

The One Hundred and Eighth

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

American Board of Commissioners
for Foreign Missions

TOGETHER WITH THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING
HELD AT HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT
DECEMBER 10, 1918

PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD
CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE
BOSTON



**Three Members of the Commission on the Relief Expedition to the Near East
On board the *Mauretania*, New York, just before sailing for England.
From left to right: Dr. George H. Washburn, Dr. James L. Barton, Dr. William W. Peet**

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Vice-President.—DAVID PERCY JONES

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Rev. WILLARD L. SPERRY, HERBERT A. WILDER, EDWARD D. EATON, D.D., CHARLES S. BATES. Terms expire 1920.

JOHN C. BERRY, M.D., HENRY H. PROCTOR, HON. ARTHUR H. WELLMAN, FRANK B. TOWNE. Terms expire 1921.

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Committee Serving in 1919

COMMITTEE TO NOMINATE NEW MEMBERS

1919.—GEORGE W. MARSTON, of California; DWIGHT GODDARD, of Michigan; E. T. WILKINSON, of New Jersey.

1920.—HARRY WADE HICKS, of New Jersey; PAUL C. WARREN, of Michigan.

1921.—Rev. WILLISTON WALKER, of Connecticut; FRANK E. BOGART, of Michigan; ALBERT BALDWIN, of Minnesota.

COMMITTEE ON TREASURER'S REPORT

ALFRED S. HALL, of Massachusetts; ARTHUR S. JOHNSON, of Massachusetts; Rev. LUCIUS H. THAYER, of New Hampshire.

COMMITTEE TO NOMINATE OFFICERS FOR 1919

Prof. E. K. MITCHELL, of Connecticut; Dean CHARLES R. BROWN, of Connecticut; DAVID FALES, of Illinois; Rev. OLIVER HUCKEL, of Connecticut; Rev. W. W. RANNEY, of New Hampshire.

COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE UNDERTAKING OF MISSIONARY WORK IN SOUTH AMERICA

Rev. FRANK K. SANDERS, of New York; Pres. HENRY C. KING, of Ohio; Prof. ARTHUR L. GILLET, of Connecticut; Rev. DWIGHT GODDARD, of Michigan; Rev. W. W. MILLS, of New Jersey; HARRY WADE HICKS, of New York.

COMMITTEE ON UNITY

Rev. C. H. PATTON, of Massachusetts; Rev. W. E. STRONG, of Massachusetts; Rev. ROBERT A. HUME, of India; Prof. LEWIS HODOUS, of Connecticut; Pres. DONALD J. COWLING, of Minnesota; Dean E. I. BOSWORTH, of Ohio; Mr. GEORGE M. CLARK, of Illinois.

Annual Meeting in 1919

The next Annual Meeting of the American Board will be held in conjunction with the meetings of the National Council and the other benevolent societies of the denomination which are to take place in the Park Congregational Church in Grand Rapids from October 21 to October 29, 1919. The sessions of the American Board are scheduled for the evening of October 22 and the whole of October 23.

Minutes of the Annual Meeting

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions convened in its One Hundred and Ninth Annual Meeting, postponed from October 22, in accordance with By-Law 18, at the meeting house of the First Church of Christ in Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, December 10, 1918, at 2.30 P.M.

President Moore took the chair and led the devotional exercises.

Hon. Charles E. Gross welcomed the Board to Hartford on behalf of the city and the seven Congregational churches. The welcome was acknowledged by the President.

The Assistant Recording Secretary read extracts from the Minutes of the last meeting.

President Moore nominated the following committees, which were appointed:

Committee of Arrangements: The local Committee of Arrangements.

Business Committee: Martin Welles, Connecticut; W. F. Bohn, Ohio; Rev. L. T. Read, New York.

President Moore appointed as the

Committee on Nominations: D. P. Jones, Minnesota; Rev. W. W. Mills, Ohio; Rev. H. P. Beach, Connecticut; J. M. Whitehead, Wisconsin; Rev. H. A. Stimson, New York.

Treasurer Wiggin presented his annual report showing the largest receipts in the history of the Board. This report and the certificate of the Auditors were accepted and placed on file.

Secretary Cornelius H. Patton presented the printed report of the Prudential Committee for the Home Department, and then addressed the Board on "The American Board and the New Era," outlining the plans for a great expansion during the next few years and the proposed War Emergency Fund of \$200,000.

On motion of Secretary Patton it was voted that the report of the Prudential Committee on the Home Department be referred to a special committee of nine to be nominated by the Committee of Nominations.

Associate Secretary Enoch F. Bell delivered an address on "Our Only Mission under the Flag—Impressions of a Tour in the Philippines."

Recess was taken at 4.30.

TUESDAY EVENING

The Board reassembled at 8 P. M.

Devotional exercises were led by Rev. R. H. Potter of Connecticut.

The Annual Sermon was preached by Rev. H. P. Dewey of Minnesota on the text, Rev. 1:3, "Blessed is he that readeth, and they that hear the words of the prophecy, and keep the things that are written therein, for the time is at hand."

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered by Rev. L. L. Taylor of New York and recess was taken at 9.50.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

The Board assembled at 9.00 for the devotional exercises, led by Rev. Dwight Goddard of Michigan.

The President took the chair at 9.30.

The Minutes of the sessions of Tuesday were read and approved.

Secretary James L. Barton presented in print the report of the Prudential Committee for the Foreign Department and then addressed the Board on "Foreign Missions and Present International Crises."

Rev. Frank K. Sanders of New York was appointed chairman of the Business Committee in the place of Martin Welles who was unable to serve.

Prof. M. W. Jacobus invited the Board to visit the buildings of the Hartford Seminary Foundation.

Dr. John C. Berry of Massachusetts reported for the deputation recently returned from Japan.

Secretary Barton introduced to speak Prof. Frank A. Lombard and Rev. Otis Cary of Kyoto and Rev. James H. Pettee of Tokyo, all of whom had as their theme, "The Christian Movement in Japan."

Opportunity was given the members to ask questions regarding Japan, and this was fully utilized. Rev. H. A. Stimson of New York spoke briefly of the changes in Japan within the last half century.

Associate Secretary D. B. Eddy spoke of the educational program of the Board for the next year.

The *Committee on Nominations* nominated the special Committee of Nine on the report of the Home Department, and it was appointed as follows:—Frank Kimball, Illinois; Rev. E. D. Eaton; F. B. Towne, Massachusetts; Rev. W. S. Archibald, Connecticut; Samuel Woolverton, New York; W. F. Bohn, Ohio; Rev. D. M. Pratt, Massachusetts; Samuel Usher, Massachusetts; Rev. R. M. Houghton, Connecticut.

A recess was taken at 12 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

The Board assembled at 2 o'clock, President Moore in the chair.

Devotional services were led by Rev. F. W. Macallum of Turkey.

Secretary W. E. Strong introduced to speak on China: Jesse B. Wolfe, of Taikuhsien; Rev. F. M. Price, of Paotingfu; Dr. O. Houghton Love, of Tunghsien; Dr. Charles W. Young, of Peking; and Dr. Francis F. Tucker, of Tehsien.

The hymn, "Christ for the world we sing," was sung.

Secretary Strong introduced to speak on Southern China. Rev. Lewis Hodous, formerly of Foochow, and Rev. C. A. Nelson, of Canton.

Time was given for answering questions on China, and a young student from China expressed the gratitude of his country for the service rendered to it by the United States.

The *Committee on Nominations* recommended as the Committee to Nominate Officers for 1919: Prof. E. K. Mitchell, Connecticut; Dean Charles R. Brown, Connecticut; David Fales, Illinois; Rev. Oliver Huckel, Connecticut; Rev. W. W. Ranney, New Hampshire, and they were appointed.

On motion of Secretary Patton it was

oted. That in the absence of four of the five members of the Committee to nominate Officers for 1918, the present Committee of Nominations present the names of two additional members to act this year.

Judge E. Peck of Connecticut gave the following report for the Committee on the Treasurer's Report, and the report was received:

It is a little confusing to find the total receipts of the year stated in the Treasurer's report at \$1,309,006, and in the report of the Home Department at \$1,351,944.96, a sum larger by \$42,938.96. The Treasurer advises me that the amount stated in his report is the exact sum received during the fiscal year, and that the larger sum given by the Home Secretary is obtained by adding the balance on hand at the end of last year, and also certain amounts due from cooperating societies on the operations of this year, but not yet paid.

The latter item may be a proper one to be added in the report of the Home Department, in order to show the total result of their financial campaign for the year; but it would seem desirable to append a footnote explaining the variation from the figures given by the Treasurer, as the discrepancy invites criticism and does not look business-like.

It would not seem that the Home Department report should include last year's balance as a part of this year's receipts. That method inflates the actual result of the year's labors. Next year the Home Department will not wish to diminish the actual receipts of the year by deducting the present deficit; and it certainly is not good bookkeeping to add a previous surplus and not deduct a previous deficit.

In previous years the two reports have agreed; and the change in the mode of giving the figures in the Home Department report makes the comparison of this with other years inaccurate. To be specific the figure given by the Home Department as the total receipts for 1918 includes \$38,000 due from cooperating societies, while the corresponding figure for 1917 omits the corresponding item of \$34,000 appearing in the Treasurer's report of last year. It is evident therefore that the statement based on these two sets of figures, that the receipts of this year are \$104,000 more than those of the previous year, is inaccurate.

Confining ourselves now to the figures taken from the Treasurer's report we have reason for alternating feelings of disappointment and gratification. It is depressing to learn that the year has ended with a deficit of disbursements over receipts of \$26,824.01, but we are glad to note that that deficit is due not to a falling off in receipts, but to an increase in expenditures, inevitable in the abnormal conditions of the war, and which is more than accounted for by the very unfavorable rate of foreign exchange.

The receipts as a whole have increased over the previous year \$61,290.01, and that previous year itself made a gain of \$40,489.45 over the year 1916. That the annual gain in income, continuing now for several years, has continued (only slightly retarded) during the last two years while the United States has been at war, and while our people, in common with the entire American public, have been giving in hitherto undreamed-of amounts to the support of our country and its agencies, is indeed gratifying. The annual income of the Board is over twenty-five per cent in excess of its income five years ago before the beginning of the world war.

This result confirms the deduction drawn from many similar figures that the national "drives" of the past two years, with their magnificent appeal to patriotic and humane motives, carried on with such unity of effort and liberality of response as neither this country nor any other ever saw before, have stimulated the sense of trusteeship, and the willingness to give in something more than a casual and trivial way, far more than they have depleted the financial resources of our people, if indeed they have depleted them at all.

Now that the extraordinary demands of the Government and the war charities are to be lessened, it will be a lamentable failure on the part of the church if its treasuries are not filled far more easily and adequately than heretofore. We shall look with eager interest for the result of the denominational Every-Member Canvass just held at what seems to be an opportune psychological moment.

Returning to details, we note that the contributions from the churches, Sunday-schools, and young people's societies, have increased this year less than one per cent, those of individuals about eight and one-half per cent (perhaps supporting the generalization stated above), while the Women's Board has made the magnificent gain of almost \$107,000 or thirty-five per cent, the result of its campaign for the Jubilee Fund. On the other hand, the gifts to special objects have been less by \$66,000 this year than last.

The last item in the Treasurer's report, is "General Income \$33,481.50," an item which has not appeared heretofore. It would seem advisable to define a little more clearly so large an item appearing for the first time.

In conclusion, your committee wish to indorse the comment of the Home Department on the fact that the individual gifts received are almost entirely in moderate amounts, and that "with such a work as ours, in such a supreme moment in the history of the world, and with so many people of large means in our constituency, it is indeed strange that more sizable gifts did not appear." This is probably explained to some extent by the tremendous taxation and the very large sums in war contributions which our wealthy men have been called upon to meet, and which undoubtedly have caused thousands of men and women to contribute hitherto unthought-of percentages of their income to public uses. With the cessation of these extraordinary demands, it would seem that a special campaign for gifts of \$1,000 and upward ought to be productive of large additions to the income of the Board. Certainly such additions will be needed in the great period of reconstruction that it is just before us.

The Committee of Nominations suggested as new members of the Committee to nominate officers for 1918, Dr. H. E. Peabody, Wisconsin; F. H. Tuthill, Illinois, and they were so appointed, to serve with Prof. W. W. Rockwell of New York appointed last year.

Rev. Francis E. Clark, of Massachusetts, President of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, addressed the Board on "Our Young People and the New Era."

After singing the hymn "The shadows of the evening hour" a recess was taken at 4.30.

WEDNESDAY EVENING

President Moore called the Board to order at eight o'clock.

The hymn, "The House of Brotherhood," was sung, and the devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. E. Griffith Jones, D.D., Principal of the Yorkshire United Independent College, Bradford, England, who also brought the greetings of the Congregational Union for England and Wales, of which he is chairman, and from the London Missionary Society, of which he is director. To this President Moore replied, speaking of the closeness of the relation which has for more than a hundred years existed between the London Missionary Society and the American Board.

Rev. William Horace Day, of Connecticut, Moderator of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States, delivered an address on "Our Responsibility for the Leadership of the Missionary Movement."

The hymn, "O come all ye faithful," was sung.

Secretary James L. Barton then introduced six speakers who told what Victory means for their country or area: Rev. James H. Pettee, for Japan; Dr. Charles W. Young, for China; Rev. Alden H. Clark, for India; Rev. James D. Taylor, for South Africa; Rev. Frederick W. Macallum, for Turkey; Rev. Albert W. Clark, for Czecho-Slovakia.

Prof. Lewis Hodous, a native of Bohemia, presented to Dr. Clark, in the name of the Board, the flag of the Czecho-Slovak republic.

After singing "America" recess was taken at 10.05.

THURSDAY MORNING

The Board convened at 9 A. M. for devotional exercises conducted by Rev. Harry R. Miles of Connecticut.

The President took the chair at 9.30.

The Minutes of the sessions of Wednesday were read and approved.

The Committee of Nominations recommended as the Committee on the Treasurer's report for 1919: Alfred S. Hall, Massachusetts; Arthur S. Johnson, Massachusetts; Rev. Lucius H. Thayer, New Hampshire, and they were appointed.

Rev. Francis E. Clark, of Massachusetts, presented a resolution for a communication to President Wilson, and it was referred to the Business Committee.

Secretary E. L. Smith introduced to speak for the work in India and Ceylon, Rev. Alden H. Clark of Ahmednagar and Rev. James H. Dickson of Tellippallai.

Mr. B. P. Hivale, of Bombay, spoke on "Christianity in India as viewed by an Indian."

The hymn, "Oh, Zion haste, thy mission high fulfilling," was sung.

Dr. W. W. Peet of Turkey, who was to speak Friday morning but who had been summoned back to Washington, was presented by Secretary Barton and spoke briefly.

Secretary C. H. Patton introduced representatives of each of the three Africa Missions, who spoke as follows: Rev. W. H. Sanders of Kamundongo, one of the founders of the West Central Africa Mission; Mr. C. C. Fuller of Chikore, "The Gospel of Labor in Africa;" Dr. James B. McCord of Durban, "The Gospel of Healing in Africa;" Rev. Fred R. Bunker, of Durban, "Leavening African Childhood;" Rev. James D. Taylor of Amanzimtoti, "Making Civilization Safe for the African."

Questions were asked regarding India and Africa.

Mr. S. J. Theodore, a son of an honored pastor in the Madura Mission and a student at Yale, spoke briefly for that mission.

A recess was taken at 12 o'clock.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

The Board was called to order at 2 o'clock by the President, and Rev. W. S. Archibald of Connecticut conducted the devotional service.

Secretary Barton introduced to speak on Missions in the Near East: Rev. Theodore T. Holway, of Sofia; Rev. Frederick W. Macallum, of Constantinople; Rev. Ernest C. Partridge, of Sivas, recently returned from work in the Caucasus. Mr. Harry Wade Hicks, of New York, led in prayer for the work in the Near East. An opportunity was given for questions.

The hymn, "The morning light is breaking," was sung.

At 3.30 the Board entered upon its business session.

Prayer was offered by President Moore.

Secretary W. E. Strong, as Clerk of the Prudential Committee, reported that the Prudential Committee recommended the creation of the office of Assistant Treasurer.

Voted. That this recommendation be adopted.

The Committee to Nominate Officers for 1918 reported a ballot and the report was accepted.

Minutes of the Annual Meeting

Rev. A. J. Dyer of Massachusetts and Hon. John H. Perry of Connecticut were appointed tellers and the following officers were elected by ballot:

<i>President</i>	<i>Editorial Secretary</i>
EDWARD C. MOORE, D.D.	WILLIAM E. STRONG, D.D.
<i>Vice-President</i>	
DAVID P. JONES	<i>Associate Secretaries</i>
<i>Members of the Prudential Committee</i> (Term Expires 1921)	REV. ENOCH F. BELL
JOHN C. BERRY, M.D.	REV. D. BREWER EDDY
HENRY H. PROCTOR	<i>Treasurer</i>
ARTHUR H. WELLMAN	FRANK H. WIGGIN
FRANK B. TOWNE	
<i>Secretaries for Correspondence</i>	<i>Assistant Treasurer</i>
JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.	MISS HESTER T. BABSON
CORNELIUS H. PATTON, D.D.	
EDWARD LINCOLN SMITH, D.D.	<i>Recording Secretary</i>
<i>Auditors</i>	OSCAR E. MAURER, D.D.
EDWIN H. BAKER	
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON	<i>Assistant Recording Secretary</i>
HERBERT J. WELLS	REV. EDWARD W. CAPEN, PH.D.

The *Special Committee on Work in Latin America* reported through its chairman, Frank K. Sanders, of New York. The report was accepted and the appended resolution was adopted as follows:

WHEREAS, The Prudential Committee has been unable to approve the effective occupation of any part of South America by the Board at this juncture,

Resolved, That further formal consideration of the occupancy of South America be postponed without prejudice, and

Resolved, further, That because of the importance of the question itself a committee be appointed by the President to continue the study of the South American field in order that it may take advantage of any favorable opportunity to make a specific recommendation to the Board.

This Committee as later appointed consisted of Rev. F. K. Sanders, Prof. A. L. Gillett, Rev. Dwight Goddard, Harry Wade Hicks, W. W. Mills, and President Henry Churchill King.

The *Special Committee on the Home Department* reported through Mr. Frank Kimball, of Illinois, Chairman. The report was accepted and its recommendations adopted, as follows:

The Committee appointed to consider the report of Prudential Committee on the Home Department would express gratification over the results of the year recently closed. We have carefully discussed the question of raising a special fund of \$200,000 to meet war emergencies, and give it our unqualified indorsement.

The reasons for this action are clear. Throughout the four years of war the Board's policy has been wisely conservative. We have attempted no marked expansion of our work, notwithstanding its exigent needs. But greatly increased expense caused by unfavorable foreign exchange and by the immediate necessity of outfitting many missionaries for their return to their fields in Turkey, create a situation that must be faced at once.

Our present deficit of \$26,000 must also be raised in the year before us; and the pressing needs of

our three Women's Boards should be shared by us at least in part, as an expression of our deep appreciation of the splendid loyalty of these untiring, devoted women.

In view of the immense sums that have been raised for war funds, and considering the rapidly expanding budgets of many Boards of Missions, we feel that the sum proposed, \$200,000, in addition to the regular budget of the Board, is small indeed. It has been limited to this figure only because of our present denominational emphasis upon the Pilgrim Tercentenary Fund, in which we are all heartily united.

The raising of this \$200,000 is a temporary, though essential measure, and is to be considered as only preparatory to the tremendous, inspiring task of the restoration of our equipment in Turkey, evangelistic, educational and medical, and the great expansion that is certainly before us in all our mission fields. These loom upon the horizon for us immediately after 1920, and will tax the energies and enkindle the enthusiasm of the constituency of the American Board. We trust that the officers of the Board will lay it upon the hearts of our laymen everywhere that amid the pressing claims that will surely be urged upon them in the coming reconstruction period of the world, the strengthening and extension of our great missionary work should be regarded as the preëminent task before them.

Your Committee suggest that the Home Department of the Board outline and carry out the details necessary to the success of the present \$200,000 plan. We believe the friends of the Board in each association or city need only to be informed of their share of this sum to rally at once to the Board's support. We suggest that emphasis be laid on securing gifts from individual friends rather than on any general solicitation of the churches. Energetic laymen and earnest women in every center will, we are confident, gladly arrange for a visit from our secretaries this winter and spring in the interest of this fund, ensuring the prompt and complete success of this indispensable undertaking.

Mr. Frank Kimball, of Illinois, proposed that a beginning be made at this meeting of raising the proposed special fund of \$200,000. He offered \$1,000 for himself and another \$1,000 in memory of the late E. H. Pitkin. The President called attention to rule 21 (2) which requires the reference, without debate, to the Business Committee of all propositions not contained in or growing out of reports duly made, and it was unanimously *voted* to suspend this rule for this session; and the discussion and pledges were continued.

Voted, That in the judgment of this meeting the report on the Home Department should be presented to the session this evening, that this should be followed by a statement of the appeal made at this business session, and that opportunity should be given to those present this evening to subscribe to this fund. The sum raised at the business session amounted to somewhat more than \$25,000.

Upon recommendation of the Business Committee the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolution containing a message to President Wilson, suggested by Rev. F. E. Clark:

*To President Woodrow Wilson,
Paris, France.*

The members of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, representing the Congregational churches of North America, assembled at the 109th annual meeting, send you heartiest greetings and wish you Godspeed on your great mission of peace.

We earnestly hope and fervently pray that a League of Free Nations may be firmly established and that the new nations about to be recognized in Europe and the Near East may by it be kept from the tyranny of militarism and safeguarded in their legitimate progress and development.

Resolution looking toward the promotion of Church Union, suggested by Pres. D. J. Cowling:

WHEREAS, The victory of the allied forces and the close of the war have brought to the consciousness of the Christian people of the world a profound sense of the strategic opportunity for the

unification of Christian forces and of Christian efforts, and a new sense of the power of Christian ideals in moulding civilization, and

WHEREAS, Steps have already been taken by the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook, looking to the formulation of a unified policy to be adopted by the churches of the United States, and

WHEREAS, The recent conference at Philadelphia looking toward the organic union of American Evangelical Christianity took action looking to the same end, and

WHEREAS, There has been in the recent campaigns for war work and for the relief of the nations an unparalleled degree of union effort among the great religious bodies of the world, and

WHEREAS, The missionary movement has been historically and is essentially vital to the development of Christian civilization in all parts of the world, therefore

Resolved, That the President of the American Board be instructed to appoint a Committee of Seven, authorized to enter into correspondence with other missionary organizations or to share in conferences with them, in order to consider and formulate the contributions which our missionary organizations may make to this movement toward unity and to assure the fullest coöperation in it.

This Committee as later appointed consisted of Sec. C. H. Patton, Sec. W. E. Strong, Rev. R. A. Hume, Prof. Lewis Hodous, Pres. D. J. Cowling, Dean E. I. Bosworth and G. M. Clark.

President E. D. Eaton spoke words of appreciation of the life and work of the late Edward H. Pitkin, and his words were seconded by Secretary Patton.

Voted, That the Secretary of the meeting be directed to send a message of loving greeting to Dr. George C. Reynolds.

Recess was taken at 5.20.

THURSDAY EVENING

The Board reconvened at 8 o'clock, President Moore in the chair.

President E. D. Eaton of District of Columbia offered prayer.

Rev. H. A. Stimson of New York read the Scripture and spoke.

Rev. S. M. Zwemer, of Cairo gave an address on "The Challenge of the New Moslem World."

Dr. A. N. Andrus of Mardin presented to Dr. Zwemer, on behalf of the American Board, the flag of the New Kingdom of Arabia, in recognition of his services to the Moslem World, the appearance of a new and more virile Islam, and the responsibility of this Board towards this Moslem power.

Secretary Barton described briefly the purpose and plans of the commission about to be sent to Turkey by the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, of which he is the head, and appealed for the support of the returning missionaries. Those present who were about to return stood and prayer was offered by Dr. Zwemer.

In accordance with the vote at the business session, Mr. Frank Kimball of Illinois read the report of the Special Committee on the Report of the Home Department and appealed for gifts for the special fund. Cards were passed for subscriptions. Additional subscriptions were made making a total of nearly \$32,000.

A group of volunteers from Hartford, Yale and Union were called to the platform and spoke of their reasons for going to the foreign field, viz.: Messrs. Woolworth, Catlin, Theodore, Dudley, Chang, Deming, and Neal, Misses Fairbank and Barker and Nilson, and member of the Armenian Relief Expedition, Lt. Mitchell.

Recess was taken at 10.15.

FRIDAY MORNING

The Board convened at 9.00 for the devotional service led by Rev. C. F. Carter of Connecticut.

Vice-President D. P. Jones took the chair at 9.15.

The Minutes of the sessions of Thursday were read and approved.

The Vice-President reported for the *Committee to Nominate New Members*, Class of 1921,—Prof. Williston Walker of Connecticut, Frank E. Bogart of Michigan, and Albert Baldwin of Minnesota, and they were appointed.

Secretary Barton delivered an address on "The American Board and the Future of Mexico," and announced the plan for a deputation to visit Mexico this winter.

Rev. John S. Porter of Prague gave an address on "Our Allies the Czecho-Slovaks."

The Minutes were read and approved and the Secretary was authorized to complete the same.

On behalf of the *Business Committee*, Rev. Frank K. Sanders reported the following resolutions and they were adopted:

We, the members of the American Board, assembled at the 109th annual meeting, profoundly grateful to God in His gracious Providence for the righteous peace which has been assured to the world and for that interpretation of the meaning of this peace which has come to us through the uplifting and instructive experiences of this meeting, and keenly appreciating the many factors which have combined to bring about the unusual impressiveness of this gathering and its power to stir our convictions and to arouse our sense of obligation, desire to publicly recognize:

1. The foresight and care with which the officers of the Board have prepared the wide-ranging and inspiring program.
2. The spirit of devotion and marked ability with which our missionaries and other speakers have enabled us to review the worldwide activities of our beloved Board.
3. The gracious welcome and abounding hospitality of the citizens of Hartford.
4. The untiring and thoughtful anticipation of every need by the pastor of this historic church, so hospitably placed at our disposal, and by his coadjutors.

We desire also to express the fervent and prayerful hope that we may go away charged with the essential spirit of this great meeting, its spirit of helpfulness, of service, of consecration to the ideals of Jesus Christ, and that in this spirit we pledge ourselves and our churches to an adequate response to the challenging appeal of the American Board, for missionaries and for money to meet the imperative needs of the hour.

The Commissioning service for Rev. and Mrs. Paul E. Nilson was conducted by President Moore. The prayer of consecration was given by Rev. Robert Stapleton of Erzroom, and the benediction pronounced by President E. D. Eaton. (Mrs. Nilson was not present in person.)

A service of intercession was led by Secretary E. L. Smith.

President E. C. Moore delivered the annual presidential address, on "The Spirit of the Hour."

It was moved by Rev. E. P. Parker, with the approval of the Business Committee, that Rev. R. H. Potter and Rev. W. S. Archibald be appointed a committee with power to draw up a resolution of the appreciation of this Board for the services of the Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell of Hartford, which shall be spread upon the minutes and transmitted to the family. The motion was passed by a unanimous rising vote:

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, convened in annual meeting in Hartford, December 13, 1918, remembers with lively affection and gratitude the life and service

of the Rev. Joseph Hopkins Twitchell. His ministry has been bound to the life of the Board during more than fifty years by many and precious personal ties and by distinguished service as corporate member, as life long advocate and as the inspiring preacher of the sermon at the Annual Meeting of 1905 in Seattle, Washington.

The Board would place upon its records its heartfelt gratitude to him and its assurance to him and his family of its continued affection and of its prayers for their continued guidance and help in the light and hope of the Christian Gospel which he has so worthily proclaimed and by which he has so nobly lived.

Rev. R. H. Potter, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, spoke the farewell words on behalf of the Hartford Churches.

Vice-President Jones replied on behalf of the Board, and declared the 109th annual meeting of the A. B. C. F. M. adjourned *sine die*.

ANNUAL REPORT
1917 - 1918

The American Board and the New Era

REPORT OF THE PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1918

It was one of our own missionaries, Dr. Arthur H. Smith, who, in discussing the commercial relations between the United States and China, remarked that business should be largely a matter of the affections. We are glad to feel that the business of the Board centering in the Home Department realizes this ideal. In the matter of the recruiting of our missionary force we deal with the tenderest emotions and determinations of which the human heart is capable. In the matter of our finances we depend upon the gifts of those who count it a joy to share with Christ his love for the sinning world. The Board is wonderfully blessed in the loyalty and devotion of its friends. Be the outcome in a given year that of full success or of partial failure, so far as the balancing of figures is concerned, we never lose sight of the fact that thousands of people in the churches all over the country have taken the Board upon their hearts as a permanent and most precious possession, and that these friends may be counted upon to do their full share towards the Board's support. And this share they do not estimate by a study of what others about them are doing, or ought to be doing, but by the rule of the Apostle, "as the Lord has prospered."

It is at this point that the two branches of our home work—the obtaining of the men and the obtaining of the money—find a common ground and incentive. The candidate offers his life, the donor his substance. Those who work and those who give are partners in the same enterprise. The missionary spirit is in them both.

The American Board, possibly more than any other society of its kind, has succeeded in binding to itself a large circle of personal friends. We refer to those who, in addition to what they may contribute through the ordinary church channels, delight to send gifts direct to our treasury. These friends enjoy personal relations with the officers of the Board and especially with our missionaries, many

of whom they know by name and by work. In the building up of such a constituency we are aided, of course, by the historical name and prestige of the Board—the fact that in many places the Board has been a household word for three generations, the synonym of Christianity on the march for the conquest of the world. The roots of the affection for the Board run very deep. We learn frequently of those whose knowledge and interest began in childhood with subscriptions to the *Morning Star*. We do not, however, rely upon our past glory. We are taking pains all the time, through our Press Bureau, our *News Bulletins*, the *Missionary Herald*, our leaflets, our letters, and, of course, the addresses by secretaries and missionaries, to enlarge and consolidate the circle of those who give to the work because they know about it, believe in it, and enjoy a direct relationship with the Board's administration.

If we would name the one agency which we consider to be especially effective, it would be the *Missionary Herald*, our well-known and highly praised monthly magazine. Pastors and other church leaders would be surprised to know to what an extent our individual donations, our conditional gifts, our special gifts, and our legacies come from the readers of this magazine. A knowledge of this fact will do much to stimulate pastors and missionary committees to secure subscription clubs or to enlarge the clubs already secured. We would urge this as the first thing to be done for the cause of foreign missions in the home churches.

The Glad Response

The past year has been peculiarly rich in the matter of giving from the heart. The adverse circumstances are in all our minds—the high cost of living, high taxation, pressure of war appeals, absorption in patriotic activities and thoughts. The fourth year of the war brought an accumulation of problems and burdens. It would have been easy for many to say, "Let the far-off interests of the Church be kept in abeyance until this war for righteousness and justice is won." It would have been easy to argue that the non-Christian world should wait until the Christian world settled the question as to what is Christianity. Easy, but fatal. No such spirit has prevailed; it has not even lifted up its voice and sought a hearing. We cannot recall a single public utterance in Board circles, or a personal letter advocating such a course. With splendid una-

similarity our constituents have said: "By no means let the Board's work be stopped or curtailed. Let it go on with full force. Never was the non-Christian world more ready—never was the incentive of a universal Gospel more needed at home." The ministers have been saying this in their pulpits, their members have been saying it in their letters and conversations. Best of all, they have been saying it by their gifts.

The Financial Outcome

The significant event of the year, financially, is the lifting of the total receipts to the largest figures in our history—\$1,351,944.96, which is \$104,228.97 more than the total gifts of the previous year. This is the fifth successive year in which the record has mounted upwards, so that we can say that throughout the war period we have more than maintained the income of the Board. The record since 1913 has been as follows:

1913	\$1,044,687.82	1916	\$1,207,126.54
1914	1,082,218.21	1917	1,247,715.99
1915	1,101,570.47	1918	1,351,944.96

The record for the period and for the year is one in which we have a right to take much satisfaction. It should be known, however, that we are able to report the year's large increase only because of the liberality of the women through the Woman's Boards, their gain for the year being \$106,908.85. The reporting of such a figure on their part has been made possible by the special gifts for buildings and equipment in connection with the Jubilee Fund of the Woman's Board of Missions, the result of earnest solicitation and as earnest giving on the part of their constituents in the various branches and auxiliaries. All honor to them for a really notable achievement.

Of not a little significance, too, is the record for the year in the matter of the regular gifts of living donors, which shows an increase of \$8,701.04, all three sources sharing in the gain—churches, individuals, and young people. This is a modest sum, to be sure, but how easily the balance might have been on the other side in such a time as this! As the year drew to a close the indications pointed to a marked falling off in donations, but a strong rally during August on the part of individual friends, responding to our public and personal appeals, carried us ahead of the previous record by the amount named. In round numbers, 2,000 persons sent end-of-the-

year gifts, and their warm messages of loyalty and devotion were appreciated fully as much as the money. Our gratitude to these friends scattered all over the country is so great that it may seem invidious to say anything in the way of qualification. It is only fair, however, to call attention to the fact that very few large gifts—as figures go—are received at such a time. One gift of \$5,000 from a long-time friend stands out with startling distinctness. There were a few for \$1,000 and \$500, but for the most part the remittances ranged from \$1 to \$25. With such a work as ours, in such a supreme moment in the history of the world, and with so many people of large means in our constituency, it is indeed strange that more sizable gifts did not appear. Where were the men and women who might have joined in this emergency movement which came so near to success? Is it too much to feel that not less than ten persons should have contributed \$5,000 apiece, and not less than twenty persons \$1,000 apiece? This is an indication where the emphasis of our work should lie in the future.

As to other items in the account, it may be noted that the year shows a gain of \$10,358.98 in legacy receipts, but a loss of \$38,667.10 in matured Conditional Gifts, notwithstanding the fact of the large increase in the Conditional Gifts Fund in recent years. Gifts for special objects, that is, gifts for objects named by the donor outside of our regular appropriations, amounted to \$129,126.20, an impressive sum, but less than the year before by \$58,173.65.

We regret that we cannot show total receipts for regular work sufficient to cover the expenditures of the year. The treasurer reports a deficit of \$26,824.01. We hoped, prayed, and worked for a different result. In addition to the desirability of successful financing in any year, it appealed to us as peculiarly desirous in this fourth year of the World War that the Board should maintain the record of no deficit of the preceding three years, a record of loyalty and success which has been heralded widely over the world, and which has done much to steady the minds of Christians as to the vitality of the Church. As one of our number expressed it, "We owe it to the cause of Christianity to see that the Board has no deficit this year." But since it was not to be we make the most of the remaining and most obvious blessings, while we plan with all the greater determination to push the claims of the Board more vigorously in the year to come.

Appropriations, Regular and Special

The appropriations made in October, 1917, covering salaries of missionaries, allowances for children; allowances for missionaries on furlough or detained at home through war conditions, allowances for retired and disabled missionaries, outward bound missionaries, homeward bound missionaries, the General Work Fund, administration, and other expected demands, but not including the Woman's Boards, amounted to \$742,805.45. This was an advance of \$34,492.20 upon similar appropriations of the year before. Thus we started the year with an increased budget. During the following months, on account of emergency calls and various demands which could not have been anticipated, it was necessary to make additional appropriations, totaling \$98,625.13. It lies within the province of the Treasurer's Report to set forth and discuss the extra expenses, especially those arising from the war, such as increased salaries required by the higher cost of living in nearly all of our fields, increased expense of transportation and supplies, and losses through monetary exchange. The situation is mentioned here in view of its bearing upon the deficit of the year and the cost of our work in the future so long as war conditions prevail. With losses from monetary exchange in China, Japan, India, Spain, and Mexico, amounting to \$77,000, the wonder is that our deficit is not much larger than it is. Under normal conditions the year just closed would undoubtedly have registered a noteworthy advance in income and correspondingly in work.

Facing 1919

What of the year to come? Undoubtedly it will be one of the most expensive years, if not the most expensive year in our history. War conditions as affecting finances grow worse rather than better. With rapidly mounting cost abroad we have to consider the increasing pressure of appeals at home. Let us squarely and bravely face the facts and plan in the spirit of Christian enterprise and devotion. It is the opinion of the Prudential Committee that we should not risk financing the new year upon the regular giving of the churches and the other accustomed sources of income. For four years we have maintained the Board in the regular way, merely emphasizing, as opportunity offered, the critical nature of the situa-

tion. We have not followed the example of other prominent boards in making campaigns for special War Emergency Funds. Possibly we have been subjected to criticism on this account at a time when campaigning for extra funds has been so prominent in other denominations.

Two considerations have been in our minds. In view of the moral issues of the war and their vital bearing upon our work, especially since our own country by entering the war has become to so large an extent the hope of the world, it appeared to be the part of patriotism to inaugurate no campaign of large proportions which was not required for the maintenance of the work. The course of wisdom seemed to dictate that we should depend upon the churches and other regular sources of income until it should be demonstrated that these were not sufficient. That we have been able in this way to finance the Board so successfully during the years of war is a cause for profound gratitude, a splendid tribute to the loyalty of our constituency. So far as we have learned no other prominent foreign board is able to duplicate this record.

The second consideration is the absolute necessity of raising a very large fund immediately after the war, or so soon as world conditions are sufficiently composed, the same to be devoted to rehabilitation and development in Turkey and the Balkans, together with such claims of other fields as cannot be gainsaid. We have adverted to this necessity on many occasions, until now it is widely recognized in Congregational circles that such a post-war campaign is impending. Having this larger necessity in mind, it has not appeared wise or fair to take the field for a great sum, emergency or otherwise, in any war year up to this time.

Should we hold strictly to this policy during the coming year? The Prudential Committee considers that we should not. To our minds it would be perilous to depend solely upon the regular sources of income in view of the heavy budget which we must face. The deficit of the past year should be a sufficient warning. We do not urge a campaign on large lines of publicity and expense, competing in any way with the patriotic causes to which we all are devoted, but rather a special effort, backed by the entire corporate body, looking to the raising of not less than \$100,000 as a war emergency measure, to insure the Board against loss in 1918-1919. To this we would add the present deficit, making, say \$125,000 in all. We would also consider it a great privilege if, in addition, we could secure enough for

our three Woman's Boards to cover their War Emergency Account. The work for women and children is suffering no less than our own because of war conditions, and it should be known to our constituents that the burden upon the devoted officers and committee members of these boards has about reached the breaking point. The American Board could do nothing more worthy and generous than to come to their aid in this particular year. We suggest for them the sum of \$75,000, which would make the total amount to be raised by special effort \$200,000. This sum, we think, should be secured in the early part of the year, and we trust there may be such a disposition to help on the part of the friends of the Board that the above amount, or such an amount as the Board may decide upon, may be secured without the stupendous efforts incident to many financial campaigns, involving heavy demands upon the time of the officers of the Board, and entailing large expense for publicity and administration. Lest any should raise the question as to the bearing of such an effort upon the Apportionment Plan, let us say that the sum suggested is well within the amount assigned the Board under the apportionment arrangement. Even if we secured the \$125,000 increase for the General Board, it would be necessary for the churches to raise an equal amount in excess of what they gave in 1917 for the Board to receive the full quota allowed by the National Council and acknowledged by the churches and the other denominational interests. Should this effort be authorized by the Board, we would urge that it should be conducted in such a manner as to time and place so as not to embarrass in any wise the campaign of the "Pilgrim Memorial Fund," in which we all are so deeply interested, and which by common consent has the right of way during the Tercentenary period. We trust the Board at this meeting may take such action as the situation requires.

Candidate Work

It will readily be understood that America's participation in the war has seriously interfered with the recruiting of the Board's missionary force. With hundreds of our young pastors enlisting as chaplains or joining the Young Men's Christian Association war service, it was inevitable that many of our volunteers in theological schools would feel drawn in the same direction. Nor could the officers of the Board have justified themselves in placing any

obstacle in the way of such a patriotic choice. Believing in the righteousness of the war as we do, and emphasizing in every possible way the similarity between the aims of the Entente Allies and the aims of our missionaries, we felt rather that it was our honor and privilege in a certain sense to participate in the great struggle through these young men who had been set apart for the service of the Board. In nearly every instance where a theologically trained candidate did not seek government service, it was because of some physical or other limitation over which he had no control. As for the few ordained men who have gone to the field during the year, or are expecting to go in the near future, in every instance the decision was made with the full approval of the Committee, in the light of circumstances which only the Committee and the candidate could understand. In no case has there been a desire to claim exemption on purely professional grounds.

As for medical, educational, and other lay candidates, the call of the nation was regarded as paramount in every case but one. The exception is Mr. Emory D. Alvord, of Washington, an agricultural expert under appointment for South Africa, subject to the draft. He submitted his case to the Local Exemption Board, which in turn passed it up to the State Board, with the result that he was released for Africa. Without any pressure on our part, the Exemption Board held that Mr. Alvord could be of more service to the world teaching and demonstrating agriculture in Rhodesia than by enlisting as a soldier in France.

The supply of women candidates has not been materially affected by war conditions, aside from our inability to secure women physicians and nurses.

The new draft law, with its 18-45 age limit, practically rules out all missionary candidates for the war period. We therefore look for few male recruits during the next few years. This means great hardship and the loss of many opportunities for practically every one of our missions; but we are confident that the burden will be borne with soldier-like patience and fortitude. To hold back no adverse circumstances from the Board, it should be mentioned that the emptying of our colleges and post-graduate schools of all physically qualified men for a period not likely to be less than two years, means that the source of supply will be set back by just that period of time. The elimination of two years in the higher training of American youth creates a situation in the educational and philan-

thropic world which few seem to have grasped. A certain amount of adjustment in post-war studies looking to early graduation may be possible in some lines of work, but unless the Board lowers the high standards of training which have characterized it in the past, we must be prepared for a serious shortage of candidates for several years to come.

Looking beyond that period the prospects are particularly bright. There is abundant evidence that the war has awakened the spirit of world service in the hearts of multitudes of our young men. They have come to realize for the first time their obligations towards other nations and peoples, especially the weak, the backward, and the oppressed. They have become dislodged from their country and home, and in many instances from the careers they had marked out for themselves. Above all, they have tasted the joys and the solemnities of self-sacrifice. They are dedicated spirits. Surely out of conditions like these our Board will be able to call successfully many a gallant fighter for righteousness and humanity and enable him to round out his career as a messenger of the gospel of peace. Beyond any question hundreds of thousands of young men, possibly millions, are to have their life work determined for them through the experiences of this war, and directed in channels far different from anything they could have had in mind when they entered the service of the Allies. This should be particularly true of professional men who acknowledge the Christian motive to service. We look for many medical recruits, both doctors and nurses, as soon as demobilization has been accomplished. We look for a large increment of other candidates through the succeeding years. It will be our policy to pledge to the Board as quickly as possible all returning soldiers and officers who give good promise of becoming successful missionaries. We plan to place not less than fifty of these in Turkey alone, in order that with their wives and an appropriate number of unmarried women workers, to be appointed by the Woman's Boards, we may add not less than 175 new workers to our force in the Near East.

An event of quite unusual interest and significance was the appointment of Rev. and Mrs. Henry C. McDowell to the West Central Africa Mission, as the representatives of the Colored Congregational Churches of our country. This is the consummation of plans which have been maturing for several years, looking to the colored churches having their own station in Angola, supported

and manned by them, but administered by the Board. When the plan seemed impossible of realization by reason of the restricted resources of these churches, the American Missionary Association generously came to the rescue with the donation of certain incomes it receives from funds given many years ago for work in Africa. The recent commissioning of Mr. and Mrs. McDowell, as the first missionaries under this arrangement, in connection with the Biennial Conference of Colored Workers, was a noteworthy occasion, marking the emergence of these churches as a missionary body. It is planned to send additional workers as funds allow, with the hope that eventually a new station may be established in Angola, among a tribe not now reached by our missionaries. This is a movement which many will watch with interest.

The appointments for the past year have been as follows:

Missionary Appointments, 1917-1918

West Central Africa: Miss Elizabeth W. Read, Dr. and Mrs. Reuben S. Hall, Rev. and Mrs. J. Arthur Steed, Rev. and Mrs. Henry C. McDowell, Miss Leona M. Stukey.

South Africa: Mr. and Mrs. Emory D. Alvord, Mrs. John P. Dysart.

Turkey: Rev. William S. Woolworth, Miss Sara E. Snell, Rev. and Mrs. Paul E. Nilson, Mr. R. Finney Markham, Miss Evangeline McNaughton, Mr. Joseph W. Beach.

Marathi: Miss Adelaide B. Fairbank, Rev. and Mrs. Joseph L. Mouton, Miss Vera H. Lorbeer, Miss Frances B. Woods, Mr. Wilbur S. Deming, Miss E. Loleta Wood, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clyde Ryan.

Madura: Miss Martha M. VanAllen.

Foochow: Rev. and Mrs. William H. Topping, Mr. and Mrs. Ray E. Gardner, Miss Annie L. Kentfield, Miss Eunice T. Thomas, Miss Lilian M. Recher, Mr. Arthur E. St. Clair, Miss Ruth A. Yeomans.

North China: Mrs. Ernest T. Shaw, Rev. and Mrs. Henry S. Leiper, Miss Cora M. Walton, Miss Anna M. Lane, Miss Constance Buell.

Shansi: Miss Gladys M. Williams, Miss Mary L. McClure.

Mexico: Rev. and Mrs. Harold H. Barber.

Philippines: Miss Anna I. Fox.

Appointed, but not Designated to a Mission

Miss Dorothy P. Felt.

Term Appointments

Marathi: Mr. Thomas B. Hill.

Ceylon: Mr. Max H. Harrison.

North China: Miss Anne B. Kelley.

Japan: Miss Hilda MacClintock, Miss Frances B. Clapp, Miss Carol Woolverton.

Forty-nine missionaries have received the appointment of the Board and 6 have been engaged for a term of years, making 55 new workers in all.

An examination of the above list reveals that our new missionaries have graduated from 28 colleges and 5 theological seminaries. There were 24 from the West, 20 from the East, 6 from Canada, 4 from the South, and 1 from Australia.

The colleges furnishing more than one missionary are: Oberlin, 7; Mt. Holyoke, 5; Pomona, 5; McGill, 2; Bates, 2; Wellesley, 2; Talladega, 2; Beloit, 2; Wheaton, 2.

The denominations represented are as follows: Congregational, 36; Presbyterian, 7; Methodist, 7; Baptist, 2; Lutheran, 1; Reformed, 1; Disciples, 1.

Great Days for the Kingdom

On every side it is recognized that we are upon the eve of a vast and possibly rapid expansion of Christianity among the non-Christian people of the earth. The favorable conditions found in the commercial, intellectual, and spiritual movements of the past fifty years, which we have been emphasizing as presaging great things for the Church of Christ, have suddenly become operative in a manner so compelling as to constitute a distinctly new era. The war which precipitated all the forces of evil, in the process of overthrowing them, precipitated also the forces for good. The war has brought to us a world strangely united in its political and ethical ideals. The war presents the amazing spectacle of the non-Christian nations fighting for a world built upon the Christian plan. Stupendous obstacles in the way of Christ's Kingdom are being demolished; stupendous incentives are being created. The valleys

are being exalted, the mountains and hills are being made low, a highway is building in the world's desert for our God.

These are great days for the Kingdom, great days for a Board like our own. What is to be our place in the new era? What position are we to take in the regeneration of ambitious Japan, of mighty China, of restless India, of neglected Africa, of distracted Russia, of the shattered Moslem world, of the backward Latin races? Hitherto the American Board has been recognized as a pioneer and leader in world reconstruction. We come into the new order with an inspiring heritage. We bear the American name and prestige; we incarnate the democratic ideals which are sweeping over the earth; we stand for simplicity, for vitality, for union; we have the confidence of great governments; we have the good will of the people among whom we work. As one of our corporate members recently remarked, "No organization in the world occupies a more strategic position than the American Board."

How are we to take advantage of these extraordinary conditions? How are we to do our honorable share in the vast work which remains? How are we to maintain our position of leadership? We certainly shall not achieve these things by boasting of our past. The constant reiteration of what our fathers did will avail little as we face the vast responsibilities of this hour. We are not going to win by talking about "The great American Board," or by reiterating that we are "the oldest foreign missionary organization in America." If we enter into the opportunities of the new world order it will be because, by God's help, we choose so to do, because we lay definite plans on a scale commensurate with the situation, and then give ourselves to the carrying out of the plans in whole-hearted sacrifice of money, talent, and life.

Other denominations are projecting programs for their foreign work which for magnitude and daring would have been inconceivable four years ago. Where they used to talk of a million they now talk of ten millions. If we are to keep pace with them we must greatly enlarge our conception of the work; we must make it central in the planning and the giving of our churches and homes. Clearly the demand is for men of large vision and large ability to help. We need, Oh, so much! in these days men like William E. Dodge, D. Willis James, Alpheus Hardy, Asa Otis, Samuel W. Swett, Solomon H. Chandler, John S. Kennedy, Edwin Whitin, Eliphalet W. Blatchford, Samuel B. Capen—men who kept the work of world redemp-

tion on their hearts, and who without urging volunteered their help in the great crises of the Kingdom. We need ministers who consider themselves first of all world leaders, who can stand in their pulpits in the spirit and power of Richard Salter Storrs, of Edwin B. Webb, of Samuel E. Herrick, of Charles M. Lamson, of Albert J. Lyman, of Theodore T. Munger, of George Leon Walker, and of many others of the time when the encouragements of the work and the incentives for world conquest were meager compared with what we enjoy today.

Meeting in the historic city of Hartford, so intimately associated with what is most characteristic and precious in Congregational history, and where such wonderful things have been attempted and done for the American Board, we think of ourselves as compassed about by a great crowd of witnesses—three generations of heroic missionaries and stalwart supporters of the work bidding us good cheer and urging us on. God grant we may not disappoint them in their large expectations of our courage and faith. God grant that we may not disappoint our Divine Master, whose commission we bear, who says to us in the new light and compulsion of the greatest day since he sent forth the Apostolic band—"Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to the whole creation."

The American Board Missions in Africa

Stations: Location and Special Works of Missionaries.

ZULU BRANCH

Adams (1835).—(*Amanzimtoti*).—*Wesley C. Atkins*: Principal of Amanzimtoti Institute and Normal School. *Mrs. Edna S. Atkins*: Helping in station work. *Henry A. Stick*, ordained: Teacher in Theological Seminary; oversight Adams and Esidumbini churches; mission secretary. *Mrs. Bertha H. Stick*: Work for women. *K. Robert Brueckner*: Industrial work in Amanzimtoti Institute and Normal School. *Miss Caroline E. Frost*: Teacher in Institute.

Inanda (1837).—*Mrs. Mary K. Edwards*: Work for women. *Miss Evelyn F. Clarke*: Principal of Inanda Seminary. *Miss Dorothea E. Kielland*: Teacher of domestic science in Seminary. *Miss Minnie E. Carter*: Teacher in Seminary. *Miss Fidelia Phelps*: Industrial classes in Seminary.

Mapumulo (1848).—*Charles N. Ransom*, ordained: Supervisor of Mapumulo and Imushane fields. *Mrs. Susan H. C. Ransom*: Educational and Sunday School work and work for women.

Ifafa (1848).—*Arthur F. Christofersen*, ordained: Supervisor of Ifafa, Infume and Zululand churches. *Mrs. Julia R. Christofersen*: Work for women.

Esidumbini (1849).—

Umzumbe (1861).—*George B. Cowles*, ordained: Supervisor of Umzumbe field; general work. *Mrs. Amy B. Cowles*: General work for women and girls of station. *Mrs. Laura B. Bridgman*: Helps in Umzumbe Home School and station.

Durban (1892).—*Ralph L. Abraham*, ordained: Supervisor of primary school work of Adams district; mission treasurer. *Mrs. Clara N. Abraham*: Bible work and work for women. *Mrs. Katherine S. Maxwell*: Work for women.

Umzunduze (1847).—

Johannesburg (1893).—*Frederick B. Bridgman*, ordained: in charge of station and city work. *Mrs. Clara D. Bridgman*: Sunday School supervisor and work for women. *Ray E. Phillips*, ordained; *Mrs. Dora L. Phillips*: Language study and social work.

(Note: Old stations on mission reserves now supervised from other centers: Infume, Amahlongwa, Itafamasi, Groutville (Umvoti).)

On furlough.—*James D. Taylor, D. D.*, ordained; *Mrs. Katherine M. Taylor; Fred R. Bunker*, ordained; *Mrs. Belle H. Bunker; Albert E. LeRoy*, ordained; *Mrs. Rhoda A. LeRoy; James B. McCord, M. D.*; *Mrs. Margaret M. McCord; Miss Edith A. Conn.*

Associated with the mission, not under appointment.—(Adams), *Mr. James Grey*, charge of Normal Department of Amanzimtoti Institute; *Mrs. Grey*, teaching domestic science; *Mr. Cowdrey* and *Miss Fowler*, teachers in Amanzimtoti Institute. (Inanda), *Miss Dickinson, Miss Ethrell Thompson*; and *Miss Grace Hitchcock*, teachers in Inanda Seminary. (Johannesburg), *Miss Alice Weir*, work in city. *Miss M. E. Tebbatt*, now on furlough.

Besides those prolonging their furloughs, those who have come to this country are Dr. and Mrs. McCord, and Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy. Miss Price has no plans for returning to the field. Mr. Taylor was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Amherst College in June, 1918. No new missionaries have been appointed during the year. Rev. and Mrs. Donald J. Taylor have not reached Natal for he is now on war duty under the Y. M. C. A., but expects to join the mission later. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are continuing their language study and are to be located soon in Johannesburg. Mr. and Mrs. Atkins have joined the Adams station, he taking the place of Mr. LeRoy at the head of the Institute. Mr. and Mrs. Ransom as regular missionaries are now stationed at Mapumulo. After six months at Umzumbe as acting principal of the Home School, Miss Phelps was to return to Inanda in January, 1919. The Beira station was formerly transferred to the Rhodesia branch on July 9, 1918. Mrs. Maxwell remained at Beira until December, 1917, and has since resided in Durban. Mr. Brueckner remained in Hermannsburg rendering such service for Adams as he could from that distance, but with the close of the war has returned to Adams.

RHODESIA BRANCH

Mt. Silinda (1893).—*Thomas King*, ordained: In charge of church and evangelistic work at Mt. Silinda and out-stations; mission treasurer. *Mrs. Estelle R. King*: Work for women; teaches music in the schools. *Arthur J. Orner*: In charge of the Industrial department; mission secretary. *Mrs. Dorothy H. Orner*: Work for women. *Arlen R. Mather*: Educational director and principal of normal school. *Mrs. Fay E. Mather*: Educational work.

Chikore (1895).—*George A. Wilder, D. D.*, ordained: Principal of Bible School; translation work; in charge of church and evangelistic work. *Mrs. Alice C. Wilder*: Work for women; teacher of music and needle work in the Chikore School. *Miss Minnie Clarke*: Principal of Chikore School; in charge of Boarding Department.

Beira (1905).—

Gogoyo (1917).—*William R. Lawrence, M. D.*: Medical and station work. *Mrs. Florence E. Lawrence*: Trained nurse; work for women and girls. *John P. Dysart*, ordained: Evangelistic work and Portuguese study. *Mrs. Mathilde T. Dysart*: Language study and station work.

On way to field.—*William L. Thompson, M. D.*; *Mrs. Mary E. Thompson*.

On furlough.—*Columbus C. Fuller*; *Mrs. Julia B. Fuller*; *Miss Minnie A. Tontz*.

Associated with the Mission, not under appointment.—(Mt. Silinda) *Mr. T. Brent*, assistant in Industrial Department. (Chikore), *Miss Mary K. Bates*, trained nurse, in charge of medical work in Chikore and teacher in station school.

Mr. and Mrs. Fuller are extending their furlough while Dr. and Mrs. Thompson have left for the Mission. Miss Tontz is starting soon for her furlough and Mr. and Mrs. King and perhaps Dr. and Mrs. Wilder will take theirs a little later. Mr. and Mrs. Dysart after two months in Beira went to Mt. Silinda and are now located at the new station at Gogoyo. Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence are located permanently at Gogoyo which is now officially a station of the Rhodesia Branch. The new appointees have been secured, Mr. and Mrs. Emory D. Alvord, who are expecting to sail early in 1919. Beira is officially a station of the Rhodesia Branch.

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA MISSION

Bailundo (1881).—*Wesley M. Stover, D. D.*, ordained: Missionary in charge of station; translation work. *Mrs. Bertha D. Stover*: work for women. *Daniel A. Hastings*, ordained: Evangelistic and station work. *Mrs. Laura B. Hastings*: Work for women. *Miss Helen B. Stover*: Nurse; Sunday School superintendent; oversight of outstations.

Kamundongo (1886).—*Henry S. Hollenbeck, M. D.*, ordained: Medical work; head of boys' boarding school.

Chisamba (1886).—*L. Gordon Cattell*: In charge of industrial and station work. *Mrs. Margaret M. Cattell*: Work for women. *Miss Diadem Bell*: Educational work; evangelistic work for women.

Ochileso (1903).—*Thomas W. Woodside*, ordained: In charge of station and outstation work.

Sachikela (Chiyaka) (1905).—*Merlin W. Ennis*, ordained: Mission secretary; in charge of school and evangelistic work. *Mrs. Elizabeth L. Ennis*: Teacher in girls' boarding school; work for women. *William Cammack, M. D.*: Medical work; in charge of industrial and agricultural department of the girls' boarding school; village evangelism. *Mrs. Libbie S. Cammack, M. D.*: Medical, Sunday School and Primary school work.

Dondi (1914).—*John T. Tucker*, ordained: General educational director of the Institute. *Mrs. Mabel L. Tucker*: Work for women. *William C. Bell*, ordained: Director of industrial department of the Institute; mission treasurer. *Mrs. Lena H. Bell*: Work for women. *F. Sidney Dart*: Industrial educator. *Mrs. Clara I. Dart*: Station work. *Mrs. Marion M. Webster*: Matron of girls' school. *Miss Margaret W. Melville*; *Miss Emma C. Redick*: Teachers in Girls' Training School.

On way to field.—*Henry A. Neipp*, ordained; *Mrs. Frederica L. Neipp*; *Miss Elizabeth W. Read*; *Miss Leona Stukey*; *Mrs. Amy J. Currie*.

On furlough.—*William H. Sanders, D. D.*, ordained; *Mrs. Sarah B. Sanders*; *Mrs. Emma D. Woodside*; *Miss Helen J. Melville*; *Miss Janette E. Miller*.

Associated with the mission, not under appointment.—(Kamundongo), *Mr. Addison H. Chapin*, carpentry and other industrial work; *Mrs. Elizabeth H. Chapin*, teaching; *Mrs. Evelyn F. Hunter*, assists in printing. (Chisamba) *Miss Wightman*, assists in station schools.

A party including Dr. and Mrs. Sanders, Miss Helen Melville, Miss Miller and Miss Stimpson have come to America for furlough. Only two months after arrival Miss Stimpson died in Boston, Mass., on January 16, 1919. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker and Miss Margaret Melville are expected to take their furlough soon. Mr. and Mrs. Neipp who have been at home more than two years are on the way to the mission as well as Miss Elizabeth W. Read who was appointed last year and Miss Leona Stukey appointed in 1918. Mrs. Amy J. Currie, who has served three terms in West Africa, has been reappointed and is starting soon for the mission. Mrs. Woodside is still waiting in this country. Dr. and Mrs. Hall, and Mr. and Mrs. Steed, all under appointment since last year, will not leave for the field until summer. Two other appointees, Rev. and Mrs. Henry C. McDowell have been secured as the first representatives of the colored churches in the south. They will sail sometime in 1919. The only change in station is for Miss Redick who is located in Dondi in connection with the Girls' Training School. Mr. and Mrs. Dart have arrived in Angola having been delayed in Capetown, and will be located at Dondi.

The Africa Mission

World Relations. With the end of the War the destiny of Africa has become a matter of vital interest to the rest of the world. Many and various are the peace problems within its vast area: to ensure that jealous contests for its territories never again shall endanger the peace of the world, for Africa was one great stake in the race for world power; to provide justly and benevolently for the governing of millions of natives whom the awakened moral sense of the world will never again permit to be exploited for the

benefit of the white race; to find outlet for the stirring ambitions, political, economic and social of millions in close contact with modern civilization; to relate to the League of Nations, one new nation out of Africa, the Union of South Africa, where the white man's civilization has established itself and a great democratic State has been born. Missionary problems are intensified in their importance and heightened in interest from their close association with these great world purposes.

Strategic Location. Territorial adjustments will not affect that portion of Africa where our Missions are located, except that the responsibilities of the Union Government will doubtless be increased by the addition of German South West Africa. They will benefit by the new standards of government of native races and the improved status of natives in South Africa, to which our Missions are making a large contribution by their leavening influence. Our Missions are strategically located for affecting the life of the New Africa. General Smuts said that civilization in Africa began first from the North but was overthrown by Mohammedanism and now it has made a fresh beginning from the South. In closest touch with the new currents of Africa's life in that great South is our South Africa Mission, in one of the two greatest seaports, in easy reach of the railways, amidst the sugar and tea plantations of the coast, and at the greatest gold mining centre in the world, its Rhodesia Branch occupying another seaport, Beira in Portuguese East Africa and a choice locality amidst the farming and ranching section of Rhodesia. The Zulu branch is under the British flag under a government on the whole decidedly sympathetic with Mission work and ready to share in the moral and intellectual uplifting of the natives, in a climate unsurpassed, amongst an African people famous for their innate qualities, the Zulus, and with a great engrossing modern problem, the adjusting of a pagan race to the new conditions of the life about it. The two missions in Portuguese territory are less favorably situated with reference to the governing power, for Portuguese control is for the most part not friendly toward Mission work nor inclined to benevolence toward native subjects. Yet from that very fact these Missions face a remarkable opportunity, serving some of the neediest peoples of the Continent, within the great Pagan Belt where the response to the Message is most encouraging.

Problems. That portion of the natives which is in closest contact with European civilization presents social problems of extreme difficulty. The rapid change from the simplicity of pagan life in the open country to the complicated and dangerous life in the modern industrial city is breaking down tribal conditions and restraints which were founded on the old pagan religion and formed the highest moral sanctions they knew and substituting an individualism, as yet without much understanding of the responsibilities of the new status. Housed in unwholesome barracks, or in locations where overcrowding, unsanitary conditions and lack of facility for spare time occupations is the order of the day; open to the temptations of the illicit liquor traffic, of gambling, of Europeans of the lower and criminal classes who are ready to use the natives for their own shady purposes, supplied with money to an unaccustomed degree—under such conditions it is not surprising that sin is easy and virtue unattractive to the mass.

How the natives shall be assimilated into the political institutions of the country is a problem of equal magnitude. As a result of education, that of the city as well as that of the schools, the race is in a ferment. Hardly yet able to voice its desires but feeling strongly though vaguely its right to a voice in the government of the country the race is reaching out for the privileges of self-determination. Only the merest fraction of the five millions has the franchise, the white race is determined that there shall be no political equality, and under present conditions the franchise would be a doubtful blessing, but the voice of the people is becoming articulate in the native newspapers and in native organizations whose purpose is the seeking of political rights and it is evident that machinery to give the natives a voice in their own government must be shaped in the near future. In the Portuguese provinces the problem is still rather that of freeing the natives from virtual slavery, but a considerable proportion of the laborers of the Rand come from those areas and for good or evil they are becoming impregnated with the mighty spirit of unrest which there prevails.

Back of all lies the economic problems which head up in the land question. The population is increasing, the country is expecting an influx of white settlers after the war, the lands occupied by the natives, already the poorest to begin with are becoming exhausted by ignorant methods of agriculture, land famine is compelling abandonment of the old pastoral life. Juggling with the

land question in such style as has characterized native land bills of the past ten or fifteen years must cease and a scientific effort be inaugurated to divide the land equitably between white and black and to protect the weaker race from falling, through improvidence or ignorance, into the power of the exploiter.

Problems for the church and religion grow out of all this. It is difficult to maintain high moral standards against the downward pull of the new life of excitement in the labor centres; the spirit of independence tends to pass from a tone of healthy self-assertion to one of suspicious and rebellious antagonism to control even through representative institutions. Grotesque forms of faith and ecclesiastical custom flourish.

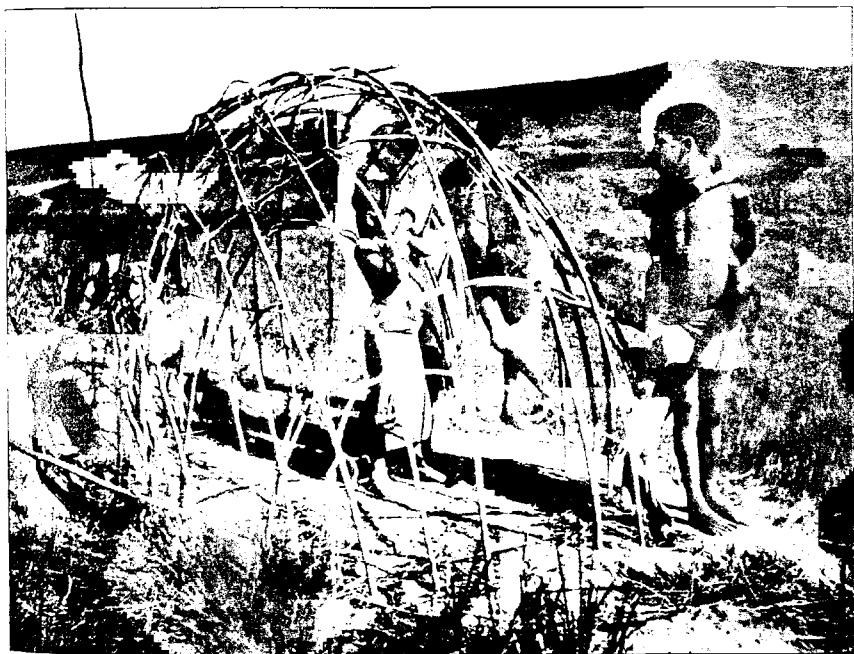
Methods. The methods upon which emphasis should be placed are determined definitely by the problems. At Amanzimtoti Institute, at Mt. Silinda and at Dondi, the newest educational institution, in Angola, vocational training is being rapidly developed. Agriculture is receiving chief attention. It is expected that in a few months two agricultural experts will sail for South Africa to undertake, one at Amanzimtoti, one at Mt. Silinda greater things than have yet been attempted in the agricultural training of the natives and the agricultural development of their lands. Inanda has definitely entered upon the training of native girls for domestic service in the homes of the white people, in addition to its more advanced course in domestic science for native teachers. The native will inevitably claim his share of the skilled labor of the country or will find scope for it among his own people and these schools are teaching him the trades which will fit him for intelligent and profitable service.

The pressing need for a proper building for the training of native ministers and evangelists at this most critical moment in the life of the native church as well as to provide a centre for the religious education and life of the 200 students of the Amanzimtoti Institute, has not yet been met. It will be a cruel disappointment to the Mission which is struggling hard to meet the demands of the new day, and a cruel handicap to its efforts if the \$25,000 needed for this purpose is not found before Dr. Taylor returns from his furlough to take up again this important work.

The Social Service work on the Rand is now actually launched with the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips after their period of lan-

gauge study in Natal. Under Dr. Bridgman's splendid generalship the Johannesburg church has weathered a period of storm and disruption, and is about to begin the construction of the institutional building which will express the spirit of Christ in every possible ministration to the physical, intellectual, recreational, and spiritual needs of the natives of Johannesburg.

Around these three great fundamental branches of Mission effort are grouped all the forces—personal, institutional, financial—that the Missions can command. The call for men and women and for funds for this pressing missionary opportunity is most urgent. Beira waits still for the man of consecration who shall seize that opportunity for pioneer service, the reduction of a new language to writing, the interpreting of native needs and rights to the Portuguese government, the evangelizing of an unoccupied area, the medical service to a most needy community. The institutions above named want men and women for Normal and High school work. The medical department wants a doctor and funds for the establishment of medical training of natives. Ordained men are sorely needed for the supervision and instruction of the native churches.



Zulu Children Building a Play Hut

A perfectly good imitation of the huts their mothers build for the family life

South Africa Mission**THE ZULU BRANCH**

Resources. The personnel of the Zulu Branch has been greatly depleted during the year under report by the absence of three families and three single teachers for furlough or other causes. As an offset, though not directly affecting the posts thus left vacant the Mission rejoices in the coming of Mr. and Mrs. Atkins to Amanzimtoti Institute and of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips for the social work in Johannesburg, and the return of Mr. and Mrs. Ransom for evangelistic work. Bushbuck Ridge, the promising new outpost in the Transvaal, calls in vain for the missionary family that cannot be supplied with the forces so reduced. Pressing enterprises of education and evangelism must be held back for lack of adequate financial resources.

The churches of the Mission have passed through a stormy period during the year. In the consummation of the long considered plans for modification of the practical working of Congregationalism in the churches the native pastor of the Johannesburg church with a group of like-minded fellow-workers led a secession from the local congregation which they attempted to extend into a stampede of the churches throughout our field. The movement has resulted in the purging of the Rand congregations of some very undesirable elements and has not made much headway amongst the Natal churches. A regrettable feature is that a young man widely known in America as the "Zulu Prince" and trained at Hampton Institute has thrown in his lot with the seceding party and has carried two important outstations with him. But the Johannesburg congregation is already filled up, a new and faithful pastor installed, and several Natal stations have experienced most beneficial revivals, notably Umzumbe, where strife has long divided the church, Umtwalume, Ifafa and Amahlongwa. New church buildings have been erected at two points, another station has completed a manse for its pastor and three large pastorless churches have found pastors. Four new buildings have been acquired for the educational, religious and social work in the Rand area. The New Plan of church government under which a central fund is established to which all offerings will be made and from which all pastors' stipends will be paid, and a central committee which will see that churches are not left

pastorless and that transfers of pastors does not continue on the present haphazard basis, is now inaugurated. Much is hoped from it in the direction of better support for the native ministry and greater efficiency in church work all along the line.

Special Items. Some items from the Transvaal field in addition to the weathering of strife above referred to, deserve mention. Pastor Goba at Doornfontein, Samuel Yingwana, a recent graduate of the evangelist class at Germiston, Likumbi at Crown Reef, Joel Mamabolo at Rosettenville and Sakayedwa Nyuswa at Benoni have done such faithful pastoral work and stood so strongly for purity and devotion that those places, shaken by the defection of the main body of men from Doornfontein and Germiston, are revived to a degree surpassing their former record for numbers to say nothing of the change from spiritual deadness under the seceded leaders to splendid vitality. Between September and June Germiston was brought by Yingwana from chaotic ruin to one of the most thriving points in the entire Transvaal field.

The coming of Miss Wier to the work among women and children gives that work a splendid impetus. She leaves a far more remunerative commercial position to give her life to this service. Dr. Bridgman has inaugurated the splendid custom of giving the first Monday of each month to a day of fellowship with his paid workers from the Rand area. They come at nine in the morning and remain till sundown, having dinner at the missionary's table and spending the day in worship, consultation and fellowship.

The year has seen native strikes and boycotts due to the war conditions, to foolish harshness of a magistrate in repressing a strike and to I. W. W. agitation, which indicate an extremely delicate equilibrium and a situation requiring the utmost care on the part of the authorities and the most intensive efforts on the part of Christian forces if serious harm to civilization is to be avoided.

School Work. Primary school work shows some encouraging advances: two new schoolhouses erected and one re-erected after damage by storm; the addition of Standard V to four primary schools, the limit in primary schools having heretofore been Standard IV (about equal to fifth grade), plans introduced for the more efficient use by teachers of the period set apart for religious instruction.

The Boarding Schools report notable progress. Perhaps no single item gives greater cause of satisfaction than the report that the student body of Amanzimtoti Institute and Inanda Seminary have joined in the support of a graduate of Inanda Seminary as a teacher in the struggling outpost of Bushbuck Ridge in the Sabi Valley, Eastern Transvaal. The new Industrial Building at Inanda is completed and the special industrial classes begun, including an experiment in the training of girls for domestic service in the towns. Notable spiritual gains are reported in these schools, the undertaking by the pupils of community service in Sunday-schools and kraal services and the quickening of spiritual life in the student



Dr. F. B. Bridgman and Rev. H. A. Stiek
About to start for Noodsberg to attend a Delegates' Meeting of the Zulu churches

body. The Theological Department re-established at Amanzimtoti Institute after the break-up of the union institution at Impolweni has begun most hopefully with a group of students of high calibre, intellectually and spiritually.

Relations with Whites. The increasingly cordial relations with the government and the white community is matter for grati-

fication. The appointment of Dr. Loram, author of "The Education of the South African Native," as Chief Inspector of Native Education, has resulted in a more liberal and enlightened policy of native education. The present Chief Native Commissioner is manifesting most cordial sympathy and co-operation toward missionary enterprise. There is hope that the long-sought individual tenure for natives on Mission Reserve lands is about to become a reality, preliminary surveys having been made and the terms announced. This will mean better economic conditions in the stations and better understanding between the natives and the mission. The Native Land Bill which has agitated the natives almost throughout the whole period of the war has now been withdrawn.

Owing to Dr. McCord's leaving for furlough and the impossibility of securing even a *locum tenens* for the medical work both dispensary and hospital are closed.

Progress. In spite of the handicap of Bibles and other books being scarce or unobtainable owing to the shortage of shipping, the Publications Department shows distinct progress. An energetic Christian man obtained locally has been put in charge and the department reports sales of 13,615 copies of our fifteen chief publications.

The advances suggested in the Departmental reports indicate that the Zulu Branch is very much alive and that if workers and funds are provided splendid progress is certain. The Amanzimtoti Institute is about to erect, without cost to the American Board, a building for the normal teacher-training department which will make possible the addition of a third year to the present two-year Normal course and of another division to the second year class. A second year of high school work is also to be added. The addition of a fourth year to the theological course is under consideration. Proposals are to the fore for the employment of a native Travelling Evangelist and for the directing of women's organization into constructive home improvement activities. The great Johannesburg social service plans have already been referred to.

The Rhodesia Branch

Handicaps. As if the handicaps of the war with its high prices and shortage of necessities were not enough, the work of the Rhodesia Branch was seriously interfered with by the floods which were

so general throughout South Africa. "Since Noah built the ark, or at least within the memory of the oldest inhabitant" according to the annual report of the Branch, no such rains have been known. From early October to mid-March the rains descended and the floods came almost without cessation. One hundred and forty inches was the season's record. Beginning before the crops were planted the rain interfered seriously with planting. It continued through the cultivating season and prevented cultivation and pollenization with the result that the maize crop is only one third normal and the mungoza about one half.

Industries. The Industrial department has felt the effects of war prices for materials. With much less building than last year the cost has been 50% higher. A good part of the efforts of the



"Boys" from the Mines in a Johannesburg Compound

Department has been given to the erection of the necessary buildings at the new station Gogoyo, but floors and tiles have been replaced on Mission buildings at Mt. Silinda, some tiles sold to neighboring settlers, 35,000 feet of timber sawn, some furniture made, eighteen large trees cut in the forest and prepared for manufacture into timber, about eight acres of new land put under culti-

vation and 72½ tons of grain has been ground and bolted in the grinding mill, a substantial showing for a difficult year. The value of the industrial work is increasingly impressive. It makes possible the provision of buildings for the Mission at low cost, commends the Mission to its white neighbors and the government and contributes directly to the resources of the district in the matter of physical comfort and best of all trains the natives not only intellectually and in skill as laborers but in character.

The medical work of the Rhodesia Branch has been seriously



Portuguese Official Taking Census at Our New Station in East Africa

Portuguese East Africa is the site of the Board's newest station on the Dark Continent—the farm settlement at Chief Gogoyo's kraal. This is our second station in Portugal's territory, the coast city of Beira being the other. The Portuguese officials are gradually getting acquainted with the Board's missionaries—with some from the Zulu Mission who have come north to Beira, and with the men from Mt. Silinda, in Southern Rhodesia, who have opened up Gogoyo's station.

handicapped by the absence of Dr. Thompson on furlough, necessitating Dr. Lawrence attending to the medical needs of both main stations as well as devoting much time to supervising the operations (mechanical and spiritual, not surgical) at Gogoyo the new station

which he is to occupy. Mrs. Lawrence and Miss Bates, the nurse, have worked hard to make up for the short-handed condition of the Department.

Occupying Gogoyo. The Gogoyo station in the Portuguese lowlands is rapidly being made ready for occupancy, in fact by the time this report reaches its readers the missionary families will have been some time in their new homes. The Portuguese Government's requirements of occupation in order to secure title were met by employing a Dutchman to occupy and work the farm and at the same time oversee the labors of the native workmen from Mt. Silinda who were engaged on the buildings. Christian natives with the help of the visits of the missionaries made possible the holding of daily prayers for the workmen and Sunday services for the natives round about so the spiritual influence of the new station has already begun to be felt and fifteen inquirers have already been gathered. The opening of a station school only awaits the permission of the authorities at Beira. Sometimes, however, such waits are lengthy.

Building under Difficulties. The Gogoyo enterprise has been handicapped by the necessity of depending upon a poorer type of supervisor than could have been desired and the house erected will show the effects of poor workmanship to some extent but, on the other hand, some 95,000 bricks have been burned for further building, a considerable amount of timber sawn and the station held without requiring the continual presence of a missionary under conditions of short-handedness which would have made such an arrangement impossible. With Dr. Lawrence and Mr. Dysart and their families finally located at Gogoyo the Mission is involved in considerable sacrifice as they will be left with no doctor within thirty-five miles through the most trying months of the year. Some of the difficulties of building in a pioneer station in the lowlands may be seen from the fact that the bricks had to be carried one and a half miles, sand for mortar three-fourths of a mile, the timber from the saw pit a mile away and even water from a quarter to half a mile, while cement, glass, doors, window frames, etc., had to be brought from Mt. Silinda forty miles away. Owing to the tsetse fly all this had to be carried by natives, keeping about 100 in constant employ and of course food had to be procured, ground and cooked for this small army, the food itself having to be purchased

from a store 25 miles away or bought in small lots from the women and children who brought it in from day to day. Fruit orchards planted with great foresight before buildings were begun will have fruit ready for the missionaries the first season of their residence. We have heard of the man who planted a garden of garden truck and chickens came up and it was not. The Gogoyo missionaries duplicated his experience except that in their case the chickens were hippos. The missionaries' household goods have been gradually transported from Mt. Silinda the forty miles into the wilderness on the heads of native carriers and the natives have been gleeful over the chance to pick up good current coin by such service.



Church at Kamundongo

Many pieces of furniture have had to be taken to pieces and reassembled at the new home. Now land must be cleared of brush in order that a safety zone free from tsetse fly may be made for the cattle, where they can feed and have access to the river. So begins the process of making the desert blossom as the rose.

Boarding Schools. The Boarding Schools have felt the effects of the food shortage due to floods. Mt. Silinda had to be closed for four weeks on this account. But the enrollment was large, 307 of whom about one third were boarders and over \$1,000 was received from the government educational department for this school and a like sum for the corresponding school at Chikore. A chain of day-schools is being built up around the main stations and the coming of Mr. Mather gives the Mission for the first time in its history a

superintendent of education to direct the growing educational enterprise. At Beacon Hill, Matamga, Sashekwa and Mpungu schools under government aid are in operation, aggregating about 325 children and drawing about \$265 in government aid.

The Churches. The church life is flourishing. At Chikore the members of the church have undertaken by voluntary unpaid labor to prepare tiles and bricks and to quarry stone for a church building and to give at least a twentieth of their incomes to the work of the



A Progressive Pastor and His Wife

church. Mother craft classes and Christian Endeavor meetings are among the stimulating spiritual influences at work. Twenty-nine persons have been added to the membership, and spiritual interest has been especially marked among the school children. At Mt. Silinda the flourishing condition of the Sunday-school is especially noted. Evangelistic touring has been interfered with by the rains and by the demands of the work at Gogoyo, but the outstation work has been faithfully carried on with good effect. At the new outstation on Mr. Brent's farm the natives have shown their zeal by erecting by voluntary unpaid labor a new schoolhouse as an evidence to the Mission of their sincere desire for a school.

Needy Beira. The situation at Beira is one that should give the Board's constituency the gravest concern and should stimulate to prayer and to effort to secure the needed workers. Since Mr. Maxwell's lamented death and the removal of his family to Durban the Beira work has been discontinued. The floods and high tides undermined the foundations of the Mission house and washed it into the sea, so that the wreck of the building had to be sold for what it would bring. The splendid results obtained here in the brief periods of effective occupation, the crying needs of the natives of this seaport and the promising outlook for a strong work at the gateway of the great unoccupied area of Portuguese East Africa makes the abandonment of Beira almost unthinkable to the missionaries who have seen and appreciated its needs. Where shall be found the ordained man and the doctor to undertake this self-sacrificing enterprise. The conditions are hard, the climate unattractive, the attitude of the white community unfriendly, but all that simply constitutes a challenge to men of the right type.

West Africa Mission

Activity and Fruitfulness. This Mission in Angola, Portuguese West Africa, has taken on an activity and manifested a fruitfulness that is very promising since the visit of the Deputation of 1911 and the adoption of new policies that grew out of that visit. The founding of Dondi Institute, the new emphasis upon the training and use of native evangelists and teachers and the raising of the standards of church membership reported last year have already begun to show marked results. Station conferences have been established to discuss ways and means of extending the work, native leaders have been chosen to act as superintendents of certain districts, directing the work of the teachers and settling such matters as may require their arbitration. New outstations have been established. Calls are coming from distant points and from unevangelized tribes. The best and most promising boys are being spared to go up to Dondi for further training and already the product of Dondi is beginning to return and to render far more efficient service than ever before in their home stations. Volunteers are coming forward among these trained men for service in undeveloped areas.

Conscription. The stations have felt the effect of the conscripting of native men for military service, but it is a pleasure to be able to state that the reports indicate that these men received kindly treatment from the government, were accorded perfect religious freedom and when their posts were near Missions the men were freely allowed to attend services. In this way many of the Christian men from our own stations have received spiritual ministrations from missionaries of other societies in distant parts of the province. The men have had opportunity to witness of their faith both to their fellow countrymen and to their white rulers. When the women and children captured from the Selles people were distributed among the Ovimbundu, the Christians declined to accept those assigned to them as slaves and the government made provision that they retain them as wards of the government. The church consented to that arrangement. Most of the men have profited by the experience and only a few and those already spiritually cold, have fallen away. Incidentally the coming of these captives who are found to speak almost pure Mbundu invites the opening of a work of wide scope among the Selles, Awboim and southern Libolo all of whom could be reached without the necessity of working in a new language, if only the necessary workers and funds could be secured. The chiefs also showed a new spirit toward the Mission in the selection of the boys required to make up the quota demanded of them by the government. They asked the Mission or the station superintendents to make the selection in some cases for fear they might take boys most needed for the work. In some instances there has been opportunity for missionaries to establish friendly relations with local Portuguese officials and to interest them in the work of the Mission so that the antagonistic attitude of officials reported last year has proved to be as was predicted only local and temporary.

The Stations. Chilessso reports a good year in the school, the walling in of the gardens to protect them from animals making possible an increased crop which is expected to nearly if not entirely furnish the food supply for the school. There were 112 pupils altogether in the school. Besides the ordinary station school subjects, a Normal course was carried on for teachers in the afternoon, and the pupils were so enthusiastic over the notes on School Methods prepared by Miss Miller that they used their play time and worked

far into the night copying these so that they might have their own copy. Some new outstations have been added during the year and many more might have been had there been workers to man them. The effects of the war were felt in the commandeering of men for service with the forces, but the recruiting in the station and its outstations was so conducted by the Chief as to be practically a matter of arrangement between the missionary and the community. Mr. Woodside himself took a group of 46 men to the Chief who expressed his gratification and the men after some months' absence reported that they were made a separate unit with other Christians and were well treated. They were used in putting down a rebellion to the North, where natives had killed and eaten white traders. The government seemed disposed to regard the traders as responsible for the trouble and ordered them all in to the forts. The

missionary's service as dentist helped to create cordial relations with the officials and the nearby Portuguese communities and a sympathetic attitude toward the Mission's work is noticeable.

The Church in this station



In the Printing Room at the West Africa Mission

by self-sacrifice has established an evangelistic fund for extending the knowledge of the Word to new districts. They also out of their poverty made a substantial offering for Armenian and Syrian Relief. One hundred new members were received on confession of faith.

The report indicates that the effort is not now to increase the number of candidates but rather to ensure their more careful instruction and sifting.

Kamundongo. "The year has been one of progress and enlarging opportunity" are the cheering words with which the Kamundongo station report opens. Wise plans have been adopted to meet the enlarging opportunity. Larger responsibility has been laid upon the native church, native superintendents appointed to



The Raw Material

certain districts, their enthusiastic pushing of their work resulting in some cases in 50% increase in attendance on services. Such efforts have impressed upon the native church itself the need for more trained native workers and already prospects are good for the establishment of an evangelists' class.

The evangelistic opportunity of this station is unique. Distant tribes 180 miles from the station have asked if they are not as worth saving as the Ovimbundu. A delegation has come in from one

point asking for a teacher as the result of their first hearing of the Gospel message. Eight new requests for teachers have come in since last year's report. The outstation work of Kamundongo is one to stir the greatest enthusiasm. No less than 22 villages, nearly all of them with village schools and with the nucleus of Christian churches mark the ring of light that is extending out from this centre.

The report of the carpentry department shows that carpentry at Kamundongo is carried on in the spirit of the Carpenter of Nazareth. The fruitful evangelistic activities of Mr. Chapin and Mrs. Chapin's work in the Sunday-school is pleasantly intermingled with the financial and educational results in the shop. Two schoolhouses built for outstations and a house for visiting missionaries at a value of \$125 indicates that Kamundongo has not yet felt seriously the effects of the War on building costs! That sum would need to be multiplied many times to express the value of these buildings in added efficiency.

Outreaching Influence. The Boys' Boarding School reports increased attendance and many applicants turned away. The coming of two young men from the Barotse tribe a month's journey away illustrates the possible outreach of influence from these stations. The record of one boy who persisted in his determination to secure Christian training at the risk of his life, against the opposition of the head-man of his district, rich in slaves and wives, who feared the leaven of the Gospel indicates the kind of stuff some of these boys are made of. The school boys going out in groups at the week end are doing excellent evangelistic work. Eight boys from last year's class have gone on to Dondi Institute. One of those formerly sent up has become Dondi's first student volunteer, offering himself for service in a distant, little known tribe entirely without the Word. The influence of the new Institute is already being felt in the service of the boys returning from it. One is assistant in the station school and foreman of the printing press, another is learning the language of another tribe where he has opened a school and is preparing for translation work.

The Medical Work has been handicapped by depleted forces and by the high cost of drugs, especially quinine, the most essential one. Poverty is on the increase among the people, the Department is unable to supply their needs *gratis*, and many have been incapac-

tated who might have been cured. These conditions are resulting in a reversion to native medicines and magic which is deplorable. Added funds for this work would save lives and save souls.

Bailundo. Full Sunday services and maintenance of evangelistic efforts at normal in spite of the absence of most of the male population on military service is a worthy record for a war year. Stricter requirements for admission have decreased the number of admissions to church membership. Evangelistic work has been carried on in seven villages consisting entirely of repatriated contract laborers from San Tome, who were surprised and delighted to learn that the Gospel was for them as well as for others. The demand for teachers from all parts of the country far exceeds the supply and some points which we ought to occupy are being lost to the Roman Catholics.

What Dondi Institute is going to mean to the Educational Work of the stations is again illustrated by Bailundo's eager class of fifteen boys preparing for "college." Educational work in the station is being gradually brought up to higher grade, meeting the demands of the Board of Education. The buildings of all except the kindergarten are overcrowded and poorly equipped. Miss Stover's school for evangelists is to extend its course to three years at the request of the students themselves.

Important translation and revision work has been done by Dr. Stover during the year and the New Testament and important sections of the Old are expected to be shortly ready for printing. The report given above of the effect of military service on the native Christians and the possible access to new tribes through it has reference especially to this station.

Chisamba. Chisamba has been without the services of an ordained missionary during the year but the teachers and other missionary workers have kept up the evangelistic work and with the help of passing or invited clergymen have been able to have the sacraments administered regularly. Intensive evangelistic work was done throughout the district during the dry season, more than twenty evangelists going out for a month at a time and then coming in for report and an inspirational service with the station church.

Another effect of Dondi on the educational work of the other stations appears in the growing number of boys and girls coming to the station school at Chisamba from the vicinity of Dondi to

prepare for admission to the Institute. Boarding schools for both boys and girls and a "Girls' Compound" for girls approaching marriageable age who are anxious to hear something besides the urgings of overzealous mothers as to the advantages of an early marriage are features of the school work at Chisamba. Friends in Canada have made possible a dormitory for the Boys' Boarding School. Some schools have had to be closed owing to lack of materials.

The Industrial Department of the boarding schools raises a large part of the food supply of the schools. The station industrial work under Mr. Cattell has the record of 20,000 roof tiles made, two large buildings erected, a large lot of window and door frames and desks made and has had the satisfaction of having one of its former students now working for a white trader, contribute three weeks of skilled labor and refuse all pay for it.

African Mission Institutions

ZULU BRANCH

Amanzimtoti Institute.—Theological Department. For the first time the theological education of the Mission is undertaken as a department of the Institute, the Union Theological College at Impolweni having been given up in 1917. The change has resulted in intensified interest among our own people, a larger body of our own students, the freeing of the teacher from administrative responsibilities to give his whole time to teaching, and the further advantage to both Institute and Theological Department of having the students mingle at chapel exercises and in the life of the Institute. Eight first-class men have made up the department. The evangelist class has been dropped for the present owing to lack of teaching force. The students come from active lives as teachers, clerks, police, interpreters, etc. They have been out of school for several years and found it hard to take up intensive study again but their interest has conquered all obstacles. It is felt that the training of the less educated men as evangelists must be resumed as soon as possible, but certainly this group of well trained pastors will give our church work a great stimulus. The Department and the Institute are greatly hampered by the lack of the new building, plans for which are drawn but the \$25,000 still to find. Five of the eight students left better salaries than they will be able to command in the ministry.

Normal and Industrial Departments. The School has felt the effects of many changes in the staff. Some of these were due to furloughs and health conditions but most of them to the unsatisfactory condition of having to depend upon workers secured locally. Expert educationalists must be provided for this important school at the earliest possible moment. One native teacher and five of the students went to France with the Native Labor Contingent.

The religious life of the school is especially promising. Seven students and

recent graduates have offered for missionary service in Rhodesia, more than could be accepted. One goes to Bushbuck Ridge in the Transvaal supported by the student body of this and Inanda schools. The Sunday-school teaching and much of the evangelistic work of the station has been carried on by the students.

The Institute is undertaking to add a third year Normal course and a Second Year High School class for over a hundred. Applicants for admission were denied last year. To do this the station school will be entirely taken over for a practicing school and a new building erected on the Reserve from Reserve Funds. The sugar cane enterprise is the only thing that has saved the school from bankruptcy or standing entirely still and that enterprise will presently relieve the Board of all financial responsibility for the Institute except for buildings. How much more than the demand that the funds so urgently needed for buildings should be forthcoming.

Inanda Seminary.—At the end of 1917 the Seminary graduated 55 pupils, 47 from Standard VI and 8 from the industrial course. Of these 22 have entered Amanzimtoti Institute as Normal or High School pupils, 12 entered normal schools of other societies, 4 returned to the seminary for further industrial training, 2 went to the help of missionaries in Swaziland and Zululand. That is a good indication of the earnest purpose of these girls to make something of their lives. The school was smaller in 1918 owing to the introduction of fifth standard in certain of the larger station schools.

The new buildings made possible by the Golden Anniversary Gift of the Woman's Board are nearly ready for occupancy to the great joy of the staff. The heavy rains did rather serious damage to some of the other buildings. Enthusiasm in the industrial department is reported especially in the cooking classes and the care of poultry.

For some time much attention has been given to games at Inanda as an important part of education. Recently a picked team from Inanda went to Amanzimtoti Institute and played the girls' team there at basket-ball, winning in a very close game. They were welcomed back with the wildest enthusiasm by the Inanda girls. The value of this new interest in character building may be seen in the remark of an Amanzimtoti girl who said, "Of course we are sorry we did not win, but it was much better for you to win, because it would have been hard for you to go home and say you had lost the game."

With the introduction of Standard V to the station schools Inanda has to reshape its curriculum and it is proposed to develop in 1919 a Domestic Arts High School Course for the training of domestic science teachers and to train girls for service in approved European homes, which will involve the operation of some kind of employment agency to make sure that the girls go into proper conditions and are properly cared for.

The religious condition of the school is most cheering, missionary interest high, girls faithful to school duties and giving themselves to station service.

Umzumbe Home.—The Examination results at Umzumbe showed the effects of the careful work of the staff for all the Standard VI girls passed. Some of them are now teaching in difficult and remote fields. The school passed through a small but trying siege of enteric during the year. Only three cases appeared and all were saved by careful nursing and great care prevented the disease from

spreading. The school gardens have provided splendid supplies of fresh food for the girls at a time of high prices.

The Christian Endeavor society long ago founded at Umzumbe has been revived and is accomplishing much good. The girls have supported a teacher at an outstation school, have taught in Sunday-school and sent an offering to the relief fund for Indians made homeless by the floods in Zululand. Miss Tebbatt has closed six years of splendid service as principal and at present writing is in America preparing by study for further usefulness amongst the Zulu girls.

Primary Schools.—Mr. Bunker's departure on furlough left the responsibilities of this large group of schools on Mr. Abraham, who had also to continue responsible for a group of churches. The year began with 48 schools under government aid. Two were dropped from the list during the year but three others were added and two more will soon qualify. There has been an average enrolment of 4,026 with 79 certificated and 38 uncertificated teachers. Two new buildings were completed and several others are under way. The scarcity and high price of school supplies due to the war has been a serious handicap. Floods and hail storms injured several buildings and made travelling impossible for the supervisor at certain periods. These same floods made almost abortive the attempt to have school gardens make a substantial contribution to the Food for Britain Movement, an attempt made in the Province to aid in food supply for the mother country in the crisis. The lessons of patriotism, however, will not have been lost.

The addition of Standard V in certain of the larger schools was due to the pupils reaching that standard at too young an age to be sent away to boarding school and to poverty and increased cost of living making it difficult to pay fees. The move is a natural one in the development of education which is rapid in the Zulu field.

The encouragement of the response on the part of some of the teachers to the Supervisor's effort to secure more attention on their part to the religious work in the schools is somewhat offset by the loss on account of improper conduct of four male head-teachers and three certificated female teachers during the year.

The financing of the schools through the distressing period of the war has been most difficult and the indications are that an increase in the fees paid by the children must be required and that more help must be obtained from the Reserve Education Fund. Large opportunity for development lies before the department on Reserves and Locations. In the former case the people are paying for the privileges by taxation and the Location people are being urged to undertake by voluntary labor and subscriptions building programs adequate to their needs. Here is a splendid piece of missionary work which does not cost the American Board a cent.

RHODESIA BRANCH

Mt. Silinda School.—This institution reported 243 pupils enrolled of whom 83 are boarders. The total enrolment for the year was 307. The school received £225 government grant for the year. Miss Clarke has been transferred to Chikore and the school has lost a good Zulu teacher by the latter's return to Natal but

several Ndaus teachers have been added to the staff and other Zulu helpers so that the work has not suffered. Floods and food shortage compelled a closing for four weeks and then only those boys of the boarding department who could bring their own food could be received. Illness has been rife, influenza, malaria and ulcers have been the most prevalent. The unusual weather conditions have been a prime cause. The girls have received thorough sewing instruction. Outdoor work has suffered from the floods, but agriculture, forest work and carpentry have been carried on as well as possible.

Outstation Schools.—The Girls' Boarding Department reports 60 girls in attendance, all of them heathen girls of whom 16 were runaways. Six of the latter were forced by their heathen parents to return to their homes. This is always a feature of pioneer work, the objection of the parents to the girls becoming Christian and their desire to marry them off into polygamy being the cause. All of the girls have expressed the desire to be Christians.

Mt. Silinda Industrial Department.—The Industrial Department has found itself compelled by war conditions, the prohibited export of many articles from the home countries and prohibited imports in South Africa with added lack of shipping, to depend more and more on local products. The attraction of higher wages outside the Mission indicates that wages to Mission employees must be increased. A large amount of work has been done on Mission buildings important among which is the new church nearly completed. The value of building work done during the year is £661.0.2. There have been more orders for furniture by far than could be filled, one large order coming from a Justice of the Supreme Court at Salisbury. Furniture to the value of £108.18.0 was made but four or five hundred pounds worth could have been sold had it been possible to manufacture it. Morris chairs and dining-room sets are among the popular products of the Department. Two and a half miles of flooring and ceiling have been made. The Department recently gave a thorough overhauling to the Ford car of the local commandant, and perhaps the next addition to the equipment will be a garage. Scientific forestry is being undertaken to ensure preservation of the fine stand of timber on the Mission farm.

The store shows a tendency to grow beyond all capacity to handle it. Cash sales for the year amounted to £715.15.0 with an addition of £178.8.0 in produce. With ledger entries for missionaries and other friends the total business has amounted to £1912.3.5. Adding sales of furniture, etc., the total is £2,682.1.7. Many hundreds of pounds have been saved the Mission and the missionaries by co-operative buying at wholesale.

Mantanga School had an enrolment of about 70 of whom 23 were Christians. It received a government grant of £16. Beacon Hill school had 87 pupils and a grant of £19. The Beacon Hill school house fell down during the heavy rains, the white ants having eaten the pillars. Ngangeni, a recent graduate of the Union Theological College at Impolweni, Natal, is doing splendid work here.

Chikore Station School.—This school had 335 pupils enrolled. The staff consisted of two white, two Zulu and eight Ndaus teachers. The school welcomed back Mr. and Mrs. Nyuswa, Zulu workers, after their furlough in Natal and a new teacher who came with them. The school has been carefully regraded during

the year with good results in smoother running. A government grant of £255 was earned. The visit of the government inspector was made on a cold rainy day when he had to wade in the mud from veranda to shed and shed to school-house and outdoor classes made a dismal appearance. The need for more suitable accommodations was uncomfortably apparent. Special appreciation is expressed by the principal of the eagerness of the little ones who make pathetic efforts to provide themselves with the necessary slates, etc., though their clothing is conspicuous by its absence and they have to use the prickly *Strophanthus* pods in lieu of combs, on their way to school. A splendid spirit has prevailed throughout the year. The same handicaps of rain and famine have been experienced as at Mt. Silinda.

The Girls' Boarding Department reports 46 girls altogether in attendance part or all of the year. Three left without apparent result on their character having apparently used the school as a shelter during temporary unpleasant conditions at home, while other heathen girls coming with no different motives have developed into earnest Christians. Illness has interfered with the work, an epidemic of tick fever being especially troublesome. The most interesting member of the school who might almost be included in the staff for the important lessons she is teaching is a small baby, a rescued twin, who had been exposed to die. At first the girls ran away from her and even feared to look at her, but now they are proud to be allowed to take her out for an airing in the afternoon.

Medical

Dr. Lawrence, with the assistance of Mrs. Lawrence and Miss Bates, had entire charge of the medical work in the Rhodesia branch in the absence of Dr. Thompson on furlough. He also had to supervise the building up of a new station plant in Gogoya which seriously interfered with his professional work. Medical service was rendered in three stations, Mr. Silinda, Chikore and Gogoya. In all, 8,628 treatments were given of which 3,599 were new. About \$150 was collected in fees.

Publications

The shortage of shipping has seriously interfered with the securing of Bibles and other books. Nevertheless, this department has done well under a Christian of good executive ability who was obtained on the spot. It reports sales of 13,615 copies of the fifteen chief publications.

WEST AFRICA

Currie Institute.—The school formerly called the Dondi Institute is now called the Currie Institute. This change has been made in memory of Rev. W. T. Currie, D. D., the first missionary to the West African field, appointed by the Canadian Congregational Foreign Missionary Society. His friends in Canada are providing the funds for this school, the establishment of which was very near his heart.

The Institute is a part of the unified educational system in the Mission and gives advanced training to the brighter pupils that graduate from the Station Schools. These men are trained as pastors and teachers and evangelists, all three functions often having to be exercised by one person. Mr. Tucker was Principal of this school.

The afternoon and part of the morning is devoted to industrial training. No pastor in Africa is adequately equipped unless he can build a house for himself, conduct farming on scientific lines, and become a leader in the affairs of his community. Carpentry, masonry and agriculture, are all taught and tend to produce all-round men.

Sunday is the big day for the boys when they go forth to their non-Christian countrymen, sowing the seed and reaping the harvest. Friday evening at prayer time the students are assigned their appointments for Sunday. A senior boy takes the lead and is accompanied by two or three of the juniors. Villages far and near are visited. All the work is without remuneration. This practical application of their work in the classrooms develops the spirit of leadership, and it puts before the student the ideal of evangelism.

Central Girls' Training School, Dondi.—This school was opened in 1916 with a view to training chosen women for Christian work in the Mission. The students are selected from the various station schools. They are taught not only the ordinary school subjects but the practical work of good housekeeping. They also learn how to do well the field work which must still constitute a large part of their life. In the afternoons they devote themselves to gardening and farming and the crops they raise go a long way to pay the expenses of the school. Sewing and basket weaving are also taught. Mrs. Webster is the head of the school which enrolled 35 students. The Mission is greatly anticipating the coming of Miss Stukey to be associated with Mrs. Webster in this important institution.

Bailundo Schools.—Miss Redick is in charge of these boarding and day schools for boys and girls which have a total enrolment of 256 of whom 15 are in the preparatory class for Dondi Institute, 77 in the secondary school, 99 in the primary school and 65 in the kindergarten. A summer school is conducted for the outstation workers. Industrial work for all the pupils is carried on, Mr. Hastings taking charge of the industrial work for boys. Carpentry, simple masonry and agriculture are the main lines followed.

Kamundongo Schools.—The Boys' Boarding School was under the care of Dr. Hollenbeck and had an enrolment of 70 boarders, most of them from the outstations of the Mission. Two came a month's journey from the Darotse in North West Rhodesia. Emphasis in the industrial work has been placed on agriculture as that affords the means of livelihood of the great majority of the people. The progress in school work has been commendable. The boys have engaged in evangelistic work going in their vacations in groups of three or four to spend some time in teaching and preaching in one village or in a group of villages and going out on Saturdays and Sundays during the school year. The result of this work of the boys has been many requests for the opening of new outstations. One pupil volunteered to go for Christian work to a distant tribe. He was the first student volunteer in this school.

The Boarding School for Girls continued its useful work in taking girls prepared

in the outstations and in turn preparing the best of them for the Central Girls' Boarding School at Dondi.

The total number of pupils in all the schools of the station was 1,305, in 24 schools.

Chisamba Schools.—The Boys' Boarding School was under the charge of Mr. Cattell who also had charge of all the industrial work of the station. Seventy boys were enrolled. The new dormitory is greatly increasing the effectiveness of the school, but one more building is now necessary for the Boarding Department. The industrial work done by the pupils included brickmaking and carpentry as well as agriculture. The net cost of this institution per pupil was \$3.00 a year.

Girls' Boarding School. This was under the care of Miss Helen Melville and enrolled 50 pupils, most of them from the outstations. The total enrollment in the 41 schools of the Chisamba District was 1,673.

Ochileso Schools.—Miss Miller was in charge of the boarding schools in Ochileso with about 40 boys and 40 girls in their boarding departments and some 50 other students. Miss Miller gave her afternoons to normal instruction of the teachers in the school. In addition to regular farm work and help in all the necessary activities of the school, the pupils did a certain amount of weaving of mats and sewing. The total enrolment in the 25 schools of the District was 965.

Sachikela Schools.—There were 10 schools in the Sachikela district including the station boarding school for boys and one for girls. The total enrollment in all these schools was 450.

Medical Work

Chisamba.—The Mission Hospital known as the Ella F. M. Williams Hospital is located at Chisamba. It is not a fully equipped institution but is the best which the limited resources of the Mission can provide. No physician has been located here since the departure of Dr. Moffat and the dispensing of medicine has been in charge of Miss Helen Melville who refers serious cases to the Mission doctor at Kamundongo.

Kamundongo.—Dr. Hollenbeck was in charge of the medical work not only in this station but in six others, to which he was called in cases of urgent need and from which patients were sent to him. On the whole the year was fairly healthy in most of these stations. A new building was put up for use of the dispensary in Kamundongo. There is an increasing demand for surgery. Owing to the fact that charges must be made for medicine, which although actually low, are too high for most of the poor people readily to pay, many have been driven to the practice of country remedies involving the use of the witch doctor. Dr. Hollenbeck urgently needs funds which will make it possible for him to distribute drugs at considerably less than cost. In several of the stations, local missionaries take charge of the dispensary and treat such cases as they feel competent to deal with, referring the more serious ones to Dr. Hollenbeck. The total treatments in these stations was 11,560.

Sachikela.—This station is fortunate from the medical point of view in having Dr. and Mrs. Cammack, both of whom are fully trained doctors. They gave 9,804 treatments during the year.

Publications

The mission press at Kamundongo turned out 334,098 pages during the year.

TABLE OF STATISTICS FOR 1917

	Zulu	*Rhodesia	W. Africa	Total
Population of field	411,800	22,000	108,000	541,800
<i>Stations</i>	9	4	6	19
Outstations	110	5	103	218
<i>Missionaries, total</i>	34	18	33	85
Ordained	10	3	9	22
Physicians and others	3	5	3	11
Wives	12	8	11	29
Single women	9	2	10	21
Special service	5	2	3	10
<i>Native laborers, total</i>	724	41	330	1,095
Ordained preachers	10			10
Unordained preachers	18	13	84	115
Teachers	46	20	175	241
Bible women		2		2
Other helpers	650	8	171	829
<i>Congregations</i>	325	8	161	494
Organized churches	31	2	5	38
Communicants	6,897	338	1,598	8,833
Added, 1917	416	63	214	693
Total constituency	8,000	600	14,500	23,100
Sunday Schools	56	3	19	78
S. S. membership	2,618	225	4,700	7,543
<i>Schools, total</i>	90	6	111	207
Theological schools	1	1		2
Students	8	10		18
Training schools			2	2
Students			113	113
Secondary or middle schools	3	2	3	8
Students	383	574	339	1,296
Other schools	86	3	106	195
Students	6,084	165	5,130	11,379
Total students	6,475	749	5,582	12,806
<i>Hospitals</i> †	1	1		2
Dispensaries	1	3		4
Patients	2,219	7,170	4,716	14,105
Treatments	3,000	7,184	21,364	31,548
Native contributions	\$27,775	\$112	\$2,068	\$29,955

*Figures for 1914.

†Medical statistics repeated from last year.

Missions in India and Ceylon

Stations: Location and Special Work of Missionaries

MARATHI MISSION

Bombay (1813).—*William Hazen*, ordained: Principal of Bombay High School; Mission Secretary. *Mrs. Florence H. Hazen*: Assists in High School and station work. *James F. Edwards*, ordained: General station, evangelistic, church and literary work. *Miss Anna L. Millard*: In charge of Blind School and day schools for Hindus and Bible-women. *Miss Emily R. Bissell*: Evangelistic, literary and educational work in Vernacular School.

Ahmednagar (1831).—*Henry Fairbank*, ordained: Principal of Boys' High School and Union Training School; in charge evangelistic work of Kolgaon District. *Mrs. Mary E. Fairbank*: Associate in educational work in High School. *Miss Elizabeth Johnson*: Nurse in hospital; in charge of nurses' training class. *Miss Ruth P. Hume, M. D.*: In charge of Mission Hospital. *Miss Carolyn D. Smiley*: Assistant in the Girls' School. *Charles H. Burr*: Industrial principal of Boys' High School and Sir D. M. Petit School. *Mrs. Annie H. Burr*: Associate in care of Harris Hall dormitory. *Miss Clara H. Bruce*: Principal of Girls' Boarding School; in joint charge of Day Schools. *Ernest E. Morrill*, ordained; *Mrs. Mabel W. Morrill*; *Joseph L. Moulton*, ordained; *Mrs. Florence H. Moulton*; *Miss E. Loleta Wood*; *Miss Frances B. Woods*: Language study.

Sirur (1841).—*Arthur A. McBride*, ordained: In charge of station educational and evangelistic work; Mission Treasurer. *Mrs. Elizabeth V. McBride*: Associate in school work and work for women.

Satara (1849).—*Mrs. Hannah Hume Lee*: In charge of Girls' Station School and woman's work of the station and district. *Miss Belle Nugent*: Educational and general station work.

Vadala (1857).—*Edward Fairbank*, ordained: In charge of station and district work. *Mrs. Mary C. Fairbank*: Oversight of Girls' School and evangelistic work for women.

Rahuri (1860).—*William O. Ballantine, M. D.*, ordained: Evangelistic, medical and general work of the station and district. *Mrs. Josephine L. Ballantine*: Work for women.

Sholapur (1862).—*Lorin S. Gates*, ordained: General work of Sholapur station and district. *Mrs. Frances H. Gates*: Work for women and lepers. *L. Henry Gates*, ordained: In charge of Boys' School and boy scout work. *Mrs. Katherine V. Gates*: Educational and women's work. *Miss Carolyn A. Welles*: Language study and kindergarten work.

Panchgani (1879).—*Mrs. Hepzibeth P. Bruce*: Retired missionary.

Wai (1892).—*Mrs. Minnie L. Sibley*: In charge of Abbott Widows' Home Orphanage, and evangelistic work. *Miss L. Lillian Picken*: In charge of boarding and day schools in Wai and village schools in the district.

Barsi (1913).—*Richard S. Rose*, ordained: General station and district evangelistic work. *Mrs. Isabelle B. Rose*: Work for women and children.

On furlough.—*Lester H. Beals, M. D.*; *Mrs. Rose F. Beals, M. D.*; *David C. Churchill*; *Mrs. Eleanor F. Churchill*; *Alden H. Clark*, ordained; *Mrs. Mary W. Clark*; *Miss M. Louise Wheeler*; *Miss Ella C. Hoxie*; *Miss Esther B. Fowler*; *Miss Gertrude Harris*; *Miss Jean P. Gordon*; *Miss M. Clara Proctor, M. D.*; *Robert A. Hume, D. D.*, ordained; *Mrs. Kate F. Hume*; *Edward W. Felt*, ordained; *Mrs. Rachel C. Felt*; *Mrs. Eleanor Stephenson Picken, M. D.*

Associated with the Mission, not under appointment.—(Ahmednagar) *Mrs. Edith H. Smith*: Associate in work of Girls' School; in charge of industrial work. *Mr. T. A. Evans*: Superintendent of American Deccan Institute. (Bombay) *Mr. Thomas B. Hill*: Teacher in the Bombay High School. (Sholapur) *Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Strutton*, ordained: In charge of Criminal Tribes Settlement. *Miss Fulcher*: Work of Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

Health and family reasons have compelled Mr. and Mrs. Churchill, Miss Wheeler and Miss Hoxie to prolong their furloughs. Rev. and Mrs. Clark are in America indefinitely and he has joined the staff in the home office. The others who have come home for furlough during the year are, Dr. and Mrs. Beals, Dr. Proctor, Miss Fowler, Miss Harris and Miss Gordon. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fairbank and Miss Nugent have returned to India. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards who served acceptably as associates at Bombay were appointed missionaries of the Board on January 7, 1919. The new appointees since the last report are, Rev. and Mrs. Joseph L. Moulton, Miss E. Loleta Wood, Miss Frances B. Woods who have reached the field, and Rev. and Mrs. Wilbur S. Deming, Dr. and Mrs. Walter F. Hume, Mr. Carl J. Neal and Miss Adelaide B. Fairbank, who will leave during the summer of 1919. Mr. Thomas B. Hill has also been secured under a five years' term as teacher in the Bombay High School and is at work. Mr. Emil Lindstrom has completed his term of service and left the mission. One of last year's appointees, Mr. John M. Dinsmore will not go to the field. The changes in location to be noted are, Mr. and Mrs. Hazen from Satara to Bombay; Mrs. Picken from Bombay to Ahmednagar; Miss Picken from Bombay to Wai. The sad news has come of the death of Miss Mary B. Harding at Sholapur on January 4, 1919, and of Mrs. James F. Edwards on February 12, 1919. Later news has come that Dr. and Mrs. Hume, and Mr. and Mrs. Picken will be home for furlough by June 1919.

MADURA MISSION

Central Local Council

(Madura, Pasumalai and Tirumangalam West)

Madura.—*William M. Zumbro*, ordained: President of American College, Madura. *Mrs. Harriet S. Zumbro*. *Edgar M. Flint*: Professor of chemistry and

physics in American College. *Mrs. Susanna Q. Flint*. *Albert J. Saunders*, ordained: Professor of history in American College. *Mrs. Jessie M. Saunders*: Teacher in Capron Hall School. *Harold Cooper*, ordained: Superintendent of Bates Evangelistic work; district missionary. *Mrs. Harriet S. Cooper*: Work for women. *Edward L. Nolting*, ordained: Warden, American College. *Mrs. Eda W. Nolting*: Language study. *Miss Eva M. Swift*: Principal of Lucy Perry Noble Bible School. *Miss Mary T. Noyes*: Principal of Girls' High School and Normal Training School, Capron Hall. *Frank VanAllen, M. D.*, ordained: In charge of Albert Victor Hospital. *Miss Harriet E. Parker, M. D.*: In charge of Woman's Hospital; general medical work for women and children. *Miss Katie Wilcox*: Teacher in Capron Hall School. *Miss Gertrude E. Chandler*: Kindergarten in Capron Hall School; care of Hindu Girls' Schools. *Miss Mary Root*: In charge of Madura City and Village Bible-women. *Miss Martha M. VanAllen*: Language study. *Miss Mary M. Rogers*: Language study and nursing.

Pasumalai.—*L. Curtis Guise*: Principal of High School. *Mrs. Nettie B. Guise*: Associate in school work. *James H. Lawson*: Superintendent of Manual Training Institute; manager of Lenox Press; Mission Treasurer. *Mrs. Frances E. Lawson*. *Lloyd L. Lorbeer*: Manager of High and Training Schools. *Mrs. Elva H. Lorbeer*.

Tirumangalam.—*Emmons E. White*, ordained; *Mrs. Ruth P. White*: Language study; general station work.

Bangalore.—*David S. Herrick*, ordained: Professor in United Theological College.

North Local Council

(Dindigul and Palani)

Dindigul.—*Willis P. Elwood*, ordained: Chairman of Local Council; district missionary. *Mrs. Agnes A. Elwood*: Supervision of station schools and Bible-women.

Palani.—*Azel A. Martin*, ordained: District evangelistic and church work. *Mrs. Emma W. Martin*: Assists in station work.

South Local Council

(Aruppukottai, Tirumangalam East and Kamuthi)

Aruppukottai.—*Franklin E. Jeffery*, ordained: Chairman of Local Council and district missionary. *Mrs. Capitola M. Jeffery*: Oversight of Girls' Boarding School. *Miss Catherine S. Quickenden*: In charge of Hindu Girls' School in Aruppukottai; oversight of village Bible-women in Madura. *Miss Bertha K. Smith*: Language work.

West Local Council

(Kodaikanal, Periakulam and Battalagundu)

Kodaikanal.—*James E. Tracy, D. D.*, ordained: Chairman of Local Council; district missionary. *Mrs. Fanny S. Tracy*.

Battalagundu.—*Burleigh V. Mathews*, ordained: General station and district work. *Mrs. Pearl C. Mathews*.

East Local Council

(Manamadura and Melur)

Manamadura.—*C. Stanley Vaughan*, ordained: Chairman of Local Council and Madura Church Council; Mission Secretary. *Mrs. M. Ella Vaughan*: In charge of Boarding School, Hindu Girls' Schools and Bible-women. *Mrs. Johanna M. Powers*: In charge of village school work.

Madras.—*John S. Chandler*, ordained: In charge of revision of Tamil dictionary. *Mrs. Henrietta S. Chandler*. *Miss Edith M. Coon*: Vice-Principal, Woman's Christian College.

On furlough.—*Edward P. Holton*, ordained; *Mrs. Gertrude M. Holton*; *John X. Miller*, ordained; *Mrs. Margaret Y. Miller*; *Miss Katharine B. Scott, M. D.*; *Mrs. Dency T. M. Herrick*.

Residing at Malaba.—*John J. Banninga, D. D.*, ordained; *Mrs. Mary D. Banninga*: Temporary service in former Basel Mission.

Associated with the Mission, not under appointment.—(Kodaikanal) *Miss Alice J. Powers*, teacher in Highclerc School. (Madura) *Miss M. Pauline Jeffrey*, teacher in Capron Hall School.

Besides those who continue in this country, Dr. Katharine Scott and Mrs. Herrick for health reasons, those who have come for furlough are, Mr. Holton and Mr. and Mrs. Miller. Mr. Herrick has returned to his teaching in the Theological College at Bangalore. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond A. Dudley are the only new missionaries who will be ready to sail in 1919. Owing to war restrictions, the missionaries of the Basel Mission are not allowed to return to their work and the Madura Mission in response to the request of the South India United Church has sent Dr. and Mrs. Banninga for temporary service at Malaba. Other changes in location are, Mr. and Mrs. Guise from Madura to Pasumalai; Mr. and Mrs. White from Madura to Tirumangalam; Miss Smith after a brief stay in Madura is residing at Aruppukottai.

CEYLON MISSION

Vaddukoddai (1817).—*John Bicknell*, ordained: President of Jaffna College. *Mrs. Nellie L. Bicknell*: Work for women and students.

Manepay (1831).—*Giles G. Brown*, ordained: General evangelistic work among the churches; Mission Secretary. *Mrs. Clara P. Brown*: Station and educational work. *Charles W. Miller*: Station work and editor of "Morning Star." *Mrs. Edith G. Miller*: Work for women.

Uduvil (1831).—*Miss Minnie K. Hastings*: Teaching in Girls' Boarding School. *Miss Lucy K. Clark*: Teaching in Girls' Boarding School.

Inuvil (—).—*Miss Isabella H. Curr, M. D.*: Physician in charge of McLeod Hospital for Woman and Children. *Miss Susan R. Howland*: In charge of evangelistic work for women in the Mission. *Miss Elizabeth I. Hansen, R. N.*: Superintendent of nurses, McLeod Hospital.

Tellippallai (1831).—*Arthur A. Ward*: In charge of general work and schools of Tellippallai, Manepay and Vaddukoddai stations. *Mrs. Alice B. Ward*: In charge of Bible-women of the station.

Uduppidi (1847).—(Valvettiturai).—*William E. Hitchcock*: General work of the station; Mission Treasurer. *Mrs. Hattie H. Hitchcock*: In charge of district Bible-women and Girls' School.

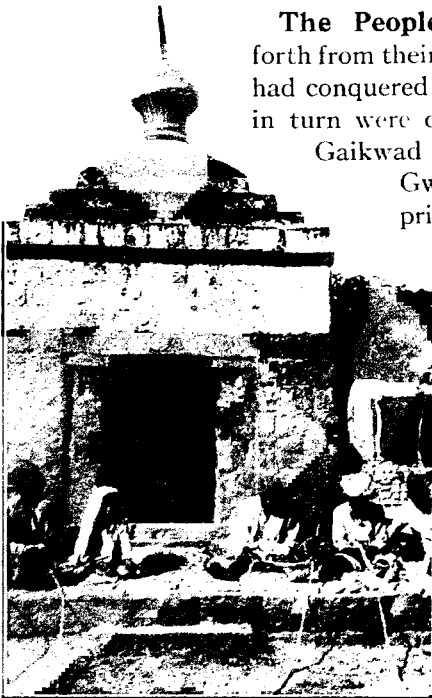
On furlough.—*James H. Dickson*, ordained; *Mrs. Frances Dickson*; *Miss Lulu G. Bookwalter*.

Associated with the Mission, not under appointment. (Vaddukoddai) *Rev. Max H. Harrison*; Science instructor in Jaffna College. (Uduvil) *Miss Anna Hoffman*, Teacher in Girls' School.

As announced in the last report, Mr. and Mrs. Dickson arrived in America in 1918 for furlough and will be returning to the field in due time. Miss Bookwalter has prolonged her furlough in taking special study and expects to sail in July, 1919. Rev. Max H. Harrison was appointed for three years as instructor in science in Jaffna College and is in Vaddukoddai. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are resident in Manepay with part responsibility for the Tellippallai work and Mr. and Mrs. Ward have removed from Manepay to Tellippallai, having charge of work in both stations.

INDIA AND CEYLON

Field and Force. The American Board has two missions in India and one in Ceylon. They have a total membership of 41 American men and 83 American wives and single ladies. Associated with these, there are 2202 Indian preachers, pastors and other workers and approximately twenty thousand communicants. These three missions hold themselves responsible for Christian work for about five million people. In a very real sense, however, they minister to a far wider constituency. The influence of the higher institutions of the Marathi Mission is felt throughout the broad area inhabited by the Maratha people which stretches half way across India from the western coast near Bombay. This area contains nearly twenty million people. Graduates of the higher institutions of the Madura and Jaffna Missions are similarly found throughout the Tamil country which lies on the southwestern side of the peninsula and extends into northern Ceylon, also with a population of about twenty million.



Monkey Temple for Outcasts
Braiding Rope on Temple Steps

The People. The Marathas venturing forth from their homes near the Western Coast had conquered a large part of India when they in turn were overcome by the British. The Gaikwad of Baroda, the Maharajah of Gwalior and many other native princes are to this day Marathas.

The late Mr. Gokahle, India's outstanding statesman and leader in social reform was a Marathi Brahmin. So is Mr. Tilak, the recognized leader of radicals in India today. There is no more influential race in the country nor one which the church can less afford to neglect.

The versatile Tamils of Southern India and Northern Ceylon have proved the most responsive to Christianity of all the great

peoples of India. They have produced many outstanding Christian leaders and have been an example and stimulus to Christians all over India in Christian giving, in evangelistic work and in movements toward Church union. In its three strong missions working for these two races, the American Board is strategically located for affecting the progress of the church and winning the peoples of India and Ceylon.

There never has been a time when missions in India and in especial American missions were so necessary and so fruitful as they are today. Many factors contribute toward making the situation there critical yet encouraging.

The War. India has given to the war a million and a half of her best young men. Indian troops were a decisive factor in saving the Channel ports in the first battle of Ypres in late October, 1914. They have had the major part in the campaign in Mesopotamia and have been vitally important factors in East Africa and Palestine. Indians have given large sums of money to various war ends. Rajahs have given and supported regiments and hospitals. Millions of school children have given their tiny coins for the relief of the children in Belgium. Practically all the common people of India, even in their extreme poverty, have had a part in war contributions and loans. All have also felt the pinch of war prices. In the remotest villages people ask about the war. Throughout India, the people have been taken somewhat out of their narrow provincialism. In America, we expect things to happen when the boys come back. But the experiences of the war are meaning relatively more to the recruits from the villages of India. We may expect them and the communities from which they come to be far more open than ever before to progressive influences including that of Christianity.

Christians in the War. It is probably true to say that no other community in India has thrown itself into war activities with such enthusiasm as the Christian community. In the earlier stages of the war recruiting was done only from the traditional warrior races of India—the Sikhs, Gurkhas, Marathas, and others, but our Christians found their way into subsidiary services—transport, supply, etc. Later companies of Christians were recruited in the Punjab and individual Christians joined fighting units in Western India. Many Christian students in Madura College and in Western India joined the India defence force. Christian women were active in

Red Cross work and our school children and entire community made unusual efforts and sacrifice to make generous contributions to the various war funds. Missionaries and Indian leaders have been untiring in explaining the meaning of the war to Indians and have thrown the weight of their influence into every war cause, whether war loans, Red Cross drives, Belgian Relief or recruiting.

Political Reform. Politics have been absorbing a very large share of the thought and effort of educated Indians during the last year. India's loyal response to the war need of the Empire made it unavoidable that she should begin to be recognized as a partner in the Imperial life. Moreover, the principle of self-determination of peoples which has been made so prominent by the Allies seemed to necessitate a change in the Indian government. Mr. Montague,



Indian Cavalry
Official photograph taken on the British Western Front

Secretary of State for India, announced that the progressive realization of responsible government was the goal of British rule in India. To secure data for the carrying out of this aim, he came to India and with Lord Chelmsford the Governor-General consulted every shade of public opinion in the country. As a result of this visit a boldly progressive report has been prepared and laid before Parlia-

ment embodying a definite and substantial grant of self-government in important departments of the administration of India with provisions for the future enlargement of Indian control until full responsible government has been attained.

Into the details of this report we must not go beyond saying that it proposes to entrust city and county government almost entirely to Indians, to give Indian representatives the responsible control of certain departments in the government of the great provinces into which British India is divided as well as larger voice in the entire Provincial administration, and to give Indians greater facilities for influencing the supreme government of the Empire.

Reception of the Plan of Reform. The reception given this report both in Great Britain and in India gives grounds for expectation that its main principles will be adopted. In Parliament only one strong voice has been raised against the plan as a whole, that of Lord Sydenham, former Governor of Bombay. In India the proposal has called forth every sort of comment. Extremists led by the veteran agitator Bal Gangadher Tilak of Poona—cousin of the Christian poet, patriot and loyal supporter of the British Government, Narayan Vaman Tilak—while nominally accepting the report as a basis for discussion, actually demand such radical modification as to change entirely the nature of the proposed measure.

Moderates accept the report as a progressive and considerable first step toward responsible government in India. They criticise some of its details, especially those which provide checks on the actions of the Indian representative bodies, but are prepared to accept its main provisions.

There is a third strong body of opinion in India which has expressed itself on this report—that of the non-Brahmins, especially those of South India. They have telegraphed to England protesting against any scheme which, in their opinion, will turn most of the political power over to the Brahmins. The Brahmins form the best educated class, have the largest political and administrative experience, and have many ways of securing the election of a predominant number of their own representatives to the public bodies of India. The strength of the movement of the non-Brahmins is not to be minimized. They have carried their agitation into remote rural areas. Even the out-castes have been invited to take part in these meetings whose

main purpose is to see that the middle and lower classes are protected from Brahmin domination.

The Effects of Political Ferment. Some of the more thoughtful leaders of the non-Brahmins have boldly proclaimed that they see in Christianity the only bond which can bind the different castes of India together sufficiently to form a basis for democratic government. Many Brahmins have been greatly surprised by the strength of the non-Brahmin movement and have come to realize as they never had done before the glaring defects of the caste system. The whole people has been shaken out of its habitual attitude of passivity and has been made to think. New ideas have come in. Old and accepted traditions and sanctions have been discredited. This gives Christianity a great opportunity. Even though for the time being politics dominates the thought of the people at the expense of religion, yet in the stress of the present agitation the inadequacies and defects of the old social and religious system are being laid bare. As Constantine looked to Christianity to furnish a bond of union to bind together the diverse peoples of the Roman Empire, so we may well expect an increasing number of the patriots of India to realize that only in the religion of brotherhood proclaimed and exemplified by Jesus Christ can they find a bond strong enough to bind together the infinitely diverse and divided people of India. Of all the great peoples of the earth, perhaps the Indians are the ones to realize most clearly the need of a strong religious basis for political and social life. The political situation in India is critical. It is even dangerous. But for this very reason it challenges us by its opportunity. India never needed the Christian dynamic more than she does today.

Religious Unrest. When we turn to the more distinctively religious signs of the times, we find ground for hopefulness both within and without the Christian Church. As already indicated the non-Brahmin Movement has a religious side. It affects the great middle class masses who have seemed almost impervious to the Christian appeal. Now they are turning to the missionaries for help in their newly realized needs. Their children are entering our schools in greatly increasing numbers. A special dormitory built partly by their own gifts has been opened for the middle classes in the Vadala Boarding School of the Marathi Mission, while already many attend the Pasumalai Boarding Schools of the Madura Mis-

sion. Numbers of them openly say that they expect to become Christians some day. Everywhere they are more receptive and open than ever before.

The Upper Classes. Among the upper classes the highly educated leaders have been largely absorbed in politics, yet there are coming to light many indications of what is termed a secret movement toward Christianity. In part this seems to be an organized movement among members of that most influential class, India's Holy Men. In part it is less definite—a leavening process, due largely to the thousands of children of the upper classes who pass yearly out of our Christian high schools and colleges. How strongly conservative is the public opinion among the upper classes in southern India was clearly shown by the noisy and widespread agitation that followed the recent conversion of two Brahmin young men of prominence in Madura. The agitators resorted to intimidation and vituperation. They sought to devise preventive measures for the future and in many ways showed how greatly they feared the extension of the movement. In western India no such extreme agitation now follows the conversion of men from the upper classes.

Meantime more and more of India's educated leaders everywhere accept the Christian ideal of service to society and revere Christ as the greatest religious teacher.

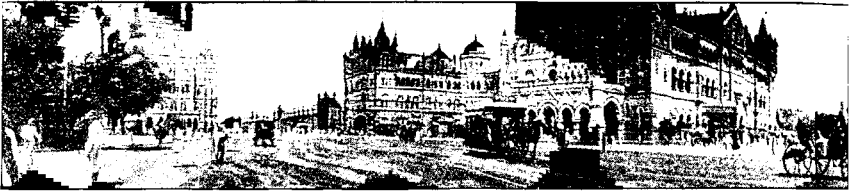
The Outcastes. A profound unrest is running through the fifty-three millions of people that make up the outcaste classes. Economic causes are at work to break down the old traditional arrangements for work and reward. India is fast passing from an economic system largely based on custom to one based on contract. This tends to free the outcaste peoples from old disabilities, at the same time exposing them to new hardships. Such a change cannot be made without friction and loss, but it should lead to ultimate gain. The demand for education and social rights is increasing among these people and the middle and upper classes are increasingly inclined to recognize their claims.

The Mass Movement toward Christianity. Movements among the outcasts toward Christianity continue with growing volume and force. There are mass movement areas where the numbers desiring to come out as Christians have simply overwhelmed the missions. It is estimated that last year 165,000 had

to be refused baptism in these areas because of the inadequacy of the Christian forces to instruct and nurture the raw converts. In neither of our India missions is there a "mass movement," yet in both baptisms on a comparatively large scale are taking place and large numbers of catechumens are enrolled. One pastor reports that he could baptise one thousand within a year if he had the teachers and preachers to send to the villages that wanted instruction. The total increase for the year in these missions including catechumens is about 2,000.

The Marathi Mission

Helping Win the War. The Marathas being one of the sturdy fighting races of India, recruitment for war service has been especially active among them. Ahmednagar, the center of our Chris-



The Square Outside the Railway Station, Bombay

tian community is also a large recruiting station for the Indian army. About 100 of the Christian young men of our Mission enlisted in different forms of war service and many of them were sent to Mesopotamia. The highest class in the Bombay High School was depleted, two thirds of its members enlisting in some type of war service. The missionaries and Indians of this Mission have been unitedly and enthusiastically behind war efforts in India. One missionary was an assistant recruiting officer while others did much informal recruiting work.

Indian Christian Self-Expression. The churches of the Mission give signs of real life and progress. There has been a great increase in the use of the "Bhagan" or Indian musical service. The tunes are Indian and the hymns are some of Mr. Tilak's which are beautiful in language and deep and true in their Christian appeal. Many village congregations whose Christianity had become rather

lifeless have awakened to new Christian interest through these Bhagan services. The villagers will spend hours together in the evening singing Christian hymns to the accompaniment of drum and cymbal. "Bhagan" bands have marched many miles to special meetings, singing as they went and spreading the contagion of their fervor to the villages on their route. This year the Christian Endeavor Convention at Rahuri gave prominence to "Bhagan" bands and the plan has been formed of giving the great annual church gathering at Ahmednagar the character of an Indian pilgrimage by assigning a prominent place on the program to these singing bands of plain village Christians from all over the Mission. Bubonic plague in Ahmednagar broke up this plan but there is no doubt that such pilgrimage will have an increasing part in Indian Christian life. Christianity is rapidly coming to a warm rich Oriental expression which will mean everything to its progress and power.

A new departure in the church life was a convention for lay workers held in Vadala with a view to training unpaid village workers for a more active part in the church life and especially in evangelistic work. Seventy-five of these spent three days in conference in Vadala and gained much of inspiration. A definite week of special evangelism was planned to give expression to the training and inspiration of this convention.

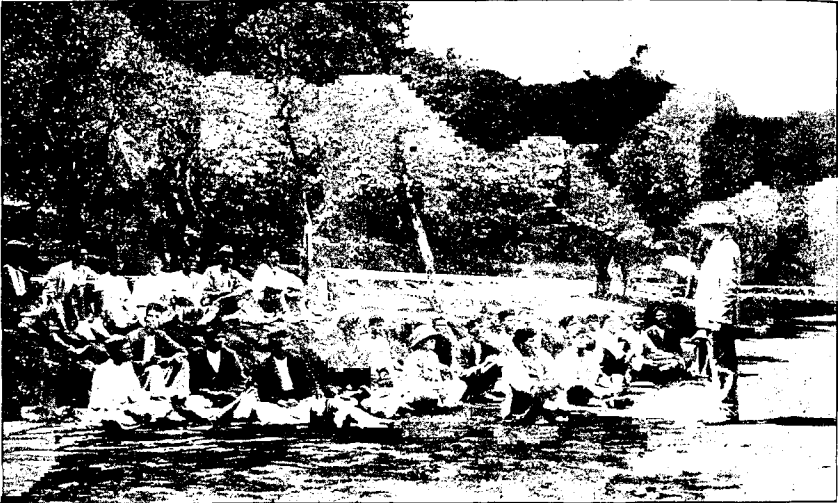
The special evangelistic work in new villages supported by Mr. Charles S. Bates, has not only in a year and a third resulted in three hundred and fifty baptisms in the twenty-five selected villages, but it has also stimulated interest in evangelistic work throughout the Mission.

Criminal Tribes Settlements. The caste system tends to systematize everything in Indian life—even crime. There are castes whose vocation is some special department in crime—like counterfeiting, or cattle thieving or burglary. They condescend to more peaceable pursuits between whites, but from father to son and from mother to daughter crime is handed down as a principal occupation.

The Marathi Mission is coöperating with the Government in seeking to redeem these tribes to regular life in society. In Sholapur it has been running for some months two large settlements for over 3,000 of these tribesmen under Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Strutton and in the Vadala District there is a smaller settlement of a different type.

Those in these settlements earn their living in the Sholapur mills or as field laborers in the villages near Vadala. They are under a probation system whereby faithfulness is rewarded by increased freedom. The main hope of the redemption of these tribes lies in the children. Schools specially designed to meet their needs, with emphasis on activity and hand work are conducted. The two great settlements in Sholapur have had a year of much difficulty due to war but have an encouraging report to offer of improvement in the tone and habits of these difficult but promising people.

Training Institutions. Training Institutions assume increased importance every year as more and more responsibility for



The Scoutmasters' Class in Session in "The Modern School"

Christian work is taken over by Indian leaders. The Marathi Mission conducts five schools especially designed for the training of Christian leaders while its whole educational system has this as a vitally important aim. The five are the Divinity College, the Union Training School for Male Teachers, the Bible Training School (for women) and the Nurses Training Class in Ahmednagar and the Kindergarten Training School of Sholapur. All of these institutions are constantly raising their standards and all serve many other missions in Western India beside our own.

The School System. It has been demonstrated that day schools and boarding schools are a vitally important evangelistic agency in a land where the belief and life of the people are so far from the Christian as they are in India. In schools, there is opportunity for more than a passing influence. In the daily contact of teacher and pupil a permanent impression can be made. This is so in the 170 village and city day schools of the Marathi Mission where 6,000 pupils are gathered. It is more so in the station boarding schools which are conducted in eight of the nine stations of the Mission for the brightest and most promising pupils of the day schools. From the Station boarding schools of the smaller station the best pupils are again selected for the Ahmednagar Girls and Boys High Schools and for the Training Schools for Teachers. A distinct advance in the effectiveness of the boarding schools for boys has been made by a training class for physical directors to take charge of the drill and sports of each school. This class has taken place this year under Dr. Gray, the physical director of the Y. M. C. A. The Boy Scout and Girls Messenger movements have brought a valuable element into the life of several of the boarding schools.

Industrial Schools. In a poor and backward country like India, industrial schools are a most effective expression of the Christian gospel of love. *Come ye blessed of my Father for I was an hungered and ye gave me to eat.* Clearly the best way to give a man to eat is to make it possible for him to earn a decent living by his own industry. Hence, in several of the older mission stations industrial work has been carried on. The largest industrial schools are in Ahmednagar, Sirur and Sholapur, where the list of industries includes carpentry, agriculture, cloth weaving, rug weaving, metal hammering, lace making, sewing, and machine work.

Special Schools. The blind school in Bombay is a most appealing and effective expression of Christianity, redeeming to Christian usefulness a class that had been derelict. The Clarke-Abbott School for little boys in Bombay in its aim to give intensive training to a few promising little boys with a view to their becoming Christian leaders, has a distinctive place in the Mission's life.

Medical Work. This most effective form of Christian ministry is conducted in five stations and served over 50,000 patients this

year. There are two well equipped hospitals, one for women at Ahmednagar and one for men at Wai. There is also a Leper Asylum at Sholapur under the general supervision of the Marathi Mission. In addition to the recognized hospitals and dispensaries, probably there is not a missionary who does not help in meeting the crying physical needs of the people about him in the cities and villages of India.

Coöperative Credit. The results in thrift and better economic



A Barsi Buffalo

condition coming from the wise conduct of Coöperative Credit Societies in India has been demonstrated. In the hands of a missionary with aptitude for such work, these societies have proved a Christianizing agency of great effectiveness. The Marathi Mission has coöperative credit societies in three of its stations, Ahmednagar, Vadala, and Sirur.

The Madura Mission

Ministry the Keynote. The Madura Mission has taken as the keynote of its last annual report the conception of ministry. It could have emphasized nothing that is more truly the center of mission work. Preaching is one, but only one, of the forms of ministering to the needs of the people whereby missions seek to incarnate Christ. A Christian leper asylum or a Christian village school is a living, persuasive, continuous Christian sermon, that no one can well controvert and that carries with it conviction and power.

Ministry in the Home. Christianity must reach and transform India's home life and the Madura Mission rightly places work for the home first in its list of Christian ministries. Bible women win entrance into India's sheltered homes and there do

much to break the bonds of superstition and open those dark places to the light. Lady missionaries supervise this work and often accompany the workers but it will be apparent how much of this is the faithful devoted work of Indian Bible women when it is known that there were 4,863 under instruction by Bible women during the year and that 172,794 are reported to have heard the Christian message through this agency.

The Spirit of Evangelism. Throughout the South India United Church of which the Madura Mission churches are a part, a spirit of evangelism has been expressing itself in various ways for several years. Of course, the missionaries are glad to take advantage of this spirit of evangelism. For instance, in Madura City there is a so-called City Evangelistic Campaign, planned not with the idea of using spectacular methods but of enlisting a large number of voluntary workers who will use their influence, time and money to win Hindus to Christ. In one of the Madura churches, 27 young men have spent their Sundays visiting, preaching and



Starting Out on an Evangelistic Tour in India

distributing literature in the villages around Madura. Open air meetings in Madura City, a personal workers class, a prayer circle meeting at 5 o'clock each morning; these are indications of life and means of spreading evangelistic enthusiasm.

Among the Christian women similar work is going on. There are thirty-five neighborhood groups with a total enrolment of 400. Not all of these 400 are doing vigorous evangelistic work, yet many of them are deeply in earnest in their efforts to win their neighbors. To conserve the work done by these women, a building was secured which was termed "The Woman's Exchange," meaning a place where Christian experiences could be exchanged, services given and blessings received. Women of every class and caste pass through this building. There were medical talks given, children's meetings held, handwork classes and most of all, downright gospel meetings.

Village evangelism was pressed through the Bates Evangelistic Fund in 25 villages. These villages were scattered throughout the Mission. At the beginning of the year, practically all of them were Hindu, with not a single Christian. Already, although the work is young, it can show much practical results, not only in conversions but in the creations of friendliness and the spread of an understanding of the Christian idea.

The Kallar Voluntary Settlement. The Madura Mission as well as the Marathi Mission is undertaking the redemption of Indian classes which have been trained from childhood and for generations in crime. The type of settlement which is being developed in the Madura Mission is entirely different from that in the Marathi Mission. In the Marathi Mission the effort is to bring these criminal tribes into regular society at the earliest possible moment as field workers or mill hands. For the Kallar settlement in the Madura Mission, the Government has set aside an area of about 3,000 acres of land. The plan is to teach the Kallars how to make good use of this land and gradually to turn it over to the different families as farms. The settlement began in the middle of the year with ten families. Others have joined since. There seems good prospect that the settlement will become popular with the Kallars, when they realize the future hope that it contains for them. One missionary is set aside to work in this settlement.

Ministry through Education—The Children. There are no less than 232 Elementary Schools in connection with the Madura Mission, with 8,970 pupils. Of these only 1,369 are Christian. These schools give a wonderful opportunity not only for the training of the children of the Christians, but also for the introduction into

the life of India's villages of the central Christian ideas. They also open doors of friendship. Parents who have sent their children to such schools as these are open to Christian influence from the Mission and the Church. They form the most promising field for evangelistic work in the villages. In five of the stations of the Mission, there are boarding schools for the village children who prove themselves most promising. These boarding schools with their 587 pupils furnish a great opportunity for intensive influence. The Madura Mission feels that here is a department of the work that it wants to stress. The buildings of the boarding schools are inadequate. Many more children from the villages want to come in than can be accommodated. The Mission has therefore drawn up plans for enlarging and improving the plant of these boarding schools. It wants to be able to take into them 1,400 pupils and makes an especial appeal to friends in America to help it to realize this large and significant plan.

Another most important type of school is the Hindu Girls' School. There are 28 of these in Madura Mission with 1,595 pupils. Probably the results in actual conversions from these schools will continue to be comparatively slight. The little Hindu girls are so completely under the control of their relatives that it would be next to impossible for them to take an outright Christian stand, but the experience of two or three or four years in these Christian day schools often transforms the life of these girls and makes it possible for their homes to become centers of light and progress rather than strongholds of superstition and reaction.

Sunday Schools. In practically every one of these day schools, Sunday Schools are also held. In all there are in the Mission 315 Sunday Schools with an enrolment of 10,986 pupils. In many cases they have been using graded lessons to make these schools more effective. We may expect to see far-reaching results from this large number of Christian and Hindu children gathered into the Sunday Schools.

The Education of Youth. The next steps above the Station Boarding Schools are the Central High Schools and Training Schools for teachers. In the Madura Mission these institutions are very large and flourishing. Capron Hall Girls' School has an Elementary Department, a High School and a Normal Department and registers a total of 458 pupils. It costs about 25,000 rupees a year to

run this school, only about one sixth of which is contributed by the Woman's Board. The Normal Department has opened a special kindergarten training class which is meeting a great need as is evidenced by the number of girls who have come from other missions as well as from the Madura Mission to avail themselves of this opportunity. In all 69 girls are in training to become teachers of whom 68 are Christians. Capron Hall School feels very keenly the



The Well in the Garden at the Girls' Boarding School in Madura

need of more buildings. The dormitory accommodation is utterly inadequate for the number of girls. Miss Noyes writes, "Surely girls of high school and normal school age, preparing to become not only teachers but also the home makers in India, should have at least the semblance of a home in their school life and not be crowded together in one big barn-like place, and that insufficient in size to be hygienic. In our visions we see a hostel with ordinary sized rooms accommodating at least a few of the older girls and teachers."

The direct result of the Capron Hall School in moulding the life of the girls is in part indicated by the fact that 37 joined the church during the year. The girls give most generously toward the sup-

port of a Bible woman. They have also raised money toward a fund for a new church building near the school which is one of the crying needs of Madura.

The High School and Training Institution for boys is at Pasumalai, a little way out from Madura where the students have the advantage of country life. These institutions had a record enrolment during the year and prospered in every department of their work.

At Pasumalai also stands the Union Theological Seminary which had the remarkable record of enrolling students sent by seven different mission organizations. One interesting fact about the work in this Seminary is that the wives of students are also given a course which fits them for their future work in the churches. The Pasumalai Theological Seminary is laying great emphasis on evangelism. This is but natural when that spirit is abroad in the land as it now is among the churches of India.

The institution which does for women's work what the Union Theological Seminary at Pasumalai does for the men is the Lucy Perry Noble Bible School. This institution took the bold step of breaking entirely away from its whole establishment in the crowded city of Madura and going out several miles to a new location where there was plenty of land and the advantage of quiet country life. The women are able to do practical Christian work in the surrounding villages and also on stated occasions in the City of Madura itself. Miss Swift, the resourceful principal of this institution, welcomes women of different types and grades of education and seeks to so adapt her curriculum to their needs that all may be made into useful Christian workers. She is building up a substantial plant in which to minister to this most important institution.

The American College, Madura. A unique place in the educational work of the Madura Mission is taken by the American College. This institution not only serves as the highest department of the secular educational system of the Mission, but also brings under Christian influence hundreds of keen, high-caste Indians who would not otherwise be touched. It ministers as well to many of the middle class Hindus whose awakening furnishes such a challenge to the Church. The American College at Madura has made for itself a high position among the educational institutions of India. As the standards of education have gone up it has often been hard-

pressed to furnish the expensive equipment required by the University regulations but, through the generosity of friends in America, it has so far risen to meet each demand, it is now facing the need of a great enlargement requiring considerable expenditure. This college has set out to give its students an adequate course in Science,



One of the buildings of the American College in Madura

a service which is greatly needed in that land of loose thinking. It has a large place of usefulness to fill in the life of South India.

Ministering to the Sick. "When Western ideas of health, hygiene, cleanliness, sanitation and segregation come in contact with Eastern disregards for the first principles in all such matters, there is a never ceasing war to wage." As we have already said, every missionary bears a part in this work but it devolves mainly on the three distinctly medical institutions of the Madura Mission, the great Madura hospitals for men and women and the leper hospital. The number of cases treated in the hospitals for men and women are almost incredible when one realizes that during most of the

year there were only two doctors at work, Dr. Harriet E. Parker in the women's hospital and Dr. Frank VanAllen in the men's. Dr. Parker, with her Indian staff was responsible for no less than 1,254 operations and 51,528 treatments, while Dr. VanAllen and his staff operated on 1,752 patients and gave 29,322 treatments. The fine new buildings for the Woman's Hospital are being constructed as rapidly as the unsettled conditions of supply of building material makes possible. They will form a splendid plant for increasing service.

Ministering through the Church. Without any doubt, the Christian church is the most vital institution connected with Missions in India. It is the ideal and purpose of foreign missionary organizations that the Indian Christian church shall as its strength increases bear more and more of the responsibility for Christian work in India. Perhaps there is no more interesting ecclesiastical organization in all India than the recently organized Madura Church Council. This Council is not only responsible for all the life of the Madura Churches, but also for the conduct of the village day schools. It is a body in which there is a predominant number of Indians and where the vote of the missionary is worth no more than that of his Indian colleague. Some idea of the magnitude of the task which this Council has undertaken to carry may be gained from the statement that it employs 759 unordained workers, most of these being village teachers. Fifty-seven per cent of its budget of over 100,000 rupees is secured from other than Mission sources.

Mr. Vaughan writes most encouragingly in regard to the work of this newly formed Madura Church Council. He says "Among the promising aspects of the year's work may be noted the following: First, the ability and insight which have normally characterized the treatment of questions under discussion. At all the meetings, living questions are dealt with by live debate, and the results speak well for the administrative ability of the Indian Church. Another pleasing aspect of these debates has been that in not a single instance has there been a division along anything approaching class lines. The Indian has not organized against the Missionary; nor the layman against the Pastor and *vice versa*. Missionaries, Pastors and laymen have been found on both sides of every debate and have, to a surprising degree, looked at the questions upon its merits, and from much the same standpoint. Still another encouraging

aspect is the evidence that the Church, through its representatives in the Council, is growing rapidly in the appreciation of the great responsibilities to which it has fallen heir and its interest in all that is connected with this responsibility is being both deepened and widened. We may mention but one more of these promising aspects and that is the hearty and very valuable coöperation of the laymen. Each pastorate sends its lay representatives and this representation takes its place not only in the discussions at the Council meeting, but it performs important and valuable functions on nearly all of its Standing Committees and so in brief, while one year is not sufficient to have fully indicated the important action taken last year in organizing the Church Council, it has been sufficient to strengthen and steady the conviction that we are on the right track and to clarify our views on points which hitherto have been somewhat obscure."

Evangelism. There is a possible danger in such a church organization as we have spoken of that the pastors might become secularized. Each pastor is responsible for a group of village schools and this involves a considerable amount of executive work which might perhaps absorb so much of his attention that he would neglect the spiritual interest of his large and scattered flock. It is gratifying to note that the spirit of evangelism seems to be growingly powerful in the Church. On the day set apart for especial evangelistic work, Christians assembled for prayer in their churches and then marched through their villages in grand processions preaching the gospel to their friends and neighbors. One simple village Christian gathered a company of his friends and took them for a week at his own expense on a preaching tour. It promises well for the future that those most eager in this work were the young men and the school children.

As one passes in review the many lines of ministry conducted with such marked success in the Madura and Marathi Missions during the past year he cannot fail to feel that God has been present and that He has been working powerfully in it all for the leavening and winning of this great promising land of India.

THE JAFFNA MISSION, CEYLON

Field and Force. The Northern end of Ceylon is racially, linguistically and religiously a part of India, and is sharply marked off from the rest of the Island. It is this northern—Hindu—Tamil part of Ceylon in which our Mission works. The area covered is compact and the work concentrated. The Jaffna Peninsula is an unusually prosperous and thickly peopled tropical district. The people are comparatively well educated and enterprising. Thousands of the young men find their way to the Straits Settlements where nimble wits and ready hands are richly rewarded. Millions of rupees yearly flow back to Jaffna from her sons in the Straits.

Caste and Christianity. In Jaffna it was virile, high-caste Tamils who responded to the Christian appeal. The problem of the church here is not that of working from the bottom to the top of society but of reaching from the upper classes down to the outcastes. And this is proving no easy problem. Caste prejudices are deep seated. They are upheld by every type of consideration. The Christian Church in Ceylon is struggling against the inherited prejudices of caste in its own membership but these prejudices still form a serious obstacle to the progress of Christianity.

The most notable illustration of this fact was a veritable storm caused in Jaffna College when two outcaste boys were admitted and were as a matter of course, invited by the Principal to the reception at his home at the opening of the College. It was mostly Hindu students who left College because of the admission of these outcaste boys but the principal did not have the united and whole-hearted support of the Christians in his faculty and among the alumni in his stand for what would seem to Americans a most primitive and obvious right of everyone to a chance for higher education.

The Girls' School at Uduvil some time ago faced and fought out this issue and now has no trouble in the admission of children from the outcaste classes. Indeed, it is a notable fact that the Y. W. C. A. of this Girls' School maintains special work of its own for the outcastes in a neighboring village. The refined and high-born girls of this school find genuine satisfaction in service in the outcaste quarter and among people repulsive to the girls' own parents. Probably it will not take long for the Jaffna College constituency to come around to a similar position. When they do it will be a

greater and more difficult victory than we Americans can well appreciate.

Opposition. There is taking place in the Jaffna Peninsula a vigorous Hindu campaign which is in many cases distinctly anti-Christian in tone and purpose. Sometimes the Hindus do not hesitate to use every influence they can exert to accomplish their objects. They will place a school near to one of our Christian schools. They will make the building far more attractive than our own and will then go about among the parents using every form of pressure to get them to withdraw their children from the Christian school and put them into the newly formed Hindu school. They have succeeded in some cases in breaking up our Christian schools in this way and undoubtedly are carrying on a propaganda not only in the schools but among the adults. As Mr. Dickson strikingly puts it, "Our monopoly of education is passed. Our Y. M. C. A.'s are matched by Y. M. H. A.'s; our Christian student camps by Hindu student camps; our Christian social service work by Hindu social service efforts. Christian schools and colleges rub elbows all over Jaffna and our Christian press is not permitted to forget that a vigorous Hindu journalism reads and watches all we do. The atmosphere is charged with Hindu opposition and a determined aggressive spirit which demands the best we have." Such a campaign as this naturally causes anxious thought to the church and the Mission in Jaffna, yet on the whole it seems likely to result in good. Such vigorous opposition should purge the church and throw it back upon the great Source of power. Furthermore, the whole history of Christian missions indicates that the most promising material for conversion is not your non-Christian who has become indifferent to the claims of his own and every other religion. It is rather the man of strong religious conviction who, while perhaps more difficult to win, is far more effective when he does take the Christian stand.

Opportunity. The Ceylon Government has initiated a plan of compulsory primary education for the Jaffna Peninsula and turns to our Mission schools to help it carry out this plan. If the Jaffna Mission were in a position to provide suitable buildings and equipment, it could get into its day schools a greatly increased number of students, thus bringing these students and their parents definitely under Christian influence, but the Government is not satisfied with

the educational equipment which these schools now offer. Indeed, so dissatisfied has the Government become that after again and again warning the Mission to improve its school equipment, it decreased the grants in aid for the schools in the Tellippallai Station alone by rupees 2,300, or 23 per cent. This decrease in Government grants serves to accentuate the uncertainty and the unsatisfactoriness of the teacher's position in the Mission, for his salary is in part dependent on this grant received from the Government. It is the unsatisfactoriness and uncertainty of the career now open to the Christian teacher which has made it very difficult to get the right kind of Christians to go into that line of service. The missionaries point out that the Hindus are paying their teachers nearly double what the Mission can afford to give its Christian teachers. Many of the Christian teachers "face conditions that would take the heart out of most of us with a fortitude that is truly heroic—all the more so because an obscure, unrecognized heroism."



A Village School, at the Right; the Teacher's House at the Left

It is this unusual combination that seems to the missionaries of the Jaffna Mission to create a crisis in the entire work of that Mission. They have many old and established day schools which have been radiating Christian influence for many years throughout the peninsula. The cost to the American Board so far has been a

mere pittance as compared with the cost of similar work in some other fields. The opportunity for enlargement is the greatest in the history of the Mission. Indeed, in spite of the closing of some of these day schools through Hindu competition and Government pressure, the number of students increased during the year by 1,649, or about 14 per cent, and the total now under instruction is 12,070. But unless we can satisfy the Government by providing for these schools more adequate equipment, we are likely to lose most of them. It is not strange under such circumstances that the missionaries of this Mission present an insistent appeal to the Board and churches of America to meet this crisis and enter upon this unusual opportunity.

Mission Agencies. The regular agencies of the Mission have been vigorously at work during the year. Progress has been made in external equipment in many places. Jaffna College is making full use of its fine new Science Building, and is moving forward in the matter of new recitation buildings and hostels. The Uduvil Girls' School has added a dining hall and, though vexatious delays due to the War have occurred, is pressing forward toward the completion of its fine new building. The Uduppiddi Girls' School has now erected a school building adequate for its present demands. In Tellippallai the carpenter shop has been newly equipped with machinery making it possible for it to turn out desks of a modern pattern for use in the schools. The McLeod Hospital at Inuvil is constructing some new wards at a cost of 16,500 rupees, a part of which was contributed by the Government and a part by friends and well-wishers of the hospital.

These large institutions of the Mission have continued their work of daily contact and influence. Steps taken toward greater efficiency in teaching and curriculum were especially noted in the Uduvil Girls' School and in Jaffna College. The "Morning Star," the weekly newspaper of the Mission, has continued to exert a wide influence on Christians and Hindus and is able to report a gratifying financial condition in spite of trying War conditions. The Green Memorial Hospital at Manepay is open to receive patients even though there is no missionary physician in charge, the work being done by a native doctor whose training is inadequate for the need. In spite of this fact, the number of patients keeps about the same, this year being 1,010. In the Hospital for Women, 7,473 treat-

ments were given. No less than 532 confinements took place at this hospital while 2,019 in-patients were taken care of by the hospital.

The Christian Community. The churches of the Jaffna Mission have formed an effective working church council. They have greater financial resources than the churches of most mission fields and are not only able to meet their own expenses but also to raise a considerable sum for home missionary enterprises. In addition, individual Christians of some means have been giving money for forward movements. One is building a village church. A group in the Straits Settlement has sent back the entire cost of the erection of a fine English School. The spirit of generosity seems to be on the increase but the longed-for awakening to responsibility for evangelistic work has not yet developed. Indeed, the additions to the churches came largely from the schools during the year and the total Christian community actually decreased in number. The Christian leaders are taking cognizance of these grave facts. The Mission has set aside the Rev. Giles Brown for evangelistic work. Many feel that they are on the verge of a great awakening. Certainly, throughout the length and the breadth of the Jaffna Peninsula Christian ideas have been disseminated as in a few other fields under the care of the Board. There would seem to be opportunity here for a great movement within and without the church. The friends of the American Board work may well unite with the native leaders and missionaries of Jaffna in doubling their prayers for a great spiritual awakening among these keen and promising people.

The School for Missionary Children—Kodaikanal. This school, on the top of the Palni Hills, 7,000 feet above the plains of Madura, gives an American education to the children of all three of our American Board Missions and of ten other Missions as well. Sixty children of missionaries were taken out of the heat of India's plains and educated in this beautiful and healthful spot. Gifts of \$13,000 from friends in America made it possible to clear the school of debt, purchase a much needed addition and make extensive improvements. Such schools help toward the solution of one of the most difficult problems of missionary service—that of the missionary's children—and thus render a great service to the missionary cause.

The Mission Institutions

MARATHI MISSION

Divinity College, Ahmednagar.—The Theological Seminary has changed its name to Divinity College as this name is better understood by English missionaries. There seems good prospect that two or more British missions will definitely unite with the Marathi Mission in the conduct of this institution. Its fortieth anniversary took place in January and was made the occasion of a great demonstration of affection for Dr. and Mrs. Hume by the graduates. Dr. Hume founded this institution and has been its principal for all these years. Practically every pastor and preacher in the Marathi Mission, together with many in eight other Missions, were students in this college. It has recently raised its entrance requirements and offers a full four years' course. The entering class contains ten promising students.

Bible Training School, Ahmednagar.—Here, again, the name has been changed from Bible Women's Training School. The reason for the change in name is that the school aims not only to train Bible women but Bible teachers for boarding schools, Sunday School teachers, etc. The school is getting a deserved reputation in Western India and has more applicants than its restricted resources allow it to care for. The enrolment for 1918 was eighteen.

Union Training School, Ahmednagar.—The new political movement in India has opened the eyes of the masses to their need of primary education, and has created an insistent demand for more and better primary schools. The Union Training School of Ahmednagar is at the center of the greatest problem of India. Two missions have been united in its support. Two others have voted to join the union. War has cut down the enrolment to 39 in the higher department and 88 in the lower. Increased support by missions and increased demand by the country will probably soon fill its classes.

Mission High School, Ahmednagar.—This institution has a total enrolment of 408, about a third of whom are Christians. It cares for 150 in its boarding department. A feature of the work this year has been the successful initiation of the Boy Scout Movement. It required careful adaptation to Indian conditions but has proved no less valuable for Indian boys than it has been for American boys. The three weeks in camp in intimate association with the American Scout Master was a new and significant experience for the twelve tenderfoot scouts.

The Sir D. M. Petit School of Industrial Arts is a department of the High School. In its large buildings it teaches cloth weaving on improved looms, carpentry and cabinet making, metal hammering and rug weaving. It had 117 names on its rolls during the year. Many of the graduates have secured good positions in and about Ahmednagar. They have this year shown an especial interest in the church, raising considerable sums of money for its support.

American Deccan Institute.—This institution was founded by Mr. Churchill to do for the poorer classes of Western India what Tuskegee aims to do for the negro. It is run in coördination with the Sir. D. M. Petit School. During Mr.

Churchill's stay in America the aim has been to keep up the personnel and the plant, without attempting any new departures. A rush order for cattle chains for Mesopotamia, carried through with enthusiasm by the workers, has helped to support this institution this year. It has had an enrolment of 25, but has given temporary employment to many more.

The Ahmednagar Girls' School.—The Girls' School includes a full High School, a vernacular school, a kindergarten and an industrial department, with a total enrolment of 320 pupils, all but 12 of whom are Christian. Of these 178 were in the boarding department.

The great aim of the year has been to deepen Christian character by more personal contact between the American missionaries, the Indian teachers and the Indian pupils. The Principal and some of the teachers have lived in the dormitories. Indian teachers have frequently been invited to social events in the missionary bungalow. A Girls' Messenger Service Club has been organized among the older girls. Mrs. Maltibai Rahator, an Indian lady of unusual ability and Christian character, has taken charge of the Vernacular Department, which is a forward step in the devolution of responsibility on Indians.

Mission High School, Bombay.—This institution has had an unusually enthusiastic and efficient group of Indian teachers this year. It has also distinguished itself in war activities. Two thirds of pupils in the highest class enlisted in some form of war service. Out of their scanty means the pupils gave with wonderful generosity for war relief work. They also raised a considerable sum to invest in the war loan. The boys asked that the income of the Prize Fund of the school be not used for prizes but be contributed toward war relief. The total enrolment of this school is 132, of whom all but 22 are Christian.

Sholapur Boys' School.—This school has a new athletic field, prepared by the boys, to be equipped with new apparatus. It has a seasoned Scout Master as its head and its Boy Scout troop was the first Indian Troop in Western India. They appeared in uniform at the big Christian Endeavor Convention recently held and did good service there.

Fourteen of the pupils came out openly as Christians, some of them facing strong opposition from their homes. The total enrolment was 90 of whom 80 were Christians and 55 were boarders.

Woronoko Girls' School, Sholapur.—This is the Station Boarding School for girls and has 98 pupils of whom 95 are Christians. Eighty are boarding pupils. The school has every year a group of Brahmin students. One of these girls, when plague made her parents move out into the country, proposed to walk ten miles a day in order to attend school. There is a very beautiful spirit of helpfulness pervading this school, which reflects the influence of its devoted principal.

Josephine Training School and Kindergarten, Scholapur.—This fine institution for training kindergarten teachers which has drawn its pupils from many missions had to be closed for a year but the coming of Miss Welles from America made it possible to reopen it. The way the kindergarten secures without punishment prompt obedience from the undisciplined little Indian children is a

constant marvel and object lesson to Government inspectors and visitors. Ten girls completed the training course. The kindergarten had 81 little learners.

Rahuri Boarding School for Boys.—This school takes the brightest pupils from the 24 village schools of the district and fits them for the Ahmednagar High School. It also attracts many non-Christian pupils from the town of Rahuri, especially into its English grades. It has an enrolment of about 150.

Rahuri Boarding School for Girls.—This performs a similar service for the girls of the Rahuri District to that above described for the boys. Its enrolment is somewhat less. It has connected with it a flourishing kindergarten.

Vadala Boarding School for Boys.—This draws boys from the 44 village schools of the Vadala District. The special feature of its development this year is the completion of a special dormitory for Mohammedans and middle class Hindus. It would be a pollution for these boys to come openly into the Christian hostel. Yet they mingle freely in every way with the Christian boys and are most receptive to Christian influence. This dormitory and its popularity among those for whom it was built indicate the growingly close relations between the great middle classes and the missionaries in the Vadala District.

Vadala Girls' Boarding School.—Perhaps the most noteworthy feature of this school this year was its kindergarten which had 70 children drawn from no less than 10 castes, from the proudest and highest to the humblest and lowest.

Byington Boarding School for Boys, Sirur.—The pupils of this school not only do the regular literary work of their grades but also attend the excellent school of carpentry and other industry founded by Mr. Winsor as the pioneer enterprise of the kind in the Mission many years ago. The numbers are not large. Seven of the oldest boys went into war service, and war conditions kept others from entering. A branch Industrial School for town boys had started out well when closed on account of plague. It is now again opened.

Beverly Boarding School for Girls, Sirur.—A great improvement in the arrangement for this school was made this year through a grant from the W. B. M. Jubilee Fund. With this a dormitory was built in the large and well located bungalow compound where the girls will be under better supervision. The boys also profit by the new arrangement as they are now able to move into the dormitory which had been occupied by the girls.

Satara Boarding School for Girls and Boys.—The boarding departments for girls and boys have no adequate buildings and the numbers have had to be kept down. There are only 28 boarders. The higher English school has an enrolment of 48. There is here also a flourishing kindergarten.

Wai Boarding School for Girls and Boys.—This school is rejoicing in a fine new school building on a beautiful site, with ample room for play. It is the only school in a large and growing quarter of the town and has already attracted many children of many castes.

Barsi Primary School.—Barsi is a pioneer station and has not yet developed a boarding school, but its growing primary school is a station school in embryo. It has over 50 pupils from ten castes, a large part being from the criminal tribe called *pashi-pardhi* whose children prove unusually keen though wild and restless.

Blind School, Bombay.—This school has fifty-six pupils in class room and workshop. Several are becoming self-supporting by music or as cane workers. A generous gift of \$10,000 from a friend in America made it possible to start the construction of the long desired new building on the new site given by the Government. This opens a new era for this school which has always appealed strongly to the sympathies of non-Christians as well as Christians.

Clarke-Abbott School for Little Boys.—This school aims to give to selected little boys the benefits of the best home influences and educational opportunities. English is taught by the conversational method from the start. The 49 scholars are between four and eleven years of age. From this school they graduate into the preparatory department of the Bombay High School.

Criminal Tribes Settlement, Scholapur.—This has three divisions, with a total enrolment of about 3,000. This is an enterprise undertaken by the Mission at the strong desire of the Government for the redemption into full life in society of these people who have been born into a life of crime, specialized criminal skill as well as tendency to crime being passed down from father to son for unknown generations. The criminal tribesmen in the Scholapur settlement earn their living by work in the great cotton mills of Scholapur. They are subjected to a degree of restraint which grows constantly less as they prove their trustworthiness. The children are given carefully adapted education. The greatest hope of success in the settlement is in these children. By winning them to a normal moral life based on Christian faith, the chain of criminal practice can be broken and a great burden lifted from Indian society. A certain amount of work for the criminal tribes is also done by our stations at Vadala and Barsi.

Widows' Homes.—The Chapin Home at Ahmednagar and the Abbott Home in Wai are places of refuge and true homes for poor widows. Here they are protected from evil influences and trained in Christianity and in general education. They are also taught some useful hand work. Calls for various sorts of help come to them, and occasionally a widow is married. This year war added to the need of these institutions. In the Chapin Home two whose husbands had gone to the front found regular shelter.

Day Schools.—These include city schools for high caste girls and others for outcaste children. The greater part of them, however, are in the smaller villages and minister largely to boys.

These schools are centers of Christian influence. The teacher is trained in agriculture, First Aid and Indian Contagious Diseases in order that he may take a helpful part in all the life of the village. In many cases he holds daily vesper services and is responsible for the Sunday service as well. Probably the village school is the most effective agency in winning the villagers to Christ.

The statistics for such day schools in the Mission are as follows:—

<i>Report by Districts</i>				
Districts	Schools	Boys	Girls	Total Pupils
Bombay	6	191	162	353
Ahmednagar	7	91	252	343
Kolgaon	14	275	59	334
Parner	16	263	83	346
Jeur	10	180	66	246
Vadala	45	1,038	376	1,414
Rahuri	25	484	241	725
Sirur	8	148	57	205
Satara	7	140	109	249
Wai	10	213	155	368
Sholapur	15	354	198	552
Barsi	5	109	54	163
	168	3,486	1,812	5,298

Medical Work

Ahmednagar Hospital for Women and Children.—Bubonic plague raged in and about Ahmednagar much of the year. For practically half of the 365 days of the year people have been inoculated either in Ahmednagar or in some neighboring village. Dr. Ruth Hume has done much to popularize this valuable preventive measure. The total number of inoculations for the year was 5,914.

The hospital served 1,071 in-patients and 10,715 out-patients during the year. The problems of such a hospital are most complex as many a woman needing its ministries cannot be spared from the service of her home. Often the children have to come with the mother or the mother with the children. However, this widens the religious influence of the hospital which is constantly exercised by doctors, nurses and Bible women.

Miss Johnson's return from furlough has greatly strengthened the nursing and the training of nurses in the hospital.

The N. M. Wadia Hospital, Wai.—This hospital, in its beautiful location in the Krishna Valley at the foot of India's Western Mountains serves a populous and needy district. Built to accommodate 35 beds, it almost always has forty or fifty patients. Only the most needy are admitted. At times it would be easy to fill another hospital of the same size. With its separate tubercular wards on the hillside, its beautiful maternity ward and its modern operating room and above all with its devoted Christian service, there is no wonder that this hospital is overcrowded. It served 665 in-patients and 17,592 out-patients of whom 2,190 were Christian, 1,041 were Mohammedan, and 14,361 were Hindu.

Good Will Hall Dispensary, Bombay.—In the absence of Dr. Gurubai Karmarkar in America, Mrs. Eleanor Stephenson Picken gave such attention as she could to this dispensary which ministers to the needy women of Bombay of every caste.

Dispensary, Rahuri.—Dr. Ballantine in addition to the general superintendence of his large district, carries on this popular dispensary. He has a trained Indian assistant. Every year they give six or seven thousand treatments. There is also a popular dispensary at Vadala which is run by an Indian practitioner.

Leper Asylum, Sholapur.—This asylum is financed by the Leper Mission but is supervised by the Sholapur Station. It has a healthful location and does a great service to one of the neediest classes in Indian society.

The Dnyanodaya, or "Rise of Knowledge," Bombay.—This weekly religious newspaper is, with possibly one exception, the oldest publication in Western India and is the only newspaper that reaches hundreds of Christian homes, in some cases being the only newspaper of any sort that goes into the entire village. On the day when it comes, groups of villagers have gathered about the Christian worker to hear the war news.

From January 1, 1919, several missions are to unite in the conduct of this paper, thus giving it greater financial backing and enlarging its sphere of influence.

MADURA MISSION

Union Theological Seminary, Pasumalai.—This institution ministers to eight different missions, but two thirds of its students came from the Madura Mission. It had 34 male and 16 female students. It had the largest entering class in its history—17—and would have admitted more if there had been more room in the dormitories. Ground has been broken for a new dormitory which will remedy this defect. The seminary fosters the spirit of evangelism which is abroad in South India by emphasizing practical evangelistic work by its students.

American College, Madura.—The College has an enrolment of 287, while its High School and branch school have 668, making a total of 955 whose education is under its care. Of these 179 are Christian, 235 are Brahmin, 428 are non-Brahmin Hindus and 113 are Mohammedans. It has a staff of 5 Americans and 44 Indians. Fifty of the students applied to join the Indian Defence Force, 12 being accepted. The new Science Hall is now occupied. A new hostel was completed at a cost of over \$9,000 doubling the hostel accommodations. Especial encouragement is given to Christian students who are seeking to prepare themselves for the Christian ministry. The aim of the College has been to win its students to the Christian life. The study of the Bible, church services and devotional exercises have constantly kept this aim prominent.

Pasumalai High School and Training Institute.—This institution has three departments, the High School with 442 students, the Normal School with 79 students and the Model School with 211 students. The teaching staff has 41 members. "Whether judged by the standpoint of enrolment, fee income, success in public examinations or Government grant secured, the year under review is certainly the best in the history of the Institution." Seventy-five per cent of the candidates passed the Matriculation Examination, although the average for the Presidency was only 25 per cent. Of the 70 students who appeared for teachers' certificate examinations, 63 passed. Three out of four trophies in interschool athletics were won.

The school Y. M. C. A. managed and supported a village school and sent out from its number three evangelistic bands. It continued its voluntary Bible circles. Twenty-one united with the church, 5 of these being converts from Hinduism.

The Diamond Jubilee, entirely managed by the old students, was the event of the year and was a great success. The corner stone of a Diamond Jubilee Hall was laid. This building is to cost rupees 10,000 to be contributed by old students in appreciation of what the school has done for them and is to be used as a Library and Museum.

Capron Hall Girls' School, Madura.—This school had 458 pupils, of whom 283 were boarders. Many girls had to be refused admittance, 20 in the Normal Department alone. There is a crying need for a hostel as the boarders now have to be herded in one big barnlike structure. A special Kindergarten Training Class has been opened by Miss Chandler.

The teachers and students are bending every effort to secure funds for the erection of the much needed new church. In addition to rupees 80 regularly given to other benevolences, the Christian Endeavor Society gave rupees 60 for the church. Thirty-seven girls joined the church. The girls gave up their special Darbar Day dinner in order to have money to give for war sufferers.

Lucy Perry Noble Bible Training School.—This is a Bible School and a School of Evangelism. It is now fully established on its spacious new site at Rachanyapuram, where there is room enough for agricultural work. The city is not too far away for occasional use in the training of the Bible workers while the surrounding villages give opportunity for practice in village work.

The enrolment of the school was 24 in the Training Class, 35 in the Industrial Class and 10 in the Extension Class. Members of the Industrial Class are those who come with less preparation than is required for admission to the Training Class proper. By a five-year course, including study and many forms of work they may cover the same course of training as the Training Class pupils do in two years.

Outside evangelists and speakers have come during the year, giving the students a chance to invite the villagers and bring the women and children. The newspaper "Rachanyapuram" continues to give students valuable practice in writing while serving as a medium of communication with former students. Needle and farm work give opportunity for self-help. Regular Sunday services have been conducted largely by students in the Theological Seminary and 13 students joined the church. Work on the bungalow has been begun and plans are complete for work on the Assembly Hall.

United Theological College, Bangalore.—The Madura and Jaffna Missions have a part in the conduct of this institution which is designed to give a thorough theological training to a few men of collegiate grade. Two of the Indian teachers in the Pasumalai Theological Seminary, and one who has accepted a position in the Ahmednagar Divinity College, were trained in this institution.

The Madras Women's Christian College.—The Madura Mission is one of the missions coöperating in this college which has already in its three years dem-

onstrated its value. The life is very simple compared with that in an American College, but perhaps all the deeper for that. There is a career open to every graduate of this college as a teacher or, after further study, as a doctor.

The High Clerc School, Kodaikanal.—This is a school for missionary children run according to American standards. It is established at beautiful Kodaikanal, 7,000 feet above the sea, in a cool climate. American children from all over India attend. The Marathi, Madura and Jaffna Missions all coöperate in the conduct of this school, which has an enrolment of about fifty children.

Station Boarding Schools.—Each circle in the Madura Mission has its boarding school, where are gathered the brightest students from the village schools. They are taken out of the contaminating influences of the Indian village, are adequately fed, lead regular lives and can come under the daily influence of Christian teachers and Christian institutions. The enrolment is as follows:—

	Schools	Day Pupils	Boarders	Total	Christians
North Circle	1	39	93	132	112
West Circle	1	25	88	113	92
Central Circle	1	16	60	76	72
South Circle	1	41	125	166	160
East Circle	1	9	57	66	66
Totals	5	130	423	553	502

Village Schools.—The village school is primarily for Christian children and children of enquirers. On the village school the entire educational system is built up. The teacher is an evangelist as well and is often responsible for the Sunday services in his village. The attendance is given below.

	Schools	Christians	Total
North Circle	35	236	1,703
West Circle	61	381	2,389
Central Circle	48	190	1,746
South Circle	59	493	2,423
East Circle	22	76	734
Konganadu Mission	5	35	200
Total	230	1,411	9,195

Medical Work

Albert Victor Hospital, Madura.—This hospital, which was built by contributions by Indian friends and has an endowment of rupees 24,000 raised in India, gave a total of 29,322 treatments last year, including 1,752 operations and 613 in-patients. Drugs and other medical stores have been very scarce and expensive in India since the opening of the war. Fortunately, Dr. VanAllen gave an extremely large order just before the war started, enough so that some of the supplies still remain, though he is now beginning to scrape the bottom of the barrel. There have been six conversions to Christianity.

Hospital for Women and Children, Madura.—The total number of treatments here reached the high total of 51,528, of which 1,254 were operations. The hospital ministered to 312 Europeans or Eurasians, 8,012 Hindus, 1,031 Mohammedans and 4,016 Indian Christians. Throughout the year the construction of the new hospital building has been going on and the Medical block will be ready for temporary use at an early date. The medical work has gone on with surprising regularity in the midst of the chaos. The in-patients and those gathered for dispensary treatment have shown great interest in the work of the Bible women.

Leper Hospital, Dayapuram, "City of Mercy."—The attendance has gone up steadily and there are now in residence 104 lepers and 11 untainted children. A new dispensary building and a ward entirely set apart for boys, both of them greatly needed, were opened. It is impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy how many lepers there are in India, as many are not discovered until they have reached an advanced stage. The experience in this hospital leads those in charge to think that leprosy is alarmingly prevalent. This emphasizes the more the need of such institutions.

Publications

The Lenox Press, Pasumalai.—This Press does the printing of the Mission as well as much general work. To keep pace with the orders, the staff worked over time practically the entire year. The profits easily exceeded those of the last five years combined. The Press looks forward to continued success, increased efficiency and enlargement of plant.

Native Organizations

Madura Home Missionary Society.—This Society has five congregations living in 9 villages. Twelve agents are employed, at a cost of over rupees 2,000 a year. This work is managed by a committee of prominent members of the churches and holds their interest.

Madura Widow's Aid Society.—This Society promotes thrift and furnishes pensions to widows and minor orphans. The latest available figures show 242 living members, 75 having joined during the year, and 75 widows and orphans drawing pensions up to a maximum of \$20 a year. The invested funds amount to \$18,000.

CEYLON MISSION

Jaffna College.—This institution with its 376 students has at present the standard of a high class academy and plans to add the freshman and sophomore college work as soon as conditions warrant it in doing so. Its grounds are attractive, though inadequate to its present need. The buildings include some large old structures needing renovation and some fine new school buildings. The science building recently occupied is a great addition to the equipment of the school and will furnish a splendid place of work for the American science teacher who is being sought. The completion of the new dormitory has been held up by war conditions. At present 155 boarders are being crowded into unsatisfactory quarters.

Three English schools in the Mission have been affiliated with the college with a view to unifying the system and increasing efficiency. The money for an adequate new school building for one of these schools was contributed by Jaffna Christians who are now living in the Straits Settlements but who show in this way their deep interest in Christian work in their home district.

The strength of caste prejudice in the Jaffna Peninsula was demonstrated by the agitation among parents and students caused by the admission of two outcaste boys to the College. Many parents withdrew their children from the school, but the Principal feels sure that more liberal views will ultimately prevail and that the agitation proves the necessity for the action taken by the College in admitting these boys.

The Y. M. C. A. has been active in influencing the daily lives of the boys and a Boy Scout Troop has proved valuable and popular.

Tellippalai Boarding School.—This has been a year of readjustment due to the merging of the Training School for Teachers in the new Union Training School at Kopaz in the C. M. S. field. The number of pupils in the Tellippalai Boarding School was 30, and unless the profession of the Christian vernacular school teacher is made more attractive than it now is to the boys no great increase in attendance can be anticipated.

A new carpenter shop in connection with this school, with its power planer and circular saw, was able to provide modern individual desks for the schools of the Mission.

Uduvil Girls' Boarding School.—This school had a total enrolment in its Vernacular, English and Training Departments of 660, of whom 266 were from Christian homes and 394 from Hindu homes. They are very greatly crowded in their present buildings though a new dining hall for the vernacular school girls has been completed and has brought much relief. The year has witnessed progress in many ways in this school. In the lower Tamil school the academic record had been remarkable for many years. This year ten out of the 110 failed to pass their examinations. The "failure," however, led to an improvement in the teaching which will doubtless bear fruit in better results. The kindergarten especially commended itself to the Government inspector and did excellent work. For the hand work, only Indian materials were used, shells, seeds, palmyra leaves, etc.

One of the departments of this school is the Training School for native teachers. This department sent out 16 girls who had won certificates as teachers.

The English school is the department where all instruction is done through the medium of English. It has strengthened its staff. Its teachers gained a great impetus for better methods at a teachers' convention held by the Educational Department. The sewing throughout the school is remarkably good and forms a feature of its work, under the efficient leadership of Miss Hoffman.

A girl from the Uduvil School was one of two from all Ceylon to pass the Cambridge Certificate examination and the only one to gain distinction.

The life of the boarders is enlivened by expeditions, concerts and good times of different kinds, including a three days' house party at Urikaḍu for Juniors and Seniors.

There has been a vigorous religious life in the school. The Y. W. C. A. conducts

a Sunday School for outcaste children and at Christmas time its members asked that they might give to these outcaste children their share of gifts from the Christmas boxes from America.

War held up the completion of the fine new building. The school was able to use the ground floor, however, and hopes to have the entire building in use soon.

The girls of Uduvil joined the students of Jaffna College in giving a concert in Jaffna Town on behalf of the Red Cross at which 825 rupees were realized. Later 75 rupees more were raised. The girls made bandages, bags and pillow cases as well as over fifty sheets for the Red Cross.

Udupiddi Girls Boarding School.—This school had 72 girls on its roll. The school building was rebuilt and now makes an adequate home for a school of 80. Five girls joined the church. One was kept at home, so that she might not take the outward Christian stand. Another whose parents compelled her to marry a Sivite still stands firmly by her Christian conviction.

Publications

Mission Press, Tellippalai.—War conditions not only raised the price of paper but made it impossible to get it in any adequate amount. The output of the Press for the year was 3,129,209 pages.

The Morning Star, the weekly Christian newspaper which is printed on the Press and conducted by the Mission, had a year of unexpected prosperity in spite of war conditions. It has not only paid its way and added to its working capital but its utterances have received respectful attention from the public.

TABLE OF STATISTICS FOR 1917

	Marathi Mission	Madura Mission	Ceylon Mission	Totals
Population of field	1,715,000	2,575,000	190,000	4,480,000
<i>Number of stations</i>	11	10	6	27
Outstations	152	412	23	587
<i>Missionaries, total</i>	54	54	18	126
Ordained	13	17	3	33
Physicians and others	3	4	3	10
Wives	16	20	6	42
Single women	22	13	6	41
Special service	8	2	2	12
<i>Native laborers, total</i>	719	897	586	2,202
Ordained preachers	47	29	11	87
Unordained preachers	56	145	17	218
Teachers	461	551	429	1,441
Bible-women	57	97	36	190
Other helpers	155	172	129	456
<i>Congregations</i>	181	409	38	628
Organized churches	66	32	21	119
Communicants	8,592	9,350	2,311	20,253
Added, 1917	440	566	53	1,059
Total Constituency	15,576	27,210	3,414	46,200
Sunday Schools	199	315	73	487
S. S. Membership	7,976	10,986	4,294	23,256
<i>Schools, total</i>	202	274		476
Theological Schools	1	1		2
Students	10	50		60
Training Schools	4	3		7
Students	81	172		253
Colleges		1		1
Students		287		287
Secondary or Middle Schools	9	9	9	27
Students	674	335	1,364	2,373
Other schools	188	260	116	564
Students	7,062	10,647	12,149	29,858
Total Students	7,827	11,491	13,513	32,831
<i>Hospitals</i>	2	2	3	7
Dispensaries	5	2	3	10
Patients	16,462	23,324	5,107	44,893
Treatments	51,973	83,100	8,478	143,551
<i>Native contributions</i>	\$13,232	\$24,656	\$22,949	\$60,837

The American Board Missions in China

Stations: Location and Special Work of Missionaries.

FOOCHOW MISSION

Ponasang (1847).—*Miss Elsie M. Garretson*: Bible extension and station evangelistic work; *Miss Elizabeth S. Perkins*: Principal of Foochow Girls' College; station evangelistic work. *Miss Stella M. Cook*: Teacher of Science in Foochow Girls' College; supervision of Girls' Lower Primary Schools. *Miss Eunice T. Thomas*: Language study.

Foochow City (1848).—*Willard L. Beard, D. D.*, ordained: President of Foochow College; station evangelistic committee; Mission Secretary. *Mrs. Ellen L. Beard*: Teaching in Foochow College. *Hardman N. Kinnear, M. D.*: Physician in charge of Foochow Hospital. *Mrs. Ella J. Kinnear*: Head nurse in hospital. *Leonard J. Christian*, ordained: Principal of Boys' Higher Primary School. *Mrs. Agnes M. Christian*: Supervision of city kindergartens; evangelistic work. *George H. Hubbard*, ordained: Teaching in Union Theological Seminary and evangelistic work in Diongloh field. *Mrs. Nellie L. Hubbard*: In charge of Lower Primary School and woman's work, in Diongloh. *Clarence A. Neff*, ordained: Instructor in Fukien Union College; evangelistic work. *Harold B. Belcher*: Business agent and Treasurer of the Mission. *Mrs. Marion W. Belcher*. *Miss Emily S. Hartwell*: Supervision of woman's boarding station class; orphanage work. *Miss Lora G. Dyer, M. D.*: In charge of woman's hospital at Gek Siong Sang. *Roderick Scott*: Teaching in Union College. *Mrs. Agnes K. Scott*: Language study. *Samuel H. Leger*, ordained: Supervision boys' lower primary schools; language study. *Mrs. Mabel M. Leger*: Language study. *Ray E. Gardner*: Teaching in Foochow College; language study. *Mrs. Adelaide T. Gardner*: Language study. *William H. Topping*, ordained; *Mrs. Elizabeth C. Topping*: Language study. *Miss Bertha H. Allen*: Teaching in Union Kindergarten Training School; supervision of city kindergartens.

Ingtai (Inghok) (1864).—*Henry T. Whitney, M. D.*; *Mrs. Lurie S. Whitney*: Medical and literary work. *Edward H. Smith*, ordained: In charge of Boys' Lower Primary Schools; evangelistic and general work of station. *Mrs. Grace W. Smith*: Teaching in Boys' Higher Primary School. *Frederic F. G. Donaldson*: Principal of Boys' Higher Primary School; station treasurer. *Mrs. Elaine Strang Donaldson*: Assists in station work. *Miss M. Elizabeth Waddell*: Principal of Girls' School and supervision of Girls' Lower Primary Schools. *Miss L. Vera McReynolds*: Language study and women's evangelistic work.

Diongloh (1865).—*Frederick P. Beach*, ordained: Evangelistic work; Principal of Boys' Higher Primary School. *Mrs. Ruth W. Beach*: Woman's work; teaching

in Boys' School. *Charles L. Gillette, M. D.*: In charge of dispensary and medical work. *Mrs. Margaret W. Gillette*: In charge of Dionghloh Kindergarten and Day Schools. *Miss Laura D. Ward*: Principal of Girls' Boarding School; supervision women's evangelistic work. *Peter S. Goertz*, ordained; *Mrs. Mathilde H. Goertz*: Language study. *Miss Annie L. Kentfield*: Language study.

On Way to China.—*James F. Cooper, M. D.*

Outside the Mission.—(Peking) *Arthur E. St. Clair; Mrs. Ruth Y. St. Clair*: Studying in the Peking Language School.

On Furlough.—*George M. Newell; Mrs. Mary R. Newell; Miss Irene LaW. Dornblaser.*

Associated with the Mission, not under appointment.—(Ponasang) *Miss Elizabeth D. Nash*: Teacher of music in Girls' College.

None of those on furlough have returned to the field, but it is expected that Miss Dornblaser will go later. Furloughs have been authorized for Mr. and Mrs. Newell, Dr. and Mrs. Whitney, Dr. and Mrs. Gillette and also for Mr. Neff who is coming before the regular time because of home conditions. Mr. Ray Gardner and Miss Adelaide Thomson, both of whom were under term appointment, have been married and have received full appointment as regular missionaries of the Board. The other new missionaries are Mr. Arthur E. St. Clair and Miss Ruth A. Yeomans (now Mrs. St. Clair) who are studying in the Peking Language School; Rev. and Mrs. William H. Topping in Foochow; Miss Eunice T. Thomas in Ponasang and Miss Annie L. Kentfield in Dionghloh, all engaged in language study. Rev. and Mrs. Peter S. Goertz reached the field last November and are now started at Dionghloh in language work. Miss Mae Harbert also under appointment will not sail until later. Dr. Cooper has been released from service in France and is returning to China by way of America. Miss Edna M. Deahl who came to the United States in 1918 will not return to the Mission.

SHAOWU MISSION

Shaowu (1876).—*Joseph E. Walker, D. D.*, ordained: Teaching in Boys' School and Training Class; evangelistic work. *Edwin D. Kellogg*, ordained: In charge of Training Class: teaching in Boys' School; Mission Treasurer; evangelistic work. *Mrs. Alice R. Kellogg*: Teaching in Boys' School; work for women. *Charles L. Storrs*, ordained: Principal of Boys' Academy; evangelistic work; Mission Secretary. *Mrs. Mary G. Storrs*: Language study; women's work. *Edward L. Bliss, M. D.*: in charge of hospital and medical work for men; evangelistic work. *Mrs. Minnie M. Bliss*: Medical work; teaching. *Miss Lucy P. Bement, M. D.*: Medical work for women and children; music teaching in Girls' School. *Miss Josephine C. Walker*: Woman's School; kindergarten; Bible women; evangelistic work. *Miss Grace A. Funk*: Teacher in Girls' Boarding School; Women's Bible School; evangelistic work. *Robert W. McClure*, ordained: Vice-Principal of Boys' School; evangelistic work. *Mrs. Jeanie G. McClure*:

Teaching in Boys' School; woman's work. *Charles H. Riggs*: Agricultural work; Sunday school work. *Mrs. Grace F. Riggs*: Language study; women's work.

On Furlough.—*Miss Frances K. Bement*.

The report for the Shaowu work is included with that for the Foochow Mission giving the story up to about the beginning of 1918. For purpose of locating the missionaries and giving their assignments it seemed best, however, to indicate the fact that Shaowu is now a separate mission, having been so designated by formal action on April 19, 1918. *Miss Frances K. Bement* is the only missionary on furlough. No new missionaries have been sent to the Mission and there were no changes in the personnel.

• SOUTH CHINA MISSION

Canton (1891).—*Obed S. Johnson*, ordained: Evangelistic and touring work; Mission Secretary. *Mrs. Vida L. Johnson*. *William D. Miller*, ordained: Evangelistic and educational work; Mission treasurer. *Mrs. Katie G. Miller*: Work for women. *Miss Edna Lowrey*: Principal of Union Normal School. *Miss Helen Tow*: Teacher in Girls' School. *Miss Mabel E. Daniels*: Teaching in Girls' School. *Miss Ruth E. Mulliken*: Principal of Girls' School.

On Furlough.—*Charles A. Nelson*, ordained; *Mrs. Jennie M. Nelson*; *Miss A. Josephine Davis*.

Those on furlough are Mr. and Mrs. Nelson and Miss Davis, Miss Mulliken having returned to the field after completing her furlough. There were no appointments to the missionary staff during the year.

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Chihli District

Tientsin (1860).—*Charles A. Stanley*, ordained: General oversight of the work in the station. *Mrs. Louise H. Stanley*: Work for women. *Earle H. Ballou*, ordained: Language study and station work; *Mrs. Thelma H. Ballou*: Language study; work for women. *James H. McCann*; Mission treasurer. *Mrs. Netta K. McCann*: Woman's work. *Miss Carolyn T. Sewall*: Teaching in Girls' School. *Miss Jessie E. Payne*: Educational work.

Peking (1864).—*Chauncey Goodrich, D. D.*, ordained: General work. *Mrs. Sarah B. Goodrich*: Teaching; W. C. T. U. work and general work for women. *James H. Ingram, M. D.*: Medical work; teaching in Union Medical College. *Mrs. Myrtle B. Ingram*: Work for women. *George D. Wilder, D. D.*, ordained: Professor in Theological College of Peking University. *Lucius C. Porter*, ordained: Professor in Undergraduate Department of Peking University; Mission secretary. *Mrs. Lillian D. Porter*: Work for women. *Howard S. Galt*, ordained: Professor and Librarian in Union University. *Mrs. Alice B. Frame*: Women's evangelistic work. *Miss Luella Miner*: Principal of Union College for Women. *Miss Katherine P. Crane*: Teaching in Union College for Women. *Miss Louise*

E. Miske: Educational work. *Miss M. Portia Mickey*: Secretarial work for the Mission. *Miss Adelle L. Tenney*: Kindergartner. *Miss Mary E. Andrews*: Teaching in Theological College. *Rowland M. Cross*, ordained: Language study; work for the students. *Henry S. Leiper*, ordained; *Mrs. Eleanor C. Leiper*; *Ernest Shaw*, ordained; *Mrs. Harriet H. Shaw*; *Miss Anna M. Lane*; *Miss Vera M. Holmes*: Language study.

Tunghsien (1867).—*Arthur H. Smith, D. D.*, ordained: Missionary-at-large. *Mrs. Emma D. Smith*: Evangelistic work for women. *Harry S. Martin*, ordained: Principal of Lu Ho Academy. *Mrs. Rose L. Martin*. *William B. Stelle*, ordained: Church and country evangelistic work in Tunghsien-Peking field. *Mrs. Elizabeth Stelle*: Work for women. *Mrs. Eleanor W. Sheffield*: Teaching and work for women. *Miss Margaret A. Smith*: Teaching in Tunghsien Girls' School. *Miss Alice M. Huggins*: Language study and teaching.

Paotingfu (1873).—*Hugh W. Hubbard*, ordained: Educational and Y. M. C. A. work. *Mrs. Mabel E. Hubbard*: Educational work and work for women. *Elmer W. Galt*, ordained: General station and evangelistic work. *Mrs. Alice C. Galt*: Work for women. *Harold W. Robinson*, ordained: Bible School and evangelistic work. *Mrs. Mary Robinson*: Language study; station work. *Miss Abbie G. Chapin*: In charge of Girls' Boarding School; evangelistic touring. *Miss Isabelle Phelps*: Evangelistic work for women. *Miss Grace M. Breck*: Language study and educational work.

Shantung District

Lintsingchow (1886).—*Vinton P. Eastman*, ordained: Oversight of Boys' School; evangelistic and station work. *Mrs. Florence C. Eastman*: Work for women. *Miss Ethel M. Long*: Educational work in Girls' Boarding School.

Tehsien (1914).—**Pangchwang** (1880).—*Miss Myra L. Sawyer*: Superintendent of nurses in Williams and Porter Hospitals. *Miss Mabel I. Huggins*: Educational work. *Paul N. MacEachron*: Oversight of Boys' Academy. *Mrs. Helen D. MacEachron*. *Amy A. Metcalf, M. D.*: Medical work for women; district secretary. *Lee M. Miles, M. D.*: Associate physician in hospital. *Mrs. Frieda S. Miles*. *Miss Alice C. Reed*: Teaching in Bible Training School; evangelistic work. *Lyman V. Cady*, ordained: Evangelistic work and touring. *Mrs. Muriel P. Cady*: Educational work. *Alfred D. Heininger*, ordained: *Mrs. Erma K. Heininger*: Language study; evangelistic work. *Miss Esme V. Anderson*: Language study.

Shansi District

Taikuhsien (1882).—*Paul L. Corbin*, ordained: Outstation evangelistic work. *Frank B. Warner*, ordained: Educational and normal training work. *Mrs. Maud B. Warner*: Women's work. *Wynn C. Fairfield*, ordained: Educational and station work. *Mrs. Daisy G. Fairfield*: Women's work. *Miss Alzina C. Munger*: Educational work in girls' school. *Miss Gladys M. Williams*: Language study; educational work. *Jesse B. Wolfe*: Building work. *Mrs. Clara H. Wolfe*.

Fenchow (1886).—*Watts O. Pye*, ordained: Outfield, church and evangelistic work; educational work. *Mrs. Gertrude Cheney Pye*: Educational work. *Percy T. Watson, M. D.*: In charge of the medical and hospital work. *Mrs. Clara F. Watson*: Woman's industrial work. *Miss Clara A. Nutting, M. D.*: Women's medical work in hospital. *William R. Leete*, ordained: Evangelistic work in station; English classes. *Mrs. Anna Kauffman Leete*: Woman's work. *Arthur W. Hummel*, ordained: In charge of Atwater Boys' School; district secretary. *Mrs. Ruth B. Hummel*: Educational work. *Miss Grace McConnaughey*: Woman's evangelistic work; teaching in girls' school. *Miss Josephine E. Horn*: Educational work in girls' school. *Miss Cora M. Walton*; *Miss Mary L. McClure*: Language study; educational work.

On furlough.—*Robert E. Chandler*, ordained; *Mrs. Helen D. Chandler*; *Dean R. Wickes*, ordained; *Mrs. Fanny S. Wickes*; *Emery W. Ellis*, ordained; *Mrs. Minnie C. Ellis*; *Mrs. Louise A. Galt*; *Mrs. Paul L. Corbin*; *Mrs. Mary P. Ament*; *Mrs. George D. Wilder*; *Mark Williams*, ordained; *O. Houghton Love, M. D.*; *Mrs. Caroline M. Love*; *Charles W. Young, M. D.*; *Mrs. Olivia D. Young*; *Francis F. Tucker, M. D.*; *Mrs. Emma B. Tucker*; *Willoughby A. Hemingway, M. D.*; *Mrs. Mary E. Hemingway*; *Miss Susan H. Connelly*; *Miss Flora K. Heebner*; *Miss Bertha P. Reed*; *Miss Lucy I. Mead*; *Miss Edith C. Tallmon*.

Associated with the Mission, not under appointment.—(Tunghsien) *Douglas M. Beers*: Instructor in Lu Ho Academy. *Miss Flora Beard*: Matron and teacher in North China American School (for missionaries' children). *Miss Mary Beard*: Teacher in North China American School. *Miss Jennie Dudley*; *Miss Grace Parsons*; *Miss Myrtle Patterson*: Teachers in North China American School. (Paotingfu) *Francis M. Price*, ordained; *Mrs. Price*: Assists in evangelistic work. (Peking) *Miss Maryette H. Lum*: Music teacher. *Miss Anna B. Kelley*: Music teacher in Bridgman Academy. (Lintsing) *Miss Callie Munger*: Nurse in hospital. (Tientsin) *Miss Helen Fauske*: Assistant to Mission Treasurer. (Taikuhsien) *Miss Alma Atzel*: Nurse in hospital.

All of those listed as on furlough last year have returned to China with the exception of *Mrs. Howard S. Galt* who remained with the children and *Miss Wyckoff* who will not resume her missionary work under present family conditions. Doctors Young, Tucker, and Love, and families have been on furlough and will be sailing at the regular time, as well as Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Hemingway, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. Ament, Rev. Mark Williams and the Misses Connelly, Heebner and Tallmon. Furloughs have been authorized for 1919 for Mrs. Corbin, Mrs. Wilder, Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. Wickes, Miss Reed, Miss Mead, Miss Payne and Miss Sawyer. Mr. and Mrs. Ballou and Miss Miner are to spend a few months in the United States during the summer and spring of 1919. *Miss Ruth Tolman* has withdrawn from the Mission because of her marriage. *Mr. Buschman* has resigned as business manager in the hospital at Tchchow and *Mr. Bergamini* has nearly completed his engagement as mission architect. *Mrs. Sargent* has resigned from the hospital in Tientsin and is in America. The lamented death of Rev. Murray S. Frame occurred in Peking on June 5, 1918.

The new missionaries appointed since the last report are: Rev. and Mrs. Henry

S. Leiper, Miss Cora M. Walton, Miss Anna M. Lane, Rev. Ernest T. Shaw, Miss Vera M. Holmes, besides Miss Helen Fauske and Miss Anna B. Kelley under term engagements, all of whom are on the field. Some recent recruits are: Rev. and Mrs. Philip D. Dutton, Mr. and Mrs. Virgil F. Bradfield and Miss Mabel A. M. Craig, to sail later in 1919. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley have been transferred from Tehsien to Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Porter from Tunghsien to Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Warner from Fenchow to Taikuhsien. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Galt are in Tehsien for six months for language study before resuming their work at Paotingfu. On returning from furlough Dr. Howard S. Galt located at Peking in connection with the Union College. Dr. Clara Nutting is permanently at Fenchow in the hospital. Mr. and Mrs. Heininger and Miss Anderson are located at Tehsien. Miss Williams is at Tientsin, Miss Walton and Miss McClure at Fenchow; Mr. and Mrs. Leiper at Peking, but intended for Tientsin.

CHINA

Field and Force. One of the largest missions of the American Board centers in the imperial province of Chihli and reaches down into Shantung and inland into Shansi. There is another American Board Mission in Canton, the Paris of southern China and the center of Republican agitation, from whose surroundings most of the immigrants come to America. A third mission is four hundred miles north of Canton in the great city of Foochow and its province of Fukien where education and Christian progress have gone further than anywhere else in China. In these three missions the Board has a force of 194 American men and wives and single ladies. The Chinese force consists of 897 and the Chinese Christian community numbers 13,172. The areas covered by these missions are truly imperial and the population to which they are the sole ministering agency reaches the mighty total of over eighteen million.

Strategic Location. The work of the Board could scarcely be more strategically located than it is. It includes the four principal cities of the North, Peking, Tientsin, Paotingfu and Tsinanfu, and the two leading capitals of the South, Canton and Foochow. It touches the progressive Cantonese, the energetic people of Fukien and the leaders and toilers of imperial Peking and the virile northern provinces.

Civil War. The outstanding political feature of the year in China was the civil war between the North and the South. Strangely enough the decision of China to take part in the great

war for democracy played into the hands of the reactionary President Feng and the military party. It was largely through America's influence that China entered the war. This step was against the better judgment of many of her leaders. The military party taking advantage of the declaration of war disbanded the Parliament and set up an autocratic rule in defiance of the constitution.

The Republican leaders of the South decided not to submit tamely to the setting aside of the democracy for which they had fought and they established a provisional government in Canton. Throughout the length and breadth of China each of the 18 provincial governors strengthened his armed forces. It is estimated that no less than a million soldiers representing both parties were drilling and marching and fighting. Encounters took place near Canton; fierce fighting was going on in Fukien, in Hunan, in Szechwan. Although nomi-



Opportunity at Tientsin
Note the open drawbridge

nally there was a clearly defined issue, yet in reality there was little to choose between the ambitions and unscrupulous methods of the army leaders in the South and North. In many places organized government was broken down and bands of marauders and ruffians filled the land. Missionaries were held up by these bands and Chinese Christians in large numbers suffered at their hands. It is estimated that in the province of Shantung alone thirty thousand organized and armed robbers were spreading terror, disorder and bloodshed.

A Gleam of Hope. For months it seemed as though there was no hope of restoring order. Finally, however, the two parties became somewhat reconciled and Hsu Shih Shang, a man of democratic tendencies, who has the confidence of all parties, was elected President by a large majority of the Parliament. He has proclaimed that China is to be governed by constitutional law; vigorous measures are to be taken to meet the present financial difficulties, and order is to be restored. There seems at least a chance that China has, after much groping and suffering, at last started again on the road that may lead ultimately to her political salvation.

The Anomaly. It seems impossible to believe that with the political situation in China such as it was there could be any progress. Yet in many places and in many lines forward steps were taken. In the city of Foochow a fine motor road was built running through one of the shopping districts and connecting two important parts of the city. A medical school was started in Peking. Normal education was improved in many centers and schools and colleges, not only those under mission control, but government institutions as well, were crowded. So vast is China's extent and population, so thoroughly established is the social life of the vast majority of her people, so little control is needed by most of her villages, that her life goes on in a fairly normal flow, with armies fighting and great companies of bandits marching and pillaging! Truly marvelous are this ancient civilization and people!

A Great Evangelistic Campaign. In the general turmoil of China with political leaders betraying her, with corruption breaking up many of her commercial companies, and with the old sanctions of society breaking down, many of the best of the educated men have been searching for a door of hope for their country. A large number of them have come to feel that they must have some new and mighty power which may bring fresh impulse into their country's public and private life. Many of the best of the Christian leaders felt that it was the time of times for a forward evangelistic movement among the educated classes. Accordingly such a campaign was carried out in twelve of the principal cities of China by Dr. Sherwood Eddy, Mr. Frank Buchman and a party of fellow-workers. It was not the plan of this campaign to appeal to large numbers; it was rather to stir up the church itself to personal evangelistic work and to gather into public meetings carefully

selected inquirers from the educated classes. In every center picked young men came to the meetings and sat quiet and attentive for two hours at a time and in each center hundreds made a definite Christian decision. One feature of the plan was to see that these young men immediately allied themselves to one of the existing churches in their community and enrolled themselves in Bible study classes. Some notable conversions of men placed high in educational and governmental circles took place. This campaign may well mark a new epoch in the life of the church in China.

Hope for the Common People. A thing which opens up a whole new vista of possibility for the common people of China is



Seeding the Winter Wheat

The mud is too soft for animals in Tehchow field

the adoption of a scientific alphabet by the Chinese government. Until this had been done the study of the Chinese language was the occupation of a life time. Between fifty thousand and sixty thousand different characters of a complex design were used, thus effectually shutting out the common people from any hope of an ed-

ucation. The new system has thirty-nine simple characters which singly or in combination represent every sign in the Mandarin dialect, which has been designated as the national language. It has been demonstrated by actual tests with convalescent patients that an ignorant Chinese peasant can be taught to read in from three to four weeks by the use of this system. The government was unwilling to undertake this radical experiment until assured that the missions would adopt the system in their schools. This assurance was given and the plan was initiated. It is the hope and design of the Protestant Christian forces to begin by teaching the new system to the entire Protestant Christian community of seven hundred thousand persons working in seven thousand different centers and through these to reach out into the mass of illiteracy that now forms a dense cloud over Chinese life. It is not expected that the new system will replace the old, but rather that it will supplement it.

United Effort. A growing and important feature of the missionary work in China is the work done by the Continuation Committee with its busy offices in Shanghai. Associated with the Continuation Committee is the China Christian Educational Association. These two organizations are constantly at work facing the large problems of policy for the work in China as a whole. They are composed of representative leaders both Chinese and missionary from every part of China and from every church body working there. Problems dealing with the naturalization of Christianity in China, with the distribution of forces in the different provinces and in the different lines of Christian endeavor, problems of evangelistic opportunity, problems of comity, all come before the Continuation Committee. A large donation from America has made possible a building in which the Continuation Committee and allied organizations may find a permanent and adequate home.

The Educational Association is trying to arrange for suitable modern curricula for the mission schools of China. This involves a most complex set of questions of adaptation. What part in the new curriculum should the ancient classic culture have, what part should be taken by the study of English, what should be given to the regular modern school branches. The ancient culture was single and its study had a recognized sequence and routine. As yet no adequate body of experience has been gathered on which to base conclusions as to the right proportions to be maintained in modern education in China and her Christian educators have large problems to face and solve.

Probably nowhere in the world have mission bodies progressed so far in the matter of united educational institutions as they have in China. In most of the provinces union colleges and theological seminaries and hospitals and training schools for teachers are either actually established and at work or are projected. A set of language schools for missionary candidates are at work, the one at Peking being probably the most highly developed institution of the kind in the world, with a very able missionary giving all his time to its work.

There are also well-staffed schools for missionary children in several of the centers.

As one would expect where mission forces give such evidences of cooperation as these, territorial divisions between the different mission bodies have for the most part been carefully worked

out and are scrupulously observed so that there is little overlapping or competition.

The Chinese Church. Church organizations in China are still young. How they will develop it is difficult to predict, but there is



Preparing to Drive Devils

a tendency toward union in some places. In others the Chinese are breaking from all formal mission connection and are founding vigorous independent Chinese churches like that in Tientsin. There seems to be a strong affinity for Congregationalism among the Chinese which manifests itself in these organizations. In general the year has witnessed marked growth in giving to the church and in independent activity on the part of Chinese Christians.

The leaders in the church are facing the fascinating problems connected with the naturalization of Christianity in China. Perhaps the

largest of these problems centers about the attitude of Christianity toward ancestor worship and all the practices and institutions which are connected with it. There is a tendency among Chinese leaders to feel that whatever is good in these things should be preserved and that for whatever seems inconsistent with Christianity some substitute should be supplied. In many places Easter Day is now set apart to a memorial service to the dead. In some churches tablets are erected to members of the church who have passed on. In place of ancestral tablets many Christians are carefully preserving and placing in prominent places in their homes pictures of those who have died. All these and other adaptations to Chinese conditions are indications of promising virility and power of adaptation in the Christian church.

Foochow Mission*Including Shaowu*

Beautiful Fukien. The Foochow Mission is the oldest of the existing American Board Missions in China having been started in 1847. It has four stations but the oldest and by far the largest of these is in the great city of Foochow itself. This city of about 600,000 people is one of the original treaty ports opened to foreign commerce. It has a truly beautiful location and the approach to it is perhaps as wonderful in scenery as that to any great city in the world. The steamer slowly moves up the curving estuary surrounded by high mountains, some of them cultivated almost to the summits. The whole Fukien Province is mountainous and the missionaries as they walk about their districts or ride in the river boats are surrounded by scenes of wild beauty. The Dionghoh Station lying about thirty miles to the southeast of Foochow is easily accessible by the use of crowded little river steamers that ply in the estuary and rivers near Foochow. Ingtai, 60 miles to the west of Foochow, is not so easily gotten at, as the river on which it is located is swift and difficult of navigation after the first few miles. Shaowu, a hundred and fifty miles, as the crow flies, to the northwest of Foochow on the Min river, nestles in the very midst of mountains. It takes three weeks to go by river boat to Shaowu. Here the people speak a different language than that used near Foochow. Because of this fact and because of its great distance from the old centers, the Shaowu field has asked to be made into a separate mission. Before this report reaches its readers their request will have been granted and a new mission will have started on its career.

Warfare and Disorder. The fighting which has been going on in many parts of China during this year was particularly fierce in the Fukien Province. There was great uncertainty as to which party could control its government and bloody battles took place over large areas in this district. However, there do not seem to have been so many robber bands as in some other of the districts and mission work in station and village seems to have gone on in a fairly normal way.

Evangelistic Campaigns. The Buchman-Eddy evangelistic effort made a very deep impression in Foochow. Mr. Buchman's preliminary visit created a desire and an impetus toward personal work for non-Christians which found its fruition at the time of the public meetings. From the higher primary boarding school alone twenty-six young men were brought into the church and hundreds of the literati and progressive young men of Foochow came to a Christian decision as a result of these gatherings.

Mission Unity. Among the members of the Mission itself, a spirit of humility and longing for greater results in conversion developed. Many of the members of the Mission speak of the deep enrichment of their own fellowship and voice their faith that this new spirit will inevitably result in progress in the days to come. As one of the missionaries puts it, speaking of the Mission meeting, "I was to see the finest interest and generosity and tolerance and patience displayed. The old time when each man was a princeling in his own duchy has given way to the spirit of coöperation, to even an affectionate interest in the details of the other man's job, to a genuinely sympathetic desire for the other man's success first and mine second. . . . Perhaps I am optimistic, but I insist on the new heaven and the new earth."

Growing Efficiency. The Mission has made progress in the matter of efficiency of administration. It has appointed three important commissions to study problems, become expert, and make recommendations on policy, respectively, in the medical, educational and evangelistic departments of our work. The old language study examining committee has been made over into a Care-of-Junior-Missionaries Committee. There are to be new courses of study, especially one for married ladies with emphasis on the vocabulary of the kitchen, quarterly examinations, reading courses from the new Mission Library of works on China, and constant counsel.

Union Institutions. Fukien Province is not different from the other great centers in China in its growing emphasis on inter-mission coöperation. The Union College is able to report in its second year the second largest attendance of any mission college in China. A splendid site of 40 acres a few miles from the city on the estuary through which the approach to the city is made, has been purchased for the University and it is expected that the erection of

buildings will soon be begun. Our Mission is represented by two members of the staff of this institution, Mr. Neff acting as President and Mr. Scott.

The Union Theological Seminary had the remarkably large enrolment of 75, graduating a class of 25 during the year. Mr. Hubbard was the American Board representative on the staff of this important institution.

The Union Normal School of Foochow in which Mr. Newell is the American Board representative, graduated a class of 12 men, all Christians and most of them men of real character.



Shaowu Kindergarten Children, their Mothers and School Helpers
The little folks are warming their hands over fire baskets

The new Kindergarten Training School is working temporarily in the Anglican Girls' School building, Miss Allen being the representative of our Mission.

The Union Medical School is also as yet in its beginnings. The representative of the American Board for the present is Dr. Li, an able Chinese doctor trained in America.

Progress in the Church. There have not been large accessions to the churches but there have been some conversions of notable leaders. Mr. Smith, coming back from America, records some interesting impressions of the work. He notes—first, increasing

influence of the Church in Chinese social and intellectual life; second, that the leadership in educational thought and work has passed to Christian hands; third, that the Christians are growing in personal initiative and in a sense of social responsibility; fourth, the increasing proportion of women in the churches and in the church activities; fifth, the very large increase in the number of inquirers occasioned directly by the evangelistic campaign; sixth, that while the church is undoubtedly growing in influence, yet year by year the number of baptisms remains very small.

A step which has led to obvious progress in the life of the church has been the appointment of Ding Guong Gan, an enterprising well-equipped Chinese leader, to be general supervisor of Sunday Schools in Foochow. He has had connection with no less than two hundred Sunday School teachers and 1,900 pupils. Ten of the churches of Foochow have under his influence opened Sunday Schools for the street children around the church building. He has conducted six Bible classes and two Sunday School rallies for a thousand children.

Educational Work. Just below the new Union College for men in grade stands a group of so-called "colleges" from which this Union was formed. They have now become practically academies. Dr. Beard reports for our Foochow College that the attendance is the greatest in the history of the institution reaching the figure

of 435. Of this number 112 are Christian students, this again being the largest number in the history of the institution. This college shares with all the educational institutions of the Mission a progress in educational standards.

There is no Union College for women in Foochow and the American Board's institution at Ponasang in Foochow City has classes all the way from the higher



An Adjustable Stretcher, North China

This patient was shot through both hips. He was brought to Fenchow in this shape, two days' journey in midwinter.

primary grades through the high school and up into the college department. Below these higher institutions there are in each of the stations of the Mission boarding schools for boys and girls

leading up to them. Below these again is an extensive system of lower primary schools and kindergartens in the city of Foochow and in the villages enrolling 3,791 pupils.

Medical Work. Everywhere in China the medical need of her people cries out to the missionaries for help. In the Foochow Mission there is the large and imposing hospital of Dr. and Mrs. Kinnear in Foochow City itself, where 34,447 cases were treated during the year and there are also hospitals or thoroughly equipped dispensaries in Diongloh under Dr. Gillette, in Ing tai under Dr. Whitney, and in Shaowu under Dr. Bliss. The total number of treatments in all these was 86,695.

Work for Women. One of the most difficult problems of mission work in Eastern lands is to get at the women. In the church membership in India and China there are many more men than women because it is easier to reach and teach them. One of the ways used to get hold of women is the employment of Bible women. In the Foochow Mission there are 62 Bible women in all. These women visit the homes, giving Christian instruction to the women there. They also conduct classes where they gather groups of women together. For the training of these women a Bible Women's Training School is maintained.

Another way of getting hold of Chinese women has been the station boarding classes. It is an interesting fact that these village women somehow arrange to leave their families for a time and gather in the central station to be taught in these classes. Many of them pay their own expenses or at least part of the cost of such instruction. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of such a season of intensive intimate daily contact with the Christian environment in the lives of these women who have grown up in surroundings where almost all the influences are unchristian.

North China Mission

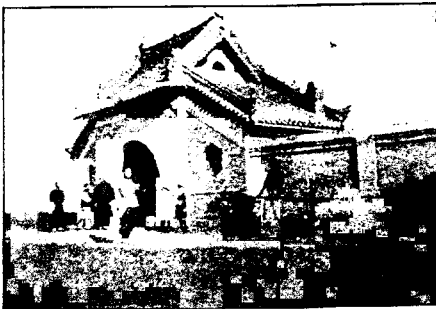
The Extent of the Field. This Mission is divided into three distinct districts, each of which is largely self-contained in all local matters. Each of these mission districts is in one of the great provinces into which China is divided. The center of the Mission is naturally imperial Peking, the center of official and educational life for the Empire. To the south and east of Peking lie the sta-

tions of the Chihli District of the Mission, Tientsin, the port of Peking, with its large foreign population and concessions; Tungshien, with its spacious college campus and attractive American settlement; Paotingfu, the provincial capital hallowed by martyr memories from Boxer days.

About one hundred and seventy-five miles directly south of Peking, near the trunk railroad between Shanghai and Peking, on the western side of the great province of Shantung, home of Confucius and Mencius, lies the Shantung District of the North China Mission, working from its two centers, Tehsien and Lintsingchow.

Nearly three hundred miles to the southwest from Peking and far from any railroad lie the two stations of the Shansi District of the North China Mission, Fenchow and Taikuhsien, again sacred to martyr memory and the center of Oberlin's martyr memorial work. Probably there is no other Mission of the American Board that seeks to minister to such a large population as the North China Mission with its constituency of eleven and a half millions.

The Flood and Famine. One of the most disastrous floods in the history of the great Ho-ang-ho—well named "China's Sorrow"



Before the Flood



During the Flood

Gate House, Tehchow Hospital

—occurred in the late summer and early fall of 1917. The effects of this flood are not yet obliterated; in fact, competent authorities say that it will take years to drain the water from some of the areas covered by the flood. We give pictures showing how this flood almost wrecked the beautiful and extensive Mission compound at Tehsien with its hospital, its schools and its residences. In Tientsin also the Mission compound was flooded. For many

months many of the missionaries perforce turned aside from their regular duties and gave themselves over to flood relief. Funds were collected by a representative committee in Peking and indeed they flowed in from all parts of the great Chinese Empire and from many friends in America. People driven from their homes were collected in refugee camps. Industrial works of many kinds were started. The rough, paved way made of massive blocks of stone, lying between Peking and Tunghsien, was taken up, the blocks were broken and laid down again in the form of a good macadamized road. In



Tehchow Compound Wall in Background, Servants' Quarters of the Ladies' House in Foreground

Paotingfu also labor was utilized in the making of necessary roads. All sorts of industries were introduced, especially such as could be carried on with the use of local materials, like the making of baskets, straw hats, etc. No one can estimate the value of this service rendered to the people of China with the able coöperation of many Chinese Christians. Doors of friendship are open on every side. The Christian forces realize that great care will have to be exercised not to take into the church too quickly the thousands who would gladly come in gratitude for this service.

The flood caused very great material damage to Mission buildings in many places, notably in Tientsin and Tehsien. It is esti-

mated that the damage to the hospital property alone in Tehsien was \$7,000. To avoid any repetition of such catastrophe it will be necessary to build a strong dike, which will be a very expensive operation. It is a tribute to the high esteem in which this hospital is held by the China Medical Board that they have agreed to pay a considerable part of the cost of the building of this dike as well as of the repairs to the hospital.

Pneumonic Plague. Again North China was devastated by this fell scourge. It has been traced to a little animal living on the Mongolian plains which is killed for its fur. The disease is brought over the great wall into China proper by Mongolian travelers. Warning was given to the Chinese Government that plague had appeared on the Mongolian side of the great wall and that the gateways through the wall should be guarded to prevent the disease from spreading into North China. At first the Government was careless, failing to take the precautionary measures urged by our Dr. Watson of Fenchow. Not until the Shansi province was in the throes of this terrible scourge did they arouse themselves to take adequate measures. Then they called in our Dr. Young who had had experience in the previous epidemic in Manchuria, to take charge of the campaign to suppress it in the Shansi District. Not only Dr. Watson and Dr. Hemingway and ordained missionaries of our Shansi stations, but others of our doctors, ordained missionaries and Chinese Christians from North China joined in this great campaign. They gave indispensable coöperation to the governor of the province of Shansi and to the Chinese health commissioner who was a Christian, and the scourge was finally stamped out.

It is an interesting comment on the situation in China to note that Dr. Young from his office in Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shansi, was able to keep in touch with each member of his force of over thirty workers who were out in the frontier cities and towns, by means of military telephones. This multiplied indefinitely the efficiency of his work. It is also interesting that in the very place where only a few years ago missionaries had been done to death by the Boxers the present governor gave a great dinner and paid high tribute to the successors of these very missionaries for their invaluable service in stamping out the pneumonic plague.

Cleaning up Nanking. Before the plague could be gotten in hand in Shansi it had managed to work its way far down toward the more southern regions. It broke out with great virulence in the great city of Nanking. There at first the authorities treated it in a most inefficient way, refusing all assistance from western doctors, but in the end it became so serious that they welcomed the help of our Dr. Tucker sent down by the central government with the prestige of a fine record of efficiency in the Shansi campaign. By tactful dealing with the Chinese authorities and through the ready coöperation of the other western doctors in Nanking, Dr.

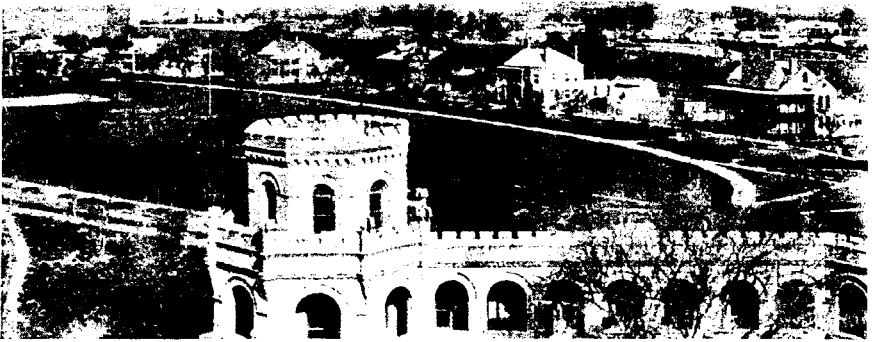


In a Taiku Garden

Tucker was able to stamp out the plague in Nanking by a whirlwind campaign lasting only five days. While the plague was raging in Nanking all communication through that city had been cut. No trains ran on the only railroad line connecting Shanghai, China's commercial capital, with Tientsin and Peking and the other northern cities. The money saving to China of this strenuous five days' work of Dr. Tucker would probably pay his salary and run his hospital for many years.

Union Medical School, Peking. The plans for a Union Medical School in Peking to be supported by the Rockefeller Foundation are worthy in their scope of that imperial city. No one famil-

iar with China's need of trained medical men can fail to rejoice in this great new agency for the meeting of the need. It is situated in a desirable part of the city, on the ten-acre property formerly constituting the palace and grounds of a Manchu prince. Already several of the beautiful buildings with their curving Chinese roofs and their provision of every convenience demanded by modern medicine and surgery have been completed. This medical school plans to give to China physicians and surgeons whose training shall be similar to that given in the best institutions in the world. There is a so-called Pre-Medical School to prepare students who are not



From the Tower of Lu Ho Academy, Tungshien, across the Campus to Faculty Avenue

yet fitted to enter the medical course proper and there is the full four years' course of the Medical School, with an additional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital. The American Board representative in this Union Medical School is Dr. Young.

Peking University. It has not been a simple or easy thing for the missions working in Peking finally to complete plans for a union university which may be able to expand to meet the great need of that metropolis. Now, however, plans have been consummated to such an extent that students are at work in the University. The buildings that have been put up on the new extensive site of the University lying on a large tract of land just within the great city wall had to be of a temporary character and the promoters of this

institution are appealing to the American public to give such generous support as shall make possible the building up of a great modern university worthy of the need of China and of the special opportunity in Peking.

Murray Frame. Not only our own Mission Board but all Mission forces in China feel keenly the loss of Murray S. Frame who died as he was about to leave China for his first furlough. Coming to Mission work in China with a uniquely broad experience of study and work in India and the Near East, he was a brilliant linguist, an eloquent speaker, an evangelist with a wonderfully persuasive message and a missionary statesman with a remarkable capacity for communicating to others his own great vision for China. It is hard to understand why such a life should be taken in the fullness of its power. Yet even in the few years he was in North China, many missionary associates and Chinese Christian leaders had caught something of his vision and the church of Christ in the world is the richer for this noble and beautiful life.

The South China Mission

History. Work in Canton was started by the American Board when that Board was the agent of both Congregationalists and Presbyterians in America. Later when the Presbyterians formed their own Foreign Missionary Board, our work in Canton was turned over to them, but in the late eighties an increasing number of Cantonese who had come to America and had here been converted to Christianity through the work of Congregational churches and Sunday Schools, kept demanding that the Congregational churches of America continue to take interest in them. On going back to their homes and villages about Canton they had started little independent churches and schools, but they felt the need of the stimulus of contact with American missionaries. Accordingly, in 1891 the American Board sent out a missionary family, not with a view to starting any extensive missionary work, but merely to follow up that which had already been done for the Chinese by American Congregational churches. For a long time this plan for the mission was adhered to by the Board, but little by little it became evident that for the adequate carrying out of this purpose it was necessary to supplement the direct evangelistic work by the establishment of boarding schools. Later, as union efforts developed in Canton, our

mission was drawn into association in these new ventures. Mr. Nelson became the principal of the Union Theological Seminary. Miss Lowry joined the staff of the Union Normal School for girl teachers. A number of ladies came out to take charge of the Boarding School for Girls and two other families came to Canton to help in developing evangelistic work.

Independent Churches. The unique feature of the work of the South China Mission is that so much of it is entirely supported by the Chinese themselves. They have direct connection with Cantonese in America who send money for the prosecution of evangelistic work and for other mission enterprises. The Hong Kong church raised about \$10,000 Mex. to clear off the debt on its fine church property. This unusual church has an evangelistic society of its own employing workers in some of the towns and villages of the district. In addition to the two city churches in Hong Kong and Canton, there are 18 other churches in the towns and villages of the rich and thickly peopled district lying to the southwest of Canton. Most of the country churches have schools connected with them which are almost entirely independent of any financial contribution from the mission. Naturally these schools vary greatly in efficiency. There is need of more missionary supervision and of wise use of money as grants in aid in order to secure better teachers and maintain something like uniformity of standard in these schools.

Need for Enlargement. Mrs. Nelson has had charge of the Boys' School in Canton City which has occupied very greatly restricted and inadequate quarters on the property adjoining the church building. This school has had a checkered history, but has entered upon a new career under Mrs. Nelson's vigorous and efficient leadership and bids fair to develop into a strong boarding school for the service, not only of the large section of Canton in which it is located, but of the village schools of the districts. In order that it may be able to do these things, the Mission desires to have this school given more adequate support.

An appeal has also come to the Mission to join with the Presbyterians in a union high school which shall make the training of teachers one of its principal aims. The very vigor of the Chinese Christian Church challenges the Board to enter upon the great opportunities which seem to open up before it in its large field in and near Canton.

Robber Bands. The districts around Canton have been in a state of unrest most of the time during the year because of the presence of robber bands in large numbers. The work has been hindered, first, because it has been dangerous for the preachers to go about the country; second, because church members living at any great distance from chapels did not dare to attend as regularly as formerly; and third, because many villages are closed entirely to strangers as a protection against the robbers so that only where preachers are personally known to the people have they been able to do work. Two of the church buildings have been looted and several church members have been kidnapped by various robber bands. Mr. Miller reports having left one market only a short time before it was attacked. Nearly every village now has its watch tower or block house and in many cases two or even three of them. Every man, rich or poor, must take his turn at guard duty or hire a substitute. In one case the mother of the preacher was bayoneted by a robber for seeking to protect her belongings. One of the preachers and a son of another were carried off and held for ransom. Let us hope that now that China has again been united under one government, the authorities in Canton may be able to cope with conditions in the district and order may again be restored.

Evangelistic Work. Our Mission and church took an active part in the Buchman-Eddy campaigns in Canton, Mr. Nelson being in charge of preparatory work and issuing a call to prayer to the churches and chapels of the city. He reports that 22 of them responded to the call and that 6 students of the Canton Christian College joined our church in Canton as the result of the campaign. This is a part of a remarkable result in that College where 85 per cent of the students are now Christian. One Chinese who had returned to his home town from the United States worked with such purpose for his neighbors and friends that he won 11 into the church and is now preparing a second group for baptism.

Institutions in the China Missions

FOOCHOW

Union Institutions

Fukien Union College.—Fukien Union College has completed two years of service and has an enrolment of 90, comprised of students in the first three years of college work, 84 of these being professing Christians. In another year the College will have four full years of college work comparable to that offered in England or America. Fukien Province offers unusual promise for higher educational work because it has so many preparatory institutions; indeed, the enrolment of 90 is second largest of that of any mission college in China today. There are at present representatives of the four principals mission bodies working in the Province on the faculty. During the year Mr. Neff of the American Board was acting President. Fifteen of the men are definitely expecting to go into religious work. For the purposes of the Fukien Union University, the largest single department of which will be the college, forty acres of land have been secured on a beautiful site overlooking the estuary below Foochow City. It is hoped to begin the actual construction of buildings on this new site in the near future.

Union Theological Seminary, Foochow.—Mr. Hubbard is the American Board representative in this institution which is supported by three missions. The enrolment for the year was 75 and 25 graduates were sent out into the churches of the Province. The city and district about Foochow offer unusual opportunities for practical Christian activity in Y. M. C. A., in church and in Sunday School, and the students of the Union Theological Seminary take advantage of these opportunities. It is too early in the history of this institution to see the fruits of its thorough training in the leadership of the church, but there can be no question that it will mean a very great addition to the efficiency of Christianity in the entire Province.

Union Normal School, Foochow.—The Union Normal School of Foochow aims to prepare teachers for the many mission primary schools of the Province. For this purpose it offers a three-year course. Courses in music, drawing and manual training, as well as a great deal of practice teaching in the day schools of the city, make this course both attractive and thorough. The plan for this school is that later on it should be a part of the new Union University. For the time being it is conducted in a restricted and inadequate plant. Most of the 12 who graduated this year were men of real promise. The finances of the school were in a critical condition during the year on account of the depreciation in the price of silver which has affected adversely every department of mission work.

Union Medical School, Foochow.—On account of the absence of Dr. Cooper in France where he went to have general oversight of a large contingent of Chinese laborers, the American Board was not represented in the Union Medical School of Foochow by any American doctor, but it did furnish a trained Chinese, Dr.

Li. Full statistics of the School are not available, but we learn that there were 11 candidates in the entering class. The medium of instruction is the English language. The regular course covers five years, with two years of internship after graduation.

Union Kindergarten Training School, Foochow.—This newly formed institution has not yet secured its proposed new plant, but has started in rented rooms in the Anglican Girls' School. Three missions are united in its support. Miss Allen who was the American Board representative, spent most of the year in language study, getting in touch in the meantime with the three American Board kindergartens in the city.

Mission Institutions

Foochow College, Foochow.—Dr. Beard, the Principal of this College, reports tangible progress along many lines. The faculty is the largest in the history of the College, consisting of 30 Chinese and 6 foreigners. In spite of the fact that the Union College has absorbed the higher classes, the student body was the largest in the history of the College, being 435. For the first time the number of Christian students was greater than the number of non-Christian students. There is a noticeable tendency of students to stay through the full course. Sixteen graduated this year from the higher class. The transition period in the curriculum of modern schools in the Province is about over and the College is able to settle down to a regularity and stability which conduce to efficiency. There has been a deepening of the religious life of the institution, resulting in large additions to the churches—30 joining the church at the time of the Buchman Meetings. The boys took new responsibilities in their own Y. M. C. A. work. In the higher primary department under Mr. Christian 26 boys applied for church membership and there was a great stimulus toward personal work among the students, due to the special evangelistic meetings.

Foochow Girls' College, Ponasang.—This institution consists of a higher primary department with 90 students, a middle school department with 12 students, and a college department with 6. Four graduated from the College during the year. The girls took part in evangelistic and church activity in the neighborhood. An experiment in social life between the college girls and the students of the Foochow Men's College was tried, the men being invited to give a demonstration in basket-ball. This experiment was a success. Among themselves the girls had happy social life. Another innovation was the appearance of the middle school girls in Western skirts. Miss Perkins, the Principal, thought that she noted an added modesty due to this change.

Boys' Boarding School, Ing tai.—This institution was under the superintendence of Mr. Donaldson and had a total enrolment of 64. It is of grammar grade and is fed from the primary schools in the city and surrounding district. Nine graduated, some of them to go on to the higher institutions in Foochow and there was an entering class of no less than 40. This large entering class illustrates the growing demand for modern education in China.

Girls' Boarding School, Ing tai.—This institution was under the care of Miss Waddell and is similar to the Boys' Boarding School. It had an enrolment of 43 and prepared 6 for the Girls' College, Ponasang. Some of the graduates of this institution are doing good service in the district as teachers.

Abbie B. Child Memorial School, Dionglloh.—This institution was under the care of Miss Ward and had an enrolment of 36, of whom the majority were from Christian homes. The School is restricted in its service by the lack of any settled abiding place. During the year it met in an old ancestral hall rented for the purpose. As this was not large enough for the entire school, the two upper classes, consisting of 11 girls, were sent into the Foochow Girls' College at Ponasang. There is evidence that the School will expand very greatly when the new plant which the Mission plans to secure is available. As yet negotiations with the owners of the most desirable property have not been successful.

Boys' Boarding School, Dionglloh.—Mr. Beach is in charge of this School which rejoices in a well-planned new school building, together with a new athletic field and school garden. A new bungalow has also been built for the Principal. Eighty boys were enrolled in the School and 5 graduated. The popularity of the School was greatly increased among the better classes of the town by the unusual success of one graduate in securing high rank in the Government School of Mining in Foochow. Seven students joined the church and the older Christians of the School recently started a "Win One Campaign" of personal work.

Elizabeth Sheldon Lombard School, Shaowu.—Miss Frances Bement is in charge of this School whose hundred graduates are now scattered in the region and furnish a very loyal group of supporters. One of them remarked this year that there were two heavens, one the big one where God was and the other this School. The school had 90 pupils this year. The life of the institution was kept healthful; classes and drills were held out of doors. The girls made all their own clothing and shoes. They even made the thread they used for their clothing and shoes from flax grown in the school garden.

Kien Ning Boarding School.—Three days' journey from Shaowu lies the city of Kien Ning where Miss Funk's faith has expressed itself in a new boarding school. We cannot do better than give Miss Funk's own description of this new venture.

"We haven't any grounds, we haven't any appropriation, we haven't any doctor or nurse, and we haven't any real equipment. But we have twenty-three bright, interesting girls in the boarding department and eighteen more in the day school. We have rented a Chinese house adequate only for the twenty-seven people now filling it. We have a few desks, tables, benches, beds, stools and boards, a borrowed clock, a second-hand hanging lamp, an old baby organ used eleven years in a chapel and one lone missionary. How are we financing the school? Though the district is the very poorest of our field, the girls have paid one half the cost of their board, and the Shaowu girls consented to an increase in what they pay for their own board that Kien Ning girls might have a part of their school appropriation. The Shaowu Girls' School has also paid the salaries of two of our girl teachers as their thank offering and I paid the salary of the man

who taught Classics for us. The Woman's Society of the Shaowu East Gate Church gave \$10 and a few friends in America have sent gifts. Without Mr. Goddard's help we could never have paid our rent."

Boys' Academy, Shaowu.—Mr. Storrs is Principal of this school and Mr. Riggs has just begun the agricultural work which is more or less connected with it. The enrolment was 67. The school has an active Y. M. C. A. and is responsible for the conduct of two night schools. Many of the graduates are teaching in the surrounding outstation schools and thus spreading the influence of the Academy and at the same time creating a new constituency which will bring in larger classes in the future.

Theological Class, Shaowu.—There were 7 men in this Class, all of whom spent their summer vacations in active service in the villages. Three of them were so successful in this work as to make it almost necessary to open regular preaching places in the towns where they worked.

Walker Memorial Bible School, Shaowu.—This School had an enrolment of 17 women, some of them being the wives of members of the Theological Class. A feature of the training this year was that these women were taken for a trip to a church where they held a series of evangelistic services.

Boarding Station Class, Foochow.—This institution was under the care of Miss Hartwell and enrolled 18 women in two classes. These women were self-supporting. The schedule called for continuous and hard work and should equip these women for future leadership in the church.

Boarding Station Class, Diongloh.—This institution started a new policy of expecting fees from its pupils and of seeking to enrol women from the better classes. The result was that during the first part of the year there were no applications for the school. Later on two promising students were enrolled in the class.

Bible Women's Training School, Ponasang.—This institution rejoices in its new school building in pleasing surroundings. Its Principal, Miss Brown, resigned during the year and a missionary of the Methodist mission came with her pupils to finish out the year in the school.

Davis Memorial Kindergarten, Foochow.—A new playground named the Jean Brown Memorial Playground secured through the efforts of Mrs. Christian and equipped with swings, see-saws, sand piles, slides, etc., was opened during the year. The enrolment during the year was 50. There are two other kindergartens maintained by the Mission in Foochow.

Diongloh Kindergarten.—Here as a result of the interest of Dr. and Mrs. Gillette a new playground was secured and equipped. This playground was opened every afternoon to the general public and about a hundred children generally availed themselves of the opportunity. The man who took charge of the

playground enrolled a Sunday School class of 20 as a result of the interest in the playground.

Medical Work

Foochow Mission Hospital.—This is in charge of Dr. and Mrs. Kinnear who report more in-patients than ever before, 657. They kept the hospital open all the year round which necessitated their staying down on the plains during the hot season. This hospital is entirely self-supporting. It treated 5,948 new cases during the year. There was an audience of about 100 for the daily religious services.

Hospital and Dispensary, Ingtai.—Dr. Whitney reports 11,861 treatments in all, being 3,000 more than ever before. Two branch dispensaries were run in connection with the hospital.

Hospital and Dispensary, Shaowu.—No report has come from this hospital for the year under review. The number of treatments given was over 16,000.

Women's Hospital and Dispensary, Shaowu.—The last available statistics show 16,400 treatments given in the hospital dispensary and clinics held in 5 outstations. A new hospital building has been opened.

Dispensary, Diongloh.—Dr. Gillette treated 107 in-patients and gave a total of 8,361 treatments in his newly built dispensary. This has been made a model plant, having unusually fine heating and plumbing outfit. Patients came from 59 towns, mostly within a radius of fifteen miles of Diongloh.

Publications

Romanized Press.—Mr. Hubbard reports that this press sent out a million pages during the year in spite of the handicap of the high price of paper due to the war.

SOUTH CHINA

Union Institutions

Union Theological College, Canton.—The American Board's representative on the faculty of this institution was Mr. Nelson who acted as Dean of the faculty. Fifty students were in attendance, 5 of them being from our Mission. The College classes met in rented quarters, but the fine new building on its elevated suburban site is about to be completed.

Union Normal School, Canton.—Miss Lowrey is the American Board representative on the faculty of this institution in the conduct of which four missions are united. It plans to give its pupils modern training for teaching positions in upper primary and lower primary schools, and in kindergartens. It has a three-year course and meets a great need in the educational system of the city and province.

Mission Institutions

Boys' Primary and Boarding School, Canton.—This School was under the management of Mrs. Nelson. It has been handicapped by its restricted plant, the class rooms and dormitories being in a small area at the rear of the mission church. Generous Chinese friends have offered a considerable sum of money toward a new plant for this institution which is of vital importance to the pupils of the 26 primary schools of the Mission.

South China Girls' School, Canton.—Miss Tow was Principal of this school. An event in the year was the coming of flood which closed the work abruptly 12 days before the time set for Commencement. The flood covered the dormitory room in which 24 slept. Aside from the interruption due to flood the work has gone on regularly in all branches. Partly as a result of the meetings held by Dr. Sherwood Eddy and partly through personal work by the Christian girls, 10 girls joined the church during the year. Practically every girl becomes a Christian before leaving the school. The Principal has been compelled by restricted accommodations to refuse admission to more applicants than it accepted. New buildings are an immediate necessity.

NORTH CHINA—CHIH LI DISTRICT

Union Institutions

Peking University.—The new Peking University holds a charter from the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York and is supported by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the American Board. Provision is made whereby other bodies may readily join the union and it is the expectation that the London Missionary Society, at least, will soon be included. The work of the year under review was carried out under most unfavorable circumstances. A fine new site for the University has been selected and part of the land has been purchased, but funds were not available for the construction of buildings. Therefore the student body was divided, part using the old plant of the North China Union College at Tunghsien and the rest using some of the buildings of the Methodist Board in Peking. Six hundred and ninety students were enrolled in all the departments of the University. These include a Collegiate Department for Men, a Women's College, a Theological College and a Medical College. The total enrolment in the Collegiate Department was 200.

Lu Ho Academy.—As explained above, on account of the lack of accommodations on the new University site part of the undergraduates of the University were trained in the Lu Ho Academy at Tunghsien and part in the Methodist College, Peking. The Lu Ho Academy was formerly known as the North China Union College. Three missions cooperated in the conduct of this institution and sent pupils to it. The total enrolment in the four collegiate classes was 87. The course of study has been changed to conform with the curriculum of the Govern-

ment University at Peking. There has been a vigorous Y. M. C. A. whose budget for the year amounted to more than \$250. As almost all the students are already Christian there is little room for evangelistic effort in the conversion of fellow-students, but 34 names were added to the Student Volunteer Band of the College during the year. Activities quite similar to those of an American college took place. There were intercollegiate debates, intercollegiate oratorical contests; there was a Glee Club and Choral Society; intercollege athletic interest was keen. The standards of the College have been pushed higher and higher. Many more students could be secured by letting down the bars. The initiative of the students and their ability to manage a wide range of college interests are more evident each year.

Peking University Women's College, Peking.—Miss Miner of the American Board is Principal of this College. It has enrolled 45 students during the year. The College girls were stirred by the needs of flood sufferers and undertook the care of 35 orphan girls. They raised money by means of an entertainment, secured a Chinese house and employed a Christian Chinese woman to live with these little girls. They themselves took charge of matters, including the children's sewing and much of the teaching. This care of flood sufferers has had a marked effect on the character of the girls of the College. Miss Miner says that the results on the sufferers themselves have been to confirm her belief that the Chinese are splendid material, evolving to higher conditions with great rapidity and adaptiveness. It has been a great revelation to city girls, most of whom knew little of country folk and rather looked down on them. The little flood sufferers were so improved in looks by their seven months in the care of the College that in several cases their own mothers did not recognize them when they first saw them again. From this experience Miss Miner is convinced that sociology of a very practical type must be one of the college studies henceforth.

Peking University Theological College, Peking.—The entering class of this institution consisted of 14 students, 9 college graduates and 5 students in the arts' course who took electives in theology; there were 5 in the middle class and 1 senior, making a total enrolment of 20. It is now planned that students shall enter the College of Theology after completing the junior year of the college course. After three years in theology they will receive the degree of M. A. and four years will be required for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. There is great need for a dormitory and recitation hall on the new campus for this institution as well as of scholarships for students and endowments for various chairs.

Peking University Medical College, Peking.—The reorganized Peking Union Medical College will reopen for the instruction of students in September, 1919. The American Board representative, Dr. Young, is Dean of the faculty. The work of the College will be divided between two schools, the Medical School which will give a four-year course in medicine and an additional year of special work in the laboratories or hospital; and the Pre-Medical School which will offer a three-year course preparatory to admission to the medical course. The Pre-Medical course was opened in September, 1917. The Medical School was founded more than ten years ago by a union of six different missions. The Empress

Dowager of China and high Chinese officials aided in making substantial contributions for the building fund, while the Board of Education registered the College and gave certain privileges which had previously been accorded only to Government schools. The Chinese language was used as the medium of instruction. In the spring of 1914 the Rockefeller Foundation sent a Commission to China to inquire into the condition of medical education, hospitals and public health in China. On their recommendations the China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation was created and this Board has taken over the support of the Peking Union Medical College. It has secured large and convenient tracts of land and is building upon them a plant in every way comparable to the best in America, constructed on the advice of American experts in hospital construction and under the immediate supervision of American architects. The medium of instruction in the Union Medical College will be the English language. The ultimate development of medicine in China will undoubtedly lead to instruction in the Chinese language and accordingly courses intended to keep the students' progress in Chinese equal to that in English will be offered. Qualified women students will be admitted. A nurses' training school will also be carried on in connection with this great modern medical school which offers to the suffering millions of China new hope.

Bible Women's Training School, Peking.—This institution has had 40 pupils. It graduated a class of 16, the first class which had completed the three years' course. The entire class gave two months of their spring term to work in the refuge camps, two students going together to a refuge and there comforting and instructing the women and children.

North China American School, Tunghsien.—This School for the training of American children is controlled by three Boards. It has a staff of 5 teachers, with Miss Beard as Principal. The School offers a full high school course as well as work in the elementary school grades. It is located in the beautiful compound at Tunghsien 12 miles from Peking with which it is connected both by train service and by a new motor road. There is every expectation that the American commercial community of Peking will make considerable use of the School in the future. With its artesian well, good buildings and ample grounds, with a modern scientific dairy available, this School has an assured future of large usefulness among the missionaries and other Americans of North China.

North China Union Language School, Peking.—This Language School is under the management of five Missions in addition to the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association. Its Principal, Mr. Pettus, is an expert and gives his full time to the conduct of the School, supervising the Chinese teachers and doing much to enrich the entire life of the school. It is the aim of this institution not only to train new missionaries in the Chinese language but to give them also other courses of great value to the missionaries in China. Lectures are given by experts in many lines, including Chinese officials and foreign residents in Peking. The President of China granted an interview to the members of the School and made them a short address in regard to the government of China. The School aims to gather together a library which shall con-

tain the best books on China and comparative religion, on teaching and on many other subjects which are of special interest to the new missionary. Such schools as this where missionaries of many different bodies meet together for common study are not only invaluable in giving efficient training to their pupils but also in forming those personal ties between young missionaries of different denominations and nationalities which will later result in increased coöperation and fellowship in the great common missionary task.

Boarding and Middle Schools

Boys' Boarding School, Peking.—This institution is much hampered by its narrow quarters in a corner of the Mission compound. It enrolled 17 pupils in the middle school and 101 in the higher elementary. No missionary was available to give the School exclusive time, but Mr. Murray Frame supervised it as well as much other work in Peking.

Bridgman Academy, Peking.—Miss Mead was Principal of this Academy for girls. The exact figures of enrolment are not available but were not far from 150 in all grades. Thirteen graduated from the middle school course and 4 from the kindergarten course during the year. Of these graduates 2 sisters, Christian at heart but from a non-Christian home, were the only ones who had not openly taken a Christian stand. Sixteen young girls in uniforms consisting of black skirts and light blue waists received diplomas from the grammar school. Seventy kindergarten tots were enrolled in the central school.

Tunghsien.—The Lu Ho Academy which has been reported above takes care of the education of boys of all grades in Tunghsien. A girls' boarding school is maintained under the care of Mrs. Wickes and Mrs. Porter. They find this a very unsatisfactory arrangement as the time that they can give to this school is necessarily limited by their home duties. A handicap to the work of the year has been the lack of funds. In one case a teacher who had been given \$10 a month by this school, resigned and immediately secured a position in a Government school at a salary of \$25. Fifty-three pupils were enrolled at the beginning of the year, but on account of destitution due to flood and also because a normal school for girls offering many privileges was opened by the Chinese the number attending the school was somewhat reduced. They are looking forward to the time when Miss Huggins shall be through her language study and be able to take charge.

Tientsin.—The boys' boarding school at Hsiku is known as Ju Jen. The work of the year has been greatly handicapped by the flood which covered the Mission compound for a considerable length of time and disorganized all the life of the region.

The girls' boarding school graduated a class of 7 in June, 4 of whom went to Peking to the Bridgman Academy and 2 of whom became school teachers. School was held in a private house as the regular building was not usable on account of the flood.

Paotingfu.—Mr. Hubbard was compelled to add the supervision of the Boys' Boarding School to other pressing duties. The enrolment in the higher elementary department was 43 pupils.

Miss Chapin was Principal of the Girls' Boarding School. Her time was divided between it and the urgent work of flood relief. This Girls' School had an attendance of 52.

Medical Work

Hospital, Tunghsien.—During a considerable part of the year the hospital at Tunghsien was undergoing extensive alterations. The Secretary of the China Medical Board interested himself in this hospital and proposed to Dr. Love that his Board should supply \$3,000 for its renovation on condition that the sum was matched by \$3,000 more, of which at least \$2,000 should come from the Chinese. As a result of Dr. Love's efforts a total of over \$9,000 was made available and the renovation was carried out in a thoroughgoing manner. Adequate bedding was supplied, running water was put in and a satisfactory heating plant was installed. The whole interior arrangement of the hospital was changed and every room was made sanitary by the use of linoleum and washable paint. The China Medical Board was interested in seeing what the result would be of helping in this way a "one man hospital." In general the Board has given its help to larger medical units. As soon as the repairs were complete the hospital resumed its activity. Far more cases were treated during the year than ever before, the total being 9,586, of which 130 were in-patients.

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

Boarding and Middle Schools

Porter Academy, Tehsien.—Along with all other institutions in Tehsien, Porter Academy for boys suffered severely from the flood. The enrolment fell off on this account to 87. Mr. MacEachron was Principal of the school and associated with him was Mr. Hou who had recently returned from three years' study in America. The spirit of the school was good and the indications for the coming year are encouraging.

Grace Wyckoff Memorial School, Tehsien.—The boarding school of this district was recently moved with the other mission institutions from the old center of Pangchwang. Its new building at Tehsien were completed and new classes had just started in September, 1917, when the disastrous floods came which made the School untenable for many months. At first the girls were sent to their homes, but later an invitation came from Lintsing and Miss Huggins took her 25 girls there, together with the teachers, in order to complete the school year. Thus even under trying circumstances the newly reorganized school has continued its work. A total discontinuance of the school for the year just after it had begun work in its new center would have been a misfortune.

Lintsing.—Mr. Ellis was the Principal of the Boys' Boarding School as well as general missionary in charge of the Lintsing station. There were 15 pupils in the higher elementary school.

The Lintsing Girls' School was fortunate in not suffering from the flood, but they bore the burden of those in Tehsien, as described above, by crowding the Tehsien school girls into their restricted quarters. The three lower grades of the Tehsien school joined with the same classes of the Lintsing school, while the three higher grades were kept separate. The girls of the two schools met together for their morning devotions and for singing classes and other similar activities. Miss Long, the Principal of the Lintsing Girls' Boarding School, is hoping and praying for the money needed for the new school buildings for the west yard. Part of the money for this project was in hand.

Medical Work

Williams Hospital for Men and Porter Hospital for Women, Tehsien.—This beautiful, extensive and convenient combined hospital for men and women under the charge of Dr. and Mrs. Tucker, Dr. Miles and Dr. Amy Metcalf had scarcely been completed when the great flood burst upon Tehsien. At first the water entered the basement, then the first floor and finally crept so far up that patients were removed to the third floor. All the time the work of the hospital went on. Communication was maintained with the outside world by means of boats. Thirteen thousand, five hundred and forty-five treatments were given, of which 673 were in-patients. One thousand, two hundred and seventeen operations were performed. The doctors noticed a marked tendency toward an increased patronage from the middle and upper classes. Several conversions took place as the result of the hospital. Ten branch dispensaries were maintained.

The nurses' training school which is allied with the hospital continued its effective work under the supervision of Miss Sawyer, offering to nurses of both sexes a course similar to that in nurses' training schools in America. An associate trained nurse is needed. The courage and cheer with which the staff saw its beautiful new hospital gradually submerged and heard the water lapping on the lower story were highly commendable. Now that the flood has abated a large work of repair will be required.

Mission Hospital, Lintsing.—This hospital was under the charge of Mrs. Sargent and gave 7,885 treatments during the year. In both the Tehsien and Lintsing hospitals many pathetic cases of men wounded or tortured by brigands were treated during the year. The population to which this hospital ministers is reckoned at 3,000,000 and the condition of some of the patients is most pathetic.

SHANSI DISTRICT**Boarding and Middle Schools**

Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Academy, Taikuhsien.—In the absence of other missionaries Mr. Warner was compelled to take charge both of this Academy and of district educational work in Fenchow. The Academy is situated in a separate compound from the other mission work, in a place quiet and favorable for steady work. English is emphasized. The enrolment was 114. Special attention was given to English as this opens necessary doors of modern knowledge to Chinese who desire to enter any profession. The school had an informal military company with rudimentary military drill as well as athletic sports. It won the distinction of beating in a track meet held at the capital city of Shansi, Taiyuanfu, in which nine academies competed. There were 10 Volunteers for Christian service studying in the Academy. The Academy Volunteer Band, including those who are in seminaries and elsewhere, now numbers 28.

The Precious Dew Girls' Boarding School, Taikuhsien.—Miss Munger, the Principal of this institution, reports that the School was full with 54 girls. Many were refused because of the lack of accommodation. Miss Liu, a graduate from Union College, Peking, joined the staff and did much to raise the intellectual and spiritual standard of the School. The girls made their Christmas celebration one whose main emphasis was on giving. For months previous they had been working hard preparing gifts to send to the flood sufferers of Chihli. It is an encouragement to note the obvious change that gradually takes place in the girls who come to the School from non-Christian homes. In conservative Shansi such an institution has a great part to play. A new wing is now being built which will make possible accommodations for more pupils.

Atwater Memorial School, Fenchow.—Mr. Hummel reports that for the first time the School offered the complete middle school course and will graduate 11 from its senior class. There were 63 pupils in all, as many as could be accommodated. Removal to the new quarters will make possible a total registration of 80. The School needs a recitation hall and a science building. It desires to plan to accommodate 120 to 150 boys, and to open a normal department, an industrial department and a commercial course. The grounds give ample room for enlargement and a good athletic field.

Lydia Lord Davis School, Fenchow.—This School had 33 boarders and 45 day pupils. It gives two years of academy work. Miss Horn reports that they cannot turn out graduates fast enough to supply teachers urgently needed for district schools. There is a great demand for such day schools on all sides. The pupils of this institution also gave Christmas gifts to flood sufferers. Several of the senior girls joined the church during the year.

Medical Work

-Judson Smith Memorial Hospital and Dispensary, Taikuhsien.—Dr. Hemingway is the missionary in charge of this hospital which is under the direction of a committee composed of missionaries and Chinese. During a part of the year Dr. Hemingway was forced to be away from the hospital helping to fight the terrible epidemic of pneumonic plague which swept over Shansi. The latest available statistics from this hospital are out of date. They showed 577 in-patients, 132 major operations, and a total of 5,395 treatments. Since these statistics were recorded the hospital has increased its equipment by the addition of two wings and undoubtedly the statistics for the current year would show a marked increase.

Hospital and Dispensary, Fenchow.—A large activity of the year was concerned with the building of a large new hospital plant which is being constructed with the greatest care after plans which have been scrutinized and approved by the China Medical Board. It is 140 feet long and is to be a 5-story building, with a modern heating and electric plant. Dr. Watson who is in charge of this hospital, was called to Taiyuanfu at the time of the outbreak of plague and urgently advised strenuous measures. He later took part in the campaign to fight the spread of the plague. There is an urgent need of the coming of more doctors to this growing work. The treatments reported for the year were 3,045, with 81 major operations and 325 in-patients.

Table of Statistics for 1917

	* Foochow	† South China	North China	Totals
Population of Field	2,800,000	2,500,000	11,473,800	16,773,800
<i>Number of stations</i>	4	1	8	13
Outstations	67	33	109	209
<i>Missionaries, total.</i>	64	11	119	194
Ordained	13	3	38	54
Physicians and others	12		10	22
Wives	22	3	36	61
Single women	17	5	35	57
Special service				
<i>Native laborers, total.</i>	389	79	429	897
Ordained preachers	15	3	5	23
Unordained preachers	63	30		93
Teachers	249	35	232	516
Bible women	62	8		70
Other helpers		3	192	195
<i>Congregations</i>	101	34	238	373
Organized churches	74	20	69	163
Communicants	2,699	3,354	7,119	13,172
Added, 1917	120	135	566	821
Total Constituency	8,715	5,000	13,103	26,818
Sunday Schools	58	14	30	102
S. S. Membership	3,616	500	2,923	7,039
<i>Schools, total</i>	131	28	144	303
Theological Schools	1	1		2
Students	17	5		22
Training Schools			1	1
Students			24	24
Colleges	2		1	3
Students	17		14	31
Secondary or middle schools	4		8	12
Students	303		394	697
Other schools	124	27	133	284
Students	3,791	766	3,635	8,193
Total students	4,128	771	4,068	8,967
<i>Hospitals</i>	5	3	5	13
Dispensaries	7	4	5	16
Patients	16,876	20,979	17,381	55,236
Treatments	86,005	68,208	40,481	195,384
<i>Native contributions</i>	\$36,613	\$7,650	\$9,735	\$53,998

* Including Shaowu.

† Figures for previous year repeated.

The American Board Missions in Japan

Stations:—Location and Special Work of Missionaries

Kobe (1870).—*Arthur W. Stanford*, ordained: General evangelistic work for young men; editor and publisher of *Mission News* and of *Morning Light*; business agent of the Mission; secretary and treasurer of the station. *Mrs. Jane H. Stanford*: Teacher in Woman's Evangelistic School; Bible teaching; Supervision of Sunday school work among students. *Miss Martha J. Barrows*: Teaching in Woman's Evangelistic School; general evangelistic work. *Miss Susan A. Searle*: Teaching in Kobe College. *Miss Annie L. Howe*: Principal of Glory Kindergarten and Training School. *Miss Gertrude Cozad*: General oversight of Woman's Evangelistic School; touring. *Miss Charlotte DeForest*: Principal of Kobe College. *Miss Nellie L. Rupert*: College work; English Bible classes. *Miss Grace H. Stowe*: *Miss Mary E. Stowe*: Teachers in Kobe College. *Miss Katherine F. Fanning*: Kindergartener.

Osaka (1872).—*Jerome C. Holmes*, ordained: General charge of station and evangelistic work. *Mrs. Jennie E. Holmes*: Station work. *Miss Amy E. McKowan*; *Miss Edith Curtis*: Teaching in Baikwa Girls' School.

Kyoto (1875).—*Dwight W. Learned, D. D.*, ordained: Professor of Church History, Biblical Theology and Greek in the Doshisha; member of committee on revision of Bible translation into Japanese; treasurer of the station. *Mrs. Florence H. Learned*: In charge of the Imadegawa Kindergarten. *Hilton Pedley, D. D.*, ordained: Field Secretary for Mission. *Mrs. Martha J. Pedley*. *Morion D. Dunning*, ordained: Educational work in Doshisha. *Mrs. Mary W. Dunning*. *Edward S. Cobb*, ordained: Professor in Theological Department of Doshisha; Treasurer of the Mission. *Mrs. Florence B. Cobb*; Sunday School work. *Dana I. Grover*: Mission secretary; Professor of English in Doshisha. *Mrs. Charlotte W. Grover*: Teaching missionaries' children. *Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon*: In charge of Airin Kindergarten. *James M. Hess*, ordained: Instructor in Doshisha. *Mrs. Mildred W. Hess*: Teacher in Doshisha. *Miss Mary F. Denton*: Principal of Doshisha Girls' School. *Miss Madeline C. Waterhouse*: Teacher in Doshisha Girls' School.

Okayama (1879).—*Sherwood F. Moran*, ordained: *Mrs. Ursula R. Moran*: In charge of station work. *Miss Alice P. Adams*: In charge of primary school, dispensary, sewing school and day nursery at Hanabatake.

Residing at Tsuyama.—*Schuyler S. White*, ordained: In charge of general and evangelistic work.

Niigata (1883).—

Sendai (1868).—*Miss Annie H. Bradshaw*: Work for students in Bible Class and personal work; Y. M. C. A. work.

Maebashi (1888).—*Marion E. Hall*, ordained: General station work. *Mrs. Marjory W. Hall*: Work for women. *Miss Fanny E. Griswold*: Educational and evangelistic work.

Tokyo (1890).—*Kenneth S. Beam*, ordained: *Florence M. Beam*: Language study, and English teaching. *Miss Sarah M. Field*; *Miss Edith Husted*: Language study.

Tottori (1890).—*Henry J. Bennett*, ordained: In charge of the station; evangelistic and educational work; treasurer of the station. *Mrs. Anna J. Bennett*: Kindergarten administration and work for women and girls.

Miyazaki (1891).—*Cyrus A. Clark*, ordained: General evangelistic work and touring. *Charles M. Warren*, ordained: General evangelistic work; treasurer of the station. *Mrs. Cora K. Warren*: In charge of kindergarten and work for women.

Sapporo (1895).—*Frank Cary*, ordained: General evangelistic work; treasurer of the station. *Mrs. Rosamond B. Cary*: Work for women and children. *Miss Adelaide Daughaday*: Educational and evangelistic work.

Residing at Otaru.—

Matsuyama (1897).—*Horatio B. Newell, D. D.*, ordained; General evangelistic work of the station. *Mrs. Jane C. Newell*: Work for women and girls. *Miss H. Frances Parmelee*: Educational and evangelistic work. *Miss Cornelia Judson*: Principal of Girls' School and Night School. *Miss Alice Cary*: Educational work.

On Furlough.—*Otis Cary, D. D.*, ordained; *Mrs. Ellen E. Cary*; *Frank A. Lombard*, ordained; *Mrs. Alice W. Lombard*; *George M. Rowland, D. D.*, ordained; *Mrs. Helen A. Rowland*; *James H. Pettee, D. D.*, ordained; *Mrs. Belle W. Pettee*; *George Allchin*, ordained; *Mrs. Nellie S. Allchin*; *C. Burnell Olds*, ordained; *Genevieve D. Olds*; *William L. Curtis*, ordained; *Mrs. Grace L. Curtis*; *Mrs. Ida M. White*; *Mrs. Francis H. Davis*; *Mrs. Harriet G. Clark*; *Miss Estella L. Coe*; *Miss Olive S. Hoyt*.

Associated with the Mission, not under Appointment.—(Kyoto) *Miss Hilda MacClintock*; *Miss Francis Clapp*: Teachers in Doshisha Girls' School. *Miss Carol Woolkeerton*: Business assistant in Doshisha Girls' School. (Kobe) *Miss Ida S. Harrison*: Teacher of music in Kobe College. (Tottori) *Miss Marion F. Sargent*: Assists in station work.

The group on furlough was increased during the year by Dr. and Mrs. Cary, Dr. and Mrs. Pettee, Mr. and Mrs. Lombard, Mrs. Davis, Miss Coe, Miss Hoyt; and more recently by Mrs. Clark and Dr. and Mrs. Rowland. Shortly after the

Mission meeting in May, 1919, Mr. Allchin, Mr. White and Mr. and Mrs. Warren are coming for their regular furloughs. Those who have returned to Japan, having completed their furloughs, are Mr. and Mrs. Bennett, Miss Denton and Miss Curtis. Owing to health conditions Mr. and Mrs. Curtis and Mr. and Mrs. Olds have had to extend their stay in this country, but expect to return before the end of another year. The furlough for Dr. and Mrs. Cary has been extended for another year. Miss Ward has withdrawn from the service of the Board. In connection with his work as Field Secretary, Mr. and Mrs. Pedley are now located at Kyoto and Mr. and Mrs. Hall are taking their work in Maebashi, while Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have returned to their old work in Tottori. Of the missionaries studying in Tokyo, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Cary are located at Sapporo, Mr. and Mrs. Moran at Okayama, and Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have taken the responsibility for the work at Osaka. Several missionaries have given a period of service in Siberia under the American Red Cross or the Y. M. C. A., namely, Mr. Allchin, Mr. Hall, Mr. Moran and the Misses Cary, McKowan and Field. No new missionaries were appointed during the year, but three, Miss Hilda MacClintock, Miss Francis B. Clapp and Miss Carol Woolverton were secured for term service in the Doshisha Girls' School. Miss Mary E. Wainwright passed to her heavenly reward on July 1, 1918, after thirty-one years of service in Japan.

THE JAPAN MISSION

Field and Force. Japan, with its fully 57,000,000 people in the home territory and nearly 15,000,000 more in Chosen (Korea), Formosa, Manchuria and the South Sea Islands, by her resolute entrance into international affairs challenges the attention and sympathetic coöperation of Christians in the West.

The marvelous opening up within recent years of the whole empire and the rapid and fundamental change into an industrial and commercial people with all the accompanying perils and problems of such a movement have given rise to a situation demanding serious consideration.

While Kumiai (Congregationalist) Christians have carried their work into nearly all parts of the empire, the American Board is particularly interested in and responsible for evangelistic, educational and philanthropic enterprises in twelve important cities with their surrounding country districts. Here they have mission stations all crying for reinforcements and a more generous financial backing. These are the three great cities of Kobe, first occupied in 1870, Osaka, in 1872, and Kyoto, in 1875, the fourth, second and third largest cities in the empire, the group as a whole largely dominating Central and Western Japan; Okay-



Image of Buddha Carved in Living Rock,
Hakone, Japan

ama, in 1879, ninety miles west of Kobe, with its satellite Tsuyama forty miles in the interior, Niigata, in 1883, on the Northwest coast, and Sendai, in 1886, on the Northeast shore all influential leaders among the second grade cities of the empire. Also Maebashi, in 1888, an interior city north of the Capital and in the centre of the silk manufacturing industry.

Next comes Tokyo, first occupied in 1890 by Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Greene, the leading city in the empire both by reason of its population of two and one-third millions and still more by its prestige as the political and educational head of the nation. Then follow in chronological order Tottori (1890) on the West Coast of Central Japan, Miyazaki (1891) on the southern island of Kyushu, Sapporo (1895) with seaport Otaru on the northern island of Hokkaido, and Natsyrama (1897) on the large island of Shikoku.

Matters National and International. The Annual Report of the Japan Mission gives the following summary of the general situation in Japan: "As we review the world conditions of the year 1917, we, here in Japan, seem to be in a little pocket on the mountain side, marvelously sheltered from the fierce storms that sweep past us with increasing force. The great revolution in Russia, leaving the land still in confusion, while the world looks on, uncertain of the outcome; the entrance of the United States into the world-war, with the changed relations, between government and people, and the awakening of the whole nation to a new sense of world-relations; the occupation of Jerusalem by Christian forces for the first time in more than six hundred years; these are perhaps the most outstanding events in a year crowded to an unusual degree with world-stirring happenings.

"The floods of last fall, distressing though they were, sank into insignificance when compared to those from which our neighbor China suffered. We have been protected from pestilence and famine, though the great advance in prices has caused considerable suffering and bids fair to cause more. The Terauchi cabinet, continuing in power throughout the year, has given seeming stability to the affairs of the country, and Japan's participation in the war has been most apparent in the abnormal prosperity of certain industries. May it not be that to Japan also there must come some such awakening from the spiritual lethargy of absorption in material interests as has come to our homeland? Yet, with the extravagant expenditure on the part of many of the new-rich has come a decided increase in generous gifts to worthy objects,—gifts in which Their Imperial Majesties, the Emperor and the Empress, have taken the lead.

"One of the most significant gatherings of the year was the conference at Gotemba, in July, marking the formal close of the three

years' union evangelistic campaign. The spirit in which those men and women, who had been giving of their best for three years toward the building up of Christ's kingdom in Japan, summed up the results and tightened their helmets for the next campaign, gave ample evidence that Christianity is by no means a foreign exotic in Japan.

"After America entered the War, Japanese interest in all War charities was greatly increased. Every loan or bazaar or benefit that had to do with War causes went over the top so that the sum total contributed by Japanese alone ran into hundreds of thousands of yen. Prince Tokugawa, Viscount Ishii now Ambassador at Washington, Barons Megata, Sakatani and many other distinguished Japanese visited America and Europe and did much on their return to Japan to broaden the vision of their fellow countrymen. Japan is loyal to the cause of the Allies and is steadily making progress along the lines of idealism to which America and the coöperating European nations are definitely committed. Her attitude toward China is more conciliatory than at times in the past. She contributed her quota of soldiers to help maintain order in Siberia and in connection therewith issued an official statement that it was not her purpose to interfere with the sovereign rights of the Russian people and pledged the withdrawal of her troops as soon as the present emergency calling for their presence should pass."

Work of the Deputation. Messrs. Pedley and Rowland serving as an Outlook and Survey committee visited every station, submitted a questionnaire and from the replies received prepared a comprehensive statement of present conditions and needs of the Mission. This was in preparation for the Deputation which had been asked for by the Mission and the coming of which was as eagerly awaited by the Japanese as by the missionaries. Though the visit itself did not occur until the spring of 1918 and the full report of the Deputation's Observations and Recommendations have been issued in a separate publication, we may record here the fact that every one of the twelve stations was visited, also Chosen (Korea) and China (to get the Chinese viewpoint of the Japan situation), that the members of the Deputation, Drs. J. C. Berry and J. A. Blaisdell with their wives, and Associate Secretary E. F. Bell received individually and collectively every possible courtesy at the hands of Japanese, that their time and strength was taxed to the utmost to meet their engagements and that in the more than eighty

major or minor recommendations which they have made to the Board touching its work in Japan they have clearly recognized Japan's place and importance in the Eastern World, the urgent need of her spiritual as well as material development, and the chal-



A Christian Bookstore, Japan

The sign on top says, "Come and See." The next line, on one side the cross, says, "Love God"; on the other, "Love Men." The large type sign over the door announces, "Union Christian Mission Hall." On either side are the commandments, "Thou shalt love God with all thy heart," and "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Below, at the sides, "Christian Books Sold Here," the long motto saying, "Repent, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand." On the upright boards are references to Bible passages, address of publishers, etc.

lenge presented to the Board's Mission in Japan to renew its youth and undertake still greater tasks for the sake of the Kingdom of God in all the East.

The Deputation recommends an increase of three families, five single men for special work and eight unmarried women. Also grants of money for various new lines of work. For details on these and other points covered, see the pamphlet, "The Kingdom of God in Japan." We quote in full the Deputation's first suggestion, a double-header.

1. "That the year 1919, which marks the 50th anniversary of American Board work in Japan, be emphasized as a period of special thanksgiving and prayer in behalf of the Japan Mission; and
2. "That taking the past as an earnest of the future, the Board set itself with renewed purpose and zeal to the task of fulfilling its mission, under God, in Japan."

Direct Evangelistic Work in the Twelve Stations. Kobe.—

Two main lines of evangelistic work now are followed: work for young men and the publication of *Morning Light*. The only Japanese assistance in these lines is that of Professor Tomo Tanaka, of the Woman's Evangelistic School, who assists in the editorial work of *Morning Light*, a four paged monthly in Japanese, published by the station since 1895. The main effort for young men consists of Bible-class work and functions, and interviews growing out of them. At the end of 1917 there were 47 members on the roll, 25 Japanese and 22 Chinese, of whom 20, including 5 Chinese, were Christians. There had been 3 baptisms during the year. Ten members of the class were teachers from 7 schools. Others were in business. The influence of the class in Kobe, and of its former members in various parts of the world, is far-reaching for the building of the Kingdom. The number of copies of *Morning Light* was about the same as 20 years ago. But, in view of the great increase of Christian literature during that time, it speaks well for its usefulness that it has held its own. It is one of the most important evangelistic agencies by which Mr. Stanford influences a wide area from Formosa to Hokkaido, from Chosen to Hawaii. Five thousand two hundred and seventy-five copies were printed in 1917. It constitutes the best record of the life and work of the Mission for the past score of years. It needs 100 more paying subscribers.

Osaka. The Umeda Church, with which Osaka station is most closely connected, lost the pastor and his wife, the Bible woman, and two officers of the church. During the year the Kujo Church of nearly 300 members joined the main body of Kumiai churches. Twenty-one years ago not a Christian existed in Kujo, which was then a village on the outskirts of the city. The example of this church encourages us to open new places in this expanding city that will in due time go and do likewise. But there is really a dropping down in all the work of the station and of the independent churches. The net gain in membership is unusually small, though many of the

churches have raised more money for all purposes than in previous years. The general prosperity of the people and the ease with which money is obtained give us a clue to the stagnation of religious life in the churches. Still, many business men maintain a true Christian character among very worldly surroundings, and their faithfulness encourages us.

Kyoto. The plans for a new building for the Nishijin church have been delayed, though not given up, on account of the high price of lumber. A sewing school started in the summer for factory girls in this vicinity, has brought a number of them into regular attendance at the church services. In Tanaka Mura the Sunday-school work carried on mainly by young men and women from the Doshisha, is very flourishing. In the summer the Christians formed a church, though it is not yet formally recognized as such. Mukomachi is making good progress under a new pastor. Yamaguni has built a house which will be used for services until the new church can be built, and later for a parsonage. These Christians are enrolled in the Kyoto church. Classes in cooking, in English, music, knitting, Bible study, and many other forms of work are carried on in the station. There is no end to the opportunities for direct Christian work in churches, hospitals, and home.

Okayama-Tsuyama. At the beginning of the year, we rejoiced over the coming into the Hokubu church of 11 school boys who still attend Sunday-school. One of them has not missed a Sunday for 6 years. The demand for regular calls for Bible reading is increasing beyond Miss Wainwright's strength to meet. Some have already become Christians through this work. A neighborhood Bible-study class has also been held five times a week at the missionary's home. Her English Bible-class for teachers is among the few pieces of work being done for young men in a city with about 8,000 young men students.

The general work in this double-headed field having three out-stations connected with Okayama and three with Tsuyama, has been for the most part in an encouraging condition. Mr. White, the missionary, has spent much time in touring, giving less than half of each month to his Sunday-school and other work in his home in Tsuyama. On Children's Sunday there he had the delightful privilege of baptizing 9 little ones into the watch and care of the church. A most encouraging feature has been the resurrection of the Onom-

ichi church to new life and activity after some years of burial in despondency and inactivity owing to loss of members.

Niigata. Niigata station during the year lost four Japanese workers and took on five new ones, besides losing temporarily, just at the end of the year, the missionary and his wife, who left unexpectedly early for their furlough. It has been one long process of



Women Road-Menders
On the road to Nikko, Japan

pulling up and transplanting from the beginning of the work in this province, resulting in great loss of power and efficiency. Fortunately now, however, the prospects for the continuance of the several workers were never better and the work is so arranged that it should go on well during the absence of the missionaries. An increase in the number of workers made possible through the generosity of a friend, has been very encouraging.

The Shibata church under its new pastor is planning a move to better quarters. The pastor works regularly at Suibara, where there are several applicants for baptism. In Gosen the new pastor

replacing one who had proved unsatisfactory is with his wife gradually winning back the confidence of the community, as well as developing the faith and efficiency of the church. There have been 9 baptisms. In Niitsu he also has work, among other activities a meeting for children in alternate weeks with a Buddhist priest. It remains to be seen which influence will be stronger. The Koide or Sanashi church has installed as its regular evangelist Mr. Sakurai, whose deep and steady faith while principal of the primary school eight or ten years ago, opened the way for the work there which has ever since been on his heart. He had the joy in December of seeing his aged grandmother of 90 years receive baptism together with two other relatives. He is a light for that whole valley, and the only Christian worker in that extensive and populous region. The work at Tokamachi can really be dated only from last summer, when a Doshisha student put in a few weeks so effectively that at the end of the summer 24 were baptized, mostly adults and people of some reputation. A church has been organized, a pastor secured, and the people are giving generously toward church expenses, though not yet able to pay the whole. The work of literary evangelism has been pushed by sending out monthly papers and other literature and by circulating a lending library in several sections. The lantern has been used before large audiences in several new places. The Sunday-school work has been extended, and at least three new schools have been organized. A social settlement opened in a small way in the lower part of the city of Niigata, a region untouched before, has already made marked changes in the lives of the children and is gradually awakening interest in Christianity in all that section. Although few of the members of Mrs. Old's cooking class were Christians, the Christian influence has been very pronounced, and the response excellent. The girls of the Sunshine Society under Mrs. Old's guidance have done good work for the hospital and the church bazar, besides the ordinary constructive spiritual work of the society.

Sendai. Through most of the year the usual nine or ten Bible-classes a week were carried on, as well as a Sunday-school in the missionary's house. Three or four forenoons a week were spent in calling except when the missionary was absent on evangelistic trips. The out stations visited during the year on these trips were Wakamatsu, Kitakata, Shiokawa, Fukushima, Wakyya, Maezawa, and

Kanegasaki. The usual correspondence has been carried on, keeping in touch with many former members of student Bible-classes, by letters and by sending marked magazines and other literature.

Maebashi. In Haramachi (3,664) with the new church building has come a spirit of harmony and a prosperity unknown for a long time. Although the station representative conducts preaching services but once a month, the attendance at the regularly maintained Sunday services, and the Sunday-school has largely increased. In Kiriu (38,000) through the interest of two substantial men not members, the organization has received some financial aid and has also gained favor in the town. There has been a small increase in membership. Ashikaga (30,000): Here the church has added a preaching place for evangelistic services on Sunday evening, the morning worship being conducted in the church proper. Owing to the persistent influence of Mr. Ashikaga, a former teacher of missionaries on Hieizan—five of the young men under him in the Ashikaga Bank are Christians. Sana (16,000) especially needs the stimulus of special meetings and more of the local missionary's time. Ota (5,500). As hitherto no missionary money goes into this place other than the travelling expenses of the Ashikaga pastor and the missionary in charge. The head teacher of English in the local middle school has generously opened his house for Bible-classes and meetings as well as for lodging the preachers. The work is steadily advancing. Through the interest of one of the most loyal supporters of the American Board, additional funds have been received for the opening of new work in five places. Four of them have already been opened. There are now eight independent churches. Those have maintained steady progress, and as hitherto the spirit of coöperation with the station continues to be most cordial.

Matsuyama. Besides the eight churches and 12 Sunday-schools under the supervision of the station, the Matsuyama Kumiai church, though independent, relies largely upon the support of those connected with the station; nearly all the teachers in its large Sunday-school and nearly all the 31 baptisms of the year having been from teachers and students of the Girls' School. In the Komachi church a special series of four meetings for the community proved worth while, though this continues to be rather a hard field. Gunchu illustrates the fact, rather discouraging from the standpoint of building up the local church, of the world-wide evangelistic

influences of many small country churches, having representatives in most distant parts and in foreign lands. In Saijo dissensions in the church have delayed plans for building, but in spite of this there have been eight additions to the church on confession. Komatsu is interesting largely historically, but two earnest laymen are doing aggressive work which promises well. Niihama has an efficient Bible woman and one fourth of the time of the evangelist, but needs much more help, as it is a place of 7,000 population and the seat of the Sumitomo copper mining industry. Marugame having generously weakened itself to form the Sakaide church, whose first



After the Christian Endeavor Rally on Red Cross Sunday, May 19, 1918
In the background are Mrs. Dunning, the children's leader, and Dr. Pettee, the church's pastor

year has been very prosperous, has still the lead, under Pastor Aono, in number of additions, and is doing well in other respects, notably in its woman's work, with Mrs. Newell's help and a good Bible woman. Kanonji chapel is a promising part of the work of this church. A Sunday-school institute and rally in Matsuyama in February, with a parade of about 1,000 teachers and pupils, gave an impulse to Sunday-school work throughout the field.

Miss Parmelee has been carrying on successful neighborhood meetings at her home where sometimes 150 gather to hear preaching and to see pictures. Much of her personal work is seed sowing among young men—teachers, students, and business men. One man brought to Christ and delivered from bondage to alcohol as the result of seed sowing 17 years ago, has caused rejoicing. Tem-

perance posters on front wall and gate give food for thought and often awaken the interest of passers by.

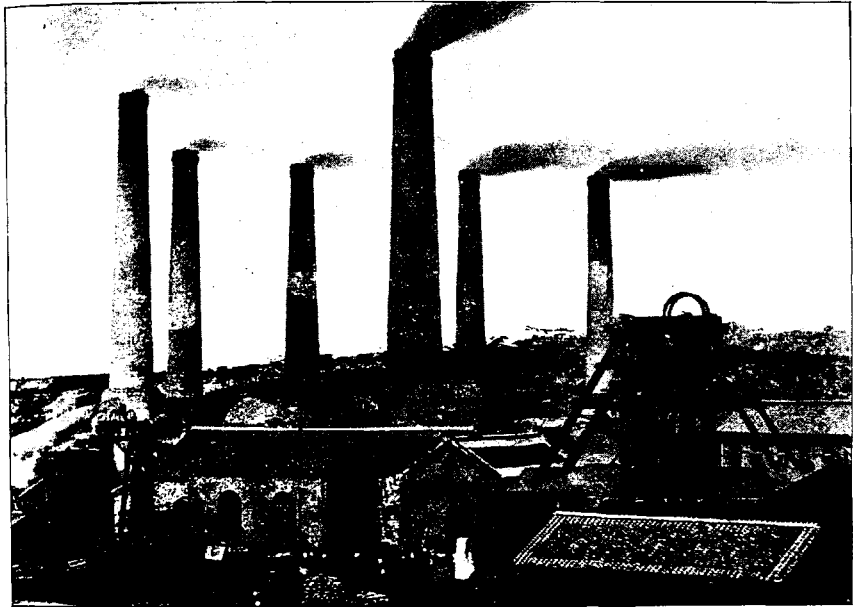
Tottori. The Fujinkwai (Woman's Society) is always famous for its independence and aggressiveness. Its program includes a meeting for servants once a month with an attendance of 20 or 30 and talks on various household problems in addition to the devotional hour. An old woman for years a member of the church but now disabled has been cared for. A big bazaar was held in connection with a city fair and did much good by creating a spirit of coöperation and advertising Christianity. The Budget of the society for the year was about 250 yen. The Bible woman supported jointly by the church and the Mission has carried a full program of cottage prayer meetings and Bible-classes, one of which is with the Governor's wife. The King's Daughters is a meeting for high school girls. It has earned 50 yen for charity by needle work and is now carrying on its own meetings with a leader and several taking part. During the summer a marked advance began from a house party of ten gathered for a week of Bible-study and play. This deepened the spiritual experience of the few Christian members, and brought to all but one of the others the consciousness of God as a Father to whom she could pray. The attendance at the meetings jumped from a handful to 50 or 60. The church attendance of the girls immediately began to improve in spite of opposition at home and at school, though only one has yet joined the church. The Zion Club for primary school girls meets once a week for sowing and etiquette lessons. The English Club and English Bible-class for teachers has pursued the even tenor of its way with a membership of about 15, that listen very politely to all that is said and go home each to his own plan of life and way of thinking. The benefit of such a class appears in the difference in the attitude of the schools and the increased attendance of the student classes. Mr. Hall has two Bible-classes of middle school boys, one in Japanese and one in English. There are just enough Christian boys in the latter class to be a wholesome factor both in its conduct and in getting hold of the boys for the more difficult study. Already there has been fruit of their labor. The conductors of the railway have been gathered in about once a month. Usually only a group of six or seven can be found at one time off duty, but the vote for their old style of New Year's party went ten for it and twenty against, in

spite of a warning from the head man against Christian influences. There has been a small Bible-class for telephone and factory operatives, from which several members are already asking for baptism.

The independent church has coöperated with the station in starting a preaching place with a Sunday-school of 80 and mid-week preaching services. In another part of the city a Christian has offered his building and the financial backing for work for the poor. The church has also started a night school in which the station coöperates. About 40 earnest students from all classes of society and of all ages sit down for two hours of English and one of Christian talks. Both Mr. Hall and Miss Coe take their turns here at school exercises. In Kurayoshi Aoya, Uradome and Hamasaka, the Sunday-school work seems especially promising. In Uradome the Christians have made substantial progress in their plans for a church building.

Tokyo. With the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Pettee all the members of Tokyo station have been engaged in language study, but each one has taken at least one definite piece of regular work in church, Sunday-school station night school, home classes, or other forms of helpful personal service. The station as a whole conducts nine regular Bible-classes with fully 100 attendants. Some of this work is definitely in aid of Reinanzaka or Hongo Kumiai churches. All the members of the station have gladly lent a hand in furthering the work of Tokyo Union Church, under the efficient leadership of Dr. and Mrs. Scudder and in Red Cross and other forms of relief work necessitated by the European war or the disastrous flood in lower Tokyo last September. The senior members of the station have been occupied not only in the new Jonan church but in many forms of interdenominational and international work especially pertaining to residence in the capital. The station chapel-work was organized in July into a regular church with 52 members. There have been nine baptisms during the year. The Christians recognize the need of a proper church building and have started a building fund. They are mostly hard working people of the middle class. They have no financial resources, but their spirit is fine. They are thoroughly united and this church movement has taken a strong grip upon them. They love their new church, and they propose to do their part in the attempt to Christianize this southern section of the great city of Tokyo.

Miyazaki. Miyazaki is happy to be able to report steady and encouraging growth. The campaign conducted by Kanamori, the noted evangelist, was the most important single item of interest in that it touched more people and more places than any other. In our whole territory nearly 1,000 decisions for right life were registered and some scores of these received baptism before the end of the year. In Kobayashi the church and the young men's society received an impetus to church building. A good site and one third



The Mouth of the Coal Mines at Omuta, Japan

of the money for building have already been given. In Sadowara, from the same cause, a good preaching place has been secured. In Miyakonojo the very marked advance seems to have been due to the regular work of Pastor Edamoto. In eight towns the station has held at least one meeting a week. In ten others have been held one or more a month, besides meetings at irregular times in several others. This is in addition to the five independent churches in the province. The young men's conference for Y. M. C. A. and Sunday-school work was better than ever. A series of lectures by

Dr. Nitobe, for which a committee of prominent townspeople shared in the labor and expense of invitations, was widely attended. Mrs. Clark camped out for two weeks near a "Fasting Hall" where about 30 were gathered for intensive Bible and religious instruction. She started there a prayer circle which promises to become a helpful agency in evangelizing the province. The auto and the lantern have continued to do good service, about 50 places a month being visited for this work.

Sapporo. A small beginning has been made in tract distribution by post. About 60,000 leaflets were sown broadcast through post offices at a cost of about 200 yen. This literature has met all sorts of response, from one vilifying, scandalous, but anonymous letter, to another letter enclosing three yen for Christmas celebration as a thank offering. There have been several applications for leading, and even requests for baptism, but there is great need for an evangelist to lead these inquirers. Mrs. Rowland, in addition to her usual work among the women of the Sapporo church, has, at the earnest request of the pastor, organized a cradle roll. This and the custom adopted this year of having supper together once a month in the vestry, have done much to create a home atmosphere in the church fellowship. Miss Daughaday's three Sunday-schools have nearly three times the enrollment of last year. The woman's society in the pastorless Iwamizawa church, in spite of discouragements, seems to be growing in faith and zeal, and rejoicing in answers to prayer. In Kotoni the people show a constantly growing friendliness.

The Otaru missionaries have been engaged in language study, Mr. Holmes having completed his preparation for final examinations. They have also carried on considerable Sunday-school work, and Mr. Holmes' three weekly Bible-classes, with the personal work growing out of them, have been thoroughly worth while. Mrs. Holmes has averaged 19 in her King's Daughters society, which gives her large influence in the city high school for girls. The work in the outlying stations has been very successful. Both Mr. Rowland and Mr. Holmes have toured nearly the whole field during the year, some places having been visited several times. There is a decided increase in the feeling of responsibility for the evangelization of the whole island instead of merely the centers where the churches are located.

The Institutions of the Japan Mission

Kobe College (1875).—Kobe College, which is located on the hillside overlooking Kobe Harbor is connected with the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior. The college course consists of four years, and the academy of five years. Two courses are given in the music department and there is a special English course of two years given to graduates of girls' high schools who have had less instruction in that language than is given in the academy course. Singing is required of all students in the academy, and music as an elective study is open to all college students. Bible study, gymnastics, and English are required of persons taking the regular course in the music department. There are courses in domestic science.

There is a system of self-government in which all the pupils share. In the dormitories each room has an upper class girl as its head who is responsible to the head matron. The students on Sunday attend the churches of the city. The Sunday-school Volunteer Board last year had forty-five members teaching in sixteen schools of four denominations. Some of these schools are under the direct care of students or members of the faculty. In addition to the religious exercises directly under the supervision of the faculty, the students have societies of the Christian Endeavor, of the Christian Temperance Union, and of the Y. W. C. A. The Literary Society by a representation in song and pageant of the Christmas spirit made a marked impression on students and guests.

The alumnae are trying to raise toward the endowment of the college a fund of \$15,000, of which more than half has already been secured. The need of an enlarged gymnasium has been brought to the attention of persons who as children of the American Board's missionaries are interested in the college, and at last reports they had contributed \$725 towards the "Second Generation Gymnasium Fund."

The Glory Kindergarten and Training School, Kobe (1889).—The class of 17 graduating from the Training School in March gave one afternoon an "At Home," including a Music Recital, a foreign tea for the guests, and an exhibit in two large rooms, of the art, nature, Bible, and kindergarten handwork they had done. The organ-music during the year received a decided impetus from Mrs. Dorsey, an experienced professional, who taught for some months. In the fall Miss Fanning, for whom we had been eagerly waiting, took up that work. Mrs. Aoki, in charge of the singing, achieved unusual and excellent results with her three-part chorus. A new class of 17 took the place of the graduating class, for whom, as usual, there were more good positions open than they could fill. Miss Howe says: "Our particular vision in the Glory Kindergarten is the charm of leading the children out to a broad view of the world and to an ennobling conception of life." With this in view they have, among a variety of other lessons, given the children a study of nations and their individual gifts to the rest of the world. After a series of lessons on thankfulness to God, the children made a gift to Belgium of 60 yen.

The Women's Evangelistic School, Kobe (1884).—The students have come from all over Japan, from Hokkaido to Kyushiu. Two are Koreans. Three are Presbyterians supported by their own denomination. Four are fiancées of young evangelists, 7 are graduates of Christian schools, 11 of public high schools; 6 have had higher courses than the above, 13 have taught school. The course of study includes not only the Bible and hymn tunes, but a good amount of historical, theological, and pedagogical work, with practical training in Sunday-schools and calling in homes. Besides this all pupils who have completed two years of study are required as part of their training to have five months of practical field work in connection with some church or missionary. About two thirds of the present students receive their board, none receive more, though there is no charge for tuition. It has been asked whether they return this money after graduation. Since most of them have given up positions rendering them independent and have been on their own expense, except for board, for three years, we can hardly expect them, for a series of years, to bear the burden of returning to us a substantial part of salaries hardly sufficient to meet their necessary expenses. However, we are trying to do something in this direction. Of 104 graduates 53 are now in direct work, 14 have died, 14 are working for other denominations, 15 are Kumiai pastors' wives, 11 are Bible women under the Mission, 8 are in Japanese employ, 2 are employed jointly by the Mission and the Japanese. Their aggregate length of service is 955 years.

The Airin (Soai) Kindergarten, Kyoto (1892).—This continues under the care of Mrs. Gordon. The building has been enlarged and otherwise improved. A Sunday-school and other forms of evangelistic work are sustained. The children have been contributing generously for various objects.

The Imadegawa Kindergarten, Kyoto (1896).—This kindergarten, under the care of Mrs. Learned, is rejoicing in a beautiful new building. This also furnishes a home for a Sunday-school, an old ladies' club, and meetings of various kinds.

The Seishin Kindergarten, Maebashi.—The Seishin (Pure Heart) Kindergarten has 54 children on the rolls under the direction of three teachers. A government kindergarten started during the year is proving a strong competitor.

The Kyoai Girls' School, Maebashi.—The Kyoai (Mutual Love) Girls' School had 137 pupils on the roll, more than for many years. Only five girls were baptized, but many are still so young as not to have reached the point of decision, and there is much opposition on the part of parents. In spite of the poor plant and imperfect facilities, it is remarkable how much the school has done for the women of the province. It stands in the forefront of the agencies used in furthering the interests of the Kingdom.

The Girls' School, Matsuyama (1886).—Since its foundation this school has graduated nearly 400 students, 34 of them in 1917. The Christian Endeavor Society includes in active and associate membership practically the whole school. At its meetings there is an average attendance of about 80. There were 15 baptisms in the year. Plans are now under way for the removal of the school to a new site.

The Night School, Matsuyama (1891).—Under the care of Miss Judson, this continues to do excellent work. It has both common school and advanced courses. The graduates carry with them to an unusual degree the impress of the Christian influences received here. The dormitory is a sort of Y. M. C. A. hostel that gives a Christian home not only to pupils of this school but also to several of those who are from the public day schools.

The Dojokwan, Matsuyama (1901).—This institution was originally intended to furnish a safe and helpful home for working girls. A night school and a kindergarten were afterwards established in connection with it. The institution has of late caused considerable anxiety, partly because of changed conditions growing out of the war and partly because those connected with it have differed in their views of the policies that should govern its work. The former plant has now been divided so that the missionaries no longer have direct responsibilities concerning the home for working girls.

The Davis Memorial Kindergarten, Miyazaki (1909).—Attendance about 40. It exerts a strong Christian influence on the children and through them on the homes from which they come.

The School Girls' Home, Miyazaki.—This is a hostel for girls who are attending the higher public schools of the city. Most of those living in the home gladly attend the religious services, while all share in its helpful moral atmosphere.

The Boys' Hostel, Miyazaki (1915).—This is a dormitory for middle school students and the regular quota is 16.

The Hanabatake Hakuaiwai, Okayama (1891).—This settlement work of Miss Adams and her Japanese associates is for the very poor of the city and the region. It happily combines helpful efforts along religious, educational and medical lines. The evangelist, for lack of funds, had to leave in June, but the station evangelist has kept up the regular meetings with the help of the settlement workers, and there have been two baptisms, one a cripple, the other a woman more than 80 years old—both in the infirmary. The young men's club, helped now by young men from the main church, has taken on new life. The monthly woman's meeting has been organized, and these very poor women now pay for their refreshments and have helped to buy hymn books for the chapel. The dispensary has had more patients than ever—students from the Medical College helping the doctor in charge. The usual grants have been received from the general and the local governments, and other generous gifts from Japanese friends. The sewing school for girls has taken in a cripple boy who hopes to become a tailor. For a short time a trained kindergarten made it possible to carry on a kindergarten class for the children in the day nursery who were old enough, but her failure in health stopped this. One graduate of the primary school, after months of evening study, went to Tokyo for training as a nurse, and another goes in the spring.

The Baikwa Girls' School, Osaka (1878).—Miss McKowan, on returning from her furlough resumed work in this school, but was afterwards temporarily

released in order that she might take a part in the relief work that is being conducted in Siberia by the Y. W. C. A. and the Red Cross. Miss Edith Curtis, who also returned to Japan after a furlough in America, has been added to the faculty. Mrs. Holmes is giving valuable assistance. The standard among the Japanese teachers, not only in teaching ability and scholarship, but in Christian character and activity, is higher than for many years. The Christian Endeavor Society for the junior pupils, and the Y. W. C. A. for the seniors have been well attended throughout the year. Two new Sunday-schools were opened in the fall, for one of which the Y. W. C. A. assumes all responsibility.

The Aishin Kindergarten, Tottori (1906).—This has suffered from change of teachers and other difficulties, but the enrolment is always up to the limit with a waiting list, and the mothers' meeting is a live and promising factor. Though plans that people of the city had for aiding this kindergarten have to some extent been hindered by Buddhist influences, there is reason to hope that they may yet result in adding to its means for usefulness.

The Doshisha, Kyoto.—Because of a widening of the street between the Imperial Park and this institution, and the granting of certain strips of land in recompense for what was taken from the school, the grounds of the latter have been much improved. A Japanese friend of the school gave \$30,000 for the completion of the library building, and when the increased price of materials showed that this would be insufficient promised to supply whatever additional sum might be needed. Other building operations are contemplated and to some extent the funds for these are assured; though there are still important needs in this line that await the gifts required for meeting them. Unfortunately there have arisen grave differences of opinion concerning the administration of the institution. These have led to the resignations of several of the leading members of the faculty and also to the withdrawal of some members of the Board of Directors. So intense has been the feeling among the students, graduates, and other friends of the school that the restoration of complete harmony will require time and patience. In January, 1919, Dr. Harada's resignation from the presidency of the Doshisha was accepted and upon the Directors has devolved the difficult task of finding a successor who will to a reasonable degree be acceptable to the friends of the institution.

TABLE OF STATISTICS FOR 1917

	Japan* Mission.	Kumiai
<i>Number of Stations</i>	12	
Outstations	80	
<i>Missionaries, total</i>	75	
Ordained	23	
Unordained	1	
Wives	23	
Single women	28	
Special service	6	
<i>Native laborers, total</i>	230	
Ordained preachers	86	
Unordained preachers	44	
Teachers	68	
Bible-women	18	
Other helpers	14	
<i>Congregations</i>	81	
Organized churches	136	100
Communicants	22,068	20,030
Added, 1917	1,484	1,201
Total Constituency	25,015	20,030
Sunday Schools	252	156
S. S. Membership	22,760	16,214
<i>Schools, total</i>	20	10
Theological Schools	1	
Students	65	
Training Schools	2	
Students	40	
Colleges	1	
Students	47	
Secondary or Middle Schools	3	
Students	718	
Other schools	13	
Students	753	
Total students	1,623	
Native contributions	\$101,543	\$98,468

*Including Kumiai statistics as far as known.

The American Board Missions in Turkey and the Balkans

Stations: Location and Special Work of Missionaries.

THE BALKAN MISSION

Philippopolis (1858).—

Samokov (1867).—*Robert Thomson*, ordained: General evangelistic work. *Mrs. Agnes C. Thomson*: Work for women. *Leroy F. Ostrander*, ordained: Principal of Collegiate and Theological Institute. *Mrs. Mary R. Ostrander*: Work for women. *Herbert B. King*: Business agent and secretary of the mission. *Mrs. Mary M. King*: Work for women. *Miss Edith L. Douglass*: Teacher in Girls' Boarding School.

Residing at Sofia.—*Theodore T. Holway*, ordained: Touring and evangelistic work.

Monastir (1873).—*Miss Mary L. Matthews*: Principal of Girls' Boarding School; relief work.

Salonica (1894).—*J. Henry House, D. D.*, ordained: President of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute. *Mrs. Addie B. House*: Work for women and students. *William P. Clarke*, ordained: Station and educational work. *Mrs. Martha G. Clarke*: Educational work. *William C. Cooper*, ordained: Station and evangelistic work. *Mrs. Eugenia F. Cooper*: Work for women. *J. Riggs Brewster*, ordained: In charge of Day School; Greek evangelistic work. *Mrs. Ethel B. Brewster*: Educational work.

Kortcha, Albania (1908).—*Phineas B. Kennedy*, ordained: General station and school work. *Mrs. Violet B. Kennedy*: Work for women; educational work.

Elbasan, Albania (1910).—

Outside the Mission.—(Italy) *Charles T. Erickson, D. D.*, ordained.

On furlough.—*Edward B. Haskell, D. D.*, ordained: *Mrs. Elizabeth F. Haskell*; *Reuben H. Markham*, ordained; *Mrs. Mary G. Markham*; *Lyle D. Woodruff*, ordained; *Mrs. Alma S. Woodruff*; *Miss Inez L. Abbott*; *Miss Delpha Davis*; *Miss Mary M. Haskell*; *Miss Elisabeth C. Clarke*.

Associated with the Mission, not under appointment.—(Salonica) *Mr. Charles L. House*: Associate Principal of Thessalonica Institute. *Miss Ruth House*: Educational work in Thessalonica Institute.

Shortly before the last REPORT was issued, Dr. and Mrs. Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. Markham and Miss Haskell arrived in the United States. Miss Clarke of Sofia has also joined those on furlough. Mr. Holway is the only one who has been able to return to the field because of war conditions. A furlough two years overdue has been authorized for Mr. and Mrs. Cooper. Mr. Erickson and Mr. Woodruff with their families will come to America soon. Dr. and Mrs. House are in need of rest and are looking forward to their furlough in the near future. Mrs. Baird and Miss Agnes Baird have withdrawn from the Mission. Mr. Markham is in Y. M. C. A. work in Russia, having resigned from the Board. The Philippopolis station was left vacant by the transferring of Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff to Samokov. With great regret we report the death of Mrs. Holway in Bradentown, Florida, on May 28, 1918.

Note: The old division of the work in Turkey into the Western, Central and Eastern Turkey Missions is continued, although at present there is little or no organization. Probably other terminology will be used in the future. Information from the field is too meager to assure accuracy in the location and characterization of the work of all of the missionaries. The following new missionaries have been appointed to Turkey, but without designation to any particular Mission: Rev. R. Finney Markham and his fiancée, Miss Evangeline McNaughton, Rev. William Sage Woolworth, Jr., Miss Annie M. Denison and Miss Jean M. Turnbull.

WESTERN TURKEY MISSION

Smyrna (1820).—*Cass A. Reed*, ordained: Dean of International College. *Mrs. Rosaline M. Reed*: Assists in Collegè work. *Samuel L. Caldwell*: Professor in International College. *Miss Minnie B. Mills*: Acting Principal of Collegiate Institute for Girls. *Miss Olive Greene*; *Miss Annie E. Pinneo*: Teachers in Collegiate Institute.

Constantinople (1831).—*William W. Peet*: Treasurer of the Turkey and Balkan Missions; in charge of relief work. *Mrs. Martha H. Peet*. *James P. McNaughton, D. D.*, ordained; *Charles T. Riggs*, ordained; *Mrs. Mary S. Riggs*: General and relief work. *Mrs. Etta D. Marden*: Educational work in Gedik Pasha School. *John H. Kingsbury*, ordained: Relief work. *Herbert M. Irwin*, ordained; *Mrs. Genevieve D. Irwin*: General relief work. *Miss Anna B. Jones*: Principal of Gedik Pasha School. *Miss Annie T. Allen*: Station relief work. *Miss Elhel W. Putney*: Teaching in Gedik Pasha School. *Miss Adelaide S. Dwight*: Special orphanage worker for the Relief Committee. *Miss Sophie S. Holt*: Station and relief work.

Residing at Adabazar.—*Miss Mary E. Kinney*: Station and relief work.

Residing at Bardizag.—

Residing at Brousa.—

Trebizond (1835).—

Sivas (1851).—*Ernest C. Partridge*, ordained: General station and relief work. *Miss Mary L. Graffam*: Principal of Girls' High School; general relief work. *Mrs. Lillian C. Sewny*: Relief work.

Marsovan (1852).—*George E. White, D. D.*, ordained: President of Anatolia College; relief work. *Mrs. Esther B. White*. *Ernest Pye*, ordained: Educational and evangelistic work. *Dana K. Getchell*: Principal of Preparatory Department of Anatolia College; relief work. *Mrs. Susan R. Getchell*: Work for women. *Theodore D. Riggs*: Station and College Treasurer. *Mrs. Winifred C. Riggs*. *Miss Charlotte R. Willard*: Principal of the Girls' Boarding School and King School for the Deaf; relief work. *Jesse K. Marden, M. D.*: In charge of hospital and medical work. *Mrs. Lucy M. Marden*: Assists in relief and medical work.

Cesarea (Talas) (1854).—*Henry K. Wingate*, ordained: Station and relief work. *Miss Susan W. Orvis*; *Miss Clara C. Richmond*; *Miss Stella N. Loughridge*: Relief and educational work for women.

Outside the Mission.—(Palestine) *Miss Jeannie L. Jillson*: Red Cross work in Syria. *Isaac N. Camp*: Military duty in Palestine. *Mrs. Lucille M. Camp*: Language study and teaching. (Beirut) *Miss Bertha B. Morley*: In charge of Orphanage. (Russia) *Theodore A. Elmer*, ordained: Relief work in the Caucasus. *Carl C. Compton*; *Mrs. Ruth M. Compton*: Y. M. C. A. work in Omsk, Siberia. (Persia) *Miss Theda B. Phelps*: Relief work and nursing.

On furlough.—*Alexander MacLachlan, D. D.*, ordained; *Mrs. Rose B. MacLachlan*; *Mrs. Rebecca G. McNaughton*; *Mrs. Winona G. Partridge*; *C. Ernest Clark, M. D.*; *Mrs. Ina V. Clark*; *Mrs. Henrietta M. Elmer*; *Mrs. DeEtta D. Pye*; *Arthur C. Ryan*, ordained; *Mrs. Edith H. Ryan*; *S. Ralph Harlow*, ordained; *Mrs. Marion S. Harlow*; *J. Kingsley Birge*, ordained; *Mrs. Anna H. Birge*; *Mrs. Jane C. Wingate*; *Luther R. Fowle*; *Mrs. Helen C. Fowle*; *Mrs. Sarah D. Riggs*; *Frederick W. Macallum, D. D.*, ordained; *Mrs. Henrietta W. Macallum*; *Mrs. Carrie B. Caldwell*; *Walter N. James*, ordained; *Mrs. Mary C. James*; *Mrs. Ruth B. Kingsbury*; *Miss Mary I. Ward*; *Miss Nina E. Rice*; *Miss Nellie A. Cole*; *Miss Edith F. Parsons*; *Miss Emily McCallum*; *Miss Annie M. Barker*; *Miss Ilse C. Pohl*; *Mrs. Olive T. Crawford*.

Associated with the Mission, not under Appointment.—(Smyrna) *Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lawrence*: Professor in International College. (Constantinople) *Mr. C. F. Ranney*: Assistant in Treasurer's office.

The shifting movements of the missionaries have carried back to Turkey, Dr. and Mrs. Peet, Dr. McNaughton, Dr. and Mrs. Ward, Rev. and Mrs. Charles T. Riggs, Dr. and Mrs. Marden, Mr. Pye, Mr. Wingate and the Misses Morley, Pinneo, Holt, Jillson, Loughridge, Richmond, Phelps and Mrs. Marden. A number of others are expecting to leave during the summer of 1919, including Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. Harlow, Mr. and Mrs. Birge, Miss Ward, Miss Rice and Miss Parsons. Dr. and Mrs. Hoover, who have returned to Constantinople under the auspices of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East,

have terminated their official connection with the Board. There is no immediate prospect that Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Smith and Miss Burrage will be able to return to Turkey. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore D. Riggs, who were appointed in 1914 and who have been waiting for a favorable time to go out to their work at Marsovan, have already sailed, Mr. Riggs in the meantime having been connected with the Treasury Department of the Board. Dr. Charles E. Clark went to Palestine in connection with the American Red Cross Commission and has returned to his family in this country after about six months of service. Dr. and Mrs. Marden, Miss Jillson and Miss Morley were also members of this special Commission and after working in Palestine are returning to their work in Turkey. Mr. Lawrence of Smyrna and his family, as well as Mr. Ranney who has been associated with the Western Turkey Mission, are again at their posts. Dr. Macallum was not able to go to the Caucasus as he had hoped and is now acting as Assistant Treasurer in the office of the Relief Committee in New York. Miss Pinneo and Miss Greene, who were formerly under term appointment in Smyrna, have received full appointment as missionaries of the Board and are now in Smyrna. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury are also under full appointment. He is helping in the relief work while she is remaining in this country expecting to go out a little later.

Those who have come home for furlough during the year are Dr. and Mrs. MacLachlan, Mr. Luther Fowle, Mr. James, Miss McCallum, Miss Barker and Miss Pohl who is now in Germany. A number of others are expecting to leave the field soon, including Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Crawford, Miss Graffam, Mr. and Mrs. Getchell, and Miss Willard.

Miss Kinney and Miss Putney, who were in relief work in Egypt, are now located in the Mission, Miss Kinney helping in relief work at Adabazar and Miss Putney at the Gedik Pasha School. Mr. Partridge finished his relief work in the Caucasus, returned to the United States by way of Siberia, and is now in his old station in Turkey in charge of the relief work. Mr. and Mrs. Compton also left the Caucasus and are now engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in Siberia. Miss Orvis, another member of the relief party in the Caucasus, has returned to Turkey, coming out by way of China where she rendered temporary service in teaching in Peking.

The new missionaries appointed who are either on the field or expecting to sail later are Miss Sara Snell designated to Smyrna, Mr. Merrill N. Isely, Miss Mildred Myers who will not leave for the field until another year. Rev. Joseph W. Beach has also been secured for Turkey, but is now serving under the Relief Committee in Turkey.

CENTRAL TURKEY MISSION

Aintab (1847).—*John E. Merrill, Ph. D.*, ordained: President of Central Turkey College; relief work. *Miss Lucile Foreman*: Educational and orphanage work.

Adana (1852).—*W. Nesbitt Chambers, D. D.*, ordained: In charge of station and relief work. *Mrs. Cornelia P. Chambers*. *Miss Elizabeth S. Webb*; *Miss Mary G. Webb*: Educational and relief work for women.

Marash (1854).—*James K. Lyman*, ordained: Station and relief work. *Miss*

Ellen M. Blakely: President of Girls' College; supervision of women's work. *Miss Bessie M. Hardy*: Teacher of music in Girls' College.

Corfa (1854).—

Tarsus (1859).—*Thomas D. Christie, D. D.*, ordained; *Mrs. Carmelite B. Christie*: In charge of work of the station and of St. Paul's College. *Paul E. Nilson*, ordained; *Mrs. Harriet F. Nilson*: College and station relief work.

Hadjin (1872).—*Miss Olive M. Vaughan*; *Miss Edith Cold*: Educational and relief work.

Outside the Mission.—*Mark H. Ward, M. D.*; *Mrs. Anna R. Ward*: Temporarily in Constantinople. *Mrs. Margaret R. Trowbridge*: Helping in orphanage work in Aleppo. *Miss Isabel M. Blake*: Relief work in Egypt.

On furlough.—*John C. Martin, D. D.*, ordained; *Mrs. Mary C. Martin*: *Mrs. Isabel T. Merrill*; *Fred F. Goodsell*, ordained; *Mrs. Lulu S. Goodsell*; *Edward C. Woodley*, ordained; *Mrs. Edythe G. Woodley*; *Miss Kate E. Ainslie*; *Miss Annie E. Gordon*; *Mrs. Fanny P. Shepard*; *Miss C. Grace Towner*; *Mrs. Mary Rogers Nute*; *Cyril H. Haas, M. D.*; *Mrs. Ruth D. Haas*; *Mrs. Elvesta T. Leslie*; *Caroline F. Hamilton, M. D.*; *Miss Elizabeth M. Trowbridge*; *Miss Harriet C. Norton*.

Associated with the Mission, not under Appointment.—(Adana) *Miss Lucie Borel*: Orphanage worker. *Miss Annie Davies*: Orphanage worker, hospital superintendent. (Marash) *Miss Annie Marshall*, *Miss Agnes C. Salmond*, *Miss Alice Smith*: Orphanage and relief work.

The relief expeditions to Turkey took with them as missionary relief workers Miss Mary and Miss Elizabeth Webb, Miss Cold and Miss Foreman. Dr. Christie after a long rest in this country returned to Tarsus by the long Pacific route. Mrs. Chambers joined Dr. Chambers in Geneva and since his work there was completed they both went on to Adana. Miss Ainslie during her furlough has been doing special educational work in Japan, but is looking forward to a return to her work as soon as she can arrange the journey. Dr. Ward was in medical service with the United States Army in France, but has recently proceeded to Constantinople where Mrs. Ward is joining him. Their location is still indefinite.

Those who have joined the missionaries on furlough are Mr. Martin, Dr. Haas, Mr. and Mrs. Woodley, Miss Gordon, Miss Towner and Mrs. Shepard. Among the others expected to arrive soon are Miss Trowbridge, Dr. Hamilton, Miss Norton, Miss Vaughan and Mrs. Christie. Mr. Gracey who was reported as a member of the British military expedition in the Caucasus, was later captured by the Bolshevik soldiers and imprisoned in Moscow. Cable news recently has been received from him reporting his safe deliverance from prison and his return to his family in Ireland. Mr. Martin who was interned in Marash, went with other British missionaries to Smyrna and was able, after some waiting, to proceed to this country. Miss Blake joined the American Red Cross Commission to Palestine

and at last reports was helping in the relief work in Egypt. Mr. Nilson and Mrs. Nilson who was formerly Miss Harriet Fischer, who were both under term service in Turkey, have received full appointment as missionaries and are to join the workers in Tarsus.

The new missionaries in the Mission or shortly to leave are Dr. and Mrs. Lorrin A. Shepard designated to the hospital at Aintab, Miss Louise M. Clark, a nurse for the same hospital, Miss H. Constance Barker, Miss Inez M. Lied and Miss Addie M. Harris under a three years' term appointment.

EASTERN TURKEY MISSION

Erzroom (1839).—

Diarbekir (1853).—

Harpoot (1855).—*Henry H. Riggs*, ordained: In charge of station and relief work. *Ruth A. Parmelee, M. D.*: Medical and relief work. *Miss Mary W. Riggs*: Educational work and assists in relief.

Bitlis (1855).—

Mardin (1861).—*Mrs. Seraphina S. Dewey*: General evangelistic work for women. *Miss Diantha L. Dewey*: Superintendent of Primary Schools. *Miss J. Louise Graf*: Kindergartner; work for women and girls. *Miss Agnes Fenenga*: Educational and relief work.

Van (1872).—

Outside the Mission.—*Clarence D. Ussher, M. D.*; *Ernest A. Yarrow*, ordained; *Mrs. Jane T. Yarrow*; *Harrison A. Maynard*, ordained; *Miss Myrtle O. Shane*: Relief work in Caucasus, Russia. *Edward P. Case, M. D.*, ordained: Red Cross work in France. *Robert Stapleton*, ordained: *Mrs. Ida S. Stapleton*: Temporarily at Trebizond for relief. *Floyd O. Smith, M. D.*: *Mrs. Bessie H. Smith*: Temporarily in medical work in Davao, Mindanao. *Miss Rachel B. North*: Assisting in relief work in Constantinople.

On furlough.—*Ernest W. Riggs*, ordained; *Mrs. Alice S. Riggs*; *Ira W. Pierce*, ordained; *Mrs. Georgina R. Pierce*; *Mrs. Jeanette W. Emrich*; *Mrs. Mary W. Maynard*; *Mrs. Tacy A. Atkinson*; *Miss Mary L. Daniels*; *Miss Ruth M. Bushnell*; *Miss E. Gertrude Rogers*; *Miss Caroline Silliman*; *Mrs. Florence F. Case*; *Miss Vina M. Sherman*; *Miss Grisell M. McLaren*; *Miss Isabelle Harley*.

Associated with the Mission, not under Appointment.—(Harpoot) *Miss Marie Jacobsen*: Nurse and orphanage worker.

The missionaries on furlough were increased by a party from Beirut, Rev. and Mrs. Ernest Riggs and Mr. and Mrs. Pierce. Mrs. Maynard has also come to

this country with the children while Mr. Maynard has returned to the Caucasus for relief work. Mrs. Stapleton did not go out to join Mr. Stapleton, but he came to this country, and after a few months of furlough they both returned for relief work and are temporarily in Trebizond. The others who have gone to the field are Dr. Ussher, Rev. H. H. Riggs, Miss Fenenga, Miss Riggs, Miss Shane and Dr. Ruth Parmelee. Miss Harley is arranging to return to Harpoot in the fall of 1919. After withdrawing from the Caucasus Mr. and Mrs. Yarrow were in North China for a season. Now he has gone on to Turkey and the Caucasus to direct the relief work, while she is remaining in China and will come to this country with the children. Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. White who went out to the field as regular missionaries of the Board were also compelled to withdraw from the Caucasus and located in North China. Owing to health conditions Mr. White is not able to return to Turkey. Dr. and Mrs. Smith are still in medical work in Davao in the Philippine Mission, but are planning to return to Turkey just as soon as they can be relieved. Dr. Reynolds was compelled to return to this country because of serious illness and is withdrawing from active service under the Board. We regret to report the death of Rev. Alpheus N. Andrus of Poughkeepsie, New York, on January 11, 1919, and of Rev. R. S. M. Emrich in Aleppo, Syria, on May 4, 1919. Dr. Andrus was on the point of sailing to Turkey when he was stricken down, while Mr. Emrich was on the way to his old station, Mardin, when he fell a victim to the influenza. No new missionaries have been appointed or designated to the Mission.

THE TURKEY AND BALKAN MISSIONS

The Balkans

The Mission force has been greatly reduced. Mrs. T. T. Holway passed away last summer after three years' absence from the field with her husband. Miss Abbott and Miss Davis left the field for health reasons in 1915 and 1916 respectively, and the same years Mrs. Marsh and the Baird family permanently withdrew. The departure for the United States in January, 1918, of the Haskells and Markhams necessitated the removal of the Woodruffs from Philippopolis to Samokov that Mr. Woodruff might replace Mr. Markham as acting principal of the Girls' School. Thus Philippopolis station was left unoccupied for the first time since about 1880, while Miss Clarke was alone in Sofia and Miss Matthews in Monastir.

The way has not yet opened for the Ericksons to return from Italy to Albania. The Albanian nation has sustained a great loss in the death by influenza of Rev. Gregory Tsilka, one of the most prominent and devoted workers for his people. Rev. and Mrs. Kennedy have kept up preaching services and a small school at Kortcha. Early in October Mr. Kennedy underwent a successful operation on an abscess near his right kidney. French army surgeons did splendid work for him. It seems appropriate here to make thankful acknowledgment of services rendered our missionaries at Salonica, Monastir and Kortcha by surgeons of the British and French expeditionary forces who for over three years generously and fraternally responded to every call upon them in their line. And thanks are due not only to surgeons but others in these forces. Mr. Brewster writes, "We never can tell all the British have done for us, high and low."

At Salonica Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Clarke have continued to assist President House and family at the Farm School, living there in very close quarters because of the lack of residences in the city after the great fire of 1916. There has been a constant stream of visitors at the Institute from the expeditionary forces, many of whom have received spiritual inspiration from the special services held for them in English and from personal touch with the consecrated workers there. As noted under Institutions (p. 178) the school has held strongly on its way despite the difficulties of war.

Messrs. Cooper and Brewster in Salonica City have given much time to the very flourishing English primary school of 150 pupils on the mission premises. They both feel that a lady principal should be sent out by the W. B. M. I. so as to relieve them for more evangelistic work. The Greek Protestants in Macedonia, after they had separated from the Presbyterian Synod of Athens, ten years ago, on the ground that said Synod was too much dominated by a single personality, applied for and received a measure of financial aid from the American Board. The cause for the division having disappeared a reconciliation was effected last summer and the Salonica Church rejoined the Synod. The Athens Church itself is self-supporting but unites with the remaining Greek Protestants in urging our Board to undertake the oversight and extension of the work providentially laid at our doors by the annexation to Greece of one of our stations. Mr. Cooper soon must come on a furlough two years overdue, while Dr. and Mrs. House also imperatively need a rest. Hence Salonica Station calls for two new families and two single ladies.

It is felt that an equally large reinforcement should be sent to Monastir where Miss Matthews has held on alone another year. Much of her time has been spent recently in forwarding money from men in America to their families in the Monastir district and in putting members of such divided families in communication with each other. She acts as agent of the American consul at Salonica in this work which is a very useful form of relief effort and much appreciated as preventing exploitation by unscrupulous agents such as often undertook it previously.

In Sofia Miss Clarke went on with her kindergarten work, although often hindered by epidemics. Her kindergarten building serves as a centre for many of the social activities of our church, which is not far away, especially for the Young People's Society.

The difficulty of securing transport in Bulgaria, due to the requisitioning of horses and vehicles, and the increasingly strict regulations about travelling permits led to the abandonment of mission tours and a concentration on the educational work in Samokov. In the two schools there about 325 young people came under Christian influence. The appointment of a missionary as college pastor, together with the hearty coöperation of the trustees of the schools and the local church, aroused quite a religious interest among the students. Despite the strong German influence in the country

German was not taught in these schools, and the feeling of the students was shown by the fact that those of the Girls' School requested the faculty to make the speaking of English compulsory in recreation hours, and to require the teachers to make explanations and comments on the lessons in English in classes above the fourth.

There was no missionary of the Board in Bulgaria with German sympathies. In staying at their posts these loyal Americans felt that they were performing not only a Christian but a patriotic duty, for they combated German influence with American ideals. Because it was impossible to import text-books during the war, Miss Edith Douglas of Samokov prepared a series for the study of English which were printed on the Boys' School press. As soon as Bulgaria capitulated there were calls for such books from all parts of the land which the mission fortunately was able to supply. The attitude of the American government towards Bulgaria is having great influence in attracting her towards the western democracies. All things American will be immensely popular in the immediate future and the mission needs to be strongly reënfined to meet the new opportunities.

The Turkey Missions

Cut Off. The time is not yet ripe for a detailed history of our Missions during the period of the great war. Long before Turkey severed diplomatic relations with the United States lines of communication within and without the country had been cut and it was impossible for the Secretaries of our Board in Boston to keep in close touch with the field. Missionaries leaving the country could bring no papers of any kind except by smuggling them through at great risk and all station accounts were so badly in arrears as to cause much anxiety on the part of both missionaries and the treasury officials. Those who remained at their posts were dependent on the official Turkish bulletins for news of the outside world. And it was well for their peace of mind that they discounted everything so published, considering most of it to be pure invention, for had they known how near to the truth these bulletins often were, during the dark days when France was being hard pressed and England losing prestige at the Dardanelles and on the Tigris, discouraged indeed they might have been. Yet even after learning of these reverses and in spite of the awful devastation on all sides, it is a cause of

pride that not a missionary in the whole land doubted that the outcome would be victory for the Allies and for the cause for which they as missionaries risked their lives.

The Decimated Force. At the beginning of the war in 1914, in the three Missions of the American Board in Asia Minor, there were some 151 American missionaries, 1,204 native workers, 137 organized native churches, 8 colleges, 46 secondary schools and 369 elementary schools, with a total attendance in all institutions of 25,199, and 9 hospitals doing full work; while the annual local contributions for religious and educational purposes were nearly \$200,000. The most detailed report of present conditions we have is in a communication from Mr. Luther R. Fowle dated October 24, 1918. He says: "All the schools in our stations are broken up. . . . With few exceptions the churches are completely broken up. . . . Most of our hospitals have been occupied by the government, in fact all of them, and the equipment and furnishings that may have existed are used, scattered or carried off. . . . There are thousands of orphans in the country. . . . Very little left of the old Mission constituencies." In short, of all the 151 American missionaries in the field and of all the great work which was in full progress in 1914, but 36 missionaries were left in the field in 1918, while churches, schools and hospitals, with the exception of those at Constantinople and Smyrna, have practically been closed or wiped out of existence. In the whole Asia Minor field, possibly 200 out of the 1,204 native workers may be found alive.

The Picture. Seated before the map of Asia Minor and Armenia, as his eye takes in the strategic centers, Van, Erzroom, Harpoot, Sivas, Aintab, Marsovan, Konia, Smyrna and Constantinople, the writer has tried to picture to himself the great drama—the tragedy—that has been staged on this historic soil and to understand the significance of it all in the great stream of human history. The picture is clear and clean-cut, but one requiring vivid imagination to bring out in all its sharp reality.

The whole country is in a state of flux. Not since the barbarian invasions of the Middle Ages has there been such a general shifting of populations. Europe had become congested, an economic and social condition hardly appreciated here in America where we still have ample territories for a vast population. The peoples of Europe consciously or unconsciously were pushing their way out

trying to get to the open spaces. The German peoples were pushing South and East. The Balkan races struggling to free themselves from Turkish domination were eager to grasp all possible territory for the future development of their respective peoples. In doing this there was little consideration for humanity or the rights of others. The Turkish population was driven out, whether justly or not we do not presume to say. Those who saw the wretched crowds as they swept through Constantinople after the Balkan wars will never forget the sight. The nations of the world were shifting and the Turkish hordes which had swept into Europe six centuries ago were being driven back to Asia Minor, their ancient home, and still the least populated of all the territories in proximity to Europe. But those who are despoiled of their homes and property think little of despoiling others. A space must be made for the hordes of refugees from the Balkans. From the Moslem point of view and taking a lesson from German and Balkan procedure, what more natural than that the fugitive Turks should seize in Asia Minor Christian lands and property? Greeks near Constantinople and Smyrna first felt the pressure, but so rapidly did the wave sweep onward that the sufferings of the Greeks in the early part of the year 1914 were soon forgotten in the fearful calamity which overtook that other ancient Christian race—the Armenians—further in the interior. The great war had begun. Owing to Russian pressure on the Eastern frontier in the Caucasus another Moslem wave was started westward. Fearing Russian domination, hordes of Moslems were rushing back into Asia Minor from the East, while the two waves, that from the Balkans and that from the Caucasus, met on the central plateau lying between Eskishehr and Sivas, the great historic battle ground between the East and the West. And the tragedy of it! An ancient Christian race caught between these ruthless Moslem waves almost crushed to powder. Other causes contributed to make the horror of the deportations and massacres. There was the political motive, the determination to eliminate in a thoroughgoing way an irritating alien element from the political structure. There was the economic motive—desire to be rid of the ablest competitors in business. There were the age old race and religious antipathies urging to persecution. Description of what happened to this long suffering people is unnecessary. The story has been told and retold. All have heard and sympathize.

Castles of Humanity. But one outstanding feature without which no account of the movement would be adequate attracts our attention. Like the medieval castles about which and for which the barbarian hordes struggled stood the American mission stations, each one standing true to its self-appointed task of doing what it could to alleviate the sufferings of the masses struggling outside and sometimes within. Here a station reaching out to bring the wounded straggler within the gates. Another having lost women and children recovers them, but alas not all. Others protesting, pleading, hiding, with peril to themselves, wretched people threatened with death if found. Still another, a literal castle about which and against which shot and shell rained until further defense was impossible. Another purchasing the lives and honor of innocent girls with gold. Others in spite of official orders to the contrary feeding the hungry and starving as they passed along the way. Americans turned from their homes; separated by force from their wives and children; exiled to distant places. Consider this as but an incident in the great struggle of the races. Thank God the crisis seems to have passed. Gradually the movement must approach equilibrium. What of our mission stations, these outposts of civilization which have so suffered in the storm?

The Fate of Mission Stations. Some, though few, may be hopelessly destroyed and their ruins, like the ivy-covered castles of Europe, alone remain to tell the story. But most have weathered the storm and, though the loss has been frightful, on the battered foundations will be reared a better structure perhaps than that which has been broken down. Until the territorial division and the method of government of the country have been decided upon, it is manifestly impossible to forecast with any accuracy the future of our work. For a time the whole available missionary force will be occupied with relief work. Then will come the steady permanent reconstructive effort in which the American missions must supply the moral and spiritual influences without which there can be no permanent peace and prosperity.

Nothing but a real vital Christianity can save the struggling, seething mass of humanity in the East. Without it the world will cry, "Peace, peace," and there will be no peace. Many a practical problem will have to be met. Shall each station be reestablished? Shall the work be picked up and proceed on exactly the same lines as before the war? Before these questions can be answered a most

careful and unprejudiced study of the whole field must be undertaken. If we were getting into ruts before the war, we now have an opportunity to correct past errors. Probably it will be discovered that most stations already occupied were as wisely chosen for the future as for the past. Missionary policy is sure to be broadened, but nothing revolutionary is demanded or expected, for in general the wisdom of our educational policy has been demonstrated beyond question in the sterling character shown by the boys and girls from the mission schools. Among the problems which will call for great wisdom will be the treatment of those sad and disheartened Christians who, in order to save their lives and the lives of their families, were persuaded to deny their faith. Here as everywhere must prevail the spirit of Christ, the spirit of charity and mercy so clearly brought forth in the story of the woman against whom the hypocritical mob would hurl stones.

We are in a better strategic position than ever before to face Mohammedanism and, though fully recognizing the exceeding difficulty of the task, we go forward to the struggle determined and expecting to win.

The Mission Stations. As we have probably seen the last of the distinction between Western, Central and Eastern Turkey Missions, for the purposes of this report a different classification is adopted, namely, the Coast Cities, Abandoned Mission Stations, Stations Held by but a Single Lady Missionary and Stations Held by More Than One Missionary.

Coast Cities

In general the missionary institutions in the coast cities were treated much better than those in the interior.

Constantinople. In this city our Mission school at Gedik Pasha, like the independent institutions, Robert College and the Girls' College at Arnaoutkeyu, had been permitted to go on practically uninterrupted. As everywhere, the high prices and difficulty experienced in getting food supplies were a serious handicap, but the continuity of the work has not been broken and the future is bright with hope. The great work done by the Treasurer, on whom the lives of all our missionaries as well as the lives of thousands of our native friends depended, should not be forgotten. The Treasurer, Mr. Peet, was obliged to leave early in 1917, but his associate,

Mr. Fowle, carried on the work with the utmost self-sacrifice, persistence and skill. At a time when all official representatives of America were withdrawn, when it seemed almost impossible to negotiate foreign exchange, when communications with stations in the interior were cut, he was at his post day and night and managed to keep the wheels of business moving. From all sides the cry came up for help. Missionaries needed gold which could not be sent to them, but even with a depreciated currency (from three to seven pounds paper being required to purchase one pound in gold and that transaction being illegal) the work went on somehow. Without the work of the central Treasurer probably not a single American could have remained in the interior. Other missionaries who remained at Constantinople were Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, of Talas, the Misses Jones, Barker, Allen and North.

Smyrna. As at Constantinople, our institutions in Smyrna went on with comparatively little interruption. Of course readjustments had to be made. President MacLachlan, head of the International College, and Miss McCallum, head of the Collegiate Institute, both Canadians, were obliged to keep in the background, but remained at their work. Others of our force, Mr. Reed, Mr. Caldwell, Miss Mills and Miss Pohl remained at their posts and in spite of numerous difficulties the years 1917 and 1918 were years of progress. It is to be noted that the International College is the only institution from which a regular report for the year 1918 has been received.

Trebizond. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford remained at their post through changes from the Turkish government to Russian and again back to Turkish. They did a noble work in aiding Greek refugees right up to the time when Mr. Crawford passed away September 26, 1918. Mrs. Crawford has the deepest sympathy of the members of the Board and of the many friends who have known them for so many years. Mr. Getchell visited Trebizond soon after Mr. Crawford's death, but few details of the situation have been received.

Abandoned Mission Stations

Van, Diarbekir, Erzroom, Bitlis, Harpoot, Oorfa, Cesarea, Brousa and Baghchejik (Bardizag) were all temporarily abandoned, the institutions having been closed and the pupils scattered by the

Turkish authorities. Very little information having been received from these places, not much can be reported. Miss Jacobsen, a Danish lady, who remained at Harpoot, writing in May, 1918, reports fresh deportations of Armenians. At Cesarea the missionaries left only when it became evident that nothing was to be gained by remaining. What little relief work was left was turned over to a very efficient Greek lady who has continued her untiring efforts up to the present time.

Stations Held by but a Single Lady Missionary

Nothing has made a greater impression on those who understand the situation than the heroism of the few American women who, separated by hundreds of miles from any associate, oftentimes lacking the necessities of life, burdened with anxiety for the girls dependant upon them, struggling with poverty, sickness and death, have remained steadily at their posts. This was the case at Sivas, Hadjin, Konia and Tarsus where perhaps because they were women the local officials permitted them some degree of liberty in carrying on their work. Detailed information is still lacking, but at Hadjin Miss Vaughan seems to have been able to hold her school together, while Miss Cushman at Konia and Miss Graffam at Sivas have done a magnificent work of relief. At Tarsus Mrs. Christie, practically alone, separated from her husband and children, has held her post to this day and in addition to keeping up a fair sized school has brought comfort and support to many wanderers who found their way to this haven of refuge.

Stations Held by More Than One Missionary

In each of the remaining stations, Mardin, Marash, Aintab, Adana and Marsovan, two or more missionaries have been able to remain, although with great difficulty and hardship. At Mardin Mrs. and Miss Dewey and Miss Graf still remain. A letter written by Mrs. Dewey in January, 1919, indicates that in spite of lack of fuel and difficulty with the currency, both Girls' and Boys' Schools had been opened and that the old native pastor had been able to keep his church together. With their own hands the American ladies had planted their fields to barley, and cleaned, plastered and whitewashed some of the buildings recently returned by the officials.

At Marash were Mr. Woodley and family, Mr. Lyman, Misses Blakeley, Hardy, and Gordon, Mr. Martin who was interned there for a long period having left for America late in 1918. At Aintab Mr. Merrill, Miss Trowbridge, Dr. Hamilton and Miss Norton have all been carrying a heavy burden for, unlike many of our stations to the north which were practically depopulated, Aintab has had an ever increasing number of refugees to care for. At times the attitude of the local officials was distinctly hostile and the danger of further massacre was great, but the opportune arrival of a British force on December 15, 1918, saved the day and already there are signs of recovery. Christian services are being attended by great crowds. The Mission paper, *Rahnuma*, is being published by the College press and has practically become the official organ of the British commander. Schools will doubtless open soon. News from Adana and Marsovan is scarce. Dr. Haas and Miss Towner have continued at the former station, while at Marsovan Mr. and Mrs. Getchell and Miss Willard have remained at their work with the school girls and in general relief, but hampered of course because of high prices, lack of funds and the depreciated currency. Late in 1918 the Girls' School was reopened with a small attendance and a secondary school was organized by Mr. Getchell.

Institutions of the Balkan and Turkey Missions

The Collegiate and Theological Institute, Samokov, Bulgaria.—The American Boys' Gymnasium. Course of study essentially that of the Bulgarian national schools preparatory to the university covering eight years. Recognized by the Bulgarian government. Highest enrolment 117, including 39 Evangelicals, 69 Orthodox, 8 Jews, 1 Catholic. Teaching force 13, including 2 Americans, 11 Bulgarians. School cannot receive more students for lack of room and has made requirements for admission very stiff both as to conduct and scholarship.

The government allotted to the school the same amount of provisions per capita at the same prices as to national schools, but enormous prices have forced it to incur a deficit. Places of teachers who went into the army were filled to some extent by interchanges with the Girls' Gymnasium, and co-education was adopted in some of the classes with excellent results.

The American Girls' Gymnasium, Samokov, Bulgaria.—Supported by the Women's Board of the Interior. In 1917-18 enrolment was 100 boarders and 140 day students, an unprecedented total of 240. Classes were taught in every conceivable cubbyhole; new quarters are overwhelmingly demanded. Teaching force, 4 Americans, 15 Bulgarians. Same general conditions as Boys' Gymnasium; eight-year course. Recognized by the government. Classes examined by government inspectors, who have highly praised the results attained. A large deficit due to war prices calls for attention.

Girls' Boarding and High School, Monastir, Serbia.—Supported by the Women's Board of the Interior. After the Balkan wars Monastir passed from the control of the Turkish to that of the Serbian government; was held by Bulgaria for a year during the Great War; then retaken by Serbia. The school has been closed for over two years, but the premises served as a refuge for orphans and others. Miss Matthews remained heroically at her post, occupied with various kinds of relief work. The language of the school being English, the new popularity of that language in the district will give the institution great opportunities after peace is signed and the partially wrecked buildings restored. Its former teaching force of 10, including 2 Americans, will be inadequate to the new conditions.

Girls' Boarding School, Kortcha, Albania.—Formerly supported by the W. B. M. I., but now under a separate Board of Trustees. After being closed for some years the school was reopened on a small scale by Rev. and Mrs. P. B. Kennedy in 1918. Girls were taught in the forenoon and boys in the afternoon. Political conditions still are very unsettled and the future wholly uncertain.

Boys' Boarding School, Elbassan, Albania.—Closed at the time of the Balkan wars and not yet reopened, for obvious reasons.

Kindergarten at Sofia, Bulgaria.—The kindergarten closed its eighteenth year in June. Reefing our sail before the gale, our branch kindergarten has been

given up temporarily. By this means we ended the year free of debt, though three months with doors closed by order of the Health Department did not help out our finances. They did, however, solve the fuel problem to this extent that not until March first were we dependent on the sun alone for heat. It has been a cause for constant thanksgiving that air and sunshine could not be requisitioned and be doled out to the world in pound packages.

Of the five young women enrolled in the training class, one dropped out in answer to imperative calls for nurses in military hospitals; another, because she had no time to study by daylight; a third, widowed by the war, found her principal fast melting away before war prices, and replaced her soldier brothers in her father's store. Nor could the remaining two graduate in June as expected. One was attacked by tuberculosis in the spring, and all work had to be given up for the summer. We are now expecting wider opportunities and praying for ability to improve them.

Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute, Salonica, Greece.—Under a separate Board of Trustees. Enrolment about 40, including boys of six nationalities. By request and at expense of the Serbian government 16 Serbian boys are in the school. At present most of the pupils are young boys because of the great demand for the older boys as interpreters. The British expeditionary force alone was using 16 of them in this capacity last September. Last summer the British War Department kindly loaned the school the use of a well-boring apparatus managed by an American expert. On the highest land of the school a generous vein of water was struck, capable of yielding 800 gallons an hour with a four-inch pump, it was estimated. This gives water for irrigation, as well as other needs, and President House considers it the most valuable addition ever made to the resources of the farm.

Publications

Publication Department, Samokov, Bulgaria.—Usual output is some 80,000 copies of some 75 different tracts; 1,660 books of 40 different kinds; 3,000,000 pages of Christian printed matter.

The Zornitza.—The oldest Bulgarian newspaper now in existence, and the only Evangelical weekly in the country. Published at Philippopolis by the Mission. Subscribers about 1,800.

WESTERN TURKEY

Owing to war conditions nearly all of the institutions in Turkey have been closed but for convenience of reference, some statistical and other items are copied from the ANNUAL REPORT for 1917. Where the institution has been closed, it is so stated.

International College, Smyrna.—Organized in 1891. Incorporated in Massachusetts in 1903. This is the only institution in Asia Minor from which a regular report for the years 1917-1918 has been received. According to this

report the College continued its regular work uninterrupted throughout the entire year and full courses were offered in the College and Sub-Freshman departments. The total enrolment was 117. In June, 1918, seven men completed their course of study. Owing to high prices and difficulties of administration the Boarding Department was suspended. In spite of financial difficulties, poor lighting and inadequate text-books, there were many compensations. Regular chapel exercises, Bible classes and Y. M. C. A. work were continued as usual, all culminating in the fourth Paradise Student Conference held on May 10, 11, and 12, 1918. While serious difficulties confront the institution, those in charge of the work are confident that the College has a great future of usefulness before it.

American Collegiate Institute, Smyrna.—Total attendance, some 300 girls. Several departments, including high school, intermediate, primary and kindergarten. Before the war the largest number of students were Armenians and the next in number Greeks. Supported by the Woman's Board of Boston. Faculty includes 3 Americans. The work continued as usual during the year 1917 and '18 although Miss McCallum, a Canadian subject, had been obliged to withdraw from the active management. As soon as possible the institution must be removed to the new site at Geoz Tepe where, if suitable buildings can be provided, many Moslem girls may be expected to attend. The funds are pledged for the erection of the buildings.

Anatolia College, Marsovan.—Incorporated in Massachusetts in 1894. College and Preparatory Departments. Normal number of students 425, including 200 Greeks, 160 Armenians, 40 Russians, 25 Turks. A large faculty includes 9 Americans. The College has not been in session since the buildings were seized by the Government in May, 1916, and the faculty scattered.

Anatolia Girls' School, Marsovan.—Supported by the Women's Board of Boston. Normal enrolment not far from 300. Closely affiliated is the Martha A. King School for the Deaf. Teaching force (exclusive of kindergarten and deaf school), 4 Americans, 11 Armenians, 4 Greeks. Closed but reopened late in 1918 with a small attendance.

Marsovan Theological Seminary.—Affiliated with Anatolia College. At present the Christian (evangelical) Training School for Asia Minor. A faculty of 5 members. Closed.

Sivas Teachers' College.—Ordinarily occupies a unique position for the training of teachers for important positions in the mission and in the government schools. Like Marsovan and Smyrna had good plant before the war. Usual enrolment, all grades, about 500. Had college department high school, intermediate and primary grades. Industrial self-help department. Some agriculture. Closed.

Sivas Girls' High School.—High school, intermediate and primary departments. Usual enrolment over 400. Closed.

Bithynia High School, Bardizag.—Before the war enrolment about 400, of which over 114 were boarders in the Favre Home. High School enrolled 165, intermediate department, 231. The majority of students Armenians. Closed.

Adabazar Girls' High School.—Normal attendance 324, of whom 125 are in the high school, 122 in the intermediate department, 27 in the primary, and 50 in other grades. The boarders numbered 123 and day pupils 201. The attendance is practically all Armenian. Supported by the Women's Board of Boston. Closed.

The American School for Girls, Brousa.—Pupils enrolled under normal conditions over 200, 54 being in the high school department, 42 in the intermediate, 61 in the primary, and 54 in the kindergarten. Supported by the Woman's Board, of the Pacific. Closed.

Gedik Pasha School, Constantinople.—The enrolment during 1918 was 245 distributed about equally among Greeks, Armenians and Turks. Expenses were extremely high, 739 liras (nominally \$3,251.60) being spent for coal alone. Miss Davies, matron of the Adana Hospital has been assisting Miss Jones and Miss Barker.

The American School for Boys, Talas (Cesarea).—When war broke out the total attendance was 163, of whom 98 were boarders and 65 day pupils, mostly Armenians. There were 9 native teachers besides the missionaries. Closed. Teachers and pupils deported.

Girls' Boarding School, Talas (Cesarea).—Total enrolment usually about 162, 146 girls and 16 boys—52 Gregorians, 108 Protestants and 2 Orthodox. High school, preparatory, intermediate and primary grades. Closed but some of the older girls removed by the Turks to their military hospital at Zinjirdere where they were employed as nurses.

Trebizond Schools.—Normally attendance about 200, of whom 116 in kindergarten and 90 in grammar school. Closed.

Medical Work

Anatolia Hospital, Marsovan.—Affiliated with Anatolia College. The hospital has a rare reputation, patients often coming from six to eight days' journey. Best plant in interior Turkey. Staff of 4 physicians, 1 dispenser, 4 nurses. Patients treated in hospital about 1,000. Out-patients in dispensary 3,200. Patients included mostly Armenians, Turks and Greeks, but 13 different races all told. Under the military at present.

American Hospital, Talas (Cesarea).—Ordinarily force includes 1 foreign and 1 native physician; 1 foreign and 7 native nurses. Beds in hospital 80; in-patients 808; new patients, each year, about 3,600. Taken over by the Turks and used as a military hospital.

West Memorial Hospital, Sivas.—Hospital staff ordinarily included 1 foreign physician, 1 native physician, 1 foreign nurse and 6 native nurses. Beds in hospital 25. Closed.

Publications

The Avedaper.—An Armenian paper published in weekly and monthly editions. The most attractively printed Armenian paper in the Empire. Under efficient Armenian management. There was an encouraging increase in subscriptions until the war conditions interfered with the mails and returns fell off. It was finally decided to discontinue the paper for the time being.

The Orient.—A weekly paper in English edited by Rev. Charles T. Riggs dealing with affairs in Turkey and the Near East. Discontinued after war broke out.

CENTRAL TURKEY

Central Turkey, Aintab (for boys).—This college occupies a unique position in its relation to the people, the only one of our institutions in Turkey using Turkish as a medium of instruction. Total enrolment (1914), 232; 64 in college and 168 in preparatory department—218 Armenians, 8 Turks, 6 Syrians—146 Protestants, 75 Gregorians, 8 Moslems. Assisted by Trustees of Donations for Education in Turkey. Incorporated under laws of Massachusetts in 1874. Closed.

Central Turkey Girls' College, Marash.—Before the war total enrolment 143, including 73 in college and 70 in preparatory department. Boarders 25. Protestants 102, Gregorians 30, Catholics 1. Five Americans on staff. Supported by the Woman's Board of the Interior. Total enrolment during 1917-1918 was 80, the teaching force intact.

Central Turkey Theological Seminary, Marash.—Faculty 4 (2 missionaries and 2 Armenian professors); 9 students in regular course, 5 in special course. This institution trains for the evangelical ministry in Central Turkey Mission. Closed.

St. Paul's College, Tarsus.—Organized 1887. Incorporated same year under laws of state of New York. Separate Board of Trustees. Ten graduates usually preparing for the ministry. Enrolment (1915) largest recorded—college 118, academy 142, total 260. More Moslems than ever (35) in history of school. Nearly 200 Armenians. Of the 13 members of the faculty 4 were Americans. The regular college work was not maintained because all the older students had left for various reasons. Classes were continued for the smaller boys. No recent report.

Girls' Seminary, Aintab.—Ordinary enrolment over 200. Students, Armenian. Teaching staff, 2 American and 12 Armenian teachers. Special instruction given in sewing, dressmaking and domestic science. Supported by Woman's Board of Boston. Closed.

Adana Seminary (for girls).—The teaching staff under normal conditions has included about 14 Armenian and 4 foreign teachers. The total enrolment has been 212 with about 62 in the seminary proper, 105 in the intermediate grade, 45 in the primary with 81 boarders. A large number of pupils were from Gregorian homes. Less than half have been Protestants. School closed by the Turks and used as a hospital.

Hadjin School.—The Hadjin Home School for girls and the Boys' School before the war had an attendance of nearly 400 in all the grades. The pupils were mostly Armenians. Since the deportation Miss Vaughan is holding a school for Moslem children. No material change.

Shattuck School for the Blind, Oorfa.—Accommodations for about 30. Course included elementary work in English, Armenian and Turkish Braille. Instruction also given in tent weaving and hammock making, chair-caning, reed mat weaving, knitting and hand sewing. Closed.

Industrial Institute, Oorfa.—Includes carpentry and cabinet shop, iron work and machine shop in the Mission compound, and tailor and shoe shops in the city. Nearly 2,000 women ordinarily receive their main support from the making of handkerchiefs. The aim of the orphanage has been to receive such boys as may later become worthy Christian representatives in their own villages and communities. Closed.

Medical Work

Azariah Smith Memorial Hospital, Aintab (Medical Department of Central Turkey College).—The staff ordinarily consists of 2 foreign and 3 native physicians, 2 foreign and 7 native nurses and other hospital assistants. There were 149 patients in the hospital, of whom 226 were Armenians and 132 Turks. Out-patients in the dispensary and villages made a total of 6,998. Ordinarily treatments of various kinds total over 40,000. During 1917-1918 the hospital was held by the Turks, neither Dr. Hamilton nor Miss Trowbridge being permitted to visit the institution. Dr. Hamilton carried on a clinic in her own house, but was not permitted to write prescriptions.

International Hospital, Adana.—Staff consists of 1 foreign and 1 native physician, 2 foreign and 3 native nurses. Thirty-four beds. Before the war some 200 were received in men's ward each year and 160 in women's ward; in the clinics 1,600 men, 1,500 women and 300 children treated, of whom 700 were Moslems, 2,200 Armenians, 135 Greeks, 65 Syrians, 300 miscellaneous. Used at present as a military hospital under government authority. The hospital was taken over by the government about two years ago although Dr. Hass and Miss Davies, the nurse, were left in charge. Miss Davies continued to live at the hospital with the nurses needed to care for the work. Later reports, October, 1918, Dr. Hass and Miss Davies had nothing to do and wished to leave.

EASTERN TURKEY

Euphrates College, Harpoot.—Incorporated in Massachusetts and under separate Board of Trustees. Total registration in all departments usually over 600. Men's department, total students 300; in the college 114, in the preparatory department 135, lower grades 51. The boarders were 127, and day pupils 173. The students were practically all Armenians, 169 being Gregorians and 123 Protestants. Faculty numbers 23. Closed.

Theological Seminary, Harpoot.—Affiliated with Euphrates College. This is really a special class for theological study, aiming to prepare representatives from the several stations of the Mission for the work of the ministry and other lines of Christian service. Usual attendance 10. Euphrates College faculty supplied teachers. Closed.

Van College.—Before Van was razed the enrolment consisted of 5 regular students and 10 specials. Boys' Boarding School enrolment of 60 in the high school department; 7 on faculty. The attendance in the boys' school, exclusive of the college 548. Closed.

Girls' High and Boarding School, Van.—The enrolment in the Garden School was 470 with an addition of 86 children in the kindergarten. Closed.

Boys' High and Boarding School, Erzroom (Russia).—Enrolment in high school 23. Three grades, high school, intermediate and primary. Armenian boys mostly. Closed.

Girls' High and Boarding School, Erzroom (Russia).—Attendance under normal conditions about 180, including kindergarten of 40 boys and girls. Hitherto an Armenian School. Closed.

George C. Knapp Academy, Bitlis (high and boys' boarding school).—Usual enrolment about 130, including the high school and the 7 lower grades. The Gregorians were in preponderance, although there were about 30 pupils from Protestant homes. Closed.

Mt. Holyoke School, Bitlis (girls' boarding school).—High school grade with several lower grades, 11 in all. Attendance consists of Protestants, Gregorians, Roman Catholics, and Jacobites, making 101, of whom 41 were boarders. Closed.

Boys' High School, Mardin.—Only American Board center where Syrian language is used. Ordinarily three Americans constitute the teaching force assisted by 3 native teachers. Total enrolment 108. There were 10 Moslems.

Girls' High School, Mardin.—There was an enrolment of 45 in the high school and 15 in the preparatory school. Practical demonstration in the care of children and in household matters has proved of great value to the girls and won

the interest of the Moslem mothers. The city day schools included nearly 400 children.

These two schools were both continued in a small way during the war.

Medical Work

Annie Tracy Riggs Memorial Hospital, Harpoot.—The staff consisted of 2 foreign physicians, 2 foreign and 7 native nurses. Ordinarily there were between 400 and 500 in-patients in the hospital and the operations have been nearly 300 yearly. There were 3 dispensaries connected with the hospital and the total treatments given every year are over 26,000.

American Hospital, Van.—Normally 260 in-patients; 156 operations. The out-patients coming to the hospital were 125, receiving 1,679 treatments. At the dispensary 872 new patients came for treatment and 792 were visited in their homes. Closed.

Hospital and Dispensary, Mardin.—Important work for Syrians and other peoples of great Mesopotamia. One American doctor and 1 American nurse formed usual staff. Surgical operations usually 75 or 100. Closed.

Hospital and Dispensary, Erzroom.—Dispensary treatments annually about 800. Major operations begun just as war broke out. Two American physicians. Closed.

Hospital and Dispensary, Diarbekir.—Founded and supported by funds left the Board by a former Armenian convert of the Mission. Staff, 1 American physician. Some 8,000 treatments. Small equipment as yet. Closed.

TABLE OF STATISTICS FOR 1917*

	Balkans	Western Turkey	Central Turkey	Eastern Turkey	Total
Population of field	9,800,000	11,039,150	1,586,000	5,150,000	27,575,150
Number of stations	5	6	4	5	20
Outstations	50	100	60	95	305
<i>Missionaries, total.</i>	33	74	35	38	180
Ordained	12	16	7	11	46
Physicians and others	1	8	2	2	13
Wives	12	23	8	8	51
Single women	8	27	18	17	70
Special service		5	8	3	16
<i>Native laborers, total.</i>	95	451	403	350	1,299
Ordained preachers	20	38	17	27	102
Unordained preachers	11	36	27	34	108
Teachers	44	324	291	238	897
Bible women		17	41	32	90
Other helpers	20	36	27	19	102
<i>Congregations.</i>	61	124	67	81	333
Organized churches	26	49	37	51	163
Communicants	1,457	4,147	6,664	3,080	15,348
Added, 1915	25	123	140	172	460
Adherents	4,340	14,448	22,701	13,751	55,240
Sunday Schools	61	121	77	72	331
S. S. Membership	2,839	9,694	13,851	6,141	32,525
<i>Schools, total.</i>	24	145	150	131	450
Theological School	1	1	1	1	4
Students in Theol.	4	5	7	10	26
Colleges	1	3	3	2	9
Students	78	827	486	435	1,826
Secondary or Middle Schools	4	12	18	16	50
Students	256	2,106	1,434	550	4,346
Other schools	18	129	128	112	387
Students	439	6,273	6,344	6,744	19,800
Total students	777	9,477	8,273	7,384	25,911
<i>Hospitals.</i>		3	2	4	9
Dispensaries		3	2	5	10
Patients		11,368	11,041	17,094	39,503
Treatments		33,801	61,658	38,898	134,357
<i>Native contributions</i>	\$4,500	\$125,670	\$50,336	\$16,121	\$196,627

* These statistics are those for 1914 before the war except for missionaries.

The American Board Missions in the Islands and Papal Lands

Stations:

Location and Special Work of Missionaries

THE ISLAND MISSIONS

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Davao (Mindanao).—*Julius S. Augur*, ordained: General evangelistic work in mission church and social Christian work in station. *Mrs. Gertrude E. Augur*: Work for women.

Cagayan (Mindanao).—*Frank C. Laubach, Ph. D.*, ordained: In charge of educational and evangelistic work. *Mrs. Effa S. Laubach*: Work for women. *Miss Anna I. Fox*: Language study and station work.

Residing at Surigao (Mindanao).—*Frank J. Woodward*, ordained: Language study; station and evangelistic work. *Mrs. Marion W. Woodward*: Language study; work for women.

On furlough.—*Lucius W. Case, M. D.*

Under temporary service.—*Floyd O. Smith, M. D.*: *Mrs. Bessie H. Smith*: Assisting in medical work in Davao.

Dr. Case is the only missionary on furlough. Miss Anna I. Fox was appointed to the Mission and is at work in Cagayan. Mr. and Mrs. Channon are still hopeful of leaving for the field in 1919. Dr. and Mrs. Floyd O. Smith who have taken the responsibility for the Hospital in Davao, will start for Turkey, their chosen field, as soon as another doctor arrives. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward have resided at Surigao but a part of the time at Cagayan during the absence of Dr. and Mrs. Laubach in Manila.

MARSHALL ISLANDS

Residing at Kusaie. (Caroline Islands).—*Miss Elizabeth Baldwin* and *Miss Jane D. Baldwin*: Work for women and girls in Kusaie School.

Residing at Jaluit.—*Miss Jessie R. Hoppin*: Work for women and girls; touring.

Residing at Mejuero.—

Associated with the Mission, not under appointment.—(Jaluit) *Carl Heine*, ordained: Assists in touring and evangelistic work.

None of the missionaries have been able to leave the field during the year except Mr. and Mrs. Maas who have withdrawn from missionary service. It is still indefinite as to when Miss Hoppin can leave for her furlough.

THE ISLANDS

The Philippines Mission

General. The work of the Filipinization of the government in the Philippines goes steadily onward, the Filipinos taking the place of Americans rapidly in all positions of responsibility. Some of the Americans feel that unnecessary methods have been taken by the government to induce the Americans to abandon their positions. All of these abandoned offices mean opportunity for the Filipinos, and our missionaries feel that the way in which the positions have been filled proves that the Filipinos are equal to the tasks of government. To be sure, most departments are not quite so precise or efficient as they were before the Americans went away, but the difference is not yet so great as the calamity prophets had expected. It is indeed no greater than would be the case with any new, untried men taking the place of those of long experience. The only department in which the departure of Americans has been too rapid to please the Filipinos is that of education. Special efforts have been made to secure other American teachers to take the place of those who have departed. Only a comparatively small number of Americans have responded.

The struggle between the Roman church and those who have turned from it is growing more determined. Neither side has won at present. The church organized a society for the express purpose of influencing politics and this has had appreciable results. On the other hand, some of the leaders in the government have organized a counter movement. All these influences have had a marked effect in Mindanao, the field set aside for American Board work. The influence of time seems to be with the Protestant movement. The majority of the younger civil service employees have been Protestants in name or in spirit. This has proved a favorable fact in several towns of northern Mindanao. The line of cleavage is between the young English speaking generation and the

old Spanish speaking people. The pure non-Spanish speaking Visayans are more convinced as time passes that truth and spiritual freedom lie with our gospel. The number of young people who have had an English education is annually increasing and almost without exception they favor, even if they do not actually join, the Protestant church.

National War Work. Dr. Laubach writes under date of January 1 from Baguio: "I have not wanted to go into details regarding the events of the past few months until I could do them justice and things have developed so rapidly and amazingly that I have been waiting until there was something like a definite conclusion to report. The above is not about the war in Europe, though one part of it is a direct result of that war, namely, the organization of 15,000 Filipinos into a National Guard for a period of three months. I doubt whether there was another such remarkable opportunity in any army camp for evangelical work as there was in Camp Claudio in Manila. Seven hundred and fifty men had signed cards deciding for Christ a week ago when I left the camp. They have urgently requested me to come and supervise the organization of these men into classes of study for a month and I have consented to give them that much time. They will have fifteen hundred before the month is up from all indications. I am especially interested because there will certainly be some material for the ministry in the camp among the old and new Christians. These poor fellows seem positively hungry for Christ and respond easier than any people I ever preached to—almost too easily."

A Student Volunteer Band. Dr. Laubach of our Mission was present about Christmas time at a wonderfully inspiring conference held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. at Baguio. About 120 students from the University, the law, medical and high schools of Manila attended. Every man professed Christ before the conference ended. Half of them were non-believing Roman Catholics when it began. The conference stressed very greatly, and for the first time in the history of the Islands, the claims of the ministry. Dr. Laubach reports that the ministry very naturally has been looked down upon by the Filipino peoples but at Baguio there was a new conception of its calling. A Student Volunteer Band for Home Missions was organized with a membership of fifteen who decided then and there for the Christian ministry. This was the

beginning of a "tremendous Island-wide campaign in every high school and college to get men to consecrate their lives more—enough more to give them wholly to the ministry." The missionaries are quite enthusiastic over this movement.

Davao

Davao is the center of a rich province with the same name in the southeastern section of the great island of Mindanao. The municipality itself is a thriving business center. Its prosperity is widely known, as the longest hemp and finest copra come from this district. The city is growing rapidly, and the largest steamers in the inter-island trade make frequent trips there from Manila, with only one or two stops on the way. Municipal improvements have kept pace with the increase in population. This is particularly true in that part of the town where our own work is located.

Davao business has attracted Filipino laborers, clerks, lawyers, and the like in large numbers. There are many Chinese there, as well. Probably, however, the greatest influx of people has been that of the Japanese, who are buying plantations from the Americans who are drifting home. There are 69 Japanese corporations in Davao Province, and some 7,000 Japanese, the majority of whom are concentrated at Taloma, in the Gulf of Davao, not far from Davao City.

The mission work in the town naturally centers about the chapel and in the missionaries' home, not to speak of the hospital. There is a small social hall adjoining the chapel, and this is gradually developing as a center of large usefulness. The Sunday morning service in the chapel is usually in English and is attended chiefly by school teachers and clerks in the government employ. The Sunday School following is partly in Visayan and partly in English; the evening service is in both languages. Street meetings have been omitted because it was felt unwise to attempt them without a full knowledge of the native dialect. Work in the jail has been given up because of pressure from the Padre. The Friday evening services have a twofold purpose: One, to give the young people an opportunity for religious expression; and the other, for strictly Bible instruction. Here again the people are divided into two groups, one studying Visayan and the other English.

The Boy Scouts troop which was organized by Mr. Augur continues its good work. There is a Y. M. C. A. work connected also

with each station. The boys use the social hall for the purpose. There is also a young people's literary society called the "Davao Forum." Every effort is made by the missionaries of Davao to interest the various groups of boys along lines of social uplift. Services are held in the hospital every morning.

The work in Davao is slow and difficult. Statistics, however, do not tell the whole story. The impressions that have been made and the influence that has been exerted count for positive good in that "Klondike of the Philippines." The Board should strengthen its forces for meeting these conditions in Davao. The forces of evil have tremendous power, and everything that can be done should be done immediately.

As for the work outside of Davao, the schools among the hill tribes are without question most hopeful. They form one of the great means of influencing those promising peoples for citizenship in the Philippines. New buildings have gone up in two of the school districts and repairs have been made on the other two schools. The missionaries have a program of regular visitation in order to provide for the close supervision of the work. Schools and dispensaries in connection with the schools have been planned for among the Bogobos. There is a great opportunity for this educational and medical work in the hills. It is the hope of the Board that the forces can be provided for this need more adequately as the years go by.

There is an increasingly important work for the Board in Davao. The hill tribes, some ten in number, are scattered in many small villages over a very wide area, some of which are removed considerably from the coast; others grouped about a plantation near the coast. Many of these villages are without schools. Until we can train children of the hill people to do the work we must rely upon Filipino evangelists. The Board needs a young American teacher, an all-round man, to take charge of this educational work.

The Davao medical work will be reported more at length under "institutions." Suffice it to say, a great change has taken place in the hospital work, due to the inrush of Japanese. The latter have usurped the places of the Filipinos, taking their beds as it were for treatment. The quality of the work leads people to place the mission hospital high in their estimation. The Board must keep up this quality of work. Itinerating work is impossible with but

one doctor at Davao. The hospital must have two physicians in order to help in the hill work and around the gulf.

The conditions have changed so rapidly in Davao that it is almost impossible to keep up with them. They are still unsettled. The medical work ought to reach out more and more toward the pagan hillmen or toward the pagan class of Filipinos, where it would be almost entirely charity work.

Cagayan

We wonder if one could find a more fertile field for evangelism in the world than the Misamis Province. It may be paralleled in many other places, but where could one expect to find more open-minded people than those found along the northern coast of Mindanao. There are exceptions to this, yet it is true of the majority of the people. Take Balingasag, for example. Last November a capable evangelist was placed there. Within two months reports began to come in that more than half the town of 10,000 people were likely to become Protestants, and this from a town that has had a reputation quite unfavorable with reference to evangelical work.

There is another town, west of Cagayan, Oroquieta, of 25,000 inhabitants. This is where the Mission has a regularly ordained pastor. During the year the Catholic priest complained because Pastor Buntuyan held open air meetings on the Plaza near the Catholic Church. The mayor and the justice refused to listen, and so he left the town in disgust, closing his church. Beyond lie the towns of Baliangao and Dipolog. At the latter place a good church building has been erected and a congregation gathered. Ten miles beyond Dipolog is the secluded town of Lobungan. Here the Protestants have gathered great strength. The town is calling for evangelical preaching. What has happened in the towns named above is happening in other towns and cities all along Northern Mindanao.

Circumstances have forced upon the Station and Mission the necessity of training its own workers. The only training school for evangelists at the present time is in Manila. It is necessary, however, to secure trained men for Mindanao immediately. Investigation showed that there were some twenty young men in the Visayans who had completed at least a high school course and were consecrated Christians. Almost all of them had at some time expressed a resolve to enter the Christian ministry. Accordingly Dr. Laubach

has begun the work of training, and in a real sense this can be put down as the beginning of the training institute at Cagayan.

Mrs. Laubach has been conducting a school for about 60 children throughout the year. These children have been largely of kindergarten age. A small fee is charged in order to help meet the expenses of the school. Two native young women have been serving as assistants.

Surigao

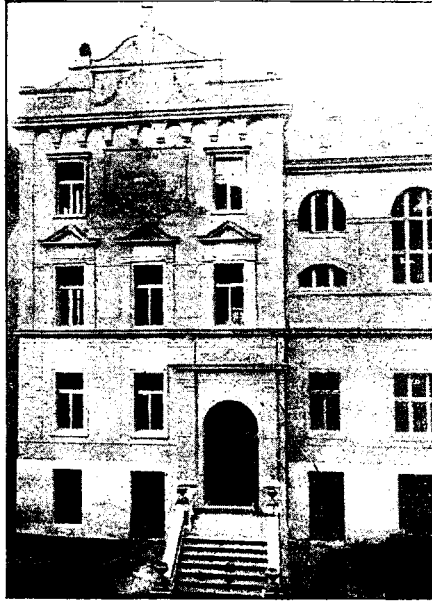
Surigao was opened by Rev. and Mrs. Woodward late in 1917. Progress has been slow but steady. The few evangelical Christians have erected their own church building and regular services are being held. Mr. Woodward, thanks to the mission launch, uses Surigao as a center of evangelism. There is a good chance for work among students in this center, as in Cagayan. Reinforcements are needed.

The Surigao province is comprised of the peninsula occupying the most northerly portion of Mindanao and its adjacent islands. It has a total population of from 90,000 to 100,000 people. The Filipino element is more solidly Roman Catholic than that of almost any other part of the Island. Presumably there are less than 150 members of the evangelical church in the province, more than 90 per cent of these having come from the islands in the north.

The congregation at Surigao numbers hardly more than two dozen, and yet steady progress is being made under the leadership of a Filipino evangelist. The need for hostels is an important one. Young people coming in from the outlying towns to Surigao are exposed to many temptations. The moral conditions prevailing amongst the student class is cause for anxiety. A dormitory would meet this need and provide a means of approach for the Gospel. In a canvass for the high school students who will be compelled to accept whatever conditions of board and room are available in the town, 45 are found who would gladly live in a mission dormitory if they could do so. This is one of the most striking ways of getting into the heart of the problem of Surigao.

In General

We can take heart from statistics. In 1915 there were only 50 evangelicals apparently in all the Island; that is, those that were within touch of the Mission. Now there are 1,850. In 1915 the



The Y. M. C. A. House in Prague

One window to the right is in the large gospel hall of the mission, which seats 800 persons.



Czecho-Slav Troops on Parade

Mission had a total of one station with three outstations. That number has been multiplied eight times; we now have 24, and there are five outstations that are far bigger in numbers than the original Davao Station itself. It is extremely hard, however, to get around the field. The difficulties of travel are almost insuperable. If it were not for the launch on the north coast and some good roads it would be quite impossible to attempt to do much.

There are two other fields in Mindanao where stations should be located at an early date: One is at Lake Lanao, up among the Moros, a very healthful situation and just the place for an institution of commanding influence. The second place is Cotabato, in the lowlands between Zamboanga and Davao. Hundreds of people are immigrating there from all parts of the Philippines because of the wonderful fertility of the soil.

Micronesian Mission

The Board's work in the Pacific "southseas" is now confined to the little Marshall group of islands near the Equator. In former years Spain ruled the Marshalls. Later on the Germans. Now Japan's flag flies over the group. Though the governments have changed, yet the Christian work has gone on in church and school; and the work of the officials has been made easier because of the comparative uprightness of character and sobriety of life found everywhere among the native Christians. Mr. C. R. Heine, who has been of greatest service to the Mission and Board for years in the Marshalls, says after careful study: "Formerly before the advent of Christianity immorality, lying, theft and murder were every day occurrences and occupied a considerable part of the lives of these islanders. At present as a result of the Protestant religion, theft is comparatively uncommon; murder is almost unknown to this generation, there being only one alleged case in over thirty years; immorality has decreased, and where before there were none to be found there are now many people who live moral, upright and exemplary lives."

The work of the year has been badly broken into by unforeseen events. Extensive touring has been impossible since the war began. The mission force has been sadly depleted, and the few have passed through such experiences as rarely fall to missionaries. One of these, it might be said, was the great destructive typhoon of

November, 1918. Yet withal there has been a steady persistence in the work which could well elicit the praise and gratitude of the friends of the Board. Both on Kusaie and in the island group the various Christian activities of the Mission have gone on and the results have made it seem well worth while to the missionaries.

The little gospel boat "Iju Ran" has been patched up enough to continue its mission, and the little printing press on Kusaie has managed to keep going, though it should soon give way to something larger if the Mission is to fulfill its religious educational purpose.

From Mr. Heine's report we learn that the churches in the group (excepting Kusaie) are distributed as follows: Jaluit has eight with membership of 260; Ebon, four with 258 members; Naurik, 2 (135); Ailinlaplap, 5 (181); Namo, 3 (79); Kwojlein, 4 (186); Ellip, 1 (32); Lai, 1 (55); Ujai, 2 (122); Wotto, 1 (21); Ronrik and Ronlap, 2 (40); Pikini, 1 (49); Mejuro, 8 (460); Mille, 6 (120); Arno, 12 (411); Aur, 3 (104); Maloelap, 6 (156); Wotje, 3 (64); Ailuk, 2 (140); Mejis, 1 (202); Wutrik, 2 (39); Likieb, 5 (100). This makes 3,214 in the group who are communicant Christians.

There are several thousand "adherents."

Schools are connected with practically all of these church centers, the pastors acting as head instructors of the central schools and superintending the teachers of all others. Some 1,200 children under fifteen attend the schools. Nine islands are without teachers at present. Twelve have them.

The Island Institutions

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Hill Tribe Schools, Davao.—The Mission has four elementary schools among the Bogobo, the hill tribe in the Davao district. These schools are located at:

Melilla, enrolment 55, attendance, average, 32.

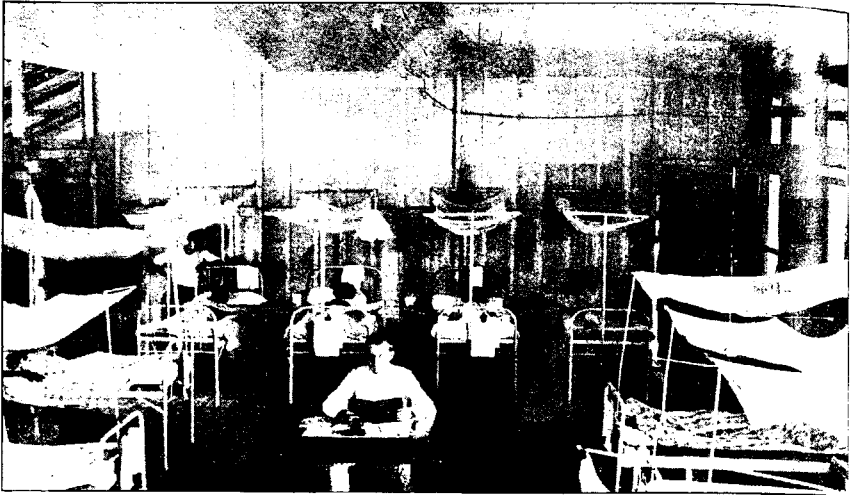
Sibulon, enrolment 31, attendance, average, 19.

Bulatakai, enrolment 60, attendance, average, 35.

Binaton, enrolment 50, attendance, average, 39.

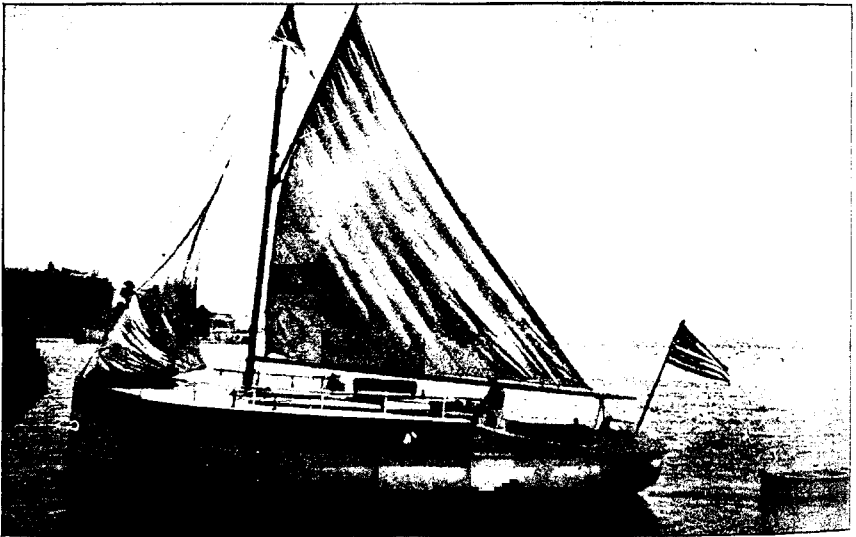
Some industrial work is done in these schools. Each teacher also is more or less prepared for first aid to the injured, hygiene and other primary work in medicine.

Primary School, Cagayan.—This is a school that was established by Mrs. Laubach some two or three years ago and has been conducted with marked success by Mrs. Laubach with two Filipino assistants. Miss Fox assists there now



On Duty in Davao Hospital

The wards are made as airy as possible in their tropical location



Sologó-On--"Servant-Messenger"

The Mission Launch on the north coast of Mindanao

as well. It is the hope that this school will little by little develop into a boarding school for girls, supported by the Woman's Board.

Cagayan Institute.—The beginning of a training school for evangelists and pastors has been made. This is to meet the immediate needs of northern Mindanao and all other portions of the field. Some fifteen have been studying under Dr. Laubach, assisted by Mr. Woodward.

Davao Mission Hospital.—This is the best institutional work yet developed by the Board in Mindanao. Though the Mindanao Medical Association as such has dissolved, the leading member of that association aids very materially in the work. There are two doctors associated now in the development of the institution. Dr. Case has been studying in Chicago and so the hospital has been under Dr. Floyd Smith who expects to return to his own work in Turkey as soon as he can be relieved. The Board is looking for another doctor so that there may be two physicians on the field at the same time, these two men alternating in such a way that one can be working in Davao while the other is touring. Miss Taylor, the nurse, has been obliged to retire from the service. The Board is looking for a nurse in her place. The hospital has had the assistance of two Filipino nurses during the year. These were graduates of mission hospitals in Manila.

For the year ending December 31, 1917, the number of hospital patients treated was 8,259, the average number of patients in the hospital each day, over 22; total dispensary patients, 6,644. The total number of treatments for the year ending December 31, 1917, was 15,368; and for 1918, 16,840. The major operations for 1917 numbered 27; and for 1918, 12. Minor operations for 1917, 149; and for 1918, 105. The deaths in 1917 were 77; and in 1918, 91. The births in 1917 were 14; and in 1918, 36.

In 1917 the hospital and dispensary fees received amounted to \$9,679.78. The total receipts from all sources from the hospital work amounted to \$13,346.33, while the expenditures were a little over \$9,000. This left a balance of \$4,083.25. For 1918, the receipts were \$16,861.64, the total expenditures being \$14,900.50. This left a balance at the end of 1918 of \$961.14.

The medical department has used its launch very effectively and has rented it a good deal, receiving quite an income therefrom.

MICRONESIA

Boarding and Training School, Kusaie.—The work in this school is largely elementary, including the three R's, and also drawing, music and English. We understand also that Japanese will be added. The girls are responsible for the housework and the cultivation of their gardens, while the boys run a small printing press. There have been some 40 scholars in the school.

Boarding School, Mejuro, Marshall Islands.—The object of this school is to train teachers and evangelists for the work in the Marshall Group besides providing a boarding school for girls. Few if any facts are at our disposal with reference to the attendance, but we understand that there have been some forty scholars receiving the instruction that Miss Hoppin was able to give in addition to the other duties that have been pressing upon her.

PAPAL LANDS

MISSION TO MEXICO

Hermosillo (1886).—*Louis B. Fritts*: In charge of Sonora and Northern Sinaloa field; Mission secretary. *Mrs. Mary G. Fritts*: Work for women.

El Fuerte (1919) (1891).—*Miss Mary B. Dunning*; *Miss Ellen O. Prescott*: Educational work in girls' school.

Guadalajara (1882).—*Alfred C. Wright*, ordained: Station and evangelistic work in Jalisco and Colima; Mission treasurer. *Mrs. Annie C. Wright*: Station and woman's work. *Leavitt O. Wright*, ordained: Principal of Colegio International. *Mrs. Marion H. Wright*: Educational and woman's work. *Miss Mary F. Long*: Principal of Instituto Colon.

Mazatlan (1918).—*Harold H. Barber*, ordained: Language and station work. *Mrs. Barbara H. Barber*: Station and school work.

In Mexico City.—*John Howland, D. D.*, ordained: President and professor in Union Theological Seminary. *Mrs. Sara B. Howland*: Bible Class and women's work; instructor in Seminary.

Associated with Mission, not under appointment.—(Sonora) *Rev. Horace T. Wagner*: Evangelistic work in Sonora, Sinaloa and Nayarit.

The new arrangement regarding the distribution of territory with the other mission Boards had created considerable change in the residence of some of the missionaries. The Chihuahua group are located in Guadalajara, except Miss Prescott who is with Miss Dunning in Hermosillo for the present, but they hope later to go to El Fuerte. Miss Bissell has become Mrs. Cedric Crawford and has withdrawn from the Mission. Miss Smith is in this country and will not return to the field. The new missionaries are Rev. and Mrs. Leavitt O. Wright in the Guadalajara Station and Rev. and Mrs. Harold H. Barber, the pioneers in the new station at Mazatlan.

MISSION TO SPAIN

Barcelona (1910). **Madrid** (1876).—*William H. Gulick*, ordained: General work. *Miss Anna F. Webb*: Principal of Normal and Preparatory School for Spanish Girls.

Bilbao (1914).—*Wayne H. Bowers*, ordained: General evangelistic work; secretary of the Mission. *Mrs. Margaret C. Bowers*: Work for women.

On Furlough.—*Miss May Morrison*.

Associated with the Mission, not under appointment.—(Barcelona) *Miss Alice Rosemond*, *Miss Rebekah Wood* and *Miss Elizabeth U. Wyer*, instructors in Girls' School.

Miss Clara W. Newcomb, having completed her term in the Barcelona School, returned to America in 1918. Miss Morrison will take her furlough during the summer of 1919.

MISSION TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague (1873).—*John S. Porter*, ordained; *Mrs. Lizzie L. Porter*: General supervision of church and field work.

On Furlough.—*Albert W. Clark, D. D.*, ordained; *Mrs. Ruth E. Clark*.

Both families have been in America for about two years owing to the war situation. Mr. and Mrs. Porter returned to Prague in the early summer of 1919.

PAPAL LANDS

The Mexican Mission

General Conditions. What was said in last year's report regarding general conditions in Mexico can be said this year with even more emphasis. Politically and in several other ways Mexico grows more hopeful, though by no means is the situation perfect. On the whole political and social movement since the days of Diaz has been fundamentally sound. This can be said notwithstanding the imperfections in government that are visible on every hand. There is, to be sure, an almost unbearable abuse of power by many military and civil authorities and a pathetic lack of a trained, reliable body of leaders; but the movement tends to free the common people from age-long tyranny and exploitation exerted through Church and State; and little by little it is awakening the common people to a consciousness of their rights and power.

It becomes more and more evident to those who understand Mexico that the people of that land deserve and need the moral support of all lovers of liberty, enlightenment and social uplift; and that such support should persist with prolonged patience no matter what the political vicissitudes of the future may be.

From the standpoint of mission work the doors are opening to Christ-like service on the part of all who are willing to work on the principle that Church and State are separate and who will educate the people into the duties of true citizenship. All such can work under improving laws, a better conception of international obligations on the part of the Mexican government, and in ever widening zones of safety for person and property. This is a privilege that all

Christians can have of all lands, if they enter in a spirit of coöperation. It can be emphasized again and again that this Christian form of coöperation with the people of Mexico is the most potent means of assuring a growing friendship between the republics north and south of the border. It is, therefore, an act of international wisdom to strengthen our modern missionary forces in Mexico. Indeed for the broader reasons governing the establishment of the Kingdom of God we must believe that this is the time for the Christian forces of the United States to strengthen their humanitarian work in Mexico, particularly their schools, hospitals, social settlements, industrial, agricultural and other kindred institutions, in such a way as to make them a welcome addition to the Mexican forces now at work for the development of men and women of unquestioned Christian character and conduct serving their country in the spirit of Jesus Christ.

The Board's New Field. One of the most striking instances of coöperation among all the evangelical denominations doing missionary work in the world is that to be found in Mexico. The various Boards have so realigned their territories that each part of the Mexican republic will become the Christian responsibility of some one missionary society, and this in such a way that in no section of the country will any two Boards be engaged. This plan involves the readjustment of field, work and property. In some cases almost entire states hitherto cultivated and worked by the Board of one denomination now pass to the care of another denomination. In accordance with this general principle, expressed in the Cincinnati Conference of 1914, the American Board agreed to give up to the Methodists South its work in Guadalajara and the state of Jalisco, focusing in Chihuahua and Sonora. The plan, however, proved to be impracticable and so a new adjustment has been made with the Methodists South. We return to Jalisco and take over also from the Methodists South the big west coast field, including the states of Sinaloa, Nayarit (Tepic) and Colima. We also retain the greater part of Sonora except a small strip near the border which is given to the Methodists South along with the big state of Chihuahua. These new plans give our missionaries the sole responsibility for the second largest city in Mexico and for the entire west coast down to Manzanillo. The area taken over from the Methodists South is not far short of what is given up in Chihuahua and Sonora; the population, however, is over four times as great. The Mission naturally feels

that the board must increase its force of men and money in order adequately to cover these larger obligations.

Ideal locations for evangelistic centers in this new field of the Board are Hermosillo, Guayomas and Navajoa in the state of Sonora on the Southern Pacific Railroad, and Cumpas or Sauripas in the northeastern and eastern sections of the state; El Fuerte, Los Moches, Culiacan, Mazatlan and the Rosario district of Sinaloa; the city of Tepic in Nayarit, Colima, the capital of the state of same name, Guadalajara and several places of importance in Jalisco. It is the hope that practically all of these places can be manned in the near future by Mexican pastors, if not by missionaries. The latter are now placed at Hermosillo and Mazatlan on the west coast and at Guadalajara on the plateau. The Mission is very desirous of developing the W. B. M. I. day school for girls at Hermosillo into a boarding school; and of having an agricultural institute established at once somewhere on the west coast, either at Navajoa in the fertile Maya valley or at Culiacan, the capital of Sinaloa. It is the hope too that a day school can begin soon at El Fuerte, a former station of the Mission.

At Guadalajara the Colegio Internacional is now being reopened by the Board. The Woman's Board of Missions has taken over the Instituto Colon from the Methodists South and has already taken long steps forward toward manning that institution and developing a school commensurate with the task. The plant is an unusually fine one and the opportunities for service in that center especially good. A beginning is now being made with the kindergarten and primary departments and also the normal department. In another part of the city is a work received from the Methodists South which could well develop into a Christian social settlement with special emphasis laid upon work for women and children. The Mission hopes sincerely that the W. B. M. I. can undertake this task.

New Stations. A new station has been opened on the west coast, namely, at Mazatlan. This is a port of some 21,219 population and an important distributing center for the states of Culiacan and Nayarit. It is one of the beauty spots of the world and is generally considered one of the healthiest localities on the west coast. Mr. and Mrs. Barber took up their residence at Mazatlan about Thanksgiving time, 1918. At Mazatlan the Mission plans to begin a day school that will eventually become a boarding school for girls

and it is the hope that the Woman's Board of the Pacific will care for this institution.

Secretarial Visit. Plans for a formal Deputation to Mexico had to be laid aside at the last moment for health reasons, but Secretary Bell accompanied by Mr. Tuthill of Chicago, a corporate member of the Board, visited the field in January and February, 1919. They traversed the west coast, met with the Mission at Guadalajara, and conferred with representatives of other Boards at Mexico City.

Mission to Spain

The population of Spain is about 19,000,000. The openly declared Protestants, children and all, will not exceed 10,000. The rest are presumably Catholics, though it is an open secret that scarcely 2,000,000 are genuinely interested in this form of religion. It is said that the people have grown to believe that this is the only religion in existence, and as they feel that this is unsatisfactory, then religion as a whole must be either absurd or unnecessary. Yet it must be said that the great bulk of the people of Spain are out of touch with Catholicism, aside from the three occasions in life when the formalities have to be observed—namely, infant baptism, marriage and death. The times demand a religion of greater moral force. The old church must be revived. There is no better way of doing this than to strengthen the evangelical forces.

The lack of genuine Christian education, either in the school or in the pulpit, which has set back Spain for so many centuries, can be clearly seen today in a thousand different ways. Spain, like Mexico, needs "men whom the lust of office cannot kill, nor the spoils of office buy; men who possess opinions and a will; men who have honor; men who will not lie."

The history of Protestantism in Spain is short. It began in 1868, when a liberal constitution was promulgated. The first missionaries were from the English Colony of Gibraltar. The fiftieth anniversary was planned for October, 1918. Great popular interest was taken in this Protestantism at first; soon, however, the first zeal died away and then the work had to settle down to a more steady gait. The following denominations are now working in Spain, English Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Brethren, German Lutherans, American Congregationalists and Adventists.

The Mission to Spain was begun in 1872, the first missionary work being under Rev. William H. Gulick and Rev. Luther Halsey Gulick. At that time Spain was practically closed to evangelical missionaries, although the revolution of four years before had introduced a new era when by vote of the Spanish Cortes a new constitution had been adopted binding the nation to the support of the Roman Catholic Church, yet promising religious liberty to both natives and foreigners. The Mission has been a small one almost from the start, the Board not having been able to add to its strength as it has desired. A call now comes from Mr. Bowers, Secretary of the Mission, urging a substantial increase and asking particularly for the visit of a deputation from the Board. The missionaries feel that the Board's work is too small to meet adequately the situation. They feel that the Board must "stop thinking in terms of \$5,000 a year for the evangelistic end of the work and begin to talk about \$15,000 to \$20,000."

As it now stands, the work maintains permanent chapels and day schools in six places, five cities and one village; with a native force of six ordained pastors (four of whom work full time in their day schools) and fourteen additional teachers; that is, twenty Spanish workers in all. There is also the important and flourishing Colegio Internacional, or higher school for girls, at Barcelona, with a faculty of six American ladies, and also six Spanish lady teachers. The work thus stands divided into two clearly defined activities: direct evangelistic work among the churches, and the higher educational work of the College. The evangelistic work is located in the northern part of Spain, touching particularly the five cities of Santander, Bilbao, San Sebastian, Logrono and Zaragoza; also the village of Pradejon, near Logrono.

Santander is a flourishing seaport on the Bay of Biscay, and the capital of a fine agricultural province of the same name, with iron mines and some general industries. It is also a watering place of importance. Here the Mission has a double four-storied house, with chapel and five large school rooms in the basement and on the first floor, and six flats above to rent, one of which is occupied by the Spanish pastor's family.

Bilbao, next to Barcelona, is the most important industrial center in Spain, with extensive shipyards, steel furnaces, iron mines, and large general industries. There are said to be 49 millionaires in Bilbao and the suburban district. The population is prevailingly

Basque, and that language is widely used. The people are a sturdy, progressive race, jealous of their ancient rights and inclined to a policy of very extensive autonomy. The Basque stock is strictly and blindly Catholic. We have here a double, six-story building. The congregation numbers 37, and the day school a little under 200. As there are 20 suburbs within a 45-minute radius the burdens upon the pastor of the church are too great for one man to carry. The Board has three schools in Bilbao. The accommodations are quite inadequate. The reputation of this mission school work has been built up through a period of some 30 years. Men who have been the products of the schools are doing much now to liberalize the national spirit.

San Sebastian is Spain's most flourishing watering place, the summer home of the court and of the embassies, and generally speaking is a beautiful city, more French in appearance than Spanish. It is close to the French frontier, and on the main line of the Paris-Madrid railroad route. This province is also Basque, and presents the same difficulties as Bilbao. Here we have only a rented ground, in two rooms, one for a chapel and one for a class of girls. The boys' school had to be discontinued recently on account of lack of funds. The work in San Sebastian is exceedingly expensive.

Logrono is a quiet but attractive inland town of 30,000 inhabitants. It is 110 miles southeast of Bilbao. It is the capital of a province of the same name, the district being famous for its fruits and wines. The city has given birth to several of Spain's most liberal statesmen. Here we rent a small two-story house with chapel on the ground floor and two schoolrooms above.

Some 35 miles southeast of Logrono, reached by a stage-coach, is Pradejon, a village of about 2,000. Here we own two small houses, side by side, one of which contains a school below and chapel above; the other has the school below and a pastor's residence above. This village work has had a very interesting history because of persecutions. The work, however, is now firmly established. The schools are well taught.

Zaragoza is the capital of Aragon. It is famous in history for sieges by the French. It is a big, overgrown, unattractive village, with but few modern streets, yet it is a railroad center of considerable importance and with some industries, chiefly car construction. It boasts a university. Here we have our largest church of 80 members and a school of about 115 pupils. The Board rents the ground

floor and the second floor of a large, gloomy house for chapels and schools.

As for Barcelona, it is the great center of northern Spain. The Colegio Internacional is beautifully situated. The number of pupils has been steadily growing and the methods of teaching have been of great interest to educators all over Spain. In a large center like this our work almost passes unnoticed in the bustle of a modern city. In a village like Pradejon, however, the Mission force is highly respected. Between these extremes are the different gradations of success. The work is slow but sure.

In these days of frequent changes in cabinets, of threatening revolutions, of strikes, and the like, the constitutional guarantees of free speech, of meetings, and of freedom from arbitrary arrest are often suspended temporarily. The Mission as well as the Protestants seek in every way to prove themselves law-abiding people. The time is coming when there shall be truly self-supporting Protestant congregations in Spain, going forward on their own initiative. Toward this end the Board works and prays.

Czechoslovak Mission (Formerly the Austrian Mission)

(Cz to be pronounced like ch in *check*; a at the end as in *father*)

A New Name. A new name for our Mission and a new republic, and certainly new conditions and new opportunities and responsibilities.

“What was Austria” is an expression that we often use now, for Austria has ceased to exist and out of the breakup of what was the Austro-Hungary Empire, there have come two entirely new republics, Czechoslovakia and Hungary and two republics made up in part from what was Austria, namely, Poland and Jugoslovakia. A part of Austria will doubtless go to Roumania and a generous slice to Italy and the remaining German provinces of Austria may become a part of Germany. It is too early to speak authoritatively of what this collapse will mean politically and missionary-wise, and yet it seems to be within the limits of sound prophecy to forecast that all these republics and provinces will be open as never before to the Gospel.

Our Field. We are more especially concerned with Czechoslovakia where the major part of our work is located. We shall doubtless

have in the future, as in the past, more or less activity in Poland, Hungary, Jugoslavia and what we will now call German Austria, and we hope to retain our missionary work among the Czechoslovaks in Germany; and possibly the Peace Conference may draw the lines so that a part of our work among the Slovenes may be over the Italian borders.

The Land of Huss. Let us never forget that Protestantism is native to Bohemia. Stories of Huss are enshrined in the household traditions of this persecuted people. Into the new constitution of Czechoslovakia is written complete religious liberty and also separation of Church and State. Another clause of the new constitution is worth quoting: "Women shall be on equality with men, politically, culturally, and socially." Our missionaries return, therefore, to the old field, but to completely new and untried conditions. We must wait and learn just how all this overturning and remaking is to effect the work already existing, but truly, the future is big with promise. The prayers of the old Bohemian and Moravian fathers who laid down their lives as martyrs, and who went into exile in the early part of the seventeenth century, are being answered and are likely to be answered in a still fuller and deeper sense. God has not forgotten those who were his suffering and persecuted people. He has set before us as never before an open door into the heart of Europe which no man can shut.

Allies. The prominence of the Czechoslovaks in the war and especially the brave and unparalleled march across Russia, compared by many to Xenophon's "Anabasis," has forced on the world's attention the people of this new republic located in the very heart of Europe. Our American people have awakened to learn that they have faithful Allies right in the bosom of the Central Powers. And the Czechoslovaks have proved themselves Allies here in America and have been of incalculable assistance in winning the great war here as well as on all battle fields.

Our Mission. Only most meagre data are at hand upon which to base a report of the work in the Mission during the year just closed. The missionaries have been forced to remain in this country where they have been active in interesting our churches in this field all too little known, although with the exception of Mexico and Spain, the nearest to Boston.

From what can be learned we judge that the work has held its

own in all churches connected with our Mission. The editor of our most excellent Mission paper, *Betanie*, that has been such a God-send to the soldiers and to all sufferers among the Czechoslovaks during the war, passed to his eternal reward last June. This is one of the few items that has found its ways out of Czechoslovakia into America. Rev. Joseph Kostomlatsky had been the editor of the paper from its beginning and had served long and well. He had ever carried the duties of the church in addition to his growing editorial cares. His private correspondence with the subscribers to his paper all over the world was very large. The quarterly issues of the *Betanie* spread the Gospel wherever Czechoslovaks are found and many a soul has found its way into the light through this paper. Mr. Kostomlatsky had trained his gifted and consecrated daughter so that she is continuing the editing of the paper.

By-products of War. None of our preachers have fallen in battle although nearly all of them were soldiers. Many of them were providentially placed where they could spread the Gospel in a wonderful way.

Two very beneficent results of our Mission are by-products of the war and there are doubtless others. There is a growing longing for union of the forces and workers in Christian work. The only copy of the paper *Betanie* above referred to, that has so far as we know crossed the Atlantic for many a month, tells of union services during the week of prayer. Members of two other churches joined with ours in large numbers and met every evening for united prayer. This was something new and unheard of and there are other attempts at union that cannot but be fraught with blessing.

Another by-product is the trend toward self-support and self-propagation. The churches have necessarily been cut off completely from all those in America and elsewhere who have gladly contributed toward the spread of the Gospel in the land of John Huss, and, while we have little upon which to base a report, everything would indicate that this has been big with blessing and that in a surprising degree and under most adverse circumstances the people have risen to the challenge. We cannot but rejoice that such an impetus has been given towards self-support growing out of being cut off entirely from the outside world.

Handicaps. There have been handicaps of all sorts, of course. One of the greatest has probably been the dearth of Bibles and Bible portions. Paper has been very expensive and hard to get. The

plates from which the Bohemian Scriptures were printed are the property of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and this Society, of course, has been "out of action" in the Austrian Empire. There has been, so far as we can learn, no output of Scriptures since 1916. The only card that has found its way through from the workers has this significant sentence: "There is great need of everything, of course, but we need more than all else Bibles, Testaments and Gospels. Use your influence in America to furnish our people speedily with the Word of God."

The Appeal. There has been nothing said in the press or in any reports that have reached us of the especial need of work among the orphans in Czechoslovakia, but we know that there were many needy ones when the missionaries left in the spring of 1917. That number has necessarily largely increased since that date. When the way is open we shall surely need to help these orphans, not perhaps so fully as in Armenia and Syria, but certainly in generous measure until the country can produce as before.

Doubtless the way will soon open for our missionaries to return to the work and to help the people of this new republic to make it what it once was, a land and a people that love the Lord and serve Him in sincerity and in truth.

Institutions in Papal Lands

MEXICO

The Union Evangelical Seminary of Mexico, Mexico City.—This is a theological school conducted in the interests of all the Mission Boards and communions in Mexico. The building is a rented one, but unusually well located as it is within easy reach of other Christian institutions in the city. The building too is fairly well adapted for the purposes of the school. The expenses of the Seminary are met for the most part by the various Boards coöperating according to a pro rata plan.

Colegio Internacional, Guadalajara.—In our last report this institution was at Chihuahua. It has now come back to its old home and has already begun work under the leadership of Leavitt Wright.

Instituto Colon, Guadalajara.—This is the school taken over by the Board from the Methodists South. It is the special charge of the Woman's Board of Boston. The building is a palatial one, but well adapted to the task and well located. The plan for the school is to lay special emphasis upon the English language. A kindergarten will soon be started and also the primary and normal departments.

Instituto Corona, Hermosillo.—This school still remains a day school under the care of the Misses Prescott and Dunning, but the Mission hopes that it may soon restore its boarding department and increase its grades. It rents at present, the building being well adapted in some ways for the school. The school has a kindergarten. There are some 70 pupils.

Day Schools. The Escuela el Progreso, formerly at Parral, is soon to be transferred to El Fuerte in Sinaloa. The Misses Prescott and Dunning will take charge just as soon as they can turn over the Instituto Corona to others.

A day school, formerly called the Truehart School, at Guadalajara, has been running since the Methodists South retired from Guadalajara, as a part of the W. B. M. work.

SPAIN

Colegio Internacional, Barcelona.—This is a normal and preparatory school for Spanish girls who come from all parts of the country and from Catholic as well as Protestant families; also from English, French, Italian, American, Swiss, and German families as well as from the Spanish. The latter form the majority, of course, as do the Protestants. The English Department includes at least one-third of the students. The commercial course is increasingly well patronized. The school prepares for the government examinations. The aim of the school is to preserve the Christian atmosphere in all departments. The Spanish staff is made up of former graduates. The attendance last year was 80. The staff was composed of 4 Americans and 6 Spanish teachers.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Board conducts no mission institutions in Czechoslovakia.

TABLE OF STATISTICS FOR 1917

	Micro- nesia	Philip- pines	Mexico	Spain	Austria	Total
Population of field	32,245	760,000	472,000	1,600,000	1,226,000	4,090,245
<i>Number of stations</i>	5	2	3	2	1	13
Outstations	37	25	52	5	70	189
<i>Missionaries, total</i>	7	10	11	5	4	37
Ordained	2	4	2	2	2	12
Physicians and others	2	1	1			2
Wives	2	4	3	1	2	12
Single women	3	1	5	2		11
Special service	3		1			4
<i>Natives, Laborers, total.</i>	133	56	24	11	30	254
Ordained preachers	21	1	2	6	18	48
Unordained preachers	51	10	3		7	71
Teachers	27	7	16	5		55
Bible women						
Other helpers	34	38	3			75
<i>Congregations</i>	158	23	4	7	58	270
Organized churches	37	7	14	6	27	91
Communicants	4,634	1,865	1,156	231	2,108	9,994
Added, 1917	181	319	36	19	171	726
Total Constituency	6,600	10,400		1,450		18,450
Sunday Schools	128	24	20		61	233
S. S. Membership	2,454	1,590	901		816	5,761
<i>Schools, total</i>	93	8	5	7		113
Theological schools	1	1				2
Students in theology	32	7		1		40
Secondary or middle schools	5		2	1		8
Students	185		320			505
Other schools	87	7	3	6		103
Students	2,110	321	325	695		3,451
Total students	2,327	328	645	696		3,986
<i>Hospitals, dispensaries.</i>	†(1)	6				7
Treatments	†3,000					3,000
<i>Native contributions</i>	\$3,684	\$821	\$4,000	\$672	\$7,625	\$16,802

†An estimate for 1914.

Report of the Treasurer

FOR THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1918

Increase in Receipts

The receipts have exceeded the record of all previous years, making the inspiring advance in this one year of \$61,290.01. Almost every source of supply showed a gain. The churches held the marked advance of a year ago, and made an additional gain of \$1,405.03. Gifts from individuals gained \$6,800.41, and the gain in legacies was \$10,353.98. A notable gain was made by the Woman's Boards.

The following is a statement of receipts in detail:

Gifts from churches	\$292,003.30
Gifts from individuals	86,510.63
Matured Conditional Gifts	34,594.36
Income from General Permanent Fund	25,671.77
Income from D. Willis James Foundation and Higher Educational Work Endowment	56,970.83
Income from Miscellaneous Funds	44,760.59
Woman's Boards	389,224.84
Sunday Schools and Christian Endeavor Societies	14,214.73
Receipts for Special Objects	102,105.10
Legacies	199,861.38
From estate of Solomon H. Chandler, for use as specified in the will	25,000.00
From estate of Sarah R. Sage, for use as specified in the will	4,606.97
General Income	33,481.50

The grand total of receipts for the year was \$1,309,006.00

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND, which was slightly depleted a year ago, was increased \$21,449.04, and is now \$399,722.77. The wisdom has again been emphasized of those who planned this Fund and who by their contributions created it. Its use by prorating the legacy receipts over a period of three years, and thus preventing wide fluctuations, is proving to be of great value in steadying the amounts available each year from legacies. The usual table, showing the continued use made of the Twentieth Century Fund, is as follows:—

The Twentieth Century Fund, September 1, 1917, was	\$378,228.73
The income during the year was	16,776.00
Cash receipts from estates (not including what was taken from the Chandler and Sage bequests) were	204,579.42
	<hr/>
One-third used for current expenses	\$599,584.15
	199,861.38
	<hr/>
Balance September 1, 1918	\$399,722.77

THE CONDITIONAL GIFT FUNDS had an encouraging growth. Fifty-one new Conditional Gifts were received, amounting in all to \$86,102.68. Maturing Conditional Gifts were much less than a year ago. Of the \$44,461 thus released from the Funds \$10,076.64 was not available for current work. The advantages of the Conditional Gift Plan are coming to be appreciated by an ever-widening circle of friends. Many who cannot make contributions outright for the Board's work are experiencing much satisfaction in thus becoming partners in the work and at the same time providing for their own future needs. Others, desiring to provide for some dependent or friend as a life beneficiary, are glad to avail themselves of this Plan. A short time ago a friend gave a wedding present to a young married couple by making them life beneficiaries of a Conditional Gift.

The Finance Committee, as always, gave careful attention to the investment of the Conditional Gift Funds, and the income this past year from the investment of these funds was gratifying. The total amount of the Conditional Gift funds August 31 was \$1,185,558.27.

THE GENERAL PERMANENT FUND received \$426.48 additional from the estate of Alletta D. Pomeroy, Crete, Nebraska.

New Funds

Other funds added during the year were;

THE ANATOLIA HOSPITAL FUND, received from friends in England	\$709.68
THE MABEL CHASE SCHOLARSHIP, from a friend in New York City, for a scholarship in Capron Hall, India	500.00
THE FENCHOW BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL ENDOWMENT, from friends	1,010.00
THE WILLIAM MORLEY MARDEN SCHOLARSHIP, from friends	500.00
THE HORACE GARDENER TALCOTT FUND, from the estate of Horace Gardener Talcott, Vernon, Conn., the income to be used for the cur- rent work of the Board	5,000.00

Notable Gifts

Among the especially noteworthy gifts should be mentioned one of \$5,000 from Mrs. John S. Kennedy, New York City, for the current needs in war time of the International College, Smyrna. A friend gave \$3,000 for a student hostel to be erected at Pasumalai, India, in memory of Rev. J. P. Jones, D.D. Friends gave \$4,000 for a greatly needed school building at Dindigul, India, used in connection with the work of Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Elwood. A friend in Illinois gave \$2,000 for restoring buildings injured or destroyed by the recent flood in North China. Rev. John A. Hawley and brother and sister contributed \$4,000 for the Hawley Memorial Building at Taikuhsien in the North China Mission.

From the Woman's Board, Boston, was received \$15,000 for the completion of the Girls' School Building at Uduvil, Ceylon, and from the same source came \$25,000 for the new Hospital for Women in Madura, India.

A friend, whose name is withheld, who realizes the wonderful results to be obtained from the purely evangelistic work of the Board, is now supporting about one hundred and fifty native workers engaged in direct evangelistic work, and for this purpose contributed during the year \$19,115.

Coöperating Societies

Again high commendation is due our Coöperating Societies for the important work sustained by them. The three Woman's Boards, the Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society, the Mindanao Medical Missionary Association, the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association, the Grinnell-in-China Movement, and the China Medical Board alike merit our heartiest appreciation.

The Woman's Boards close their fiscal years later than the American Board. The amount due August 31 from the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior was \$28,050.60; the amount due from the Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific was \$8,906.95; and the amount due from the Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society was \$1,766.95. It is to be earnestly hoped that their respective constituencies will make it possible for them to close their yearly accounts with all obligations met.

Contributions from Churches and Individuals

The churches as a whole have by no means reached the limit of their giving; but we are looking for a noteworthy advance as a result of the "December Drive" in behalf of all the benevolent work of the denomination. Some churches have made a commendable advance in the midst of war conditions. Many churches are coming to realize that through a larger participation in this work come added spiritual power and many blessings to themselves as well as to others.

We cannot pay too high a tribute to those who have made individual gifts to the Board's treasury. One of the most encouraging features of the year is the increase, not only in the total of such gifts, but in the number of individual donors. During July and August about two thousand individuals responded to the Board's needs. These are among our most loyal and devoted friends, and their increasing number is one of our most valued assets.

Disbursements

At the beginning of the year the Prudential Committee felt constrained to increase the appropriations for the general work in the mission fields by the addition of \$20,120. A large measure of faith entered into this decision. If some of our missionaries, practised in years of economy, found it necessary to ask for increased salaries because of the higher cost of living, it was not to be expected that our native pastors and teachers could live upon the wages previously paid to them. No work of the Board brings more or better returns than our native agency. It appeals for more adequate support. It is to be hoped that this act of faith in increasing the appropriations for our native agency will yet be completely justified.

The higher cost of transportation, of supplies of many kinds, and of maintaining our work to some extent in the war zone, where famine conditions prevailed, entered into the increased cost of the work for the year. By far the largest factor in the increase, however, was the unfavorable market for exchange in China and India, which continued throughout the whole year.

Our appropriations are made in the currency of the United States, or the gold dollar. The missionary's salary and what the mission receives for its native agency must be exchanged for local currency before it can be used. In India it must be changed into rupees,

and in China and Mexico into Mexican silver dollars. It will be readily seen how our work in China is affected when it is known that two years ago \$100 in United States currency would purchase in China, in Mexican silver, \$200 or \$215, while now the same amount of American gold will purchase only \$130 in silver, and at one time this past year even less than that amount. Previous to 1914 the Mexican silver dollar in Shanghai was relatively stable at forty-seven cents gold, and even at one time it sold as low as forty cents gold. The price of silver in recent months has risen so that the Mexican dollar has cost at times from eighty cents to ninety cents, while the average has been about seventy cents. The purchasing power in China of the Mexican dollar has not increased.

The American Board, with all the larger foreign missionary societies, has protected the missionaries and the missions in China against this decrease in the purchasing power by guaranteeing two Mexican dollars as the equivalent for every dollar appropriated in gold, and has also made increased appropriations to offset in part the loss by exchange in India and Spain. These necessary increases have added at least \$75,000 to what would have been required under former conditions.

The cost of the Missions was \$1,228,327.44. All other expenses amounted to \$116,151.71, making the total expenses of the year \$1,344,479.15. The year began with a surplus of \$4,503.60, and with current receipts from all sources, \$1,309,006.00, and \$4,145.54 more due from the Coöperating Societies than a year ago, we have \$1,317,655.14 to be deducted from the total expenditures of the year, leaving a deficit of \$26,824.01.

War conditions delayed or made it impossible to obtain the detailed accounts of expenditures from our mission stations in Austria, the Balkans, Asia Minor, the Caucasus, and Micronesia. Of necessity large expenses have been incurred, but the exact amount has not yet been ascertained. A reserve fund has been set aside toward meeting these expenses.

The increase in invested funds, which is shown in this report, is due largely to funds held temporarily, which will be paid to individuals and institutions in Turkey and elsewhere when the war is over.

We look to the future with courage and hope. Greater opportunities are coming than any we have yet known. Greater achievements are to be realized. In the war that Righteousness is waging with Sin there is to be no compromise and no yielding. It calls for

more reënforcements of men and women and for increased supplies. No other endeavor than this is more worthy or more rewarding. The final victory is assured.

As these words are written God is fulfilling His promises in full measure on the battlefields of Europe. His arm is again bared in the sight of the nations. He has proved His righteous justice upon those that work evil. His throne is being established. Can we not claim that same glimpse of victory for this Annual Meeting? The hearts of men accept the obligations of the strong for the weak more than ever before. We shall yet uplift the nations toward God through the American Board in the fields that fall to our labors. "God shall help us, and that right early."

PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS

EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD DURING THE YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1918

COST OF THE MISSIONS

Mission to West Central Africa

Field expenses	\$27,450.39	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	3,641.08	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Africa	3,183.23	
Traveling expenses from Africa	2,041.36	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	1,913.12	\$38,229.18

Rhodesia Branch, South Africa Mission

Field expenses	\$15,323.77	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	3,980.44	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Africa	253.40	
Traveling expenses from Africa	3,298.52	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	824.50	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	531.42	\$24,212.05

Zulu Branch, South Africa Mission

Field expenses	\$51,284.38	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	6,885.00	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Africa	5,252.94	
Traveling expenses from Africa	7,368.12	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	750.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	318.86	\$71,859.30

Balkan Mission

Field expenses	\$40,779.10	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	4,983.21	
Traveling expenses from Mission	243.69	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	945.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	53.14	\$47,004.14

Western Turkey Mission

Field expenses	\$58,042.82	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	27,477.80	

Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey.....	\$192.42	
Traveling expenses from Turkey.....	7,658.69	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country..	1,094.50	
Procuring and forwarding supplies.....	53.14	\$94,519.37

Central Turkey Mission

Field expenses.....	\$22,549.36	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country.....	7,205.93	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey.....	172.98	
Traveling expenses from Turkey.....	5,605.63	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country..	789.57	
Procuring and forwarding supplies.....	53.14	\$36,376.61

Eastern Turkey Mission

Field expenses.....	\$9,410.16	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country.....	12,179.00	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey.....	560.05	
Traveling expenses from Turkey.....	7,677.17	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country..	500.00	\$30,326.38

Russian Turkey Mission

Field expenses.....	\$8,564.21	
Procuring and forwarding supplies.....	53.14	\$8,617.35

Marathi Mission

Field expenses.....	\$74,866.76	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country.....	8,157.71	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to India.....	4,521.05	
Traveling expenses from India.....	7,000.42	
Grant for missionaries' child in this country	250.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies.....	637.71	\$95,433.65

Madura Mission

Field expenses.....	\$126,781.92	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country.....	5,248.78	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to India.....	3,905.19	
Traveling expenses from India.....	2,920.35	
Procuring and forwarding supplies.....	1,806.84	\$140,663.08

*Report of the Treasurer**Ceylon Mission*

Field expenses	\$40,317.93	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	2,362.31	
Traveling expenses from Ceylon	2,614.74	
Grant for missionaries' child in this country	250.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	425.13	\$45,970.11

South China Mission

Field expenses	\$16,863.21	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	1,042.50	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to South China	553.77	
Traveling expenses from South China	804.45	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	106.28	\$19,370.21

Foochow Mission

Field expenses	\$103,103.82	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	2,550.58	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to China	3,890.44	
Traveling expenses from China	1,213.15	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	1,806.24	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	1,062.84	\$113,627.07

North China Mission

Field expenses	\$202,909.67	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	9,589.66	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to China	11,705.47	
Traveling expenses from China	4,479.54	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	950.67	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	1,913.12	\$231,548.13

Japan Mission

Field expenses	\$110,886.81	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	7,962.06	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Japan	5,162.63	
Traveling expenses from Japan	4,411.89	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	980.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	743.99	\$130,147.38

Mission to Mexico

Field expenses	\$20,367.02	
Expenses of missionaries in this country	1,033.00	

Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Mexico	\$829.45	
Grant for missionaries' child in this country	85.40	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	53.14	\$22,368.01
<i>Micronesia Mission</i>		
Field expenses	\$11,767.22	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	653.32	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Micronesia	430.09	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	531.42	\$13,382.05
<i>Mission to Spain</i>		
Field expenses	\$19,247.75	
Traveling expenses of missionaries from Spain	638.16	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	53.14	\$19,939.05
<i>Mission to Austria</i>		
Field expenses	\$8,129.42	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	2,859.67	
Traveling expenses of missionaries from Austria	839.02	
Grant for missionaries' child in this country	204.17	\$12,032.28
<i>Work in the Philippines</i>		
Field expenses	\$27,885.29	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	689.15	
Traveling expenses of missionaries to Philippine Islands	3,456.99	
Traveling expenses of missionaries from Philippine Islands	351.75	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	318.86	\$32,702.04
Total cost of missions		\$1,228,327.44

COST OF COMMUNICATING INFORMATION

1. Agencies

Salaries of District Secretaries and their assistants . . .	\$11,033.36
Traveling expenses of Secretaries (including District Secretaries)	2,669.26
Traveling expenses of returned missionaries and others in this department	2,701.86
Circulars, tracts, clerk hire, rent, postage, and stationery	7,383.38
Lantern slides	1,552.83
Advertising	1,191.94

Report of the Treasurer

Expenses Tercentenary Commission	\$1,320.00	
Expenses District Offices	3,242.31	
Expense <i>News Bulletins</i>	4,269.39	\$35,364.33

2. Young People's Department

Clerk hire	\$2,755.22	
Circulars, tracts, stationery, and postage	\$1,256.60	
Less receipts from sales	259.59	997.01
		\$3,752.23

3. Publications

Cost of <i>Missionary Herald</i> , including salaries of editor and general agent and copies sent gratuitously, according to the rule of the Board, to pastors, honorary members and donors	\$13,471.56	
Deduct amount received from subscriptions	\$2,647.96	
for advertising in <i>Missionary Herald</i>	455.25	
income from <i>Missionary Herald</i> Fund	150.45	3,253.66
Annual Reports		1,216.07
Year Book of Missions, \$823.43, less \$706.99 received from sales		116.44
Clerk hire		3,720.27
Pamphlets, tracts, Envelope Series, and miscellaneous printing, \$2,619.07, less subscriptions, sales, and stock on hand, \$1,743.76		875.31
		\$16,145.99

COST OF ADMINISTRATION

1. Foreign Department

Salaries of Secretaries (less amount received from Fund for Officers)	\$10,038.66	
Clerk hire, stationery, and postage	4,504.27	\$14,542.93

2. Home Department

Salaries of Secretaries (less amount received from Fund for Officers)	\$10,788.58	
Clerk hire, stationery, and postage	1,956.89	\$12,745.47

3. Treasurer's Department

Salary of Treasurer (less amount received from Fund for Officers), clerk hire, stationery, and postage		\$12,568.00
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4. Miscellaneous Charges

Rent of Missionary Rooms, in part	\$7,250.29	
Electric lights	132.02	
Furniture and repairs	1,066.89	
Part salary of Business Agent and salaries of clerks serving in all departments	3,306.24	

Expenses of Annual Meeting	\$1,558.22	
Stationery, printing, and binding	900.43	
Postage stamps	328.16	
Certificates of honorary membership and commissions for new missionaries	59.40	
Legal expenses	378.71	
Books and periodicals for library	74.11	
Insurance	350.84	
Rent of boxes in safe deposit vaults	265.00	
Bill of examiner of accounts	300.00	
Care of rooms, exchange, and incidentals	651.54	
Telephone service	677.33	
Maintaining Interdenominational Headquarters in New York	2,000.00	
Cablegrams and telegrams	99.32	
Deputation expenses	1,634.26	
		<hr/>
		\$21,032.76
Balance due from coöperating societies September 1, 1917		34,289.82
		<hr/>
		\$1,378,768.97

RECEIPTS

Balance at credit of the Board September 1, 1917	\$4,503.60
Donations, as acknowledged in the <i>Missionary Herald</i> , including income from Sundry Funds	1,020,384.38
One-third of legacies and Twentieth Century Fund	229,468.35
Interest on General Permanent Fund	25,671.77
Interest on General Income Account	33,481.50
Due from coöperating societies August 31, 1918	38,435.36
Balance at debit of Board September 1, 1918	26,824.01
	<hr/>
	\$1,378,768.97

TRUST FUNDS

Principal Sept. 1, 1917		Principal Aug. 31, 1918	Income
\$521,527.45	General Permanent Fund	\$521,953.93	\$25,771.77
45,076.50	Permanent Fund for Officers	45,076.50	2,134.26
1,019,376.59	Conditional Gift Fund	1,060,808.27	64,758.15
	(Paid to Life Beneficiaries, \$64,085.85)		
50,000.00	Asa W. Kenney Fund (Conditional Gift) (Paid to Life Beneficiary, \$914.49)	50,000.00	2,741.39
50,000.00	Danforth Gifts (Conditional Gift) . . .	50,000.00	2,914.70
65,191.38	Anatolia College Endowment	65,191.38	3,357.70
	(Income remitted direct to college)		
76,633.88	St. Paul's Institute Fund	76,633.88	2,339.35
25,000.00	Harris School of Science Fund	25,000.00	1,050.79
12,000.00	Bangor Churches Fund	12,000.00	900.00
10,000.00	Minnie Seaside Rest	10,000.00	531.95
77,601.51	Legacy of Solomon H. Chandler	50,937.51	3,386.00
378,228.73	Twentieth Century Fund	399,722.77	16,776.00
25,000.00	Atherton Fund	25,000.00	400.00
45,000.00	Clarke-Abbott Fund	45,000.00	2,352.46
3,621.00	Raynolds Fund	3,621.00	88.80
152,203.00	Higher Educational Work Endowment	158,483.42	7,484.94
16.00	Estates Pending Settlement	2,023.00	..
1,000,000.00	D. Willis James Foundation	1,000,000.00	50,050.00
13,000.00	Sundry Gifts	13,000.00	730.00
8,100.00	Washburn Fund, No. 1	8,100.00	410.00
25,752.37	William F. Merrill Memorial Fund . . .	25,752.37	1,134.09
900.00	First Church, St. Louis, Fund	900.00
16,750.00	Washburn Fund, No. 2 (Conditional Gift)	16,750.00	1,392.29
196,671.64	Julia A. Merrill Fund	19,821.64	1,009.95
10,000.00	Mary P. Gill Fund	10,000.00	700.00
8,000.00	Eliza A. Potter Fund (Conditional Gift)	10,000.00	485.41
8,000.00	Jane C. Means Fund	8,000.00	483.02
10,000.00	Condit Gift	10,000.00	..
10,000.00	Short Gift, Robert E.	5,000.00
5,400.00	Short Gift, Lizzie C.	5,400.00
....	Harmon Gift	5.00	276.46
20,359.34	Mission Scholarships:		
	Cornelia A. Allis Scholarship \$300.00		16.50
	Andrews Scholarship 500.00		27.50
	Jeannie Grace Greenough		
	Crawford Scholarship 1,000.00		60.00
\$3,712,409.39	Amounts carried forward	\$1,800.00 \$3,734,180.67	\$193,763.48

TRUST FUNDS—Continued

Principal Sept. 1, 1917		Principal Aug. 31, 1918	Income
\$3,712,409.39	Amounts brought forward	\$1,800.00 \$3,734,180.67	\$193,763.48
	Marian Elwood Scholarship	400.00	22.00
	Annie A. Gould Scholarship	1,550.00	85.25
	Deacon Gates Mardin High School Scholarship.....	1,000.00	55.00
	Norton Hubbard Scholarship.....	1,000.00	55.00
	Capron Hall Ives Scholarship.....	2,000.00	110.00
	J. S. Judd Doshisha Scholarship.....	1,000.00	55.00
	Norman T. Leonard Scholarship.....	1,100.00	60.50
	Hugh Miller Scholarship..	1,650.00	90.75
	Montgomery Memorial Scholarship.....	140.56	8.00
	Thornton Bigelow Penfield Scholarship.....	500.00	27.50
	Porter Scholarships.....	3,000.00	165.00
	Ann E. Shorey Scholarship	625.00	34.37
	Mary W. Thompson Scholarship.....	500.00	27.50
	Turvanda Topalyan Scholarship.....	2,026.00	110.00
	Joanna Fisher White Scholarship.....	650.00	35.75
	Williams and Andrus Scholarship.....	1,417.78	77.42
		<u>20,359.34</u>	
<u>\$3,712,409.39</u>		<u>\$3,754,540.01</u>	<u>\$194,782.52</u>

THESE FUNDS CONSTITUTE "GENERAL INVESTMENTS"

Principal Sept. 1, 1917		Principal Aug. 31, 1918	Income
\$400.00	Ackley Endowment.....	\$400.00	\$21.42
1,291.11	Adoor Agha Trust Fund.....	1,360.24	69.13
250.00	Adkins, H. R., Fund.....	250.00	13.38
7,674.41	Albert Victor Hospital Endowment..	7,674.41	410.91
10,235.20	Alden Memorial Fund.....	10,235.20	548.02
4,000.00	Allen Memorial Fund.....	4,000.00	214.17
1,000.00	Amelia Scholarship.....	1,000.00	53.54
500.00	American College, Madura, Endowment Fund.....	500.00	26.77
<u>\$25,350.72</u>	Amounts carried forward.....	<u>\$25,419.85</u>	<u>\$1,357.34</u>

TRUST FUNDS—Continued

Principal Sept. 1, 1917		Principal Aug. 31, 1918	Income
\$25,350.72	Amounts brought forward	\$25,419.85	\$1,357.34
2,000.00	Amherst College Neesima Endowment	2,000.00	107.08
262.07	Anatolia College Laboratory Fund	276.10	14.03
5,066.15	Arts and Crafts Fund	5,066.15	271.26
4,750.00	Atterbury Fund	4,750.00	254.33
8,015.00	Atwater Memorial Fund	8,340.00	434.95
2,345.87	Albert Victor Hospital Building Fund	2,471.47	125.60
12,542.11	Anatolia College Telfeyan Fund	12,542.11	671.54
9,400.00	Anderson, Mabel Baker, Fund	9,400.00	503.30
10.00	Atwood Memorial School Fund	16.00	.59
	Anatolia Hospital Fund	732.46	22.78
4,920.50	Bartlett Fund	5,183.96	263.46
1,000.00	Bingham, Sibyl Mosley Memorial	1,000.00	53.54
210.42	Bitlis Orphanage Fund	221.69	11.27
9,000.00	Bodman, Edward C.	9,000.00	481.88
2,682.37	Warren Newton Memorial Fund	2,682.37	143.62
965.55	Boys' Academy Fund, Hadjin	965.55	51.70
1,093.67	Burrall Fund	1,152.23	58.56
10,000.00	Ballou, Harriet R., Fund	10,000.00	535.43
5,000.00	Capen, Samuel B., Fund	5,000.00	267.71
656.98	Capron Scholarship	656.98	35.18
150.00	Church, Susan B., Memorial Fund	150.00	8.03
1,000.00	Clark Fund	1,000.00	53.54
500.00	Cutler Fund	500.00	26.77
4,850.00	Coffin, H. R., Fund	4,850.00	259.68
	Chase, Mabel, Scholarship	500.00	4.46
300.00	Dewey Scholarship	300.00	16.06
15,428.22	Diarbekir Hospital Building Fund	16,254.29	826.07
20,000.00	Diarbekir Hospital Endowment	20,000.00	1,070.08
395.50	Dnyanodaya Endowment Fund	395.50	21.17
10,000.00	Dewing Fund	13,955.00	611.63
1,361.05	Farrington Fund	1,361.05	72.87
15,000.00	Foochow College Professorship En- dowment	15,000.00	803.14
500.00	Fowler, C. E., Memorial Fund	500.00	26.77
1,000.00	Fulton, Rogene T., Fund	1,000.00	53.54
160,294.28	Fund for Disabled and Retired Mis- sionaries	160,294.28	8,583.76
1,521.23	Foochow Missionary Hospital En- dowment	1,521.23	81.45
	Fenchow Bible Training School En- dowment	1,010.00	.36
2,775.49	Gates, C. F., Mardin H. S. Scholar- ship	2,775.49	148.61
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\$340,347.18	Amounts carried forward	\$348,243.76	\$18,333.14

TRUST FUNDS—Continued

Principal Sept. 1, 1917		Principal Aug. 31, 1918	Income
\$340,347.18	Amounts brought forward	\$348,243.76	\$18,333.14
800.00	Glenwood Missionary Society Fund	800.00	42.83
1,000.00	Gordon, Rev. George A., Fund	1,000.00	53.54
13,700.29	Gordon Theological Seminary Fund	13,700.29	733.55
1,289.31	Green Hospital Local Endowment	1,289.31	69.03
809.69	Green Hospital Building Fund	853.04	43.35
7,587.74	Haik Evangelical Church Building Fund	7,994.01	406.27
5,166.40	Haik Evangelical Church Education Fund	5,443.02	276.62
400.00	Harriet Hazen Scholarship	400.00	21.42
2,810.00	Herald, Missionary, Fund	2,810.00	150.45
500.00	Hill, A. Lewis, Endowment	500.00	26.77
5,134.34	International Hospital of Adana Fund	5,134.34	274.91
1,000.00	International College, Smyrna, En- dowment	1,000.00	53.54
7,777.69	Jaffna Medical Mission Endowment	7,777.69	416.44
2,000.00	Jones, Henry, Scholarship	2,000.00	107.68
1,606.68	Jubilee Scholarship	1,606.68	86.03
1,000.00	Jones Fund	1,000.00	53.54
284.58	Jordan, Arthur Stanwood, Fund	423.83	19.25
10,906.00	Kellogg, Orilla C., Fund	10,906.00	583.94
2,650.00	Kodaikanal School Endowment	2,650.00	141.89
860.53	Lalitpur-Warren Fund	860.53	46.07
208.00	Leeds, Samuel Penniman, Scholar- ship	208.00	11.14
2,002.36	Leonard, Amelia A., Fund	2,002.36	107.21
2,226.77	Marash Academy Endowment	2,226.77	119.23
51.55	Marsovan Theological Sem. Schol- arship Fund	103.18	3.40
1,800.00	Marash Theological Sem., Endow- ment Fund	1,800.00	96.38
1,500.00	Marash Theological Sem., Library Fund	1,500.00	80.31
3,350.67	Mardin Fund	3,530.07	179.40
1,500.00	Merriam C., Female Scholarship	1,500.00	80.31
5,000.00	Moore, Hollis, Memorial Trust	5,000.00	267.72
279.45	Marsovan Seminary Building Fund	294.41	14.96
14,217.68	Mission Property Fund	20,592.68	774.64
15,862.23	Mission Property Insurance Fund	18,233.34	849.31
365.00	Mills Memorial	365.00	19.54
104.43	Martyn, Henry, Memorial Fund	110.02	5.59
6,643.33	McLeod Hospital Local Endowment	6,643.33	355.70
.	Marden, William Morley Scholarship	514.12	14.12
\$462,741.90	Amounts carried forward	\$481,015.78	\$24,918.62

TRUST FUNDS—Continued

Principal Sept. 1, 1917		Principal Aug. 31, 1918	Income
\$462,741.90	Amounts brought forward.....	\$481,015.78	\$24,918.62
10,000.00	North China College Endowment..	10,000.00	535.43
1,000.00	Noble Fund.....	1,000.00	53.54
2,108.71	Pasco, Rev. Martin K., Fund... ..	2,141.62	112.91
10,000.00	Pasumalai Seminary Professorship Endowment.....	10,000.00	535.43
50,000.00	Parsons, Mrs. D. K., Memorial En- dowment Fund.....	50,000.00	2,677.15
100.00	Penfield, W. W., Fund.....	100.00	5.35
5,000.00	Poor, S. B., Memorial Fund.....	5,000.00	267.72
100.00	Pelton, George Austin, Memorial Fund.....	100.00	5.35
1,000.00	Pinkerton Fund.....	1,000.00	53.54
400.00	Rice, A. J., Memorial Fund.....	400.00	21.42
2,897.10	Richards, Cyrus S., Fund.....	2,897.10	155.12
428.56	Rogers, D. Miner, Memorial Fund..	428.56	22.95
167.00	Rockwood Scholarship.....	167.00	8.94
20,372.84	Sage, Sarah R., Funds.....	16,000.00	1,090.82
486.00	Satara Orphanage Fund.....	486.00	26.02
1,961.52	Schneider, Benjamin, Memorial Fund	1,961.52	105.02
600.00	Severance, Solon Scholarship.....	600.00	32.12
25,000.00	Smith, Elisha D., Memorial Fund....	25,000.00	1,338.57
1,000.00	Smith, Robert Stedman, Memorial Fund.....	1,000.00	53.54
31,706.69	Smith, William White, Fund.....	31,706.69	1,697.67
230.65	Samokov Collegiate and Theological Institute Fund.....	243.00	12.35
100.00	Scudder, Samuel H., Fund.....	100.00	5.35
4,063.00	South Dennis Cong. Church Society Fund.....	4,063.00	217.54
500.00	Sedgwick, Henry, Fund.....	500.00	26.77
600.00	Stanton, Mrs. Nellie Buttrick, Fund	600.00	32.13
10.12	Shepard Memorial Fund.....	10.66	.54
1,567.78	Tabarag Naimasrab Fund.....	1,651.72	83.94
9,902.56	Tientsin Property Fund.....	10,432.77	530.21
43,897.41	Telfeyan Fund.....	43,897.41	2,350.40
7,000.00	Tufts Fund.....	7,000.00	374.80
.....	Talcott, Horace Gardner, Fund.....	5,000.00	200.78
.....	Tientsin, Church Lease Fund.....	3,029.06	66.10
.....	Tehchow Station Well Fund.....	1,000.00
416.05	Uduvil G. B. School Scholarship Fund	416.05	22.27
638.20	Uduvil G. B. School Local Endow- ment.....	638.20	34.17
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\$695,996.09	Amounts carried forward.....	\$719,586.14	\$37,674.58

TRUST FUNDS—Continued

Principal Sept. 1, 1917		Principal Aug. 31, 1918	Income
\$695,996.09	Amounts brought forward.....	\$719,586.14	\$37,674.58
90.31	Uduppitty G. B. School Local Endowment.....	90.31	4.83
6,904.03	Ussher, E. B., Memorial Hospital Fund.....	7,676.33	378.61
10,260.95	Van College Fund.....	11,016.60	555.65
2,849.67	Vlanga Church Fund.....	3,002.25	152.58
1,635.00	Washburn Scholarship.....	1,635.00	87.54
389.00	Welsh Scholarship.....	389.00	20.83
1,000.00	Wentworth, Albert, Fund.....	1,000.00	53.54
23,100.00	W. B. M. I. Conditional Gift Fund... (Paid to Life Beneficiaries, \$891.00)	12,600.00	862.04
5,875.00	Woman's Medical Mission Endowment.....	6,857.25	337.51
300.00	Wood, Elizabeth Richards, Memorial Fund.....	300.00	16.06
3,000.00	Williams Hospital Ednowment.....	3,000.00	160.63
31,179.00	Wilde, Samuel, Fund.....	31,179.00	1,669.42
480.33	Zeleny Fund.....	506.05	25.72
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\$783,059.38		\$798,837.93	\$41,999.54

INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS

STOCKS

NATIONAL BANKS

	Market Values August 31, 1918	Book Values
42 shares American Exch. National Bank, New York	\$9,240.00	\$8,436.00
50 " Bank of America, New York	24,250.00	16,000.00
60 " Bay State National Bank, Lawrence, Mass.	10,200.00	6,000.00
50 " Chicago National Bank, Chicago	12.50	500.00
50 " *Fourth National Bank, Wichita, Kan.	10,000.00	5,000.00
18 " *Lee National Bank	2,880.00	1,800.00
58 " Mechanics & Metals National Bank, New York City	16,820.00	9,288.50
34 " Merchants National Bank, Boston	8,500.00	6,450.00
33 " *National Newark & Essex Banking Co.	10,395.00	2,410.00
43 " National Shawmut Bank, Boston	8,084.00	5,695.38
10 " Old Boston National Bank, Boston (in liquidation)	0.00	000.00
12 " Second National Bank, Boston	3,300.00	2,280.00
30 " Webster & Atlas National Bank, Boston	6,150.00	3,480.00
	\$109,831.50	\$67,339.88

TRUST COMPANIES

109 shares Farmers Loan & Trust Co., New York City	\$39,785.00	\$34,702.50
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RAILROADS

103 shares Atch. T. & S. Fe R. R., Preferred	\$8,420.25	\$10,081.08
144 " Boston & Albany R. R. Co.	18,720.00	34,147.50
303 " Boston Elev. R. R. Co.	21,248.00	35,244.00
38 " Boston Elev. R. R. Co., Preferred, 2d instal. pd.	2,555.00	2,660.00
3 " *Boston & Maine R. R., Common	109.00	309.00
100 " *Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., Preferred	8,075.00	12,840.50
67 " *Chicago & Northwestern Ry., Common	6,331.50	8,262.47
3 " *Concord & Montreal R. R., class 4	219.00	474.00
81 " Conn. & Pass. Rivers R. R., Preferred	6,075.00	4,744.57
6 " *Fitchburg R. R.	372.00	426.00

Amounts carried forward	\$72,124.75	\$109,189.12
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INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS—STOCKS—Continued

		Market Values August 31, 1918	Book Values
Amounts brought forward.....		\$72,124.75	\$109,189.12
130 shares	Illinois Cen. R. R. Co.....	12,545.00	15,987.50
15 "	*Louisville & Nashville R. R.....	1,740.00	1,830.00
710 "	Maine Central R. R.....	57,510.00	70,261.43
6 "	*Manchester & Lawrence R. R.....	600.00	1,308.00
168 "	*Manhattan Ry. Co..	16,380.00	22,302.50
218 "	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.....	9,701.00	29,481.15
610 "	Pennsylvania R. R. Co., par \$50..	26,840.00	37,005.63
100 "	*West End St. R. R. Co., Common, par \$50	4,925.00	6,440.00
1 "	St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. Co., Series A, Preferred, Stock Voting Trust Certificate	87.00	776.66
5 "	St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. Co., Com. Stock		
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		\$202,452.75	\$294,581.99

INSURANCE COMPANIES

25 shares*	Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	\$4,200.00	\$4,800.00
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INDUSTRIALS

133 shares	Arlington Mills.....	\$16,758.00	\$15,846.01
78 "	Belding Bros. & Co., Common.....	9,750.00	9,750.00
65 "	Belding Bros. & Co., Preferred.	7,020.00	6,500.00
84 "	*Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Preferred.	7,980.00	10,712.50
188 "	*Farr Alpaca Co.....	31,020.00	7,833.00
200 "	General Chemical Co., Preferred.....	20,000.00	16,782.09
100 "	*Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co., par \$100.	7,500.00	3,750.00
100 "	Mass. Mills in Georgia.....	8,000.00	10,260.00
156 "	*U. S. Steel Corp'n, Preferred.....	17,316.00	14,768.00
276 "	Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp'n, Class B, Preferred, and \$4.25 scrip	25,614.00	24,125.00
96 "	Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp'n, Common, and \$61.50 scrip		
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		\$150,958.00	\$120,326.60

MISCELLANEOUS

29 shares*	American Chiclé Co., Common.....	\$928.00	\$6,250.00
100 "	*American Sugar Refining Co., Preferred.	11,100.00	11,662.50
550 "	American Tel. & Tel. Co..	53,625.00	68,809.05
12 "	*Barney & Smith Car Co., Preferred	300.00	360.00
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Amounts carried forward.....		\$65,953.00	\$87,081.55

INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS—STOCKS—Continued

	Market Values August 31, 1918	Book Values
Amounts brought forward.....	\$65,953.00	\$87,081.55
90 shares *Bridgeport Wood Finishing Co., Preferred, par \$25.....	2,250.00	1,125.00
50 " *Bryant Chucking Grinder Co.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
18 " Devonshire Building Trust.....	450.00	1,898.21
750 " *Fellows Medical Mfg. Co., Inc.....	60,000.00	60,000.00
400 " *Great Lakes Steamship Co.....	70,000.00	20,000.00
5 " *Hardy & Co.....	50.00	50.00
460 " *Horr-Warner Co., Wellington, O.....	4,140.00	4,358.40
75 " *Hutchins Securities Co., Preferred.....	7,500.00	7,500.00
51 " *Independent Telephone Co., Preferred..	4,080.00	4,080.00
35 " *J. Hungerford Smith Co., Preferred....	3,500.00	3,500.00
31 " *Kentucky Block Cannel Coal Co.....	31.00	1,860.00
16 " *Massachusetts Gas Co., Preferred.....	1,008.00	1,040.00
10 " *Nassau & Suffolk Lighting Co.....	750.00	900.00
10 " *New River Co., Common.....	120.00	10.00
22 " *New River Co., Preferred.....	1,540.00	230.00
272 " N. Y. Dock Co., Preferred.....	12,784.00	18,919.75
40 " Northeastern Realty Co., Preferred....	2,600.00	3,900.00
15 " *Northwestern Telegraph Co., par \$50...	675.00	825.00
250 " Pemberton Bldg. Trust.....	7,500.00	25,000.00
6 " *The Silversmiths Co., Common.....	360.00	540.00
33 " *Tidewater Oil Co.....	6,039.00	4,125.00
52 " *Union Stock Yards Co. of Omaha.....	5,200.00	5,200.00
100 " *Western Union Telegraph Co.....	8,425.00	8,458.00
57 " Worcester Elec. Light Co.....	13,110.00	9,790.60
78 " Worcester Gas Light Co.....	8,970.00	15,295.10
187 " Davis & Lawrence Co.....	14,025.00	14,025.00
	\$306,060.00	\$304,711.61

BONDS

GOVERNMENT, CITY AND STATE

2,000 bonds	City of East Portland, Ore., 6 per cent, 1921.....	\$2,060.00	\$2,040.00
2,000 "	*Enid City, Okla., 6 per cent, 1935...	2,160.00	2,000.00
7,000 "	City of Minneapolis, 3½ per cent, 1933.....	6,125.00	6,440.00
27,000 "	City and County of San Francisco, City Hall, 5 per cent, 1936... .	27,540.00	27,746.50
25,000 "	City and County of San Francisco, Exposition, 5 per cent, 1934.....	25,250.00	24,937.50
	Amounts carried forward.....	\$63,135.00	\$63,164.00

INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS—BONDS—Continued

		Market Values August 31, 1918	Book Value
	Amounts brought forward	\$63,135.00	\$63,164.00
25,000	bonds City of Tacoma, Spec. Water Fd., No. 2, 5 per cent, 1922/1925	25,125.00	25,000.00
10,000	" *Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 3½ per cent, 1923/1935	9,387.50	10,000.00
5,000	" Dominion of Canada, 5 per cent, 1931	4,637.50	4,747.00
25,000	" Gov't of French Republic, Conv., 5½ per cent, 1919	25,000.00	24,750.00
500	" *Montgomery Co., Tenn., Highway, 5 per cent, 1944	507.50	500.00
25,000	" Province of British Columbia, 4½ per cent, Debentures, 1925	22,750.00	23,062.50
1,000	" *Town of Takoma Park, Md., Water Works & Sewerage, 4 per cent, 1930	600.00	905.00
100,000	notes United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Secured Loan, 5 per cent, gold, due September 1, 1918 .	100,000.00	99,000.00
25,000	" United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Secured Loan, 5½ per cent, gold, due November 1, 1919 .	24,750.00	24,812.50
25,000	" United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Secured Loan, 5½ per cent, gold, due November 1, 1921 .	24,031.25	24,625.00
150,000	" United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Secured Loan, 5½ per cent, gold, due February 1, 1919 .	149,437.50	148,605.00
2,050	bonds *United States of America, 1st Liberty Loan, 3½ per cent, 1947	2,080.75	2,020.75
100	" *United States of America, 1st Liberty Loan, converted, 4½ per cent, 1947	94.50	95.00
3,950	" *United States of America, 2d Liberty Loan, converted, 4½ per cent, 1942	3,717.94	3,752.50
27,350	" United States of America, 3d Liberty Loan, 4½ per cent	25,982.50	27,313.12
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		\$481,236.94	\$482,352.37

RAILROADS

3,000	bonds *Alleghany & Western R. R., 1st Mtg., 4 per cent, 1998	\$2,250.00	\$2,242.50
2,000	" *Anacostia & Potomac Riv. R. R., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1949	2,000.00	2,000.00
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	Amounts carried forward	\$4,250.00	\$4,242.50

INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS—BONDS—Continued

		Market Values August 31, 1918	Book Values
	Amounts brought forward	\$4,250.00	\$4,242.50
49,000	bonds Atch., T. & S. Fe R. R., Gen. Mtg., 4 per cent, 1995	39,567.50	45,639.60
22,500	" Atch., T. & S. Fe R. R., Adjust- ments, 1995	15,975.00	19,214.15
9,000	" *Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic R. R., 5 per cent, 1934	4,950.00	9,000.00
10,000	" *Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 4 per cent, 1941	7,000.00	8,250.00
1,000	" *Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 1st Mtg., 4 per cent, 1948	745.00	967.50
25,000	" Baltimore & Ohio R. R., Ref. and Gen. Mtg., Series A, 5 per cent, 1995	19,750.00	24,937.50
50,000	" Boston & Albany R. R., 5 per cent, 1963	43,750.00	51,165.00
50,000	" Boston & Albany R. R., 3½ per cent, 1952	33,000.00	41,530.00
3,000	" *Boston & Maine R. R., 4½ per cent, January 1, 1944	2,100.00	2,030.00
25,000	" Boston & Maine R. R., 4 per cent, 1926	20,375.00	21,500.00
10,000	" Boston Elevated Ry., 4¼ per cent, 1941	7,150.00	9,991.25
65,000	" Boston Elevated Ry., 5 per cent, 1942	50,050.00	64,550.00
25,000	" Broadway & Seventh Av., 1st Cons. Mtg., 5 per cent, 1943	19,250.00	25,500.00
5,000	" Brooklyn Union Elev. R. R. Co., 1st Mtg., 4 per cent and 5 per cent, 1950	4,025.00	4,860.00
5,000	" Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg R. R., 4½ per cent, 1920, Equip.	4,862.50	4,750.00
11,000	" Canton & Massillon R. R., 5 per cent, 1920	9,900.00	11,140.00
25,000	" Central Pacific Ry., 1st Ref. Mtg., 4 per cent, 1949	19,187.50	22,207.50
11,000	" Cen. Vt. R. R., 1st Mtg., gold, 4 per cent, 1920	7,260.00	9,758.75
17,000	" C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., 4 per cent, Gen. Mtg., 1958	13,515.00	14,295.00
25,000	" Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., 4 per cent Mtg., 1934	17,500.00	23,000.00
	Amounts carried forward	\$344,162.50	\$418,528.75

INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS—BONDS—Continued

		Market Values August 31, 1918	Book Values
	Amounts brought forward	\$344,162.50	\$418,528.75
25,000 bonds	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., Gen. & Ref. Mtg., 4½ per cent, 2014	16,875.00	23,000.00
50,000 "	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R., Conv., 5 per cent, 2014 . . .	39,500.00	50,000.00
30,000 "	Chicago Railways Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1927	24,750.00	29,400.00
2,000 "	*Chicago Railways Co., Cons. Mtg., 5 per cent, 1927, Series A and B	1,355.00	1,180.00
10,000 "	*Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. Ry., 1st Ref. Mtg., 4 per cent, 1934	6,875.00	7,420.00
25,000 "	Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. Ry., Gen. Mtg., 4 per cent, 1988	18,750.00	21,367.50
10,000 "	Chicago & East Ill. R. R., 6 per cent, 1934	10,050.00	10,900.00
1,000 "	*Chicago & Northwestern Ry., 5 per cent, Deb., 1921	970.00	1,000.00
7,000 "	*City & Suburban Ry. Co., 4 per cent, 1930	6,300.00	8,188.42
2,000 "	*Clearfield & Jefferson Ry. Co., 1st Mtg., 6 per cent, 1927	2,020.00	2,020.00
10,000 "	Clev., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R. R., Gen. Mtg., 4 per cent, 1993	6,300.00	10,000.00
12,000 "	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Co., 5 per cent, 1933	11,220.00	12,260.00
10,000 "	Columbus & 9th Av., 5 per cent, 1993	8,000.00	9,850.00
10,000 "	Current River R. R., 5 per cent, 1927	7,750.00	10,100.00
50,000 "	Delaware & Hudson Co., Conv., 5 per cent, 1935	43,250.00	50,439.42
3,000 "	*Des Moines City R. R. Co., Gen. & Ref. Mtg., 5 per cent, 1936	2,460.00	2,865.00
6,000 "	*Des Moines St. Ry. Co., 1st Mtg., 6 per cent, 1919	5,880.00	6,000.00
25,000 "	Fitchburg R. R., 5 per cent, January 1, 1934	21,375.00	24,375.00
2,000 "	*Georgia, Carolina & Nor. R. R. Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1929	1,800.00	2,000.00
2,000 "	*Georgia So. & Florida Ry. Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1945	1,830.00	2,000.00
25,000 "	Illinois Central R. R., 1st Mtg., Col. Trust, 4 per cent, 1952	19,000.00	22,625.00
25,000 "	Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 1st & Ref. Mtg., 5 per cent, 1966	19,750.00	19,800.00
	Amounts carried forward	\$620,222.50	\$745,319.09

INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS—BONDS—Continued

		Market Values August 31, 1918	Book Values
	Amounts brought forward	\$620,222.50	\$745,319.09
25,000	bonds International Ry. Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., 5 per cent, 1962	19,500.00	23,650.00
24,000	" Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis R. R., Con. Mtg., 6 per cent, 1928	24,000.00	25,776.25
2,000	" *Kentucky Central Ry. Co., 4 per cent, gold, 1987	1,520.00	2,000.00
5,000	" Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R., 4 per cent, 1928	4,250.00	4,668.75
25,000	" Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R., 4 per cent, Debentures, 1931	21,250.00	23,062.50
15,000	" Lexington Av. & Pavonia Ferry Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1993	10,500.00	14,775.00
10,000	" Long Island R. R. Co., Ferry, 4½ per cent, 1922	8,750.00	8,982.50
15,000	" Long Island R. R. Co., Unified Mtg., 4 per cent, 1949	10,950.00	14,062.50
5,000	" Long Island R. R. Co., Ref. Mtg., 4 per cent, 1949	3,650.00	4,725.00
10,000	" Louisville & Nashville R. R., 1st Mtg., Col. Trust, 5 per cent, November 1, 1931	9,400.00	10,500.00
45,000	" Maine Central R. R., 1st & Ref. Mtg., 4½ per cent, 1935	36,000.00	44,850.00
25,000	" Mich. Cent. R. R., Debs, 4 per cent, 1929	19,500.00	23,000.00
25,000	" Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R., 1st Mtg., 4 per cent, June 6, 1990	15,375.00	18,912.50
25,000	" Montreal Tramways Co., 5 per cent, 1941/1942	24,000.00	24,937.50
56,000	" N. Y. Cen. R. R., Cons. Mtg., 4 per cent, 1998	38,640.00	48,167.11
1,000	" *N. Y. Central Lines, Equip. Trust, 5 per cent, 1919	990.00	1,000.00
25,000	" N. Y. Central R. R., Conv. Debs., 6 per cent, due 1935	23,500.00	23,500.00
75,000	" N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., 6 per cent, Con. Debs.	67,500.00	78,550.25
10,000	" *Nor. Pac. Ry. Co., Gen. Lien, gold, 3 per cent, due 2047	5,800.00	6,817.76
12,000	" Nor. Pac. Ry. Co., Prior Lien, 4 per cent, 1997	9,780.00	9,247.05
55,000	" Nor. Pac. & Gt. Nor. R. R., Joint C., B. & Q. Collateral, 4 per cent, 1921	51,562.50	39,777.52
	Amounts carried forward	\$1,026,640.00	\$1,196,281.28

INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS—BONDS—Continued

		Market Values August 31, 1918	Book Values
Amounts brought forward		\$1,026,640.00	\$1,196,281.28
10,000	bonds Oregon Ry. & Nav. Co., Con. Mtg., 4 per cent, 1946	7,900.00	10,135.00
16,000	“ Oregon Short Line R. R., 1st Mtg., 6 per cent, 1922	16,160.00	17,760.50
30,000	“ Oregon Short Line R. R., gold, 4 per cent, 1929	24,525.00	28,406.26
15,000	“ Oregon Short Line R. R., Con. Mtg., gold, 5 per cent, 1946	14,250.00	12,445.27
50,000	“ Pacific Ry. of Missouri, 2d Mtg., 5 per cent, 1938	42,500.00	50,246.25
50,000	“ Penn. R. R. Co., Gen. Mtg., 4½ per cent, 1965	43,250.00	48,980.00
12,000	“ St. Joseph & Gr. Island R. R., 1st Mtg., 4 per cent, 1947	7,320.00	11,320.00
3,000	“ St. Lawrence & Adirondack R. R., 5 per cent, 1st Mtg., 1996	2,460.00	2,377.50
50,000	“ St. Louis, Iron Mountain & So. Ry., 5 per cent, 1931	46,500.00	47,740.00
10,000	“ St. Paul & Duluth R. R., 1st Mtg., 4 per cent, 1968	7,000.00	10,050.00
3,000	“ St. Paul & Northern Pac. R. R., 6 per cent, 1923	3,060.00	3,045.00
25,000	“ Southern Pacific Co., 1st Mtg. (San Fran. Terminal), 4 per cent, 1950 .	18,250.00	21,250.00
16,000	“ Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo R. R., 1st Mtg., 4 per cent, 1946	12,800.00	15,793.75
5,000	“ Union Pacific R. R., 1st Mtg., 4 per cent, 1947	4,350.00	4,970.00
25,000	“ Union Pacific R. R., 1st Lien & Ref. Mtg., 4 per cent, 2008	19,750.00	21,190.00
18,000	“ Union Pacific R. R., Secured, 6 per cent, 1928	18,225.00	17,640.00
26,000	“ West End St. Ry. Co., 4½ per cent, 1936	19,370.00	24,960.00
2,000	“ Watervliet Turnpike & R. R. Co., 6 per cent, 1919	1,900.00	1,920.00
10,000	“ Wisconsin Cen. R. R., 1st Mtg., 4 per cent, 1949	6,950.00	9,075.83
5,000	“ *Certif. Empire Trust Co., for 2d Mtg. Bonds, Middleton, Unionville & Water Gap R. R. (one-fourth interest)	5.00	5.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$1,343,165.00	\$1,555,591.64

INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS—BONDS—Continued

TELEPHONE COMPANIES

		Market Values August 31, 1918	Book Values
151,000 bonds	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co., 4 per cent, 1929.	\$117,402.50	\$138,183.75
51,000 "	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co., Col. Trust, 5 per cent, 1946.	45,135.00	50,056.25
5,500 "	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co., Conv., Trust, 6 per cent, 1925.	5,211.25	5,170.00
33,000 "	N. E. Tel. & Tel. Co., 5 per cent, 1932	28,545.00	33,000.00
50,000 "	New York Tel. Co., 4½ per cent, 1939	42,500.00	48,477.50
25,000 "	Southern Bell Telephone Co., 5 per cent, 1941.	21,875.00	24,000.00
5,000 "	West. Tel. & Tel. Co., 5 per cent, 1932.	4,250.00	4,800.00
10,000 "	Western Union Telegraph Co., 4½ per cent, 1950.	8,125.00	9,000.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$273,043.75	\$312,687.50

INDUSTRIALS

49,000 bonds	American Agr. Chemical Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1928.	\$46,550.00	\$49,500.00
27,000 "	Am. Writing Paper Co., 1st Mtg., gold, Sinking Fund, 5 per cent, due Oct. 1, 1919.	23,456.25	23,588.75
50,000 "	Central Leather Co., 5 per cent, 1st Mtg., 1925.	46,875.00	49,031.25
9,000 "	Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Debs., 6 per cent, 1918/20	9,000.00	8,250.00
75,000 "	International Paper Co., 1st & Ref. Mtg., 5 per cent, Series A, 1947	70,500.00	74,955.00
20,000 "	United Fruit Co., 4½ per cent, 1923.	19,000.00	19,325.00
5,000 "	U. S. Envelope Co., 5 per cent, 1st Mtg., gold, 1918.	5,000.00	4,903.50
100,000 "	*U. S. Steel Corp'n, 5 per cent, S. F., 1963.	98,250.00	99,950.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$318,631.25	\$329,503.50

MISCELLANEOUS

8,000 bonds	*Adams Express Co., Col. Trust, gold, 4 per cent, 1947.	\$4,720.00	\$7,690.00
25,000 "	Adirondack Electric Power Corp'n, 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1962.	20,500.00	24,875.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Amounts carried forward.	\$25,220.00	\$32,565.00

INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS—BONDS—Continued

		Market Values August 31, 1918	Book Values
	Amounts brought forward . . .	\$25,220.00	\$32,565.00
50,000	bonds American Foreign Securities Co., 5 per cent, Aug. 1, 1919	49,000.00	49,123.75
1,000	" *American Real Estate Co., N. Y., 6 per cent, 1917	200.00	1,000.00
25,000	" Arcade Building & Realty Co., Seattle, 6 per cent, 1926	25,000.00	25,000.00
50,000	" Armour & Co., real estate, 1st Mtg., 4½ per cent, 1939	41,500.00	46,365.00
17,000	" *Bitter Root Valley Irrigation Co., 1st. Mtg., 6 per cent, 1916/1919	3,910.00	17,000.00
10,000	" Boston Terminal Co., 3½ per cent, 1947	7,200.00	10,250.00
2,000	" Bridgeport Traction Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1923	1,885.00	1,885.00
2,000	" *Burlington Gas Light Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1955	1,820.00	2,000.00
2,000	" *Chattanooga Elect. Ry. Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1919	2,000.00	2,000.00
10,000	" Chic. Junct. Rys. & Union Stock Yards Co., 4 per cent, 1940	7,500.00	10,187.50
50,000	" Cleveland Electric Ill. Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1939	47,500.00	50,000.00
15,000	" Colo. Fuel & Iron Co., Gen. Mtg., S. F., 5 per cent, 1943	13,500.00	13,500.00
5,000	" Colorado Springs Elec. Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1920	4,875.00	5,000.00
40,000	" Columbus Ry., Power & Light Co., 1st Ref. & Ext. Sink. Fd., 5 per cent, 1940	37,200.00	37,200.00
4,500	" *Commonwealth Water & Light Co. of N. J., 1st & Ref., 5 per cent, 1945	4,050.00	4,307.50
23,000	" Consolidated Gas Co. of N. Y., Conv. Debs., 6 per cent, 1920	23,000.00	26,288.75
5,000	" *Consolidated Lighting Co. of Vt., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1926	4,750.00	4,700.00
50,000	" Consumers' Power Co., 1st Lien and Ref., 5 per cent, 1936	45,500.00	48,500.00
322,000	" *Dawson Ry. & Coal Co., 5 per cent, 1951	322,000.00	322,000.00
500	" *Delaware Water Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, Aug. 1, 1934	440.00	500.00
50,000	" Detroit Edison Co., 5 per cent, due Jan. 1, 1933, 1st Mtg., gold	47,500.00	49,750.00
	Amounts carried forward	\$715,550.00	\$759,122.50

INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS—BONDS—*Continued*

		Market Values August 31, 1918	Book Values
	Amounts brought forward	\$715,550.00	\$759,122.50
2,000	bonds *Galesburg Ry. & Light Co., 1st Cons. Mtg., 5 per cent, 1934	1,540.00	2,000.00
15,000	" Grand River Coal & Coke Co., 1st Mtg., 6 per cent, 1919	14,250.00	15,000.00
2,000	" *Lake Placid Co., 1st Ref. Mtg., 6 per cent, 1940	1,600.00	1,600.00
35,000	" Louisville Gas & Elec. Co., 1st & Ref. Mtg., 7 per cent, 1923	34,300.00	34,300.00
6,000	" Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge Co., 4 per cent, 1945	3,900.00	6,000.00
1,000	" *Macon Ry. & Light Co., 1st Cons. Mtg., 5 per cent, 1953	8,000.00	1,000.00
20,000	" Massachusetts Gas Co., 4½ per cent, 1931	16,200.00	19,350.00
500	" *Middlesex Banking Co., Middletown, Conn., 5 per cent, 1915	100.00	462.50
25,000	" Montreal Light, Heat & Power Co., 4½ per cent, 1932	22,000.00	23,625.00
16,000	" New England Co., 1st Mtg., gold, 4½ per cent, 1920	16,000.00	16,220.00
461,000	" *New Mexico Ry. & Coal Co., 1st Cons. Mtg., 5 per cent, 1947 and 1951	461,000.00	461,000.00
3,000	" Ottumwa Traction & Light Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1921	2,790.00	2,700.00
10,000	" *People's Gas Light & Coke Co., Chicago, Ref. Mtg., 5 per cent, 1947	7,400.00	10,000.00
25,000	" Pittsfield Electric Co., 1st Mtg., 6 per cent, 1933	25,000.00	25,000.00
5,000	" Pleasant Valley Coal Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1928	3,800.00	5,250.00
25,000	" Portland Gen. Elect. Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1935	22,750.00	25,550.00
8,000	" Puget Sound Power Co., 5 per cent, 1933	6,800.00	8,160.00
2,000	" Sagadahoc Light & Power Co., 1st Mtg., 4½ per cent, 1922	1,560.00	1,560.00
1,000	" *St. Cloud Public Service Co., 1st Mtg., 6 per cent, 1934	950.00	1,000.00
10,000	" *San Dimas Water Co., 1st Mtg., 6 per cent, 1942	9,000.00	10,000.00
25,000	" Scranton & Wilkes-Barre Traction Corp'n, 1st Ref., 5 per cent, 1951	22,500.00	23,750.00
	Amounts carried forward	\$1,396,990.00	\$1,452,650.00

INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS—BONDS—Continued

		Market Values August 31, 1918	Book Values
Amounts brought forward . . .		\$1,396,990.00	\$1,452,650.00
33,000 bonds	Southern California Edison Co., 5 per cent, Gen. Lien, 1939	28,710.00	32,284.99
25,000 "	Southern Calif. Edison Co., 6 per cent, Gen. & Ref. Mtg., 1919	24,750.00	24,656.25
1,000 "	*Southern Light & Traction Co., 5 per cent, Col. Trust, 1949	880.00	1,000.00
25,000 "	Southern Power Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1930	23,500.00	25,000.00
2,000 "	*Terminal R. R. Assn. of St. Louis, 1st Mtg., 4½ per cent, 1939	1,720.00	1,955.00
21,000 "	Terminal R. R. Assn. of St. Louis, 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1944	17,640.00	24,178.33
25,000 "	Toledo Traction, Light & Power Co., 1st Lien, 7 per cent, 1920	24,562.50	24,562.50
10,000 "	Union Electric Light & Power Co., St. Louis, Ref. & Ext. Mtg., 5 per cent, 1933	8,500.00	10,000.00
5,000 "	*Union Traction Co. of Indiana, Gen. Mtg., 5 per cent, 1919	4,700.00	4,750.00
25,000 "	United Electric Securities Co., Col. Trust, Sinking Fund	23,500.00	24,687.50
3,880 "	U. S. of Mexico, External Mtg., gold, 5 per cent, 1915	2,095.20	3,952.75
10,000 "	U. S. Mtg. & Trust Co., 4 per cent, 1922	8,900.00	10,000.00
2,000 "	*Urbana & Champaign Ry., Gas & Electric Co., 1st Cons. Mtg., 5 per cent, 1929	2,000.00	2,000.00
50,000 "	Utah Power & Light Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1944	43,125.00	47,375.00
26,000 "	Utica Gas & Electric Co., 5 per cent, Ref. & Ext. Mtg., 1957	24,700.00	25,960.00
1,000 "	*Vermont Power & Lighting Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1927	940.00	1,000.00
25,000 "	Washington Water Power Co., 1st Ref. Mtg., 5 per cent, 1939	23,750.00	25,000.00
2,000 "	*Watervliet Hydraulic Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1940	200.00	1,500.00
15,000 "	West Penn Power Co., Col. Trust, 7 per cent, 1920	14,782.50	14,782.50
8,000 "	*Whitestown Water Works, 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1920	6,640.00	7,840.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$1,682,585.20	\$1,765,134.82

INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS—BONDS—Continued
SHORT TIME NOTES

	Market Values August 31, 1918	Book Values
25,000 notes Bethlehem Steel Corp'n, Series E, 7 per cent, due July 15, 1923	\$24,250.00	\$24,250.00
22,000 " Duquesne Light Co., Secured, 6 per cent, due July 1, 1921	21,120.00	21,120.00
25,000 " Edison Electric Ill. Co. of Boston, 7 per cent, due Aug. 1, 1922	24,781.25	24,781.25
50,000 " General Electric Co., 6 per cent, due Dec. 1, 1919	50,031.25	50,031.25
80,000 " Northwestern Telephone Exchange Co., 6 per cent, due Feb. 1, 1919	80,000.00	79,277.50
12,500 " Boston & Maine R. R., 5 per cent, Feb. 3, 1914	11,250.00	12,458.69
	\$211,432.50	\$211,918.69

MORTGAGES AND NOTES

Sundry Notes and Mortgages	\$337,842.00	\$337,842.00
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REAL ESTATE

*Lands and Buildings	\$159,914.81	\$159,914.81
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LEGACY SOLOMON H. CHANDLER

*Investments Legacy Solomon H. Chandler	\$37,487.50	\$51,953.50
Bequest provides the use annually of \$25,000		

ESTATES PENDING SETTLEMENT

*Securities received from estates awaiting sale	\$2,023.00	\$2,023.00
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SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS

National Bank Stocks	\$109,831.50	\$67,339.88
Trust Companies Stocks	39,785.00	34,702.50
Railroad Stocks	202,452.75	294,581.99
Insurance Companies Stocks	4,200.00	4,800.00
Industrial Stocks	150,958.00	120,326.60
Miscellaneous Stocks	306,060.00	304,711.61
Government, City and State Bonds	481,236.94	482,352.37
Railroad Bonds	1,343,165.00	1,555,591.64
Telephone Bonds	273,043.75	312,687.50
Industrial Bonds	318,631.25	329,503.50
Miscellaneous Bonds	1,682,585.20	1,765,134.82
Short Time Notes	211,432.50	211,918.69
Mortgages and Notes	337,842.00	337,842.00
Real Estate	159,914.81	159,914.81
	\$5,621,138.70	\$5,981,407.91
Investments Legacy Solomon H. Chandler	37,487.50	51,953.50
Securities received from estates awaiting sale	2,023.00	2,023.00
	\$5,660,649.20	\$6,034,484.41

*Securities received as gifts or from estates.

ASSETS

Cash			
Old Colony Trust Co.		\$47,047.77	
National Shawmut Bank		3,823.93	
Petty Cash		2,450.00	
		<hr/>	\$53,321.70
Bills Receivable			195,000.00
Miscellaneous			
Branch Office. New York		\$262.20	
" " Chicago		821.83	
" " San Francisco		1,756.20	
Coöperating Societies		38,435.36	
Charge Sales		15.78	
Merchandise		5.20	
		<hr/>	41,296.57
Inventory			12,860.02
Investments			
Funds Invested Separately. Schedule No. 1	\$2,107,095.45		
General Investment Funds	789,939.78		
Conditional Gift Fund	1,063,957.83		
General Permanent Fund	521,851.27		
Permanent Fund for Officers	44,685.44		
Temporary Investments	1,506,954.64		
		<hr/>	6,034,484.41
Deficit			
Balance at end of year, August 31, 1918			26,824.01
			<hr/>
			\$6,363,786.71

LIABILITIES

Bills Payable	\$323,500.00	
Mission Drafts Payable	147,713.36	
		<hr/>
		\$471,213.36
Baring Bros. & Co.	\$44,367.75	
Woman's Board Deposit Account	84,000.00	
Harpoot Special Deposit	104,183.16	
W. W. Peet Sundry Deposits	25,426.91	
Mission Advance Accounts	362,762.64	
Constantinople Special Deposit	200,000.00	
Constantinople Barclay Account	38,913.00	
Constantinople Paris Account	1,065.72	
Swiss Agency	15,120.17	
Personal Ledger Accounts	177,404.39	
Exchange Checks	125.00	
		<hr/>
		1,053,368.74
		<hr/>
Amount carried forward		\$1,524,582.10

LIABILITIES—Continued

	Amount brought forward.....		\$1,524,582.10
Funds			
	Funds Invested Separately. Schedule No. 1..	\$2,126,701.31	
	General Investment Funds. Schedule No. 2..	798,837.93	
	Conditional Gift Fund.....	1,060,808.27	
	General Permanent Fund.....	521,953.93	
	Permanent Fund for Officers.....	45,076.50	
	Miscellaneous Funds. Schedule No. 3.....	117,928.54	
			4,671,306.48
Income Accounts			
	From Funds Invested Separately. Schedule		
	No. 1	\$26,419.35	
	From General Investment Funds, Special.		
	Schedule No. 2.	2,301.62	
	From Conditional Gift Fund.....	672.30	
			29,393.27
Reserves			
	Investment Reserve Account.....	\$87,034.84	
	Exchange Reserve.....	35,000.00	
	West Central Africa Trade Goods.....	15,968.77	
	Turkey Reconstruction.	501.25	
			138,504.86
			\$6,363,786.71

SCHEDULE NO. 1

Funds Invested Separately

	Funds	Investments	Incomes
Anatolia College Endowment.....	\$65,191.38	\$65,151.25	\$6,656.26
Atherton Fund.....	25,000.00	25,000.00	
Bangor Churches Fund.....	12,000.00	12,000.00	
Chandler, Legacy of Solomon H....	50,937.51	51,953.50	
Clarke-Abbott Fund.....	45,000.00	44,933.00	Dr. 859.08
Condit Gift.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Danforth Gifts (Conditional Gift)..	50,000.00	49,968.75	Dr. 965.62
Estates Pending Settlement.....	2,023.00	2,023.00	
First Church of St. Louis Fund....	900.00	776.66	
Gill, Mary P., Fund.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	
Harmon Gift.....	5.00	5.00	Dr. 581.67
Harris School of Science Fund....	25,000.00	24,688.42	350.79
Higher Educational Work Endow- ment.....	158,483.42	158,201.25	4,770.30
James, D. Willis, Foundation.....	1,000,000.00	999,950.00	13,663.01
Kenney, Asa W., Fund (Conditional Gift).....	50,000.00	46,500.00	
Means, Jane C., Fund.....	8,000.00	7,935.00	134.70
Amounts carried forward..	\$1,512,540.31	\$1,508,185.83	\$25,575.06

LIABILITIES—Continued

	Funds	Investments	Incomes
Amounts brought forward . . .	\$1,512,540.31	\$1,508,185.83	\$25,575.06
Merrill, Julia A., Fund	19,821.64	19,772.00	
Merrill, William F., Memorial Fund	25,752.37	21,400.00	
Minnie Seaside Rest	10,000.00	10,000.00	291.39
Mission Scholarships	20,359.34	19,478.50	1,469.77
Potter, Eliza A., Fund (Conditional Gift)	10,000.00	2,250.00	990.32
Raynolds Fund	3,621.00	3,465.00	215.02
St. Paul's Institute Fund	76,633.88	76,758.05	220.16
Sundry Gifts	13,000.00	13,000.00	
Short Gift, Robert E.	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Short Gift, Lizzie C.	5,400.00	5,400.00	
Twentieth Century Fund	399,722.77	399,276.07	
Washburn Fund No. 1	8,100.00	8,100.00	
Washburn Fund, No. 2 (Conditional Gift)	16,750.00	15,010.00	64.00
	<u>\$2,126,701.31</u>	<u>\$2,107,095.45</u>	<u>\$28,825.72</u>
			<u>2,406.37</u>
			\$26,419.35

SCHEDULE NO. 2
General Investment Funds

	Funds	Special Income
Ackley Endowment	\$100.00	
Adkins, H. R., Fund	250.00	
Adoor Agha Trust Fund	1,360.24	
Albert Victor Hospital Endowment	7,674.41	
Alden Memorial Fund	10,235.20	
Allen Memorial Fund	4,000.00	
Amelia Scholarship	1,000.00	
American College, Madura, Endowment Fund	500.00	
Amherst College Neesima Endowment	2,000.00	
Albert Victor Hospital Building Fund	2,471.47	
Anatolia College Laboratory Fund	276.10	
Anatolia College Telfeyan Fund	12,542.11	
Anderson, Mabel Baker, Fund	9,400.00	
Arts and Crafts Fund	5,066.15	
Atterbury Fund	4,750.00	
Atwater Memorial Fund	8,340.00	
Atwood Memorial School Fund	16.00	
Anatolia Hospital Fund	732.46	
Ballou, Harriet R., Fund	10,000.00	
Bartlett Fund	5,183.96	
Bingham, Sibly Mosley, Memorial	1,000.00	
Bitlis Orphanage Fund	221.69	
Amount carried forward	<u>\$87,419.79</u>	

LIABILITIES—Continued

	Funds	Special Income
Amount brought forward	\$87,419.79	
Boys' Academy Fund, Hadjin	965.55	
Burrall Fund	1,152.23	
Bodman, Edward C., Fund	9,000.00	
Capen, Samuel B., Fund	5,000.00	
Capron Scholarship	656.98	
Church, Susan B., Memorial Fund	150.00	
Clark Fund	1,000.00	
Coffin, H. R., Fund	4,850.00	
Cutler Fund	500.00	
Chase, Mabel, Scholarship	500.00	
Dewey Scholarship	300.00	
Dewing Fund	13,955.00	\$10.00
Diarbekir Hospital Building Fund	16,254.29	
Diarbekir Hospital Endowment	20,000.00	1,359.81
Dnyanodaya Endowment Fund	395.50	
Farrington Fund	1,361.05	
Fenchow Bible Training School Endowment	1,010.00	
Foochow Missionary Hospital Endowment	1,521.23	
Foochow College Professorship Endowment	15,000.00	401.40
Fowler, C. E., Memorial Fund	500.00	
Fulton, Rogene T., Fund	1,000.00	
Fund for Disabled and Retired Missionaries	160,294.28	
Gates, C. F., Mardin High School Scholarship	2,775.49	
Glenbrook Missionary Society Fund	800.00	
Gordon, Rev. George A., Fund	1,000.00	
Gordon Theological Seminary Fund	13,700.29	
Green Hospital Building Fund	853.04	
Green Hospital Local Endowment	1,289.31	
Haik Evangelical Church Building Fund	7,994.01	
Haik Evangelical Church Education Fund	5,443.02	
Harriet Hazen Scholarship	400.00	
Hill, A. Lewis, Endowment	500.00	
International Hospital, Adana Fund	5,134.34	
International College, Smyrna, Endowment	1,000.00	
Jaffna Medical Mission Endowment	7,777.69	
Jones Fund	1,000.00	
Jones, Henry, Scholarship	2,000.00	
Jordan, Arthur Stanwood, Fund	423.83	
Jubilee Scholarship	1,606.68	
Kellogg, Orilla C., Fund	10,906.00	
Kodaikanal School Endowment	2,650.00	
Lalitpur-Warren Fund	860.53	
Leeds, Samuel Penniman, Scholarship	208.00	
Amounts carried forward	\$411,108.13	\$1,771.21

LIABILITIES—Continued

	Funds	Special Income
Amounts brought forward	\$411,108.13	\$1,771.21
Leonard, Amelia A., Fund	2,002.36	
Marash Academy Endowment	2,226.77	
Marash Theological Seminary Endowment Fund . .	1,800.00	
Marash Theological Seminary Library Fund	1,500.00	
Mardin Fund	3,530.07	
Marsovan Seminary Building Fund	294.41	
Marsovan Theological Seminary Scholarship Fund	103.18	
Martyn, Henry, Memorial Fund	110.02	
Merriam, C., Female Scholarship	1,500.00	159.12
Mills Memorial	365.00	
Mission Property Fund	20,592.68	
Mission Property Insurance Fund	18,233.34	
<i>Missionary Herald</i> Fund	2,810.00	
Moore, Hollis, Memorial Trust	5,000.00	
McLeod Hospital Local Endowment	6,643.33	
Marden, William Morley, Scholarship	514.12	
Newton, Warren, Memorial Fund	2,682.37	
North China College Endowment	10,000.00	
Noble Fund	1,000.00	
Pasco, Rev. Martin K., Fund	2,141.62	
Pasumalai Seminary Professorship Endowment . .	10,000.00	
Pearsons, Mrs. D. K., Memorial Endowment Fund	50,000.00	
Pelton, George Austin, Memorial Fund	100.00	
Penfield, W. W., Fund	100.00	
Pinkerton Fund	1,000.00	53.54
Poor, S. B., Memorial Fund	5,000.00	
Rice, A. J., Memorial Fund	400.00	
Richards, Cyrus S., Fund	2,897.10	
Rockwood Scholarship	167.00	
Rogers, D. Miner, Memorial Fund	428.56	
Samokov Collegiate and Theological Institute Fund	243.00	
Sage, Sarah R., Funds	16,000.00	
Satara Orphanage Fund	486.00	
Schneider, Benjamin, Memorial Fund	1,961.52	
Scudder, Samuel H., Fund	100.00	
Severance, Solon, Scholarship	600.00	
Smith, Elisha D., Memorial Fund	25,000.00	
Smith, Robert Stedman, Memorial Fund	1,000.00	
Smith, William White, Fund	31,706.69	
South Dennis Congregational Church Society Fund	4,063.00	217.54
Sedgwick, Henry, Fund	500.00	
Stanton, Mrs. Nellie Buttrick, Fund	600.00	
Shepard Memorial Fund	10.66	
Amounts carried forward	\$646,520.93	\$2,201.41

LIABILITIES—Continued

	Funds	Special Income
Amounts brought forward	\$646,520.93	\$2,201.41
Tabarag Naimasrab Fund	1,651.72	
Telfeyan Fund	43,897.41	
Tientsin Property Fund	10,432.77	
Tufts Fund	7,000.00	96.21
Talcott, Horace Gardner, Fund	5,000.00	
Tientsin, Church Lease Fund	3,029.06	
Tehchow Station Well Fund	1,000.00	
Uduppitty Girls' Boarding School Local Endowment	90.31	
Uduvil Girls' Boarding School Local Endowment	638.20	
Uduvil Girls' Boarding School Scholarship Fund	416.05	
Ussher, E. B., Memorial Hospital Fund	7,676.33	
Van College Fund	11,016.60	
Vlanga Church Fund	3,002.25	
Washburn Scholarship	1,635.00	
Welsh Scholarship	389.00	
Wentworth, Albert, Fund	1,000.00	
Wilde, Samuel, Fund	31,179.00	
W. B. M. I. Conditional Gift Fund	12,600.00	
Woman's Medical Mission Endowment	6,857.25	4.00
Wood, Elizabeth Richards, Memorial Fund	300.00	
Williams Hospital Endowment	3,000.00	
Zeleny Fund	506.05	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$798,837.93	\$2,301.62

SCHEDULE NO. 3

Miscellaneous Funds

Adana Y. M. C. A. Building Fund	\$1,481.41
Albanian Hospital Fund	10,941.62
Albanian Medical Work	289.40
Albanian School	16,759.70
Anatolia College Building Fund	6,330.79
Angola Fund	252.70
Amazimtoti Theological Training School Fund	528.08
Bates Fund	3,429.49
Chinese Indemnity	335.99
Ely Publication Fund	553.83
International College, Smyrna, Fund	5,671.75
International Institute, Constantinople, Fund	14,736.89
Osmanieh Martyrs' Memorial Church Fund	1,471.24

Amounts carried forward

\$62,782.89

LIABILITIES—Continued

		Special Income
Amounts brought forward		\$62,782.89
Porter, Jasper, Memorial Hall Fund		4,791.65
Proposed African Station		112.55
Rehabilitation Fund: Balkan	\$6,094.64	
Western Turkey	4,668.87	
Central Turkey	8,398.84	
Eastern Turkey	13,637.16	
Mexico	8,046.00	
Austria	7,901.42	
	<hr/>	48,746.93
Tarsus Church Building Fund		1,494.52
		<hr/>
		\$117,928.54

Auditors' Certificate

BOSTON, October 9, 1918.

The books and accounts of Frank H. Wiggin, Treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for the year ended August 31, 1918, have had a careful examination in every detail under our direction by The American Audit Company of this city, and we include their report of same as a part of our certificate, as follows:—

THE AMERICAN AUDIT COMPANY

BOSTON, October 2, 1918.

EDWIN H. BAKER, ESQ.,
*Chairman, Board of Auditors,
 American Board of Commissioners for
 Foreign Missions, Boston, Massachusetts.*

DEAR SIR: We beg to advise that we have audited the books and approved the vouchers of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1918, and hereby certify to the accuracy of the accounts for the year as stated in summarized form in the general ledger, closing with a deficit of \$26,824.01 to the debit of the Board.

In the course of our examination we have checked the entire cash receipts and disbursements for the year, and have verified the balances in safe and on deposit at the end of the period under review.

Respectfully submitted,
 THE AMERICAN AUDIT COMPANY,
 (Signed) BY JAMES W. HALL, C.P.A.,
Resident Manager.

We have examined the certificates of stocks, bonds, and all other securities of the Board, as recorded in pages 148-178, inclusive, of the Securities Record Book of the Treasurer, and have found same to correspond perfectly with that record, which record had been checked and proven by the expert accountants, above referred to, with the balances as they appear in the ledger accounts of these securities, the

aggregate amount of same being Six Million Thirty-four Thousand Four Hundred Eighty-four & 41/100 Dollars (\$6,034,484.41).

The Treasurer's bond was found to be in order.

EDWIN H. BAKER,
HERBERT J. WELLS,
Auditors.

**Extract from Records of The Prudential Committee of The A. B. C.
F. M. of Its Meeting Held November 20, 1917**

"The Prudential Committee learns with deep sorrow and regret of the death of Mr. William B. Plunkett, for sixteen years and until his death one of the Auditors of the American Board. It recognizes his faithful attention to the duties of that office; it has relied much upon his judgment and his counsel; it has appreciated the personal interest with which he performed his official duties, the generous gifts which he has continually made to its treasury, and the loyal support which he always and everywhere gave to the missionary enterprise of this Board. The Committee wishes to extend to his family its heartfelt sympathy, and to render its tribute to him whose passing brings loss to many interests and associations."

RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD

(The following table exhibits the income of the Board from all sources since its organization.)

For the year ending	September, 1811.	\$	999.52	For the year ending	August 31, 1865.	\$	534,763.33
	August 31, 1812.		13,611.80		1866.		446,942.44
	" 1813.		11,361.18		1867.		437,864.77
	" 1814.		12,265.86		1868.		535,838.64
	" 1815.		9,493.89		1869.		525,214.95
	" 1816.		12,501.03		1870.		461,058.42
	" 1817.		29,948.63		1871.		429,166.60
	" 1818.		34,727.72		1872.		445,824.23
	" 1819.		37,520.63		1873.		431,844.81
	" 1820.		39,949.45		1874.		478,250.51
	" 1821.		46,354.95		1875.		476,028.19
	" 1822.		60,087.87		1876.		465,442.40
	" 1823.		55,758.94		1877.		441,391.45
	" 1824.		47,483.88		1878.		482,204.73
	" 1825.		55,716.18		1879.		518,386.06
	" 1826.		61,616.25		1880.		613,539.51
	" 1827.		88,341.89		1881.		691,243.16
	" 1828.		102,090.64		1882.		590,976.84
	" 1829.		106,928.26		1883.		588,395.67
	" 1830.		83,019.37		1884.		628,353.51
	" 1831.		100,934.99		1885.		628,832.54
	" 1832.		130,874.12		1886.		678,754.42
	" 1833.		145,847.77		1887.		679,573.79
	" 1834.		152,386.10		1888.		665,712.21
July 31,	1835.		163,340.19		1889.		685,111.33
"	1836.		176,232.15		1890.		762,585.63
"	1837.		252,076.55		1891.		822,325.50
"	1838.		236,170.68		1892.		840,804.72
"	1839.		244,169.82		1893.		670,285.94
"	1840.		241,691.04		1894.		705,132.70
"	1841.		235,189.30		1895.		716,837.17
"	1842.		318,396.53		1896.		743,104.59
"	1843.		244,254.43		1897.		642,781.07
"	1844.		236,394.37		1898.		687,208.89
"	1845.		255,112.96		1899.		644,200.89
"	1846.		262,073.55		1900.		737,957.39
"	1847.		211,492.76		1901.		697,370.90
"	1848.		254,056.46		1902.		845,105.85
"	1849.		291,705.27		1903.		749,777.17
"	1850.		251,862.21		1904.		725,315.90
"	1851.		274,992.28		1905.		752,149.75
"	1852.		301,732.20		1906.		913,159.64
"	1853.		314,922.88		1907.		929,384.09
"	1854.		305,778.84		1908.		837,999.15
"	1855.		310,427.77		1909.		953,573.66
"	1856.		307,318.69		1910.		995,414.36
"	1857.		388,932.69		1911.		1,032,025.75
"	1858.		334,018.48		1912.		1,062,442.98
"	1859.		350,915.45		1913.		1,044,687.82
"	1860.		429,799.68		1914.		1,082,218.21
August 31,	1861.		340,522.56		1915.		1,101,570.47
"	1862.		339,080.56		1916.		1,207,126.54
"	1863.		397,079.71		1917.		1,247,715.99
"	1864.		531,985.67		1918.		1,351,944.96

PLACES OF MEETING AND PREACHERS

<i>Year</i>	<i>Place of Meeting</i>	<i>Preacher</i>	<i>Text</i>
1810	Farmington	*No Sermon	
1811	Worcester	*No Sermon	
1812	Hartford	*No Sermon	
1813	Boston	*Timothy Dwight, D.D.	John x, 16
1814	New Haven	*James Richards, D.D.	Ephesians iii, 8
1815	Salem	*Calvin Chapin, D.D.	Psalm xcvi, 10
1816	Hartford	*Henry Davis, D.D.	Psalm cxxix, 96
1817	Northampton	*Jesse Appleton, D.D.	1 Corinthians i, 21
1818	New Haven	*Samuel Spring, D.D.	Acts viii, 30, 31
1819	Boston	*Joseph Lyman, D.D.	Isaiah lviii, 12
1820	Hartford	*Eliphalet Nott, D.D.	Mark xvi, 15
1821	Springfield	*Jedidiah Morse, D.D.	Psalm ii, 8
1822	New Haven	*Alexander Proudfit, D.D.	Malachi i, 11
1823	Boston	*Jeremiah Day, D.D.	Nehemiah vi, 3
1824	Hartford	*Samuel Austin, D.D.	Galatians i, 15, 16
1825	Northampton	*Joshua Bates, D.D.	John viii, 32
1826	Middletown	*Edward D. Griffin, D.D.	Matthew xxxviii, 18, 20
1827	New York	*Lyman Beecher, D.D.	Luke xi, 21; Rev., etc.
1828	Philadelphia	*John H. Rice, D.D.	2 Corinthians x, 4
1829	Albany	*Archibald Alexander, D.D.	Acts xi, 18
1830	Boston	*Thomas De Witt, D.D.	Matthew ix, 37, 38
1831	New Haven	*Leonard Woods, D.D.	Isaiah lxii, 1, 2
1832	New York	*William Allen, D.D.	John viii, 36
1833	Philadelphia	*William Murray, D.D.	2 Corinthians x, 4
1834	Utica	*Gardner Spring, D.D.	Matthew x, 6
1835	Baltimore	*Samuel Miller, D.D.	Numbers xiv, 21
1836	Hartford	*John Codman, D.D.	Matthew x, 8
1837	Newark	*John McDowell, D.D.	Acts iv, 12
1838	Portland	*Heman Humphrey, D.D.	Psalm cii, 13-16
1839	Troy	*Thomas McAuley, D.D.	Isaiah xi, 9
1840	Providence	*Nathan S. S. Beman, D.D.	Psalm lxxii, 17
1841	Philadelphia	*Justin Edwards, D.D.	Zechariah iv, 9
1842	Norwich	*William R. De Witt, D.D.	2 Corinthians v, 14
1843	Rochester	*Thomas H. Skinner, D.D.	Philippians iii, 13
1844	Worcester	*Rev. Albert Barnes	Luke xiv, 28-32
1845	Brooklyn	*Mark Hopkins, D.D.	Psalm lv, 22
1846	New Haven	*Joel Hawes, D.D.	1 Samuel vii, 12
1847	Buffalo	*David Magie, D.D.	Isaiah xxxii, 15
1848	Boston	*Isaac Ferris, D.D.	Matthew vi, 10
1849	Pittsfield	*Samuel H. Cox, D.D.	Daniel vii, 27
1850	Oswego	*Richard S. Storrs, D.D.	1 Corinthians xv, 58
1851	Portland	*David H. Riddle, D.D.	Isaiah xli, 14, 15
1852	Troy	*Leonard Bacon, D.D.	2 Corinthians v, 7
1853	Cincinnati	*William Adams, D.D.	Matthew viii, 38
1854	Hartford	*Charles White, D.D.	Matthew vi, 10
1855	Utica	*Nehemiah Adams, D.D.	Galatians ii, 20
1856	Newark	*George W. Bethune, D.D.	1 Timothy i, 15
1857	Providence	*M. La Rue P. Thompson, D.D.	Matthew xxviii, 20
1858	Detroit	*George Shepard, D.D.	Luke xi, 41
1859	Philadelphia	*Robert W. Patterson	Matthew xiii, 33
1860	Boston	*Samuel W. Fisher, D.D.	Isaiah xlv, 1-6; xliii, 21
1861	Cleveland	*Richard S. Storrs, D.D.	1 Corinthians i, 28
1862	Springfield	*Henry Smith, D.D.	John xvii, 20, 21
1863	Rochester	*Elisha L. Cleveland, D.D.	Luke xxiv, 45-47
1864	Worcester	*Jonathan B. Condit, D.D.	Philippians ii, 15, 16
1865	Chicago	*Edward N. Kirk, D.D.	2 Corinthians v, 7
1866	Pittsfield	*Laurens P. Hickok, D.D.	Philippians ii, 10, 11
1867	Buffalo	*Joseph P. Thompson, D.D.	John i, 4
1868	Norwich	*Henry A. Nelson, D.D.	John xii, 32
1869	Pittsburg	*John Todd, D.D.	Malachi i, 11
1870	Brooklyn	*Jonathan F. Stearns, D.D.	Matthew xxviii, 18-20
1871	Salem	*Truman M. Post, D.D.	Mark x, 45
1872	New Haven	*Samuel C. Bartlett, D.D.	1 Corinthians ii, 1-5
1873	Minneapolis	*Julius H. Seelye, D.D.	Romans iv, 25
1874	Rutland	*Henry M. Scudder, D.D.	Romans x, 14, 15
1875	Chicago	*Israel W. Andrews, D.D.	Romans i, 14
1876	Hartford	*William M. Taylor, D.D.	Ezekiel xvii, 9
1877	Providence	*James H. Fairchild, D.D.	1 John iv, 20
1878	Milwaukee	*Henry H. Jessup, D.D.	Address
1879	Syracuse	*George F. Magoun, D.D.	Matthew xxviii, 18, 19
1880	Lowell	*Jacob M. Manning, D.D.	Revelation xxi, 1

* Deceased.

Year	Place of Meeting	Preacher	Text
1881	St. Louis	*A. J. F. Behrends, D.D.	Luke xiv, 28, 30
1882	Portland	*Edward P. Goodwin, D.D.	Acts xiii, 2
1883	Detroit	*William M. Barbour, D.D.	Mark xii, 31
1884	Columbus	*Aaron L. Chapin, D.D.	Acts xx, 24
1885	Boston	*George Leon Walker, D.D.	Hebrews xi, 13, 39, 40
1886	Des Moines	*John L. Withrow, D.D.	Acts xxvi, 17, 18
1887	Springfield	*Frederick A. Noble, D.D.	Luke xi, 2
1888	Cleveland	*Henry Hopkins, D.D.	John xiv, 6; Eph. i, 23
1889	New York	*Llewellyn Pratt, D.D.	John xx, 21-23
1890	Minneapolis	*Arthur Little, D.D.	John xii, 24
1891	Pittsfield	*Edwin B. Webb, D.D.	1 Corinthians iii, 9
1892	Chicago	*Daniel March, D.D.	Matthew xxi, 5
1893	Worcester	*Albert J. Lyman, D.D.	1 Corinthians ix, 19-23
1894	Madison	*T. Eaton Clapp, D.D.	Acts xi, 18
1895	Brooklyn	George A. Gordon, D.D.	1 Corinthians ii, 2
1896	Toledo	*Edward N. Packard, D.D.	Acts ii, 14-18
1897	New Haven	Nehemiah Boynton, D.D.	John xxi, 17
1898	Grand Rapids	R. R. Meredith, D.D.	Luke iv, 18
1899	Providence	*George C. Adams, D.D.	John x, 10
1900	St. Louis	Edward C. Moore, D.D.	1 Kings xix, 7
1901	Hartford	Edward D. Eaton, LL.D.	Matthew xi, 4, 5
1902	Oberlin	Newell D. Hillis, D.D.	Matt. xii, 33; Mark viii, 24
1903	Manchester	*Willard G. Sperry, D.D.	Revelation xiv, 1
1904	Grinnell	*Reuen Thomas, D.D.	2 Corinthians vi, 11-13
1905	Seattle	Rev. Joseph H. Twichell	Romans i, 14
1906	Williamstown and North Adams	*George A. Gates, D.D.	2 Corinthians v, 14
1907†	Cleveland	George A. Gordon, D.D.	John xvii, 3
1908	Brooklyn	Charles S. Mills, D.D.	Job xxvii; John xiv, 9
1909	Minneapolis	*Washington Gladden, D.D.	Isaiah lx, 4-5
1910†	Boston	W. Douglas Mackenzie, D.D.	John iii, 16
1911	Milwaukee	Arthur H. Smith, D.D.	Isaiah xlv, 23
1912	Portland	Watson L. Phillips, D.D.	John xiii, 13; Luke vi, 46
1913†	Kansas City	Charles E. Jefferson, D.D.	Job xxiii, 3; John i, 39
1914	Detroit	Dan F. Bradley, D.D.	Gal. iv, 4; Rev. xxii, 10
1915†	New Haven	Ozora S. Davis, D.D.	John xvii, 39; Matt. x, 39 and xxiii, 8
1916	Toledo	G. Glenn Atkins, D.D.	Revelation xix, 12
1917†	Columbus	Chas. S. Mills, D.D.	Isaiah xiv, 32; John vi, 28, 29
1918	Hartford	Harry P. Dewey, D.D.	Revelation i, 3

*Deceased.

†Uniting with National Congregational Council.

MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

(The following list presents the names of missionaries now in connection with the Board in the field or expecting to return, giving the year in which they went out, the missions and stations with which they are connected, but not in all cases their Post-office address. These Post-office addresses are given in the American Board Year Book of Missions.)

South Africa Mission		<i>Missionaries</i>	<i>Went Out</i>
ZULU BRANCH			
<i>Missionaries</i>	<i>Went Out</i>		
Mrs. Laura B. Bridgman, Umzumbe,	1860	Rev. Thomas W. Woodside, Ochileso,	1888
Mrs. Mary K. Edwards, Inanda,	1868	Mrs. Emma D. Woodside,	1888
Miss Martha E. Price, Inanda,	1877	Miss Helen J. Melville, Chisamba,	1893
Miss Fidelia Phelps, Inanda,	1884	Miss Margaret W. Melville, Dondi,	1895
Rev. Charles N. Ransom, Mapumulo,	1890	Miss Emma C. Redick, Dondi,	1900
Mrs. Susan H. C. Ransom,	1890	Miss Diadem Bell, Chisamba,	1902
Rev. Fred R. Bunker, Durban,	1891	Rev. Merlin W. Ennis, Sachikela (Chi- yaka),	1903
Mrs. Belle H. Bunker,	1891	Mrs. Elisabeth L. Ennis,	1907
Rev. George B. Cowles, Umzumbe,	1893	Rev. Henry A. Neipp, Ochileso,	1904
Mrs. Amy B. Cowles,	1893	Mrs. Frederica L. Neipp,	1904
Rev. Frederick B. Bridgman, Johannes- burg,	1897	William Cammack, M.D., Sachikela (Chi- yaka),	1906
Mrs. Clara Davis Bridgman,	1897	Mrs. Libbie S. Cammack, M.D.,	1906
James B. McCord, M.D., Durban,	1899	Rev. William C. Bell, Dondi,	1907
Mrs. Margaret M. McCord,	1899	Mrs. Lena H. Bell,	1907
Rev. James D. Taylor, Adams,	1899	Miss Helen H. Stover, Bailundo,	1908
Mrs. Katherine M. Taylor,	1899	Rev. Henry S. Hollenbeck, M.D., Kamun- dongo,	1901
Rev. Albert E. LeRoy, Adams,	1901	Miss Janette E. Miller, Ochileso,	1910
Mrs. Rhoda A. LeRoy,	1901	Mr. F. Sidney Dart, Dondi,	1911
Miss Caroline E. Frost, Adams,	1901	Mrs. Clara I. Dart,	1911
Mrs. Katherine S. Maxwell, Durban,	1906	Mr. L. Gordon Cattell, Chisamba,	1912
Mr. K. Robert Brueckner, Adams,	1911	Mrs. Margaret M. Cattell,	1914
Mrs. Dorothea K. Brueckner,	1915	Rev. John T. Tucker, Dondi,	1913
Rev. Henry A. Stick, Adams,	1912	Mrs. Mabel L. Tucker,	1913
Mrs. Bertha H. Stick,	1912	Rev. Daniel A. Hastings, Bailundo,	1915
Miss Evelyn F. Clarke, Inanda,	1912	Mrs. Laura B. Hastings,	1915
Miss Edith A. Conn, Adams,	1912	Miss Elizabeth W. Read, Chisamba,	1919
Rev. Ralph L. Abraham, Durban,	1914	Miss Leona Stukej, Kamundongo,	1919
Mrs. Clara N. Abraham,	1914		
Rev. Arthur F. Christofersen, Ifafa,	1915	The Balkan Mission	
Mrs. Julia R. Christofersen,	1915	Rev. J. Henry House, Salonica,	1872
Miss Minnie E. Carter, Inanda,	1916	Mrs. Addie B. House,	1872
Mr. Wesley C. Atkins, Adams,	1918	Rev. Robert Thomson, Samokov,	1881
Mrs. Edna S. Atkins,	1918	Mrs. Agnes C. Thomson,	1881
Rev. Ray E. Phillips, Johannesburg,	1918	Miss Mary L. Matthews, Monastir,	1888
Mrs. Dora L. Phillips,	1918	Miss Mary M. Haskell, Samokov,	1890
		Rev. William P. Clarke, Salonica,	1901
RHODESIA BRANCH		Mrs. Martha G. Clarke,	1890
Rev. George A. Wilder, Chikore,	1880	Rev. Edward B. Haskell, Samokov,	1891
Mrs. Alice C. Wilder,	1880	Mrs. Elisabeth F. Haskell,	1904
William L. Thompson, M.D., Mt. Silinda,	1891	Miss Agnes M. Baird, Samokov,	1898
Mrs. Mary E. Thompson,	1888	Miss Elizabeth C. Clarke, Sofia,	1899
William T. Lawrence, M.D., Gogoyo,	1900	Rev. Theodore T. Hulway, Samokov,	1901
Mrs. Florence E. Lawrence,	1900	Rev. Leroy F. Ostrander, Samokov,	1902
Mr. Columbus C. Fuller, Chikore,	1902	Mrs. Mary R. Ostrander,	1902
Mrs. Julia B. Fuller,	1902	Miss Inez L. Abbott, Samokov,	1907
Rev. Thomas King, Mt. Silinda,	1905	Rev. Phineas B. Kennedy, Kortscha,	1907
Mrs. Estelle P. King,	1905	Mrs. Violet B. Kennedy,	1907
Miss Minnie Clarke, Mt. Silinda,	1907	Rev. Wm. C. Cooper, Salonica,	1909
Mr. Arthur J. Orner, Mt. Silinda,	1911	Mrs. Eugenia F. Cooper,	1912
Mrs. Dorothy H. Orner,	1912	Miss Delphia Davis, Monastir,	1911
Rev. John F. Dysart, Gogoyo,	1911	Miss Edith L. Douglass, Samokov,	1911
Mrs. Mathilde T. Dysart,	1918	Rev. Lyle D. Woodruff, Samokov,	1911
Miss Minnie A. Tontz, Mt. Silinda,	1913	Mrs. Alma S. Woodruff,	1911
Mr. Arlen R. Mather, Mt. Silinda,	1917	Rev. Reuben H. Markham, Samokov,	1912
Mrs. Faye S. Mather,	1917	Mrs. Mary G. Markham,	1912
Mr. Emory D. Alvord, Mt. Silinda,	1919	Rev. J. Riggs Brewster, Salonica,	1912
Mrs. Berenice M. Alvord,	1919	Mrs. Ethel B. Brewster,	1915
		Western Turkey Mission	
West Central Africa Mission		Mrs. Sarah D. Riggs, Marsovan,	1869
Rev. William H. Sanders, Kamundongo,	1880	Mrs. Elizabeth L. Chambers, Constanti- nople,	1879
Mrs. Sarah Bell Sanders,	1888	Mrs. Olive T. Crawford, Trebizond,	1881
Rev. Wesley M. Stover, Bailundo,	1882	Miss Fannie E. Burrage, Cesarea,	1880
Mrs. Bertha D. Stover,	1882	Mr. William W. Peet, Constantinople,	1881
Mrs. Marion M. Webster, Dondi,	1887		

Missionaries	Went Out
Mrs. Martha H. Peet,	1881
Mrs. Etta D. Marden, Constantinople,	1881
Miss Emily McCallum, Smyrna,	1883
Rev. James P. McNaughton, Bardizag,	1887
Mrs. Rebecca G. McNaughton,	1885
Rev. George E. White, Marsovan,	1890
Mrs. Esther B. White,	1890
Miss Anna B. Jones, Constantinople,	1890
Rev. Frederick W. Macallum, Constantinople,	1890
Mrs. Henrietta W. Macallum,	1890
Rev. Alexander MacLachlan, Smyrna,	1890
Mrs. Rose B. MacLachlan,	1893
Rev. Henry K. Wingate, Cesarea,	1891
Mrs. Jane C. Wingate,	1887
Miss Annie M. Barker, Constantinople,	1894
Miss Ilse C. Pohl, Smyrna,	1894
Miss Charlotte R. Willard, Marsovan,	1897
Miss Minnie B. Mills, Smyrna,	1897
Miss Mary E. Kinney, Adabazar,	1899
Rev. Ernest C. Partridge, Sivas,	1900
Mrs. Winona G. Partridge,	1900
Rev. Charles T. Riggs, Constantinople,	1900
Mrs. Mary S. Riggs,	1900
Miss Mary I. Ward, Marsovan,	1900
Miss Mary L. Graffam, Sivas,	1901
Miss Stella N. Loughridge, Cesarea,	1901
Miss Adelaide S. Dwight, Cesarea,	1902
Miss Susan W. Orvis, Cesarea,	1902
Charles Ernest Clark, M.D., Sivas,	1903
Mrs. Ina V. Clark,	1903
Mr. Dana K. Getchell, Marsovan,	1903
Mrs. Susan Riggs Getchell,	1892
Miss Annie T. Allen, Brousa,	1903
Mr. Samuel L. Caldwell, Smyrna, (1898)	1903
Mrs. Carrie B. Caldwell,	1903
Rev. Herbert M. Irwin, Constantinople,	1903
Mrs. Genevieve D. Irwin,	1903
Miss Nina E. Rice, Sivas,	1903
Miss Jeannie L. Jillson, Constantinople,	1904
Mrs. Lillian C. Sewny, Sivas,	1904
Rev. Theodore A. Elmer, Marsovan,	1905
Mrs. Henrietta M. Elmer,	1905
Miss Clara C. Richmond, Cesarea,	1909
Jesse K. Marden, M.D., Marsovan,	1910
Mrs. Lucy M. Marden,	1891
Miss Annie E. Pinneo, Smyrna,	1910
Miss Nellie A. Cole, Trebizond,	1911
Miss Theda B. Phelps, Cesarea,	1911
Rev. Ernest Pyc, Marsovan,	1911
Mrs. De Etta D. Pyc,	1911
Rev. Arthur C. Ryan, Constantinople,	1911
Mrs. Edith H. Ryan,	1911
Rev. S. Ralph Harlow, Smyrna,	1912
Mrs. Marion S. Harlow,	1912
Rev. Cass A. Reed, Smyrna,	1912
Mrs. Rosalind M. Reed,	1916
Miss Edith F. Parsons, Brousa,	1912
Miss Bertha B. Morley, Marsovan,	1912
Mr. Luther R. Fowle, Constantinople,	1912
Mrs. Helen C. Fowle,	1911
Miss Sophie S. Holt, Adabazar,	1913
Rev. J. Kingsley Birge, Smyrna,	1914
Mrs. Anna H. Birge,	1914
Miss Ethel W. Putney, Constantinople	1915
Rev. John H. Kingsbury, Bardizag	1915
Mr. Carl C. Compton, Marsovan,	1917
Mrs. Ruth McG. Compton,	1917
Rev. Walter N. James, Marsovan,	1917
Miss Olive Green, Smyrna,	1919
Mr. Theodore D. Riggs, Marsovan,	1919
Mrs. Winifred C. Riggs,	1919
Rev. Joseph W. Beach,	1919

Appointed but Detained

- Mr. and Mrs. Isaac N. Camp, Sivas (Egypt).
- Miss Mary E. Cole, Trebizond.
- Mrs. Walter N. James, Marsovan.

Missionaries	Went Out
Mrs. John H. Kingsbury, Bardizag.	

Central Turkey Mission

Mrs. Margaret R. Trowbridge, Aintab,	1861
Rev. Thomas D. Christie, Tarsus,	1877
Mrs. Carmelite B. Christie,	1877
Rev. William N. Chambers, Adana,	1879
Mrs. Cornelia P. Chambers,	1879
Mrs. Fanny P. Shepard, Aintab,	1882
Miss Ellen M. Blakely, Marash,	1885
Miss Elizabeth S. Webb, Adana,	1886
Miss Mary G. Webb, Adana,	1890
Miss Elizabeth M. Trowbridge, Aintab,	1891
Rev. John C. Martin, Marash,	1891
Mrs. Mary C. Martin,	1891
Miss Caroline F. Hamilton, M.D., Aintab,	1892
Miss Lucile Foreman, Aintab,	1894
Rev. John E. Merrill, Aintab,	1898
Mrs. Isabel T. Merrill,	1900
Miss Annie E. Gordon, Marash,	1901
Miss Olive M. Vaughan, Hadjin,	1904
Miss Isabelle M. Blake, Aintab,	1905
Miss Harriet C. Norton, Aintab,	1905
Rev. Fred F. Goodsell, Marash,	1907
Mrs. Lulu S. Goodsell,	1907
*Mrs. Mary Rogers Nute, Tarsus,	1908
Miss Kate E. Ainslie, Marash,	1908
Miss Edith Cold, Hadjin,	1910
Cyril H. Hass, M.D., Adana,	1910
Mrs. Ruth D. Hass,	1910
Rev. Edward C. Woodley, Marash,	1912
Mrs. Edythe G. Woodley,	1912
Miss C. Grace Towner, Adana,	1912
Miss Bessie M. Hardy, Marash,	1913
Rev. James K. Lyman, Marash,	1913
Mrs. Elvesta T. Leslie, Aintab,	1913
Miss H. Constance Barker,	1919

*Mr. William L. Nute associated with the Mission, under term service.

Eastern Turkey Mission

Rev. George C. Reynolds, M.D., Van,	1869
Mrs. Seraphina S. Dewey, Mardin,	1877
Miss Mary L. Daniels, Harpoot,	1885
Miss J. Louise Graf, Mardin,	1894
Rev. Robert Stapleton, Erzroom,	1897
Mrs. Ida S. Stapleton, M.D.,	1898
Rev. Clarence D. Ussher, M.D., Van,	1898
Miss Ruth M. Bushnell, Erzroom,	1898
Miss Grisell M. McLaren, Harpoot,	1900
Mrs. Tacy A. Atkinson, Mezereth,	1902
Miss Agnes Fenega, Mardin,	1901
Miss Mary W. Riggs, Harpoot,	1904
Rev. Henry H. Riggs, Harpoot,	1901
Rev. Ernest A. Yarrow, Van,	1902
Mrs. Jane T. Yarrow,	1904
Miss Diantha L. Dewey, Mardin,	1905
Mrs. Jeannette W. Emrich, Mardin,	1905
Miss E. Gertrude Rogers, Van,	1907
Rev. Harrison A. Maynard, Caucasus,	1908
Mrs. Mary W. Maynard,	1908
Miss Caroline Silliman, Van,	1908
Rev. Ernest W. Riggs, Harpoot,	1911
Mrs. Alice S. Riggs,	1911
Rev. Edward P. Case, M.D., Erzroom,	1911
Mrs. Florence F. Case,	1911
Miss Isabelle Harley, Harpoot,	1911
Miss Rachel B. North, Constantinople,	1911
Miss Vina M. Sherman, Erzroom,	1912
Miss Myrtle O. Shane, Harpoot,	1913
Floyd O. Smith, M.D. (temporarily working in the Philippine Mission),	1913
Mrs. Bessie H. Smith,	1913
Miss Ruth A. Parmelee, M.D., Harpoot,	1914
Rev. Ira W. Pierce, Harpoot,	1914
Mrs. Georgina R. Pierce,	1914

Missionaries	Went Out	Missionaries	Went Out
Marathi Mission			
Mrs. Hepzibeth P. Bruce, Panchgani,	1862	Mrs. Harriet S. Zumbro,	1907
Rev. Robert A. Hume, Ahmednagar,	1874	Rev. David S. Herrick, Banagalore,	1894
Mrs. Kate F. Hume,	1882	Mrs. Dency T. Herrick,	1887
Rev. William O. Ballantine, M.D., Rahuri,	1875	Miss Harriet E. Parker, M.D., Madura,	1885
Mrs. Josephine L. Ballantine,	1885	Rev. John J. Banninga, Malaba,	1901
Rev. Lorin S. Gates, Sholapur,	1875	Mrs. Mary D. Banninga,	1901
Mrs. Frances H. Gates,	1875	Rev. John X. Miller, Pasumalai,	1903
Rev. Henry Fairbank, Ahmednagar,	1886	Mrs. Margaret Y. Miller,	1903
Mrs. Mary E. Fairbank,	1894	Miss Catherine S. Quickenden, Aruppukot-	
Mrs. Minnie L. Sibley, Wai,	1886	tai,	1906
Miss Emily R. Bissell, Bombay,	1886	Miss Gertrude E. Chandler, Madura,	1908
Miss Anna L. Millard, Bombay,	1887	Rev. Burleigh V. Mathews, Battalagundu,	1908
Miss Jean P. Gordon, Wai,	1890	Mrs. Pearl C. Mathews,	1910
Miss Belle Nugent, Satara,	1890	Mr. James H. Lawson, Pasumalai,	1911
Rev. Edward Fairbank, Vadala,	1893	Mrs. Frances E. Lawson,	1911
Mrs. Mary C. Fairbank,	1893	Mr. Edgar M. Flint, Madura,	1912
Miss Esther B. Fowler, Sholapur,	1893	Mrs. Susanna Q. Flint,	1912
Rev. William Hazen, Bombay,	1900	Rev. Albert J. Saunders, Madura,	1913
Mrs. Florence H. Hazen,	1900	Mrs. Jessie M. Saunders,	1913
Lester H. Beals, M.D., Wai,	1902	Miss Katharine B. Scott, M.D., Madura,	1914
Mrs. Rose Fairbank Beals, M.D.,	1905	Mr. Lloyd L. Lorbeer, Pasumalai,	1915
Mrs. Hannah Hume Lee, Satara,	1903	Mrs. Elva H. Lorbeer,	1915
Miss Ruth P. Hume, M.D., Ahmednagar,	1903	Miss Katie Wilcox, Madura,	1915
Rev. Alden H. Clark, Ahmednagar,	1904	Mrs. Johanna M. Powers (Lawrence C.),	
Mrs. Mary W. Clark,	1904	Manamadura,	1915
*Mrs. Eleanor Stephenson Picken, M.D.,		Rev. Azel A. Martin, Palani,	1915
Ahmednagar,	1906	Mrs. Emma W. Martin,	1916
Mr. Charles H. Burr, Ahmednagar,	1907	Rev. Harold Cooper, Madura,	1916
Mrs. Annie H. Burr,	1907	Mrs. Harriet S. Cooper,	1916
Miss Clara H. Bruce, Ahmednagar,	1907	Mr. L. Curtis Guise, Pasumalai,	1916
Mr. David C. Churchill, Ahmednagar,	1907	Mrs. Nettie B. Guise,	1916
Mrs. Eleanor F. Churchill,	1912	Rev. Edward L. Nolting, Madura,	1916
Rev. Arthur A. McBride, Sirur,	1908	Mrs. Eda W. Nolting,	1916
Mrs. Elizabeth V. McBride,	1907	Miss Edith M. Coon, Madras,	1916
Miss Elizabeth Johnson, Ahmednagar,	1908	Miss Bertha K. Smith, Aruppukottai,	1917
Miss Gertrude Harris, Ahmednagar,	1910	Rev. Emmons E. White, Madura,	1917
Rev. Edward W. Felt, Vadala,	1911	Mrs. Ruth P. White,	1917
Mrs. Rachel C. Felt,	1910	Miss Mary M. Rogers, Madura,	1918
Miss M. Louise Wheeler, Sholapur,	1911	Miss Martha M. Van Allen, Madura,	1918
Rev. Richard S. Rose, Barsi,	1912		
Mrs. Isabella B. Rose,	1916	Ceylon Mission	
Miss M. Clara Proctor, M.D., Ahmed-		Miss Susan R. Howland, Uduvil,	1873
nagar,	1912	Miss Isabella H. Curr, M.D., Inuvil,	1896
Rev. L. Henry Gates, Sholapur,	1914	Rev. Giles G. Brown, Uduvil,	1899
Mrs. Katherine V. Gates,	1914	Mrs. Clara P. Brown,	1899
Miss Ella C. Hoxie, Bombay,	1914	Rev. James H. Dickson, Tellippallai,	1900
Miss L. Lillian Picken, Bombay,	1914	Mrs. Frances A. Dickson,	1900
Miss Carolyn D. Smiley, Ahmednagar,	1916	Rev. John Bicknell, Vaddukoddai,	1902
Miss Carolyn A. Welles, Sholapur,	1917	Mrs. Nellie L. Bicknell,	1902
Rev. Ernest E. Morrill, Ahmednagar,	1918	Mr. Arthur A. Ward, Manepay,	1903
Mrs. Mabel W. Morrill,	1918	Mrs. Alice B. Ward,	1903
Rev. Joseph L. Moulton, Ahmednagar,	1918	Mr. W. E. Hitchcock, Uduppiddi,	1908
Mrs. Florence H. Moulton,	1918	Mrs. Hattie H. Hitchcock,	1908
Miss Loleta E. Wood, Ahmednagar,	1918	Miss Lulu G. Bookwalter, Uduvil,	1914
Miss Frances B. Woods, Ahmednagar,	1918	Miss Minnie K. Hastings, Uduvil,	1911
*Mr. William L. Picken associated with the		Mr. Charles W. Miller, Vaddukoddai,	1912
Mission, under term service.		Mrs. Edith G. Miller,	1905
		Miss Lucy K. Clark, Uduvil,	1915
		Miss Elizabeth I. Hansen, R.N., Inuvil,	1916
Madura Mission		Foochow Mission	
Rev. John S. Chandler, Madras,	1873	Henry T. Whitney, M.D., Ingtai,	1877
Mrs. Henrietta S. Chandler,	1877	Mrs. Lurie S. Whitney,	1877
Rev. James E. Tracy, Kodaikanal,	1877	Miss Elsie M. Garretson, Foochow,	1880
Mrs. Fanny S. Tracy,	1877	Rev. George H. Hubbard, Foochow,	1884
Miss Eva M. Swift, Madura,	1884	Mrs. Nellie L. Hubbard,	1884
Miss Mary M. Root, Madura,	1887	Hardman N. Kinneer, M.D., Foochow,	1889
Rev. Frank Van Allen, M.D., Madura,	1888	Mrs. Ellen J. Kinneer,	1893
Rev. Franklin E. Jeffery, Aruppukottai,	1890	Rev. Williard L. Beard, Foochow,	1894
Mrs. Capitola M. Jeffrey,	1890	Mrs. Ellen L. Beard,	1894
Rev. Edward P. Holton, Tirumangalam,	1891	Miss Emily S. Hartwell, Foochow,	1896
Mrs. Gertrude M. Holton,	1894	Miss Martha Wiley, Foochow,	1900
Rev. Willis P. Elwood, Dindigul,	1891	Rev. Edward H. Smith, Ingtai,	1901
Mrs. Agnes A. Elwood,	1891	Mrs. Grace W. Smith,	1901
Miss Mary T. Noyes, Madura,	1892	Mr. George M. Newell, Foochow,	1904
Rev. C. Stanley Vaughan, Manamadura,	1893	Mrs. Mary R. Newell,	1906
Mrs. M. Ella Vaughan,	1893	Miss Elizabeth S. Perkins, Ponasang,	1907
Rev. William M. Zumbro, Madura,	1894		

Missionaries	Went Out
Rev. Frederick P. Beach, Diongloh,	1910
Mrs. Ruth W. Beach,	1907
Rev. Leonard J. Christian, Foochow,	1910
Mrs. Agnes M. Christian,	1909
Miss Irene La W. Dornblaser, Ponasang,	1910
Charles L. Gillette, M.D., Diongloh,	1912
Mrs. Margaret W. Gillette,	1913
Rev. Clarence A. Neff, Foochow,	1913
James F. Cooper, M.D., Foochow,	1913
Mr. Harold B. Belcher, Foochow,	1914
Mrs. Marion W. Belcher,	1914
Miss Stella M. Cook, Ponasang,	1914
Miss Laura D. Ward, Diongloh,	1914
Miss M. Elizabeth Waddell, Ingtai,	1915
Miss Lora G. Dyer, M.D., Foochow,	1916
Miss Bertha H. Allen, Foochow,	1916
Mr. Frederic F. G. Donaldson, Ingtai,	1916
Mrs. Elaine Strong Donaldson,	1912
Mr. Roderick Scott, Foochow,	1916
Mrs. Agnes K. Scott,	1916
Rev. Samuel H. Leger, Foochow,	1917
Mrs. Mabel M. Leger,	1917
Miss L. Vera McReynolds, Ingtai,	1917
Rev. William H. Topping, Foochow,	1918
Mrs. Elizabeth C. Topping,	1918
Miss Eunice T. Thomas, Ponasang,	1918
Rev. Peter S. Goertz, Diongloh,	1918
Mrs. Mathilde H. Goertz,	1918
Miss Annie L. Kentfield, Diongloh,	1918
Mr. Arthur E. St. Clair, Foochow,	1918
Mrs. Ruth Y. St. Clair,	1918

Shaowu Mission

Rev. Joseph E. Walker, Shaowu,	1873
Edward L. Bliss, M.D., Shaowu,	1892
Mrs. Minnie M. Bliss,	1898
Miss Lucy P. Bement, M.D., Shaowu,	1898
Miss Frances K. Bement, Shaowu,	1898
Miss Josephine C. Walker, Shaowu,	1900
Rev. Charles L. Storrs, Shaowu,	1904
Mrs. Mary G. Storrs,	1917
Miss Grace A. Funk, Shaowu,	1906
Rev. Edwin D. Kellogg, Shaowu,	1909
Mrs. Alice R. Kellogg,	1909
Rev. Robert W. McClure, Shaowu,	1916
Mrs. Jennie G. McClure,	1916
Mr. Charles H. Riggs, Shaowu,	1916
Mrs. Grace F. Riggs,	1916

South China Mission

Rev. Charles A. Nelson, Canton,	1892
Mrs. Jennie M. Nelson,	1892
Miss Edna Lowrey, Canton,	1907
Rev. Obed S. Johnson, Canton,	1909
Mrs. Vida L. Johnson,	1907
Miss Ruth E. Mulliken, Canton,	1910
Miss S. Josephine Davis, Canton,	1911
Rev. William C. Miller, Canton,	1914
Mrs. Katie G. Miller,	1905
Miss Helen Tow, Canton,	1914
Miss Mabel E. Daniels, Canton,	1917

North China Mission

Chihli District

Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, Peking,	1865
Mrs. Sarah B. Goodrich,	1879
Miss Mary E. Andrews, Peking,	1868
Mrs. Eleanore W. Sheffield, Peking,	1869
Rev. Arthur H. Smith, Tunghsien,	1872
Mrs. Emma D. Smith,	1872
James H. Ingram, M.D., Peking,	1887
Mrs. Myrtle B. Ingram,	1895
Miss Luella Miner, Peking,	1887
Miss Abbie G. Chapin, Paotingfu,	1893
Rev. George D. Wilder, Peking,	1894
Mrs. Gertrude W. Wilder,	1893

Missionaries	Went Out
Rev. Howard S. Galt, Peking,	1899
Mrs. Louise A. Galt,	1899
Mr. James H. McCann, Tientsin,	1901
Mrs. Netta K. McCann,	1901
Rev. William B. Stelle, Tunghsien,	1901
Mrs. M. Elizabeth Stelle,	1899
Miss Bertha P. Reed, Peking,	1902
Miss Jessie E. Payne, Tientsin,	1904
Charles W. Young, M.D., Peking,	1904
Mrs. Olivia D. Young,	1904
Rev. Charles A. Stanley, Tientsin,	1904
Mrs. Louise H. Stanley,	1904
Rev. Lucius C. Porter, Peking,	1908
Mrs. Lillian D. Porter,	1908
Miss Lucy I. Mead, Peking,	1909
Mrs. Alice B. Frame, Peking,	1905
Rev. Elmer W. Galt, Paotingfu,	1910
Mrs. Altie C. Galt,	1910
Rev. Harry S. Martin, Tunghsien,	1910
Mrs. Rose L. Martin,	1910
Miss Isabelle Phelps, Paotingfu,	1910
Rev. Robert E. Chandler, Tientsin,	1911
Mrs. Helen D. Chandler,	1911
O. Houghton Love, M.D., Tunghsien,	1911
Mrs. Caroline M. Love,	1911
Miss Louise E. Miske, Peking,	1912
Rev. Dean R. Wickes, Peking,	1912
Mrs. Fanny S. Wickes,	1912
Miss Susan H. Conneliy, Peking,	1912
Rev. Hugh W. Hubbard, Paotingfu,	1913
Mrs. Mabel E. Hubbard,	1907
Miss Carolyn T. Sewall, Tientsin,	1913
Miss Katharine P. Crane, Peking,	1914
Miss M. Portia Mickey, Peking,	1914
Rev. Earle H. Ballou, Tientsin,	1916
Mrs. Thelma H. Ballou,	1916
Rev. Harold W. Robinson, Paotingfu,	1916
Mrs. Mary Robinson,	1916
Miss Margaret A. Smith, Tunghsien,	1916
Miss Grace M. Breck, Paotingfu,	1917
Rev. Rowland M. Cross, Peking,	1917
Mrs. Adelle T. Cross,	1915
Miss Alice M. Huggins, Tunghsien,	1917
Rev. Henry S. Leiper, Peking,	1918
Mrs. Eleanor M. Leiper,	1918
Rev. Ernest T. Shaw, Peking,	1918
Mrs. Harriet H. Shaw,	1918
Miss Anna M. Lane, Peking,	1918
Miss Vera M. Holmes, Peking,	1918

Shantung District

Francis F. Tucker, M.D., Tehsien,	1902
Mrs. Emma B. Tucker, M.D.,	1902
Rev. Emery W. Ellis, Lintsingchow,	1904
Mrs. Minnie C. Ellis,	1904
Rev. Vinton P. Eastman, Lintsingchow,	1908
Mrs. Florence C. Eastman,	1908
Miss Edith C. Tallmon, Lintsingchow,	1911
Miss Myra L. Sawyer, Tehsien,	1911
Miss Mabel I. Huggins, Tehsien,	1913
Miss Ethel M. Long, Lintsingchow,	1913
Miss Amy A. Metcalf, M.D., Tehsien,	1915
Rev. Lyman V. Cady, Tehsien,	1916
Mrs. Muriel P. Cady,	1916
Mr. Paul N. MacEachron, Tehsien,	1916
Mrs. Helen D. MacEachron,	1916
Lee M. Miles, M.D., Tehsien,	1916
Mrs. Frieda S. Miles,	1916
Miss Alice C. Reed, Tehsien,	1916
Rev. Alfred D. Heining, Tehsien,	1917
Mrs. Erma K. Heining,	1917
Miss Esme V. Anderson, Tehsien,	1917

Shansi District

Rev. Mark Williams, Taikuhhsien,	1866
Willoughby A. Hemingway, M.D., Tai-	
kuhsien,	1903
Mrs. Mary E. Hemingway,	1903

CORPORATE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

LIFE MEMBERS

(The year of election is indicated by the date following each name.)

<p>Rev. William E. Barton, Oak Park, Ill. 1901 Pres. David N. Beach, Bangor, Me. 1889 Rev. Motier A. Bullock, Lincoln, Neb. 1894 Franklin Carter, LL.D., Williamstown, Mass. 1882 Rev. Frank S. Child, Fairfield, Conn. 1900 Hon. W. Murray Crane, Dalton, Mass. 1895 Rev. Charles C. Creegan, Marietta, Ohio. 1889 Alexander G. Cummock, Lowell, Mass. 1889 Rev. Harry P. Dewey, Minneapolis, Minn. 1902 David Fales, Lake Forest, Ill. 1895 Rev. William P. Fisher, Andover, Mass. 1884 Merrill E. Gates, Washington, D. C. 1891 Rev. William W. Gist, Cedar Falls, Ia. 1896 Hon. James M. W. Hall, Newton Center, Mass. 1889 Miss Caroline Hazard, Peacedale, R. I. 1899</p>	<p>Rev. Casper W. Hiatt, Peoria, Ill. 1895 Rev. Newell D. Hillis, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1900 Lowell E. Jepson, Minneapolis, Minn. 1901 Frank S. Jones, New York City. 1901 Rev. Payson W. Lyman, Fall River, Mass. 1888 Thomas C. MacMillan, LaGrange, Ill. 1901 Rev. Frank B. Makepeace, Granby, Conn. 1897 Rev. James G. Merrill, Winter Park, Fla. 1897 Rev. Calvin B. Moody, Kansas City, Mo. 1898 Rev. Albert E. Pierce, Dorchester, Mass. 1897 Rev. William H. Pound, Wolfeboro, N. H. 1897 Rev. Newman Smyth, New Haven, Conn. 1897 Charles E. Sweet, Winchester, Mass. 1896 Rev. William A. Waterman, LaMesa, Cal. 1889 Frank H. Wiggin, Boston, Mass. 1895 Rev. William H. Woodwell, West Medway, Mass. 1895</p>
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MEMBERS-AT-LARGE

(Under the By-laws the Board is allowed one hundred and fifty members-at-large, the term of service being six years. As a temporary expedient members in this class in 1913 and 1915 were elected for two, four and six years, in order eventually to have this class divided into three groups of approximately fifty each, with terms expiring every two years. In 1917 all in this class were elected for six years. The date of first and last election is indicated after each name, also the term, whether four or six years.)

<p style="text-align: center;">California</p> <p>Pres. James A. Blaisdell, Claremont, 1915-6 Charles E. Harwood, Upland, 1910, 1917-6 Rev. H. H. Kelsey, San Francisco, 1915-6 George W. Marston, San Diego, 1905, 1915-4 Rev. Charles S. Nash, Berkeley, 1913, 1915-6 Rev. H. Melville Tenney, Piedmont, 1915-6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Canada</p> <p>James T. Daley, Coburg, Ont., 1913-6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Colorado</p> <p>William E. Sweet, Denver, 1915, 1917-6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Connecticut</p> <p>Simeon E. Baldwin, New Haven, 1910, 1915-6 Prof. H. P. Beach, New Haven, 1897, 1917-6 Henry H. Bridgman, Norfolk, 1903, 1915-6 Rev. Charles R. Brown, New Haven, 1896, 1917-6 Prof. Edward Warren Capen, Hartford, 1915-6 Prof. Arthur L. Gillett, Hartford, 1897, 1915-4 Rev. Oscar E. Maurer, New Haven, 1912, 1917-6 John H. Perry, Southport, 1893, 1917-6 Samuel C. Shaw, Bridgeport, 1913, 1915-6 Prof. Williston Walker, New Haven, 1906, 1917-6 Martin Welles, Hartford, 1909, 1915-4 Samuel Williams, Glastonbury, 1913, 1915-6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">District of Columbia</p> <p>Rev. Edward D. Eaton, Washington, 1889, 1917-6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Georgia</p> <p>Rev. Henry H. Proctor, Atlanta, 1917-6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hawaii</p> <p>William R. Castle, Honolulu, 1906, 1917-6 Peter C. Jones, Honolulu, 1899, 1917-6</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Illinois</p> <p>Henry W. Austin, Oak Park, 1913-6 Myron Jay Carpenter, LaGrange, 1913-6 Pres. O. S. Davis, Chicago, 1909, 1915-4 Clarence S. Funk, Oak Park, 1914, 1915-6 Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, Chicago, 1892, 1917-6 Frank Kimball, Oak Park, 1906, 1917-6 James H. Moore, Chicago, 1910, 1915-6 Myron A. Myers, Hinsdale, 1910, 1915-6 Robert W. Patton, Highland Park, 1915-6 L. K. Seymour, Payson, 1913-6 Robert E. Short, Seward, 1911, 1917-6 Brayton W. Smith, Jacksonville, 1913, 1915-6 F. H. Tuthill, Chicago, 1917-6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Iowa</p> <p>Pres. John H. T. Main, Grinnell, 1913-6 F. A. McCornack, Sioux City, 1904, 1915-4</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kansas</p> <p>Howard W. Darling, Wichita, 1909, 1915-6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Massachusetts</p> <p>Rev. James L. Barton, Boston, 1894, 1917-6 Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Newton Center, 1909, 1915-4 Dr. John C. Berry, Worcester, 1897, 1915-6 Dr. E. H. Bigelow, Framingham, 1909, 1917-6 Walter K. Bigelow, Salem, 1909, 1915-4 Charles A. Bliss, Newburyport, 1917-6 Rev. H. A. Bridgman, Boston, 1915-6 Rev. Raymond Calkins, Cambridge, 1908, 1913-6 Rev. Francis E. Clark, Boston, 1888, 1915-6 James E. Clark, Newton, 1917-6 Lewis A. Crossett, N. Abington, 1903, 1915-6 Rev. John H. Denison, Williamstown, 1904, 1915-4 Rev. Albert E. Dunning, Brookline, 1889, 1915-6 Rev. D. Brewer Eddy, Newtonville, 1908, 1913-6 Rev. George A. Gordon, Boston, 1895, 1917-6</p>
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OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

Elected		Service ended	
Presidents			
1810	John Treadwell,	1810	1875 Rev. Egbert C. Smyth,
1823	Rev. Joseph Lyman,	1826	1876 Rev. Edwin B. Webb,
1826	John Cotton Smith,	1841	1876 Charles C. Burr,
1841	Theo. Frelinghuysen,	1857	1876 Elbridge Torrey,
1857	Rev. Mark Hopkins,	1887	1878 Rev. Isaac R. Worcester,
1887	Rev. Richard S. Storrs,	1897	1882 Rev. Albert H. Plumb,
1897	Rev. Charles M. Lamson,	1899	1883 William P. Ellison,
1899	Samuel B. Capen,	1914	1884 Rev. Charles F. Thwing,
1914	Rev. Edward C. Moore.*		1886 Rev. Edward S. Atwood,
			1886 Rev. Charles A. Dickinson,
			1888 Rev. Francis E. Clark,
			1889 G. Henry Whitcomb,
			1893 A. Lyman Williston,
			1893 Rev. James G. Vose,
			1893 Henry D. Hyde,
			1893 James M. W. Hall,
			1893 Rev. John E. Tuttle,
			1893 Rev. William W. Jordan,
			1893 Rev. Elijah Horr,
			1894 Charles A. Hopkins,
			1894 Rev. Nehemiah Boynton,
			1896 Rev. William H. Davis,
			1897 Samuel C. Darling,
			1899 Rev. Edward C. Moore,
			1900 Rev. Francis E. Clark,
			1900 Edward Whiting,
			1903 Rev. Arthur L. Gillett,
			1903 Francis O. Winslow,
			1904 Herbert A. Wilder,
			1904 Rev. Edward M. Noyes,
			1904 Rev. John Hopkins Denison,
			1905 Rev. Frederick Fosdick,
			1905 Arthur H. Wellman,
			1905 Rev. Francis J. Van Horn,
			1906 Charles A. Hopkins,
			1906 Rev. Albert P. Fitch,
			1906 Henry H. Proctor,
			1906 Rev. Edwin H. Byington,
			1907 Rev. George A. Hall,
			1908 Arthur Perry,
			1908 Rev. Lucius H. Thayer,
			1910 Rev. Edward C. Moore,
			1912 Rev. Willard L. Sperry,
			1912 John C. Berry,
			1912 Rev. Raymond Calkins,
			1912 James Logan,
			1913 Walter K. Bigelow,
			1913 Rev. Shepherd Knapp,
			1913 Francis O. Winslow,
			1914 Herbert A. Wilder,
			1914 Rev. Edward M. Noyes,
			1914 Henry P. Kendall,
			1915 Rev. Arthur L. Gillett,
			1915 Arthur H. Wellman,
			1915 Henry H. Proctor,
			1917 Rev. Edward D. Eaton,
			1917 Charles S. Bates,
			1917 Charles A. Bliss,
			1918 Frank B. Towne.
			Corresponding Secretaries
			1810 Rev. Samuel Worcester,
			1821 Jeremiah Evarts,
			1831 Rev. Elias Cornelius,
			1832 Rev. Benjamin B. Wisner,
			1832 Rev. Rufus Anderson,
			1832 Rev. David Greene,
			1835 Rev. William J. Armstrong,
			1847 Rev. Selah B. Treat,
			1848 Rev. Swan L. Pomroy,
			1821
			1831
			1832
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			1866
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			1859
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			1847
			1859

*Member of the Prudential Committee, *ex officio*.

Officers of the Board

<i>Elected</i>		<i>Service ended</i>	<i>Elected</i>		<i>Service ended</i>
1852	Rev. George W. Wood,	1871			
1865	Rev. Nathaniel G. Clark,	1894			
1876	Rev. Edmund K. Alden,	1893			
1880	Rev. John O. Means,	1883			
1884	Rev. Judson Smith,	1906			
1893	Rev. Charles H. Daniels,	1903			
1894	Rev. James L. Barton,				
1904	Rev. Cornelius H. Patton,				
1912	Rev. Edward Lincoln Smith.				
Assistant Corresponding Secretaries					
1824	Rev. Rufus Anderson,	1832			
1828	Rev. David Greene.	1832			
Editorial Secretaries					
1894	Rev. Elnathan E. Strong (<i>Emeritus</i> 1907),	1914			
1907	Rev. William E. Strong.				
Associate Secretaries					
1906	Harry Wade Hicks,	1908			
1906	Rev. William E. Strong,	1907			
1910	Rev. Enoch F. Bell,				
1910	Rev. D. Brewer Eddy.				
Recording Secretaries					
1810	Rev. Calvin Chapin,	1843			
1843	Rev. Selah B. Treat,	1847			
1847	Rev. Samuel M. Worcester,	1866			
1866	Rev. John O. Means,	1881			
1881	Rev. Henry A. Stimson,	1915			
1915	Rev. Oscar E. Maurer.				
Assistant Recording Secretaries					
1836	Charles Stoddard,	1839			
1839	Rev. Bela B. Edwards,	1842			
1842	Rev. Daniel Crosby,	1843			
1888	Rev. Edward N. Packard,	1915			
1915	Rev. Edward W. Capen.				
Treasurers					
1810	Samuel H. Walley,	1811			
1811	Jeremiah Everts,	1822			
1822	Henry Hill,	1854			
1854	James M. Gordon,	1865			
1865	Langdon S. Ward,	1895			
1890	Frank H. Wiggin.				
Assistant Treasurer					
1895	Frank H. Wiggin,	1896			
1918	Miss Hester T. Babson.				
Auditors					
1810	Joshua Goodale,	1812			
1812	Samuel H. Walley,	1813			
1813	Charles Walley,	1814			
1814	Chester Adams,	1817			
1817	Ashur Adams,	1822			
1822	Chester Adams,	1827			
1827	William Ropes,	1829			
1829	John Tappan,	1834			
1829	Charles Stoddard,	1832			
1832	William J. Hubbard,	1842			
1834	Daniel Noyes,	1835			
1835	Charles Scudder,	1847			
1842	Moses L. Hale,	1868			
1847	Samuel H. Walley,	1876			
1867	Joseph S. Ropes,	1870			
1868	Thomas H. Russell,	1876			
1870	Avery Plumer,	1887			
1874	Richard H. Stearns,	1875			
1875	Elbridge Torrey,	1876			
1876	James M. Gordon,	1892			
1876	Arthur W. Tufts,	1892			
1887	Joseph C. Tyler,	1889			
1889	Samuel Johnson,	1897			
1892	Richard H. Stearns,	1896			
1892	Edwin H. Baker,				
1896	Elisha R. Brown,	1901			
1897	Henry E. Cobb,	1908			
1901	William B. Plunkett,	1917			
1908	Herbert J. Wells,				
1918	Samuel Wolverton.				