des Moines, Isabella Thoburn, College.
Erbst, 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

Farmer, Ida Amelia, 1917, New York, India.
Fearon, Dora C., 1912, Cincinnati, North China.
Ferris, Dr. Phoebe A., 1917, Columbia River, Bombay.
Filley, Georgia A. (M.D.), 1913, Northwestern, North China.
Finch, Harriet, 1911, New England, North India.
Finlay, I. Alice, 1905, Cincinnati, Japan.
Fisher, Fannie F., 1896, Northwestern, South India.

Foreman, Elizabeth J., 1917, Baltimore, W. China.
Forsyth, Estella M., 1907, Northwestern, Northwest India.
Fox, Eulalia E., 1913, Northwestern, Central China.
Frantz, Ida F., 1914, Cincinnati, North China.
Frazey, Laura, 1908, Topeka, Foochow.
Fredericks, Edith, 1915, New York, Kiangsi Mission.
Frey, Lulu E., 1893, Cincinnati, Korea.
Fry, Edna E. (contract), 1916, Philadelphia, Mexico.

G

Gabrielson, Winnie M., 1908, Topeka, Northwest India.
Galloway, Helen R., 1894, Des Moines, West China.
Gaylord, Edith F., 1913, Des Moines, Foochow.
Gelvin, Vernice (contract), 1910, Philadelphia, Mexico.
Gill, Mrs. May W., 1917, Northwestern, North India.
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.
Greer, Lillian P., 1917, Topeka, North China.
Gregg, Eva A., 1912, Northwestern, North China.
Griffin, Martha A., 1912, Northwestern, South India.
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.
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, South America.
Harvey, Emily L., 1884, New England, Central Provinces.
Hatch, Ella, 1915, Des Moines, South America.
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.
Hess, Margaret I., 1913, Cincinnati, Korea.
Hess, Stella Anna, 1914, Cincinnati, East Central Africa.
Hewett, Ella J., 1884, Philadelphia, Japan.
Hewitt, Helen M., 1904, Northwestern, Mexico.
Highbaugh, Irma, 1917, Topeka, North China.
Hillman, Mary R., 1900, Cincinnati, Korea.
Hilts, Carrie A., 1911, New York, Eastern South America.
Hoath, Ruth, 1916, Topeka, North India.
Hobart, Elizabeth, 1913, Northwestern, North China.
Hobart, Louise, 1912, Northwestern, North China.
Hoffman, Carlotta E., 1906, Northwestern, Northwest India.
Hoge, Elizabeth, 1892, Cincinnati, North India.
Holland, Mrs. Alma H., 1904, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
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.
Hopkins, Rhoda M., 1917, Columbia River, Japan.
Hostetter, Flossie May, 1913, Cincinnati, Foochow.
Householder, C. Ethel, 1913, Topeka, West China.
Howe, Gertrude, 1872, Northwestern, Kiangsi Mission.
Howey, Harriet, 1916, Cincinnati, Japan.
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.
Hyneman, Ruth E., 1915, Cincinnati, North India.

I

Illingworth, Charlotte J., 1898, Philadelphia, Burma.
Imhof, Louisa, 1889, Topeka, Japan.
Isham, Ida G., 1912, Pacific, Bengal.

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.
Johannsen, Marie E., 1915, Topeka, Bengal.
Johnson, Katharine M., 1912, Baltimore, Mexico.
Jones, Dorothy, 1903, Northwestern, West China.
Jones, Edna, 1907, Baltimore, Foochow.
Jones, Jennie D., 1912, Des Moines, Foochow.
Jordan, Ella E., 1911, Northwestern, Kiangsi Mission.

K

Kahn, Ida (M.D.), 1896, Northwestern, North China.
Keckman, Anna, 1917, New England, Kiangsi Mission.
Kennard, Olive E., 1914, Pacific, Bombay.
Kenyon, Carrie C., 1916, Philadelphia, Malaysia.
Kesler, Mary G., 1912, Topeka, Central China.
Ketchum, Edith L., 1911, Dest Moines, Japan.
Ketring, Mary (M.D.), 1888, Cincinnati, West China.
King, Florence Grace, 1916, Cincinnati, South India.
Kipp, Cora I. (M.D.), 1910, Northwestern, Northwest India.
Kipp, Julia L., 1906, Northwestern, Northwest India.
King, Blanche May, 1917, Philadelphia, South India.
Knapp, Elsie L., 1912, Northwestern, North China.
Knox, Emma M., 1906, Northwestern, North China.
Kostrup, Alfrida B., 1916, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
Kyser, Kathryn E., 1911, New York, Mexico.
Lacy, Alice M., 1917, Cincinnati, Foochow.
Landrum, Margaret D., 1909, Northwestern, North India.
Larsson, Maria E., 1911, Topeka, West China.
Lauck, Ada J., 1892, Dest Moines, Central Provinces.
Lawrence, Berdice, 1917, Northwestern, W. China.
Lawrence, Mabel C., 1914, Northwestern, Isabella Thoburn College.
Lawson, Anne E., 1885, Des Moines, Northwest India.
Lawson, Christina H., 1892, New York, Bombay.
Lawson, Ellen, 1917, Cincinnati, N. W. India.
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.
Leonard, Dr. Ethel L., 1917, Pacific, North China.
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.
Linam, Alice, 1895, New York, Foochow.
Lindblad, Anna C., 1908, New England, West China.
Livermore, 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.
Loucks, Blanche Helen, 1917, Northwestern, Central China.
Lovejoy, Beryl, 1914, Topeka, South America.
Low, Nellie, 1913, Cincinnati, South India.
Loy, Netella, 1914, Topeka, South America.
Lybarger, Lela, 1909, Cincinnati, West China.
Lyon, Ellen M. (M.D.), 1890, Northwestern, Foochow.

M

Mabuce, Ethel L., 1916, Des Moines, Burma.
Mace, Rose A., 1911, Baltimore, Foochow.
MacIntire, Frances W., 1916, New England, Japan.
Madden, F. E. Pearl (contract), 1916, Isabella Thoburn College.
Malvin, Elizabeth L., 1914, Cincinnati, South America.
Manderson, Melissa (M.D.), 1907, Northwestern, North China.
Mann, Mary, 1911, Northwestern, Foochow.
Manning, Ella, 1890, Des Moines, West China.
Marker, Jessie B., 1905, Cincinnati, Korea.
Marks, Inez May, 1916, Pacific, West China.
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, Florence Pearl, 1917, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
Mason, Inez D., 1915, New England, Isabella Thoburn College.
Matheson, Margaret (contract), 1916, Philadelphia, Japan.
Maxey, Elizabeth, 1888, New York, Bengal.
Mayer, Lucile C., 1912, New York, Bombay.
McCartney, Blanche L., 1916, Topeka, North India.
McClellan, Alice M., 1915, Philadelphia, Burma.
McClurg, Grace, 1912, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
McKnight, Isabel, 1901, Topeka, Northwest India.
Means, Alice, 1897, Cincinnati, North India.
Means, Mary, 1896, Cincinnati, North India.
Mellinger, Roxie, 1913, Cincinnati, Burma.
Merrill, Clara E., 1896, Northwestern, Kiangsi Mission.
Merrow, Llewella (M.D.), 1917, Northwestern, Foochow.
Miller, Anna E., 1915, Des Moines, South India.
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.

Morgan, Cora L., 1904, Topeka, Bombay.
Morgan, Margaret, 1910, Northwestern, South India.
Morrow, Julia E., 1913, Columbia River, South India.
Moses, Mathilde R., 1916, Topeka, Northwest India.
Moyer, Jennie, 1899, New York, North India.
Myers, Miranda Steele (contract), 1915, Pacific, Isabella Thoburn College.

N

Naylor, Nell F., 1912, Topeka, Central Provinces.
Nelson, Caroline C., 1906, Topeka, Northwest India.
Nelson, Dora L., 1910, Northwestern, Bombay.
Nelson, E. Lavina, 1906, Topeka, Northwest India.
Nelson, Eva L., 1916, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
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., 1900, Minneapolis, Hinghwa.
Norberg, Eugenia, 1907, Northwestern, Bengal.
Nourse, Emma D., 1909, Northwestern, East Central Africa.
Nowlin, Mabel R., 1915, Des Moines, North China.

O

Ogborn, Kate L., 1891, Des Moines, Central China.
Oldroyd, Roxanna H., 1909, Topeka, North India.
Olson, Elizabeth, 1915, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Olson, Mary E., 1903, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Olson, Della, 1917, Northwestern, Malaysia.
Orcutt, Hazel A., 1912, Cincinnati, Burma.
Overman, Lucinda B., 1917, Northwestern, Korea.

P

Parish, Rebecca (M.D.), 1906, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
Parkes, Elizabeth, 1903, Pacific, Philippine Islands.
Payton, Lela E., 1916, Pacific, Bengal.
Peckham, Carrie S., 1915, Northwestern, East Japan.
Peet, Azalia E., 1916, New York, Japan.
Penney, Winnogene C., 1916, Topeka, West China.
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 (contract), 1915, Northwestern, Isabella Thoburn College.
Pider, Myrtle Z., 1911, Topeka, Japan.
Place, Pauline, 1916, Northwestern, Japan.
Plimpton, Margaret (contract), 1916, New England, Japan.
Plumb, Florence J., 1900, New York, Foochow.
Pond, Mrs. Eleanor J. (M.D.), 1911, Baltimore, Philippine Islands.
Pool, Lydia S., 1903, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Porter, Anna D., 1913, Topeka, Italy.
Porter, Clara A., 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.
Purdy, Carrie, 1895, Philadelphia, Mexico.
Pye, Olive F., 1911, New York, Korea.
Pyke, Edith (contract), 1915, Northwestern, North China.
Pyke, Mildred, 1912, Northwestern, North China.

Q

Quinton, Fanne, 1916, Northwestern, Africa.

R

Raabe, Rosa 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.
Reid, Jennie, 1913, Philadelphia, South America.
Rexrode, Sadie M., 1917, Cincinnati, Rhodesia.
Rexroth, Elizabeth, 1912, Cincinnati, North India.
Rexroth, Emma K., 1916, Columbia River, South India.
Reynolds, Elsie, 1906, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Richards, Gertrude, 1917, Philadelphia, Northwest India.
Richmond, Mary A., 1909, Topeka, Northwest India.
Riechers, Bertha L., 1915, Pacific, Central China.
Robbins, Emma E. (M.D.), 1911, Topeka, Central China.
Robbins, Henrietta P., 1902, New York, Korea.
Roberts, Elizabeth, 1916, Minneapolis, Korea.
Robinson, Alvina, 1907, Des Moines, Burma.
Robinson, Faye H., 1917, New England, Central China.
Robinson, Flora L., 1909, Minneapolis, North India.
Robinson, Muriel E., 1914, Cincinnati, South India.
Robinson, Ruth E., 1900, Baltimore, Isabella Thoburn College.
Rockey, Lois, 1912, Cincinnati, Bengal.
Ross, Elsie, 1909, Philadelphia, Bombay.
Rossiter, Henrietta B., 1917, Des Moines, Central China.
Roush, Hannah E., 1911, Northwestern, West Central Africa.
Royer, Mary Anna, 1913, Northwestern, West China.
Rubright, Caroline B., 1913, Philadelphia, South America.
Ruggles, Ethel E., 1916, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Russell, Elizabeth, 1879, Cincinnati, Japan.

Russell, M. Helen, 1895, Pacific, Japan.
Ruth, E. Naomi, 1911, Northwestern, Malaysia.

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.
Scharpff, Hannah, 1910, Northwestern, Korea.
Schreckengast, Joy, 1916, Philadelphia, South America.
Schroeppel, 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.
Seeck, Margaret, 1917, Topeka, Kiangsi Mission.
Seeds, Leonora, 1890, Cincinnati, Japan.
Seezholtz, Jessie (special), 1915, Mexico.
Seidlmann, 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.
Shoub, Hazel M., 1917, Northwestern, Central China.
Shute, Vivian L., 1915, 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, Japan.
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.
Snavely, Gertrude E., 1906, Philadelphia, Korea.
Soper, Laura DeWitt, 1918, Topeka, N. India.
Spencer, Edith Agnes (contract), 1916, Philadelphia, South America.
Spencer, Matilda A., 1878, Philadelphia, Japan.
Sprowles, Alberta B., 1906, Philadelphia, Japan.
Stahl, C. Josephine, 1892, Northwestern, Bengal.
Stahl, Ruth L., 1917, Cincinnati, North China.
Starkey, Bertha, 1910, Cincinnati, Japan.
Stephens, Grace, 1892, Baltimore, South India.
Stewart, Mrs. Mary S. (M.D.), 1910, Philadelphia, Korea.
Stixrud, Louise, 1906, Minneapolis, Philippine Islands.
Stockwell, Grace L., 1900,Des Moines, Burma.
Stone, Mary (M.D.), 1896, Des Moines, Kiangsi Mission.
Strawick, Gertrude, 1906, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
Strow, Elizabeth M., 1904, New York, Foochow.
Stryker, Minnie (M.D.), 1908, Philadelphia, North China.
Suffern, Ellen H., 1917, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
Sullivan, Lucy W., 1888, Cincinnati, North India.
Sutherland, May E., 1915, Topeka, Central Provinces.
Swan, Hilda, 1905, Topeka, Bengal.
Swearer, Mrs. Wilbur C., 1917, New York, Korea.
Sweet, Mary E., 1917, Des Moines, Central Provinces.

T

Taft, Gertrude (M.D.), 1895, Pacific, Central China.
Tallon, Mrs. Bertha Kneeland, 1900-1913, New England, South America.
Tang, Ilien, 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.
Thomas, Ruth, 1917, Northwestern, Inhambane.
Thompson, May Bel, 1915, Topeka, Kiangsi Mission.
Thompson, Vera R., 1913, Baltimore, Central Provinces.
Todd, Althea M., 1895, New England, Hinghwa.
Toll, Kate Evalyn, 1904, Northwestern, South India.
Tretheway, Lucile D., 1916, Pacific, Central China.
Trimble, Lydia A., 1889, Des Moines, Foochow.
Trissel, Maude V., 1914, Des Moines, Korea.
Tschudy, Marianne H., 1915, Northwestern, Foochow.
Tubbs, Lulu L., Northwestern, Rhodesia.
Tunison, Bessie D., 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.

U

Urech, Lydia (contract), 1916, Northwestern, Malaysia.

V

Vail, Olive, 1913, Topeka, Malaysia.
Varney, Elizabeth W., 1898, Topeka, Hinghwa.
Vickery, M. Ellen, 1891, Northwestern, Italy.
Voke, Mrs. Rhea M. G. (contract), 1915, Cincinnati, Malaysia.

W

Wagner, Dora A., 1913, Topeka, Japan.
Walker, Joyce E., 1917, Northwestern, North China.
Wallace, Lydia E., 1906, Baltimore, Foochow.
Walter, A. Jeanette, 1911, Topeka, Korea.
Wanzer, 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.
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.
Wescott, Ida G., 1915, Northwestern, Malaysia.
Westcott, Pauline E., 1902, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
Wheat, Lemira 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.
Willis, Katharine H., 1916, Baltimore, Foochow.
Wilson, Frances O., 1889, Topeka, North China.
Wilson, Frances R., 1914, Topeka, North China.
Wilson, Minnie E., 1893, Northwestern, Hinghwa.
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, Ethel, 1916, Northwestern, Malaysia.
Young, Mariana, 1897, Cincinnati, Japan.
Youtsey, Edith R., 1912, Topeka, Central China.

In Memoriam

Abraham L. Buckwalter
August 3, 1917
Monrovia, Cal.
Africa

Dr. H. Olin Cady
November 2, 1916
Evanston, Ill.
China

Mrs. G. W. Verity
August 9, 1917
Kearney, Neb.
China

Mrs. Charlotte L. Hoskins
February 8, 1917
Hartford, Conn.
India

Mrs. Mary A. Thomas
December 2, 1916
Richmond, Va.
India

Mattie Shilling
September 7, 1917
Batavia, Java
Malaysia

Albert E. Ogg
October 13, 1917
Chicago, Ill.
India

Mrs. Daisy E. Vaughan
February 20, 1917
Chicago, Ill.
China

Dr. Edwin M. Kent
August 6, 1917
Cazenovia, N. Y.
China

MISSIONARIES AND FORMER MISSIONARIES
WHO HAVE RECENTLY PASSED AWAY

RECRUITS OF THE
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSONS
NOVEMBER 1, 1916—OCTOBER 31, 1917

No. 17

Elwyn C. Partin
Evanston, Ill.
B.S. Wesleyan University 1911
M.S. Wesleyan University 1912
China

Lucellie S. Partin
Evanston, Ill.
A.B. Northwestern University, 1917
China

Florence Senn (S. V.)
Forestville, N. Y.
A.B. University of Michigan, 1913
China

Robert S. Spencer (S. V.)
A.B. Syracuse Univ., 1912
B.D. Drew Theological Seminary, 1915
Japan

Evelyn M. Spencer (S. V.)
Leonia, N. J.
A.B. College for Women (S. C.)
Bible Teachers' Training School

Henry D. Appenzeller (S.V.)
Canondale, Conn.
A.B. Princeton, 1912
B.D. Drew, 1915
M.A. New York University
Korea

Earl R. Tweedie
Craswell, Mich.
A.B. Albion, 1915
M.S. Univ. of Chicago, 1917
India

Gertrude V. Tweedie (S. V.)
Craswell, Mich.
A.B. Albion, 1912
India

Grace I. Matthews (S. V.)
Cincinnati, O.
A.B. Asbury College, 1916
Malaysia

Arthur L. Beckendorf (S. V.)
Minneapolis, Minn.
A.B. University of Minnesota, 1914
B.D. Drew, 1917
Philippines

Maud S. Beckendorf (S. V.)
Minneapolis, Minn.
Ph.B. Hamline Univ., 1911
Philippines

Ruth Porter (S. V.)
Worthington, O.
B.S. Ohio Wesleyan, 1913
South America

Paul P. Wiant
West Alexandria, O.
B.S. Ohio Wesleyan, 1911
C.E. University of Cincinnati, 1914
China

Hattie F. Wiant
West Alexandria, O.
A.B. Miami University 1911
China

Margaret M. Archer
Wilmore, Ky.
B.Mus. Meridian College 1913
South America

Herman C. Steinheimer (S. V.)
Marshall, Mo.
A.B. Baker University, 1913
B.D. Union, 1917
M.A. Columbia, 1917
China

Ella J. Steinheimer (S. V.)
Marshall, Mo.
A.B. Baker University, 1913
China

Marion V. Eastman
Fresno, Cal.
San Jose Normal, 1917
Panama

Mary E. Oakes (S. V.)
Colton, Cal.
A.B. University of So. California, 1917
Panama

Georgina P. Perkins
Yonkers, N. Y.
Yonkers High School
China

Celestine King
Athens, Ga.
Georgia Agricultural and Mech. College
Africa

Mabel Davis
Norwood, O.
Sagle Park High School
China

Elsie F. Bernhardt
Bird Island, Minn.
Moorhead Normal School
1908
Philippines

Frank T. Cartwright
Delaware, O.
B.A. Ohio Wesleyan, 1911
B.D. Garrett Biblical Institute, 1914
China

Burritt C. Harrington
Litt.B. Princeton University, 1913
M.A. Columbia Univ., 1917
B.D. Union, 1917
India

Charlotte J. Harrington
G.N. Hahnemann Hospital
1916
India

Esther Hutchison (S. V.)
Altoona, Pa.
A.B. Ohio Wesleyan, 1913
South America

McKendree Petty
Schenectady, N. Y.
A.B. University of Vermont, 1916
South America

Mary R. Petty
Schenectady, N. Y.
Troy Conference Academy
South America

Matthew D. Smith (S. V.)
A.B. Dakota Wesleyan 1913
M.A. Columbia Univ., 1915
South America

F. Eleanor W. McCurdy (S. V.)
Two Harbors, Minn.
A.B. Morningside College 1916
China

Wm. A. McCurdy (S. V.)
Two Harbors, Minn.
A.B. Morningside, 1914
B.D. Garrett Biblical Institute, 1916
M.A. Northwestern, 1917
China

John S. Herrick
Seattle, Wash.
B.S. University of Washington, 1914
South America

William I. Lacy (S. V.)
Evanston, Ill.
A.B. Ohio Wesleyan
M.A. Northwestern
China

Grace F. Lacy
Evanston, Ill.
Ohio Wesleyan
China

Grace McCarty (S. V.)
Iola, Kan.
A.B. Baker University 1914
China

Merle A. Foster
Des Moines, Ia.
B.Di. Highland Park College, 1915
A.B. Highland Park College, 1916
So. America

Neva Y. Foster
Des Moines, Ia.
B.Di. Des Moines College 1916
A.B. Des Moines College 1917
So. America

Sadie Bartlett (S. V.)
Chamberlain, S. D.
B.S. Dakota Wesleyan, 1914
South America

Richard H. Silverthorn (S. V.)
Rossville, Ind.
B.S. Purdue Univ., 1915
Malaysia

Dessie W. Silverthorn (S. V.)
Rossville, Ind.
B.S. Purdue Univ., 1915
Malaysia

Roy S. Smyres (S. V.)
Terre Haute, Ind.
Northwestern University
Africa

Coleman C. Hartzler (S. V.)
Los Angeles, Cal.
A.B. Mo. Wesleyan, 1910
M.A. University of So. California, 1914
B.D. Garrett, 1915
Africa

Lucinda P. Hartzler (S. V.)
Los Angeles, Cal.
Los Angeles State Normal, 1913
Africa

Walter H. Dugan (S. V.)
Williamsport, Pa.
A.B. Syracuse University 1915
South America

William J. Dennis (S. V.)
Des Moines, Ia.
A.B. Des Moines College, 1916
South America

Elfieda F. Dennis (S. V.)
Des Moines, Ia.
A.B. Des Moines College 1913
South America

Helen E. Clark
Shelton, Neb.
A.B. Nebraska Wesleyan 1914
South America

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE FOLLOWING MISSIONARIES WERE UNAVAILABLE

Wentworth B. Prentice
Cambridge, Mass.
D.M.D. Harvard University Dental School, 1916
China

Doris M. Prentice
Cambridge, Mass.
Wheelock's Kindergarten School
China

Stella Beach
Ilion, N. Y.
Ph.B. Hamline Univ., 1916
South America

Edmund J. Guest (S. V.)
Basking Ridge, N. J.
A.B. Wilson College (India), 1907
M.A. University of Edinburgh, 1914
B.D. Drew Theological Seminary, 1916
India

Elizabeth B. Guest
Basking Ridge, N. J.
Oldfield Road School (England)
India

Florence E. Webster
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New Rochelle High School
China

Anthony F. Blanks
Hamilton, N. Y.
A.B. Vanderbilt University, 1905
M.A. Vanderbilt University, 1906
M.A. Ohio Wesleyan, 1913
Japan

Dorothy W. Blanks
Hamilton, N. Y.
Ohio Wesleyan
Japan

Mary M. Cartwright
Delaware, O.
Ohio Wesleyan
China

Melissa J. Davis
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Beaver College
Martin's Business College
China

Sara Norris
Oxford, O.
A.B. Oxford College, 1896
South America

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

OF THE

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

OFFICERS

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MRS. CYRUS D FOSS, 5940 Woodbine Ave., Overbrook, Philadelphia, Pa.

President

MRS. WILLIAM FRASER MCDOWELL, 1509 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Vice-President

MRS. EDWIN R. GRAHAM, 150 Fifth Ave., New York.

Recording Secretary

MRS. CHARLES SPAETH, 11 Audubon St., Rochester, N. Y.

Treasurer

MISS FLORENCE HOOPER, Room 30, 10 South St., Baltimore, Md.

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MISS JULIET KNOX, Assistant, Ben Avon, Pa.
MRS. E. L. HARVEY, 1626 Monroe St., Washington, D. C.
MRS. R. L. THOMAS, 792 E. McMillan St., Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MRS. J. M. DOLBY, Assistant, Hyde Park, Cincinnati, Ohio.
MISS E. L. SINCLAIR, 328 S. Douglas Ave., Springfield, Ill.
MRS. J. M. AVANN, Assistant, 4949 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.
MRS. A. E. CRAIG, 4005 Morningside Ave., Sioux City, Ia.
MRS. WM. PERRY EVELAND, 3402 University Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
MISS MABELLE CROW, Assistant, 3402 University Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
MISS ELLA M. WATSON, 1701 S. Seventeenth St., Lincoln, Neb.
MRS. S. FRANK JOHNSON, 710 Locust St., Pasadena, Cal.
MISS ALICE W. JOHNSTON, Assistant, 164 N. Hudson Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
MRS. ALBERT N. FISHER, The Robinson, 328 Tenth St. Portland, Ore.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1918

India		
North India	$ 97,980 00	
Northwest India	83,434 00	
South India	59,540 00	
Central Provinces	36,720 00	
Bombay	47,213 00	
Bengal	28,672 00	
Total for India		$ 353,559 00
Burma		22,304 00
Malaysia		31,351 00
Philippine Islands		27,426 00
China		
North China	$ 51,916 00	
Central China	46,975 00	
Kiangsi	41,858 00	
West China	41,740 00	
Foochow and Yenping	68,332 00	
Hinghwa	24,680 00	
Total for China		275,501 00
Korea (Chosen)		66,004 00
Japan		
East Japan	$ 60,070 00	
West Japan	31,560 00	
Total for Japan		91,630 00
Mexico		34,470 00
South America		
Eastern South America (Buenos Aires, Rosario, Montevideo)	$ 45,328 00	
North Andes (Lima)	7,990 00	
Total for South America		53,318 00

Europe		
Italy	$ 5,025 00	
Bulgaria	1,480 00	
Switzerland	150 00	
Norway	50 00	
France (War Orphans)	11,200 00	
Total for Europe		$ 17,905 00
Africa		
North Africa	$ 5,533 00	
East Africa (Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa)	15,596 00	
West Africa (Quessua, Loanda)	8,459 00	
Total for Africa		29,588 00
Foreign Contingencies (Including taxes and insurance, reserves for exchange losses, interest on debt on buildings abroad, union woman's college assessments, outfit, passage and salary of new missionaries to be accepted during the year, additions to Retirement Fund Endowment, conditional appropriations for buildings)		86,127 00
Retirement Allowances		8,200 00
Zenana Papers		2,112 75
Home Contingencies (Including travel to branch and general meetings, expenses of branch and conference and general officers, bureaus of supplies, field secretaries, interdenominational assessments, etc., etc.), also New York Office and Student work		54,601 00
Total appropriation for 1918		$ 1,157,096 75

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Appropriations of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society

1918

India

An increase of $20,000 over the 1917 total, covering normal increases on present work. One large item which affects the total for Northwest India is the appropriation on account of the cost of new buildings for the Tuberculosis Sanitarium maintained at Tilaunia, and serving all the India Conferences.

Philippine Islands

Apparent decrease due to smaller building appropriations.

China

An increase of $32,000 over the 1917 total, due partly to increased cost of maintaining present current work, partly to increase in missionary force, especially in North China, partly to appropriations for new buildings, notably Chinkiang school, and Tzechow hospital.

Korea

Increase largely due to an attempt to meet government requirement in our schools.

Mexico

Increase due in part to necessity for renting larger quarters to house our overcrowded schools, and partly to increased cost of securing Mexican teachers.

South America

Increase of $30,000 due partly to expansion of our school work at Lima and consequent necessity for larger appropriations for housing and staff, but principally to appropriations for the new building for our long established school at Montevideo.

Europe

Bulgaria appropriations decreased because of the uncertainty in regard to needs of our Lovetch school. Usual amounts will be supplied if needed.

Large increase in France appropriations due to war orphan pledges.

Africa

Increase of $15,000 due partly to the opening of two new stations, Mutumbara and Inhambane, and partly to $10,000 appropriation for buildings.

Total appropriation (1918)	$ 1,157,096 75
Total appropriation (1917)	999,450 00
Increase	$ 157,666 75

In addition to the $1,157,096 total reported, the Society is endeavoring to collect at least $35,000 for war orphans, which with the $11,200 definitely appropriated, is to provide:

1. Five thousand dollars ($5,000) for 1918 support of orphans in each of the following countries: France, French North Africa and Italy.
2. A fund for the purchase of an orphanage property in France.

APPROPRIATIONS TO MISSIONS AND CONFERENCES FOR THE YEARS 1909-1918

MISSIONS	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	Total
Division 1.—Eastern Asia											
China: Foochow	$28,325	$27,215	$27,665	$27,665	$28,631	$31,826	$31,826	$34,350	$35,550	$27,092	$300,145
Yenping	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,458	9,458
Hinghwa	12,200	11,722	13,722	13,722	13,722	14,988	14,988	16,100	16,100	16,100	143,364
Central China	40,635	38,545	38,545	37,479	39,179	27,887	27,887	29,550	31,050	32,050	342,807
Klangsi Mission Conference	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,213	16,213	17,600	18,400	18,400	86,826
North China	53,300	50,713	51,713	50,363	50,363	51,563	51,563	52,450	53,450	55,450	520,928
West China	18,340	18,874	22,874	22,874	25,124	27,207	27,207	29,000	30,000	31,000	252,500
Union Publishing House, Shanghai	4,750	5,750	6,000	2,500	3,500	3,100	3,100	2,500	2,500	2,750	36,450
For other purposes	.....	.....	3,300	4,300	4,300	3,000	15,789	3,800	3,000	12,050	49,539
Total for China	157,550	152,819	163,819	158,903	164,819	175,784	188,573	185,350	190,050	204,350	1,742,017
Japan	62,500	60,625	65,061	63,109	65,061	67,561	67,561	67,561	68,561	69,761	657,361
Korea	38,465	37,311	39,922	38,679	39,922	41,422	41,422	47,906	49,906	50,906	425,861
Total for Division 1	258,515	250,755	268,802	260,691	269,802	284,767	297,556	300,817	308,517	325,017	2,825,239
Division 2.—Southern Asia.											
India: North India	62,200	60,326	62,594	60,674	65,441	66,941	66,941	66,941	69,441	73,221	654,720
Northwest India	31,625	30,676	32,512	31,537	34,262	38,262	38,262	38,262	39,262	40,462	355,122
South India	23,775	23,062	24,670	23,930	26,028	27,528	27,528	27,528	30,528	32,028	266,605
Central Provinces	17,131	16,620	18,493	17,938	18,493	19,993	19,993	19,993	20,993	22,193	191,840
Bombay	22,775	22,092	24,129	23,405	24,129	27,129	27,129	27,129	28,129	29,329	255,375
Bengal	17,025	16,514	17,926	17,388	13,579	14,579	14,579	14,579	15,579	16,579	158,327
Burma Mission Conference	10,025	9,724	10,832	10,604	10,932	12,432	12,432	12,432	12,432	13,932	115,877
Total for India	184,556	179,014	191,256	185,476	192,864	206,864	206,864	206,864	216,364	227,744	1,997,866
Malaysia	21,380	20,739	22,278	21,610	22,278	23,778	23,778	23,778	23,778	28,278	231,675
Philippine Islands	25,900	25,123	27,250	26,433	27,250	31,250	31,250	31,250	31,250	33,750	290,706
Total for Division 2	231,836	224,876	240,784	233,519	242,392	261,892	261,892	261,892	271,392	289,772	2,520,247
Division 3.—Africa											
Liberia	15,376	14,912	15,612	15,142	15,612	15,612	15,612	15,612	16,112	18,112	157,714
East Central Africa Mission Conference	16,065	14,083	14,883	14,434	14,434	16,434	16,434	5,000	.....	.....	111,767
Rhodesia Mission Conference	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,434	13,434	13,434	38,302
West Central Africa Mission Conference	14,201	12,274	12,774	12,389	12,389	13,389	13,389	13,389	13,389	14,889	132,472
North Africa Mission Conference	.....	3,000	4,000	3,878	7,834	9,834	9,834	9,834	.....	.....	48,214
Congo Mission	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	1,000	1,500
Inhambane Mission Conference	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	7,728	12,728
Total for Division 3	45,642	44,269	47,269	45,843	50,269	55,269	55,269	55,269	48,435	55,163	502,697

APPROPRIATIONS TO MISSIONS AND CONFERENCES FOR THE YEARS 1909-1918—Continued.

MISSIONS	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	Total
Division 4.—South America.											
Eastern South America	52,592	51,130	53,130	52,113	53,130	54,130	54,130	54,130	54,130	55,130	533,745
Chile	28,175	27,450	29,450	28,395	29,450	30,950	30,950	30,950	26,240	29,740	291,750
North Andes Mission Conference	15,800	15,680	18,280	17,310	18,280	19,780	19,780	19,780	15,980	16,980	177,650
Bolivia Mission Conference	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,910	8,910	14,820
Panama Mission	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,800	4,500	8,300
For Schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,800	10,000	13,800
Total for Division 4	96,567	94,260	100,860	97,818	100,860	104,860	104,860	104,860	109,860	125,260	1,040,065
Division 5.—Mexico	58,900	56,539	60,496	58,662	60,496	60,996	60,996	60,996	60,996	61,996	601,073
Division 6.—Europe and North Africa											
Austria-Hungary Mission Conference	.....	.....	3,500	5,032	6,211	6,211	6,211	6,211	6,211	.....	.....
North Germany	18,580	17,995	15,600	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	.....	.....
South Germany	20,721	20,100	19,800	19,000	19,000	19,000	18,700	18,700	18,700	.....	.....
Switzerland	7,535	7,290	7,290	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	.....	.....
Norway	12,555	12,165	12,500	12,050	12,200	12,200	12,050	12,050	12,250	.....	.....
Sweden	16,095	15,595	15,875	15,300	15,400	15,400	15,250	15,250	15,250	.....	.....
Denmark	7,960	7,715	7,950	7,600	7,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	9,600	.....	.....
Finland	9,348	9,060	7,850	7,615	7,850	7,850	7,850	7,850	7,850	.....	.....
Russia Mission	.....	.....	4,000	4,500	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	.....	.....
Bulgaria Mission Conference	9,500	9,205	9,500	9,500	10,700	11,200	11,000	11,000	11,000	.....	.....
Italy	55,312	53,600	58,134	54,278	54,278	54,278	53,178	53,178	53,178	.....	.....
France Mission Conference	5,840	5,814	6,840	6,840	8,100	10,100	12,000	12,000	12,000	.....	.....
Italian Church, Zurich	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	500	500	500	500	500	.....	.....
North Africa Mission Conference	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,841	.....	.....
Total for Division 6	163,446	158,539	169,839	164,715	169,839	174,339	174,339	174,339	189,180	196,680	1,735,255
Appropriations to be administered by the Board	$115,050	$112,050	$127,250	$127,250	103,000	103,000	103,000	103,000	117,722	127,722	1,139,044
Special Appropriations for Property in Foreign Fields	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,722	29,707	20,000	64,429
Total for the Mission Fields	$969,956	$941,288	$1,015,300	$988,498	$996,658	$1,045,123	$1,057,912	$1,075,895	$1,135,809	$1,201,610	$10,428,049

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	50 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	4,761 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....	360,860	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,812 49	.019	7,379 42	2,025 12	.....
April 26, 1827—April 10, 1828....	381,997	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,245 17	.016	8,113 18	157 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	7,693 07	.....
May 1, 1830—April 30, 1831....	476,153	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,950 57	.020	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....	653,022	.....	.....	.....	.....	57,096 05	.087	66,536 85	.....	3,788 84
April 17, 1837—April 9, 1838....	658,157	.....	.....	.....	.....	96,087 36	.146	89,277 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	.....	.....	.....	.....	139,965 76	.176	158,698 05	.....	3,029 18
April 20, 1841—April 19, 1842....	852,018	.....	.....	.....	.....	139,473 25	.163	145,692 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	.....	.....	.....	.....	94,562 27	.08	85,729 55	.....	1,071 94
May 1, 1845—April 30, 1846....	1,139,587	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,528 26	.078	64,372 60	24,183 72	.....
May 1, 1846—April 30, 1847....	644,269	.....	.....	.....	.....	78,932 73	.122	76,634 13	26,382 32	.....
May 1, 1847—April 30, 1848....	631,558	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,660 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	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,471 31	.183	131,163 40	2,450 23	.....
May 1, 1851—April 30, 1852....	728,760	138,284 42	.....	2,854 68	9,303 38	150,482 48	.208	155,606 07	.....	3,173 34
May 1, 1852—Dec. 31, 1853....	752,026	298,473 39	.....	21,262 13	16,232 97	335,968 39	.446	282 229 87	50,565 18	.....
Jan. 1, 1854—Dec. 31, 1854....	783,358	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	244,464 86	.....	6,921 17	6,815 01	218,294 04	.272	217,567 05	35,920 16	.....
Jan. 1, 1856—Dec. 31, 1856....	860,327	199,996 59	.....	7,781 81	29,666 52	237,441 92	.296	274,182 49	.....	820 41
Jan. 1, 1857—Dec. 31, 1857....	820,519	247,753 13	.....	8,541 96	12,592 39	268,890 48	.327	266,972 17	1,097 90	.....
Jan. 1, 1858—Dec. 31, 1858....	956,555	220,987 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	.....	10,149 97	10,343 59	256,722 77	.258	270,701 27	3,783 29	.....

Finances of the Missionary Society, 1819-1906—Continued

Jan.	1, 1861—Dec.	31, 1861....	988,523	222,709 28	.....	10,651 44	13,364 21	246,124 93	.248	249,071 09	837 13	.....
Jan.	1, 1862—Dec.	31, 1862....	942,906	241,247 29	.....	12,854 78	11,026 64	265,148 71	.281	226,369 64	29,676 20	.....
Jan.	1, 1863—Dec.	31, 1863....	923,394	388,109 18	.....	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	.....	22,142 93	29,953 16	549,993 26	.592	437,568 10	267,292 30	.....
Jan.	1, 1865—Dec.	31, 1865....	929,259	587,569 41	.....	12,765 76	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	682,380 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	.....	11,969 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	.....	47,663 37	9,471 06	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	506,765 66	.....	39,816 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....	1,742,922	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 68	.....	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....	2,093,935	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	1,014,682 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	22,169 23	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	12,110 12	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 65	35,060 23	72,436 37	10,139 75	1,227,594 00	.486	1,381,043 28	.....	98,550 24
Nov.	1, 1893—Oct.	31, 1894....	2,690,060	1,088,186 96	46,301 50	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	68,105 35	86,262 20	10,652 07	1,238,009 73	.447	1,208,485 19	.....	220,634 14
Nov.	1, 1895—Oct.	31, 1896....	2,831,787	1,149,596 57	43,410 35	43,758 80	25,482 81	1,262,248 53	.445	1,210,586 19	.....	168,971 80
Nov.	1, 1896—Oct.	31, 1897....	2,851,525	1,167,134 90	44,629 05	50,189 48	14,416 29	1,176,369 72	.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	117,184 16	1,345,782 21	.466	1,253,018 11	.....	79,313 25
Nov.	1, 1898—Oct.	31, 1899....	2,876,057	1,122,159 51	70,286 90	53,590 78	124,061 88	1,376,099 07	.478	1,287,136 11	9,649 71	.....
Nov.	1, 1899—Oct.	31, 1900....	2,929,674	1,143,263 18	70,803 16	55,864 63	43,796 67	1,319,727 64	.45	1,330,814 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	1,356,651 38	.46	1,381,390 50	.....	35,175 80
Nov.	1, 1901—Oct.	31, 1902....	3,000,295	1,281,721 69	117,626 33	54,902 60	8,673 64	1,462,924 26	.487	1,333,261 48	94,486 98	.....
Nov.	1, 1902—Oct.	31, 1903....	3,031,918	1,405,945 07	171,951 03	62,006 49	14,321 26	1,654,223 85	.546	1,532,580 84	216,129 99	.....
Nov.	1, 1903—Oct.	31, 1904....	3,070,121	1,451,688 66	167,888 59	53,398 64	31,549 46	1,704,525 35	.556	1,665,918 04	254,737 30	.....
Nov.	1, 1904—Oct.	31, 1905....	3,148,211	1,527,987 93	186,477 31	39,355 99	14,871 21	1,768,692 44	.561	2,005,573 56	17,856 18	.....
Nov.	1, 1905—Oct.	31, 1906....	3,236,661	1,615,494 64	374,662 27	59,163 69	28,927 68	2,071,648 28	.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	....	$.....	$.....	$.....

* During the years 1836-1847 a total of $2,875.89 received from the American Bible Society passed through the treasury of the Missionary Society, and at that time was included among the receipts. This sum has been subtracted from the total of receipts.

FINANCES OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, 1907-1917

"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 86	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 90	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	37,341 83	1,588,755 29	.400	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
Nov. 1, 1915—Oct. 31, 1916.....	4,130,864	1,143,785 05	677,447 30	76,201 67	35,822 29	1,933,256 31	.468	1,887,042 06	60,209 83
Nov. 1, 1916—Oct. 31, 1917.....	4,282,771	1,246,781 35	618,693 98	56,173 58	23,655 11	1,940,304 02	.453	1,947,692 70	50,142 76
Total	.....	$11,822,629 70	$4,616,650 42	$518,929 55	$316,815 86	$17,275,025 03	.....	.....	.....

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Missionaries of the Board, Men	461
Missionaries of the Board, Women	439
Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	532
Other Foreign Workers	143
Total Foreign Workers	1,575
Ordained Native Preachers	1,284
Unordained Native Preachers	4,832
Other Native Male Workers	3,072
Native Female Workers	3,263
Total Native Workers	12,451
Full Members	217,560
Members on Probation	257,652
Total Number of Members	475,212
Baptized Children	126,892
Unbaptized Adherents	52,138
Total Number of Members and Adherents	654,242
Adults Baptized, 1917	25,753
Children Baptized, 1917	24,026
Universities or Colleges	15
Teachers in Colleges	153
Students in Colleges	2,363
Theological and Bible Schools	59
Teachers in Theological and Bible Schools	184
Students in Theological and Bible Schools	1,425
High Schools	122
Teachers in High Schools	1,001
Students in High Schools	14,663
Elementary Schools	2,771
Teachers in Elementary Schools	3,963
Students in Elementary Schools	79,796
Total Number of Students in all Schools	98,247
Sabbath Schools	8,257
Sabbath Scholars	379,363
Churches and Chapels	2,567
Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	$7,890,698
Parsonages and Missionary Homes	1,554
Estimated Value of Parsonages and Missionary Homes	$2,302,302
Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, etc.	$4,251,739
Estimated Value of Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	$3,231,395
Debt on Real Estate	$3,225,573
Amount Paid on Property Indebtedness in 1917	$66,490
Contributions of the Church on the Foreign Field:	
For Foreign Missions	$9,999
For Other Benevolent Purposes	$34,960
For Support of the Local Church	$390,727
For Church Building and Repairing	$138,679
For Other Local Purposes	$253,723
Total Contributions of the Church on the Foreign Field	$828,088

PATRONS

Constituted by the payment of five hundred dollars or more at one time

Bishop, Frank M., Bristol.
Bishop, James M., Thoburn.
Acker, E. M.
Albritton, Rev. J. L.
Allen, Josiah
Andrus, John E.
Armstrong, R. W.
Ayres, Mrs. D.
Baker, Mrs. Wm. H.
Baker, William
Banner, John J.
Barnier, Miss Eliza S.
Barnum, N. K.
Bennett, Lyman
Booth, Joseph W.
Bradstreet, H.
Bridge, Amos D.
Bronson, Rev. Dillon
Bronson, Mrs. Dillon
Brown, James N.
Brown, Levi D.
Bryson, James H.
Buckley, J. M., D.D.
Bunnell, Mrs. Maria
Burson, Hon. John W.
Calvert, Joseph
Canright, Melzar
Canright, Mrs. Irena M.
Carpenter, Mrs. P. W.
Chadwick, Elihu
Chadwick, Isabel
Clark, Rev. George
Cleveland, Rev. H. A.
Cook, Mrs. Hattie M. (2)
Corbit, M. Emma
Cornell, Helen M.
Cornell, Mrs. J. B.
Cornell, Mrs. J. M.
Cornell, Miss M. L.
Darby, Benjamin
Darwood, W. M'K., D.D.
Davison, Robert G.
Dayton, Wm. B.
Dean, Mrs. G. F.
Dean, Rev. J. J.
Delanoy, J. A., Jr.
Detmar, Joseph F.
Dill, Isaac O.
Donohoe, Richard
Doriew, E. W.
Duffell, Dr. C. L.
Eakins, Rev. Wm.
Espenchied, J. M.
Ferguson, Mrs. W. G.
Ferry, George J.
Filbard, Rev. W.
Fisher, John, M.D.
FitzGerald, Kirke B.
Fleming, James H.
Fletcher, Hon. Thos. C.
Fowler, Jonathan O.
Fox, Rev. R. C.
Frost, Mrs. Juliet K.
Fry, Hedley J.
Gage, Mrs. Mary E.
Gamble, James N.
Gibson, Charles
Gillespie, Mrs. Cath. J.
Gillespie, Samuel W.
Goodell, C. L., D.D.
Goodenough, Rev. A. H.
Gooding, Julia A.
Gooding, Mrs. M.
Goodnow, E. A.
Gordon, Andrew
Gordon, Daniel
Gordon, Geo. B.
Green, Edward
Gregory, N., M.D.
Hallett, Henry W.
Hamilton, Rev. Chas. E.
Harkness, William
Harrinton, Thomas L.
Harrison, J. Orlando
Harvey, Mrs. Mary
Heacock, H. B., D.D.
Hedden, Charles B.
Hendershot, John
Henderson, Isaac
Henry, Robert
Hewitt, George C.
Higgins, Charles W.
Hill, Mrs. W. J.
Hills, Martin B.
Holcomb, Charles M.
Houghton, R. C., D.D.
Howell, Carl S.
Hubbard, George D.
Huffman, Mrs. Sallie J.
Hughes, Rev. Bruce
Huston, J. M., D.D.
Huston, Eliza H.
Irving, Charles
James, Miss Elizabeth
Jayne, F. A.
Jaynes, Mrs. F. A.
Jeremiah, T. F.
Johnston, R. S.
Johnston, Miss Sue
Johnston, Will H.
Jones, E. H.
Jones, Levin
Jones, Thomas L.
Kain, Mrs. R. J.
Keith, George
Keith, Martha B.
Keith, Sarah
Keith, Sophia P.
Kelley, Wm. V., D.D.
Kelly, Geo. B.
Kent, James
Kimble, Aaron R.
Kirwin, Edgar F.
Kline, Isaac
Knight, Henry W.
Lafone, Samuel
Lamb, Simeon
Lansdale, R. H.
Leech, S. V., D.D.
Leffingwell, Mrs. C. R.
Lippincott, B. C., D.D.
Lounsbury, Phineas C.
Lowe, William E.
Lowry, H. H., D.D.
Lucas, Rev. A. H.
Mansur, James
Manwaring, W. H.
Margerum, Mrs. E. A.
Marshall, Prof. J. W.
Marshall, William B.
Martin, George C.
Martin, Mrs. Henrietta
Martin, Miss Mary E.
Matthews, William
Maugan, S. S.
M'Clintock, Mrs. C. W.
M'Cutcheon, E. H.
M'Gill, Rev. W. B.
Mead, Melville E.
Mears, John
Meredith, R. R., D.D.
Merrill, William
Milnes, John
Mussina, Mrs. Jerusha P.
Nelson, Abram
Nickey, J. F.
Nimocks, Chester
Ogg, Alexander
O'Neal, David
Parker, Lindsay, D.D.
Parkin, Rev. F. P.
Patton, Mrs. Susanna (2)
Peacey, William
Pearsall, Robert
Perkinpine, George
Peters, Lucy A.
Phillips, Daniel B.
Pine, Walter
Pool, William D.
Price, Mary H.
Prickett, Edward
Purdy, Miss Martha
Quackinbush, T. S.
Quimby, D. S., Jr.
Ralph, Mrs. Emily H.
Ralph, H. D., Jr.
Ramsay, Major H., C.B.
Ransom, Marietta Darrow
Reed, George E., D.D.
Rex, Jacob
Rex, Mrs.
Rinehart, Egbert
Ritchie, Mrs. Kate L.
Roake, J. C.
Roe, Rev. J. L.
Rogers, Mrs. Madelaine S.
Rolph, Henry D.
Ross, Mrs. D. L.
Rudisill, Mrs. M. A.
Russell, Samuel
Santee, Rev. J. B.
Scott, Rev. T. J.
Searles, Rev. William N.
Secor, J. A.
Sewell, Moses B.
Shank, Wilson W.
Shaurman, Milton
Shaver, Mrs. J. B.
Shields, Rev. David H.
Siggins, Mrs. Alice H. (2)
Sinex, Thomas H.
Slate, George
Slattery, Rev. P. J.
Sloat, Mrs. Harriet A.

Sloat, T. L.
Smith, Isaac T.
Smith, J. C., D.D.
Smith, Nathaniel
Spear, Ann
Spencer, Charles
Stephenson, T., M.D.
Stevens, Rev. E. P.
Strickland, Frances L.
Strong, Christiana
Strout, Geraldine G.
Sweet, Abigail H.
Taylor, Mrs. George
Terhune, Miss Francena
Thomas, Mrs. Mary A.
Tipple, E. S., D.D.
Todd, Rev. Charles W.
Trevaskis, Henry
Trimble, Sarah A.
Walthier, Phebe J.
Ward, P. G. W.
Waters, Mrs. Matilda
Weatherby, Rev. Sam. S.
Weeks, W. H.
Welch, William
Westerfield, William
Whitaker, James
White, Miss Helen M.
Wilson, S. P.
Winfield, H. B.
Woods, Frederic, D.D.
Woods, Mrs. Frederic
Worne, Edward H.
Wright, John W.
Wright, Mrs. Mary
Youngs, D. A.

By a resolution of the Board of Managers the following persons are constituted Patrons on account of valuable services rendered the Board of Foreign Missions

Wm. E. Blackstone
W. L. Boswell
Hon. T. S. Fay
J. F. Goucher, D.D.
D. W. Thomas, D.D.

HONORARY LIFE MANAGERS

Constituted by the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars or more at one time

[Note.—Any persons examining this list, and noticing therein the names of any persons who have deceased, are requested to notify the Corresponding Secretaries, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

Bishop, Earl, Cranston
Bishop, John H., Vincent
Bishop, Luther B., Wilson
Abbott, Asher Miner
Abbott, Stephen H.
Abercrombie, David
Ackerman, C. W.
Ackerman, W. B.
Adams, Annie M.
Adams, Miss Fanny
Adams, Thomas M.
Aitken, Benjamin
Alder, William D.
Allen, Oliver
Allen, Solomon
Allison, Michael S.
Ames, Herbert T.
Andaver, John S.
Anderson, Augustus B.
Anderson, Mrs. George W.
Andrew, Miss Annie
Andrew, Rev. Joseph .
Antrim, Minnie B.
Apgar, W. Holt
Applegarth, Nathaniel
Appold, George I.
Arbuckle, Mrs. Alexander
Archer, Mrs. G. D.
Archer, Harry Mortimer
Archer, Mary
Archer, Nellie Louisa
Armstrong, Clark
Armstrong, Francis
Armstrong, Joseph
Armstrong, Thomas
Arnold, J. M.
Arnold, Samuel
Arthur, Richard
Atkins, Isaiah
Atkinson, Mrs. John
Atterbury, William
Auten, Mrs. Eliza M.
Avery, C. A.
Avery, Lyman R.
Ayres, L. S.
Ayres, Samuel L. P., U.S.N.
Backus, Mrs. M. J.
Baker, Mrs. Minnie C.
Baker, Samuel W.
Baldwin, Gertrude P. (2)
Baldwin, Summerfield
Balker, William
Ballard, A. E., D.D.
Banks, Rev. L. A.
Banner, John J.
Barber, Mrs. E. A.
Barber, George E.
Bardall, John C.
Barker, William L.
Barndollar, Amy S.
Barnes, Benjamin H.
Barnes, Samuel S.
Barnes, Mrs. W. W.
Barnice, John J.
Barrick, Mrs. Nancy
Bartlett, Miss Martha M.
Barton, James
Bates, Miss Sarah
Bates, Samuel D.
Battie, Richard R.
Baynon, Eugene F. (2)
Beachan, Mrs. H.
Beadenkopf, George
Beattie, John
Beattie, Mrs. John
Beatty, Miss Mary E.
Beaver, Peter
Beek, Samuel
Beers, Miss Elizabeth W.
Belt, Washington
Benedict, Charles A.
Bennett, Mrs. Eliza
Bennyworth, John
Bentley, Charles
Bentley, Georgia
Bernsee, C. Dollner
Bernsee, Frederick
Berry, Eliza
Bettleheim, Bernard J. G.
Beyea, J. L.
Bicknell, Becker
Blackledge, Rev. James
Blackledge, Mrs. Kittie T.
Blackmar, C. P.
Blyth, Elijah K.
Boardman, Hannah E.
Bolton, John
Bond, Charles W.
Bonnell, Charles F.
Bonnell, Nathaniel
Bonnett, Miss Mary June
Bonney, Nathaniel
Boorman, Hon. A. J.
Booth, Ezra
Boston, John E. H.
Botsford, J. K.
Bourne, C. Clayton
Bowdish, Jennie C.
Boyce, James
Boyd, David
Boyd, Rev. R. K.
Boyd, Samuel, Jr.
Boynton, Anthony
Bradford, Henry E.
Bradley, Frank
Bradner, William B.
Bradon, Frank
Bradstreet, Henry
Brainerd, B. C.
Brakeley, H. W.
Brandon, James
Brands, James
Breon, Jacob
Bresee, Rev. P. F.
Brewer, Nixon
Bross, Joseph
Brown, Mrs. Harriet
Brown, Mrs. J. D.
Brown, R. O.

Browne, Henry B.
Bryant, Charles E.
Buckley, Sarah
Buell, L. H.
Bulley, Mrs. Anna M.
Bulley, George F.
Burnham, W. R.
Burrows, Lemuel
Butler, Charles
Butterfield, Frederic
Buttrick, George M.
Byrne, William W.
Cable, H. B.
Caine, Anna E.
Caldwell, Samuel C.
Cameron, Mrs. Charles A.
Cameron, Cornelius
Campbell, Celinda
Carey, Isaac
Carey, Mrs. P. E.
Carlton, Henry
Carmichel, A., Jr.
Carpenter, James M.
Carpenter, Nathan
Carr, J. M., D.D.
Carr, Lizzie
Carr, Mary E.
Carson, Charles L.
Carson, Mrs. D.
Carson, William
Carter, Duras
Cartwright, William M.
Cary, Benjamin H.
Cary, Mrs.
Case, Rev. Watson
Cassard, Howard
Cassidy, James
Chaffee, Rev. Herbert W.
Chamberline, Mrs. O. B.
Champion, Hiram J.
Chapman, Myra H.
Charlier, Elie
Chesnut, John A.
Choate, Warren
Chumar, John A.
Clapp, Frederick A.
Clark, Miss Emma
Clark, Francis M.
Clark, Mary S.
Clark, Miles Hebee
Clark, Richard B.
Clark, William D.
Clark, Mrs. W. W.
Clements, S., Jr.
Cloke, Mrs. H. Virginia
Cobb, Prof. Chas. N.
Cobb, Mrs. Helen W.
Cobb, J. H.
Cobb, Mrs. Mary A.
Cobb, Samuel
Cochrane, Charles
Coffin, Mrs. Caroline
Coffin, Eliza J.
Coffin, William J.
Coggeshall, William S.
Cole, Mrs. Mortimer
Colesbury, John
Coleston, Charles E.
Colgate, Mrs. B.
Collins, Joseph W.
Cone, John A.
Conklin, Benjamin Y.
Conklin, J. L.
Connolly, Nettie
Contrell, Mrs. Lizzie
Cookman, Mary
Cooley, Emma F.
Cooper, Mrs. Lavinia
Cooper, V. A., D.D.
Corbit, Mrs. W. P.
Corkran, Benjamin W.
Corkran, William
Corrington, John Wesley
Coryell, Dr. William
Cosgrove, Joseph
Coulter, H.
Cox, Abram
Cox, Charles
Coxe, J. C. W., D.D.
Cranner, Emeline
Craske, Harry
Crawford, Hanford
Crawford, J. G. L.
Crawford, Dr. J. S.
Creshall, Mrs. Sarah E.
Criswell, Miss Jennie E.
Crook, J. D. Kurtz
Croxford, Ira
Cubberly, D. P.
Culver, Tuttle
Curry, Amos G.
Curry, William H.
Cushing, G. B.
Custer, L. S.
Cutter, Miss Julia
Dail, Daniel
Dalley, Rev. Joseph W.
Daniels, Sabin A.
Darwood, W. M'K., D.D.
Darwood, Mrs. W. M'K.
Dashiell, Mary J.
Dashiell, Mrs. Robert L.
Davenport, Benjamin
Davidson, Mrs. Ann Jane
Davis, Calvin
Davis, Edgar
Davis, Ira
Day, Elizabeth
Day, James R., D.D.
Day, John H.
Dayton, Mrs. D. W.
Deal, George H.
Dean, Clement R.
Dease, Rev. S. S., M.D.
Dedericks, George W.
De La Cour, J. C.
Dennis, Mrs. Benjamin F.
Dennis, Mrs. Emory
Denyse, Simon
De Puy, Alexander
De Urquiza, Gen. Don Justo
De Wilde, John
Dibble, Elizabeth W.
Dickinson, Rev. George F.
Dickinson, Martha
Dickinson, Mary E.
Dickson, Lucius
Diggs, Laura
Dilks, Chester
Disney, Wesley
Dodge, Rev. David S.
Dollner, Samuel L.
Douglas, Mrs. Ophelia M.
Douglass, J., of Scotland
Downey, Rev. David G.
Drake, Elkanah
Drakely, George
Drown, Mrs. Emma H.
Drown, Samuel R.
Dryden, Joshua
Dulaney, H. S.
Dunham, George B.
Dunlap, William H.
Dunlop, John S.
Dunn, E. W.
Dwight, Samuel L.
Eager, W. B., Jr., M.D.
Eaton, Mrs. Harriet E. S.
Eaton, Mae
Edwards, Nellie
Edwards, William H.
Eggleston, Mrs. Elizabeth
Elliott, Thomas M.
Ellis, Mrs. Lydia A.
Ellsworth, Henry
Elmer, Nelson L.
Erwin, Gideon L., Sr.
Evans, John, M.D.
Everson, George W.
Everson, Mrs. Lillian E.
Fairbairn, Maggie
Fairchild, J. H.
Falconer, Wm. H.
Farlee, William A.
Farley, J. P.
Farmer, Mrs. Silas
Ferris, Frank
Fiege, Mrs. Wm. H.
Fielding, George
Fielding, Mrs. Matilda
Finch, Mrs. Eunice C.
Finley, Thomas
Fisher, N. D.
Fisk, Rev. N. B.
Fite, Conrad
Fitzgerald, James B.
Fitzwilliam, F. J.
Flinn, Wm. R., Jr.
Folger, Mrs. Ella
Foot, Norman B.
Forrester, Frederick
Forshay, Wilbur F.
Foster, Alonzo
Foster, James V.
Foster, Joseph A.
Foster, Miss Libbie
Foster, Rev. Milton K.
Fowler, Cornelia W.
Fowler, J. N.
Fowler, Jonathan O.
Fowler, J. O., Jr.
Fowler, Olive E.
Fowler, Hon. Oscar F.
Fowler, William
Fox, Rev. R. C.
Fox, Robert S.
Freeman, Edward
French, John Wesley
French, Thomas R.
Frey, Edward S.
Fried, F. C.
Frost, Norman W.
Fry, Hannah
Fry, Mrs. Hedley J.
Fuller, Jesse
Gable, Miss Julia E.
Gallien, Henry
Gallien, Mrs. Henry
Garbutt, J. G.
Gardner, Aaron
Gardner, David A.
Garrabrants, Mrs. William B.
Gascoigne, James P.
Gehrett, Mrs. T. J.
Geraghty, Miss Linda
Gerald, Miss Fannie
Gibb, Samuel
Gibson, Mrs. A. E.
Gibson, Jane
Gibson, John
Gibson, Josiah

Gibson, Mrs. Tillie
Gillingham, Rebecca A.
Gilmore, Frank B.
Glacken, Raymond M.
Glass, James
Glenn, David
Glover, Mrs. Charles E.
Goldsmith, Louise
Goodwin, A. S. W.
Goodwin, Mrs. S. C.
Goss, Oliver S.
Gouddy, N. E.
Graham, Mrs. Henry
Grape, George S.
Graveson, William
Graveson, W., Jr.
Gray, Abraham
Grazier, Mrs. Rebecca
Green, Amon
Green, Benjamin F.
Green, George E.
Green, R. Granville
Green, Stephen
Greenewald, F. W.
Greenfield, A. H.
Greenfield, Aquila
Gregg, Samuel
Gregory, Miss Ella
Gregory, Miss Elma C.
Greschall, Mrs. Sarah J.
Griffen, John
Griffin, Lulu
Griffin, Rev. Thomas A.
Griffing, Lester
Griffith, Mrs. A. E.
Grinnell, Miss Anna
Groesbeck, E. A.
Grose, James
Gross, Samuel
Guelfi, Cecelia
Guest, Alonzo
Gurlitz, A. T.
Haff, Uriah
Hagaman, Abram
Hagaman, Miss E. A.
Hagell, Miss Fannie
Hagell, Mrs. Hannah
Haight, Joseph
Haight, Samuel J.
Haines, Benjamin F.
Haines, Mrs. Benjamin F.
Hall, Edward M.
Hall, Joseph B.
Hall, Joseph F.
Hall, William H.
Haller, Rev. J. P.
Hallett, Henry W.
Halliday, Rebecca
Ham, John
Hamilton, Mrs. C. E.
Hammond, Edwin R.
Hance, Theodore F.
Hand, Jacob
Hard, Clark P., D.D.
Hardacre, William
Harmon, C. W.
Harris, Mrs. Emma J.
Harris, John M.
Harris, Mrs. N. Ann
Hartzell, Miss Alice
Haseltine, Miss Emily P.
Haslup, George G.
Haslup, Mrs. George H.
Hasselbarth, C. O.
Haughwout, Rachel
Havenner, Thomas
Hawthorne, Enoch
Hawthorne, Mrs. Mary
Hayden, Mrs. Jerusha S.
Hays, James L.
Hayward, J. K.
Hazleton, Edward
Headley, Milton
Heald, William H.
Heath, F. W.
Heiskell, Colson
Heislee, William H.
Hemmers, Thomas J.
Henry, John
Herbert, William F.
Herrick, Mrs. M. B. P.
Hershey, Leonard
Hester, Milton P.
Hicks, Harvey E.
Hill, Charles A.
Hill, George W.
Hill, Sarah V.
Hill, Rev. W. T.
Hillman, Samuel D.
Hinckley, J. W., M.D.
Hinkle, Rev. Richard
Hitchim, Owen
Hite, George E., D.D.
Hodges, Samuel R.
Hodgkinson, Job
Hodgman, F. D.
Holcomb, Mrs. Statira
Holden, B. F., Jr.
Hollister, Stephen D.
Holmes, J. P.
Holmes, John F., Jr.
Holmes, William L.
Holt, William H.
Holzapfel, John A.
Hooly, Abraham
Hooper, Mrs. Charles V.
Hopkins, Miss Hettie M.
Horton, D. P.
Horton, Henry M.
Hoxsie, George W.
Hoyt, Philip
Hu, Miss King Eng
Hughes, C. C.
Hulbert, Lester
Hull, Mrs. C. F.
Hull, Henry M.
Humbert, Mrs. Theodore
Huntley, Mrs. Amelia E.
Huntley, Mrs. Annie
Hurst, William R.
Hyatt, Charles E.
Hyde, Augustus L.
Hyde, Edwin Francis
Hyland, James
Iglehart, F. C., D.D.
Irvin, Alexander
Irving, Charles
Jacklin, Mrs. J. E.
Jacks, David
Jacks, Mrs. Mary C.
Jayne, F. A.
Jeffery, Oscar
Jellison, George W.
Jenks, Mrs. D. S.
Johnson, Algernon K.
Johnson, Charles T.
Johnson, Eugene
Johnson, Mrs. Grace E.
Johnson, Samuel
Johnson, William B.
Johnston, William
Jones, Floy C. (2)
Jones, Miss Ida
Jones, Joseph.
Jones, Raymond (2)
Jones, Rev. Thomas L.
Jordan, D. A., D.D.
Jourdan, Natalie Harkness
Joy, Mrs. E. H.
Judd, John B.
Kelley, Warren S.
Kellogg, Charles G.
Kendrick, A. V.
Kerr, Rev. G. S.
Kerr, Thomas
Kessler, Miss Mary L.
Keyes, John
Keyes, Mrs. John
Keyser, Abraham
Keyser, John
Kiger, Col. James S.
King, Joseph E., D.D.
Kinsey, Isaac P.
Kirkland, Alexander
Kitching, William
Kline, Isaac A.
Kneen, Alice
Knell, Thomas
Knight, Edward
Knight, Henry
Knight, Theodore B.
Knox, Mrs. Mary P. M.
Knox, William F.
Kodama, J. C. J. P.
Kuhns, William J.
Kurtz, Clara H.
Ladue, Nathan W.
Laing, William T.
Lamb, J. M.
Lambden, Mrs. Annie
Lane, Park H.
Langham, L.
Langstroth, Abbie
Langstroth, Miss Belle
Langstroth, Mrs. Jane
Laughlin, Jennie E.
Lavery, Mrs. Eliza
Lavery, John Young
Lawrence, Henry
Lazenby, Cornelia A.
Leach, Charles
Leavitt, Samuel R.
Lee, Miss Hannah
Leech, Abner Y.
Legg, John
Leidy, Rev. George
Lenhart, Miss Lulla
Libby, Mary S.
Liebe, Mary A.
Lincoln, Hon. C. Z.
Lindsay, J. W., D.D.
Little, Henry J.
Little, William Mayo
Lloyd, John R.
Loane, T. Albert
Lockwood, Henry
Logan, Charles W.
Logan, Miss Emma G.
Logan, Henry
Long, Mrs. Jane
Longacre, Orleans
Longfellow, A. J., M.D.
Longhurst, James S.
Loomis, Rev. B. B.
Lowden, Mrs. Elizabeth
Lowden, George W.
Lowe, William E.
Lucas, Mrs. Susan
Ludlam, E. Ferdinand
Ludlum, George B.
Ludlum, Jacob W., M.D.

Lyon, Stephen
Lyons, James D.
Lytle, W. H.
MacKenzie, Joseph
Maclay, R. V.
Macniff, Lothian
Macubbin, Samuel
Magee, John
Main, Mrs. O. Louise
Manierre, A. L.
Mann, L. M.
Mapes, Mrs. S. S.
Margerum, Mrs. E. A.
Mark, George, Sr.
Marriner, George
Marshall, Thomas W.
Marshall, William B.
Marston, Hannah
Martin, Ann H.
Martin, George C.
Martin, Nathan C.
Martinnas, Susie
Mason, John S.
Mason, R. W.
Mason, Miss Venie
Mason, William Henry
Matthews, Edward N.
M'Calmont, A. B.
M'Calmont, Mrs.
M'Caule, George E.
M'Clain, Damon R.
M'Cormick, J. M.
M'Cormick, R. S.
M'Cown, William B.
M'Cubbin, Miss Maggie
M'Cullough, James
M'Curdy, R. K.
M'Daniel, James L.
M'Dermond, Jennie
M'Farlane, George
M'Gee, Robert
M'Gregor, David L.
M'Kissock, Miss J. A.
M'Kown, Mrs. M. E.
M'Lean, Ann
M'Lorrinan, Miss Maggie
M'Millan, John
M'Murray, Miss Charlotte
M'Namara, Mrs. John W.
M'Namara, Mary
M'Nichols, H. M.
M'Roberts, William
Mead, Fanny E.
Mead, Melville E.
Menson, L. W.
Merrick, E. G.
Merrill, Jacob S.
Merritt, David F.
Miller, A. B.
Miller, G. M.
Miller, Gordon
Miller, John
Miller, John P.
Miller, R. T.
Milligan, W. C.
Mills, John H.
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.
Mulford, Miss Emma
Mulford, Furman
Mullenneaux, Mrs. M. H.
Mumford, Anna L.
Murray, Laura V.
Myers, George E.
Myers, John N.
Myrick, James R.
Nagai, J. Wesley Iwoski
Nead, Mrs. W. M.
Nelson, Mrs. Louise
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
Osbon, Mrs. E. S.
Osborn, Mrs. Alice
Osmun, John W.
Ostrander, Amanda B.
Owen, D. R.
Owen, Edward
Owen, John
Oxtoby, 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., D.D.
Peekham, 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.
Powell, William
Pray, Matilda
Prentiss, S. M.
Price, S. W.
Prickett, Edward
Prosser, William H.
Pugh, Mrs. Daniel W.
Pulman, Oscar S.
Pulman, Mrs. O. S.
Purdy, A. E. M., M.D.
Pusey, William B.
Quincy, Charles E.
Ramsay, John F.
Raymond, Aaron
Raymond, L. Loder
Raymond, William L.
Raynor, Fannie R.
Read, Thomas
Rector, George
Reed, Mrs. George E.
Reed, Mrs. Seth
Reeve, Tappin
Reynolds, Frank
Reynolds, George G.
Reynolds, S. C.
Rich, Richard
Richardson, J. Smith
Richardson, Hon. Samuel
Rigby, Philip 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
Rujo, Edna
Rulison, Mrs. Mary
Rushmore, Benjamin
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
Saxe, Charles J.
Sayre, Israel E.
Schaeffer, Jacob
Schenck, W. E.
Schoeder, Annette
Schuyler, Capt. Thomas
Schevdel, Annette
Scott, George
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.
Shickney, Mrs. L.
Shiels, Ella
Shillicom, John
Shoemaker, Miss M.
Simmons, Ella
Simmons, Thomas S.
Skinner, Mrs. Eunice
Skinner, James R.
Slayback, John D.
Slicer, Eli
Sloan, Charles
Sloan, Joseph
Smedley, Joseph S.
Smith, Addison M.
Smith, Emily L.
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. B.
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
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.
Tackaberry, 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
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, F. J. D.
Van Velsor, Benjamin
Van Velsor, Charles B.
Viall, William
Voorlie, John
Vosburgh, Miss Minnie
Walker, Thomas
Walker, William E.
Walker, William J.
Walsh, Josiah
Wandle, Sarah
Ward, Ella B.
Ware, Robert G.
Ware, S. M.
Warfield, Dr. Jesse L.
Waring, Thomas
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. L. 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
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 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.

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 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 Christanity, 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 1916

I

INCORPORATION

There shall be a Board of Foreign Missions, duly incorporated according to law, and having its office in New York city; said Board of Foreign Missions shall have committed to it the general supervision of all work in the foreign fields, and shall be subject to such rules and regulations as the General Conference from time to time may prescribe.

II

CONSTITUTION

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, philanthropic, and educational, designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of Christianity, by the promotion and support of all phases of church work and missionary activity in foreign countries; and also in such other places subject to the sovereignty of the United States, but not on the continent of North America or the islands adjacent thereto, as may be committed to the care of such 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

CO-OPERATING MEMBERS, LIFE MEMBERS, HONORARY MEMBERS, AND PATRONS

1. Every member who subscribes to the pledge and pays the fee fixed by the Board of managers shall become a Co-operating Member. Any member contributing $20 at one time shall become a Life Member. Any member contributing $200 at one time shall become an Honorary Life Member. Any member contributing $500 at one time shall become an Honorary Manager for life. Any member contributing $1,000 at one time shall become a Patron for life.

2. 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.

3. The Board or the Executive Committee shall be authorized to appoint a Committee of Counsel in number not to exceed fifty, which committee in the

discretion of the Board or the Executive Committee may be convened from time to time to consider and advise upon questions of policy and program.

ARTICLE III

BOARD OF MANAGERS

1. The Management and disposition of the affairs and property of the Board of Foreign Missions, the making of appropriations and the administration of appropriations. and all other funds shall be vested in a Board of Managers. This Board 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 $50,000, provided that the Board of Managers shall not appropriate for a given year, including the emergency appropriation of $50,000, more than the total income for the preceding year.

2. The Board of Managers shall consist of the General Superintendents and the Missionary Bishops who shall be ex-officio members of said Board, and thirty-two Laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church and thirty-two traveling Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church elected by the General Conference upon nomination of the Bishops. In constituting the Board of Managers, the Bishops shall nominate one representative from each General Conference District, preserving as nearly as may be an equality in the number of Ministers and Laymen chosen from the Districts.

3. The Board of Managers shall meet annually at the headquarters of the Board of Foreign Missions in New York city. Due notice shall be given to each member. The General Superintendents and the Missionary Bishops shall preside over said annual meeting.

4. The Board of Managers shall elect an Executive Committee consisting of not less than thirty members. This Committee shall meet monthly at the headquarters of the Board of Foreign Missions in New York city, unless otherwise ordered by the Board. Traveling expenses in connection with the monthly meeting of the Executive Committee shall not be paid by the Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions, but traveling expenses in connection with the annual meeting shall be paid.

5. Vacancies in the Board of Managers shall be filled as the Charter provides. The Board shall 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-President, a Treasurer, and such Assistants as may be necessary, a Recording Secretary, and such Assistant and other Secretaries as may be necessary; to fill vacancies that may occur among the officers elected by the Board; to organize departments for the administration of the work of the Board; to invite the co-operation of other agencies where such co-operation will increase the efficiency of the work in the foreign field. 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.

6. The Board of Foreign Missions shall have power to suspend a Corre-

sponding Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or any elected officer of the 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.

7. In case a vacancy shall occur in the office of the Corresponding Secretaries, 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.

8. Thirteen members present at any meeting of the Board of Managers shall be a quorum.

9. The Board shall have authority to solicit and receive funds for the publication and distribution of tracts.

ARTICLE IV

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

There shall be two Corresponding Secretaries, having coordinate power, who shall be the executive officers of the Board of Foreign Missions, both 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 V

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 VI

PRESIDING OFFICER

At all 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 VII

SPECIAL GIFTS

1. Pastoral Charges may receive credit for Special Gifts transmitted through the Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions in the following manner: In case the full apportionment be raised aside from the Special Gifts, the latter shall be added to the regular gifts and be reported in the column for the regular offerings. In case the full apportionment be not raised aside from the Special Gifts, the latter shall be reported separately in the column for Special Gifts.

2. The Board of Managers 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 supplemental appropriation.

3. The Board shall exercise general supervision over appeals for Special Gifts.

ARTICLE VIII

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 IX

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution shall be subject to amendment or alteration only by the General Conference.

BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Adopted at the Annual Meeting, November 13-15, 1916

I

PROCEDURE OF THE BOARD

1. In harmony with the provisions of the Constitution as adopted by the General Conference, the Board of Foreign Missions shall meet annually at its headquarters in New York city, due notice of the meeting being given to each member. The necessary traveling expenses of the members in attendance upon its meetings shall be paid from the treasury of the Board.

2. The President of the Board shall act as permanent chairman at all regular sessions of the Board, and the presiding officers of the various sessions of the Annual Meeting of the Board shall be selected by the Bishops from among the General Superintendents and the Missionary Bishops.

3. Special meetings of the Board may be called by the President, or the Corresponding Secretaries, and must be called by the President upon the written request of fifteen managers.

4. The Board at its annual meeting shall appoint a Committee on Nominations consisting of two Bishops, four managers, and one of the Executive officers of the Board.

The Committee on Nominations shall present for confirmation the names of members to serve during the annual meeting on the following committees:

(1) General Distribution; (2) General Reference; (3) Eastern Asia; (4) Southern Asia; (5) Africa; (6) Europe and North Africa; (7) South America; (8) Mexico; (9) Appropriations of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society; (10) Resolutions.

5. The Board may appoint such other committees from time to time as occasion may require.

6. The General Conference Rules of Order shall be used to decide parliamentary questions and procedure in the meetings of the Board and its committees.

II

OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES

1. President and Vice-President

The Board shall elect a President and a Vice-President, who shall hold their respective offices for one year or until their successors shall be elected. It shall be the duty of the President to serve as the permanent chairman of the Board at its annual meetings, to preside over the meetings of the Executive Committee, and to perform such other functions as are usual to his office. If

the President and the Vice-President be absent, a President pro tem. may be elected. The President shall be ex-officio a member of all committees in addition to the number of members hereinafter specified.

2. Corresponding Secretaries

1. The Corresponding Secretaries shall have charge of all correspondence of the Board, and shall be exclusively employed in supervising the foreign missionary work of the Church and in promoting its general interests. They shall prepare the docket of business for the meetings of the Board, and of the Executive and other standing committees, except the Committee on Finance, and shall keep a vigilant eye upon all the affairs of the Board and of its missions. They shall be advisory members of all committees. It shall be their duty to convey to the Bishops in charge of mission fields, to the Board, and to the standing committees, such communications and such information concerning our foreign missions as the circumstances may require.

2. The Corresponding Secretaries shall act in conjunction with the Committee on Candidates in selecting and appointing to the fields the missionaries to be sent out by the Board. They shall place in the hands of the missionaries a copy of the Manual of Instructions authorized by the Board, with such other instructions and explanations as may be advisable, and they shall explicitly inform all missionaries that they are in no case to depart from such instructions.

3. Associate Secretaries and Secretaries for Departments

1. The Board or the Executive Committee may elect a Recording Secretary, and one or more Assistant or Associate Secretaries who shall be chosen and assigned to their respective duties, on nomination and recommendation of the Corresponding Secretaries. They shall work in co-operation with, and under the direction of, the Corresponding Secretaries and the Board, and shall perform such functions and undertake such duties as may be assigned to them.

2. Secretaries for Departments may be chosen by the Board or its Executive Committee on recommendation of the Corresponding Secretaries, as the needs of the Executive and Administrative work may demand. They shall have charge of the departments to which they are assigned and shall conduct their work under the direction of the Corresponding Secretaries.

4. Treasurer

1. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Board and shall receipt therefor. He shall keep proper books of accounts showing 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. The accounts and books of the Treasurer shall be examined by auditors selected by the Finance Committee. He shall report the state of the funds and, whenever required, shall exhibit his books, vouchers, and securities at meetings of the Committee on Finance and of the Auditors, and shall report regularly to the Executive Committee the state of the treasury. He shall be an advisory member of the Executive, Administrative and Finance Committees.

2. He shall honor all orders of the Board of Managers upon the treasury within the several appropriations made at the annual meeting. After approval 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 Executive or Administrative Committees.

3. He shall, under the advice of the Committee on Finance, keep all uninvested moneys of the Board on deposit in such bank or banks as shall be approved by said committee 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 Committee on Finance.

4. Under the supervision of the Committee on Finance, 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 upon the approval of said Committee.

5. The Treasurer shall serve as secretary of the Committee on Finance, and shall keep full minutes of the proceedings of the Committee. 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.

6. The Treasurer shall be required to give bond in a responsible Fidelity Company, in such amount as will be deemed necessary by the Finance Committee, the premium on said bond to be paid by the Board.

5. Assistant Treasurer

1. The Board may elect an Assistant Treasurer whose duty it shall be to co-operate with the Treasurer in the work of the Treasurer's Department, under the direction of the Board and the Treasurer.

2. During the absence of the Treasurer he shall be authorized to sign checks, drafts, bills of exchange, and legal documents requiring the signature of the Treasurer.

3. The Assistant Treasurer shall be required to give bond in a responsible Fidelity Company, in such amount as will be deemed necessary by the Finance Committee, the premium on said bond to be paid by the Board.

6. Recording Secretary

It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep the Minutes of the Meetings of the Board, and of the Executive Committee, and the several standing committees of the Board. He shall give due notice, after consultation with the Corresponding Secretaries, of all meetings of the Board, the Executive and other standing committees, and notify the Treasurer of all grants or expenditures authorized by action of the Board, or of its properly authorized committees, and shall perform such other functions as pertain to the office of a Recording Secretary.

III

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. There shall be an Executive Committee of thirty members, consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, who shall be nominated and elected by the Board of Foreign Missions from among its own members, and who shall hold office until their successors are appointed. The President of the Board of Foreign Missions shall be the chairman of the Executive Committee.

2. The Executive Committee shall have authority to pass upon all matters referred to it by the Board of Foreign Missions, or brought to its attention in the regular docket of business prepared by the Corresponding Secretaries, or referred to it by any standing committee. It shall have the authority and function of the Board acting ad interim, within such limitations as the Board from time to time may establish.

3. The Executive Committee shall meet at such stated times as the Board or itself may determine, or at the call of the Corresponding Secretaries. Nine members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

IV

STANDING COMMITTEES AND THEIR WORK

I. Administrative Committee

There shall be an Administrative Committee, appointed by the Board, consisting of eleven members, which shall have power to deal with routine business and such other matters as may be referred to it by the Executive Committee or the Corresponding Secretaries.

The Committee shall have power to pass upon the following classes of items, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, to whose members it shall send a digest of its minutes by mail in time for consideration before each meeting of the Executive Committee.

1. Matters specifically referred to it by 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 certificates; 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. Upon the recommendation or with the concurrence of the Corresponding Secretaries, the Administrative Committee shall be authorized also to consider and act upon any matters of emergent character, which may arise in the interim between the regular meetings of the Executive Committee and the Board, provided, however, that no financial obligation shall be incurred beyond that which is indicated in section 8 above. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

2. Committee on Candidates

There shall be a Committee on Candidates appointed by the Board and consisting of seven ministers and four laymen.

It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and act upon all matters pertaining to the selection, cultivation, and training of candidates for our foreign fields. The Committee shall have power, with the approval of the Corresponding Secretaries, to accept for appointment any candidate, who, in their judgment, is properly qualified, and for whom financial support is available. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

3. Committee on Finance

1. There shall be a Committee on Finance, consisting of seven laymen and four ministers. It shall be the duty of this Committee to aid the Treasurer to provide ways and means, and to consider all financial matters not otherwise provided for in these By-laws. It shall have authority to advise the Treasurer as to the deposit of all uninvested moneys of the Board, and to direct him in respect to investments, loans, and other financial transactions of the Board.

2. This Committee shall consider and report on all applications for loans to missions, or to institutions connected with the missions, and on all questions arising under wills, or concerning lands held by the Board. It shall be its duty to make estimates for salaries to be paid the Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, the Associate Secretaries and the Assistant Treasurer, and report the same for action to the Board. It shall also have power to pass upon the details of clerical and office adjustment, as referred to it by the Corresponding Secretaries.

3. The Committee shall provide for an annual audit of the books and accounts of the Treasurer by a firm of Certified Public Accountants. A majority shall constitute a quorum.

4. Committee on Missionary Education, Sunday Schools, and Young People's Work

There shall be a Committee on Missionary Education, Sunday Schools, and Young People's Work, consisting of three members. It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and determine all matters pertaining to the missionary education, and the development of our young people in Sunday schools and young people's organizations, and to have charge of those matters having to do with inter-Board relationships, as far as they relate to the educational training in missions of our people, provided, however, that any proposal involving

financial obligation outside the regular budget, shall be referred to the Board or the Executive Committee for its action.

5. Committee on Education in the Foreign Fields

There shall be a Committee on Education in the Foreign Fields, consisting of four ministers and three laymen, whose duty it shall be to consider and determine all matters relating to the educational institutions of the Board of Foreign Missions in foreign lands, and to give special attention to all questions arising out of our relationship to union educational institutions in the foreign field, and to inter-Board relationships growing out of the same, provided, however, that any proposal involving financial obligation outside the regular budget shall be referred to the Board or the Executive Committee for its action.

6. Procedure of Committees

1. Each standing committee shall, during its first meeting after election, select its own chairman, who, however, shall not be chairman of any other standing committee; and if he be absent at any meeting it shall choose a chairman pro tem.

2. Each committee shall cause to be recorded a correct minute of all its proceedings, the items of business to be brought to it, and enter the same in a book for that purpose; each committee may determine the time for its regular meeting, or may meet at the call of its chairman, or the Corresponding Secretaries.

3. Each standing committee shall report through the Corresponding Secretaries to the Executive Committee, for its information, a summary of the business transacted, and whenever a majority of the members present and voting so requests, any matter under consideration shall be referred to the Executive Committee for its action.

4. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, and the Assistant Treasurer shall constitute a committee to consider the estimates prepared by the Finance Committees of the Missions, and to report recommendations concerning the same to the Board at its Annual Meeting, for its guidance in making its appropriations for the ensuing year.

5. The Corresponding Secretaries shall be advisory members, without a vote, 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.

6. When any matter is referred to a committee with power, it shall be the duty of that committee to report to the Recording Secretary its final action in the case for record.

V

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

Within the appropriations made by the Board of Foreign Missions, payment of salaries of missionaries (where a schedule of salaries has been fixed by the Board for any foreign mission), payment of the expenses of outgoing and returning missionaries, and payment of all special appropriations, except for

the purchase or improvement of property, shall be made by the Treasurer without further action of the Board.

Office and miscellaneous 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. Aside from the above provision no person shall be allowed to make drafts on the Treasury, except as specifically authorized by the Board or the Executive Committee.

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 or its Committee on Finance, and by persons specifically authorized and appointed to make such purchases or improvements.

Where the Board makes a special appropriation for the purchase or improvement of real estate in any foreign mission, the Board or its Committee on Finance shall determine the time and manner of payment, and designate the person by whom such appropriation shall be expended, before payment shall be made.

The Committee on Finance shall have power to appoint a Treasurer and Finance Committee for each mission or group of missions, and the Treasurer and Finance Committee so appointed shall be responsible to the Board, through its Committee on Finance and its executive officers, for the performance of their duties.

Appropriations and balances of total appropriations of any mission unexpended at the close of the calendar year, whether in the hands of the Treasurer of the mission, or of the Board or any of their agents, shall lapse into the treasury and may not be thereafter used for the purpose for which they were appropriated, except to discharge preexisting obligations under these appropriations, without special authorization of the Board or its Executive Committee.

VI

AMENDMENTS OF BY-LAWS

The Board of Foreign Missions, or its Executive Committee, shall not make, alter, or amend any By-law, except at a regular meeting thereof, nor at the same meeting at which such By-Law, alteration, or amendment may be proposed.

TOPICAL INDEX

Abbott, D. G., (report of) 142.
Aboriginal Tribes (India), 46, 124, 131 (Africa).
Abraham, Samuel, (report of), 168.
Acayuca (Mexico), 401.
Acelotla (Mexico), 401.
Administration (Home), 11; (Adjustments), 15.
Africa, 12, 15, 18, 330; (Cannibal Tribes in), 18; (Other Tribes in), 338, 349, 359, 365, 374; (Effect of War in), 19; (Conferences) Liberia, 331; Inhambane, 346; Rhodesia, 353; West Central Africa, 355; Congo Mission, 361; North Africa, 365; (French in), 372; (Portuguese in), 359; (Statistics).
Agra, 74.
Agriculture (See Mission Farms).
Ahmedabad District (India), 126.
Ajmer (India), 83.
Alcohol (see Perils).
Aldrich, F. C., (report of), 58.
Algiers (North Africa), 368, 369.
Aligarh District (India), 58.
Allahabad District (India), 59, 60.
Andheri (India), 134.
Angola (Africa), 330, 355.
Annual Report, 14.
Annuity Bonds, 11.
Antofagasta (S. A.), 382.
Aoyama Gakuin, 21, 262, 294, 295; (Church in), 297.
Appari (P. I.), 185.
Arrah (India), 24.
Arya Samaj (India), 26, 45, 92.
Asahigawa (Japan), 289.
Asansol District (India), 116.
Ashe, W. W. (report of), 161.
Asia (Work in), 23.
Asuncion (S. A.), 379.
Austria-Hungary Conference, 316; no report.
Awase (Japan), 309.
Badley, B. T., 16.
Bahia Blanca District (South America), 378.
Baihar (India), 139.
Bail Hongal (India).
Baker, Benson (report of), 70.
Balaghat District (India), 139.
Bail Hongal, 97.
Ballia-Arrah District (India), 24.
Baluchistan (India), 135.
Bancroft, W. E. (report of), 133.
Bandits (See Perils).
Bangalore District (India), 93; (English Work in), 100.
Banka (Malaysia).
Baptisms (See Christian Community).
Bareilly District (India), 28.
Baroda District (India), 129.
Basim (India), 149.
Bassa District (Africa), 333; no report.
Batavia (Java), 169.
Baughman, B. J. (report of), 172.
Bauman, Ezra (report of), 386.
Belgaum District (India), 96; (English Work in), 99.
Belgian Congo (Exploration), 18.
Bengal Conference (India), 116.
Berry, A. D. (report of), 295.
Beyond Our Farthest Frontiers (booklet), 14.
Bhagats, 65.
Bible (Distribution of), 35, 59, 68, 90, 98, 108, 117, 122, 141, 143, 157, 176, 183, 248, 252, 270, 275, 327, 371, 409. (Study of), 43, 69, 92, 144, 151, 187, 207, 209, 214, 228, 230, 237, 238, 240, 267, 270, 271, 274, 293, 359.
Bidar (India), 103.
Bijnor District (India), 32.
Bikanir (India), 84.
Binghai District (China), 216.
Bingtang District (China), 204.
Bishops (List of), 4.

Bissonette, W. S. (report of), 209.
Blackmore, J. T. C. (report of), 373.
Bolivia Mission Conference (S. A.), 390.
Bolpur (India), 121.
Bombay Conference (India), 126.
Bombay District (India), 132.
Borneo (Malaysia), see gazetteer, 169.
Bowingpet (India), 93.
Brahmins, 34, 75, 118.
Bramo Samaj (see Arya Samaj).
Brewster, Mrs. Elizabeth (report of), 216, 220.
Brewster Memorial Vocational School (China), 222.
Briggs, G. W. (report of), 60.
Brindaban (India), 74.
Brown, Mark W. (report of), 251.
Budaun District (India), 34, 35.
Buddhism (In the Home of), 41, 263, 290, 292, 299, 301, 304.
Buenos Ayres District (S. A.), 377; no report.
Buitenzorg (Java), 170.
Bulgaria Mission Conference, 329; no report.
Bull, E. A. (report of), 306, 307, 308.
Burhanpur (India), 146.
Burma Mission Conference, 156.
Burmese District (Burma), 160.
Burt, Bishop William, 17.
Butler, J. W. (report of), 398.
Butterick, J. B. (report of), 104.
Byers, W. P. (report of), 116.
By-Laws of the Board of Foreign Missions.

Cabanatun (P. I.), 175.
Cagayan District (P. I.), 184.
Calcutta English District (India), 120; no report.
Calcutta Vernacular District (India), 120; no report.
Callao (S. A.), 395.
Camphror, Bishop A. P., 19.
Canal Zone, 19.
Cannibal Tribes, 60, 87.
Cape Palmas District (Africa), 333.
Carhart, R. A. (report of), 400.
Castes: Brahmin, 53; Thakur, 51, 53; Ahir, 53; Lodh, 53; Psi, 53; Gadaria, 53; Biriee. 53; Lal Begi, 53; Doms, 60; Kols, 60; Chamars (see Chamars); Mohammedans (see Mohammedanism); Tanners, 62; Sweepers, 62, 151; Sikhs. 67; Santals, 117, 121, 124; Naika, 131; Marattas, 136; Gonda, 140; Mahars, 140, 147, 151, 152; Jats, 151; Balahis, 147; Marathi, 147, 152; Animists, 65; Kunbis, 151; Teli, 152.
Cawnpore District (India), 61.
Centenary Movement, 13, 14; (Organization of), 16; (Joint Com. of), 16; (S. Earl Taylior Exec. Secy.), 16; (Relation to For. Missions), 17; (In China), 193; (In Korea), 264.
Central America (Opening of Mission in), 18.
Central China Conference, 226.
Central District (Chile), 383.
Central District (Mexico), 398.
Central District (P. I.), 174.
Central Provinces Conferences, 139.
Chagoyan, I. D. (report of), 403.
Chamars, 51, 58, 60.
Champawat (India), 38.
Chandag (India), 37.
Changli (China), 253.
Charter of the Board of Foreign Missions.
Chandhri, 33, 43, 52, 60, 65, 72, 73, 77.
Chemulpo (Korea), 265.
Cherry, D. T. (report of), 163.
Chile, 12 (Conference), 381.
China, 12, 20; (Report of Bishop Bashford), 189; (Political Relations with Japan), 189; (Floods), 190; (Passing of Paganism in), 191; (Spread of Christianity in), 194; (Industry in), 191; (Education in), 192; (China Medical Board), 193; (Op-

portunity in), 189, 194; (Report of Bishop Lewis), 194; (Manchu Rub in), 194; (Yuan Shih Kai), 194; (Li Yuan Hung), 195; (Plot of Chang Hsun), 195; (China Today), 196; (Conferences), Foochow, 194; Yenping, 211; Hinghwa, 216; Central China, 226; Kiangsi Mission, 232; North China, 246; West China, 256.

China Medical Board, 21, 193.

Chinkiang District (China), 226.

Chinzei Gakuin (Japan), 262.

Chitambar, J. R. (report of), 38.

Chosen Christian College (Korea), 21, 264, 276, 277.

Christian Community and Staff: (North India), 25, 30, 33, 35, 38, 42, 44, 49, 53, 58; (Northwest India), 63, 64, 66, 67, 70, 71, 76, 79, 85, 89; (South India), 104, 107, 108, 111; (Bengal), 125; (Bombay), 126, 130; (Central Provinces), 139, 143; (Malaysia), 163; (P. I.), 176, 183, 185; (China), 198, 207, 209, 212, 217, 218, 221, 225, 227, 238, 254, 259; (Korea), 273, 275, 280, 281; (Japan), 293, 294, 301, 308, 312; (Europe), 315, 320, 327, 337, 340, 342; (Africa), 348, 363; (South America), 386.

Christian Stewardship, 29, 33, 36, 38, 44.

Christianity (Social Uplift of), 34, 38, 52, 67, 74, 75, 79, 102, 127, 131, 150, 175, 209, 212, 213, 234, 237, 263, 267, 279, 311, 340; (Opposition to), 67, 79; (see Persecution).

(Attitude Toward), 45, 60, 67, 75, 80, 87, 125, 144, 151, 159, 258, 301, 304, 341, 343, 347, 351.

Chungking District (China), 257.

Chunan District (Korea), 268, 269.

City of Athens (Steamship), 15.

Clancy, Rockwell (report of), 63.

Cochabamba (S. A.), 390.

Commissions (On Methodist Work in Europe), 8; (Centenary), 9; (Literature in For. Field), 9.

Committees, of Council, 6, 11; executive, 8; administration, 8; candidates, 8; finance, 8; Sunday school and young people's work, 8; education in foreign fields, 8; on Com. reorganization, 9; consultation with W. F. M. S., 9; Annual report, 9; revision of manual, 9; Interboard conference, 9; of Annual Meeting of Board, 10; Comity, 387.

Concepcion (S. A.), 386.

Congo Mission Conference, 361.

Constantine (Africa), 367, 368, 371.

Constitution of the Board of Foreign Missions.

Cookey, J. J. (report of), 371.

Core, L. A. (report of), 29.

Corresponding Secretaries (report of), 11, 15; (adjustment of), 16.

Costa Rica (Opening of Mission), 19, 391, 394.

Cottingham, J. F. (report of), 175.

Coquimbo (S. A.), 385.

Criminal Tribes, 60, 87.

Dagupan (P. I.), 182.

Darjeeling (India), 120.

Davis, G. L. (report of), 247.

Davison, C. S. (report of), 303.

Davison, J. C. (report of), 306, 307.

Day Schools (See Village Schools).

Dayal, Prabhu (report of), 53.

Dease, S. S. (report of), 46.

Delhi District (India), 63.

Denmark Conference, 316; no report.

Denning, J. O. (report of), 42.

Depressed Classes, 60, 88, 127, 138, 151.

Detroit Area, 10.

Dieterich, F. W. (report of), 229.

Dodd, D. F. (report of), 226.

Donohugh, Thos. S., 16.

Draper, G. F. (report of), 298.

Dravidian Languages, 93.

Drug (India), 154, 155.

East and West Districts (Japan), 294, 295.
Eastern District (Mexico), 401.
Eastern Kumaun District (India), 37.
Eastern South America Conference, 377.
Education (see Institutions); Attitude of People (India), 28, 38; (P. I.), 175; (China), 192; (Africa), 335; (S.A.),384; Department of, 14; General Work (India), 56, 62, 69, 71, 82, 104, 109, 131, 141, 154; (Malaysia), 168, 172, 173; (P. I.), 181, 187; (China), 198, 206, 219, 221, 224, 225, 283; 239; 240; (Korea), 274, 277, 280, 281, 283; (Japan), 301, 307; (Africa), 335, 338, 344, 348, 368, 369; (S. A.), 378, 380, 382; (Mexico), 404.
Elizabethville (Africa), 361, 362.
English Language (Theological courses in), 30; (Lectures in), 33, 44, 54; (Churches), Naini Tal, 46; Samastipur, 56; Moradabad, 48, 49; Allahabad, 60; Cawnpore, 63; Agra, 76; Asansol, 116; Bangalore, 100; Belbaum, 99; Bombay, 133; Baluchistan, 135; Hyderabad, 101; Igatpure, 135; Karachi, 135; Kuala Lumpur, 167; Madras, 102; Manila, 179; Kalyan, 133; Lucknow, 48; Muttra, 76; Mussooree, 91; Narsinghpur, 145; Pachuca, 401, 402, Penang, 172; Poona, 137; Quetta, 133, 135; Panama, 393; Rangoon, 157; Roorkee, 91; Secunderabad, 103; Sind, 135; Singapore, 163; (Schools), Naini Tal, 46; Muttra, 75; Bangalore, 101; Rangoon, 158; Sungei Patani, 173; Kuala Lumpur, 166, 169; Buitenzorg, 170; Palembang, 171; Bukit Tambun, 173.
Epworth Leagues, 108, 127, 130, 141, 168.
Europe, 313.
Evangelistic Work (characterized), 31, 52, 54; (Great Openings), 39, 51, 58, 61, 77, 92, 94, 155, 167, 181, 185, 194, 213, 243, 258, 266, 290, 291, 298, 367, 385, 396; (General), 108, 131, 140, 143, 146, 150, 154, 160, 172, 182, 198, 209, 217, 224, 233, 234, 236, 240, 241, 247, 257, 267, 270, 271, 272, 277, 278, 280, 293, 298, 299, 302, 303, 307, 315, 323, 336, 338, 342, 344, 348, 367, 370, 374, 382, 387, 388, 393, 396, 399.
Exchange (Loss, etc.), 12.
Exploration, Missionaries and, 18.
Eyestone, J. B. (report of), 198.

Farmer, Harry, 16.
Faucett, R. I. (report of), 49.
Felt, F. R. (report of), 146, 150.
Fields, Condition in (Mexico), 18; (Africa), 19; (Panama), 19; (South America), 19; (France), 328.
Finland Conference, 317.
Fisher, Fred B., 17.
Floods (see Perils).
Florence District (Italy), 321.
Foochow (Conference), 197; (District), 197.
Foreign Evangelism, Department of, 12; Work of, 13, 16.
Fort National (Africa), 373.
France, 12; (Conference), 324; (Territory), 325; (Population), 325; (Responsibility), 325; (Leaders), 325; (Opposition), 326; (Attitude of Government in), 325; (Other Denominations in), 326; (Cooperation), 327; (New Territory), 327; (Literature), 327; (The Church in), 327; (Present Conditions in), 328.
Frey, E. T., 37.
Fritchley, E. W., 64, 133.
Fuchow, 232.
Fukien Christian University, 21, 197.
Fukuoha, 303.
Funchal (Madeira Islands), 359.
Futsing District (China), 205.

Gale, F. C. (report of), 235.
Garhival District (India), 39.
Garraway Station (Africa), 333, 334, 336.
General Data.
General Situation in China (Report of Bishop Lewis), 194.
German Missions, Contact with, 24, 314.
Gikuki (Africa), 346.
Godhra (India), 129.
Gonda District (India), 41.
Gondia (India), 149.
Government (and Missions), 14; (in British Dominions), 15, 41, 50; (Grants in India), 28, 31, 50; (Grants in Burma), 161; (Grants in Malaysia), 172.
Grand Cess (Africa), 335, 340.
Grasse (France), 328.
Greenman, A. W. (report of), 321.
Grenoble (France), 325.
Grey, A. L. (report of), 84.
Grove, Paul L. (report of), 266.
Guanajuato (Mexico), 403.
Gulbarga-Bidar District (India), 103.

Haiju District (Korea), 265.
Hakodate (Japan), 289.
Hale, Lyman L. (report of), 230.
Hankong District (China), 217.
Hardoi District (India), 44.
Harper (Africa), 333.
Harris, Bishop M. C., 21, 297, 310.
Hauser, J. P. (report of), 401.
Hawley, J. W. (report of), 223.
Headlands (Africa), 353.
High Schools (see Institutions).
Hildreth, T. A., 17.
Hidrances (see Perils and Persecution).
Hindus (Attitude of), 38, 39.
Hingoli (India), 149.
Hinghwa, 15; (Conference), 216; (District), 218.
Hiraiwa, Bishop, 292, 300, 310.
Hirosaki District (Japan), 291.
Hissar District (India), 66.
Hochow District (China), 257.
Hokkaido District (Japan), 288.
Hollister, W. H. (report of), 94.
Home Base, 11; (Financial Conditions), 16; (Organization and Adjustments), 15, 385.
Home Missions, Board of (Cooperation in Centenary), 16.
Home Rule (in India), 61.
Homes (India): Aligarh (Women's Industrial), 58; Asansol (Widows'), 116; Bombay (Seamen's Rest), 132, 133; Hyderabad (Anglo Indian Boys), 102; Kolar (Deaconess), 94; Madras (Deaconess), 111; Pithoragarh (Woman's), 37; Poona (Anglo Indian Girls), 136; (Malaysia): Penang (Alexandra Home for Destitute Women), 172; (Winchell Girls), 172; Singapore (Ninde Girls), 162, 164; (China): Chungking (Flora Deaconess), 257; Foochow (Children's), 198; Women's Industrial), 198; Hinghwa (Leper Rescue, 218; (Korea): Pyengyang (for the Blind), 273; (Japan): Yokohama (Higgins Memorial), 298; (Europe): Bergen, Norway (Deaconess), 319, 320; Christiania, Norway (Deaconess), 320; (Africa): Algiers, 368, 369; Constantine, 368; 371; Funchal (Sailors' Rest), 360; Loanda (Girls' Jubilee Hall), 356; (Boys' Hostel), 356; Quessua (Girls), 356; Tunis, 368, 372; (South America): Santiago (Chilean Home for Student Girls), 383; (Mexico): Mexico City (Deaconess), 399.
Hoose, E. A (report of), 240.
Hospitals (see Under Institutions).
Hostels (India), 45, 62, 75, 86, 90, 97, 144 (see Homes).
Housley, E. L. (report of), 187.

Huancayo (S. A.), 395.
Hwangmei District (China), 240.
Hyderabad-Vikerabad District (India), 106.

Idolatry (India), 37, 77, 115, 127, 138; (China), 216, 230, 238, 241 (see Shrines).
Igatpuri (India), 135.
Iglehart, C. W. (report of), 292.
Iglehart, E. T. (report of), 291, 294.
Ilagan (P. I.), 185.
Illiteracy, 208, 245, 323.
Incidents: No Streak of Yellow Here, 27; Winning the Opposition, 27; Christianity and the Submerged Peoples, 31, 32; The Boy Preachers of Budaun, 36; Conversion in Getting Near Christ, 40; The Persecutor Conquered, 43; Christ and the Wandering Fakir, 52; The Danger of Christian Songs, 53; The Converted Drunkard, 67; Freed from the Slavery of Opium, 67; Christ and the Disciple of Nanak, 67; Courage Born of Conviction, 87; Fighting the Plague, 114; The Sadhu Bava, 127; A Splendid Tribute, 128; Forgiving His Enemies, 147; His All for Christ, 176; A Little Child Shall Lead Them, 210; Faith and Works of Mrs. Yu, 269; Being Dead, Yet Speaketh, 299, 300; Out of the Mouths of Babes, 302; The Return of the Prodigal Son, 309.
Income, 11.
India, 12, 15 (Executive Board), 16; (Methodism in), 20.
India Mass Movement (Commission on), 17; (Exec. Secy. of), 17; (Aim of), 17; see Mass Movement.
Industrial Work (see Institutions), 19, 88, 119, 123, 124, 128, 277, 301, 304, 335, 343, 350, 351, 352, 362.
Inhambane Mission Conference (Africa), 346.
Institutions (Educational): Universities and Colleges (India); Lucknow (Reid Christian College), 48; (Isabella Thoburn College), 48; Naini Tal (Philander Smith College). (Malaysia): Singapore (Anglo Chinese College), 162, 164, 165. (China): Chengtu (College), 256; (West China Union University), 256; Foochow (Fukien Christian University), 198, 199; (Fukien Union College), 198, 200; (Anglo Chinese College), 198, 202; (Woman's College of South China), 198; Kiukiang (William Nast College), 243, 244; Nanking (Union University), 228; Peking (University), 247; (Korea): Seoul (Chosen Christian College), 264, 276, 277. (Japan): Nagasaki (Chinzei Gakuin), 262, 303; Tokyo (Woman's Union Christian), 262; (Aoyama Gakuin), 262, 294, 295; (Aoyama Jo Gakuin), 294. (Africa): Monrovia (College of West Africa), 337, 338. (South America): Concepcion (Girls' College), 386, 388; (American College for Boys), 386, 388; Iquique (English College), 381, 382; La Paz (American Institute), 390, 391; Santiago (Girls' College), 383, 384. (Europe): Rome (Methodist College), 321.
Theological and Training Schools (India): Ajmer (Bible Training), 84; Bareilly (Theological), 29, 30; Baroda (Theological), 129, 132; Budaun (Conference Training), 35; Bidar (Training), 104, 105; Bombay (Bible Training), 132, 134; Godhra (Normal), 129; Gulbarga (Training), 104, 105; Hyderabad (William Taylor Bible), 106, 108, 110; Jagdalpur (Training), 154; Jubbulpore (Thoburn Biblical), 142, 144; (Teachers' Training), 142; Kolar (Training), 94; Meerut (Training),

70, 72; Moradabad (Normal), 49; Muttra (Normal), 74, 75; (Blackstone Training), 74, 75; Poona (Marathi Training), 136, 137; Raichur (Training), 113; Roorkee (Bible Training), 89; Vikarabad (Charlotte Maurice Training), 107, 110. (Malaysia): Singapore (Jean Hamilton Training), 162, 163, 164; (Bible Woman's Training), 162, 164. (China): Changli (Thompson Memorial Training), 253; Chengtu (Biblical Training), 256; (Union Normal), 257; Foochow (Union Theological), 198, 200; (Union Normal), 198, 200; (Woman's Training), 198; Hinghwa (Biblical), 218, 220; (Normal), 218, 219; (Juliet Turner Woman's Training), 218; Kiukiang (Ellen J. Knowles Bible Training), 243; Kutien (Woman's Training), 208; Lungtien (Woman's Training), 205; Mintsinghsien (Woman's Training), 209; Nanchang (Woman's Bible Training), 235; Nanking (Union Theological), 228; (Hitt Memorial Training), 228; Peking (Woman's Training), 247; (Bible Training), 247; Sienyn (Frieda Knoechel Memorial), 220; Tianfu (Bible Training), 225; Tangtau (Woman's Training), 204; Tzechow (Woman's Bible Training), 260; Yenping (Woman's Training), 211, 214; Yunchung (Hardy Memorial Training), 224. (Korea): Seoul (Union Theological), 276, 277; (Pierson Memorial Bible), 276; (Bible Woman's Training), 276, 278. (Japan): Tokyo (Philander Smith Biblical), 294. (Europe): Christiania, Norway (Theological), 319; Helsingfors, Finland (Methodist Theological), 318; 319; Rome (Reeder Theological), 321. (Africa): Garraway (Training), 333; Gikuki (Hartzell Girls' Training), 346, 349; (Native Teacher Training), 346; Kambini (Bodine Training), 350, 351; Monrovia (Stokes Theological), 338; (South America): Montevideo (Theological), 379; Santiago (Theological), 383; (Mexico): Mexico City (Union Theological), 399; Puebla (Normal), 408, 410; Queretaro (Velasco Institute), 404.

High Schools (Boys) (India): Bangalore (Baldwin), 93, 101; Baroda, 132; Belgaum (Beynon-Smith), 96; Moradabad (Parker Memorial), 49, 50; Naini Tal (Humphrey), 46; Narsinghpur (Hardwicks), 142, 144; Pegu, 159; Penang (Anglo Chinese), 172; Pauri (Messmore Memorial), 39, 41; Rangoon, 156, 160; Shahjahanpur (Abbie Leonard Richmond), 29, 30, 31; Thandaung (Coeducational), 157. (China): Chungking, 257; Hinghwa (Guthri Memorial), 218, 219. (Korea): Pyengyang, 273; Seoul (Pai Chai), 264, 276, 278. (South America): Huancayo (North American), 396, 397; Mercedes (Nicholas Lowe), 378; Montevideo (North American), 378; Panama, 392; Rosario de Santa Fe (North American Academy), 379. (Mexico): Puebla (Mexican Methodist), 408, 410.

High Schools (Girls) (India): Bangalore (Baldwin), 93, 101; Belgaum (Vernacular), 96; Cawnpore (English), 61, 62; Hyderabad (Elizabeth K. Stanley), 106, 109; Meerut, 70; Moradabad, 49; Naini Tal (Wellesley English), 46; Rangoon (English), 156, 158; Thandaung (Coeducational), 157. (China): Kiukiang (Rulison Tish Memorial), 243; (Korea): Pyengyang (Union), 273, 274; Seoul (Ewa), 276; (Japan):

Nagoya, 300, 301; (South America): Callao, 395; Lima, 397; Montevideo (Crandon), 397, 380; (Europe): Rome (International Institute), 321.
Middle Schools (Boys) (India): Ajmer, 84, 85; Allahabad, 60; Anandapur, 113; Asansol, 116, 119; Baihar, 139, 141; Bareilly, 29, 30; Baroda (Boarding), 129, 131; Basim, 149, 151; Belgaum, 96, 97; Bidar (Boarding), 104, 105; Bijor (Vail Boarding), 32; Budaun (Christian Boarding), 35, 37; Cawnpore (Central), 61, 62; Gonda, 42, 43; Gulbarga, 104, 105, 109; Hardoi, 44; Kampti, 149; Khandwa, 146; Lahore (Johnson Memorial), 78, 82; Meerut, 70; Muttra, 74, 75; Muzaffarpur (Columbia), 56; Pakaur (English), 121, 122; Pauri (Christian Boarding), 41; Pithoragarh, 37, 45; Raipur, 153; Roorkee (Boarding), 89, 90; Sitapur, 48; Vikarabad (J. L. Crawford), 107. (Burma): Pegu, 157, 159; Rangoon (Anglo Chinese), 156, 158; Syrian, 157; Thongwa, 157. (Malaysia): Buitenzorg (English), 170, 173; Klang (Anglo Chinese), 166; Kuala Lumpur, 166, 168; Malacca (Chinese), 166; Medan (Anglo Chinese), 172, 173; Palembang (English), 171; Penang (Anglo Tamil), 172; (Anglo Chinese), 172, 173; Seremban (Anglo Chinese), 167; Singapore (Oldham Hall), 162, 164, 166. (China): Shangli (Boarding), 253; Chengtu (Intermediate), 256; Foochow (Academy), 198, 202; Kutien (Schell-Cooper), 208, 209; Lungtien (Carolyn Johnson), 205, 206; Mintsinghsien (Boarding), 209; Nanchang (Academy), 235, 239; Nanking (Conference Academy), 228; Ningkofu, 229; Sienyu, 220, 221; Tainfu, 255; Tientsin, 251; Tsunhwo, 252; Tzechow (Boarding), 260; Wuhu (Academy), 230; Yenping (Nathan Sites), 211, 214. (Korea): Chemulpo (Collins), 265; Taiju, 266; Yungbyen (Boarding), 282. (Africa): Harper (Cape Palmas Seminary), 333, 336; (South America): Bahia Blanca (Sarmiento Institute), 378; Buenos Ayres (Mariano Moreno), 377. (Mexico): Pachuca, 401, 402; Queretaro, 404.
Middle Schools (Girls) (India): Ajmer (Boarding), 84; Asansol, 116; Baihar, 139, 141; Bail Hongal, 97; Bareilly, 29, 30, 31; Baroda (Boarding), 129, 131; Basim, 149, 151; Budaun (Sigler Boarding), 35, 37; Bidar (Boarding), 104, 105; Bijnor (Lois Lee Parker), 32; Cawnpore (Hudson Memorial), 61, 62; Gonda, 42, 43; Hardoi, 44, 45; Jubbulpore (Johnson Memorial), 142, 144; Khandwi, 146; Lahore, 78, 82; Lodipur, 31; Muzaffarpur (Indian), 56; Uaini Tal (Hindustani), 46; Pakaur, 121, 122; Pauri (Mary Ensign Gill), 39; Pithoragarh, 37; Raichur, 113; Raipur, 153; Shahpur, 97; Shahjahanpur (Bidwell Memorial), 29, 30; Vikarabad (Mary A. Knotts Boarding), 107; (Burma) Rangoon (Burmese), 156, 160; Thongwa, 157, (Malaysia): Kuala Lumpur (English), 166, 167; Malacca (Rebecca Cooper Snydam), 166; Penang (Anglo Chinese), 172; Singapore (Fairfield), 162, 165; (Short Street), 162, 164. (China): Changli (Boarding), 253; Chengtu (Boarding), 257; Chinkiang (Boarding), 226; Chungking, 257; Foochow (Boarding), 198; Hinghwa (Hamilton Boarding), 218; Kutien, 208; Lungtien (Boarding), 205; Mintsinghsien (Boarding), 209; Nanchang (S. L. Baldwin Memorial), 235, 236; Nanking (Boarding),228; Peking (Mary

Porter Gamewell), 247; Sienyn (Isabel Hart Boarding), 220; Taianfu (Boarding), 255; Taingtau (Boarding), 204; Yenping (Boarding), 211; (Korea): Chemulpo (Boarding), 265; Yungbyen, 282; (Japan): Fukuoka (Eiwa), 303; Hakodate (Carolyn Wright Memorial), 289, 290; Hirosaki (Boarding), 291; (South America): Buenos Ayres (Rivadavia Lyceum), 377; (Mexico): 401, 402.

Industrial (India): Aligarh (boys), 58; (Women's), 58; Allahabad, 60; Asansol, 119; Cawnpore (Central Boys), 61, 62; Kolar, 94, 95; Madras (Tamil Boys), 112; Nadiad, 126, 128; Pakaur, 121, 123, 124; Shahjahanpur (orphanage). 29; (China): Chinkiang, 226; Foochow (Women's), 198; Hinghwa (Industrial Press), 218; (Japan): Sendai, 292; (Mexico): Mexico City (Girls'), 298; (Europe): Venice, 321.

Orphanages (India): Aligarh (Louisa Soule Girls'), 58; Allahabad, 60; Baihar (Boys'), 139, 141; (Girls'), 139, 141; Bareilly (Girls), 29, 31; Baroda (Boys'), 129; (Girls'), 129; Basim (Boys'), 149, 151; (Girls'), 149, 151; Godhra (Girls'), 129; Jagdalpur (Boys'), 154; (Girls), 154; Jubbulpore (Boys'), 142, 144; (Girls), 142, 144; Khandwa (Boys'), 146; (Girls'), 146; Kolar (Boys'), 94, 95; (Girls'), 94, 95; Madras (Tamil Boys'), 111, 112; (Skidmore Memorial for Girls), 111; Muzaffarpur (Columbia Boys'), 56; Narsinghpur (Hardwicke Boys'), 142, 144; Poona (Marathi Boys'), 136, 137; Raipur (Boys'), 153, 154; (Girls'), 153; Shahjahanpur (Boys'), 29; (Burma): Thandaung (Boys'), 157; (Malaysia): Kuala Lumpur (Girls'), 166; (China): Chinkiang (Christian Herald), 226, 227; Hinghwa (Rebecca McCabe), 218, 220; (Japan): Sendai (Union), 292; (South America): Buenos Ayres, 378; Mercedes (Evangelical), 378; (Europe): Epita, Finland, 319; Grasse, France, 328; Tammerfors, Finland, 319.

Hospitals (India): Bareilly (Woman's), 29, 31; Bidar, 104; Brindaban (Woman's), 74, 76; Kolar (Ellen Thoburn Cowen), 94, 95; Nadiad (Thoburn Memorial), 126, 128; Pakaur, 121; Tilaunia (Mary Wilson Tubercular Sanitarium), 84, 86; Tjisaroea, 170; Vikarabad (Huldah Crawford Memorial), 107, 110; (P. I.): Manila (Mary Johnson, Woman's), 186; (China): Changli (Martyrs' Memorial), 253; (Woman's), 253; Chengtu, 256, 257; Chinchew, 224; Chinkiang (Lettie Mason Quine), 227; Chungking (Union), 257; (William Gamble Memorial), 257; Foochow (Woolston Memorial), 198; (Liangau Woman's), 198; Hankong (Richmond Methodist), 217; Kiukiang (Elizabeth Skleton Danforth Memorial), 243; Kutien (Wiley General), 208; Lungtien (Woman's), 205; Mintsinghsien (Nathan Sites Memorial), 209; Nanchang, 235; (Women's and Children's), 235; Nanking (Philander Smith Memorial), 228; Peking (John L. Hopkins Memorial), 247; (Elizabeth Sleeper Davis Memorial), 247; Sienyn (Margaret Eliza Nast Memorial), 220; Tainfu, 255; (Priscilla Bennett), 255; Yenping (Alden Speare Memorial), 211, 215; Yung-An, 224; Wuhu (General), 230, 231; (Korea): Haiyu (Louisa Holmes-Norton), 267, 268; Pyengyang (Hall Memorial), 273, 275;

(Woman's Hospital of Extended Grace), 275; (For the Blind), 273; Seoul (Lillian Harris Memorial), 276, 280; Wonju (Swedish Memorial), 282; (Europe): Bergen, Norway, 319, 320; (Mexico): Guanajuato (Good Samaritan), 403, 405.
Dispensaries (India): Arrah-Ballia (Raghunathpur), 28; Bareilly, 29; Bidar, 104; Budaun, 37; Champawat, 38; Muttra, 76; Pakaur, 121; Pithoragarh, 37; (Korea): Yungbyen, 282, 284; (Africa): Fort National, 375; Gikuki, 346, 349; Kambini, 350, 352; Tunis (Women and Girls), 372; (Mexico): Guanajuato, 403.
Medical Schools Foochow (Union), 198, 201; Peking (Woman's), 247; Seoul (Severance), 275, 276.
Ipoh, 168.
Iquique (S. A.), 381.
Italy (Conference), 320; (Florence District), 321; (Milan District), 324; (Naples District), 322; (Rome District), 321.
Izer, Geo. W., Memoir of, 473.

Jacktown (Africa), 340.
Jagdalpur (India), 154.
James, Mrs. D. Willis, 13.
James, Edward (report of), 228.
Japan, 12, 20, 262; (Bishop Welch's report of), 262; (Afflicted Christian Churches of), 253; (Influences of Christianity in), 263, 291; (Conference), 285; (D. S. Spencer's report of), 285; (Moral Conditions in), 288, 290, 301, 307; (Responsibility in), 295, 303.
Java (Malaysia), see gazetteer, 169.
Johnson, Bishop Eben S., 19.
Johnson, W. R. (report of), 236.
Jones, B. M. (report of), 157.
Jones, E. Stanley, 33.
Jones, Geo. Heber, 16.
Jubbulpore District (India), 142.

Kabongo (new station Africa), 362, 363.
Kabylia (Africa), 366, 367, 370, 374.
Kagoshima (Japan), 306.
Kambini District (Africa), 350.
Kambove (Africa), 361, 362.
Kametsu (Japan), 309.
Kampti (India), 149.
Kan River District (China), 236.
Kapanga (Africa), 361, 363.
Karachi (India), 133.
Keislar, Mott (report of), 74.
Keys, Pliny W. (report of), 350.
Khandwa District (India), 145.
Kiangsi Mission Conference, 232.
Kienchangfu District (China), 232.
Kipp, Ray B. (report of), 356.
Kiukiang, 242.
Klang (Malaysia), 166.
Klinefelter, D. H. (report of), 179.
Koch, C. H. S. (report of), 121.
Kolar (India), 94.
Kongju District (formerly Kongju West), Korea, 268, 271.
Kongju East District (see Chunan District).
Kopargaon, 136.
Korea (Conference), 265; (Bishop Welch's report of), 262; (Japanese in), 276; (Korea District-Japanese), 310.
Kuala Lumpur District (Malaysia), 166.
Kuba (Japan), 309.
Kuling, 239.
Kumamoto (Japan), 306.
Kumaun District (India), 45.
Kupfer, Carl F. (report of), 243.
Kutien District (China), 208.

Lahore (India), 78.
Lampard, John (report of), 129.
Languages: Arabic, 134, 366, 371; Bengali, 116, 122; French, 134, 366; Garhwali, 39; Gujarati, 129, 134; Hebrew, 134; Hindi, 24, 39, 47, 48,

106, 116, 134; Hindi Kaithi, 122; Hindustani, 149, 158; Kabyle, 366; Kanarese, 93, 103, 106, 113, 134; Kimbundu, 357; Malayan, 93; Marathi, 93, 103, 106, 134, 149; Mussalmani Bengali, 122; Nagri, 48; Persian, 134; Punjab, 134; Pushtoo, 134; Santali, 116, 122; Spanish, 366; Tagalog, 174; Tamil, 93, 158; Telugu, 93, 103, 106, 113, 134, 158; Urdu, 24, 39, 42, 48, 122, 149.

Lanowlee, 136.

La Paz (S. A.), 390.

Lepers (Work Among), Asansol, 116; Chandag, 37; Hinghwa, 218; Roorkee, 89, 134, 164.

Lewis, Bishop (Visit of), 194, 213.

Liberia, 15 (Conference), 330, 331; (Situation, Population, Aims), 331; (Government), 331; (Historical), 332.

Lima (S. A.), 325.

Lingayan (P. I.), 182.

Literature, 14; (Distribution of), 35, 122, 125, 152, 327, 344, 357, 358, 410.

Loanda District (Africa), 355.

Lomas de Zamora (S. A.), 378.

Loo Choo Islands (see Nanto District).

Lovatz, 329.

Lubolo District (Africa), 356.

Lucknow District (India), 47; no report.

Lungtien District (China), 204.

Lwanchow District (China), 252.

Lyon, James (report of), 66.

Machico (Maderia Islands), 359.

Madeira Islands Conference, 355.

Madras District (India), 110; (English Work), 102.

Magellan District (S. A.), 388.

Makomane (Africa), 353.

Malacca (Malaysia), 166.

Malanje District (Africa), 356.

Malaysia (Conditions in); 20; (Conference), 162.

Malolos (P. I.), 174.

Managers (List of), 4; (Honorary), 6.

Manila District (U. I.), 178.

Mansell, H. B., 171.

Mass Movements: India (Spread of in), 20, 49; Arrah, 25; Balaghat, 140; Ballia (arrested), 25; Delhi, 66; Garhwal (incipient), 39; Khandwa, 146, 147; Meerut, 73; Raichur, 114; Rajputana, 87, 88; Yellandu, 108.

Medical Work, 14: (see Lepers); (India), 28, 31, 76, 95, 99, 110, 128, 138: (P. I.), 186; (China), 193, 201, 215, 217, 224, 227, 231, 257, 260; (Korea), 267, 268, 275, 280, 284; (Africa), 349, 350, 352, 363, 375; (Mexico), 405.

Meerut District (India), 70.

Melas (see Native Customs).

Memoir, 472.

Mendoza District (S. A.), 382; no report.

Mercedes (S. A.), 378.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South (Cooperation in Centenary), 16.

Mexico (Revolution in) 18; (Work begun in), 376; (Conference), 398.

Milan District (Italy), 324; no report.

Mintsing District (Chinua), 208.

Mission Farms, 110, 116, 118, 123, 124, 336, 337, 343.

Missionaries (Home Cultivation), 12; (Furloughs and Allowances), 12; (Retired), 13; (Transfer to Home Conference), 13; (Conditions Among), 14; (New), 14; (Selection and Preparation), 15; (Health), 15; Outfit, 15; (Unflinching Work of), 17, 18, 207, 267, 273, 283, 334; (Burdens of), 18, 154; (and the War), 22, 167; (Joys of), 73.

Missionary Bishops (List of), 4.

Missionary News, 14.

Moe, R. R. (report of), 185.
Mohallas, 78, 80.
Mohammedanism, 20, 42, 94; (Riots Against), 25; (Attitude Toward Christianity), 25, 51, 53, 54, 94, 123, 125, 152, 339, 346, 350, 366, 367, 372, 373, 374.
Monrovia District (Africa), 337.
Montevideo (S. A.), 379, 380.
Moore, J. Z. (report of), 273.
Morocco (North Africa), 365.
Mount Faith (Africa), 359, 360.
Mrewa (Africa), 353.
Mtoko (Africa), 353.
Mussooree (India), 91.
Mutambara (Africa), 353.
Muttra District (India), 73, 74.
Muzzaffarpur (India), 55.
Mwata Yamvo (Africa), 363.
Myers, G. H., 17.

Nadiad (India), 126.
Nagasaki (Japan), 302.
Nagoya District (Japan), 300.
Nagpur District (India), 149.
Naha (Japan), 308.
Naini Tal (India), 45.
Nanah Kroo (Africa), 340.
Nanchang District (China), 235.
Nanking District (China), 227.
Nanking University (Union), 227.
Nanto (Loo Choo) District (Japan), 308.
Naples District (Italy), 322.
Narsinghpur (India), 142.
Native Customs (Melas), 35, 42, 52, 54, 65, 68; (Village Councils), 68; (Worship), 80; (Idol Processions), 216.
Native Workers, 66, 72, 79, 85, 89, 94, 96, 107, 237, 241, 272, 275, 302, 305, 362.
Nepal (At the gates of), 37.
Netherlands Indies District (Malaysia), 169.
Nguka District (China), 204.
Ningkofu District (China), 229.
Noble, W. A. (report of), 276.
North, F. M. (Special Responsibility of), 16.
North Africa Conference, 365.
North Andes Mission Conference, 395.
North China Conference, 246.
North Germany Conference, 314; no report.
North India Conference, 24.
North Kiangsi District (China), 242.
North Kiukiang District (see Hwangmei).
North Kyushu District (Japan), 302.
Northern District (Chile), 381.
Northern District (Eastern South America), 378.
Northern District (Mexico), 403.
Northern District (P. I.), 183.
Northwest India Conference, 58.
Norway Conference, 319.
Nyakatsapa (Africa), 353.

Oaxaca District (Mexico), 407.
Occupation (of Territory), extent of; See Christian Community; Sole Occupation (Ballia), 24; (Bareilly), 28; (Bijnor), 32; (Budaun), 35; (Garhival), 39; (Gonda), 42; (Rae Bareli), 54, 55; (Seoul), 276; (Shajahanpur), 29; (Sitapur), 48.
Officers (List of), 3.
Old Umtali (Africa), 353.
Opportunity (see Great Openings—Evangelistic Work).
Opposition (see Buddhism; Persecution).
Oran (Africa), 368, 375.
Orizaba District (Mexico), 405.
Orphanages (see Institutions).
Otaru (Japan), 289, 290.

Pachuea (Mexico), 401.
Pakaur District (India), 121.
Palembang (Sumatra), 171.
Pampanga District (P. I.), 187.
Panama Mission Conference, 391.

Pangasinan District (P. I.), 182.
Pangkal Pinang (Banlea), 171.
Parish Abroad Plan (Detroit Area), 13.
Parker, A. A., 33, 76.
Patamba, 136, 138.
Pauri (India), 39.
Pegu (Burma), 156.
Peking City District (China), 246.
Peking Medical College, 21.
Peking University, 247.
Penang District (Malaysia), 171, 172.
Penhalonga (Africa), 353.
Perils: Alcohol (India), 140, 186, 350, 351; Brigands (China), 18, 214, 216, 221, 223, 224, 225, 252; Earthquakes (India), 41; Floods (India), 66, 80, 81, 114; (China), 18, 190, 216, 221, 252; (Korea), 272; Plague (India), 53, 61, 81, 86, 99, 114, 128, 130, 143, 144, 146, 150, 151; Riots (India), 25; Snakes (India), 81; Storms (India), 146; Superstition (Africa), 347, 357; Tigers (India), 41; Typhoons (China), 217; War (see War); Witchcraft (Africa), 347, 348, 357.
Permanent Funds (of the Board), 13.
Persecution: (India), 25, 26, 45, 79, 80, 94, 125, 147; (China), 213, 221, 223, 224, 225, 307; (P. I.), 175; (Europe), 324, 326; (Africa), 347, 374; (South America), 397; (Mexico), 400.
Peru District (S. A.), 395.
Peterson, B. O. (report of), 182.
Petrograd (Russia), 392.
Phalera (India), 84.
Philippine Islands, 20; (Work begun in), 174; (Conference), 174; (Districts), Central, 174; Manila, 178; Pangasinan, 182; Northern, 183; Pampanga, 187; Cagayan, 184.
Pithoragarh (India), 37, 38.
Poerbolinggo (Java), 170.
Pointer, J. D. (report of), 15.
Political Conditions (see War); General, 20; India, 25, 33, 49; China, 223, 224, 228, 248, 252; Mexico, 409.
Poona District (India), 136.
Port Swettenham (see Klang).
Prayer (Power of), 43, 73.
Price, F. A. (report of), 334.
Primary Schools (see Village Schools).
Property: (North India), 28, 36, 39, 41, 46, 47, 50; (Northwest India), 63, 64; (South India), 112; (Central Provinces), 142, 153; (Burma), 159; (Malaysia), 165; (P. I.), 177; (China), 206, 226, 229, 234, 249, 258, 269; (Japan), 311; (Africa), 373, 375.
Publishing Houses: (India), Lucknow, 48; Madras, 111; (P. I.), 179, 181; (Malaysia), Singapore, 162; (China), Foochow, 198; (Korea), 272; (Japan), 294, 297; (Europe), Finland, 318; Norway, 319; (Africa), Malaysia, Mission Press, 357; Monrovia, Press, 337; (South America), Buenos Ayres, 377; Santiago, 383; (Mexico), Mexico City, 398, 400.
Puebla District (Mexico), 408.
Punjab District (India), 77.
Punta Arenas (S. A.), 388.
Purdon, J. H. C. (report of), 372.
Pyengyang District (Korea), 272, 273.
Pyke, J. H. (report of), 250.
Pykett, G. F. (report of), 167.

Queretaro (Mexico), 404, 405.
Quessua (Africa), 356.
Quetta (India), 133.
Quisngoa (Africa), 356.

Rae Bareli District (India), 53.
Raichur District (India), 113.
Raipur District (India), 153.
Rajputana District (India), 83.
Rampur Haut, 121.
Rangoon District (Burma), 156, 157.

Real del Monte (Mexico), 402.
Religion (Native), 42, 46, 49, 250, 290, 301.
Responsibility: 89, 92, 94, 96, 97, 104, 107, 134, 155, 185, 236, 273, 291, 303, 325, 394, 401. (See Christian Community).
Revolutions: (Mexico), 18, 400, 404; (China), 17, 238, 248, 257, 258; (Russia), 18.
Rhodesia Mission Conference, 330, 353; no report.
Ribeira Grande (Madeira Islands), 358, 360.
Richards, R. Van (report of), 337.
Riggs, C. H. (report of), 157.
Robertson, J. T. (report of), 89.
Robinson, Bishop J. E., 15.
Robinson, Miss Helen, 15.
Rockey, N. L. (report of), 56.
Rome District (Italy), 321; no report.
Roorkee District (India), 88.
Rosario de Santa Fe (S. A.), 378.
Ross de Souza, C. W. (report of), 99.
Rugg, E. M. (report of), 85.
Russia (Revolution in), 18; (Finns in), 318; Conference), 328.

Samastipur (India), 55.
San Fernando (P. I.), 187.
San Isidro (P. I.), 175.
Sanitarium (Tilaunia), 84.
Santals (see Castes).
Santiago, 383, 384; (College), 383.
Sao Antonio da Serra (see Mount Faith).
Sapporo (Japan), 288.
Sarawak (Malaysia), 162.
Scharer, C. W. (report of), 96.
Schilling, G. J. (report of), 383.
Seamen's Rest (Bombay), 133.
Secretaries (see Corresponding Secretaries), Staff, 11.
Secunderabad (India), 106; (English Work), 103.
Self Support: (North India), 27, 29, 33, 35, 40, 44, 51, 54; (Northwest India), 63, 69, 72, 85, 90; (South India), 98, 105, 109; (Bengal), 123, 127, 130; (Central Provinces), 141, 145, 148, 153; (Burma), 159; (Malaysia), 165, 168; (P. I.), 176, 179, 180, 183, 186, 187; (China), 212, 213, 221, 223, 224, 225, 235, 239, 242, 244, 248, 252, 254, 258, 260; (Korea), 266, 270, 274; (Japan), 310, 312; (Europe), 316, 317; (Africa), 336, 349, 358, 374; (South America), 382, 386; (Mexico), 401, 407, 409.
Self Supporting Churches: Antofagasta, 382; Bareilly, 29; Bijnor, 34; Budaun, 36; Chongo, 279; Haiju, 266; Hokkaido District, 290; Khandwa, 148; Manila, 180; Pauri, 40; Sendai, 293; Yuki District (Yenping), 212.
Sendai District (Japan), 292.
Seoul District (Korea), 275, 276.
Shahjahanpur (India), 29.
Shanghai Medical School, 21.
Shanhaikwan District (China), 253.
Shipping Department (Transfer to Treasurer's Dept.), 16
Shrines, 65, 77, 78, 89, 115, 292, 301.
Shuri (Japan), 308.
Shutz, H. J. (report of), 24.
Sienyu District (China), 220.
Sicily (Work in), 322.
Sind (India), 135.
Singapore District (Malaysia), 162.
Singh, Prem (report of), 44.
Singkawang (West Borneo), 170.
Sinoe District (Africa), 339.
Sitamarhi (India), 55.
Sitapur (India), 48.
Sitiawan, 172.
Skinner, Dr. J. E., 215.
Smart, P. L., 36.
Smart, W. G. (report of), 359.
Smith, F. Herron (report of), Japanese in Korea, 310.
Soekaradja (Java), 170.
Soerabaya (Java), 170.

Sofia (Bulgaria), 329.
Sonepat (India) Training School, 64.
South America (Attitude Toward Missions), 19; (Work Begun in), 376; (Conferences), 377; (Spanish in), 392.
South Germany Conference, 314; no report.
South India Conference, 93.
South Kiukiang District (see North Kiukiang).
South Kyushu District (Japan), 306.
South Tientsin District (China), 251.
Southern District (Chile), 386.
Southern Islands Mission District, 308.
Southern Italy (Work in), 323, 324.
Special Gifts, 13, 176; (Department of), 14; (Schools), 202.
Spencer, D. S. (report of) Work in Japan, 285; (report of) Nagoya District, 300.
Spencer, R. S. (report of), 303.
Springer, J. M. (report of), 262.
Statistics, 414.
Stephens, W. H. (report of), 136.
Stereopticon (Use of on Field), 35, 183, 255.
Stewart Foundation (Help of), 21, 83, 145, 213, 214.
Suining District (China), 259.
Sumatra (gazetteer), 169.
Summary of Statistics, 413.
Summer Schools, 65, 91, 95, 98, 148, 217.
Sunday schools (In Field), 33, 43, 76, 90, 98, 104, 108, 126, 127, 130, 141, 144, 148, 151, 165, 172, 176, 179, 183, 186, 227, 237, 239, 247, 266, 273, 278, 280, 281, 291, 294, 300, 301, 317, 320, 338, 380, 389, 405, 407; (Board of), 30, 144.
Sungei Patani (new station), 172.
Sungei Sitput, 168.
Suwon District (Korea), 281.
Swami Sunder Singh, 36.
Sweden Conference, 316.
Sweepers (see Castes).
Switzerland Conference, 314.
Syriam, 157.

Taianfu District (China), 254.
Taiping, 168.
Tamil District (Malaysia), 168.
Tamluk (India), 120.
Tanyang (new station), 226.
Tatien District (China), 222.
Taylor, Corwin (report of), 269.
Taylor, James M. (Visit to Far East), 16.
Taylor, S. Earl (Exec. Secy. Cent.), 16.
Tehwa, 222.
Telegaon, 136.
Teloh Anson, 168.
Temperance, 46, 315.
Terrill, W. C. (report of), 346.
Tezontepec (Mexico), 402.
Thandaung (Burma), 159.
Thans (see Shrines).
Thangwa (Burma), 157.
Tibet (At the Gates of), 37.
Tientsin District (China), 250; (Floods in), 18.
Tilaunia (Sanitarium), 84; (Church), 85.
Tindale, Rev. M. and Mrs., 103.
Tirhut District (India), 55.
Titus, M. T. (report of), 39.
Tjisaroea (Java), 170.
Tokyo (Japan), 294, 295.
Tondo (P. I.), Church at, 179.
Torrey, R. L. (report of), 260.
Treasurer, 11.
Treasurer's Report.
Treasury Department, 17.
Trimble, Dr. C. G., 215.
Tsunhwa District (China), 252.
Tuguegarao, 184.
Tulancingo (Mexico), 403.
Tunis (Africa), 368, 372.
Tzechow District (China), 259.
Udine (Italy), 18.
Umtali (Africa), 353.

Union Medical School (Foochow), 198, 201.
Universities (see Institutions).
Valparaiso (S. A.), 383, 385.
Vigan (P. I.), 184.
Vikarabad (India), 107.
Village Councils, 68.
Village Schools (India), 28, 34, 50, 59, 60, 71, 75, 82, 104, 105, 110, 128, 147, 154; (Malaysia), 164, 168, 173; (China), 202, 206, 214, 215, 224, 225, 229, 230, 239, 241, 249, 267; (South America), 382; (Mexico), 408, 409.

War, Effect of (Missionaries and), 14, 22; (On Missionary recruiting), 14; (in Russia), 18; (in Italy), 18; (in Africa), 19; (in India), 26, 78, 82, 91, 150; Influence of (in Fields), India, 26, 40, 43, 45, 46, 51, 53, 61, 91, 121, 128, 129; Burma, 160; Malaysia, 167; P. I., 177, 179, 183, 186; China, 206, 212, 224; Korea, 270; Japan, 288; Europe, 314, 318, 319, 321, 322; Africa, 345, 365, 371, 372; Mexico, 409; (Native Church and), 29, 47, 168, 186, 321, 322.
War Relief Fund, 14.
Warne, Bishop F. W., 36.
Welch, Bishop Herbert, 21 (report of), On Korea and Japan, 262, 268, 297, 310, 311.
West Central Africa Conference, 355.
West China Conference, 256.
West, J. N. (report of), 35.
Williams, T. (report of), 139.
Williams, W. B. (report of), 340.
Wissika (Africa), 333, 334.
Wolfe, F. F. (report of), 408.
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, 134, 186, 218, 223, 234, 236, 239, 249, 260, 280, 298, 380, 399, 402, 524-526.
Woman's Union Christian College, Tokyo, 262.
Wonju District (Korea), 281.
Wood, Frederick (report of), 126.
World Outlook, 14.
World Program (Com. on), 17.
Worley, Harry W. (report of), 205.

Yellandu, 107.
Yenchowfu District (China), 253.
Yenping Conference (China), 211.
Yokohama District (Japan), 297.
Yonabaru (Japan), 309.
Yontanzan (Japan), 309.
Young Men's Christian Association, 14, 249, 271, 279, 321, 380, 399.
Yungchun-Tehwa District (China), 222.

Zapata, Eduardo (report of), 407.
Zacualtipan (Mexico), 403.
Zenana Work, 52, 60, 135.