

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

American Board of Commissioners for
Foreign Missions

Together with the Minutes of the Meeting held at
Kansas City, Missouri, October 26-28, 1913



PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD
CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE
B O S T O N

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American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

President.—SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D.

Vice-President.—EDWARD D. EATON, D.D.

Prudential Committee.—The President and Vice-President, *ex officio*s.

HON. ARTHUR H. WELLMAN, HENRY HARRISON PROCTOR, LUCIUS H. THAYER, D.D., Rev. WILLARD L. SPERRY. Terms expire 1914.

ARTHUR PERRY, JOHN C. BERRY, M.D., RAYMOND CALKINS, D.D., WALTER K. BIGELOW. Terms expire 1915.

FRANCIS O. WINSLOW, EDWARD C. MOORE, D.D., Rev. GEORGE A. HALL, Rev. SHEPHERD KNAPP, D.D. Terms expire 1916.

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Treasurer.—FRANK H. WIGGIN.

Recording Secretary.—HENRY A. STIMSON, D.D.

Assistant Recording Secretary.—EDWARD N. PACKARD, D.D.

Editorial Secretaries.—E. E. STRONG, D.D., *Emeritus*; WILLIAM E. STRONG, D.D.

Associate Secretaries.—Rev. ENOCH F. BELL, Rev. D. BREWER EDDY.

Auditors.—EDWIN H. BAKER, WILLIAM B. PLUNKETT, HERBERT J. WELLS.

Publishing and Purchasing Agent.—JOHN G. HOSMER.

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	A. N. HITCHCOCK, D.D., 19 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
	H. MELVILLE TENNEY, D.D., 417 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

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W. B. M. for the Pacific.—Mrs. R. B. CHERINGTON, *President*, Portersville, Cal.; Mrs. H. M. TENNEY, *Home Secretary*, 37 Mesa Ave., Piedmont, Cal.; Mrs. W. W. FERRIER, *Acting Treasurer*, 2716 Hillegass Ave., Berkeley, Cal.

Minutes of the Annual Meeting

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions commenced its One Hundred and Fourth Annual Meeting in the First Congregational Church at Kansas City, Mo., Monday, October 27, 1913, at 9.30 A. M.

CORPORATE MEMBERS PRESENT

Maine

Galen C. Moses, Bath.
Rev. Leavitt H. Hallock, Lewiston.

Vermont

Rev. Carl J. Peterson, East Berkshire.
Rev. Benjamin Swift, Woodstock.
Frank A. Morse, West Rutland.
Rev. Henry L. Ballou, Chester.
Rev. Leland A. Edwards, Newport.
Rev. Roy M. Houghton, Brattleboro.

Massachusetts

Rev. William W. Jordan, Clinton.
Rev. William W. McLane, No. Leominster.
Rev. James L. Barton, Newton Center.
Frank H. Wiggin, Boston.
Rev. Asher Anderson, Randolph.
Samuel Usher, Cambridge.
Charles N. Prouty, Spencer.
Henry H. Proctor, Boston.
Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, Newton.
Francis O. Winslow, Norwood.
Alfred S. Hall, Winchester.
Rev. Raymond Calkins, Cambridge.
Rev. D. Brewer Eddy, Newtonville.
Rev. Clarence F. Swift, Fall River.
Walter K. Bigelow, Salem.
Rev. H. Grant Person, Newton.
Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sharon.
Rev. Stephen A. Norton, Woburn.
William Shaw, Ballardvale.
Rev. Newton I. Jones, East Orleans.
Rev. Willard L. Sperry, Fall River.

Rhode Island

Herbert J. Wells, Kingston.
Rev. James E. McConnell, Providence.

Connecticut

Rev. E. N. Packard, Stratford.
John H. Perry, Southport.
Rev. Watson L. Phillips, New Haven.
Rev. Joseph H. Seldon, New London.
Rev. Charles R. Brown, New Haven.
Rev. Newman Smyth, New Haven.
Prof. A. L. Gillett, Hartford.
Rev. James W. Bixler, New London.
William H. Catlin, Meriden.
Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, Hartford.
Prof. Williston Walker, New Haven.
Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin, New Haven.
William G. Green, New Milford.
Rev. Oscar E. Maurer, New Haven.

New York

Rev. H. A. Stimson, New York.
Rev. Franklin S. Fitch, Buffalo.
Rev. Albert J. Lyman, Brooklyn.
Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Brooklyn.
Lucien C. Warner, New York.
Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, New York.
Guilford Dudley, Poughkeepsie.
Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Brooklyn.
Rev. Edward Lincoln Smith, New York.
Rev. William A. Trow, Sherburne.
Harlan P. French, Albany.
Rev. William H. Longworth, Orient.

New Jersey

Rev. Charles H. Richards, Montclair.
Charles H. Baker, Montclair.
Rev. Samuel L. Loomis, Westfield.
Rev. Charles S. Mills, Montclair.

Ohio

Rev. Washington Gladden, Columbus.
 William W. Mills, Marietta.
 Rev. Irving W. Metcalf, Oberlin.
 Rev. Dwight M. Pratt, Cincinnati.
 H. Clark Ford, Cleveland.
 Rev. H. S. MacAyeal, Akron.
 Theodore M. Bates, Cleveland.
 John J. Thomas, Youngstown.

Maryland

Rev. Oliver Huckel, Baltimore.
 J. Henry Baker, Baltimore.

Georgia

Rev. E. Lyman Hood, Atlanta.

Oklahoma

Pres. Calvin B. Moody, Kingfisher.

Indiana

Charles J. Buchanan, Indianapolis.

Illinois

Rev. Alexander R. Thain, Canton.
 Edward H. Pitkin, Oak Park.
 Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, Chicago.
 David Fales, Lake Forest.
 Rev. William E. Barton, Oak Park.
 Pres. Thomas McClelland, Galesburg.
 Thomas C. MacMillan, La Grange.
 Frank Kimball, Oak Park.
 Pres. Graham Taylor, Chicago.
 Pres. Ozora S. Davis, Chicago.
 Rev. William T. McElveen, Evanston.
 Myron A. Myers, Hinsdale.
 Robert E. Short, Seward.
 Rev. Charles L. Morgan, Elgin.
 Rev. John A. Holmes, Champaign.
 Henry E. Hackman, Peru.

Michigan

Paul C. Warren, Three Oaks.

Wisconsin.

Pres. Edward D. Eaton, Beloit.
 John M. Whitehead, Janesville.
 Rev. Eugene G. Updike, Madison.
 Rev. John Faville, Appleton.
 J. O. Myers, Wauwatosa.

Minnesota

Rev. Edward M. Williams, Northfield.
 Pres. Cyrus Northrop, Minneapolis.
 Lowell E. Jepson, Minneapolis.
 Rev. Harry P. Dewey, Minneapolis.
 Frederick W. Lyman, Minneapolis.
 Rev. Edwin B. Dean, Northfield.
 Rev. Fred B. Hill, Northfield.

Iowa

Elliot S. Miller, Des Moines.
 Rev. J. E. Snowden, Cedar Falls.
 F. A. McCornack, Sioux City.
 Rev. Naboth Osborne, Burlington.
 Rev. Percival F. Marston, Grinnell.

Missouri

Augustus W. Benedict, St. Louis.
 Pres. J. H. George, Springfield.
 Rev. William Merton Jones, St. Joseph.
 Prof. Arthur P. Hall, Springfield.

North Dakota

Pres. Charles C. Creegan, Fargo.
 Rev. J. Charles Evans, Cooperstown.

South Dakota

Rev. George E. Green, Alcester.

Nebraska

Rev. Motier A. Bullock, Lincoln.
 Rev. Charles H. Rogers, Lincoln.

Kansas

Pres. Frank K. Sanders, Topeka.
 Robert R. Hays, Osborne.
 Howard W. Darling, Wichita.
 Rev. J. E. McClain, Wichita.
 Charles F. Pettyjohn, Olathe.
 Rev. Chester M. Clark, Fairview.

Wyoming

Rev. William B. D. Gray, Cheyenne.

Colorado

Rev. Frank T. Bayley, Denver.
 William E. Sweet, Denver.

Washington

Pres. S. B. L. Penrose, Walla Walla.
Prof. Louis F. Anderson, Walla Walla.

California

Rev. H. Melville Tenney, San Francisco.
George W. Marston, San Diego.
Rev. William Horace Day, Los Angeles.
M. T. Gillmore, San Diego.
Rev. Harry B. Miles, Berkeley.

MISSIONARY CORPORATE
MEMBERS PRESENT

Dr. Thomas B. Scott.
Rev. Charles H. Maxwell.
Rev. Merlin W. Ennis.
Rev. John Howland.
Rev. J. K. Browne.
Rev. Lyman P. Peet.
Rev. Charles E. Ewing.
Pres. Charles C. Tracy.
Rev. Irving M. Channon.
Rev. Sidney L. Gulick.
Rev. Joseph K. Greene.

HONORARY MEMBERS
PRESENT

Vermont

Rev. A. P. Pratt, Bellows Falls.
George H. Cross, St. Johnsbury.

Massachusetts

Thomas Todd, Concord.
Arthur W. Kelly, Auburndale.
Rev. Albert G. Todd, Worcester.
Rev. Thomas C. Richards, Westboro.
Rev. Henry L. Bailey, Longmeadow.
J. J. Arakelyan, Dorchester.
Rev. Charles C. Merrill, Reading.

Connecticut

Rev. E. E. Lewis, Haddam.
Rev. Joel S. Ives, Hartford.
Rev. A. E. Westenberg, Middlebury.
John Hutchins, Litchfield.

New York

Dr. F. W. Spaulding, Clifton Springs.
Rev. William A. Rice, New York.
Rev. Charles H. Small, Jamestown.

Ohio

Rev. H. H. Kelsey, Marietta.
Irving S. Hoffmann, Columbus.
Rev. Lee J. Travis, Hudson.
Rev. C. W. Huntington, Toledo.
Rev. Ernest Bourner Allen, Toledo.
Rev. Newton W. Bates, Austinburg.
Rev. J. A. Goodrich, Jefferson.

Florida

Rev. A. T. Clarke, West Palm Beach.

Kentucky

Rev. W. O. Berckman, Williamsburg.

Indiana

Rev. Andrew U. Ogilvie, Elkhart.

Illinois

Frank H. Tuthill, Chicago.
Rev. Hezekiah L. Pyle, Mattoon.
Rev. J. R. Nichols, Chicago.
Rev. J. C. Myers, Bloomington.

Michigan

Rev. Jonathan Turner, Cheboygan.
Rev. W. H. Sargent, Honor.
C. B. Stowell, Hudson.
Rev. Holden A. Putnam, Ludington.
Rev. James S. Williamson, Lansing.

Minnesota

Rev. George P. Merrill, Minneapolis.
Rev. Frank N. White, Minneapolis.
T. S. Devitt, Winona.

Missouri

Rev. Fayette Hurd, Springfield.
Rev. James P. Field, Springfield.

Kansas

Rev. Robert D. Bussey, Centralia.
Rev. E. L. Hill, Kansas City.

Minutes of the Annual Meeting

<i>Texas</i>	<i>Colorado</i>
Rev. William H. Hurlburt, Friona.	Rev. F. W. Hullinger, Colorado City.
<i>South Dakota</i>	<i>California</i>
Rev. C. C. Warner, Mobridge.	Rev. Miles B. Fisher, Berkeley.

Vice-President Eaton took the chair. A hymn was sung and prayer was offered by the Vice-President.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read.

The annual sermon had already been preached in the same church the day before at 10.30 A.M., by Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, D.D., pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle of New York. His texts were: Job 23:3, "O that I knew where I might find him," and John 1:39, "Come and see"; the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered.

The Vice-President appointed as the *Committee on Nominations*: Rev. W. H. Day, of California; H. C. Ford, of Ohio; Rev. F. T. Bayley, of Colorado; F. B. Hill, of Minnesota; and Rev. M. A. Bullock, of Nebraska; and as the *Business Committee*: A. W. Benedict, of Missouri; Hon. S. E. Baldwin, of Connecticut; Guilford Dudley, of New York; A. S. Baker, of Wisconsin; and Rev. W. T. McElveen, of Illinois.

He also nominated as the *Committee of Arrangements* the gentlemen now composing the Committee of Thirty of the National Council, and it was appointed.

Treasurer Wiggin presented his report. The report of the Auditors, with that of the Expert Accountant, was presented by Herbert J. Wells, of Rhode Island, and it was accepted with the report of the Treasurer.

The report of the Prudential Committee on the Home Department was presented by Sec. C. H. Patton.

A hymn was sung.

The Annual Survey of Missions was presented by Sec. James L. Barton.

The following missionaries were introduced and spoke briefly: Dr. J. K. Greene, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Tracy, Rev. J. K. Browne, of the Missions in Turkey; Dr. and Mrs. John Howland, of Mexico; Miss Susan Howland, of Ceylon; Dr. and Mrs. Sidney L. Gulick, of Japan; Dr. S. B. Tallmon and Miss Lucia E. Lyons, of Shantung; Mr. C. A. Neff, under commission to Foochow; Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Erickson, of Albania; Dr. C. T. Sibley, of Mindanao; Mr. and Mrs. William C. Bell, of West Africa; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Ewing, of China; Dr. T. B. Scott, of Ceylon; Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Ennis, of West Africa; Mrs. M. M. Webster, of West Africa; Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Peet, of China; Mrs. G. B. Cowles and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Maxwell, of Africa; and Mr. I. M. Channon, of Micronesia.

Rev. W. H. Day for the Nominating Committee reported the following committees, and they were appointed:—

Committee on the Officers of the Board: Rev. J. H. Selden, of Connecticut; Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, of New York; Prof. F. L. Anderson, of Washington; W. W. Mills, of Ohio; Rev. Raymond Calkins, of Massachusetts.

Committee on the Treasurer's Report: Hon. Thomas C. MacMillan, of Illinois; Pres. E. Lyman Hood, of Georgia; Dr. Lucien C. Warner, of New York; Hon. H. M. Beardsley, of Missouri; Rev. L. H. Hallock, of Maine.

Committee on Place and Preacher: Rev. C. E. Jefferson, of New York; H. A.

Wilder, of Massachusetts; Rev. H. H. Proctor, of Georgia; Rev. H. P. Dewey, of Minnesota; Charles H. Baker, of New Jersey.

The American Board Quartet sang.

The Vice-President led in prayer.

Recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

MONDAY AFTERNOON

The Vice-President took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Prayer was offered by Pres. C. C. Creegan, of North Dakota.

The Quartet sang.

Addresses were made by Rev. Thomas B. Scott, M.D., upon "Medical Work in Ceylon"; and by Rev. Charles H. Maxwell, of Natal, Rev. M. W. Ennis, of Angola, and Rev. W. C. Bell, of Angola, upon the work in Africa.

Notice was given that it is proposed to change the last paragraph of By-Law II, Section 3, to read:—

The term of service of the Corporate Members, other than members at large, elected in October, 1913, shall continue only until the opening of the National Council at its stated meeting in 1915, and that the term of service of members at large elected in 1913 shall be six years.

An address on "Finances and Missions" was made by Sec. E. L. Smith; also by Charles T. Sibley, M.D., on the work in the Philippines, and by Rev. John Howland, on "Mexico in Revolution."

Mrs. George M. Clark, president of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, spoke on "Woman's Part in World Evangelization."

Mr. A. W. Benedict, of the Business Committee, reported a resolution instructing the Nominating Committee to nominate a committee of three to report to the Board at the next Annual Meeting such changes in the By-Laws as may be necessary to carry into effect the plan provided for union by the National Council, as adopted on Saturday, and it was adopted.

Rev. J. H. Selden led in prayer, and a recess was taken until 7.30 o'clock.

MONDAY EVENING

The Board met at 7.30, Vice-President Eaton in the chair.

A hymn was sung.

Prayer was offered by Secretary Barton.

The American Board Quartet sang.

Addresses were made by Rev. Charles T. Erickson, missionary to Albania; Miss Ellen M. Stone and Secretary Barton.

A special offering of \$10,000 was made for work in Albania, and a telegram sent to the government there pledging a hospital in these terms: "The American Board of Missions, in Annual Meeting assembled, profoundly sympathizes with Albania in her struggle for national and religious liberty. May God speedily send peace, prosperity, and the triumph of national righteousness to you. Hospital pledged for Albania."

Prayer was offered by President Blaisdell, of Pomona College.

Recess was taken to 9.30 A.M.

TUESDAY MORNING

The Vice-President took the chair at 9.30.

A hymn was sung.

Prayer was offered by Rev. John Faville.

The Minutes were read.

Addresses were made by Rev. Lyman P. Peet, of Foochow, and Rev. Charles E. Ewing, of Tientsin, on the work in China; also by Pres. C. C. Tracy, of Marsovan, upon "Christian Strategy in Turkey"; by Rev. Willard L. Sperry, of Massachusetts, on "The Best Way to Interest Young People"; and by Rev. I. M. Chanon, of Micronesia, on "The Gospel in the Little Islands."

A conference on Prayer and Progress followed, led by Associate Secretary Eddy.

Mr. A. W. Benedict, of the Business Committee, reported the following:—

Resolved, That in view of the action taken by the Board in providing for a committee on revision of its By-Laws so as to conform to the provisions of the new constitution of the National Council, the Nominating Committee be instructed to nominate a representative of the Board on the Commission on Missions of the National Council,

and it was so voted.

Judge J. H. Perry offered the following motion, which was carried:—

The sense of this meeting is that in selecting the man who is to be a member of the new Commission on Missions, the Nominating Committee should present the name of a person of judicial temperament and entire open-mindedness with referencé to the matters which are to come before the Commission, so that he will not sit as an advocate, but as a member of a jury.

Recess was taken to 2 o'clock P.M.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON

The Vice-President took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Irving W. Metcalf, of Ohio.

The resolution changing By-Law II, Section 3, of which notice was given on Monday, was called up and adopted, so that it now reads:—

The term of service of the Corporate Members elected in and after October, 1903, shall be five years, except that the term of service of the Corporate Members, other than members at large, elected in October, 1913, shall continue only until the opening of the National Council at its stated meeting in 1915, and that the term of service of members at large elected in 1913 shall be six years.

The Nominating Committee, through Rev. Raymond Calkins, reported the resignation of E. C. Hall, of New York, and it was accepted; also the following, who have ceased to be members because of removal: Rev. F. B. Noyes, Rev. H. B. Miles, and Rev. F. M. Washburn; also the list of those who have died during the year: Rev. George H. Bailey, Vermont, elected 1912; Dr. John E. Bradley, Massachusetts, elected 1894; Rev. John W. Bradshaw, Ohio, elected 1904, reelected 1909; Prof. Henry L. Chapman, Maine, elected 1908; George H. Eaton, Maine, elected 1892; Pres. George A. Gates, Tennessee, elected 1906, reelected 1911; Charles A. Hull, New York, elected 1894, reelected 1909; William H. Lambert, Pennsylvania, elected 1898, reelected 1909; Pres. Alfred T. Perry, Ohio, elected 1907, reelected 1912; Rev. George W. Phillips, Massachusetts, elected 1886; Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, Connecticut, elected 1889, reelected 1909; Edward H. Rhoades, Ohio, elected 1906,

reelected 1911; Pres. James W. Strong, Minnesota, elected 1871, reelected 1909; Edward Whitin, Massachusetts, elected 1897, reelected 1909.

Also the following as candidates for election as Corporate Members: *At Large*: Frank H. Brooks, St. Johnsbury, Vt. (for reelection); Henry H. Bridgman, Norfolk, Conn. (for reelection); Rev. Raymond Calkins, Cambridge, Mass. (for reelection); Rev. David Brewer Eddy, Newtonville, Mass. (for reelection); H. Clark Ford, Cleveland, O. (for reelection); Alfred S. Hall, Winchester, Mass. (for reelection); David Percy Jones, Minneapolis, Minn. (for reelection); James Logan, Worcester, Mass. (for reelection); Arthur Perry, Boston, Mass. (for reelection); Rev. Lucius H. Thayer, Portsmouth, N. H. (for reelection); Francis O. Winslow, Norwood, Mass. (for reelection); Miss Mary Emma Woolley, South Hadley, Mass. (for reelection); Hon. H. W. Austin, Oak Park, Ill.; Charles S. Bates, Braintree, Mass.; M. J. Carpenter, La Grange, Ill.; Rev. James T. Daley, president Canadian Board, Maxville, Ont.; Arthur S. Johnson, Boston, Mass.; Pres. John H. T. Main, Grinnell College, Iowa; Rev. Charles S. Nash, Berkeley, Cal.; E. M. Powell, Dallas, Tex.; S. C. Shaw, Bridgeport, Conn.; L. K. Seymour, Payson, Ill.; Rev. H. C. Herring, New York; Rev. Charles S. Mills, Montclair, N. J.; J. W. Kelley, Framingham, Mass.

On Nomination of Ecclesiastical Bodies, New England District: Maine.—Cumberland North Association, Rev. Herbert P. Woodin, of Auburn; Kennebec Association, Rev. Clayton D. Boothby, of Augusta; Lincoln Association, Rev. Lewis D. Evans, of Camden. *Vermont*.—Chittenden Association, Rev. Isaac Chipman Smart, of Burlington; Washington Association, Prof. Carl Vose Woodbury, of Northfield. *Massachusetts*.—Andover Association, Rev. Charles H. Oliphant, of Methuen; State Conference, Frank A. Day, of Newton, and Lewis A. Crossett, of North Abington; Franklin Association, Ambert G. Moody, of East Northfield. *Middle District: Connecticut*.—Hartford East Association, Samuel Hubbard Williams, of Glastonbury. *New York*.—Black River and St. Lawrence Association, J. J. Doty, of Rensselaer Falls; Susquehanna Association, Albert S. Barnes, of Binghamton. *Ohio*.—State Conference, Rev. Charles E. Burton, of Cleveland. *Interior District: Louisiana*.—State Conference, Rev. Richard Sims, of New Iberia. *Indiana*.—Central Association, Herbert L. Whitehead, of Indianapolis. *Illinois*.—Springfield Association, Brayton W. Smith, of Jacksonville. *Michigan*.—Eastern Association, Gottlieb C. Meisel, of Port Huron; Grand Rapids Association, H. E. Miller, of Middleville. *Wisconsin*.—Eau Claire Convention, Rev. Lathrop Campbell Grant, of Menomonie; Madison Convention, Leavitt L. Olds, of Madison; Lemonweir Convention, Rev. Walter M. Ellis, of Endeavor; North-eastern Convention, Luther Earl Farnham, of Antigo. *Minnesota*.—State Conference, Rev. Frank N. White, of Minneapolis, and Albert Baldwin, of Duluth. *Iowa*.—Sioux Association, W. C. Whiting, of Whiting; Davenport Association, Frank G. Clark, of Cedar Rapids. *Missouri*.—Kansas City Association, Albert Marty, of Kansas City; St. Louis Association, Rev. S. H. Woodrow, of St. Louis. *Kansas*.—Central Association, Charles A. Scott, of Manhattan; Northwestern Association, Robert R. Hays, of Osborne; Northern Association, Rev. Chester M. Clark, of Fairview. *North Dakota*.—State Conference, Morton Blair Cassell, of Hope. *Nebraska*.—Conference, Rev. W. H. Buss, of Fremont, and O. M. Needham, of Albion; Columbus Association, Rev. S. H. Buell, of Grand Island; Blue Valley Association, Hans Hanson, of Hastings; Omaha Association, Rev. Joseph R. Beard, of Omaha. *Colorado*.—Arkansas Valley Association, Dean E. S. Parsons,

of Colorado College. *Pacific District*.—Northern California, San Joaquin Valley Association, C. N. Flanders, of Porterville; Northern California, Upper Bay Association, Peter Cook, of Rio Vista; Northern California, State Conference, Rev. A. S. Palmer, of Oakland; Southern California, San Bernardino Association, Stephen H. Herrick, of Riverside.

Excuses were presented for absence by the following members: C. A. Beckwith, Rev. A. M. Wight, Rev. Payson W. Lyman, Rev. A. F. Pierce, Rev. George R. Merrill, John H. Gifford, E. M. Bigelow, M.D., R. G. Hazard, J. M. W. Hall, C. M. Rhodes, G. H. Beard, G. A. Hall, H. P. Beach, D. King, E. E. Bradley, Mary E. Woolley, J. K. Unsworth, G. S. Palmer, C. C. Morgan, S. B. Capen, C. H. Lyman, T. C. Edwards, J. G. Merrill, C. H. Kelsey, C. A. Hopkins, F. H. Fuller, Franklin Carter, A. E. Dunning, C. W. Osgood, E. C. Moore, J. F. Loba, J. T. Chidsey, G. E. Lovejoy, P. C. Jones, E. W. Blatchford, E. C. Hall, D. Scudder, W. D. Street, H. G. Hale, G. H. Whitcomb, H. C. Woodruff, O. W. Folsom, W. H. Holman, A. W. Hazen, W. P. Fisher, J. L. Kilbon, D. N. Beach, E. S. Cragin, G. W. Baily, W. F. Kettle, Margaret Evans, G. A. Tewksbury, Arthur Little, D. O. Rogers, Ralph Emerson, A. F. Poole, J. G. Fraser, E. F. Williams, E. M. Hill, DeW. S. Clark, C. H. Percival, J. P. Jones, D. B. Holmes, S. T. Livingston, A. H. Wellman, Pres. Silas Evans, and Rev. Frank S. Child.

Mr. A. W. Benedict, for the Business Committee, offered the following resolution:—

That the Board hereby expresses to the National Council its hearty concurrence with the new constitution so far as it relates to the organization and work of the Board, and advises the Council that it has already taken steps so to change its By-Laws as to conform thereto, and it was adopted.

Rev. J. H. Selden, of the Committee on Nomination of Officers, reported the name of Pres. S. B. Capen as the representative of the Board named for election on the Commission on Missions of the National Council, and he was so chosen.

Also the following list of candidates, and they were all elected by ballot:—

<i>President</i>	<i>Treasurer</i>
SAMUEL B. CAPEN	FRANK H. WIGGIN
<i>Vice-President</i>	<i>Editorial Secretaries</i>
REV. EDWARD D. EATON	REV. ELNATHAN E. STRONG, <i>Emeritus</i>
<i>Recording Secretary</i>	REV. WILLIAM E. STRONG
REV. HENRY A. STIMSON	<i>Prudential Committee for three years</i>
<i>Assistant Recording Secretary</i>	FRANCIS O. WINSLOW
REV. EDWARD N. PACKARD	REV. SHEPHERD KNAPP
<i>Corresponding Secretaries</i>	REV. EDWARD C. MOORE
REV. JAMES L. BARTON	REV. GEORGE A. HALL
REV. CORNELIUS H. PATTON	<i>Prudential Committee for two years</i>
REV. EDWARD LINCOLN SMITH	WALTER K. BIGELOW
<i>Associate Secretaries</i>	<i>Auditors</i>
REV. ENOCH F. BELL	EDWIN H. BAKER
REV. D. BREWER EDDY	WILLIAM B. PLUNKETT
	HERBERT J. WELLS

Judge J. H. Perry offered the following resolution, and it was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Board has heard with great satisfaction of the increase of denominational fellowship between the missionaries of different forms of church organization in foreign fields. The common ground on which all stand, namely, the extension of the Christian faith, is so vast and unbroken that differences can be wisely ignored in promoting the spread of the church universal.

The Committee on the Treasurer's Report, through its chairman, Mr. Frank Kimball, reported recommending the adoption of Governor Baldwin's resolution:—

That securities coming into possession of the Board under conditions which forbade their sale and reinvestment of the proceeds should be indicated by an asterisk in the printed reports; and it was so voted.

On motion of Rev. S. L. Loomis it was voted that the report upon the Treasurer's report be printed.

Rev. C. E. Jefferson reported for the Committee on Place and Preacher, recommending that if the Council is to meet in the East in 1915, the Board shall meet next year in Detroit with the First Church. If the Council is to meet in the West in 1915, the Board shall meet in 1914 in a place to be named by the Prudential Committee; and that the preacher of the meeting in 1914 be Rev. D. F. Bradley, of Cleveland, O., with Pres. A. P. Fitch, of Cambridge, Mass., as alternate; and the recommendation was adopted.

On motion, Rev. L. H. Hallock, Judge J. H. Perry, and Rev. D. Brewer Eddy were appointed a committee to prepare messages of salutation to Rev. J. R. Thurston, E. W. Blatchford, to President Capen and his colleagues now in India, and to the Marathi Mission, about to celebrate its centenary.

In open session addresses were made by Rev. John Howland, Rev. J. K. Greene, Rev. C. T. Erickson, Rev. C. H. Maxwell, and Rev. Sidney L. Gulick.

An open parliament for Corporate Members was conducted by W. W. Mills, at which remarks were made by Rev. Charles L. Morgan, Rev. W. W. McLane, Rev. W. W. Jordan, C. N. Prouty, Rev. C. C. Merrill, and Henry H. Proctor.

The benediction was pronounced by Pres. S. B. L. Penrose, and recess was taken to 7.30 o'clock.

TUESDAY EVENING

The Board met at 7.30, Vice-President Eaton in the chair.

A hymn was sung.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. B. Silcox.

Rev. L. H. Hallock, from his committee, reported resolutions of salutations to Mr. E. W. Blatchford, Rev. G. S. F. Savage, and Rev. J. R. Thurston, honored Corporate Members detained from the meeting.

He also offered a similar message to President Capen, of the Commission to India, and to the Marathi Mission, on the occasion of the centennial of its beginning.

A cable was received from the Marathi Mission, saying, "Gratitude, Love, Progress, Hope," as their salutation while in centennial sessions.

Addresses were made by Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, on "Recent Spiritual Movements in Japan," and by Fred B. Smith, of New York, on "The Missions of the Board at Close Range."

Rev. Clarence A. Neff was presented to receive his commission to the service in Foochow, China.

The following young missionaries, about departing to their posts, were introduced by Secretary Patton, and spoke: Rev. Clarence A. Neff, going to Foochow; H. B. King, going to Bulgaria; Rev. Leroy H. Stafford, going to Turkey; Rev. Wayne H. Bowers, going to Spain; Miss Mary K. Bates, going to South Africa; Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Cooper, going to Foochow, to whom the Men's Club of the First Church of Montclair, N. J., presented a United States flag as a reminder of home.

Vice-President Eaton made the closing address.

The Minutes were read and approved.

A hymn was sung.

Rev. J. P. Huget offered prayer, and adjournment was taken, to meet in October, 1914, in Detroit, Mich., or elsewhere, if so determined by the Prudential Committee

HENRY A. STIMSON, *Recording Secretary.*

ANNUAL REPORT

1912-1913

Report of the Prudential Committee for the Home Department, 1912-1913

The Year at the Home Base

The administration of a great Board of missions under modern conditions has become an affair of considerable magnitude. Each year that passes sees increasing complexity in the work. New agencies, new methods constantly are being demanded to meet the new problems that arise. Correspondingly the work of administration grows more interesting. It is the testimony of all who have been appointed by the churches to take any part in the guiding of the affairs of the Board that no work is more rewarding than this. Certainly those who have served the Board in administrative capacities during these recent years of national and social awakening consider that a rare privilege has come into their lives. Your Committee therefore welcome the opportunity afforded by a meeting like this to share with the entire membership of the Board and with the wider constituency of the churches the interests and problems which have occupied us during the year. In making our report we follow the usage of other years, dividing it into three sections, corresponding to the Treasury, Home, and Foreign Departments. In this Home Department section we treat all that relates to the maintenance of the work and also administrative matters in general.

Financial Comparisons

To begin with the money end of the enterprise, the outstanding fact of the year is the gain in the income for the regular work of the Board, that for which this organization, in distinction from its auxiliaries, is responsible, and for which our appropriations are made. If debt arises it is because of a shortage at this point, since all other accounts take care of themselves. Excluding then the gifts of the three Woman's Boards and all special donations, we report a gain of \$23,447.22.

In the giving of the churches through the general collections there has been a gain of \$10,938.07, which offers encouragement

at the point where we need it most. It should be stated, however, that the comparison is with a rather poor year, when we fell off \$17,000. The churches reached their high-water mark in 1911, when the interest of the Board's Centenary was strong upon them. We are still \$7,000 below the 1911 figures.

From individuals we have received \$67,928.65, a loss of \$3,944.58. Income from this source is necessarily variable, one or two large donations in a given year, or the lack of the same, materially affecting the total.

The Sunday Schools and the Christian Endeavor Societies present a particularly good record, so far as comparisons are concerned, their total being \$16,001.98, a gain of \$3,320.95.

Adding together these three items, we have as the total income from living sources for the regular work \$355,094.94. This is a gain of \$10,314.44, as compared with 1912, but a loss of \$41,148.78 as compared with 1911.

Legacies, under the working of the Twentieth Century Fund, by which income from this source is spread over three years, have yielded \$163,441.01, a gain of \$4,485.91. This gain is nearly offset by a loss of \$4,057.56 in matured conditional gifts, the total receipts from that source being \$36,708.44. Each year that passes emphasizes the value of the Twentieth Century Fund as tending to steady our legacy receipts, and leads to the hope that eventually we may be able to apply the same rule to conditional gifts. The maturing of an exceptionally large number of such gifts in a single year would make this possible.

From the Woman's Boards we have received the largest amount yet recorded—\$294,694.40, a gain of \$9,892.71. As the years of the Woman's Boards do not correspond with that of the American Board, comparisons are not always reliable, but we have reason for feeling that these remarkably efficient organizations among the women are enjoying a healthy growth. We indulge in the hope that the Woman's Boards may reach the \$300,000 mark next year.

In special objects there has been a falling off of \$35,186.19, the total being \$112,520.85. This figure is made up of a multitude of small gifts by Sunday Schools, Endeavor Societies, and personal friends of the missionaries, who wish their donations to go toward some object outside the appropriations of the Board, but also of large gifts for buildings and equipment in connection with our various institutions. Naturally the total varies considerably from year to year.



DEPUTATION TO THE MARATHI CENTENARY

Rev. George A. Hall

Pres. Samuel B. Capen

Rev. William E. Strong

If we add together all the gifts of the living, regular and special, for the Board and its auxiliaries, we have the figure of \$762,310.19 as against \$286,628.57 from legacies, conditional gifts, permanent funds, and kindred sources. It cannot be charged that this work depends unduly upon the generosity of the dead. For a society which is conducting such an array of colleges, seminaries, high schools, and hospitals, as is the American Board, to have considerably less than one third of its income arise from legacies and investments, argues strongly the need of building up the permanent funds. Next to the steady development of the gifts of the churches there is nothing more important than the speedy completion of the Two Million Dollar Endowment Fund for Higher Education.

In estimating the per capita giving of the denomination our custom is to eliminate all income except from living donors. On this basis we find that the average gift per member has been \$1.03 as compared with \$1.01 in 1912. For a series of years the per capita record is as follows:—

1904	\$0.91	1909	\$1.03
1905	.90	1910	1.10
1906	1.12	1911	1.09
1907	.94	1912	1.01
1908	.92	1913	1.03

The total receipts from all sources have been \$1,049,293.23, of which \$1,044,687.82 was applicable upon current expenses. As the total expenditures were \$1,055,921.71, we are left with a deficit of \$11,233.89.

Forecast and Outcome

While we could wish the outcome had been better, we are warranted in reminding ourselves that it might easily have been much worse. As compared with our expectations early in the year it is a disappointment; as compared with our expectations as the year drew to a close it is a distinct relief. In the early spring our receipts were running well ahead of former years, and on May 1 the Prudential Committee learned that for the first time in many years the receipts a little more than covered the appropriated and estimated expenses to date. The outlook was so cheerful that it was decided to issue appeals for an advance movement. For some time (just how long nobody can remember) our appeals toward the close of the year had been based upon the fear of debt,

a situation which none have regretted more than your Prudential Committee. For the four preceding years, however, the response to these emergency calls, plus the regular giving of the year, brought us through without deficit, so that gradually the Board was coming upon a more stable financial basis. This fact, coupled with the excellent outlook for the year, led the Committee to raise the question: Has not the time come to ask the friends of the Board to give from the more inspiring motive arising from the needs and opportunities of the work? Must we always be obliged to alarm people into sending extra gifts toward the close of the year? Is successful bookkeeping to loom larger in their minds than the advancement of the Kingdom?

The Committee decided to make the venture. Appeals were issued looking to an advance movement abroad. The hopeful situation of the year was suggested, the distressing inadequacy of our appropriations was set forth in detail, and donors were assured that should their generosity result in a surplus at the end of the year, additional appropriations would be made for the benefit of the long waiting missions.

Three results may be tabulated from this Push Forward Movement, as it was popularly called.

First, there came back from Corporate Members, Honorary Members, and other friends, some of the finest letters the officers of the Board have ever received. The advance movement was acclaimed with joy, and not a few pledged an extra gift to be continued year after year. May God reward these loyal friends according to their rich deserts! Largely through their liberality a serious deficit has been avoided.

Second, a host of friends wrote back in cheerful vein to this effect: "We are so glad the American Board is assured that there will be no deficit this year. That is the right way to finance the Board. As this is the case, and as there are so many other appeals, we feel that we cannot join in the excellent movement which you propose." Clearly for these friends the winning appeal is the one which threatens disaster, rather than the one which offers hope.

Third, about this time conditions in the financial world, especially in New England, changed for the worse. Mills began to shut down, dividends were reduced, uncertainty prevailed. The situation was by no means an imaginary one. Many generous people wrote in deep regret of diminished incomes and of their inability to respond to an appeal which sank into their hearts. Coincident

with this there came a falling off in accustomed receipts, both from churches and individuals.

The outcome of it all was that instead of instituting in August an advance movement, we found ourselves struggling to avoid a serious deficit. Only through the marked recovery in the last few weeks of the year was this result avoided.

We have given this recital, not because the outcome calls for special explanation or defense, but because we think our members and constituents should realize the uncertain factors of human nature and of business situations which underlie the financing of the Board. The deficit is not a serious matter when we consider the size of the budget and in the presence of the permanent funds which have been built up. The Board was never in a stronger financial position than today, and if the churches do their part the outlook will be bright.

In the matter of issuing appeals at the end of the year, it should not be necessary to affirm that our statements in every instance are genuine, being based on a sincere and careful estimate of the financial situation. Much study has been given to the problem of knowing the exact condition of the Board at a given time, and when representations are made by the officers of the Board they set forth the facts according to their best knowledge and belief. No statement is made for mere effect, to bring undue pressure on possible donors. If the danger of deficit is not a necessary argument, then surely we may be allowed to urge the unmet needs of our twenty missions. We are told that some people discount our appeals, on the ground that the Board usually comes through successfully and that the officers and Committee are not really apprehensive. The folly of this attitude is apparent. The Board certainly would *not* come through successfully if it did not make its needs known in the most effective way that can be devised; and certainly the outcome of the present year emphasizes the necessity of unremitting effort in that direction. If any were inclined to doubt the sincerity and accuracy of our appeal in August, they cannot be of that mind today.

The Apportionment Plan and the American Board

The Board has both gained and lost from the Apportionment Plan, but we are convinced that the gains outweigh the losses. We have lost in that churches, especially in New England, accustomed to give to the Board without reference to other appeals,

have sent to our treasury from 50 per cent to 60 per cent of their benevolences. They now, in the majority of cases, divide their gifts according to apportionment figures, sending us 40 per cent of the whole. In such cases, what is the Board's loss is the gain of the other societies. On the other hand, many churches in the West have been accustomed to send a smaller proportion of their gifts to the Board than the plan calls for, and here we stand to gain.

An indisputable evidence of the advantage of the Apportionment Plan is found in the steadying of receipts from the churches. Ever since this concerted movement became established, there has been less fluctuation in church donations. This has made it possible for the Prudential Committee to estimate its income at the opening of the year with considerable accuracy, and hence to avoid the risk of large debts. We undoubtedly owe it to the Apportionment Plan in no small degree that the Board has reported but one deficit in five years, and that the comparatively small one of this year.

Still another advantage arises from the ruling of the Apportionment Commission in regard to "specials," whereby such gifts do not count upon apportionment. This has served to turn a good many special gifts into regular channels, or it has led to the postponement of specials until the regular needs of the Board have been met. This is as it should be; and this problem of special gifts, which has vexed the Board for many years, would seem to be in a fair way of settlement. For these reasons, and because we are still over \$200,000 short of the amount proposed, the Board has abundant reason to indorse the Apportionment Plan and to work for its complete success.

Our New Missionaries

One of the first duties of the Committee at the opening of the fiscal year is to review the requests of the missions for new workers. These requests come pouring in upon us through the year, but are all assembled in the fall and passed upon in the light of the needs of the missions and the financial situation of the Board at that time. When the authorizations are voted, it becomes the duty of the Home Department to secure the workers.

In the fall of 1912, the Committee voted to authorize the appointment of twenty-nine ordained missionaries, five medical missionaries, six educational missionaries, seven instructors, four business agents, three nurses—a total of fifty-four. If, as is desired and



expected, the male missionaries on life appointment should go out married, we should add forty wives to the above number, making ninety-four authorizations in all.

The three Woman's Boards at the same time authorized the American Board to secure twenty-eight missionaries, whom they agreed to support, as follows: nineteen general teachers, one kindergartner, one evangelistic worker, two physicians, and three nurses. Thus the total authorizations for all classes of workers was *one hundred and twenty*. The search for candidates to fill these positions has been unremitting, yet the outcome seems meager. Of the twenty-nine ordained men called for, only nine have been secured. Of the four medical missionaries called for, only two have been found. Of the six educational missionaries needed, only two have been found. In the securing of instructors we have fared somewhat better, four of the seven being in sight. Out of four business agents desired, only one has been secured, and only one of the three nurses—a total of twenty-one out of fifty-four authorizations.

In the matter of securing unmarried women missionaries, the situation is a little better; thirteen teachers have been found where nineteen were sought. The one kindergartner desired has been secured, also one of the two doctors and one of the three nurses; but the search for one evangelistic worker has been without success.

There are at this time left over from last year's authorizations forty-five positions remaining unfilled, not including wives. In a few weeks we must add to this list the new authorizations of the year. We have called attention repeatedly in these reports to our pressing need of missionaries. Several of our missions, notably Japan, South China, Marathi, Eastern Turkey, Western Turkey, South Africa, and Mexico, are seriously crippled, their forces having been depleted by death and by resignation at the very time when the work is growing apace. Last year and the year before, the number of missionary appointments made gave us encouragement to think that the situation was improving. The serious falling off in this year emphasizes anew the fact that the Board needs missionaries in every field and practically in every department of its work. We append a list of the missionary appointments made during the year. It should be stated that in this list we have not included several persons whose applications have been acted upon favorably by the Committee, but who will not be free to leave for the field for another year.

Record of Missionary Appointments, 1912-1913

LIFE APPOINTMENTS

South Africa: Rev. and Mrs. William Onslow Carleton, Miss Minnie Tontz, Rev. and Mrs. F. R. Bunker, Dr. and Mrs. Richard C. Lawrenz.

Western Turkey: Miss Bertha Morley, Miss Sophie S. Holt.

Central Turkey: Mrs. F. H. Leslie, Miss Bessie M. Hardy.

Eastern Turkey: Miss Myrtle O. Shane.

Madura: Rev. A. J. Saunders.

Ceylon: Mr. Charles W. Miller.

Foochow: Mrs. Charles L. Gillette, Mr. Clarence A. Neff, Dr. and Mrs. James F. Cooper.

North China: Rev. Hugh Hubbard, Miss Carolyn T. Sewall, Miss Mabel Huggins, Miss Ethel M. Long.

Japan: Miss Elizabeth W. Pettee, Mrs. Jerome C. Holmes.

Philippine Islands: Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Laubach.

Spain: Rev. and Mrs. Wayne H. Bowers.

Mexico: Miss Mary F. Long.

TERM APPOINTMENTS

South Africa: Miss Mary K. Bates.

European Turkey: Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. King, Miss Ethel A. House.

Western Turkey: Miss Ruth Tavender, Mr. Carl Compton, Mr. Frank B. Hart, Miss Ruth Razez.

Central Turkey: Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Hill.

Eastern Turkey: Miss Margaret Campbell, Mr. Edward W. Jahn.

Madura: Dr. Cordelia I. MacNaughton.

Spain: Miss Ada M. Coe, Miss Edith M. Lamb.

The Institutes

The special feature of the year in the field work of the Home Department was the series of institutes held in each of our four districts. The purpose was to place before the constituency of the Board, in as many centers as possible, the main facts of the work abroad; to explain the methods of the Prudential Committee in conducting the missions and in administering its trust at home; to impress upon the churches the gravity of the financial problem; to further the use of approved modern missionary methods in the local church, especially the Missionary Committee and the Every-Member

Canvass; and, above all, to promote intercessory prayer in behalf of our workers at the front. In a word, the institutes were like little meetings of the American Board, only with a stronger emphasis upon method.

The Woman's Boards joined in the movement and rendered particularly good service, as did also the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society in furnishing speakers on the subject of missions in the Sunday School, and the Apportionment Commission in explaining the new methods of benevolence.

Nearly all the missionaries on furlough took part in the institutes,



The New Building of the Walker Home for Missionary Children

In Auburndale, Mass. Opened in the autumn of 1913

and their messages gave depth and meaning to all that was done. Four teams were utilized and some fifty cities were visited. The consensus of opinion on the part of pastors and secretaries is that in the institutes thus conducted we have found a rarely effective method of church cultivation. In such years as the forces of the Home Department are not engaged in interdenominational and inter-society campaigns, the institute idea is likely to prevail.

Educational Department

Our efforts to interest the young people and children of our churches have been rewarded by a gain of \$3,320.95 in donations for our regular work, in addition to numerous special gifts. The chief

value, however, of this department is educational, and is not to be measured in dollars and cents. The usual lines of cultivation have been followed, emphasis being placed upon mission study classes, reading circles, and five-minute exercises in the Sunday School. A new departure was the preparation of a Christmas Concert Exercise, as a suitable close to the period of special cultivation of Sunday Schools assigned the American Board, under our arrangement with the homeland societies. The utilization of this period in the fall was hindered somewhat by the prominence given to Home Mission Week in November, under plans developed by interdenominational agencies. As offsetting this disadvantage, there came the Livingstone Centenary celebration in March, a foreign missionary occasion in the midst of a home missionary period. Suitable adjustments were made with the homeland societies, and the occasion proved highly effective. Under the leadership of the Missionary Education Movement, the Livingstone Centenary proved to be by far the most effective means yet found for increasing mission study. An immense output of literature was also effected. In Europe and America no less than 35,000 copies of Mr. Basil Mathews's "Livingstone, the Pathfinder," were sold.

The Board availed itself of the opportunity afforded by the Missionary Exhibition and Pageant in Chicago, known as the World in Chicago, by loaning its Educational Secretary for a prominent part, by the presence of five of our missionaries, by carefully prepared exhibits from Turkey and Africa, also by pictorial displays.

Publications

There has been no change during the year in the number or character of the periodical publications of the Board. The *Missionary Herald*, the Envelope Series, and the *News Bulletin* have been continued on the lines already established, each, perhaps, gaining somewhat in effectiveness. We are glad to report a substantial increase in subscriptions to the *Herald*, as a result of special attention to the matter in the institutes; and we reiterate what we have said before as to the importance of having the *Herald* read in all our churches. It is the opinion of your Committee that the Board has no single agency more effective than this. Several of our large legacies and a host of smaller ones can be traced directly to the influence of this magazine. Members of the Board can render an important service by securing *Herald* Clubs of ten or more in their local churches.

Our Editorial Secretary, Dr. W. E. Strong, accompanies President

Capen and Mr. George A. Hall, of the Prudential Committee, in the trip they are making round the world in the interest of the Board, their particular objective being the centenary of the Marathi Mission. During Dr. Strong's absence the editorial work will be looked after by one of the Home Secretaries, with suitable assistance; and an effort will be made to maintain all our publications, regular and fugitive, at the standard already achieved.

The Board has recently published a text-book, entitled "What Next in Turkey?" by our Educational Secretary, for study classes and reading circles who wish to acquaint themselves with our leading field. The fact that the American Board occupies Turkey proper as an almost exclusive field makes it inadvisable to issue an interdenominational text-book on this country. Our Educational Department, therefore, in coöperation with the Woman's Boards, has provided its own book, which we are confident will obtain a wide reading.

In this connection we would like to call attention to the increasing use of the illustrated lectures of the Board. Much attention of late has been given to improving the quality of our stereopticon slides and of the reading notes which accompany the same. All old lectures have been revised and several new ones have been prepared. We now have in use thirty-two lectures. The past year has seen an increase of 33 per cent in the use of these lectures. During the year there were sent out from the Boston Office alone 856 lectures. The record for the New York Office is 478; for the Chicago Office, 590; for the San Francisco Office, 177; the total number of lectures used for the year being 2,101. The educational value of these lectures is incalculable, and we are glad to say that it is not necessary to urge our churches to avail themselves of this method of interesting people in foreign missions.

Office Efficiency

No report in these days would be complete without some reference to efficiency. The American Board, in one aspect of its work, is a great business organization, concerned with bookkeeping, records, investments, the transmission of funds, the purchasing of supplies, legal transactions, the investigation of candidates, publishing, the circulation of literature, not to mention an immense volume of correspondence and the supervision of a great work in all parts of the world. The study of office efficiency is therefore vital to our success. Your Committee, in conjunction with the officers of the Board, have

given considerable attention to this matter, in the determination that the work shall be done economically, accurately, with dispatch, and in accordance with the best business principles. Not a few changes have been made. The Younger Edwards boasted that his father, the famous Jonathan Edwards, made sixteen improvements in theology. We do not claim to be as great innovators as that, but not less than fifteen distinct improvements in office system and method have been introduced during the last three years. These improvements are found in all the departments of the Board, and range from an adding machine in the Treasury Department and a card system for keeping track of the movements of missionaries in the Foreign Department, to a loose-leaf system of keeping the records of the Prudential Committee.

Some idea of the business which arises in the Board Rooms is afforded by a sample docket of the Prudential Committee. At a recent meeting there were listed over sixty distinct items of business, besides the sub-committee reports and the transmission of information from the field. Each item called for action, suitable recording, and attention to the same by some officer of the Board. The Committee invite all members of the Board and all constituents to visit the rooms at Boston and to examine for themselves the way the work is done. If any can suggest improvements, they will receive a double welcome.

Necrology

Rarely have we been called upon to report such a distinguished list of members who have died during the year. Fourteen members who have served the Board with devotion and ability have passed from us. Their names follow: Rev. George H. Bailey, Vermont, elected 1912; Dr. John E. Bradley, Massachusetts, elected 1894; Rev. John W. Bradshaw, Ohio, elected in 1904, reelected 1909; Prof. Henry L. Chapman, Maine, elected 1908; George H. Eaton, Maine, elected 1892; Pres. George A. Gates, Tennessee, elected 1906, reelected 1911; Charles A. Hull, New York, elected 1894, reelected 1909; William H. Lambert, Pennsylvania, elected 1898, reelected 1909; Pres. Alfred T. Perry, Ohio, elected 1907, reelected 1912; Rev. George W. Phillips, Massachusetts, elected 1886; Rev. Lewellyn Pratt, Connecticut, elected 1889, reelected 1909; Edward H. Rhoades, Ohio, elected 1906, reelected 1911; Pres. James W. Strong, Minnesota, elected 1871, reelected 1909; Edward Whitin, Massachusetts, elected 1897, reelected 1909.

A Good News Meeting

Let our closing word relate to this annual meeting. We have planned to have it in the best sense a Good News Meeting. The underlying purpose is to present the work of the Board in such a manner as to make a distinct and abiding impression. We realize the rare opportunity afforded by this massing of Congregational forces and by the assigning to the Foreign Society of these two days free from other meetings. Our desire is to use this time in such a way as to bring a special blessing to the churches—to place before them the wonderful things God is accomplishing in the world today through the missionaries of the Cross; the Good News of a rapidly extending Kingdom, of a new era for Christianity, of a situation which never has been paralleled in the history of the Church, and which, by the nature of the case, cannot occur again. We glory to recount how God has used our men and women at the front for mighty social transformations and for the winning of multitudes to Jesus Christ. We believe the news of this great work is what our churches in America need particularly at this time. In a time of theological readjustment and of lessening regard for religious custom and sanction, when the forces of materialism and irreligion are unusually aggressive, we believe the demonstration which this Board is in a position to give as to the finality of the Christian religion, as to the transforming power of Christ's gospel, and as to the efficacy of modern missionary methods, will have a steadying influence on many minds. More than that, we believe the story we can tell will broaden the outlook of the churches, implant in them a new spirit of courage and faith, and lead them into a deeper and broader use of prayer. We have in mind what the Board can give on such an occasion as this, fully as much as what the Board can receive.

How is this to be done? First, by the survey of the non-Christian world by our Foreign Secretary, which will present the broader backgrounds of the missionary situation and the special achievements of the year. Second, by a series of addresses by the missionaries, each telling the story of his own nation and field. Third, by seasons of prayer, in which we will take this body of information to the throne of Grace, asking God, through his Holy Spirit, to interpret to us its meaning, and to make plain to each pastor and layman in this assembly the part which God calls him to take in the work of world evangelization. To present the Good News of the Kingdom, and to send it ringing through the 6,000 Congregational churches

of this land, is the special motive underlying our program. God grant that Kansas City may mark a new era for our foreign work, as for all that we are attempting as a denomination, that from this place each may go to his home dedicated anew to the supreme purpose of our Lord, determined through some definite form of activity to enter into partnership with Christ in his world enterprise, and thus taking upon himself in a personal way that last solemn command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to the whole creation."

REPORT OF THE MIDDLE DISTRICT

BY SECRETARY EDWARD LINCOLN SMITH

The Coöperating Committee has been called to mourn the loss this year of two of its members, Frank L. Fairchild, Esq., of Ohio, and Charles A. Hull, Esq., of New York. Two new members have been added: S. C. Shaw, Esq., of Connecticut, and Rev. C. S. Mills, D.D., of New Jersey. Lucien C. Warner, LL.D., of New York, is chairman, and William H. Spencer, Esq., of New York, is secretary of the committee. The other members not mentioned above are: Charles H. Baker, Esq., and James G. Cannon, Esq., of New York; W. W. Mills, Esq., H. Clark Ford, Esq., and John G. Jennings, Esq., of Ohio; Hon. John H. Perry, Rev. Prof. Harlan P. Beach, D.D., Rev. H. C. Woodruff, and Rev. R. H. Potter, D.D., of Connecticut.

For the Secretary in charge the main task this year has been studying the work of the Board. In addition to the hearty coöperating of the committee, the Secretary has enjoyed the assistance of Rev. Joseph K. Greene, D.D.; Rev. George F. Herrick, D.D.; Rev. H. S. Barnum, D.D.; Rev. H. C. Hazen; Rev. William N. Chambers, D.D.; Rev. John K. Browne, Rev. S. C. Bartlett, Rev. Charles A. Stanley, Rev. E. A. Yarrow, and Rev. Lyman P. Peet, missionaries of the Board.

Institutes

During the winter ten institutes were conducted jointly by the American Board and the Woman's Board. In this work the Sunday School and Publishing Society and the Apportionment Commission coöperated. Ninety-seven churches of the district were represented in these institutes, the work being done mostly in Connecticut.

The plan has involved a large amount of correspondence and detail work, but the method has thoroughly proved itself, and will no doubt be followed in subsequent years.

Gifts

The receipts from the district for the year ending August 31, 1913 (not including the gifts of the Woman's Board), have amounted to \$186,530, an increase over the previous year of \$10,717. An interesting feature of the gain is that Maryland has increased from \$113 to \$333; Virginia from \$325 to \$2,012; Florida from \$994 to \$1,869; New Jersey from \$6,806 to \$10,620. Of special significance and interest is the large increase in the gifts of the First Church of Montclair, and its adoption of two missionary families, Rev. and Mrs. Hugh Hubbard and Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Cooper, all new missionaries to China. We are glad to note a decrease in the number of non-contributing churches. We trust this number may continue to decrease until the list of non-contributing churches contains none except dead churches.

Stereopticon Lectures

There has been a marked increase in the use of the stereopticon lectures and slides this year, the lectures being used by the churches of the district 478 times, as against 320 times in the previous year. As the value of these lectures becomes more widely apparent, their use is bound to increase. The pastor who is not using them today is missing a great opportunity to instruct and interest his people. The quality of both lectures and slides is of a high order.

Summer Conferences

The Secretary has attended three summer conferences at Silver Bay, the College and City Conference of the Young Women's Christian Association and the Conference of the Missionary Education Movement. Two mission study classes were taught and various platform addresses given during these sessions. Our Congregational churches would benefit very largely from the Missionary Education Movement Conference if they could be more generally represented. The Congregationalists stood third in number of delegates this year, being surpassed by both Presbyterians and Episcopalians.

Committee Meetings

Large demands have been made upon the time and strength of the Secretary this year by the various interdenominational committee meetings held in New York City. The Secretary has become a member of the Central and Executive Committees of the United Missionary Campaign, of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Education Movement, of the Secretarial Conference of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, and of the Turkey Relief Committee. The Secretary has journeyed to Boston about fifteen times to attend regular meetings of the Prudential Committee. The work has been a pleasure. The forbearance, good will, and hearty coöperation of pastors and churches toward the great evangelizing task which we Congregationalists have in hand throughout the world are much appreciated.

**REPORT FROM THE INTERIOR DISTRICT FOR YEAR
1912-13**

BY SECRETARY A. N. HITCHCOCK

A review of the past year discloses again the outstanding fact that there already exists, among pastors and churches, a good degree of interest in world-wide missions—this in spite of fluctuations here and there. Nearly all the larger and medium-sized churches, and many of the smaller ones, appear to have some conviction that here is an obligation which, though often imperfectly met, cannot without shame be wholly disregarded. Nearly seventeen hundred churches in this district have contributed for our work through some channel during the year. Remembering that of the twenty-eight hundred churches of all sorts and conditions in this district about six hundred are at all times pastorless, and that nearly half of the total number have an average membership of about thirty-five, the degree of interest shown gives ground for confidence and hope.

Receipts for the year will be found in the Treasurer's summary of donations, where a comparison by states can be made.

In the field work the American Board institutes have been one of the leading features of the past year. Nine of these, with a number of additional extension meetings, were held in leading centers in Illinois and Wisconsin. The average number of churches repre-

sented at each institute, by pastors and delegates, was about ten, and the total number reached directly and indirectly must have been considerably above one hundred. The one held at Beloit was especially noteworthy by reason of the presence of President Capen and Secretary Barton, whose surveys of vast fields and intensive methods commanded the closest attention. In all of these gatherings we had at least two, often three, returned missionaries, a Secretary of the American Board and one from the Woman's Board, a representative of the Sunday School Society, and usually the superintendent of the State Conference. Pastors everywhere gave us cordial welcome. Your Secretary is of the opinion that the method of these institutes, combining both inspirational and intensive features, should not be abandoned too soon. With careful preparations and with such a combination of representative speakers, every institute may be made to approach in quality a session of the Board's annual meeting. And think how many places may be reached in this way to which our annual meeting can never go! The value of the method is illustrated by the fact that other organizations have already taken it up.

The Coöperating Committee has been especially valuable to the Board during the past year. They are all busy men, but they have given generously of their time in the consideration of matters of unusual importance. The Committee is composed of the following gentlemen: M. A. Myers, Esq., Chairman; Rev. W. E. Barton, D.D.; M. A. Dean, Esq.; Pres. Edward D. Eaton, LL.D.; David Fales, Esq.; Frank Kimball, Esq.; Rev. W. T. McElveen, Ph.D.; J. H. Moore, Esq.; Rev. H. E. Peabody, D.D.; E. H. Pitkin, Esq.

Strong reënforcement in field work has been supplied by a number of returned missionaries. Rev. and Mrs. Paul L. Corbin, of China, contributed much to the value of the institutes, besides visiting a large number of churches. Dr. Joseph K. Greene, of Turkey, has again, as last year, traveled and labored among the churches with all the ardor of a young man. Rev. Charles N. Ransom and Dr. William Cammack, of Africa, have spoken in various places very acceptably, as have Rev. Merlin Ennis and Rev. Thomas King, also of Africa.

During the month of April a swift but useful itinerary of Secretary Patton in this district enabled him to visit Grinnell, Des Moines, Kansas City, Springfield, and St. Louis.

The Congregational Summer Assembly at Frankfort, Mich., introduced this year a distinct missionary week, during which Secre-

tary Barton gave a series of very instructive and helpful lectures. The District Secretary also conducted a short series of round-table conferences on present conditions and practical methods.

Your Secretary has given as much time to personal engagements in the field as the manifold duties of the Chicago office would permit—his schedule of appointments showing but a single vacant Sunday from January to near the close of June, while many midweek occasions, conferences, committee meetings, interdenominational and other, have also made their demands. The distinct aim of the Chicago office has been to arouse and to promote missionary interest by all available means. To this end much literature has been circulated and thousands of letters, personal and more general, sent out. From this office alone our stereopticon slides have been used on 590 different occasions, exceeding all previous records.

An important event of the year has been the removal of all the offices of our benevolent societies save one, including also the Woman's Home and Foreign Societies, to one floor in the Association Building, where the American Board now has more adequate quarters. This change has proved to be a decided advantage in many ways.

The World in Chicago, with its many taxing requirements, has come and gone. The city never before saw so many thousands interested in missions. It cost a good deal of money, our own constituency giving its full share. But the general conviction seems to be that it was well worth while, even if the results do not immediately appear in larger missionary gifts. Secretary Eddy's daily appearance in the pageant was well received, and several of our missionaries labored with great faithfulness in the exposition.

A year ago your Secretary reported the likelihood of securing an assistant in the very near future. It was a great disappointment that the person chosen for this work, although at one time accepting our call, later felt compelled to decline on account of the serious condition of his wife's health. Happily we have secured the services of Rev. I. M. Channon, formerly a missionary of the Board, for a portion of the ensuing year, and as this report goes to press we have also engaged, for some special assistance in the Chicago office and field, Mr. LeRoy Stafford, now under appointment as a missionary to Turkey, but delayed for the present from going. With the help of these excellent brethren and that of a number of returned missionaries, and with the improved facilities of the Chicago office, we look forward to a year of aggressive and successful work.

REPORT FROM THE PACIFIC COAST DISTRICT

BY SECRETARY H. MELVILLE TENNEY

The distinctive feature of the year in the Pacific Coast District was the series of American Board institutes. Beginning at Spokane, January 18, and closing at San Diego, February 25, twenty-four institutes were held in all the principal cities of the coast. Groups of churches were centered in each one of the cities, so that a majority of our churches in the coast states were reached. Sec. D. Brewer Eddy, of Boston; Rev. Charles L. Storrs, of Shaowu station, China; Dr. Robert Chambers, of Western Turkey; Mrs. George B. Cowles, of the Zulu Mission; and the Pacific Coast Secretary constituted the team representing the American Board. Mrs. R. S. Osgood and Mrs. J. K. Mathews represented the interest of the Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific in Washington, Mrs. Walter Hoge in Oregon, Mrs. Laura Richards, Mrs. T. C. Edwards, Mrs. George D. Castor and Mrs. E. R. Wagner in Northern California, and Mrs. E. B. Allen in Southern California. Sec. Miles B. Fisher, representing the Congregational Sunday School and Publishing Society, joined the team for the Southern California points. For the Sunday services and the Monday institutes, the full team worked together in the larger centers, but divided for other appointments during the week. Everywhere the attendance was encouraging, in some centers unusual, and the messages of the speakers were received with great interest and appreciation.

A unique feature of the series was the receptions tendered the team on Saturday evenings at Spokane, Portland, Oakland, and Los Angeles. All of these, except at Portland, were held in private homes, and the hospitality was generous and the fellowship delightful.

If "line upon line and precept upon precept" is the law of effective promotion in our missionary interests, the value of the institutes cannot be gainsaid. We believe there was a healthy stimulus to missionary interest, to pastor and people, where they were held.

The Finances of the Year

Southern California, for the regular work of the American Board, contributed \$11,121, a gain of \$276 over last year. In specials also she leads the coast, contributing \$2,662, a gain of \$271. Northern California contributed a total of \$8,083 for regular work, as compared with \$8,679 last year, a loss of \$596. The loss is less than the

shrinkage in one church, owing to an interregnum in the pastorate, and therefore indicates a gain from the churches at large. In specials, Northern California shows a gain of \$378. Washington contributes this year for regular work \$4,673, as against \$4,746 last year, a loss of \$73. Her specials show a slight gain of \$30. Oregon's offerings total \$1,723 this year, a gain of \$292. Arizona sent in \$587 this year, as against \$624 last year. Utah, \$77, a loss of only \$4. Idaho fell from \$242 to \$190 for regular work, but gained nearly the loss in specials. The single church in Nevada made a gain of over 50 per cent. Hawaii's contribution for regular work through the Board totals \$5,637, a loss of \$1,962. Her specials last year were \$1,416, this year \$500, a loss of \$916. To sum up: the total of the states in the district outside of Hawaii for regular work this year was \$26,624, a loss of only \$139. When we consider again the loss of \$800 from the leading church in Northern California referred to above, the record shows a distinct gain in this part of the district. Hawaii's loss this year will probably be more than made up when the full stimulus of their forward movement in the Union Church, Honolulu, in the adoption of a missionary pastor and wife for work in China, has had time to register its effect.

The Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific

Turning now to the report of contributions through the Woman's Board for the Pacific for the regular work, the record shows a loss in Southern California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Utah of \$1,768, but this is nearly offset by the gain in Northern California of \$1,701, leaving the net loss only \$67. The women of Washington have pluckily assumed their shrinkage as a debt, which they will pay in the coming year or two, and no doubt the other branches will more than make good the losses of the year. In special contributions, the women are to be congratulated upon their fine showing of \$855 for different objects and \$4,016 for the completion of the building fund of Pacific Hall, Doshisha. Their faith in their ability to carry through this enterprise has been abundantly justified, and their fine building, costing \$20,000, will be for many years a testimonial to their courage and consecration.

The Apportionment Plan

The Apportionment Plan is still on trial in the Pacific District. In the opinion of the Secretary it is not yet an unmixed good. The

care and consecration with which it is promoted by the conferences themselves will determine very largely whether on the whole its benefits will warrant its continuance. The efforts of Conference Committees in different states of the district to increase its adoption by the churches and its efficiencies in working are encouraging, but the problem is not yet solved. It is safe to say that not more than 50 per cent of the churches are working the plan in any satisfactory manner.

Prospective Summer Schools

The tentative action taken by the missionary movement to establish at least one summer school for the study of missions in the near future in this district is certainly in the line of progress. The Young Women's Christian Association has recently opened new and attractive grounds and buildings at Pacific Grove, and has held its first Summer Conference. Their plan contemplates the use of their grounds and buildings by other organizations, and a commissary department fully equipped with facilities for caring for guests has been established. It is expected that next summer a trial school will be opened here under the auspices of the Educational Movement. All denominations should hail the event with gladness, and their hearty coöperation is anticipated.

Missionary Exhibits

A strong movement is on foot to secure an adequate representation of the missionary enterprises at the coming Panama Exposition in San Francisco in 1915. The plan calls for a Missionary Congress and Missionary Exhibits. The Secretary believes that the cosmopolitan and interracial gatherings from many parts of the world at the exposition will afford a rare opportunity for the presentation of the great facts, the successes and needs of our world enterprise, and may be utilized to the great advantage of the cause. If the plan is carried out, the American Board, the oldest of our national missionary societies, should certainly have its place in the Congress and in the Exhibits. The holding of its annual meeting in Los Angeles in 1915 will make its coöperation easily practicable.

The Africa Missions

Stations: Location and Special Work of Missionaries

ZULU BRANCH

ADAMS (1835), (Amanzimtoti).—Albert E. LeRoy, ordained: Principal of Amanzimtoti Seminary and Normal School; Mission treasurer and librarian. Mrs. Rhoda A. LeRoy: Work for women. Fred R. Bunker, ordained: Supervision of Primary School work of Adams District; also Adams and Imfume churches. Mrs. Belle H. Bunker: Work for women. Miss Caroline E. Frost: Teacher in Normal School. Miss Evelyn F. Clarke: Teacher in Normal School.

INANDA (1847).—Stephen C. Pixley, ordained: Preaching. Mrs. Mary K. Edwards: Teacher in Inanda Seminary. Miss Fidelia Phelps: Principal of Inanda Seminary. Miss Martha E. Price: Teacher in Inanda Seminary.

MAPUMULO (1848).—Henry A. Stick, ordained: Language study; supervision of North Coast churches. Mrs. Bertha H. Stick: Language study; Sunday School work and work for women.

IFABA (1848).—William Onslow-Carleton, ordained: Supervision of South Coast churches. Mrs. Geraldine Onslow-Carleton: Work for women.

ESIDUMBINI (1849).—

UMZUMBE (1861).—Miss Edithe A. Conn: Language study; charge of Umzumbe Home School.

DURBAN (1892).—James B. McCord, M.D.: Charge of hospital and general medical work. Mrs. Margaret M. McCord: Work among patients.

JOHANNESBURG (1893).—Frederick B. Bridgman, ordained: Charge of work in the station; secretary of the mission; chairman of Natal Missionary Conference. Mrs. Clara D. Bridgman: Sunday School and work for women. Mrs. Laura B. Bridgman: Literary work.

IMPOLWENI.—James D. Taylor, ordained: Charge of Incwadi and Newtonville stations and churches in Polela District; professor in Union Theological College; Bible revision; secretary of Natal Missionary Conference. Mrs. Katherine G. Taylor: Work for women and girls.

BEIRA (1905).—

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

On furlough.—Charles N. Ransom, ordained; Mrs. Susan H. C. Ransom; Charles H. Maxwell, ordained; Mrs. Katherine S. Maxwell.

On the way out.—Richard C. Lawrenz, M.D.; Mrs. Gertrude A. Lawrenz.

Associated with the mission, not under appointment.—(Durban), Walter Foss, ordained: General missionary work in Durban, Inanda, Groutville and Table Mountain; Mrs. Anna B. Foss, work for women; Miss Mattie MacNeil, nurse;

Miss Mary K. Bates, nurse. (Adams), Mr. K. Robert Brueckner, industrial work in Amanzimtoti Institute; Mr. Frank Taylor, teacher in Amanzimtoti Institute and Normal School; Mr. Van Gelder, agricultural teacher; Mrs. Van Gelder; Mr. Albert Morck, carpentry teacher; Mrs. Morck; Mr. O. E. Witt, assists Mr. Bunker; Mr. D. Pewa, shoemaking department; Miss K. Griffiths, teacher in Normal School; Miss Hilda Hojem, teaches missionary children. (Johannesburg), Mr. S. B. Norton, charge of publication department and general work. (Umzumbe), Miss M. E. Tebbatt, acting principal of Umzumbe Home School; Miss Lander, teacher in Home School. (Inanda), Miss Martha J. Lindley, Miss Mary C. Pixley and Miss S. M. Cook, teachers in Inanda Seminary.

Mr. and Mrs. Ransom are still detained in this country on account of Mr. Ransom's health, but hope to return to the mission during the year. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell have come home for their furlough. When they return they will be located at Beira with the new family, Dr. and Mrs. Lawrenz, who are taking special courses in Europe in tropical medicine, surgery and the Portuguese language. Mr. Goodenough has resigned from the work of the Board. Miss Laura Smith has come to the United States not to return. Mr. and Mrs. Cowles have been obliged to remain here indefinitely on account of Mr. Cowles' health. Mrs. Bunker has returned to the mission to join Mr. Bunker, both having been reappointed. Mr. and Mrs. Bridgman have removed to Johannesburg, but may come to the United States on furlough early in the year.

RHODESIA BRANCH

MT. SILINDA (1893).—William L. Thompson, M.D.: In charge of medical department and Mt. Silinda station and farm. Mrs. Mary E. Thompson: Work for women and assists in medical work. William T. Lawrence, M.D.: Medical work; principal of Mt. Silinda School; mission treasurer, postmaster and telephone agent for South Melsetter. Mrs. Florence E. Lawrence: Trained nurse; sewing classes. Thomas King, ordained: Evangelistic work. Mrs. Estelle R. King: Work for women. Arthur J. Orner: Charge of boys' boarding department of Mt. Silinda School; superintendent of industrial department. Mrs. Dorothy H. Orner; Language study; work for women. Sidney F. Dart; Language study; industrial work. Mrs. Clara M. Dart: Language study; work for women. Miss H. Juliette Gilson: Secretary of the mission; associate principal of Mt. Silinda School; superintendent of girls' boarding department; spinning, weaving and sewing classes in outstations. Miss Minnie A. Tontz: Language study.

CHIKORE (1895).—George A. Wilder, D.D., ordained: Evangelistic work. Mrs. Alice C. Wilder: Work for women. Columbus C. Fuller: Language study; charge of station and school work. Mrs. Julia B. Fuller: Language study; revision of Chindau Hymn Book; work for women. John P. Dysart, ordained: Language study; general work.

On furlough.—Miss Minnie Clarke.

Associated with the mission, not under appointment.—Miss Edith C. Lundquist, nurse.

Dr. and Mrs. Wilder and Mr. and Mrs. King have returned to the mission. Miss Clarke has come home for furlough and will be returning soon. The mission has been greatly saddened by the death of Mrs. Dysart on May 12, 1913, the first

death which has ever occurred in the mission since the beginning of the work there, and also by the death of Miss Robins, an English lady who had been assisting in the work at Mt. Silinda. Miss Minnie A. Tontz, found for work in connection with the Girls' School at Mt. Silinda, has joined the mission.

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA MISSION

BAILUNDO (1881).—Wesley M. Stover, D.D., ordained: General missionary work; translation work. Mrs. Bertha D. Stover: Work for women. Miss Elizabeth B. Campbell: Teaching and work for women. Miss Emma C. Redick: Teaching and work for women.

KAMUNDONGO (1886).—William H. Sanders, D.D., ordained: General missionary work; mission treasurer. Mrs. Sarah B. Sanders: Work for women. Henry S. Hollenbeck, M.D.: Medical and general mission work. Miss Sarah L. Stimpson: In charge of Boys' School.

CHISAMBA (1888).—William Cammack, M.D.: Charge of medical work. Mrs. Libbie S. Cammack, M. D.: Assists in medical work and work for women. John T. Tucker, ordained: Language study; general work. Mrs. Mabel L. Tucker. Language study; work for women. L. Gordon Cattell: Language study; industrial work. Miss Helen J. Melville: Work for women; assists in medical work. Miss Margaret W. Melville: Teaching and work for women. Miss Diadem Bell: School work.

OHILESO (1903).—Thomas W. Woodside, ordained: General work; secretary of the mission. Mrs. Emma D. Woodside: Work for women. Henry A. Neipp, ordained: General work. Mrs. Frederica L. Neipp: Work for women. Fred E. Stokey, M.D.: Language study; medical work. Mrs. Mabel W. Stokey.

CHIYAKA (1905), (Sachikela).—Robert G. Moffatt, M.D., ordained: Medical, building and general missionary work. Mrs. Mary H. Moffatt: Language study and work for women. Miss Janette E. Miller: Work for women.

On furlough.—William C. Bell, ordained; Mrs. Lena H. Bell; Merlin W. Ennis, ordained; Mrs. Elisabeth L. Ennis; Mrs. Marion M. Webster; Miss Helen H. Stover.

Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Ennis and Miss Webster have come home for their regular furloughs. Miss Stover was compelled to come home for health reasons. Dr. and Mrs. Cammack have returned to the mission. Miss Arnett, while at home on furlough, has married Mr. Paul L. Darling of Campbell, California, where they will make their home.

THE AFRICA MISSIONS

The work of the American Board in Africa is carried on in Natal and in Rhodesia, South Africa, under the British flag; also at Beira and in West Africa, under the Portuguese Government. The work in Natal is the oldest of the Board's work in Africa and has reached a degree of perfection not yet possible in the other younger African Missions of the Board. There is opportunity in Africa for rich, abundant and fruitful service.

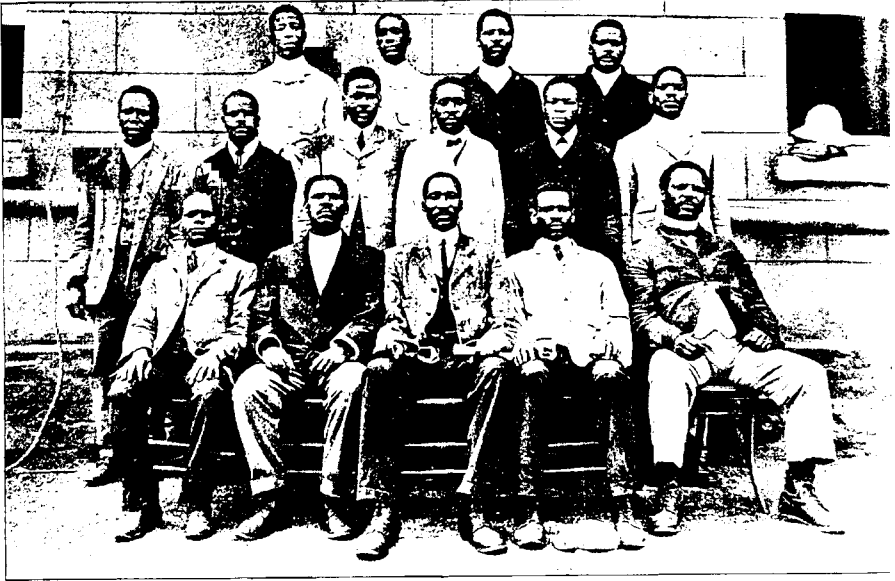
South Africa Mission

Zulu Branch

The Natives' Land Bill was passed by both Houses of the Union Parliament on June 16, 1913, and has received the signature of the Governor-General. It was rushed through in spite of many protests from leading natives, missionary bodies, and the Natal Native Affairs Reform Association. The main object of the bill was partial segregation, Europeans and natives to live as far as possible in separate areas. The section which aroused most comment, however, and which was to go into effect at once, was that which forbade Europeans to sell or even lease property to natives. In the Natal press such expressions as, "Thousands of natives will be reduced from the status of present farmers to that of serfs or homeless wanderers," are used, and such forecasts seem no exaggeration of what may be expected. One feature of the bill is that the Mission Reserves and Locations are not to be interfered with. The Board's mission work, therefore, will not be directly affected.

Reserves.—Mr. Bridgman, October 5, 1912, wrote that the long-standing difficulty with Government regarding the stricture of mission work on the Natal locations seemed satisfactorily adjusted at last. For ten years the regulation prohibiting the establishment of work on the locations, unless under the supervision of a "resident male missionary," was in force. It is to be hoped that this new act will close the chapter on governmental difficulties, which have absorbed so much time and energy the past ten years. Yet the Reserves question cannot be regarded as settled, and it will not be settled until there is granted some equitable form of individual tenure. The cause suffered a great loss in the death of Mr. A. J. Shepstone, C.M.G., Chief Native Commissioner for Natal. Mr. Shepstone was a true friend of the natives—very sympathetic with the missions.

Some Christians at Natal



Students of Union Theological College, Impolweni



Their Wives and Children

Native Outbreaks.—Serious mutinies are reported on the part of both Blacks and Hindus, because of insufferable conditions imposed upon them.

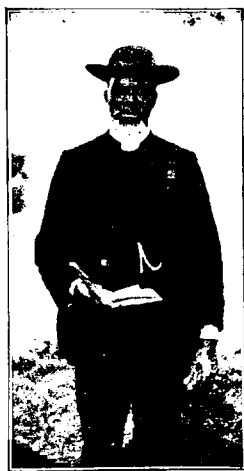
Beira.—The great event of the year was the finding of two missionary families for the reopening of Beira, which has been left vacant since Mr. Bunker was forced to leave in 1907. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, of the Zulu Branch, offered themselves for this position, and have been set apart by the Board for the work. Dr. Richard C. Lawrenz, with Mrs. Lawrenz, has been found as a medical recruit, and it is hoped that before a year has gone by the Beira station will actually be opened in force, with these two missionary families on the ground. This will be the only station for a time for a vast area of native populations, the field distinctively belonging to the American Board being that included between the Zambesi and Sabi Rivers, extending inland to Rhodesia. There is no accurate census of the population of the district of the still unreached areas to the north. The development of this work, as that of other Board work in Africa, will be along conservative lines with a view to building up permanent institutions.

Johannesburg.—As this station of the Board is now being pushed with vigor, it deserves special attention. For years the Board has carried on some work in this strategic field, but unfortunately it has never been properly supported.

With reference to the Transvaal, Mr. Bridgman finds that a sense of the vastness of the field grows on closer acquaintance. Johannesburg, the metropolis of South Africa, a mighty city with a population of over 250,000, more than half of whom are natives from every tribe south of the Zambesi, with mines and compounds, towns and locations, thickly interspersed along the thirty miles westward to Randfontein, and thirty miles eastward to Springs; Pretoria, the administrative capital of the Union, with 15,000 natives among its population; the Premier Diamond Mine, with its thousands of native workers—a field with its 310,000 natives, speaking thirty different languages, comprise the parish of the mission. As if this were not enough, loyal, aggressive converts have planted the standard at their homes in far-off fields where supervision is a very serious problem. The conditions are appalling. Far removed from family and tribal residences, thrown into contact with experts of crime of sundry races, the native has every inducement to give

free rein to carnal appetites of every kind. Through contact with the worst in our civilization, Johannesburg has become to the natives a university of crime, yet this ceaseless stream of native manhood, floating to the mines and back again to the kraals, constitutes a unique opportunity for the Church of Christ. Over against appalling difficulties there are some encouragements.

Evangelistic Work.—The mission is mourning the loss of Rev. J. Gumede, who died June 27, after thirty years' service as teacher, preacher and pastor. The annual offering of the churches for the funds of the Zulu Home and Foreign Missionary Society averages about £160. With the sanction of the delegates, the assessment on the churches this year has been made out on a new basis determined by the present number of church members. The treasurer for the past ten years has been a native. A better defined missionary policy is being gradually evolved, as is shown by the decision to give grants-in-aid at a certain ratio, instead of assuming the entire support of a preacher in a given place. The relations between the missionary and native members are exceedingly cordial. The army of unpaid workers, who go out Sunday by Sunday from their respective churches to carry the Gospel message, is constantly rendering valuable service.



Pastor Gumede, of Natal

His recent death brings great loss to the mission. When he began work in Umgeni, Natal, thirty years ago he found only two people wearing clothes in the district. He leaves a church with 273 members and nine outstations with 33 lay preachers.

Mr. Maxwell's statistics show improvement on the figures of last year at almost every point. Mr. Carleton says that, almost without exception, the congrega-

tions in his field are outgrowing their buildings.

The detailed reports of the supervisors and pastors show gratifying progress in various ways—new pastors warmly welcomed by harmonious churches; a larger number received into church fellowship; increased congregations, commendable efforts toward self-help, as shown in the raising of considerable sums for repairing and building churches. The continuous revival at Dweshula is a cause for special thanksgiving. There is still, however, a lack of really aggressive and effective work among the masses of the surrounding heathen.

Many leaders and laity received special inspiration for their work through the meetings conducted by Mr. Fred Smith, under the auspices of the Men and Religion Movement.

Educational Issues.—The agreement between the American Zulu Mission and the United Free Church of Scotland for union theological work at Impolweni is being renewed for another three years. Amanzimtoti changes its name from "Seminary" to "Institute." The woman's educational work has been placed on a different basis, Inanda Seminary becoming the Mission's higher grade institution for girls, and Umzumbe Home a primary boarding school principally for girls who would otherwise be deprived of school privileges and Christian influences, the curriculum taking pupils no farther than through Standard IV, with emphasis on elementary industrial training.

The work in the primary schools continues to elicit praise from all who know it. Three new buildings have been erected. The annual report of the Superintendent of Education in Natal speaks of the native education as going on apace, though the government subsidy is but the "paltry sum of £1,500, all told." There is a steady advance in efficiency reported, increase in percentage in the higher standards, a large increase in enrolment, and an excellent average attendance of 88 per cent as against 86 per cent of the European children. The superintendent urges the white race to greater effort if it really desires to keep in front of the black race. Only 28,000, however, out of 200,000 native children of school age in Natal are being taught. Much land remains yet to be possessed.

A Jubilee Convert.—The Rev. John Sinclair, D.D., of South Africa, has published the following statement with reference to Amanzimtoti Institute which is all the more worthy of consideration because of the fact that Dr. Sinclair, before he studied Amanzimtoti, was indifferent to the claims of education as a missionary agency.

"Is education missionary work? When I learned in those two weeks at Adams what I have written, I changed my mind from my former way of thinking about it, to believe that it is best of all types of missionary effort. Mr. LeRoy says that the time has come in the evolution of things that the natives must have some kind of education. If the missionaries cannot give them a Christian education, they will have some kind of education from a boy or girl who has got a few scraps of it in a primary school. It can easily be seen what kind of order or morals would pervade such a school. The question might have been raised fifty years ago, as to whether we

ought not to educate the natives. That is no longer a question needing to be raised. The natives have come to see for themselves that education, especially Christian education, is the one thing to give the race a place in the sun. The burden is laid on the white man to provide a Christian education. . . .

"I have had doubts for many years about education being the right kind of missionary work, but my two weeks' visit at Adams has dispelled all such doubts. The fact is, if I were starting out into missionary work now and had my choice of being either a teaching or a preaching missionary, I would have no hesitation in selecting the roll of the teacher, for I believe the teaching missionary has the opportunity of building up natives into strong mental, moral and spiritual activity, which can be done in no other way. The teacher also is responsible for the proper development of the body, so that it may be a medium for the making of a country, and a fit temple of the Holy Spirit."

Literary Work.—The work of Bible revision went forward during the first term of the year because of Mr. Foss's help in the Theological College, leaving Mr. Taylor freer for revision. In the second term, however, Bible revision had to be entirely suspended. It is hoped that, as this report goes to press, most of the work will be completed that has to be done on the field. The Old Testament, as far as the Psalms, is now in the hands of the Bible Society in New York. It is now proposed, however, to bring out an edition of the New Testament before that of the whole Bible.

In connection with the publishing department, new editions of both the English and the Zulu charts have been issued; also an edition of 30,000 of the Zulu First Reader. These have a large sale. The new hymn book and Bible and Testament continue to be sold in large numbers.

Particulars with reference to educational and medical work are given in connection with the list of institutions named below.

Rhodesia Branch

The work in Rhodesia was established in its present location in 1893, though its origin was somewhat earlier. There is a large forest and a large farm at Mt. Silinda. The fertility of the region is amazing, also its adaptability for all kinds of crops. The Melsetter district is now recognized as the garden spot in Rhodesia. The mission farm is valuable property, absolutely essential in the conduct of the work, for the reason that, as a general rule, the set-

tlers outside do not like the missionaries to conduct evangelistic meetings among the natives, or to carry on schools among them. The management of the mission farm is enough work for one man, and so the need of a skilled agriculturist is keenly felt by the men on the field who are obliged to take much of their time from other work for the farm.

The mission has an unusually fine industrial department. Running the saw-mill, making bricks and tile, carpentry, masonry, etc., give the native boys a good opportunity of learning the dignity of labor and of acquiring knowledge of a trade.

The school work of the mission is gradually being developed, and eventually will become a well-rounded, far-reaching system. The one great need is for a man well qualified to serve as superintendent of education throughout the field with Mt. Silinda as a center. The mission policy also is fixed of developing Chindau teachers and preachers as rapidly as conditions and equipment permit. The beginnings of this educational work throughout the field have been slow, the lack of adequate force and equipment retarding development. Little by little, however, the outlook has broadened and brightened.

Thus far the weakest department of the mission has been field evangelism, but steps are already being taken for reaching out more aggressively into all parts of the field.

At Mt. Silinda there are seven places for holding regular services, and four for irregular services. The encouraging features of the year have been a large Inquirers' Class, interest in evangelistic work, a faithful body in the church, an enthusiasm for a new church building and Bible study. The power of superstition still remains a discouraging feature of the work. The famine made it difficult to maintain kraal services. It was hard to speak to hungry people of the "bread of life."

The Inquirers' Classes were the brightest spot in the work. The attendance was voluntary, and it was understood that all who attended either believed that they were leading the Christian life or desired to do so. The class became too large for one teacher. For the first time a native evangelist has been connected with the Mt. Silinda church. There has also been an Inquirers' Class at Chikore.

An unusual amount of evangelistic touring has been done the past year. The setting apart of one of the Zulu helpers and the employment of Bande are an important advance over the past year. More tours have been made by missionaries and native evangelists

than ever before. The country to the south, as far as the junction of the Sabi and the Lundi Rivers, was visited for the first time. It is a most promising field.

The Portuguese territory to the east was toured by missionaries and a native evangelist. This evangelist has also spent time in the country to the southeast. It is safe to say that thousands have been reached this year who have never before heard the good news. There have been some immediate results; but the great gain has been in opening up new territory and in coming to know the people. The way is open for an advance everywhere. The mission gratefully acknowledges its indebtedness to a special Boston friend for his generous gift that has made possible this great work. From Chikore ten tours have been made by the evangelists, and the regular tours each month to the north and south have been commenced. One chief to the south has asked for a teacher.

Mr. Orner writes that the services of a native forest ranger were continued throughout the year, and that his work was of great benefit. Though the year's work shows many discouraging features and many disappointments, there is yet no doubt that even under these most exceptionally bad conditions, considerable good has been done. To one on the ground it appears that the work of the department has even greater possibilities than were represented in the report a year ago.

For further particulars regarding the institutional work, see the end of this Africa section.

Inspector's Report.—The government has three school inspectors. All are decided Christian gentlemen and have always shown much interest in the work. Mr. McIntosh's report, the following being a few extracts, is worthy of note: "The Mt. Silinda native school belongs to the highest class of native schools in this country. It is a large school. Its curriculum is the most extensive of any native school I have visited. Its staff is large, two of the teachers holding government teachers' certificates, and all being capable. And the industrial work is great in amount and varied in character. The school has, in fact, a native high school of the best kind. So large a school depends for success on three things: personnel, classification and methods. The native staff is an exceptional one, and this whole large school—except the few pupils in Standards III and IV—is taught by this staff under Miss Gilson's superintendence. This could only be done with trained teachers. . . . The classification of pupils has been carefully made. . . . The methods in

use are of a modern kind. In English the teaching is largely by conversation throughout. The following are the industrial occupations in which the pupils of the school find employment, and probably the most valuable part of their education: (1) farm work, (2) gardening, (3) road making, (4) brick and tile making, (5) building, (6) carpentering, (7) laundry, (8) sewing, including dressmaking, (9) spinning and weaving, (10) printing. The list stamps the mission as a college of Industrial Arts. . . .

"The mission, therefore, with its large and thoroughly efficient school, its fruitful industries, its resident doctors, its hospital, its buildings—the finest in the country—its orchards, gardens and ornamental trees, its native language work, its general order and discipline, is a lamp of civilization to the natives in that part of the country. It is an object lesson in Christian economics. The native sees the white man and woman of the mission as beings of a higher order, whose superior energy, wealth and knowledge are all exerted on him continuously, year after year, for beneficent ends. The whole white race rises in his estimation. This is education on a great scale, something far above a knowledge of the mechanism of reading and calculation. Such work prolonged over a period of twenty years is part of the history of Rhodesia."

And to this inspector's report, have been added the comments of the Director of Education:

"Evidently the mission continues on the most sound principles."

West Central Africa Mission

Titles.—The matter of securing titles not only for the new institutions planned for at Dondi, but for the various stations, is now being taken up with the Governor-General at Loanda, as he has the authority to grant titles of concessions not exceeding 10,000 hectares.

Medical Work.—At two of the stations only have there been resident physicians the past year. The medical work as heretofore is recognized as an important factor in bringing the Gospel to the Umbundu race. As the people lose faith in fetish doctors, they instinctively turn to the mission for a substitute. A few simple remedies in the hands of the outstation teachers often prove very effective. It is desirable that these teachers should have some medical training. The double scourge of whooping-cough and smallpox, the latter in a mild form, visited some of the districts and interfered somewhat with the work in general. With the coming of Dr. Stokey and the

expected arrival of the Cammacks, every station but one will have its resident physician.

Educational Work.—The Mission's Board of Education, consisting of one member from each station, has instituted some radical changes in the station schools, relative to morning schools, tuition, pay of teachers, etc. The results have been highly satisfactory. With



Two Distinguished Africans

The elder (bare headed) who used to supply for Robert Moffatt and the driver (with hat on) who took him to the Kraal of Moselekatsi.

reference to teachers' salaries, the regulations do not yet apply to outstation teachers, though they will do so as soon as practicable. There are to be three grades of teachers' certificates. The morning schools, from eight to twelve, are composed mostly of such as would generally be regarded as of normal school age. The general policy of the mission will hereafter be to reduce to a minimum the permanent residents on the stations, hoping to make the stations chiefly working centers and training schools for the districts, and preparing pupils for the higher institutions. A beginning has been made in the establishment of station boarding schools.

Evangelistic.—This important work, the ultimate end or aim of the mission, to which all the other lines of work are tributary, has been carried on as in former years. Sunday services are regularly held on each station; Sunday Schools, women's prayer meetings, young people's and children's meetings, daily prayers and midweek church meetings. The mission preaching services are attended by a general average of about 2,000. Young men go to the surrounding villages for evangelistic services Sunday afternoons. The evangelistic work in the

outstations is perhaps farther reaching than that of the stations, and in the past year shows greater apparent results. The number of outstations is about forty, and their constant increase is one of the most encouraging features of the work. These outstations as a rule are in charge of young men who have been upon the stations for a longer or shorter period. Their education is very limited however. They have gone out with the love of God in their hearts and a desire to pass on to others the good news which they themselves have received.

Day schools are also a feature of these outstations, so that the educational and evangelistic features of outstation work are intimately related. Far greater results will be possible when the increase of the force and funds will permit more frequent visits and closer supervision. The young men, too, make extended tours at times. It is to supply this need of more and better equipped men to fill outposts that the Training Institute at Dondi is planned. "The fields are whitening to the harvest," but the want of laborers is keenly felt.

Native Church Association or Council.—A special Mission Committee reported at the Dondi Annual Meeting last year in favor of the plan formerly discussed by the Deputation and Mission, with reference to some organization or arrangement by which the native churches could be brought closer together for mutual helpfulness and encouragement; and thus the representatives of the churches met with the mission to discuss methods and plans. An organization was effected, to be known as the Ohongele of Native Churches. This Ohongele will be advisory, but it may be that advice will carry more weight than with the associations or councils in America.

THE MISSION INSTITUTIONS

ZULU BRANCH

UNION THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, IMPOLWENI.—Completes the third year of union theological work with the United Free Church Mission. A new class is received only once in three years, the next to begin in February, 1914. Sixteen men completed the course, 10 from the Evangelists' Training School and 6 from the Theological College proper. An entering class of 10 is expected. The instruction is in English in the theological school and in Zulu in the training school. Besides the regular studies, special instruction was given in psychology, philosophy and systematic theology. One missionary from each mission on faculty.

AMANZIMTOTI INSTITUTE AND UNION NORMAL SCHOOL.—The teaching staff includes 13, 7 of whom are European. Four departments: academic, normal, industrial and agricultural. Strict examinations in all departments. Attendance in the normal school which broke all records was 102, of whom 36 were young men and 66 young women; in all other departments, 56; total enrolment, 158. The normal course under 4 qualified European teachers holds a unique place among the schools of Natal, but growth of department demands more teachers. Eighty-nine out of 104 passed the government standards. The Education Department granted £600 toward new buildings; £500 spent in erection and equipment of a new industrial building, and a recitation building is nearing completion.

INANDA SEMINARY FOR GIRLS.—There are three standards or classes in the higher department. Average attendance, 113, with a total enrolment of 180, the majority from the mission stations. Staff consists of 5 white and 3 native teachers. Out of 95 taking government examinations, 74 passed. Thirty were church members. One thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars were received in school fees, and a government grant of \$1,000. Laundry, sewing, dressmaking, housewifery, agriculture taught.

UMZUMBE HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—The faculty of 3 Europeans and 6 native teachers have brought the school up to a high grade of efficiency. The native teachers have been most loyal, and the student boards have rendered excellent service in inspection and discipline. Highest enrolment for the year, 86. Dress-making, sewing, housework, laundry and other industrial phases.

Industrial and Agricultural Work

AT AMANZIMTOTI.—Educational rather than utilitarian value of industrial work is kept uppermost. Carpenter shop and bootmaking department are prosperous. Orders for shoes kept all busy. The agricultural department waits on government action for its growth and effectiveness. Every student is responsible for the cultivation of a garden.

AT INANDA.—The girls in the seminary have valuable industrial training in the laundry, with a practical examination at end of each term. Class-room talks deal with laundry work and the practice includes all phases of this branch of domestic science. The government gives a grant in aid. Sewing and dressmaking are taught. Demonstration lessons in housewifery. In agriculture, garden work is carried on by students of all grades. Total crops were 1,482 ears of corn, 12 bushels of dry mealies and 3 bushels of beans.

AT UMZUMBE.—An industrial class takes up sewing, dressmaking, including cutting and fitting, knitting, laundry work, cooking and practical housework. Also lessons in physiology, hygiene and domestic science. The laundry and apparatus has been enlarged. The crops were a total failure owing to floods. Two and a half bags of mealies were gathered from 8 acres.

Medical Work

Hospital and dispensary at Durban. Two doctors, 1 American nurse. Patients from all parts of Natal, Zululand and the regions beyond; 3,000 dispensary patients, making 4,800 visits; 216 patients in the hospital, average number of patients in hospital at one time, 14; average length of treatment, 23 days. A class

of five in training for nurses. The receipts amounted to £2,300. A number of visits were made to the country by motorcycle to treat patients.

Publications

New editions of both English and Zulu charts and an edition of 30,000 of the Zulu First Reader have been issued. These have a large sale, being recommended by the Education Department. The hymn book, Bible and Testament continue to be sold in large numbers.

RHODESIA BRANCH

MT. SILINDA SCHOOLS.—The total enrolment was 201 for the boarding schools. The boys' school had 49 in the boarding department and 53 day pupils, while the girls' school had 43 and 56 in the corresponding departments. One of the graduates of the school who has gained a teacher's certificate is now on the staff of teachers. Industrial instruction: Saw-mill, carpentry, brickmaking, farming, rudiments of forestry. Also spinning, weaving, sewing and housework. The government requires two hours' work from each pupil. Government grants. The Matanga outstation school had 58 pupils.

CHIKORE SCHOOLS.—Pupils, 230; boarders, 49 boys and 9 girls. There were 5 native teachers besides the missionaries. Laundry work and sewing taught. Government granted £30. The Chindau charts are being introduced in place of the Zulu.

Industrial and Agricultural Work

The boys help extensively in building operations at both stations, making all the repairs. The saw-mill turned out 33,000 feet of lumber, running 24 days; 2,000 feet were planed and matched. (A recent letter reports the shed with 35,000 feet of lumber destroyed by fire; loss \$1,500.) The carpenter shop has run only part time. A kiln of 60,000 bricks and 5,000 tiles were burned, and 20,000 tiles were made.

In agriculture, 50 acres planted to corn, but owing to drought no reliable returns obtainable. The harvest from 2 acres of beans was poor; 33 tons of meal were ground.

The girls had their part in all lines of work. They reaped 1½ tons of corn and 8 tons of mungoza; 99 were taught sewing and 12 cut out garments. Laundry class smaller, but received government grant of \$147.60. Miss Robins taught 12 women in weaving. Output of the loom: 3 cotton towels, 3 mohair shawls, 6 mohair scarves, 4 knitted caps; 1 pile rug also made. Government grant for weaving, \$295. New equipment in all departments is ordered and their arrival will greatly increase the usefulness of the industrial work.

Medical Work

Figures furnished show 2,563 new cases treated. Attendances on mission workers were 432; on Europeans, 454; on pupils, 434; on other natives, 2,945; in all, 4,265. About 1,000 miles were traveled by the physicians in response to outside calls. About \$980 were collected in fees, largely from European patients outside the mission. Hospital building not yet completed; settlers contribute \$200 for a room. A trained nurse is on the field, and has attended 200 cases, besides language study. At Chikore 700 doses of medicine were given and 25 teeth pulled.

Publications

The printing press was in operation nearly all the year. The first work was the new hymn book in Chindau. Over 35,000 pages have been struck off. Hymns and Psalms were printed for use in the Sunday School.

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

OCHILESO BOYS' AND GIRLS' SCHOOLS.—The studies in these two schools cover about the same ground. The chart, blackboard and primer are the principal means of instruction. The simplest course in writing and arithmetic is given and some of them learn to read and sing. The Bible and "Pilgrim's Progress" furnish valuable lessons. Total attendance for all Ochileso schools, 517.

OCHILESO CHILDREN'S SCHOOL.—Two departments, the primary school and kindergarten. The work is adapted to the climate and the ability of the pupils. A few are taught in methods in order to carry the work into the outstations.

KAMUNDONGO BOYS' SCHOOL.—The enrolment was 57 with an average attendance of 38. The most advanced class had lessons in Portuguese. Bible lessons in the Old and New Testament, drawing and oral lessons in physiology and geography were in the course. Total attendance for all Kamundongo boys' schools, 535.

KAMUNDONGO GIRLS' SCHOOL.—Total enrolment, 53; average attendance, 46. The influence of the school over those girls who are at the station for only a limited period is helpful. About the same studies were given as in the boys' school. Progress was evinced principally in reading and writing. Text-books are urgently needed. The boarding department which was started in 1910 has fully justified its ideals. Fifteen girls are in the school home; many others would come if accommodations were available. Attendance in the Kamundongo girls' schools, 622.

KAMUNDONGO CHILDREN'S SCHOOL.—Included all boys and girls on the station up to 12 years of age. Highest enrolment was 53; average attendance, 41. The grade of work is that of the first and second primary in America. Three young men were used as assistants, as a training for teaching. An arithmetic for this school is being printed in America, but other text-books are needed.

CHIYAKA SCHOOLS.—A new schoolhouse has been built, which is used also for religious services. Pupils registered were 73; in the men's school, 60; in the women's school, 8. The more advanced classes have reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, geography and Portuguese. Miss Miller has charge of the elementary work. Sewing classes were conducted.

BAILUNDO SCHOOLS.—The boys' and girls' schools of all grades enrolled 641 and 592 respectively.

CHISAMBA SCHOOLS.—Eleven schools with 1,347 pupils.

(Note: Owing to failure to receive the regular station reports, the facts and figures given above for the schools are largely a repetition from last year.)

INDUSTRIAL AND TRAINING INSTITUTE, DONDI.—A location having been determined and temporary buildings erected, the mission is hoping to start the school as soon as possible. The Canadian Society has guaranteed funds for the project, and a survey and careful plans for the permanent buildings have been made.

Medical Work

AT CHISAMBA.—The mission hospital is located at this station, where all major operations are performed. A dispensary is connected with the hospital. Total treatments were 14,226. Two physicians on staff; the hospital was hampered by their absence on furlough. Miss Bell has rendered such medical attention to the needs of the people as was within her power.

AT KAMUNDONGO.—Maintains a dispensary where 3,650 treatments were given. Patients were fewer because of better health conditions. Cases were principally for sores, broken bones, fevers, and a few for leprosy and tuberculosis. One physician in charge of all the work.

AT CHIYAKA.—One dispensary and one physician. A few major and minor operations were performed. Considerable time was given to minor treatments for malaria, tropical sores and diseases. Instruction in better hygienic methods of living. Total treatments, about 10,000. A fine opening for a hospital. The medical work at this station has been greatly enlarged in scope and influence by the presence of Dr. Moffatt.

AT BAILUNDO.—Dispensary gave 8,000 treatments.

AT OCHILESO.—Dispensary gave about 2,500 treatments.

Industrial Work

More or less of this work is maintained in all the stations, both for help in building and as a part of the training of the students. Chisamba leads in this work under the supervision of the industrial superintendent. Carpentry is the chief industry. The buildings destroyed by fire at Chisamba have been rebuilt. A school house at Ochileso, a mill for grinding, and a large tile machine are other new features. Some work in agriculture has been attempted at Kamundongo, including experiments in better cultivation of rice, and instruction in agriculture for some of the students.

Publications

Although sadly deficient, the old press has turned out 5,000 copies of Mark, a reprint of the Catechism, and the Sunday School lessons for all the stations; 5,000 copies of the hymn book are being printed. The new press is on the ground, and will greatly increase the efficiency of this department, providing better literature for the schools. The mission paper, the *Ndaka*, is to be revived.

TABLE OF STATISTICS FOR 1912

	Zulu	Rhodesia	W. Africa	Total
Population of field	296,000	22,000	56,000	374,000
<i>Stations</i>	10	2	5	17
Outstations	90	5	32	127
<i>Missionaries, total</i>	26	18	31	75
Ordained	9	3	8	20
Physicians and others	1	5	4	10
Wives	9	7	10	26
Single women	7	3	9	19
Special service	15	1	..	16
<i>Native laborers, total</i>	642	24	231	897
Ordained preachers	12	..	..	12
Unordained preachers	14	4	43	61
Teachers	133	11	139	283
Bible women . . . . .	..	1	19	20
Other helpers	486	8	30	521
<i>Congregations</i>	246	62	46	354
Organized churches	26	2	5	33
Communicants	6,307	236	948	7,491
Added, 1912	560	6	146	712
Adherents	18,750	550	9,500	28,800
Sunday Schools	53	3	7	63
S. S. membership	2,981	200	3,050	6,231
<i>Schools, total</i>	71	5	46	122
Students in theology	16	..	..	16
Boarding and High Schools	3	3	..	6
Students	350	115	..	465
Other schools	67	2	46	115
Students	5,125	167	4,327	9,619
Total students	5,491	489	4,327	10,307
<i>Hospitals</i>	1	1	1	3
Dispensaries	1	3	5	9
Patients	1,216	2,563	10,000	13,779
Treatments	2,500	4,265	38,376	45,141
<i>Native contributions</i>	\$13,527	\$141	\$444	\$14,112

Turkey and the Balkan Missions

Stations: Location and Special Work of Missionaries

THE BALKAN MISSION

PHILIPPOPOLIS (1858).—Mrs. Ursula C. Marsh: Woman's work. Lyle D. Woodruff, ordained: Language study; in charge of the general work of the station. Mrs. Alma S. Woodruff: Language study; work for women.

SAMOKOV (1867).—John W. Baird, ordained: Bible revision. Mrs. Ellen R. Baird: Work for women. Robert Thomson, ordained: Bible revision. Mrs. Agnes C. Thomson: Work for women. Leroy F. Ostrander, ordained: Principal of Collegiate and Theological Institute. Mrs. Mary L. Ostrander: Work for women. Reuben H. Markham, ordained: Language study; secretary of the mission; evangelistic work. Mrs. Mary G. Markham: Language study; work for women. Miss Mary M. Haskell: General evangelistic work for women. Miss Agnes M. Baird: Educational work. Miss Inez L. Abbott: Principal of Girls' Boarding School. Miss Edith L. Douglass: Language study; educational work in connection with Girls' Boarding School.

RESIDING AT SOFIA.—James F. Clarke, D.D., ordained: Temperance work. Theodore T. Holway, ordained: Educational and evangelistic work. Mrs. Elizabeth H. Holway: Work for women. Miss Elizabeth C. Clarke: Charge of kindergarten and work for women and girls.

MONASTIR (1873).—William P. Clarke, ordained: Evangelistic and educational work. Mrs. Martha G. Clarke. Miss Delpha Davis: Language study; acting-principal of the Girls' Boarding School.

SALONICA (1894).—J. Henry House, D.D., ordained: President of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute. Mrs. Addie B. House: Work for women. Edward B. Haskell, D.D., ordained: Evangelistic and educational work. Mrs. Elisabeth F. Haskell: Work for women. William C. Cooper, ordained: Evangelistic work. Mrs. Eugenia F. Cooper: Work for women.

KORTCHA, ALBANIA (1908).—

ELBASAN, ALBANIA (1910).—Phincas B. Kennedy, ordained: Evangelistic and educational work. Mrs. Violet B. Kennedy: Educational and work for women.

On furlough.—C. Telford Erickson, ordained; Mrs. Carrie E. Erickson; Miss Mary L. Matthews.

Associated with the mission, not under appointment.—(Samokov) Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. King. (Sofia) Miss Ethel A. House. (Salonica) Mr. R. A. Richards.

Dr. and Mrs. House have returned to take charge of the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute. Dr. Marsh, after over forty years of active service in the mission, died September 1, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Erickson have come to the United States in the interests of the work in Albania. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy are at Elbasan temporarily. Miss Matthews has come home for furlough. The

mission has been reinforced by the special appointment of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. King, he to serve as business agent at Samokov and to assist in the educational work there for a term of seven years; also Miss Ethel House for one year for kindergarten work at Sofia, and Mr. R. A. Richards, a tutor for the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute.

WESTERN TURKEY MISSION

SMYRNA (1820).—Alexander MacLachlan, D.D., ordained: President of International College. Mrs. Rose H. MacLachlan. Samuel L. Caldwell: Professor in International College. Mrs. Carrie B. Caldwell. Cass A. Reed, ordained: Language study; professor in International College. J. Riggs Brewster, ordained: Language study; educational and evangelistic work. S. Ralph Harlow, ordained: Language study; evangelistic work in the college. Mrs. Marion S. Harlow: Language study; evangelistic work in the college. Miss Emily McCallum: Principal of Collegiate Institute for Girls. Miss Ilse C. Pohl and Miss Minnie B. Mills: Teachers in Collegiate Institute for Girls. Miss Gladys R. Stephenson: Language study; teaching in Collegiate Institute for Girls.

CONSTANTINOPLE (1831).—Henry S. Barnum, D.D., ordained: Evangelistic and general missionary work. Mrs. Helen R. Barnum: Work for women. William W. Peet: Business agent and Treasurer of the four Turkey missions; in charge of governmental interests of American missionaries in Turkey. Mrs. Martha H. Peet: General work for women. Charles T. Riggs, ordained: Secretary of the mission; Greek evangelistic work and editor of *The Orient*. Mrs. Mary R. S. Riggs: Work for women. Frederick W. Macallum, D.D., ordained: Publication work. Mrs. Henrietta W. Macallum: Charge of Bible-women's work. Arthur C. Ryan, ordained: Language study; evangelistic work. Mrs. Sarah H. Ryan: Language study; work for women. Mrs. Etta D. Marden: In charge of evangelistic, industrial and Sunday School work at Gedik Pasha. Miss Anna B. Jones: Principal of Gedik Pasha School. Miss Annie M. Barker: Teacher in Gedik Pasha School.

RESIDING AT ADABAZAR.—Miss Mary E. Kinney: Principal of Adabazar High School. Miss Sophie S. Holt: Teacher in High School.

RESIDING AT BARDIZAG.—James P. McNaughton, ordained: Principal of Bithynia High School. Mrs. Rebecca G. McNaughton: Work for women.

RESIDING AT BROUSA.—Miss Jeannie L. Jillson: Principal of Girls' High School. Miss Annie T. Allen: Evangelistic and educational work in Girls' High School. Miss Edith F. Parsons: Language study; teacher in Girls' High School.

TREBIZOND (1835).—Lyndon S. Crawford, D.D., ordained: Charge of general work of the station. Mrs. Olive T. Crawford: Charge of educational work; woman's work. Miss Nellie A. Cole: Language study; kindergarten work.

SIVAS (1851).—Ernest C. Partridge, ordained: Principal of Sivas Teachers' College; general evangelistic work. Mrs. Winona G. Partridge: Educational work and work for women. C. Ernest Clark, M.D.: Charge of hospital and general medical work. Mrs. Ina V. Clark: Work for women. Miss Mary L. Graffam: Principal of Girls' High School; general work. Miss Nina E. Rice: Educational work in connection with Girls' High School. Miss Mary C. Fowle: Educational work.

MARSOVAN (1852).—George E. White, D.D., ordained: President-elect of Anatolia College and Mission Theological Seminary. Mrs. Esther R. White: Work for

women. Jesse K. Marden, M.D.: In charge of hospital and general medical work. Mrs. Lucy H. Marden: Work for women. Dana K. Getchell: Educational work. Mrs. Susan R. Getchell: Work for women. Mrs. Sarah D. Riggs: Work for women. Theodore A. Elmer, ordained: Professor in Anatolia College and Theological Seminary. Mrs. Henrietta M. Elmer. Ernest C. Pye, ordained: Language study; educational work. Mrs. DeEtta D. Pye: Language study. Mrs. Sarah S. Smith: Charge of Boys' Home. Miss Charlotte R. Willard: Principal of Girls' Boarding School. Miss Mary I. Ward and Miss Bertha B. Morley: Instructors in Girls' Boarding School.

CESAREA (TALAS), (1854).—Henry K. Wingate, ordained: Evangelistic work; principal of Boys' High School. Mrs. Jane C. Wingate: Work for women. Herbert M. Irwin, ordained: Evangelistic and educational work. Mrs. Genevieve D. Irwin: Work for women. Alden R. Hoover, M.D.: In charge of hospital and general medical work. Mrs. Esther F. Hoover. Miss Fannie E. Burrage: Kindergarten and work for women. Miss Stella N. Loughridge: Principal of Girls' High School. Miss Susan W. Orvis: Teacher in Girls' High School. Miss Adelaide S. Dwight: Teacher in Girls' High School. Miss Clara C. Richmond: Kindergarten work. Miss Theda B. Phelps: Language study; nursing and hospital work.

On furlough.—Robert Chambers, D.D., ordained; Mrs. Elizabeth L. Chambers; Charles C. Tracy, D.D., ordained; Mrs. Myra P. Tracy; Charles K. Tracy, ordained; Mrs. May S. Tracy; Henry T. Perry, D.D., ordained; Mrs. Mary H. Perry.

Associated with the mission, not under appointment.—(Gedik Pasha) Miss Jessie Holeman. (Marsovan) Mr. Walter James; Mr. Carl C. Compton; Miss Isabelle C. Darrow; Miss Anna H. McCoy; Miss Moore; Miss Fanny G. Noyes; Miss Emma Pressett. (Smyrna) Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lawrence; Mr. Walter Everett; Miss Annie E. Pinneo. (Adabazar) Miss Ruth E. Razee. (Bardizag) Mr. John H. Kingsbury; Mr. Frank B. Hart; Miss Sophia Newnham. (Sivas) Miss Katharine Stuckey; Miss Marie Zenger.

Dr. and Mrs. Barnum, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer, Miss Mills and Miss Jones have returned to the mission after completing their furloughs. Dr. and Mrs. Chambers and Mr. and Mrs. Fowle are not able to return to the mission at present for health reasons. Dr. and Mrs. Tracy have come home for their furlough, and Dr. and Mrs. Perry have been obliged to return to the United States on account of Dr. Perry's health. The mission has sustained three great losses this past year in the deaths of Dr. Edward Riggs on February 16, after forty-four years of service; Mr. Charles H. Holbrook on August 13, after only two years of service; and Mrs. Kingsbury, wife of Mr. J. H. Kingsbury, a tutor at Bardizag, who died in March after only a few months on the field. Miss Bertha B. Morley, who has been assisting in the work at Gedik Pasha for a year, has received regular appointment with designation to Marsovan station. The mission has been further reinforced by the appointment of several others: Miss Sophie S. Holt to work in the High School at Adabazar, and Miss Gladys R. Stephenson to work in the Collegiate Institute at Smyrna under regular appointment; and Mr. Frank B. Hart for a term of three years at Bardizag, Mr. Carl C. Compton for three years at Marsovan, and Miss Ruth E. Razee for a term of five years, one to be spent at Adabazar and the remainder at Van in the Eastern Turkey Mission. Mrs. Smith will leave Marsovan for Talas at the end of the next school year.

CENTRAL TURKEY MISSION

AINTAB (1847).—John E. Merrill, Ph.D., ordained: President of Central Turkey College. Mrs. Isabel T. Merrill: Educational and woman's work. Frederick D. Shepard, M.D.: Physician in charge of Azariah Smith Memorial Hospital and general medical work. Mrs. Fanny P. Shepard: Work for women. John C. Martin, ordained: General work. Mrs. Mary I. Martin: Work for women. Luther R. Fowle: Language study; business agent. Mrs. Helen C. Fowle: Language study; work for women. Mrs. Margaret R. Trowbridge: Work for women. Miss Elizabeth M. Trowbridge: Work for women. Miss Lucile Foreman: Principal of Girls' Seminary and work for women. Miss Caroline F. Hamilton, M.D.: Physician in charge of woman's department of Azariah Smith Memorial Hospital. Miss Harriet C. Norton: Teacher in Girls' Seminary and work for women. Miss Alice C. Bewer: Head nurse and superintendent of hospital. Miss Edith Cold: Educational work.

ADANA (1852).—William Nesbitt Chambers, D.D., ordained: Evangelistic and general mission work. Mrs. Cornelia W. Chambers: Work for women. Cyril H. Haas, M.D.: Charge of International Hospital and general medical work. Mrs. Ruth D. Haas: Work for women. Miss Elizabeth S. Webb and Miss Mary G. Webb: Educational work and work for women. Miss Olive M. Vaughan: Educational work and work for women. Miss C. Grace Towner: Language study and educational work.

KESSAB (1853).—

MARASH (1854).—Fred Field Goodsell, ordained: In charge of Theological Seminary and general work. Mrs. Lulu S. Goodsell: Educational work and work for women. Edward C. Woodley, ordained: Language study; professor in Theological Seminary. Mrs. Edythe G. Woodley: Language study; work for women. James K. Lyman, ordained: Language study; professor in Theological Seminary. Miss Ellen M. Blakely: President of Girls' College; supervision of woman's work. Miss Annie E. Gordon and Miss Kate E. Ainslie: Teachers in Girls' College; general educational and evangelistic work for women. Miss Bessie M. Hardy: Language study; teacher of music in Girls' College.

OORFA (1854).—Francis H. Leslie, ordained: Language study; educational and industrial work. Mrs. Elvesta T. Leslie: Language study.

TARSUS (1859).—Thomas D. Christie, D.D., ordained: President of St. Paul's Institute. Mrs. Carmelite B. Christie: Associate in St. Paul's Institute and general work for women. Mrs. Mary C. Rogers: Educational and evangelistic work.

HADJIN (1872).—

On furlough.—Miss Isabella M. Blake; Miss S. Louise Peck.

Associated with the mission, not under appointment.—(Aintab) Miss Martha Frearson; Mr. Ralph C. Hill, tutor; Mrs. Zilpha R. Hill; Miss Ruth Tavender, nurse. (Adana) Miss H. E. Wallis; Miss Lucie Borel, teachers in Adana Seminary; Miss Harriet G. Powers, woman's evangelistic work; Miss Davies and Miss Johnston, assist in hospital work; Miss Harriett J. Fischer, kindergartner. (Oorfa) Mr. George F. Gracey, charge of industrial educational work; Misses Ida A. and Ina B. Verrill, assist in School for the Blind and evangelistic work. (Marash) Miss Agnes C. Salmond, charge of orphanage and industrial work; Miss Alice C.

Smith, assists in orphanage and industrial work. (Tarsus) Miss Elizabeth H. Brewer, educational work; Mr. Paul E. Nilson, tutor.

Since the last report was prepared Dr. and Mrs. Chambers have returned to the mission. Miss Blake is to remain in this country another year. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner were obliged to come home on account of Mr. Gardner's health and will remain here for the present. Miss Peck has come home for furlough. Mr. Leslie made a short visit to the United States to marry Miss Elvesta Thomas who has been formally appointed and returned with him to Oorfa. Miss E. N. Chambers has retired from the work of the Board. Miss Elizabeth Trowbridge has been reappointed and will continue to work in Aintab. Owing to the necessity of temporarily closing Hadjin station, Miss Vaughan will help in the work at Adana until she leaves for her furlough during the year, and Miss Cold will assist in the work at Aintab Seminary. Mr. Lyman has arrived and taken up work in Marash Theological Seminary. Several other new recruits have joined the mission: Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Hill for work in Central Turkey College, Aintab; Miss Ruth Tavender, a nurse for the Azariah Smith Memorial Hospital, Aintab; Miss Bessie M. Hardy, to teach music in Central Turkey Girls' College, Marash; and Miss Harriett J. Fischer, a kindergartner for Adana.

EASTERN TURKEY MISSION

ERZROOM (1839).—Robert S. Stapleton, ordained: In charge of general work of the station; general supervision of Boys' School; treasurer of the station. Mrs. Ida S. Stapleton, M.D.: Medical work for women and children and general work for women. Edward P. Case, M.D., ordained: Language study; charge of medical work. Mrs. Florence F. Case: Language study. Miss Eunice M. Atkins: In charge of Girls' Boarding School. Miss Vina M. Sherman: Language study; teaching in Girls' Boarding School.

DIARBEKIR (1853).—Floyd O. Smith, M.D.: Language study; charge of station and medical work. Mrs. Bessie H. Smith: Language study.

HARPOOT (1855).—Henry H. Riggs, ordained: Evangelistic touring and general work. Mrs. Emma B. Riggs: Work for women; charitable and college work. Henry H. Atkinson, M.D.: In charge of Annie Tracy Riggs Memorial Hospital and general medical work of the station. Mrs. Tacy A. Atkinson: Associate in medical work. Ernest W. Riggs, ordained: President of Euphrates College. Mrs. Alice S. Riggs: Lace industry; woman's work. George P. Knapp, ordained: Charge of the Seminary Training Class; secretary of the mission. Mrs. Mary E. Barnum: General work. Miss Mary W. Riggs: Acting-principal of the Female Department of Euphrates College. Miss Isabelle Harley: Language study; kindergartner. Miss Dora J. Mattoon: Language study; general evangelistic touring and work for women.

BITLIS (1858).—Harrison A. Maynard, ordained: Principal of George C. Knapp Academy; station treasurer. Mrs. Mary W. Maynard: Work for women; teaching in Boys' School. Miss Charlotte E. Ely: Principal of Mt. Holyoke Seminary; charge of woman's work for the entire field. Miss Mary D. Uline: Language study; teaching and work for women. Miss Myrtle O. Shane: Language study; educational work.

MARDIN (1861).—Alpheus N. Andrus, ordained: Principal of Theological Seminary; literary and general work of the field. Mrs. Olive L. Andrus; Teach-

ing in Girls' Boarding and High School; general work for women. Daniel M. B. Thom, M.D.: Charge of hospital and general medical work; treasurer of the station. Mrs. Helen D. Thom. Richard S. M. Emrich, ordained: Principal of Boys' Training School. Mrs. Jeannette W. Emrich: Lace industry. Mrs. Seraphina S. Dewey: General evangelistic work for women. Miss Diantha L. Dewey: Superintendent of Primary Schools and village work. Miss Johanna L. Graf: Kindergartner; general city work. Miss Agnes Fenenga: Principal of Girls' Boarding and High School; general work for women. Miss Rachel B. North: Nurse; teacher of English Bible in High Schools; literary work on Bible lines.

VAN (1872).—Mrs. Martha W. Reynolds: Woman's work: industrial work (rug making). Clarence D. Ussher, M.D., ordained: In charge of hospital and general medical work of the station. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Ussher: Woman's work; industrial work (lace making). Ernest A. Yarrow, ordained: Superintendent of Boys' High School; treasurer of the station. Mrs. Jane T. Yarrow: Work for women; teaching in Boys' High School. Miss Grisell M. McLaren: Touring and general work for women. Miss E. Gertrude Rogers: In charge of High and Intermediate Departments of Girls' School. Miss Caroline Silliman: In charge of Primary and Kindergarten Departments of Girls' School.

On furlough.—Miss Mary L. Daniels, Mrs. Anna J. Knapp, Miss Ellen W. Catlin, George C. Reynolds, M.D.

Associated with the mission, not under appointment.—(Harpoot) Fay E. Liven-good, ordained, tutor; Miss Marie Jacobson, nurse; Miss Margaret H. Campbell, nurse. (Bitlis) Miss Grace H. Knapp, teacher in Mt. Holyoke Girls' School. (Van) Sister Clara; Miss S. M. L. Bond, nurse and superintendent of hospital; Miss Mabel H. Whittlesey, teacher of music, sewing and English; Miss Sarah A. Clark, teacher of sewing and English; Miss Elizabeth H. Ussher, teacher of music. (Mardin) Mr. Edward W. Jahn, tutor.

Mr. and Mrs. Yarrow and Mr. and Mrs. Emrich have returned to the mission after furlough. Mr. and Mrs. Browne have been obliged to retire from active service for health reasons. Mr. Knapp has been transferred from Bitlis to Harpoot for this year. Mrs. Knapp is still remaining in this country. Miss Catlin has been obliged to come home on account of ill health. Mr. Ward, having served a term of four years at Harpoot, has returned to this country. Dr. Reynolds is spending some months in England and America in the interests of the new college at Van, Mrs. Reynolds remaining at Van. Mrs. and Miss Dewey have had a little vacation, spending a few months in Switzerland. On May 4, 1913, Miss Mary A. C. Ely died after nearly forty-five years of service. Dr. and Mrs. Floyd O. Smith, after passing necessary examinations at Constantinople, are spending some time at Aintab before going on to Diarbekir. Miss Myrtle O. Shane has received appointment and gone to Bitlis to assist in the educational work there. Two others have received appointment and joined the mission: Miss Margaret H. Campbell, a trained nurse, for five years at Harpoot, and Mr. Edward W. Jahn, a tutor, for a term of three years at Mardin. Mr. and Mrs. James A. McKeeman have been found for work in Van, and Mr. and Mrs. Ira W. Pierce for Harpoot. They will not join the mission, however, until later in the year.

TURKEY AND THE BALKAN MISSION

Separation of Missions

Owing to the political changes that have taken place in Turkey during the last year, especially in the European section, we can no longer speak of four missions in Turkey. While there has been no formal action changing the name of what has hitherto been called the European Turkey Mission, already in the Rooms and in correspondence the work of the American Board in the Balkans, including Albania, has been referred to repeatedly as the *Balkan Mission*. Probably this will remain as the permanent name of the Mission. That being the case, when we refer hereafter to our Turkish Missions we shall mean the three missions to Turkey, namely, the Western, Eastern and Central Turkey Missions. The border line between the Balkan Mission and the Western Turkey Mission has not yet been decided upon. As Adrianople remains a part of the Turkish empire, it will probably continue to be included in the Western Turkey Mission. What remains, namely, the work in Bulgaria, Servia, Greece and Albania, will probably be called the Balkan Mission, and will require separate consideration in all reports hereafter.

The Balkan Mission

Changes due to the War.—While there has been no change in the location of the missionaries of the Board, the last year has witnessed a great change in the conditions under which their work is conducted. Early in the war in which the allies joined their forces against Turkey, Monastir was taken possession of by the Servians. Under the agreement signed by the Powers concerned, this city is to remain permanently a part of Servia. At about the same time Kortcha and Salonica were taken possession of by the Greek army, so that the American Board for the present has two stations under the Greek flag. A conference of the Powers in London has outlined the boundary for an independent Albania upon the north and east, although, at this writing, the southern boundary is still unsettled. This action of the Powers gives to Albania, Scutari on the north, which was the object of so much controversy throughout nearly the entire period of the war, Kortcha in the southeast section, which at this writing is still held by the Greeks, as well as Tirana, Elbasan and Durazzo, three places which have figured more or less prominently in the last five years, in connection with the American Board work in Albania.

The Servians early took possession of northern Albania, and soon after their arrival at Durazzo, Elbasan and Tirana, they arrested Mr. Erickson and Mr. Tsilka. Mr. Erickson, on December 10, was ordered to leave, with his family, within twenty-four hours after notice was served upon him, and Mr. Tsilka was kept in confinement for several weeks before he was given his liberty.

Mr. Erickson went to Switzerland, and then to London, until after the Powers had delimited the northern section of independent Albania, when he returned and traveled extensively over the country, making investigations with a view to future occupancy of Albania for missionary purposes.



Miss Mary A. C. Ely

*Born June 2, 1841; died May 5, 1913;
Missionary to Turkey since 1868.*

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy remained at Kortcha after the Greeks had taken possession of the city for several weeks, but on April 24 they received orders to prepare to withdraw, and they were sent under Greek guard to Salonica. The reasons given by the Greeks for the expulsion of Mr. Kennedy were wholly unsatisfactory and without any ground. The Greek Government, however, after correspondence gave assurance to our State Department, that as soon as order was restored in Kortcha, Mr. Kennedy would be allowed to return. Although Kortcha falls within inde-

pendent Albania as set apart by the European Powers, up to October 1 the Greeks have not withdrawn, and indications are many that they do not intend to do so. It remains to be seen what the outcome will be there.

In Salonica there was an entire suspension of every form of work as there was in Kortcha and Elbasan during the hostilities and even down to the present time, except that the missionaries gave themselves with great abandon to the work of relief for which there was boundless call. The refugees flocked into Salonica where Mr. Haskell and Mr. Cooper devoted their entire time and strength to relief work. While they have not been personally molested by the Greek authorities, the later development of their hostility to Bulgaria

has raised doubt as to whether the Greeks would allow any work to be carried on in Salonica, or in fact anywhere under the Greek flag, in the Bulgarian language, as there is also serious doubt as to whether any work in Kortcha or in any part of Albania under the Greek flag would be allowed to continue if the Albanian language was used. The Greek officials in Salonica have expressed themselves as not hostile to the work of the American mission, but they have given no assurance that that work will be allowed to continue.

In Monastir, under the Servian flag, the situation has not been so strained as in the south. The girls' school has not been hindered; in fact, while the city changed hands, the school did not lose a day but every session was held as usual. At the closing exercises of the school in June, Servian officials were present who seemed to be very much gratified with what they saw. They have shown no hostility to our work as yet, but they have not seemed to be favorable to the Bulgarians for whom our work is especially organized.

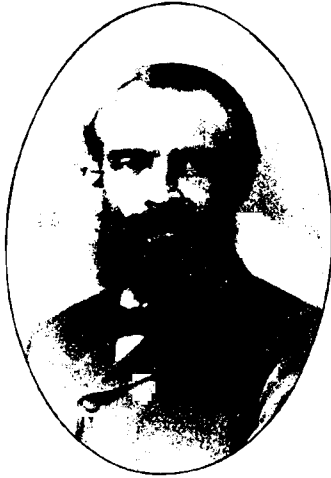
The Work of the Year.—In the three stations in Bulgaria, at Sofia, Samokov and Philippopolis, the work has been much interfered with because of local conditions. Mission schools and churches were used for hospital and relief purposes and the Protestant pastors and teachers who were not engaged at the front gave themselves without reserve to relief work. The King and Queen have expressed themselves as greatly gratified by the attitude taken by the Protestants as a whole and by the way in which they have without thought of personal comfort devoted themselves to the best welfare of the sick and wounded soldiers and the refugees from the front. The reverses which Bulgaria has experienced have brought great depression upon the government and upon all classes of people. The King selected a commission of six to send to London to make representation to the leading officials of the British Government on the situation in Bulgaria. It is an interesting fact that, of the six thus selected as closest to the heart of the Bulgarian nation, four were Protestants and one was an American missionary.

The Greek church in Adrianople, which has always had its official relations with Constantinople, has suffered severely. Upon the downfall of the city, followed by its recapture by the Turks, Miss Haskell who went to Adrianople for relief work when the city was taken by the Bulgarians remained there with the sick and wounded soldiers when the Bulgarians withdrew and the city was recaptured by the Turks.

The death of Dr. Marsh at Philippopolis, after a protracted sickness, was one of the sad events of the year.

The Future.—Just what form the future work of the American Board in this mission will assume is still uncertain, as is also the center from which that work will be carried on. The plan to develop an aggressive work in Albania under the earnest petition of the Albanians themselves is in process of formation. The Albanian people as a whole, numbering between two and three millions, are urgently requesting the American Board to open evangelistic,

educational and medical work among them, as they are also calling for educational and Christian leaders. Rarely in the history of missions has such an opportunity come to any missionary society, or such a request from a Mohammedan people.



Rev. George D. Marsh, D.D.

Born Dec. 12, 1844; died Sept. 1, 1913;
Missionary to Turkey since 1872.

Mr. Kennedy has remained in Albania for the distribution of relief; a school for boys has been opened in Elbasan, and the endeavor is being made to secure the title to property purchased some three years ago in Elbasan for a mission compound. Reports have recently come that the Greeks have taken forcible possession of the girls' school in Kortcha, where the American Board has carried on a mission school for more than twenty years. This but indicates the hostile

attitude that can be expected from the Greeks, while on the other hand the reception given by the Albanians but shows their friendliness and eagerness to coöperate with us in the execution of any and all plans for the development of work there.

Greece and Servia.—The war has brought to the American Board the opportunity of testing whether modern missionary work can be carried on under the Servian and Greek flags. These two governments have come to us and have taken possession of institutions and of mission stations where the work was well established and making good progress. It may be that this is the plan God has chosen for introducing modern evangelical missions in these two countries. There is great need of the sympathetic coöperation and

prayers of the entire constituency of the Board to stand back of the Board and the missionaries and the native workers in the entire Balkan field at this time of unusual trial and testing, and especially when the great question is under consideration as to whether Greece and Servia will allow the modern missionary and modern missionary institutions to continue under their respective flags.

Asiatic Turkey

Effect of War.—While during the year war has not entered any part of the missions here under review, yet all Asiatic Turkey has been more or less affected. Troops have been drawn from all parts of Turkey, taxes have been increased, and a condition of uncertainty has seemed to rest on the entire land which has made all lines of work difficult. The central government has not had a strong hold upon any part of the country although during the actual prosecution of the war, under constant pressure from Constantinople, the local governors were able to maintain a degree of order that was not anticipated. This was done in the case of many of the vilayets through a warning that should disorder break out the Russian troops massed upon the northeast frontier would probably march in and take possession of the country.

In the meantime poverty has increased and the cost of living has risen throughout the entire country making self-support more difficult than ever. Since the war has practically ceased, there are continuous reports of growing restlessness among the people with a new sense of uncertainty and a degree of lawlessness which has increased murders without the bringing to justice of the murderers. Brigandage has also flourished as in the earlier days, especially in Kurdistan and the eastern part of Turkey.

Large numbers of refugees, who fled from Thrace and Macedonia at the time of the war, have located in regions not very remote from Constantinople, although some have gone as far as Trebizond and Cesarea. These have made heavy demands upon the local population. It was necessary, as soon as refugees began to flock into Constantinople, that the missionaries should give their attention to relief work since the relief funds sent in through the Red Cross Society and the American Board could be administered best by the missionaries who understood the language of the people and the local conditions. This form of work added unusual and heavy burdens upon workers already overtaxed, but through their effort the relief funds received, although inadequate, have been made to

go the farthest possible in saving life and in getting refugees into positions of self-support.

There have been many wild reports as to the political and local conditions in Constantinople, and at times foreign vessels were ready to take on board all foreigners, in case there should be an outbreak in the city itself. We are glad to be able to report that no untoward event arose. No movement was made toward leaving the city and the missionaries remained at their posts, not only in Constantinople but in all parts of the country, and by their presence have been able to allay the fears of the people to a large degree as well as to provide a certain measure of relief.

The work, though interfered with in some measure, has yet gone on with practically full force. The schools have been crowded, the only difficulty being on the part of all the institutions in Turkey as to the possibilities for receiving pupils who applied. At the same time the available working force both along evangelistic and educational lines has been, it would seem, more depleted than in any previous year.

The uncertain condition of the country has led to an unusual exodus. This was facilitated by the removal of the difficulty of getting out of the country hitherto thrown in the way of emigrants. A large number of the Protestant churches are without pastors and schools everywhere are seeking competent teachers. This condition prevails throughout the three missions and provides the undertone of a large number of the reports of institutions and of the various stations and missions. The lack of a sufficient number of native workers is emphasized by the failure of the American Board to supply the missions with an adequate number of American missionaries. Vacancies have not been filled during the last five years in the three Turkish missions, to say nothing of furnishing a new force to take up new work. This, together with the other lack, forces the missions and the Board and all its constituency to pray with unusual earnestness the Lord of the Harvest that He will raise up properly trained laborers for His wide and ready harvest field.

Moslems and Missions.—Another general point calling for consideration is the changed attitude, marked in many places, of Moslems toward mission work and toward Christianity. The expulsion of the Mohammedan government from Macedonia and from a large part of Thrace has made a deep impression upon many of the Mohammedans of Turkey who have cherished hitherto the dream that sometime the Sultan of Turkey would sit upon the throne of

the world and all nations would be subject to the one supreme Mohammedan power. This dream has received a rude awakening within the last year or two, so much so that in their public press and in personal conversation many Mohammedans have declared that they have lost faith in their government, and it is evident that many a doubt is coming into the Moslem mind as to the supremacy of the Mohammedan religion. All these conditions have made the Moslems more friendly and accessible, and has led to discussion in the mission meetings of all three missions as to how best to meet the inquiries of the Mohammedans and to provide for the new situation which, for the first time in the history of the American Board's work in Turkey, seems to be arising. The Central and Western Turkey Missions have urged that special missionaries be set apart for that particular phase of work. The question is also raised as to opening special schools for Mohammedan children, from the kindergarten up. The reason for this is more apparent in the Eastern Turkey Mission where the language of the schools that now exist is Armenian while the Mohammedans speak only Turkish. Committees are appointed in the various missions to study the question and report thereon. There has never been a matter of greater importance before these missions than this, or one requiring more thorough investigation, profound statesmanship, and confident belief in the supremacy of the Gospel of Jesus Christ and its adaptation to all classes.

The situation as now presented in the Turkish missions may call for a general change in the methods of our mission work with less emphasis upon the work for Armenians and more than double emphasis upon that for Mohammedans. The Mohammedans constitute the far greater number of the population. Work has been carried on for and among the Armenians for three quarters of a century and they already have strongly established schools and recognized leaders. This is a subject also to which the missionaries are giving careful attention and includes a part of the investigation being made.

German Work.—The various German Missionary Societies seem to be pushing their work in Turkey more than hitherto. They already have well established work in Marash, Adana, Oorfa, Harpoot and Van, four of these stations occupied by the American Board. Coöperation has been fairly cordial, although the points of view presented by the two nationalities often differ widely. It is hoped and expected that the friendly coöperation will continue in all work in the future.

Van College.—With reference to marked changes taking place in these three missions, we have to report the elevation of the Van High School to college grade, permission having been given to the Eastern Turkey Mission and the Van station to carry the course of study on to college grade. This step was taken because Van is a long distance from any similar institution, Euphrates College at Harpoot being nearest, and also because the officials and local population at Van have long urged that the school be so advanced.

Van is a comparatively short distance from the Persian and Rus-



Gymnastic Team of Euphrates College

sian borders. Its natural constituency would come from three countries, Persia, Russia and the eastern part of Turkey. Within this area is a population of some two million people, including several races who at the present time have no opportunity for securing a higher education. It seemed most fitting that there should be a college developed for a population of such size and significance. It also should be borne in mind that if Russia should move down from the north Van would be one of the earliest cities occupied. Just what the attitude of the Russian Government would be toward American mission work is not now apparent. Some doubted as to whether the Government of Russia would be favorable to the raising

of a mission high school to the grade of a college. It seemed therefore that there was some advantage in having this process accomplished while the territory was under the control of Turkey, so that if Russia should occupy the region in the near future she would find when she took possession a Christian college already established. The Russian consul at Van gave his cordial approval to this advance. The mission has elected Dr. Reynolds president of the new college and the work is developing most favorably.

Building Operations.—During the year, in spite of unfavorable local conditions, there has been more new construction going on in connection with the work of the Board than in any recent previous year. The Western Turkey Normal School in Sivas is pushing its new building; the college at Marsovan is erecting two or three new college buildings in addition to a new hospital; while in Smyrna a new site obtained at Paradise is being rapidly supplied with structures, into which the college is moving this autumn. This plan was made possible through a most liberal gift of Mrs. John S. Kennedy. The change of site was made necessary because of the cramped condition of the old location within the city. For the construction of the college at Marsovan the Board is indebted to an anonymous donor for \$25,000, toward the cost of the largest and most important central building.

During the year the property at Gedik Pasha which has been rented for many years as the center of the American Board work in that part of Constantinople has been purchased and has been put into better condition for the work, while the building of the Vlanga church made possible by a fund started through Dr. Hamlin many years ago and by an added gift from an unnamed donor more recently, has been carried to the point to which the available funds will allow it to go and is waiting for an added amount for its completion. In Marsovan the new church building is pushing forward as rapidly as possible. Nearly enough funds are in hand, through the Marsovan Church Fund which has been carried on the books of the American Board for many years, to complete the building with the aid of £1,000 subscribed by the native community.

Hadjin Closed.—The working force in the Hadjin station of the Central Turkey Mission has been so reduced by sickness that the Mission decided this year to close the Hadjin schools so far as they are supported by the Mission. There was no one who could be sent there to keep up the work. Some pupils from the girls' school

will be brought to Marash for study, and it is hoped that the Menonites now carrying on some work in Hadjin and the Hadjin church will keep up a large part of the work. The Adana station is made responsible for looking after affairs in Hadjin during the year. This does not mean a permanent closing of the station, but only a make-shift in order to meet conditions which could not be changed.

Rev. Charles H. Holbrook, while touring in the Sivas field in the Enderes territory, was shot on the morning of August 13 by an assassin at Soushehir while asleep. The State Department through the Embassy at Constantinople has taken up with vigor the apprehension of the guilty parties.

Constantinople.—Referring more in detail to the work at different parts of the field, we begin with Constantinople. The report for the station calls attention to the war that has been the dominating feature. Although presenting many difficulties it has had its compensations. The Italian war was hardly closed before the Balkan war began and at times faith has been tested to its utmost and the missionaries have been constantly thrown back upon prayer as their only refuge and protection. At one time some 200,000 Macedonian and Thracian refugees passed through the city while at the same time the place was visited by an epidemic of cholera that swept off over 1,200 people out of twice that number stricken. This number does not include the soldiers who suffered from the scourge.

In the midst of these conditions, the four churches and the various other Christian agencies went on without interruption. There has been an unusual attendance, especially at Emmanuel Church, of soldiers and of all classes. A United Charities Association was organized among the churches to help meet the present demands for relief. In speaking of the Constantinople work one must mention the organization of the city Young Men's Christian Association working with a Council of thirty composed of men of all nationalities and ecclesiastical connections.

Smyrna.—At Smyrna the reports indicate that in spite of the war remarkable quiet has prevailed and commerce has gone on as usual, although trouble might have been expected owing to the large number of Greeks in the city. The United States cruiser *Tennessee* arrived at Smyrna in December and remained until May in order that the moral influence of its presence might have a quieting effect upon the city. The missionaries conducted services for the crew of the cruiser.

At one of the large outstations of Smyrna, Afion Kara Hissar,

it was the desire of the mission to locate two new missionary families, making it one of the regular stations of the mission. The place is well equipped with buildings and premises and has a good congregation and a growing school.

There has been unusual opportunity during the year for holding services among the Moslem refugees from the Balkan states. They have responded well. The strong Greek church in Smyrna has had an undisturbed year, in spite of the war. The International College is calling for more evangelistic Christian work among the students and the request has been made that a missionary be set apart for that necessary and important field of labor.

Cesarea.—The Cesarea field, in making report, calls attention to the size of the territory covered. It is the largest field under the care of any one station in all the Turkish missions. It is urged that the station be so supplied with missionaries that at least one person may give his whole time to the care of the great field. An unusual work for women has been carried on here during the year and opportunities for such work appear almost limitless, hardly a beginning having yet been achieved. The missionaries are experiencing a changed sentiment among the women owing to the influence of the schools. Many graduates are now mothers, exerting a wide influence over the community they touch through their awakened intelligence and high Christian ideals. In the regular meeting for mothers in Cesarea, attended largely by Gregorians, the attendance averages from eighty to ninety, thus showing the hold this work has upon the home-makers.

The club work for men carried on both in Cesarea and Talas is worthy of mention again this year. There has been an increased attendance and a deeper interest than before, thus demonstrating the reasonableness of this method of approach to men of all religions and especially to Mohammedans. The club work was somewhat interfered with by the large number of members who were drafted into the war, but it is an interesting fact, and one showing real vitality, that the losses were made good by new accessions. The report goes on to say: "Rightly used, we feel that such opportunities may result and have resulted in a feeling of mutual confidence and respect that makes work among these people infinitely easier. Although the great majority of our adherents are probably unthinking and bigoted Moslems, yet there are those of the better educated and more thoughtful who are not satisfied with Orthodox Islam, but who are reaching out after something

better or at least different with the danger of running into materialism or pantheism or something else."

This club work in Cesarea has passed the experimental stage. It has been running now for upwards of five years without any apparent diminution of interest—rather the reverse, and we are now face to face with the problem that comes to any work which wins a degree of success, that is, the question of expansion. The plan proposed calls for two things: first, a better building, and second, the separation of the boys from the men in two departments of work.

Adabazar.—In the report of the Adabazar station, the emphasis is put upon the work done by the church with its strong congregation and a Sunday School with over 600 pupils and a Christian association of young men which has been in existence thirty years and is now stronger and more aggressive than ever. The local Evangelical Conference exercises large influence in its oversight of the evangelical and educational work of the entire field. This Conference is made up of the missionaries in charge and three preachers and three laymen in the centers where the meetings are held. All questions relating to the work of the outstations are freely discussed and decisions are made in this body.

Van.—One of the particular features reported with reference to the work in Van in Eastern Turkey is the development of schools that are quite separate from the mission. A normal school has recently developed there under a local society, which is non-Protestant, although the teachers are mostly those of our own training and its principles and methods are quite in accord with our own. It is expected that when the college is developed these other schools will become preparatory to the college and their graduates will enter as regular students.

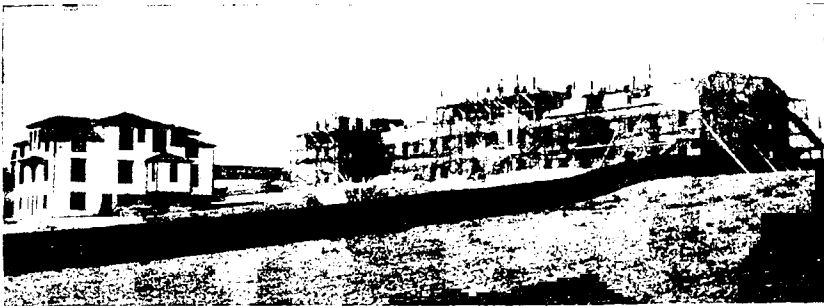
Marsovan.—In reporting for the Marsovan station, Dr. Tracy speaks of it as a "cluster of large schools, ever growing, and its great field all too inefficiently cultivated." He reports that there are calls now such as have never come before for work among races hitherto practically outside the sphere of direct Christian influence. He adds, "A stern Providence has plowed and harrowed all these fields of Asia. We must now sow them; if not, what are we here for? We pray that the American churches may not delay their efficient help until all these plowed fields are grown up to noxious weeds."

The station has some seven or eight able, worthy pastors who are faithfully coöperating with the missionaries in evangelistic work. One of these pastors who has recently been called to Smyrna, Dr.

Tracy characterizes as one of the truest, humblest and most faithful of all the under-shepherds.

The unifying power of higher education is well demonstrated in the case of Marsovan where about a dozen nationalities speaking six or seven different languages have been in constant attendance at the college without any conflict. These include Mohammedans and Greeks.

Bitlis.—The Bitlis station has tried this year for the first time in its history to hold a conference for Christian workers. This conference was made up of preachers and teachers from the outstations who came to the city under the invitation of the local church and missionaries. The newly graduated class from the Bitlis school with its teachers was also included. The conference consisted of



The New Hospital at Anatolia College, Marsovan

a series of addresses with daily Bible study and discussion of devotional and practical themes bearing upon different phases of the work. Each day was begun with reports from the field and as far as possible the discussions and studies were planned to aid in solving local problems and inspiring those who took part in the conference to more successful and devoted endeavor. Papers were read by various preachers and teachers on such subjects as: How to Win Souls to Christ; The Relation of Protestant Preachers to the Gregorian Church; The Relation of Spiritual Leaders to Civil Problems; Methods in Sunday School Work; The Aim of Education; The Importance of Education for Women; The Ideal Teacher; School Discipline; Self-Support, etc.

Erzroom.—Erzroom reports the installing of a new pastor who brings with him great hope and cheer to that important church. He seems to enter upon his work with a true spirit of service. The ordaining council was large and influential. The services were

attended by over 600, including a priest from the Gregorian church and from the Greek church, the former being asked to take part in the service to which he gladly responded. The Sunday School is one of the important branches of the work at Erzurum, the city Sunday Schools being unusually large and effective.

Mardin.—The Mardin station has been unusually depleted during the year. The protracted sickness of Mrs. Thom and the absence of several members of the station have thrown a heavy burden upon those left behind. During the last two years there is hardly a station of the American Board that has been so afflicted, a disastrous winter and repeated visitations of locusts causing great suffering among the people. The economic condition of the Mardin field is most deplorable. This has affected not only the Protestant work but the condition of the Jacobites, Syrians, Papal Armenians, Papal Syrians, and the Chaldean communities. Some of these communities are appealing to our schools at Mardin to supply them with teachers, thus opening the way for our mission to put the stamp of its Christian life upon the youth far outside of our Protestant body.

Harpoot.—The regular lines of work have been kept up throughout the year at the Harpoot station in spite of the reduced numbers of the missionary force. The large number of orphans that were taken in charge at the time of the massacres at the close of the last century have now been graduated and have become self-supporting. The rug-weaving and lace industries are giving employment to some of those who were connected with the orphanages in the past and to some of the poor women. The station reports the lack of workers in the field, which is the cry coming up from practically all the stations. The sudden withdrawal of the Germans from coöperative work in part of the field is throwing a large area back upon our station for superintendence and support.

In order to keep in close touch with the Christian workers and other leaders in the field, the station decided during the year to put into regular periodical form the religious publication that has been carried on for some years, so a monthly periodical devoted entirely to religious subjects has been started on the college press. It is called *The Watchman*. The report closes with the statement that "The influence of the missionary worker is stronger than ever. Everywhere the preacher of the Word has an eager hearing. Gregorian churches are open to the missionary or the native preacher, and people listen hungrily. Moslems, too, are coming within the circle of those influenced. In spite of the animosities awakened

by the war personal relations are cordial and close. Whatever the apparent discouragements the missionaries are feeling the exhilaration of opening doors—of the sheep without shepherd. We only ask for strength to go on working and for many more workers to share in the joy of labor in this needy field."

Aintab and Marash.—In the Central Turkey field, centering in Aintab and Marash, are several strong native churches. These were greatly reduced in strength in 1908 by the massacre of twenty or more of their leading pastors and preachers. This loss has not yet been made up but in spite of this the influence of the churches, social, educational and economic, has been far-reaching to say nothing of the spiritual influence and uplift of the presence in that great field of a large number of Protestant Christian churches. It must be borne in mind, however, that these churches are in the midst of a population of fully half a million, a majority of whom have scarcely emerged out of barbarism and who are to all intents and purposes utterly ignorant of the Gospel. This shows the great task still awaiting the effort of the church of Christ and it is only as they and we become conscious of this and arise to the discharge of our duty that

we can hope to accomplish the purposes God would have us accomplish. The Central Turkey field comes more closely in contact with Mohammedans and is in closer relations with them than almost any other field of the Board. There are great stretches of territory filled only with Moslem villages, the most of which are now accessible, and some of which are already asking for Christian teachers.

In the Marash report this condition is definitely stated: Albus-tan with over 200 villages within a radius of a day's journey from the city of Marash, made up largely of Kurds and non-Christians; Geuksun within three hours' journey of thirty-two Circassian and Turkish villages; Anderoon on the upper edge of a vast plain, pop-



Dr. Edward Riggs

*Born June 30, 1844; died Feb. 16, 1913;
Missionary in Turkey since 1869.*

ulated almost entirely by Moslems; Bazaarjik, surrounded by 200 Moslem villages; Bertiss, a center of thirty-two or more Moslem villages—all within a day's journey to the northeast of Marash. In all this region there is as yet little Christian influence. The situation calls for the location and support of workers who are filled with desire and ability to reach the Moslems with the Gospel in each one of these centers and other centers not here named where the opportunity would be without limit. These are but illustrations of the opportunities opening, not only in the Marash field, but in other parts of the Central Turkey Mission as well as in similar regions in the missions to the north and west.

The work of the Aintab station will be largely reported under the head of the various institutions that center there. The four strong churches of the city have carried on aggressive work during the year.

Adana.—A glance at the growing importance of the Adana station field emphasizes the opportunities offered and the need. A recent report indicates that the population of the province which is covered by the Adana field contains from 350,000 to 400,000 people, occupying one of the most fertile plains in Turkey, extending from the mountains on the north to the sea on the south. This plain is dotted over with hundreds of villages mostly Moslem of many nationalities. The city of Adana occupies about the center of the plain and has a population of some 70,000. It is the center of government as well as the center of an increasing trade. As an illustration of the prominence of the city and field, the report states that there are 100 steam plows, over 100 steam threshers, a large number of reapers and other improved agricultural implements at work on the plain. In one year the cotton crop rose from 80,000 to 100,000 bales. Last year 70,000,000 oranges were exported. A Turkish agricultural college has been established and cotton spinning and weaving mills are on the increase.

The mission presents a strong plea for strengthening the Adana station in the way of giving them a new hospital, putting up new school buildings for both boys and girls, giving the Christian community a better church, developing a special work for young men who are there in great numbers and pushing evangelism in every direction. Friends in Geneva, through the World's Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, are contributing for a building and the support of a secretary for work among young men, all in connection with the work of the American Board. About

two thirds of the entire population of the district are Mohammedans. The hold that Protestant Christianity has already obtained is a strong one but needs to be followed up with vigor and force. The Adana church during the year has lost its most able pastor and leader, Rev. Bedros Topalian, who was not simply the pastor of a church but a traveling evangelist for the entire field.

As an illustration of the way in which the truth spreads, the report of woman's work speaks of a missionary being stopped one day in the streets of Adana by a woman who asked for a Bible. She came from a village four hours away. It seems that as a child she had learned to read in the Adana mission school and had gone to that village as a bride twenty-three years ago. On discovering that there was no school or religious service of any kind in the village, the woman was given a Bible together with some tracts, picture cards and Turkish primers. A few months later, this woman was found gathering the women of the village together on Sunday and reading to them. This village is the center of a large number of other villages—some thirty within a radius of ten miles, all Moslem. One of the Turkish villages in this general field recently sent a letter to the Protestant preacher asking that a Christian teacher might be given them and intimating that they desired as a village to accept Christianity.

The medical work in Adana, like all new work in most mission fields, has had to contend with misconceptions on the part of the people. One is that it is a shame to be carried into a hospital because it indicates inability to be cared for at home. Another is, that a hospital is a good place for certain people who may not be sick but who are not desired in their homes; another that the hospital is a dangerous place to catch diseases. The fact is that the ideas of death, poverty, desolation and gloom are so intimately



Rev. Charles H. Holbrook
*Born Nov. 9, 1880; died (shot by assassin in
Soushehir, Turkey) Aug. 13, 1913;
Missionary since 1911.*

associated with native methods of treating disease that much patience and time are required to drive these ideas out of the minds of the common people. The hospital report contains the following statement: "It is the growing conviction of the hospital staff that one of the most important parts of our work in the future will be the reaching of the sick and helping the suffering in the Moslem villages."

Oorfa.—Oorfa puts unusual emphasis upon different forms of industry. The report of that work is covered under the heading "Institutions." The city of Oorfa is a most important and promising field for the Turkish work. It is in the midst of a great Moslem region. Within a radius of one day's journey from the city there are more than 1,400 purely Moslem villages and only four exclusively Christian villages and but ten of mixed population. It is an interesting fact that, in spite of the terrible events of seventeen years ago, when the Christians suffered so severely at the hand of the Moslems, the Christians of Oorfa have become greatly interested in work for and among Moslems. A band of twenty-eight people, members of the mission church in Oorfa, are working definitely as opportunity offers to reach the hearts of the Moslem people. The missionaries are doing everything they can to stimulate and encourage this interest and to strengthen the effort. The fact that every one of these twenty-eight lost some relative in the massacres, at the hands of these same Moslems whose salvation they are now working and praying for, is an impressive lesson of the power of the Gospel of Christ over the hearts of the members of that band.

The fact is stated that the way to the Moslem adults in the vicinity of Oorfa is being opened with remarkable effectiveness through the industrial work which brings the missionaries and the Christian workers into personal relations with the Moslems and enables them to demonstrate what Christian business and Christian dealing is. The testimony in this line is most emphatic and convincing. The industrial work is not organized for the purpose of making money, but for creating manhood and opening the door of approach to those who otherwise could not be reached.

Missions and Turkey

It is impossible within the confined limits of a single report even to catalogue the great civilizing and Christianizing forces that are operating throughout Asiatic Turkey for the salvation of the people of that land. One needs but to read over the statement of

the institutions connected with these three missions in Turkey, the list of which follows this report, in order to get a fairly clear conception of the centers that have already been established and the forces that are reaching out throughout the country. This list takes no note of the Christian churches, centers of light and saving influence, widely scattered. These stand in the midst of an immense unreached population and were it not for confidence in the power that works through the church and in Christ, whose body the church is, only discouragement could follow. But the power that has already been revealed in the conquests that have been won, and the evidence that we now see on every side that God is working through His church and through His chosen people in that country, are enough to inspire us for a new effort in the years to come, assured that only triumph awaits.

Institutions of the Turkey and Balkan Missions

THE BALKANS

(European Turkey)

(Note: The war conditions so interrupted the mission work that no reports were possible. The facts given below are in part those for the preceding year.)

COLLEGIATE AND THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, SAMOKOV.—The only evangelical school for boys and young men in Bulgaria. There is a scientific or academic course of 7 years and the theological of 1 year, making 8 years of study. Total students enrolled were 96, of whom 4 were in the theological course; 84 have been boarders and 12 day pupils. By religious affiliation, 52 were Protestants, 36 from the Orthodox Church and 8 Jews. The faculty consists of 12, including 4 missionaries. The industrial self-help department reports 33 employed in the printing office and 33 in the carpentry shop.

In reality the attendance was less than the above figures indicate. Some of the students and teachers were called to serve in the army. During the mobilization of the troops in Samokov, the school was closed, and the buildings used for barracks. The missionaries were frequently away on relief work.

GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL, SAMOKOV.—A school drawing its pupils from a population of over 2,000,000. The number of pupils was 100; 50 boarders, 28 day pupils and 23 kindergartens. Those from evangelical homes, 34; from orthodox homes, 40; and 4 Jews. Six native teachers were added to the staff. Four missionaries on the faculty.

The war did not interfere at all with the work of the school, while all government schools were closed. Teachers and students were more than usually busy with regular work and Red Cross duties. The teachers were especially loyal and efficient, two of them being graduates who had returned from study abroad. The housekeeper has been sent to Switzerland to fit her for a scientific oversight of the culinary part of the school.

GIRLS' BOARDING AND HIGH SCHOOL, MONASTIR.—The only evangelical boarding school for Bulgarian girls in Macedonia. Enrolment was 59, of whom about 24 were boarders. Besides the primary and preparatory grades, a new class taking a High School course was added. Eight graduated from this course. The regular course is now 5 years. The faculty includes 2 missionaries and 4 native teachers.

The school was closed only for a day or two when the city was taken by the Servians. The closing of the national schools has sent an extra number of pupils to the mission school, especially in the lower grades.

GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT KORTCHA, ALBANIA.—The only evangelical school for Albanian girls. The roll at end of the year included 76 names, 15 being boarders and 7 Moslems. The Ladies' Literary Society reaches out of school bounds to give the elements of education to the women of Albania.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy continued their oversight of the school until the city was taken by the Greeks and they were compelled to leave for Salonica. Mr. Kennedy had started a night school for boys. The future of the school waits on the outcome of the delineation of Albania and the general improvement of conditions following the war.

KINDERGARTEN AT SOFIA.—Reaches the children from homes of the best classes in the Bulgarian capital. Miss House, the new kindergarten teacher, has recently joined the staff.

THESSALONICA AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, SALONICA.—An independent institution under the direction of Dr. J. H. House. Several lines of industrial and farm work are taught. Last June, the first class of 4 young men was graduated. Total attendance, 47.

During Dr. House's furlough, Mr. Cooper has acted as principal of the Institute. Although war raged around them, they suffered little directly. The school closed for a short time when some of the students volunteered for the army.

Publications

PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT, SAMOKOV.—The mission press has turned out the usual number of books and pamphlets. Full figures are not in hand. Over 24,000 tracts were reprinted and circulated among the soldiers, and 450 New Testaments were gladly accepted by them.

The Zornitza.—A weekly Bulgarian evangelical paper, published by the mission at Philippopolis, and reaching all classes. Circulation, 1,500 copies.

WESTERN TURKEY

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE (for boys), SMYRNA.—It is twenty-two years since this institution first rented quarters as a boys' school, and about eleven years since it became a recognized college under separate corporate control. The third stage in its development is the removal of the college to its new site at Paradise, outside the city proper. A fine, large campus has been secured sufficient to allow for future expansion. Building operations have been in process for months and about 17 buildings are nearing completion; the more important ones are now occupied. It is one of the best educational plants in the Levant.

In spite of unusual political conditions, the year was most prosperous. The total registration of students was about 400, of whom 50 were Moslems. The 381 who remained throughout the year were divided into 261 in the collegiate department and 120 in the preparatory school. The graduating class numbered 22, 6 in the B.A. division, 4 in the B.C. division, and 12 graduating with the commercial diploma. The Greeks are in the great majority, nearly double all other nationalities and religions combined. The increase in the total number of students is almost entirely among the Moslems. The college is facing a splendid opportunity to educate Moslems for leadership and at the same time to impart to them the spirit of Christianity. A Turkish preparatory department, organized last year, has been a success and it is proposed to strengthen and enlarge the facilities for instructing Turkish boys. The most harmonious relationships exist between the several nationalities, Greeks and Turks working together in school while their friends and relatives were fighting each other on the battlefield. The faculty has been strengthened by the addition of two missionaries, one to take charge of the religious work for the students. The coming year promises to be the best in the history of the college.

AMERICAN COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE (for girls), SMYRNA.—The principal item of interest was the purchase of the Geuz Tepe property, a beautiful garden comprising six and a half acres with a fine outlook over the sea. This new location is far better adapted for the school than the old, crowded and unsatisfactory quarters. New buildings will be erected as soon as the funds are in hand. The total attendance was 295, of whom 56 were boarders. Divided by departments they were as follows: collegiate department, 93; preparatory department, 98; primary department, 54; kindergarten, 50. By nationality, 130 were Armenian, 132 Greek, 20 Jewesses, 2 Turks, and 11 of other nationalities. The faculty was strengthened by the addition of two teachers from America, and one of the men from the International College has taken the history class.

ANATOLIA COLLEGE, MARSOVAN.—The last four or five years may be styled the building era for the college. In that time three new buildings have been erected, the North College, containing study hall and gymnasium; a library, which also contains a museum; and Union Hall, which is now fast approaching completion. This last building is the largest and will contain a study hall and rooms for lectures. Four houses for professors and one new missionary residence have also been erected. These buildings represent an outlay of about \$62,000.

The field from which this College draws students is as large as all New England plus the states of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and is constantly enlarging. Students are yearly increasing and represent a dozen nationalities, speaking six or seven languages. Among the students last year were 15 Moham-medans and 40 students from Russia. The total number is somewhat over 400, of whom 292 were in the preparatory department, the others in the college proper. The greatest harmony exists between the different nationalities in spite of the feelings which have been roused through the Balkan war. Each nationality has its own literary society or club but all work together for the interests of the college. The number of students could be largely increased if the accommodations were more ample. Classes are so large that several of them have to be subdivided in order to provide sufficient instruction.

While all the work has shown gratifying progress, the success of the musical department is specially noteworthy. The students have an orchestra of thirty

pieces, and there is a mixed choir of 100 voices. The college is facing a large future of usefulness and is in need of more equipment and a larger teaching staff to keep pace with its natural growth and opportunities.

ANATOLIA GIRLS' SCHOOL, MARSOVAN.—The school is rejoicing in its fine new building, South Hall, which houses the students of the High School department. The total enrolment at the end of the year was 253, of whom 100 were boarding pupils. The departments are as follows: High School, 53; preparatory department, 150; primary Greek, 18; deaf school, 8; English kindergarten, 21. Their church connections are: Protestant, 105; Gregorian, 93; Orthodox Greek, 53; Moslem, 1.

The regular work has shown a good average of scholarship, the work in domestic science having received special attention. There was an increased demand for instruction in instrumental music. There is a Y. W. C. A. and two Christian Endeavor Societies in the school, which exercise strong influence among the pupils. The graduates of the primary department numbered 15; course in dressmaking, 4; diplomas presented at end of full course, 8.

Martha A. King School for the Deaf is a department of the girls' school. The year closed with a credit on the books, the principal also rejoicing in the acquisition of two buildings, at a cost of over \$6,000. Practical instruction is given in trades and domestic arts as well as in the essentials of reading and writing.

MARSOVAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The seminary is closely affiliated with Anatolia College, but students have the privilege of taking courses in either institution. Four students began the regular seminary course, and 3 began the second year, and 3 completed the year's work. Fourteen college students elected one or more courses in the seminary. It is the aim to aid the students by providing work of a practical nature sufficient to cover one-half the year's expenses. There is also a system of merit scholarships of three grades. The matter of student aid is under trial, and if successful will be a great help in gaining students for the seminary.

SIVAS TEACHERS' COLLEGE (for boys).—Owing to lack of full returns, the figures given here are for last year. The total enrolment was 376, 136 in High School and normal departments, 240 preparatory, 52 boarders. There is an industrial self-help department, consisting of carpentry and cabinet shops, printing and book bindery, ironwork shop, and laundry. The school has secured a tract of about 14 acres outside the town, where a new normal building is in process of erection, part of the building now being used for class-room work. A plant to cost over \$20,000 is contemplated. The new building will accommodate 200 pupils in the boarding department. Sivas, the largest city in interior Asia Minor, occupies a strategic position, and the College has one of the most promising outlooks of any in the mission.

SIVAS GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.—The total enrolment in Sivas was about 700, of whom 45 were boarders, besides 250 in outstation schools affiliated with the girls' school. There are four departments, high school, intermediate, primary, and kindergarten. This school supplies teachers not only for the mission schools, but also for schools supported by the Gregorians, the supply never fully meeting the demand. Special emphasis was placed upon actual practice teaching in arithmetic, geography and Bible, and elementary courses in hygiene, chemistry, cooking, dressmaking and other needlework, besides music. The school has been

greatly cramped for lack of proper accommodations and it is hoped that \$12,000 may be received for a new school building in the immediate future.

BITHYNIA HIGH SCHOOL (for boys), **BARDIZAG**.—Total registration, 273; in collegiate department, 143; in preparatory department, 130. Gregorians, 224; Protestants, 47; Orthodox, 1; Moslem, 1. Boarders, 187; day pupils, 86. All the students are Armenians, excepting one or two Greeks or Turks, but the school is facing the question of receiving other nationalities. Applications have been received from several Greek and Moslem students. The regular class work has gone forward with enthusiasm, the training being of the most useful character and appealing to the people. The student body organized a students' union, which controls the student interests through several literary and social societies. A new building affording dormitory accommodations for 26 boys is under Mr. Kingsbury's special care. There are in all 4 foreign teachers on the staff.

The Favre Boys' Home is affiliated with the high school and has over 100 pupils. Twelve of these attend the high school as day scholars. The technical school gives the boys regular lessons in drawing and enables the boys to earn part of their school fees.

ADABAZAR GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.—Pupils in high school, 123; in preparatory department, 121; in kindergarten, 70; total, 314. The boarders numbered 120; teachers, 16. The graduating class numbered 22. Special progress was made in the preparatory department, the number of students exceeding that of last year considerably. Through debates and musicals, as well as work for the Red Crescent Society, the girls have found helpful outlet for service.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BROUSA.—The enrolment in all departments including kindergarten, primary, preparatory and high school, was 210. Thirty-one were boys. The nationalities are divided as follows: 174 Armenians, 18 Turks, 12 Greeks, 3 French, 3 Jews. There are four missionaries on the faculty. A location has been secured for a new building and the work of construction is going forward as fast as the Government will allow. Two Christian Endeavor Societies contribute to the religious life in the school, and a factory Sunday School is also successfully conducted by the girls.

GEDIK PASHA SCHOOL, CONSTANTINOPLE.—The work of the school has been greatly strengthened by the securing of title to the property which is now occupied, a grant for its purchase having been given by the Woman's Board. The missionaries living near the school have rendered valuable assistance. The pupils enrolled were: Turks, 50; Albanians, 13; Persians, 7; Armenians, 79; Greeks, 44; Arab, 1; total, 194. Eight were graduated, several of them planning to continue their education in the American schools. In this school, as well as in others, the different nationalities live and work together in entire harmony. There is a strong faculty with 6 missionary teachers.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS, TALAS (Cesarea).—Total enrolment, 151, of whom 126 are Armenians, 24 Greek, 1 American. There were 71 day pupils and 80 boarders. They came from 33 different villages. The faculty consists of 9 native teachers, besides the missionaries.

The new school building is not yet fully completed and waits for further funds, but the number of students desiring admission is so great that every available space is put to use. Instruction in the English language is showing marked

progress and is destined to become the common language of the school although four others are taught. English, as well as the high moral tone of the school, furnishes the chief attraction to pupils. Plans are being laid to strengthen the course of study, particularly in logic and psychology. It is hoped also to make the school of larger service to the great Moslem population in the immediate region.

GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL, TALAS (Cesarea).—The year which has closed was one of the most successful in the history of the girls' school. The increase in pupils was mainly in the boarding department, and this in spite of increased charges for tuition and board.

Number of pupils: boarders, 74; day pupils, 81; total, 155. In the high school, 30; preparatory, 62; intermediate, 24; primary, 30. Of these 77 were Protestants, 72 Gregorians, 6 Orthodox Greeks. Number of teachers: American, 3; native, 10; total, 13.

The course covers eleven years above the kindergarten, and its grade is gradually rising. A course of teacher training has been of inestimable value. The new building which was recently dedicated has been a great help and comfort.

Medical Work

ANATOLIA HOSPITAL, MARSOVAN.—Affiliated with Anatolia College. The year has been most successful in extending the influence of the hospital throughout the region. This is evidenced by the increase in patients and the excessive demands on the resident physician. Ten or twelve chloroform operations a day, besides the calls of the dispensary have more than filled the missionary's time with duties.

The work on the new hospital building also requires considerable attention. This building is more than half completed, and it is hoped it will be ready for occupancy in 1914.

The number of in-patients during 1912 was 1,028, the number of dispensary patients, 8,057. The number of treatments was over 50,000. Of the in-patients, 590 were men, 438 women. Surgical cases, 756; medical, 255. Nationality of patients: Armenian, 424; Turks, 332; Greeks, 220; Kurds, 16; Circassians, 14; German, 6; miscellaneous, 15. Largest number of in-patients at any one time, 75. Number of prescriptions paid for, 4,000.

AMERICAN HOSPITAL, TALAS (Cesarea).—This hospital is well equipped with a splendid stone hospital building and also a stone dispensary block, with a drug store, and waiting and examination rooms. The work has been prosecuted with energy, without the loss of a day, the missionary physician carrying practically all the responsibility alone. The confidence of the people is being won, and the hospital is exerting a wholesome influence throughout all the region. In spite of many difficulties in reestablishing the medical work at Talas, and the disturbances connected with the recent war, the work has been brought to a high grade of efficiency. During the war, the assistant physician and the pharmacist were called to the front.

The statistics are as follows: 1 missionary and 1 native physician; 1 foreign and 7 native nurses; 80 beds; 633 in-patients; 864 major surgical operations performed; 1 dispensary, which treated 3,228 patients. The patients came from about 200 different towns and villages. In connection with the hospital there is a nurses' training class with four in training.

Epidemics of cholera and measles became threatening but were successfully met by the hospital staff. There is a call for a residence for the physician, and also for larger support from friends in this country. Another physician is necessary in order to carry on the work in its full scope.

WEST MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, SIVAS.—Hospital staff: 1 American physician, 1 native physician, 1 American nurse, 4 native nurses. The hospital has 25 beds. Number of in-patients, 209; 150 major and 10 minor operations. In the dispensary the number of new patients was 1,837; treatments, 3,420. The patients represented about 175 different towns and villages. There is a nurses' class with four pupils.

Dr. Clark recently visited the Kara Hissar region, and found excellent opportunity for medical work. He is hoping that when the resources of the hospital are larger, medical work may be developed there.

Publications

The Avedaper.—An Armenian paper published in weekly and monthly editions. Subscription list numbers 1,000.

The Orient.—A weekly English paper, edited by Mr. Riggs, dealing with affairs in Turkey and the Near East. Circulation, 700 copies. The paper is now self-supporting, having an income of about \$1,300.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.—The Armenian Hymn and Tune Book; Sunday School Helps in Armenian and Armeno-Turkish; Life of David Livingstone, in Armenian; Ruskin's "King of the Golden River" in Armenian, besides various programs and short stories for Moslems. Total pages printed, 7,150,000.

The income from the sale of books was about \$2,860. The total receipts of the department are not sufficient to meet all the expenses and means must be devised to increase the sale of books especially. They hope that at the several mission stations more efficient book-sellers may be secured. As soon as resources warrant it, it is planned to publish more literature desirable for Moslems.

CENTRAL TURKEY

CENTRAL TURKEY COLLEGE, AINTAB (for boys).—The outstanding features for the year are the increased enrolment, the removal of the College debt, and the gift of \$5,000 for the Andrews Library and Museum. Total students, 246; divided into 2 postgraduate, 88 college, 156 preparatory. The races represented are: Armenians, 221; Turks, 14; Syrians, 7; and a few others. The Moslem students are gradually increasing, the number for this year being twice as many as last year. The College assists high schools in Oorfa and Kessab, students from there entering the sixth class in the college without examination. At the last commencement, 10 college and 6 preparatory diplomas were granted. The need of more dormitory space is urgently felt and a building for Y. M. C. A. purposes is an important social need.

This College has a strong faculty of teachers devoted to its interests. One of the most important needs is an endowment, in order that the College may move forward along all lines. Emphasis is placed upon religion as a necessary element in education, and this position is gradually being accepted by all classes of students.

CENTRAL TURKEY GIRLS' COLLEGE, MARASH.—Number of pupils, 71 in the college, and 65 in the preparatory department, making a total of 136. There were also 16 in the primary school for Moslem girls. The boarders numbered 28. By religion, 95 out of the 136 are Protestant, 40 Gregorians, and 1 Moslem. The graduating class numbered 11, 3 of them taking the full college diploma, and 1 a diploma in music.

During the year the school was saddened by the loss of Miss Welpton, who had been so faithful in conducting the music work. Other missionaries and teachers took up the task which she laid down. One of her ideals was a building for music lessons and practice. Funds for this purpose have been subscribed and material is being gathered. The building will be erected as soon as the government permission is granted. There is need also of a building for the preparatory department, as the school is outgrowing its present plant.

The Y. W. C. A. has had a successful year, and this, as well as the home missionary society, has maintained a helpful religious activity in the school.

CENTRAL TURKEY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, MARASH.—The class now completing its middle year consists of 9 students, 1 having dropped out. There are two American and two Armenian professors on the faculty. The course of study broadly includes history, Old Testament in junior year, New Testament in middle year, and systematics in the senior year. Marked interest in work for Moslems was shown by the students in the prayer meetings and also in the class work relating to study of Islam. A series of public lectures on a wide range of subjects has added much to the course.

A plan is now in operation whereby postgraduate work may be pursued by preachers who have been long in the ministry and who feel the need of special study. The reading room is well furnished with literature interesting to students. The seminary emphasizes the vital nature of the religion of Jesus Christ and its transforming power in human life.

ST. PAUL'S INSTITUTE, TARSUS.—Teachers, 10, of whom 2 are foreigners, and 8 Armenians. Students: boarders, 160; day pupils, 63; total, 223. Armenians, 204; Greeks, 8; Turks, 8; Syrians, 3; Gregorians, 120; Protestants, 87; Orthodox, 8; Moslems, 8. They came from 47 towns and villages. In college, 91; in academy, 132; graduated this year from college, 11; from academy, 28. Receipts this year for board and tuition, \$4,812.25, a considerable increase as compared with any previous year.

The academy has been separated from the college, and the Armenian language is used there, as the English language is used in the college. The students publish two papers of their own, one in English and one in Armenian. They have also done the work of printing the college catalogue.

The illness of the president has put extra work upon other members of the faculty, but all the work has been carried out successfully. There is urgent need of another teacher of English.

GIRLS' SEMINARY, AINTAB.—With the opening of the year it became evident that the accommodations would not be sufficient for the increase in pupils. The total enrolment was 206, as against 106 five years ago. Sixty boarding pupils were enrolled. The pupils came from 16 different places, the most distant being Cairo. The faculty consists of 9 native teachers, besides the missionary ladies. Classes in sewing, knitting, embroidery and dressmaking were conducted suc-

cessfully. An English club has been very effective in inspiring the use of English among the students. Gifts of books, an organ, force pump and engine have added greatly to the efficiency of the work. The year has been one of good grade spiritually as many of the girls have given evidence of Christian living.

ADANA SEMINARY (for girls).—The school consists of 12 grades, with 160 pupils; 65 boarders, from 9 localities, 42 being orphans. The religions represented included 35 Protestants, 12 Greeks, 4 Jews, 107 Nestorians. There were 5 foreign and 11 native teachers on the faculty. Receipts from pupils amounted to \$1,311.

The year has been one of quiet, hard work. The Y. W. C. A. has rendered excellent service in maintaining a school for children and a night school for young men in the cotton factories in Adana, enrolling in all 81 pupils. Next year they hope to have a kindergarten. This school not only trains the mind, but aims to instil ideas of cleanliness and order, encouraging the girls in all the domestic arts.

HADJIN HOME SCHOOL.—This school for girls has an enrolment of 192, 54 being in the high school and 138 in the intermediate grade. Adding those in the kindergarten and primary school there were 304 pupils in the compound. There are 9 Armenian and 2 Greek teachers on the faculty. A class of 11 received diplomas, making 205 now in the alumnae. Besides the musical course, instruction was given in housework and sewing.

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, HADJIN.—The management of this school is shared with the native community, who contribute largely to its support. Last year there were 4 native teachers, who had under their instruction 70 boys.

SHATTUCK SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, OORFA.—A course of four years includes reading and writing, English and Armenian and Turkish Braile, Bible study, and elementary courses in English. Instruction in vocal and instrumental music is also given. On the practical side, chair caning, reed mat weaving, knitting and hand sewing are taught. This school aims to train teachers for the blind. This year there were 12 new students, 5 boys and 7 girls.

INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, OORFA.—The Institute has had a successful year, in spite of the industrial and commercial stagnation throughout the region. There are 17 boys in the carpentry and cabinet department, 7 in the iron shop, 2 in the machine shop, 8 in the tailor shop, and 9 in the shoe shop. The iron and carpentry shops are beginning to make a small profit. If larger equipment were provided, twice the number of boys could be trained and sent out to take useful places in society. The school aims to instil in the boys high ideals of business, as well as to produce skill in the trades. Two of the brightest of the young men were sent to the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut.

In the line of agriculture, 420 bushels of wheat and barley were sown, but the locust plague greatly reduced the harvest. The women's industrial department is an important part of the plan. The imitation of Armenian lace by machinery in America greatly reduced the demand for the native article, so that only about 1,200 women are now employed. A strong reason for maintaining this department is the opportunity which is presented for giving the Bible truths to the women and girls. It is also an open door into Moslem homes. The Shattuck memorial hall fund is growing, and it is hoped that soon a building, which will be used for a school and assembly hall, may be erected.

The orphanage, while not strictly industrial in its purpose, is closely connected

with the Institute. There are at present 35 boys in the orphanage. A night school is maintained. All boys under twelve study full time in the school, while those above that age give part time to work in the Industrial Institute. Ten boys recently graduated from the orphanage, having become self-supporting. Just now there is a possibility of receiving Moslem orphan boys, thus creating another avenue of approach to the Moslem community.

Medical Work

AZARIAH SMITH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, AINTAB (medical department of Central Turkey College).—The full statistics are as follows: Out-patients, 5,492, besides 2,220 visited at their homes, these receiving in all 54,298 treatments; 20,000 prescriptions filled in the dispensary. The in-patients in the hospital were 394, including representatives of the Mohammedan, Jewish, Gregorian, Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox, and Protestant faiths. There were 656 important surgical operations. The year has been one of the heaviest in the history of the hospital in all lines of medical work. A new nurse has recently arrived, who fills a long-felt want. It is expected that a nurses' training school will be established.

The hospital is earning three fourths of its own expenses. There is a call for considerable addition to the plant in the way of additional wards for medical, and tuberculosis cases, as well as one for contagious diseases. The hospital makes an earnest effort to bring the Gospel message to every one who comes within its doors.

INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL, ADANA.—This hospital, created by the exigencies of the last massacre, is rapidly coming into public favor and is looking forward to larger support from its field and from friends in other countries. It well deserves the name "International," for among the patients, numbering 276, the following nationalities are found: Moslems, 87; Armenians, 141; Greeks, 21; Syrians, 15; Germans, 5; besides 1 Russian, 1 Spaniard, 1 Austrian and 1 African. The above number represents only about one-half the patients who applied for admission. There were 132 surgical operations.

Besides this medical work, there is a quiet influence exerted in dispelling false ideas regarding medicine and building up a happier and more Christian view of the meaning of suffering. The dispensary is perhaps the most effective means of showing the kindness which is in the Christian religion.

The hospital is calling for endowment for ten beds in a ward, and a proper residence for the physician. This institution, like most of the others in Central Turkey, is realizing its new opportunities to help Moslems. These patients are increasing, and there is a growing conviction on the part of the staff that more must be done to reach the sick and suffering in the 1,400 Moslem villages scattered thickly in the vicinity of Adana.

Publications

The college press at Aintab has issued the usual number of bulletins and pamphlets regarding the college work. It has printed more than 425,000 pages, and filled about 200 orders. New cases of the Osmanli-Turkish type have been installed, making it possible to issue the College Catalogue in this language and to give other literature to the Moslems. In the book-binding department several of the college students have done good work. About 450 volumes have been bound and 11,000 pamphlets folded and wired.

EASTERN TURKEY

EUPHRATES COLLEGE, HARPOOT.—In spite of political disturbances and other uncertainties, the year was completed without one day of enforced closure. The total enrolment for all departments was 568. In the boys' department, the total of 234 included 95 in the college department and 139 in the preparatory department and lower grades. There were 102 boarders and 132 day pupils. The faculty consisted of 19, 2 of whom were missionaries. The total attendance was smaller than usual, because of the giving up of the boys' grammar grade. The influence of the student life was evinced by the increase in the number of student organizations. The college is rejoicing over the wiping out of the debt. The new year opens with an increase in students.

In the women's department, the total enrolment was 334, 59 in the college department and 275 in the other grades. A summer school was conducted successfully for three weeks. The 25 who graduated carried the influence of the College throughout a wide region. The total number of graduates now is 214. The new kindergarten training course proved highly successful, 12 receiving diplomas at the end of the year. A large number of applicants for the regular two years' course shows that there is large opportunity for kindergarten work. Sixty-eight of the College graduates teach in 34 different localities. The aim is not only to make them acceptable teachers but really religious leaders. The Y. W. C. A. has been the center of religious and social activity throughout the year.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, HARPOOT.—This theological class has not been held for several years, owing to the absence of a missionary to take charge. It is being opened again in 1913, with prospect for a good class under the instruction of Mr. Knapp and other missionaries at Harpoot.

VAN COLLEGE.—Recent action on the part of the American Board has added a college department to the boys' high and boarding school. Dr. Raynolds has been made president of the new institution, and is leaving for America to interest friends in the college. The new building for the boys' school is near completion and will be used by the college for some of its classes. A new site, however, has been secured and it is hoped to erect buildings there in the not distant future.

The report for the boys' school indicates that there were 424 pupils in the preparatory department and 45 in the high school. The course consists of eleven years' training. On the teaching force there were 15 regular and 3 visiting teachers. The branch school in the walled city continued its usual course with 4 teachers and 92 pupils. The school is winning increased confidence from a widening community, and its religious standards are successfully combatting the contrary influences which are all about. The return to the faculty of Mr. Rushdonian has added an element of strength to the school.

GIRLS' HIGH AND BOARDING SCHOOL, VAN.—This high school, with its boarding department, had an enrolment of 534 of whom 38 were in the high school, 424 in the preparatory grade, and 72 in the kindergarten. The faculty consisted of 16 Armenian teachers besides the missionaries in charge. There were 7 boarders. In the walled city the school consisted of 113 pupils, 26 being in the kindergarten; 4 teachers.

BOYS' HIGH AND BOARDING SCHOOL, ERZROOM.—The total attendance was 83. The school consists of three grades, high school, intermediate, and primary.

It trains for teaching and business life. The boarding department is the most effective part of the school work for here the boys receive those permanent impressions which make them worthy representatives of Christ in the villages where they go to teach and live. There were no graduates this year. The income from board is increasing, which is not only helpful to the school but adds to the self-respect of the boys.

GIRLS' HIGH AND BOARDING SCHOOL, ERZROOM.—This school does for the girls what the boys' school does for the boys. The total number of pupils enrolled was 200.

GEORGE C. KNAPP ACADEMY, BITLIS (boys' high and boarding school).—The report for the year shows an increase in teachers, pupils and tuition paid by the students. Other interesting items were the fitting up of a new school room thus relieving the crowded condition of the classes, a special pedagogical class for teachers and members of the graduating class, and special lectures for all the pupils on common law in the villages. The total pupils were 160, 33 in the high school and 127 in the grades. Thirty-eight were boarders and 122 day pupils. The complete course requires eleven years of study. The graduating class numbered 12, the largest in the history of the school. Two of them will go to college; one will study theology at Harpoot. All pupils except the three lowest grades are required to take regular Bible instruction. By this means, and also through the voluntary work of the Y. M. C. A., the Christian ideals of the school are kept constantly before the minds of the pupils. A new building is called for in order that the boarding department may increase its accommodations beyond the limit of 38.

MT. HOLYOKE SCHOOL, BITLIS (girls' boarding school).—There is a high school and several lower grades. The total enrolment was 71.

BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, MARDIN.—The school has suffered because of the absence of the principal and the departure of Mr. Barstow, who had charge of the English work and athletics. Mr. Andrus has acted as principal in the interim, assisted by other members of the station. The total attendance was about 91; boarders, 31. The financial distress in the district has made difficult the problem of support and the keeping of the school to a high spiritual ideal. In connection with the school there is a bookstore and reading room, in affiliation with the Y. M. C. A. The reading room was visited by 6,481 persons during the year. The return of the principal will bring much added strength and enthusiasm for the coming year.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, MARDIN.—Seventy pupils were enrolled. The return of Miss Graf from making special study of kindergarten work in Europe will bring new interest to this department, which has been suspended during her absence.

THEOLOGICAL CLASS, MARDIN.—This course covers three years' work. A class is arranged every five years. The next one will be formed in 1916.

Medical Work

ANNIE TRACY RIGGS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, HARPOOT.—The hospital has felt the pinch of war times, the number of patients falling off greatly since the outbreak of the Balkan war. The appropriation for doctor's residence has set free more room for the hospital work. The new house is progressing satisfactorily.

The statistics for the year: 1 foreign physician, 1 foreign nurse, 52 beds in the hospital, 401 in-patients, and 2,523 new patients in the three dispensaries. Surgical operations: 174 major, and 153 minor. The patients came from 246 villages. Two nurses' classes, with 6 pupils; graduated, 3.

HOSPITAL AT VAN.—Dr. Ussher reports a very busy year, and one of real progress. Owing to calls for outside medical work including several trips to Bitlis and other places, the figures for the hospital are lower. Statistics fifteen months, ending in May, 1913, are as follows: 1 foreign physician, 1 foreign nurse, 46 beds. Largest number of patients at one time, 36. Native nurses, 7. Out-patients 189, treated 2,196 times at hospital; in-patients 398, of whom 214 were male, 184 female. Operations aside from outside obstetrical cases and minor operations at the dispensary and elsewhere numbered, major 187, minor 115.

In the dispensary there were received 1,864 patients, besides 1,350 who were visited outside. Miss Bond, the foreign nurse, is assisted by a native staff of 7 nurses. Four graduated from the nurses' training class.

No needy patient is ever refused treatment, and fees are in proportion to the ability of the patients to pay. The debt on the hospital has been materially reduced. There are five free beds, but others should be endowed.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, MARDIN.—Staff: 1 missionary physician, 1 American nurse. Patients treated in the hospital, 5,670.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, ERZROOM.—Hospital with 15 beds. The medical work was in charge of Mrs. Stapleton, who received 600 office calls and made 250 house calls. The arrival of Dr. Case will open a new era for the medical work of the station, and another year a fuller report will be possible. There is urgent need for a nurse to assist in the hospital, as well as to take charge of the native nurses.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, DIARBEEKIR.—This hospital is supported by funds from native sources. It has been closed for several years because no physician has been appointed to the station. It is expected that Dr. and Mrs. Smith will be on the ground before many months and start again the good work which has proven so helpful in the past.

Industrial Work

HARPOOT INDUSTRIES.—The industrial work for orphans has been closed out although it would have been desirable to have continued it for the sake of support for many engaged in the rug-weaving industry. The lace industry has given employment to 75 women, who earned an aggregate of about \$900. This has meant a living for themselves and those dependent on them.

In the college, the industries have been kept up with uniform success, including tin and iron shop, cabinet shop, and book bindery.

VAN INDUSTRIES.—This department was begun in 1905 in response to appeals from Armenian widows and orphans for help in self-support. It not only provides work for the women but is a very successful way of imparting to them lessons in order, cleanliness and religion. The industry has a commodious two-story house. There is a native teacher besides the American superintendent. The number of lace makers during the year was 142. Since the beginning 700 girls and women have been enrolled.

MARDIN INDUSTRIES.—The work is principally in making lace, which is marketed in New England. The department connected with the boys' high school has educational as well as self-help value. Carpentry, stone dressing, printing, and book binding are taught.

Publications

The Euphrates College Press, which does all the printing for the college has had a busy year. Over 1,000,000 pages of all kinds of work have been turned out, including the publication of a bi-weekly college paper, a weekly religious paper for the German missionaries, and a religious monthly recently started by the station. One book, a weekly news letter, and about half a million pages of distinctly religious literature, have gone out from the press. An edition of 2,000 copies of the College Catalogue was recently printed at a cost of less than \$50. The small job press has been in use for thirty years and much more satisfactory work might be done if a larger press could be installed.

The small hand-press at Mardin printed 800 pages in Arabic character and 200 in English. Mention should also be made of the sale of Scriptures, text-books, tracts, etc., from the Bible Depot in connection with the boys' school, amounting to 2,387 separate portions in Arabic and 287 in Turkish.

TABLE OF STATISTICS FOR 1912

	Balkans	Western Turkey	Central Turkey	Eastern Turkey	Total
Population of field	*9,886,000	10,997,650	1,586,000	1,939,300	22,408,950
<i>Number of stations</i>	6	6	6	5	23
Outstations	52	97	61	95	305
<i>Missionaries, total</i>	33	74	39	47	193
Ordained	13	19	8	11	51
Physicians and others . . . .	.	6	3	3	12
Wives	12	23	10	14	59
Single women	8	26	18	19	71
Special service	4	19	16	9	48
<i>Native laborers, total</i>	106	450	362	352	1,270
Ordained preachers	16	41	17	25	99
Unordained preachers	16	32	28	39	115
Teachers	57	336	259	234	886
Bible-women . . . . .	..	18	33	32	83
Other helpers	17	23	25	16	81
<i>Congregations</i>	61	124	65	88	338
Organized churches	21	44	37	51	153
Communicants	1,640	4,384	6,835	3,098	15,957
Added, 1912	126	175	157	143	601
Adherents	4,340	16,131	21,762	13,930	56,163
Sunday Schools	61	126	79	83	349
S. S. membership	2,839	10,224	14,149	6,489	33,701
<i>Schools, total</i>	24	155	142	141	462
Theological Sch.	1	1	1	2	5
Students in Theol.	4	3	9	..	16
Colleges	1	4	3	2	10
Students	89	1,095	572	495	2,251
Boarding and High Schs.	4	12	18	16	50
Students	256	1,737	1,526	639	4,158
Other schools	18	138	120	121	397
Students	439	6,592	5,561	6,429	19,021
Total students	788	9,427	7,478	7,563	25,256
<i>Hospitals</i> . . . . .	..	3	2	4	9
Dispensaries . . . . .	..	2	2	5	9
Patients . . . . .	..	14,992	6,162	5,375	26,529
Treatments . . . . .	..	63,420	61,898	19,491	144,809
<i>Native contributions</i>	\$6,418	\$85,738	\$40,828	\$15,612	\$148,596

*Excepting the number of missionaries, figures for Balkan Mission are from last year's report.

The China Missions

Stations: Locations and Special Work of Missionaries

FOOCHOW MISSION

PONASANG (1847).—George H. Hubbard, ordained: Evangelistic work; charge of River Stations of Diongloh field; treasurer of the mission. Mrs. Nellie L. Hubbard: Work for women and day schools. Miss Elsie M. Garretson: Principal of Foochow Girls' College; woman's work and charge of girls' day schools. Miss Irene Law Dornblaser: Language study; teaching in Foochow Girls' College. Miss Daisy D. M. Brown: Language study; charge of Woman's Union Bible Training School at Gek Siong Sang.

FOOCHOW CITY (1848).—Hardman N. Kinnear, M.D.: In charge of Foochow Hospital and dispensary. Mrs. Ella J. Kinnear: Associate in medical work. Willard L. Beard, ordained: President of Foochow College; charge of Mission Press and Peace St. Church. Lewis Hodous, ordained: Professor in Union Theological Seminary; charge of City and Ponasang evangelistic work. Mrs. Anna J. Hodous: Work for women. George M. Newell: Professor in Foochow College, Science Department. Mrs. Mary R. Newell: Educational work in Foochow College. Leonard J. Christian, ordained: Teacher in Foochow College; to have charge of Foochow Missionary Hospital in Dr. Kinnear's absence. Mrs. Agnes M. Christian: Charge of Davis Memorial Kindergarten. James F. Cooper, M.D.: Language study; associate in medical work. Mrs. Ruth Q. Cooper: Language study. Clarence A. Neff, ordained: Language study; evangelistic work. Miss Martha S. Wiley: Teacher in Foochow College; woman's work. Miss Emily S. Hartwell: Teacher in Foochow College; woman's work. Miss Edna M. Deahl: Language study; woman's work. Miss Mary F. Ledyard: Language study; teacher in Union Kindergarten Training School.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE (—).—

DIONGLOH (1865).—Frederick P. Beach, ordained: Evangelistic work; charge of Boys' Higher Primary School. Mrs. Ruth W. Beach: Woman's work; teaching in Girls' Schools. Charles L. Gillette, M.D.: Language study; charge of medical work. Mrs. Margaret W. Gillette: Language study. Miss Gertrude H. Blanchard: Charge of Abbie Child Memorial School, boarding station class, day schools and woman's work.

INGHOK (1864).—Henry T. Whitney, M.D.: Medical work; evangelistic work and teaching in Boys' Boarding School. Mrs. Lurie Ann Whitney: Woman's work; teacher in Boys' School. Edward H. Smith, ordained: In charge of Boys' Boarding School and day schools; evangelistic and general work of the station. Mrs. Grace W. Smith: Work for women. Miss Caroline E. Chittenden; charge of Girls' Boarding School, day schools and woman's work. Miss Elaine Strang: Language study; kindergarten and woman's work.

SHAOWU (1876).—Joseph E. Walker, D.D., ordained: In charge of general evangelistic work of the station. Edward L. Bliss, M.D.: Medical work. Mrs. Minnie M. Bliss: Woman's work. Edwin D. Kellogg, ordained: Teacher in Boys' School; evangelistic work. Mrs. Alice R. Kellogg: Woman's work. Charles L. Storrs, ordained: Principal of Shaowu Boys' Academy; evangelistic work. Miss Lucy P. Bement, M.D.: Medical work for women. Miss Frances K. Bement: Principal of Girls' Boarding School; oversight of Bible-woman's work. Miss Josephine C. Walker: General work for women; teacher in Boys' and Girls' Schools. Miss Grace A. Funk: Teacher in Boys' and Girls' Schools; work for women.

On furlough.—Lyman P. Peet, ordained; Mrs. Caroline K. Peet; Mrs. Ellen L. Beard; Miss Elizabeth S. Perkins.

Associated with the mission, not under appointment.—(Foochow) Mr. W. H. Topping, tutor in Foochow College.

Mr. and Mrs. Newell, Mr. Storrs, Miss Hartwell, the Misses Bement and Miss Funk have returned to their former stations after furlough. Mr. and Mrs. Peet have come to the United States for furlough and Miss Perkins is on the way home. Dr. and Mrs. Kinnear plan to leave early in the new year. The Misses Woodhull have retired from the work of the mission after twenty-eight years of service on the field. During the year Miss Margaret Weed joined the mission as Mrs. Gillette. Miss Clara Dornblaser was married on September 17, 1913, to Mr. E. H. Munson of the Y. M. C. A. in Foochow. Three new recruits have arrived on the field: Dr. and Mrs. James F. Cooper and Mr. Clarence A. Neff.

SOUTH CHINA MISSION

CANTON.—Charles A. Nelson, ordained: In charge of general work of the station; secretary of the mission. Obed S. Johnson, ordained: Evangelistic and educational work. Mrs. Vida L. Johnson: Teaching and work for women. Miss Edna Lowrey: Principal of Girls' School. Miss Ruth Mulliken: Educational work. Miss S. Josephine Davis: Language study; educational work.

HONG KONG.—

On furlough.—Mrs. Jennie M. Nelson.

The personnel of the mission has remained the same during the past year with the exception of Mrs. Nelson's coming to the United States for health reasons.

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Chihli District

TIENTSIN (1860).—Robert E. Chandler, ordained: Language study; general charge of the station. Mrs. Helen D. Chandler: Language study; work for women. Charles A. Stanley, ordained: Language study; general work. Mrs. Louise H. Stanley: Language study; work for women. Miss Edith Davis: Language study; principal of Girls' School; work for women and children. Miss Carolyn T. Sewall: Language study; teaching in Girls' School.

PEKING (1864).—Chauncey Goodrich, D.D., ordained: Revision of Mandarin Bible and other literary work. Mrs. Sarah B. Goodrich: Teaching; W. C. T. U. work and general work for women. George D. Wilder, ordained: Professor in

Union Theological Seminary. Mrs. Gertrude W. Wilder: Work for women. William B. Stelle, ordained: General evangelistic work. Mrs. M. Elizabeth Stelle: Kindergarten and woman's work. Charles W. Young, M.D.: Medical work; professor in Union Medical College. Mrs. Olivia D. Young: Work for women. Harry S. Martin, ordained: Educational and evangelistic work. Mrs. Rose L. Martin: Work for women. Mrs. Mary P. Ament: Woman's work. Miss Bertha P. Reed: Educational work. Miss Jessie E. Payne: Educational work. Miss Lucy I. Mead: Teacher in North China Union College for women. Miss Mary E. Vanderslice: Kindergartner. Miss Louise E. Miske: Language study; educational work. Miss Mabel Huggins: Language study; educational work.

KALGAN (1867).—

TUNGCHOW (1867).—Arthur H. Smith, D.D., ordained: Missionary-at-large. Mrs. Emma D. Smith: Work for women. James H. Ingram, M.D.: Medical work; teaching in North China Union Medical College. Mrs. Myrtle B. Ingram: Work for women. Howard S. Galt, ordained: Principal of North China Union College; secretary of the mission. Mrs. Louise A. Galt: Work for women. Lucius C. Porter, ordained: Professor in North China Union College; secretary of Chihli District. Mrs. Lillian D. Porter: Work for women. Murray S. Frame, ordained: Evangelistic and educational work. Mrs. Alice Browne Frame: Educational work. Dean R. Wickes, ordained: Language study; educational work. Mrs. Fanny S. Wickes: Language study. Mrs. Eleanore W. Sheffield: Teaching and work for women. Miss Mary E. Andrews: Woman's work. Miss Delia D. Leavens: Educational work.

PAOTINGFU (1873).—Elmer W. Galt, ordained: Language study; general work of the station. Mrs. Altie C. Galt: Language study; woman's work. Hugh W. Hubbard, ordained: Language study; educational Y. M. C. A. work. Mrs. Mabel Ellis Hubbard: Educational work and work for women. Miss Isabelle Phelps, ordained: Evangelistic work.

Shantung District

PANGCHWANG (1880).—Francis F. Tucker, M.D.: In charge of Williams Hospital; general medical work. Mrs. Emma Boose Tucker, M.D.: Medical work. Arie B. DeHaan, ordained: General work of the station; acting-superintendent of Boys' High School; secretary of Shantung District. Mrs. Sarah S. DeHaan: Woman's work. Miss E. Gertrude Wyckoff and Miss H. Grace Wyckoff: Woman's work. Miss Myra L. Sawyer: Language study; nurse in Williams Hospital.

LINTSINGCHOW (1886).—Emery W. Ellis, ordained: General work of the station. Mrs. Minnie C. Ellis: Woman's work. Vinton P. Eastman, ordained: Superintendent of Boys' School. Mrs. Florence C. Eastman: Woman's work. O. Houghton Love, M.D.: Language study; medical work. Mrs. Caroline M. Love: Language study. Miss Edith C. Tallmon: Language study; educational work. Miss Ethel M. Long: Language study; educational work.

Shansi District

TAIKUHSIEN (1882).—Paul L. Corbin, ordained: Educational and evangelistic work; secretary of Shansi District. Mrs. Miriam L. Corbin: Work for

women. Willoughby A. Hemingway, M.D.: Charge of Judson Smith Memorial Hospital; general medical work. Mrs. Mary W. Hemingway: Work for women. Wynn C. Fairfield, ordained: Language study; charge of evangelistic work of station; treasurer of station. Mrs. Daisie G. Fairfield: Educational work in connection with Taiku Girls' School. Jesse B. Wolfe: Educational work in connection with Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Academy. Mrs. Clara A. Wolfe: Educational work in Academy. Mark Williams, ordained: Missionary-emeritus. Miss Flora K. Heebner: Woman's general evangelistic work. Miss Susan H. Connelly: Language study; nursing and assistant in medical work. Miss Anna W. Kauffman: Language study; teaching in Girls' School.

FENCHOW (1883).—Watts O. Pye, ordained: Educational and general evangelistic work. Percy T. Watson, M.D.: Charge of hospital and general medical work; treasurer of the station. Mrs. Clara F. Watson: Work for women. William R. Leete, ordained: Language study; evangelistic work. Miss Gertrude Chaney: Educational work in Lydia Lord Davis School for Girls. Miss Grace E. McConaughy: Woman's work; teaching in Lydia Lord Davis School for Girls.

On furlough.—Charles E. Ewing, ordained; Mrs. Bessie G. Ewing; James H. McCann; Mrs. Netta K. McCann; Miss Luella Miner; Miss Abbie G. Chapin; Miss Susan B. Tallmon, M.D.; Miss Lucia E. Lyons; Miss Laura N. Jones; Miss May N. Corbett.

Associated with the mission, not under appointment.—(Tungchow) Mr. Ernest T. Shaw. (Peking) Mrs. Frances D. Wilder. (Paotingfu) Frances M. Price, ordained; Mrs. Sarah J. Price.

Of those in the Chihli and Shantung Districts, Dr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis, and Mr. and Mrs. Stanley have returned to the mission at the expiration of their furloughs, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley going to Tientsin for a year for language study. Miss Mabel Ellis became Mrs. Hugh W. Hubbard while at home on furlough. They have now reached the mission and will be stationed at Paotingfu, Mr. Hubbard to have charge of the work of the Y. M. C. A. there. Miss Alice Browne and Mr. Murray S. Frame were married at Kyoto on October 10, 1913, on her way back to the mission. Dr. Sheffield died July 1, 1913, after forty-four years of service in the mission. Dr. Tallmon, Miss Miner and Miss Chapin have come to the United States for furlough. Mr. Ewing has also come home for furlough, joining Mrs. Ewing here. Mr. and Mrs. McCann are still detained at home for health reasons. Miss Corbett has left the mission for furlough with the expectation of marrying Mr. H. F. Smith of the Presbyterian Mission at Chefoo next June. Three additions have been made to the force: Miss Carolyn T. Sewall for work at Tientsin; Miss Ethel M. Long to be located at Lintsingchow; and Miss Mabel Huggins for work at Pangchwang, but temporarily located at Peking for language study.

Of those in the Shansi District, Mr. and Mrs. Corbin have returned to the mission after furlough, and Mr. Leete and Miss Kauffman, reported last year, have arrived on the field. On October 1, 1913, Dr. I. J. Atwood died, he having come to this country in 1909 for health reasons. Mr. Kung, associated with the mission in connection with the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association, has gone to Tokyo for one year to help in Y. M. C. A. work for Chinese students.

THE CHINA MISSIONS

General Conditions

Political.—The past year has apparently been one of struggle for national control between impatient idealists and practical statesmen. Parliament has been the scene of strenuous conflict, the President and his advisers having had to face constantly the strongest sort of opposition from one and more parties representing the South and West, particularly. At one time a serious revolution, born in the South, threatened to undo the good work of the past. Sun Yat Sen and some of his advisers are now fugitives, and the strong arm of the central government is felt throughout the land. Yuan Shih Kai is accused of imperial aspirations, but his friends assert his 'patriotic motives. At present writing his acts seem more and more dictatorial, but are justified by him and his friends in view of the chaotic tendencies of things political. An almost despotic, not to say re-actionary, governmental policy is the order of the day.

Dr. Arthur Smith believes that the question of questions is: Can these able men at the head of the government sink their differences, smother their personal ambitions, adjust their conflicting interests—in other words, can they even sacrifice themselves for the sake of their common country? The different provinces have all been moving at their different rates of progress, the interior provinces having scarcely moved at all. Whether the members of the various parties in Parliament, rising above their personal, sectional, provincial and partisan prejudices, will be able to frame a wise constitution and launch a stable, well-ordered government, is the question of the future of China. China will manage her own affairs, develop her own resources, distribute her wealth among her own people. But to accomplish these great ends, she must—like other undeveloped countries—borrow capital, which must be secured upon something. The men upon whom the reconstruction of China depends are perfectly aware of this state of things. The salvation of China is assumed to depend upon loans, alliances and legislation, while integrity and that justice which were the ideals of the ancient sages are ignored or forgotten. Can the Chinese honestly and efficiently administer their own government? Upon the answer to this vital question depends the future of the Republic.

Generally speaking, however, the outlook is bright for a strong,



Dr. I. J. Atwood and the Fenchow Monument to Missionaries

Dr. Atwood is the third figure from the left. The tablets tell the story of the Boxer massacre of the Shansi missionaries. Their erection was secured from the Chinese government by Dr. Atwood who was born Dec. 4, 1850; died Oct. 1, 1913; was missionary in China from 1882 till 1909 when his health failed and he came home.

centralized government, based upon republican principles. A constitution is in process of being formed, and the people are perhaps more truly powerful as a whole than ever before. No one who knows the Chinese and the possibilities of China cares to take a permanently pessimistic attitude. In governmental, as well as in social and economic matters, China continues to give promise of a great future.

Confucianism.—During the year an application requesting the adoption of Confucianism as the national religion was sent to governmental headquarters for discussion. It has raised, however, a storm of protest, especially on the part of the Christian Chinese, in China and abroad, who feel that it would be very "harmful for the nation if the application should be granted and become one of the articles of the Constitution." At present writing it is doubtful if the Constitution will contain an article establishing any cult as a state religion. The animus of the proposal seems from the start to have been more political than religious; though the rush of the youth into all forms of license has caused the serious-minded to look for help to the conserving forces of the past.

Social.—Released from the exacting conventions of centuries, the youth of the land are rushing to dangerous extremes of individual independence. A serious problem faces the leaders. They have the sympathetic support of missionaries and all who note the tendency of the times. The guidance of experienced American men and women has never been so needed as now. Students must be prevented from making a shipwreck of their lives on the rocks of new liberty and independence. To the young women also there comes the realization that New China recognizes them as the equals of men, with the right to education and to voice in their own affairs, and with the privilege of greater freedom of movement. Accordingly there comes too often the wild, unrestrained determination to drink liberty to the very dregs.

As Miss Miner says in her report of the North China Union Women's College:

"No class in China has been more intoxicated by the wine of the new life in China than the bright, talented women. Here lies China's danger as well as her hope. With many liberty means license and the doings of the 'smart set,' who think they are following enlightened ways of western lands, and the deplorable state of affairs in many non-Christian girls' schools challenges us to show what true freedom and true womanhood mean. To meet a man

today, correspond freely, exchange rings with him next month, be married immediately without a license certificate or any of the old safeguarding ceremonies, and soon to be divorced at will,—this is the history of many school girls of the past year. What hope is there except in long years of Christian education which will conserve all these dynamics, will give these eager, bewildered girls a self-control and poise which cannot be shaken by the strange new temptations? Never in the history of the world has there been such a tremendous need, such a beckoning opportunity as the Republic of China presents today to the women of Christendom. These truly patriotic women and girls, quivering with pent-up life, are bound to do something. May it not be our joy to lead them into the beautiful paths of service; to give them that training of mind and heart which will make them good citizens of the Republic of China, because they are good citizens of the Kingdom of God!"

Yet we can read something hopeful from this general love for liberty. The mind, open to change, eager for new ideas and standards, ready to undertake responsibilities, and beginning to realize, at least, the possibility that Christianity has something worthy to offer, surely is fertile soil.

Day of Prayer.—April twenty-seventh was set aside as a Day of Prayer for China, in response to the wishes of the government. The prayer of all Christian communities was requested for the National Assembly then in session; for the newly established government; for the President to be elected; for the Constitution of the Republic; for the recognition of the Chinese government by the Powers; for the reign of peace within the country; the election of strong, virtuous men to office; and in fact, for the establishment of the government upon a strong and permanent foundation. This was a distinctive cry to God for help in time of national trouble. Few things have happened in this generation more encouraging to missionary effort. This was the first time in the history of the world that such an appeal came from a non-Christian nation. Great interest was naturally excited in the request throughout Great Britain and the United States, where similar services were widely held.

Commenting upon this event the *Peking Daily News*, which is recognized as the semi-official English organ of the government, in its leading editorial of April 19, said:

"The government's request must, we think, be regarded as a public expression of appreciation of missionary effort. More even

than that, it is a dramatic proof that the Republic starts its permanent career by definitely breaking away from the prejudices of the past, and recognizing that missionary effort has been, and will continue to be, one of the most important factors in the awakening of China. It is an earnest of the government's intention to enlist the missionary on its side in effecting the regeneration of our great nation."

Chinese-American Alliance.—A national society of Chinese and Americans was formed at Peking last spring for the purpose of cementing together the best men and best forces of the two Republics in the interests of international peace and good-will. The constitution provides for a mutual investigation of governments and religions of the two countries. Both Chinese and Americans hold office in the society. Branches have been started in Tungchow and also at Taiku. At the last named city in Shansi, Mr. Kung was instrumental in gathering an assemblage to consider establishing this branch of the alliance of even greater representative standing than that of the Day of Prayer. At Taiku and elsewhere, through this China-American Alliance, a rapprochement to the gentry of the cities and districts has been made possible which, when one considers the attitude of these Chinese leaders during the Boxer outbreak, is truly remarkable.

Effect upon Christian Work in China.—The Christian work in China is affected not alone by the suddenly opened doors of opportunity, but incomparably more by the rapidly changing thought and standards of that people whom we had thought incapable of walking in other than trodden paths. The political revolution brought in its train an intellectual, social, industrial and religious revolution, with its attendant opportunities and dangers. A desire for western civilization has become a passion with the young Chinese of today—a passion ludicrous as displayed in the incongruous combinations of foreign and native dress commonly seen on the streets, but sobering when considered from other points of view. The day has come at last when many non-Christian Chinese realize the unseen power of influence which has been silently emanating from the work of Christian missions in the last four decades, and recognize in it one of the mighty factors of their own revolution. This has constantly brought the church into a new position of esteem in the eyes of the people, and has made Christianity popular to an astonishing degree. So true is this that the loyal adherents of the ancient religions of China are awakening

to their own danger, and are making vigorous attempts to revive the original spirit of their doctrines, and to offset Christianity by the establishment of schools that include English, Japanese and mathematics in their curricula. A danger is lest there be large numbers without sincerity of heart, and lest the missionaries be overwhelmed with numbers greater than they have strength and workers sufficient to meet. An equally grave danger lies in the continuance of non-Christian acts by so-called Christian nations. The Chinese are human and their memories keen. They respond readily, however, to a disinterested effort to share our best with them.

Howbeit the Christian Church in China has now a recognized position. It is regarded as an actual and far more as a potential force in the construction of the New China. This does not signify that China is officially desirous of becoming a Christian nation, but speaks volumes for the quality of the work of the past and for the progress to come.

The Mott Conferences

Dr. John R. Mott, representing the Continuation Committee of the World Conference, held various meetings during the year under review with missionaries and Chinese Christians throughout the country. The "National Conference" was held at Shanghai, in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall, March 11-14, 1913. It was a truly representative gathering, the Chinese sharing responsibility and power with the foreign missionaries; the fullest opportunity being afforded them to express their point of view and conviction on all subjects, including even that of the training of missionaries.

Evangelistic.—The conference was profoundly impressed with the vastness of the work remaining to be done, the urgency of the need, and the wide open doors; of the fact that all ranks of society are accessible at present, particularly the student class, the makers of the China-to-be. The need is urgent for the more thorough evangelization of the provinces and districts already occupied. Great emphasis should be placed upon direct evangelistic work, the present missionary staff, however, being hopelessly inadequate. Chinese men and women must be trained to serve as Christian leaders. Mission stations and mission institutions habitually undermanned cannot meet the emergency in China today. The time is ripe for a great forward movement in the evangelization of special classes, in cities particularly, through

united effort on the part of the Christian forces in each locality. At this critical juncture the Christian forces have reached the stage in their development at which it appears fitting to recognize that the responsibility for the work of evangelizing the nation, and the chief places in carrying out the task must be assigned to the Chinese churches. China must be evangelized by the Chinese. Urgent prayer is called for on behalf of the Chinese churches, that they may have a deepened sense of their responsibility and of their great opportunity, and a quickened evangelistic spirit. Foreign missions will best contribute to this end, not by weakening the staff of evangelistic missionaries and other workers, but rather by directing the effort along lines of more complete coöperation with the Chinese churches.



Rev. Devello Z. Sheffield

*Born Aug. 31, 1841; died July 1, 1913;
Missionary to China from 1869 till
his death.*

The conference was glad to note that the churches in China, for the most part, had been organized as self-governing bodies, and suggested that the most suitable name for the Christians in China would be the *Christian Church in China*. The conference recommended certain methods of promoting self-support.

Educational.—The aim of Christian education is the development of Christian character in all who come within its reach; the training of youth for lives of the highest social usefulness; and the production of Christian scholars and Christian leaders in church and state. To this end two things are essential, according to the conference: viz., a thoroughly Christian atmosphere, and the highest educational efficiency in all the missionary institutions. Evangelistic and educational work are both included in the Great Commission, and the success of evangelistic work largely depends on the efficiency of educational work. To secure such efficiency, union is highly desirable. It is desirable, also, to keep in the closest possible touch with the educational work of the government. While the educational work for women should be developed, the institutions should not be co-educational. The number of educational missionaries should be largely increased,

and the training of competent Chinese teachers pushed with vigor. More emphasis should be placed on the development of elementary schools. While union in theological instruction must remain optional with the various communions, the fact remains that union has been tried successfully, without causing theological complications.

Medical.—The conference found that it was necessary to place Christian medical education in the forefront of medical missionary work in China. Chinese Christian doctors must be raised up to prevent the medical profession of China from falling chiefly into anti-Christian and non-Christian hands. All medical education must be of the highest standard. It should be a union effort. Coöperation with the Chinese in medical schools and hospitals should be effected and the Chinese should be encouraged to establish institutions for the care of the insane, the blind, the incurable; also sanatoria for tuberculosis and leprosy. Medical literature should be provided; Chinese nurses trained.

Literary.—Owing to the changes following the establishment of the Republic in China and the attempt to bring about reform in every department, great stress is being laid upon new literature, not only by the official and scholarly classes, but also by the people generally. They are eager for new knowledge, and their attitude towards Christianity is widely different from what it was formerly. If the Christian church does not take advantage of this exceptional opportunity and meet the demand for knowledge by a large production of books and periodicals, making clear the Christian message, pernicious literature will obtain a hold, producing evil results which later Christian efforts will have difficulty in eradicating.

Publications should be up to date. There should be a much larger measure of coöperation among societies and individuals in the matter of the production of Christian literature than obtains at present. The time is now arrived when the work should become more largely the business of the Christian Chinese scholars, who should more uniformly be regarded as Chinese scholars.

To compass the ends outlined, the present staff of men employed in literary work and the means now at the disposal of literary societies are pitifully inadequate. The conference, therefore, appeals to the missionary and Tract Societies and Boards in the homeland, and to the Chinese churches, to furnish sufficient men and money to meet the pressing needs.

Follow-up Work.—The committee, composed of both Chinese

and missionaries, left to carry out the policies adopted by the National Conference seems to have the confidence of all Board missions and Chinese communions, to an encouraging degree. Progress is therefore to be expected toward greater efficiency in coöperative effort.

Re-organization of the Missions in North China

The North China and Shansi missions of the Board have become one in organization. For years the question has been under consideration, but because of geographical barriers, union seemed impracticable. Now that the railroad has entered Shansi these barriers have been removed and the union goes into effect the first of January, 1914. Both missions will gain a larger and broader field of interest, and greater administrative efficiency will be conserved.

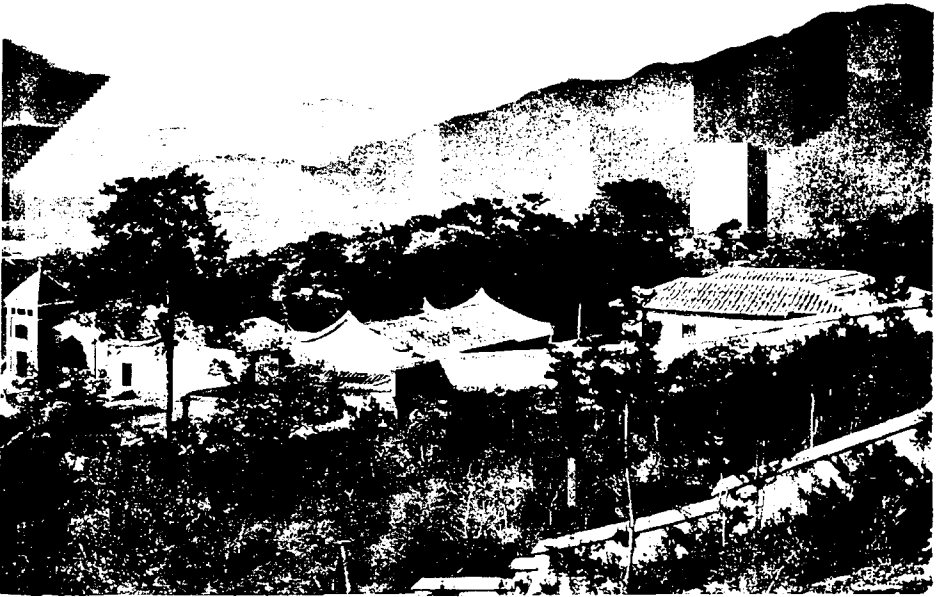
The entire organization will be called the North China Mission, divided into three districts representing the provinces in which the mission is located: Chihli, Shantung and Shansi. Each district has its secretary and its representation on a general Committee on Reference and Counsel which is to serve as the Committee ad Interim of the mission as a whole. Each district elects its own standing committees on language study, buildings and general needs. The missionaries and Chinese churches in each district have complete liberty to enter into all movements for federation or coöperation with other missions and churches in their respective provinces. With reference to educational affiliation, the Shansi district is left free to develop its own educational work in connection with the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association, and to enter into union educational movements in the province if desirable; the Shantung district is free for union educational work within the province of Shantung; and the Chihli district will continue the present relation with the North China Educational Union.

Financially one treasurership will continue to serve the united body, as in the past. The annual estimates of expenditure for the several districts, as approved by the mission, are to be submitted separately to the Prudential Committee for separate action. The inauguration of this present union does not involve any radical change of financial policy hitherto followed in any district.

The Work of the Year

The Board's work through its missions in four different parts of the land has progressed in spite of war and rumors of war, counter revolutions, political and social disturbances.

Relation to Chinese Church.—Perhaps the most significant development of the year has been along lines of adaptation to the natural



The Inghok, China, Station Compound

The building at the right, the mission residence, was unfortunately burned in the spring.

insistence of the Chinese for more direct control of the work. The missionaries are alive to the opportunities as well as difficulties presented by such a demand, and are gladly cooperating in all healthy movements toward a self-supporting and self-governing Church of Christ in China. Marked progress has been made the past year.

One of the most striking developments of the new day in China is this widespread movement of so-called independent Chinese

churches. While the tendency has been in evidence for several years, it has shown marked development since the establishment of the Republic. In addition to more or less reaction against domination by foreigners, and a more or less conscious floating with the racial current, there are other complex elements involved. This independence asserts itself tremendously at times.

In *South China* the missionaries have been urging the native converts to assume self-support with the ultimate view of self-government. The Congregational Church of Hong Kong has been self-supporting and self-governing for several years. It now has a building of its own. The Board is selling its share of the property to the native church. The money received from this sale will be invested in land and missionary residence in Canton. This Congregational Church of Hong Kong, by the way, carries on the work of preaching and maintaining twelve outstations, working in harmony with the mission. It is safe to say that at least twelve thousand dollars silver has been contributed by the Chinese in China and abroad for building purposes, educational and evangelistic work in the Hong Kong field.

In Canton, the church decided to assume self-support at the beginning of the year, and a measurable amount of independence, though the members were not disposed to do without the missionaries. The church roll has been revised and considerably reduced.

Mr. Nelson sees much to encourage the missionaries in Canton. He begins to hope that the church will assume self-support and call a preacher to relieve the missionary from the care of the church. The Chinese Christians are taking hold well, not only of the church, but also of the Boys' School, eight of the twelve members of the school committee being Chinese, some \$1,800 in silver being subscribed to enlarge and reconstruct the school building. Next year the native Christians will have a share in the management.

In Canton, at the annual conference of missionaries and preachers at the beginning of the year, the pastors were enthusiastic along the line of self-support, promising to help the missionary pastors with definite pledges which would amount to at least five hundred dollars silver. An educational association was formed to help worthy young men of the ministry. Mr. Nelson declares that in looking over the men assembled he could not but feel that they had made wonderful progress in the Christian life and in general knowledge since their conversion. There were thirty-three preachers and two pastors to meet in conference with Messrs. Nelson and Johnson for four days.

In the *Foochow* field one notes with favor several signs of the passing to Chinese pastors and other leaders of more authority and responsibility. The very term by which the missionary has been designated in the past—"religious teacher" or "manager"—is now changed to that by which the pastors are known—"shepherd" or "pastor." The name of the church in Foochow city on some of the printed matter has been changed from the "American Board Church" to the "Congregational Church."

Within the churches throughout the Foochow field there breathes a new optimism and independence and determination to do their part in the evangelism of China. The missionaries begin to see what they have believed for a long time, namely: that self-support would come and come to stay when the Chinese church came to a consciousness of itself as a powerful, independent entity. The self-respect, the pride of race and country, will accomplish what no amount of urging and pleading and scolding could do. That there are elements of danger, no one can deny. The Church will need wise, sane leadership to avoid the temptations and snares of popularity. Yet it seems to have awakened to a strong sense of its social mission in the community. If wisely directed it will push this phase of the work and make it a branch, perhaps, more efficient for advancing the Kingdom than anything else the missionary movement has ever attempted. The missionary today needs wisdom as never before and a willingness to subordinate himself that the church in China may be magnified.

The crowning event of this year's annual meeting of the Foochow Mission was the adoption of the constitution and by-laws of the Foochow Council of Congregational Churches. The commission of nineteen in America do not know what work is when compared with the labors of their fellow Chinese Congregationalists in Foochow in drafting their constitution. The vote was unanimous on every article. Then came the Doxology, and a hard half day of balloting to elect officers. The adoption of this constitution marks an epoch in the history of the Congregational Church in Foochow (December 31-January 8).

The advantages of this constitution are these: first, it gives the Chinese constituency, pastors, preachers and laymen a share in the policy and in the administration of the Congregational Church in Foochow. Each pastor, preacher and delegate has a voice in the administration of the church, not from his connection with the missionary, but because he is a part of the Chinese Congregational

Church. Second, the organization distributes power over the whole field, making each local church an integral part of the Foochow Congregational Church. Third, the constitution provides the way for greater responsibility as well as administrative power to be taken by the Chinese Church. It is the biggest step the mission has made toward the goal to which we all look—when the Chinese Church shall need no foreign aid.

At Peking, in the *North China* Mission, during the last year there were admissions within the church of men of the stamp of General Chang, an official of President Yuan's staff. General Chang was elected chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Central Church, and when the question of an assistant pastor came up and the proposition was made that the American Board should give half the salary, the General remarked that the Chinese would wish to raise their own money. He and Mrs. Chang now give twenty dollars a month of the sixty or seventy that the church raises. Those who know what a struggle it has meant through the past years to bring the church up to self-respecting support and enthusiastic loyalty are much encouraged. This is only one of the many churches that are coming to their own in strength and influence. There are many weak ones, to be sure, but this story of partial success is encouraging. The Peking Church has been progressing in a way that should mean permanent advance. Many large public meetings were held in the church during the year. Among these were the receptions to Dr. Sun Yat Sen, to General Huang H'sing, and to General Chang, as the latter was about to leave for England on his anti-opium mission. It is pleasant to note the enthusiasm and friendliness which marked the formation of the Chinese Church of Peking. The Chinese are now fond of saying that they belong to the Chinese Christian Church. Public references to various church organizations are made not by denomination but by location. There seems to be a gradual turning toward coöperation in everything rather than a revolt on the part of the Chinese from foreign supervision.

There has been a steady growth at Peking in the development of the work of volunteer preaching bands. Bibles and tracts are carried. The meetings are conducted decently, in order, and "with a vim." Not only are these men bringing the Gospel to many who have never heard it, but also they are keeping their own spirits fresh. The Home Missionary Society, organized under the leadership of Pastor Wang, is proving a strong factor in guiding the church toward self-support.

In looking back over the year, one can but think with thanksgiving of the new life that has come to the church. It means much to have an active, aggressive, efficient man like General Chang thoroughly converted to the life and work of Christ. Those in high positions are all feeling the force of his example. Seldom in the history of missions has there been given the opportunity of coming into such close association with those who are making a nation as is given now at Peking.

The problem of the Tungchow Church seems a little nearer solution than it did last year. The analysis of the situation presented in last year's report still holds true. It seems evident that the church is not yet able to walk alone as had been hoped. The country work in the districts of Tungchow has gone on under the direction of the Home Missionary Association.

From Tientsin we get report that during the year political developments have been of considerable interest although Tientsin itself has resumed its ordinary quiet. The most notable development of the year in the American Board work was the assuming by the Congregational Association—though at the initiative of the missionaries—of larger responsibility for the administration of the financial affairs of the station. The entire appropriation received from the American Board is now disbursed under the votes of the Association, and a Finance Committee of two Chinese and one American is in direct charge, one of the Chinese members having direct oversight of the various minor items that require some authoritative decision.

At Paotingfu, lethargy has given way to activity—an indifferent "let-Christians-alone" policy to a desire for acquaintanceship and intercourse. This is especially true of the more educated classes. There is therefore new outlook, new direction, new impetus. Not long after the revolution and the subsequent Paotingfu outbreak, the evangelistic work, not much interrupted at any time, was on a normal footing again. Over the whole vast field of Paotingfu the efforts have met with encouraging and increasingly fruitful results. The station has had the help of Mr. and Mrs. Price, formerly missionaries of the American Board in North China, and at Guam in the Pacific. One of the chief events of the autumn was the meeting of the Chinese Congregational Association with delegates from all the stations of the mission. A Y. M. C. A. was established in Paotingfu on April 27, and Mr. Hugh Hubbard of the American Board has been set aside for this work.

In the Shantung district the missionaries have not felt the throbbing of new national life as have those in stations nearer headquarters or nearer the coast. The five-colored flag has excited but little if any more patriotism than did the old Dragon. Yet it is probably safe to say that back of this apparent indifference there lurks the hope that with the establishment of the Republic there may come a lessening of taxes, a better administration of justice in the courts, and a general increase of the country's prosperity. The teachers and leaders in the church are good patriots and are exerting an influence for good in the Republic far beyond that which their numbers would warrant. It is remarkable that the doors, which but a few short years ago were barred so absolutely against all Christians, are now wide open.

At Lintsing station, touring the country in leisurely fashion with time to stop a sufficient period at each place for the purpose of getting acquainted with the needs and of helping supply them, has not been possible. The inability to go oftener to these struggling churches, or to stay longer in each place, is what tears at the heart-strings of the missionaries. A Chinese pastor, capable of doing this itinerant work is sorely needed, many of the smaller outstations receiving a visit from the foreign pastor only once a year. The progress toward complete independence or even partial self-support is not marked.

Some of the outstations of the Pangchwang station are located where they can feel the pulse of the central government, but about nine out of every ten in these thickly crowded rural districts are unmindful of the epoch-making period in which they live. So, as one comes in contact with the masses, he realizes anew that the destiny of the Republic lies, not with the masses, but with a handful of intelligent men. Such a state of affairs as we have in the United States will be won for China only after many decades of struggle and hardship. Yet it is at Pangchwang that the most severe strain of the year was felt by the Board's missionaries in China. This big event in the life of the station was the trouble with the staff of workers during the winter. The men had long been dissatisfied with the salaries paid them, and had chafed under the fact that the missionary had the power of inviting and dismissing workers. When the station found that it could not raise salaries, ill-will broke out and twelve of the best trained men resigned; efforts toward reconciliation failed; an independent Chinese church was organized; the entire field was drawn into the controversy, each

church being called upon to decide between foreign domination and Chinese control; then, because of a second sober thought, inevitable reaction against the instigators set in on the part of Chinese Christians. Inspiration came from the Shanghai Conference, men repented, old questions were waived aside, new possibilities seen, and eight of the twelve returned to the work of the station. The new church dwindled into insignificance and the Christians of the district united with the missionaries in harmonious coöperation. Thus another chapter was added to the development of a Chinese independent church.

So far as self-support is concerned in *Shansi*, there is not much in the line of progress to report. But real coöperative evangelistic work has been in evidence. Tribute may properly be paid to the help in evangelistic work in the Taiku field rendered by students through the Student Volunteer band. The organization of a "flying squadron" of preachers and colporteurs who could itinerate from fair to fair would greatly increase the efficiency of the service in the Taiku field.

For the church at Fenchow it has been a year of unparalleled opportunity. It shows a virility commensurate with the new day. Chinese and missionaries have worked out an effective system of team play. The leaders of the new government in many places have not hesitated to express their hearty approval of the church and its work. There were two or three outstanding points in the work at Fenchow. (1) The dedication of the new church in September, 1912, attended by pastors and delegates from that part of the province, officials, gentry and others. (2) The Day of Prayer, April 27, on the evening of which some of the leading men among the gentry asked for the use of the church, they to provide speakers, if the mission would loan the church and assist in the praying. Men in official position handed in their signed slips as wishing to enter a class for the study of the Bible. One of the hopeful signs is this movement toward Bible study evidenced in many quarters. A simultaneous campaign was carried on with evangelistic bands preaching through different sections of the field, visiting nearly five hundred towns and cities, and distributing over 60,000 copies of the Scriptures.

Other Facts of Interest.—The throwing open by consent of the government of the Temple of Heaven at Peking for ten days' preaching of the Gospel.

The opening of a school for boys at Canton, January 20, 1913,

in the large building at the rear of the Canton church with two regular teachers, the school being under the control of a board of trustees, eight of whom are Chinese.

The death at Fenchow of Lu Chen San, the murderer of the Fenchow missionaries in the Boxer Uprising in 1900, after his professed conversion to Christianity and the giving of evidence of thorough repentance.

The request of the provincial government of Shansi, China, for the Board's missionaries to take full charge of the higher education for a district equal to four counties in Massachusetts, the government to furnish buildings and equipment and a sum amounting to about three thousand dollars annually, on condition that the missionaries take full charge of the work. This is a significant request when one thinks of the anti-missionary feeling of 1900, when 159 missionaries were massacred in this same province. The Board for lack of funds could not comply with the request.

The decision of the preachers of the Canton field to give from their small salaries \$2 for every \$100 raised for the newly formed Educational Bureau, the object of this Bureau being to aid both men and women along the line of training them for work.

The securing of Dr. Ma Shih Chen for the hospital at Lintsing, Dr. Ma being recently graduated from the Medical School at Peking, and loaned by the Pangchwang station who had first claim upon him. He is given more liberty and responsibility than is usually allowed an interne.

The work at St. James Hall, Tungchow, the rebuilt and renamed city chapel at Fish Market Corner. Regular preaching services, lectures to large audiences on various topics given by college instructors and others have caused the city to take considerable note of the work. The Christian spirit permeated all activities.

The establishment of a Young Men's Club in connection with St. James Hall in Tungchow.

Progress made toward uniting all missionary institutions of Peking and vicinity into one large union Christian university at Peking, Tungchow College and other institutions of the same grade to be transferred into the city.

Much progress reported in the plan for a Union Christian University in the Fukien Province heading up at Foochow with two boards of trustees, one for men's work and the other for women's, this to be one of the most far reaching and complete union of missionary interests in China.

The profound impression made by the meetings conducted by Mr. George Sherwood Eddy among the students of our own as well as other mission and government institutions.

The death of Pastor Ding Long Go, October 12, 1912, for the past fifty years an important factor in the work of the Foochow Mission.

The establishment of a new church for the Manchus, Foochow.

The purchase of some thirty-five acres of land in a good location for the mission compound at Techow whither the Pangchwang station is being gradually removed.

Fund completed for erecting the Judson Smith Memorial Hospital at Taiku.

Union medical school at Foochow in operation with fifteen students. Now is the time to push medical instruction in China.

This is the only way in which we can do something toward developing a Christian medical profession. Hundreds of thousands of patients have passed through our hospitals. We have done very little in helping China to treat itself. We have shown the Christian spirit in treating the sick, but we have done nothing to Christianize medical practice in China. The old barbarous practices still remain and will remain until we give the Chinese a Christian medical science. There is no doubt that the training of Chinese physicians is the most important and most fruitful work which our doctors can undertake.

Institutions of the China Missions

FOOCHOW

FOOCHOW COLLEGE, FOOCHOW.—The college resumed its work after the revolution with a good enrolment of students. The stand which was taken by the faculty for neutrality in the student body has resulted in a favorable attitude toward the college by the community. Although the number of students was less, they represented the most loyal and the better class from the preceding year. There were few changes in the faculty. Mr. Christian had general oversight of the boarding department and gave instruction in gymnastics and military drill. The work done by all the staff was characterized by faithfulness and thoroughness.

The total enrolment in the college was 36, and in the preparatory departments, including the local boarding school, 363 boys. The faculty consisted of 20 Chinese teachers besides the missionaries. Owing to the revolution the graduation of last year's class was postponed. Four men finished the course, two of whom enter the theological seminary and two take up teaching. The total graduates from the college are now 89, a large percentage of whom have entered some form of Christian service. As a result of the visit of one of the Chinese pastors, a volunteer band of 48 members was formed.

FOOCHOW GIRLS' COLLEGE, PONASANG.—This college, beautiful for situation, is exerting a wide and uplifting influence upon the young womanhood of China. During its 58 years of history, 75 have been sent forth into various forms of Christian service, in church, school and home. Seventeen are engaged in medical work; 40 are teaching. The attendance, which began with three, has now increased through the years to 100. All students now pay tuition. The curriculum is gradually being raised to full college grade.

The total enrolment in the college was 39, and in the preparatory and lower grades 66, making a total of 105. There were 15 Chinese teachers on the faculty.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, INGHOK.—The Principal reports the best year in the history of the school. The enrolment shows a steady increase, now numbering about 62. The faculty consisted of 6 Chinese teachers and 3 missionaries. English was introduced in the upper grade for the first time. The breaking up of the government schools on account of the revolution sent an extra number of pupils to the mission school. At the end of the year formal graduation exercises were held for the first time and diplomas were given to 4 boys. Two of these were to enter Foochow College, one the Union Theological School, and the other the Union Normal School.

The fine new building has been a source of great satisfaction and has largely increased the efficiency of the school. The Christian tone has reached a high level and 12 of the leading boys united with the church during the year. This boarding school is exerting a marked influence upon the community, sending out trained leaders to take prominent positions in church and society.

GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL, INGHOK.—The opening of the school after the revolution showed that there was a falling off in attendance, the highest record for the year being 35. The teachers numbered 6. Two were graduated with preparatory diplomas, both to enter the freshman class of the Girls' College. This is the first class graduated from the school since its organization ten years ago, the regular course of study requiring this amount of time for its completion. The study of Mandarin was begun. An important event of the year was the arrival of Miss Strang, who will be associated with this school in the future.

ABBIE B. CHILD MEMORIAL SCHOOL, DIONGLOH.—This school was closed during 1912. Twenty-seven girls were sent to the Girls' College at Ponasang where they will remain for the present. The faculty in the meantime gave their attention to teaching in the other station schools. It was expected that the school would be reopened in 1913.

LOMBARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SHAOWU.—No report received because of the closing of the school by the revolution.

BOYS' ACADEMY, SHAOWU.—The attendance while the school was in session was 45. The absence of missionaries from the station at the time of the revolution interrupted the work. The course includes instruction in history, English Bible, and singing.

THEOLOGICAL CLASS, SHAOWU.—There were 3 students for the ministry who took more or less work. The absence of Dr. Walker in Foochow prevented the carrying on of regular work.

WOMAN'S BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL, SHAOWU.—The revolution interrupted the work of this school.

BOARDING STATION CLASS, FOOCHOW.—The purpose of this school is to train women for Bible-women and teachers. Fifteen were enrolled, not including the girls in the day school. There were 5 Chinese teachers on the faculty besides the missionary in charge. The course covers three years' training in the Romanized colloquial Bible besides elementary courses in geography, arithmetic, and other primary work. The school building was burned during the revolution, but temporary quarters have been secured. The school cannot graduate workers fast enough to meet the needs of the field.

BOARDING STATION CLASS, DIONGLOH.—It has a two years' course leading to the Woman's Training School at Ponasang and a third year for advanced students. The enrolment was 21, of whom 11 were boarders; 4 teachers. The work of the school was carried on very efficiently, during the absence of the missionary, by the matron. The advanced class numbered 7, who received special normal training.

BOARDING STATION CLASS, INGHOK.—The number of women in training was 10. The course covers three years' study, the first in the Romanized character, the other two in special training for Bible women.

BIBLE WOMAN'S TRAINING SCHOOL, PONASANG.—Still awaiting developments, but it is hoped soon to reorganize the school and place it at the head of the station schools for training women in Christian work.

DAVIS MEMORIAL KINDERGARTEN, FOOCHOW.—The enrolment for the year shows an increase of 36, the total number being 56. The work is very elementary, confined mostly to modeling, blackboard drawing, and paper work. Many of the mothers have become interested in better training for their children. The problem is to hold the children long enough to produce a permanent impression.

Union Institutions

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, FOOCHOW.—A union school supported by the American Board, Methodist Episcopal, and Church Missionary Society Missions. The second year, just closed, shows progress in all departments of the school work. There are two courses, one of two years for college graduates and the other, covering four years of study, for men who have had more elementary training. The total enrolment was 61, 10 in the upper course and 51 in the lower. Eight of the students came from American Board institutions. The first graduating class numbered 16. Besides the scheduled studies, each student is assigned practical work in connection with the churches and Sunday Schools in the city. The school occupies a building of the Methodist Mission, located in the foreign settlement. The library and reading room are well supplied with literature. A gift of \$2,000 has given an impetus to better work and has increased the efficiency of the equipment.

NORMAL SCHOOL, FOOCHOW.—This union school was consummated with the Methodist Mission during the year. Thirty-five students were admitted on competitive examination. Ten of them were affiliated with the American Board Mission. A course is offered of two years, covering history of education, the art of teaching, and practice work. The Normal School is articulated with the government schools, receiving students from them for a three years' course.

MEDICAL SCHOOL, FOOCHOW.—It is recognized that the function of medical missionary work is not only to heal the sick but also to train men in Christian medical science and practice. To this end this union institution has been started by the Church Missionary Society with 2 professors and the Methodists with 1 professor. The American Board Mission has furnished lecturers, but it is desirable that a full professor be added. The enrolment is limited to 15, until the faculty is enlarged.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING SCHOOL, FOOCHOW.—A union movement with the Methodist and Anglican Missions. The school is organized but has not yet been put into operation. The principal is now on the ground and is pushing the work of organization as fast as possible.

Medical Work

FOOCHOW MISSION HOSPITAL.—The mission is rejoicing over the new hospital building which is now fully completed, and, in connection with the new Swift Memorial operating pavilion, provides an excellent equipment for medical work. The staff continues about the same as last year, with one missionary and surgeon in charge, one American nurse and six Chinese assistants. These Chinese are studying for nursing and other medical work.

The statistics reported show a total of 26,417 treatments, of which 4,193 represent entirely new cases; 5,158 women and girls were treated. Operations performed were 671. Some of the cases in the hospital were soldiers who had not recovered from wounds received in battle at the time of the fighting in Foochow City.

MEDICAL WORK FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, PONASANG.—A dispensary is located here. One missionary physician. Special training course for nurses.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, INGHOK.—The missionary work in this station has been discontinued during the absence of the missionary on furlough. It reopened with a ready response from the people, on the return of Dr. Whitney. The inhabitants of the city, which number nearly 15,000, look to this hospital as the only source to alleviate their physical ills. Part of the time the physician was absent in Foochow, teaching in the Union Medical School.

What is spoken of as the hospital is only a dispensary, and the facilities for treating the people are not of the best. It is hoped that a suitable building may be provided soon. The attendance was about 30 per cent. greater than in any previous year; 955 new cases were treated, besides about 1,500 returned cases. Minor surgical treatments were 1,180.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, SHAOWU.—During the war, for two thirds of the year, the physician in charge was at Foochow City. In the interval the dispensary was in charge of a former student who was competent to treat ordinary cases. Many of the patients who came to the dispensary were suffering from wounds received in attacks by robbers. Each year the people attending the hospital represent a widening circle. Reports for ten months show 12,000 dispensary treatments, 4,000 coming for the first time. In the hospital were treated 120 patients, and about 1,000 were visited outside.

MEDICAL WORK FOR WOMEN, SHAOWU.—The dispensary was closed during the absence of the doctor on furlough.

Publications

THE FOOCHOW COLLEGE PRESS issued during the year a total of 1,020,732 pages, and 111,288 sheets and tracts. The Press continues to hold the confidence of the community and there is more need than ever for a press building.

SOUTH CHINA

BOYS' PRIMARY AND BOARDING SCHOOL, CANTON.—The last half of the year there was no school in session owing to the resignation of the Principal. The enrolment fell to 21. The old building became unfit for school purposes and it was decided to rebuild. In response to an appeal, about \$500 was raised and applied to remodeling the building. At the close of the year work was taken up in earnest, a new course of study prepared and new teachers secured. A class of 10 has taken up the study of English.

SOUTH CHINA GIRLS' SCHOOL, CANTON.—A temporary building was erected for the use of the school, affording dormitory accommodations for 20. The school was filled to overflowing, over 80 pupils registering up to the beginning of the year. The work was carried on successfully under the supervision of the 6 Chinese teachers and the 3 missionary ladies. School charges have been raised, and special work in English has been added to the curriculum.

NORTH CHINA

Chihli and Shantung Districts

North China Educational Union

NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE, TUNGCHOW.—The interruption by the revolution made necessary certain changes in the college curriculum. A special course of study was inserted in the spring term, leading up to the change of the opening of the college year in the fall to correspond with the school year in the other union institutions. A special normal course for graduates is still contemplated, having been sidetracked by the revolution. The faculty have instituted a kind of university extension, delivering lectures on educational and other themes at several educational centers. The spirit and discipline among the students have been good, and many of them have taken part in organized effort along lines of patriotism.

The total enrolment is 106 in the college, and 38 in the academy. The present freshman class is the largest ever received. The loss of three veterans from the staff, Dr. and Mrs. Sheffield and Miss Andrews, is keenly felt. The religious interest has been good, the Y. M. C. A. maintaining its various activities, with special success in popular Bible study. The policy of the college is to increase educational efficiency, and at the same time to encourage a fervent religious spirit.

NORTH CHINA UNION WOMAN'S COLLEGE, PEKING.—The students took an active interest in the events of the revolution, but during these very stirring times only two days were lost from the regular routine. The report for this year is confined to the college department. The students numbered 25, not including those in Bridgman Academy. Five students graduated from a special two years' course, one from the normal, two from the scientific, and two from the kindergarten training school.

There are several departments, including English, kindergarten training, and

music. The kindergarten training school opened this year with 15 students. There are great possibilities in this work, not only in training students for teaching, but in reaching the homes of the people. In the musical department, 40 pupils were enrolled, many of them taking instrumental lessons. The need of the graduates being trained in music is increasingly evident, as many of them are to become teachers of children.

During the summer a class of 20 girls was taken to the western hills on a tour of observation and instruction in special lines. A building for dormitory accommodations for 40 girls, and for the musical department, was erected, at a cost of nearly \$5,000. All the college students are Christians and members of the Young Women's Christian Association. Student life is practically on a self-governing basis.

NORTH CHINA UNION THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, PEKING.—There is a regular three years' course for college graduates and a special course for others is in contemplation. During the year three classes, numbering 33 men, were graduated. Only one new class was admitted, and the enrolment has consequently fallen considerably. The American Board schools have 14 students enrolled. The standard of instruction is being raised and some English was introduced. There is need for scholarships for poor students. One American Board missionary is on the faculty.

NORTH CHINA UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE, PEKING.—The course includes four years for college graduates, and a preparatory year for those who have not received college diplomas and who are not up to standard in English, civics and chemistry. The curriculum is arranged to teach the fundamental branches, by lectures and laboratory work in the first part of the course, and to give training in medicine, surgery and the specialties in the last three years. Six societies in Peking have united in this enterprise.

The school is recognized by the Board of Education and its students receive government diplomas. The students numbered in all classes 83, and 16 graduated. There are 16 regular teachers on the faculty besides several lecturers. The medium of instruction is Mandarin Chinese, but the English classes have made steady progress. A new modern hospital is contemplated and a site has been secured. An administrative block and hospital block are now building. Ultimately there will be four complete hospital blocks.

The religious spirit in the school has been fairly good, 5 students professing Christianity. Under the direction of members of the faculty, students have rendered valuable Red Cross service

NORTH CHINA UNION WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE, PEKING.—No report received for this last year. The course covers six years of work, new classes entering every two years.

ANGELL MEMORIAL BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL, PEKING.—This school trains for the work of Bible-women and general evangelism. Pupils are received from all missions in Peking and the surrounding district. The chief difficulty during the year was to find a suitable home for the school, the present building belonging to the Woman's College. It is hoped to erect a new building as soon as a good location can be secured. Fifteen women studied in the different classes. The demand for trained workers is constant, and the school should be advancing without interruption.

Boarding and High Schools

AT PEKING.—In the boys' school substantial progress was made during the year. Including the primary department there was an average attendance of 85, of whom 26 were in the higher grades. English was a special feature in the upper school. Each student is required to do a certain amount of manual work as a part of this training, thus lending dignity to labor.

The girls' schools, in the upper grades numbered 175 pupils; these are being crowded out by the increasing numbers in the kindergarten and primary departments. The work in the kindergarten is proving most valuable.

AT TUNGCHOW.—The boys' boarding schools had an attendance of 96. In the girls' school there are about 25 boarders besides about as many day pupils. Three Chinese teachers have had charge of all instruction, excepting special classes by the missionaries in Bible, music, drawing and gymnastics.

AT TIENTSIN.—The station boys' school has prospered as never before, showing a steady improvement in the number and quality of the pupils. The total number of students was 40, not including those below the high school grade. English and athletics are receiving special attention.

The girls' school has had an equally good year. The enrolment was 29, with 7 graduates. English has been introduced into the course, the tuition being raised to meet the increased expenses. Several of the graduates will go to Peking for further study.

AT PANGCHWANG.—The boys school has had to turn away a large number applying for admission. Sixty boys attended the boarding school. The school was closed part of the year, but the receipts were the largest in its history.

In the girls' school the total enrolled were 54, with 3 Chinese teachers. The spirit throughout the year has been excellent, owing to the devotion of the faculty. Seven girls graduated. English and gymnastics were of special interest to the pupils.

AT PAOTINGFU.—Owing to the revolution no class was graduated from the boys' school the last year. The highest enrolment was 60, a large increase over the preceding year. A faculty of 4 Chinese teachers carried on the work efficiently under the supervision of the missionary. If more dormitory room were available, many students paying full fees might be received.

The enrolment in the girls' school was about 40, and 16 in the Union School. The grade has been raised, and 3 Chinese teachers are on the faculty. Special instruction is given by the missionaries in physical drill, drawing and English. Five graduates are studying in the higher schools in Peking.

AT LINTSING.—The boys' boarding school has made splendid progress. During the last term 48 boys were enrolled, 4 from Mohammedan homes. The teaching, including English, is all done by 3 Chinese teachers. Most of the new pupils come from non-Christian homes.

The girls' school reports a busy year and fine loyalty on the part of the Chinese teachers. The highest enrolment was 34.

Medical Work

HOSPITAL AT TUNGCHOW.—The number of severe cases in the hospital has been more than usual. Measles and smallpox were unusually prevalent. The

number of operations was not large, because the physician gave the greater part of his time to language study. Dr. Ingram, on his return from furlough, undertook some teaching in the Union Medical College besides his hospital work.

The statistics show 79 in-patients in the hospital; 14,145 separate treatments, of which 2,025 were for the college, 325 given while the physicians were on tour, and the remainder at the dispensary. The number of major operations was 34.

WILLIAMS HOSPITAL, PANGCHWANG.—This hospital ministers to the physical needs of an area of about 2,400 square miles, with a population as great as Massachusetts and Connecticut combined. Within six miles of the hospital there are over 150 villages. The staff consists of 2 missionary physicians, an American nurse, 3 Chinese medical assistants, 4 Chinese nurses, a Chinese chaplain, and 3 other Chinese Christian workers.

The total hospital in-patients were 614; dispensary treatments, 14,662; major surgical operations, 115; minor operations, 707. The operating expenses are less than \$5 a day; \$36 maintains a nurse in training, and \$20 is sufficient for a bed in the hospital.

The need of larger facilities has been felt for several years. A new site has been purchased in Techow about fifteen miles north from Pangchwang, and two new hospitals will eventually be built there, the Porter Hospital for Women, and the relocated Williams Hospital for Men.

HOSPITAL AT LINTSING.—The year at this hospital for women and children has not been unusual in any respect. It has ministered to the medical needs of the station and schools, as well as to a large community of Chinese. The hospital patients were 74, and the treatments in the dispensary, 4,175. Besides the missionary doctor, the resident staff consists of 4 nurses, a matron and a Bible-woman.

Because of the absence of any provision for medical work for men, this hospital has assumed responsibility to a certain extent for the men's medical work. The loaning of a Chinese physician from Pangchwang, who had received his medical training at Peking, enabled the hospital to extend its usefulness, meeting the needs of men especially.

Through the generosity of a friend, an isolation ward, besides other additions to the hospital building, increased the efficiency of the plant. Twenty days were spent by the missionary physician on a tour to the outstations, when the needs of a large number of people were met.

SHANSI DISTRICT

THE OBERLIN-SHANSI MEMORIAL ACADEMY, TAIKUHSIEN.—The year has been marked by a large increase in the students applying for admission to the academy. Lack of proper accommodations has necessitated the turning away of many promising students. The boys in the academy numbered 47, those in the grammar grade 48, making a total enrolment of 95. The faculty consists of 12 Chinese teachers, besides the missionary in charge. Of the students enrolled, 14 came from the Fenchow schools and the others from Government and station schools. The China Inland Mission furnished 21 boys, the English Baptist Mission 13, and the American Board schools 40.

The academy and grammar school have a pronounced religious atmosphere, and there are now 58 professing Christians among the students. The Y. M. C. A.

now comprises the entire school membership. Fifteen have volunteered for the Christian ministry. The greatest needs are for a new building sufficient to house the increasing number of students, and the addition of several thoroughly equipped teachers to the faculty.

GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL, TAIKUSIEN.—At last this school has obtained a new building, the greater part of the dormitory having been erected the previous year. The school is filled to its full capacity. The work of the girls has been unusually satisfactory. The total enrolment was 24. The Christian Endeavor Society has been a helpful factor in the lives of the girls.

ATWATER MEMORIAL SCHOOL, FENCHOW (for boys).—The situation before this and all of the mission schools in Shansi is one of unlimited opportunity. Although flood and famine took many worthy students from the school, the total number under instruction was larger than ever before. The total enrolment was 138. Associated with these are the students in the primary grade, making the total under instruction over 500. No class was graduated, owing to a change in the school year to correspond with that of government schools. An educational missionary is greatly needed to increase the efficiency of the school organization and to allow time for closer contact with the students.

LYDIA LORD DAVIS SCHOOL, FENCHOW (for girls).—The last year was one of the most satisfactory in the history of the school. The highest enrolment was 45; the average attendance, 37. Several new methods were introduced through the year. Special instruction in sewing was given during the vacations to some of the girls. The last part of the year all the instruction was given into the hands of native teachers. It is hoped eventually to add a kindergarten training course to the curriculum. During the year 13 girls joined the church.

Medical Work

JUDSON SMITH MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, TAIKUSIEN.—During the absence of the missionary the work was carried on successfully by the Chinese doctor in charge. The year was signalized by the coming of an American nurse, who will take up the training of nurses as soon as she is fitted in the language. The gift of a motor-cycle has also been of great benefit to the doctor in responding to calls from a wide region. Funds have been secured for a hospital and material has been gathered for construction. Three or four wings of the new building are already erected and work on the main building will be commenced soon.

Patients come mostly from the poor and middle classes, although there is more response of late from the wealthy families. Patients in the hospital were 348; treatments in the dispensary, 4,000. The giving of the Gospel to the patients is the ultimate aim, and through the efforts of the native evangelist a dozen patients have confessed faith in Christ.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, FENCHOW.—The reports are incomplete, but the figures furnished show about 200 patients treated in the hospital, and 7,000 treatments in the dispensary. The work has been carried on under very cramped, unsatisfactory conditions, but it is hoped soon to start building on a new hospital. Plans have been drawn and funds are in hand toward the purchase of land. The Congregational Sunday Schools of the United States have contributed \$1,200 for this purpose.

The hospital exerts a wide influence, not only in alleviating suffering, but also in recommending the Gospel. Some of the leading men in Fenchow are interested in its development and are ready to contribute toward the building of the new hospital.

Publications

There were 37,000 pages printed on outside presses.

TABLE OF STATISTICS FOR 1912

	Foochow	South China	North China	Shansi	Totals
Population of Field	3,900,000	2,500,000	12,500,000	780,000	19,680,000
<i>Number of stations</i>	5	2	7	2	16
Outstations	98	41	89	16	244
<i>Missionaries, total</i>	46	7	68	18	139
Ordained	11	2	17	5	35
Physicians and Others	6	..	5	3	14
Wives	14	2	21	5	42
Single women	15	3	25	5	48
Special service	2	..	2	..	4
<i>Native laborers, total</i>	302	118	250	89	759
Ordained preachers	9	2	6	..	17
Unordained preachers	72	45	60	19	196
Teachers	157	40	107	37	341
Bible women	51	7	41	6	105
Other helpers	13	24	36	27	100
<i>Congregations</i>	117	48	100	36	301
Organized churches	73	3	11	2	89
Communicants	2,616	5,000	4,355	386	12,357
Added, 1912	355	365	335	126	1,181
Adherents	6,137	5,000	4,935	795	16,867
Sunday Schools	63	4	16	9	92
S. S. Membership	2,359	300	1,312	644	4,815
<i>Schools, total</i>	99	20	84	18	221
Theological Schs.	2	..	1	..	3
Students	11	..	14	..	25
Colleges	2	..	2	..	4
Students	75	..	120	6	201
Boarding and High Schs.	6	2	18	6	32
Students	489	78	744	277	1,588
Other schools	89	18	64	12	183
Students	2,188	581	1,057	302	4,128
Total students	2,753	659	1,947	585	5,944
<i>Hospitals</i>	3	..	3	2	8
Dispensaries	3	..	6	2	11
Patients	9,268	..	9,157	4,150	22,575
Treatments	46,572	..	34,636	11,000	92,208
<i>Native contributions</i>	\$10,401	\$1,500	\$3,538	\$1,282	\$16,721

Missions in India and Ceylon

Stations: Location and Special Work of Missionaries

MARATHI MISSION

BOMBAY (1813).—William Hazen, ordained: Principal of the Bombay High School; secretary of the mission. Mrs. Florence H. Hazen: Associated in work of High School; in charge of Vernacular Department. Robert Ernest Hume, Ph. D., ordained: Editor and Manager of the *Dnyanodaya*; general evangelistic work; associated in care of Little Boys' Home. Mrs. Laura C. Hume: Associated in care of Little Boys' Home. Richard S. Rose, ordained: Associated in work of Bombay High School; general evangelistic work. Miss Anna L. Millard: In charge of Blind School and Day Schools for Hindus and Bible-women. Miss A. Eleanor Franzen: In charge of Little Boys' Home.

AHMEDNAGAR (1831).—Robert A. Hume, D.D., ordained: Principal and Dean of the Theological Seminary; charge of district work. Mrs. Kate F. Hume: Work for women. Alden H. Clark, ordained: Principal of Union Training School for male Christian workers. Mrs. Mary W. Clark: Associated in work of Union Training School. David C. Churchill: Charge of industrial work of American Deccan Institute; also assists in the Sir D. M. Petit School of Industrial Arts. Charles H. Burr: Acting-principal of Boys' High School; joint charge of Harris Hall dormitory for boys. Mrs. Annie H. Burr: Joint charge of Harris Hall dormitory. Miss Emily R. Bissell: Bible Woman's Training School. Miss Ruth P. Hume, M.D.: Physician in charge of Woman's Hospital; general medical work for women and children. Miss Edith Gates: Principal of Anglo-vernacular department of Girls' Boarding School; joint charge of day schools. Miss Eleanor Stephenson, M.D.: Associate physician in Woman's Hospital; general medical work for women and children. Miss Clara H. Bruce: Principal of Vernacular Department of Girls' Boarding School; joint charge of day schools. Miss Elizabeth Johnson: Superintendent of nurses of Woman's Hospital. Miss Gertrude Harris: Evangelistic work. Miss M. Clara Proctor, M.D.: Language study; associate physician in Woman's Hospital; general medical work for women and children.

SIRUR (1841).—Mrs. Mary C. Winsor: Educational, evangelistic and industrial work of the station and district.

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 other work of the station.

VADALA (1857).—Edward Fairbank, ordained: Educational, evangelistic and industrial work of the station and district. Mrs. Mary A. Fairbank: Oversight of Girls' School and work for women. Edward W. Felt, ordained: Language study; evangelistic work. Mrs. Rachael Coan Felt: Work for women.

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

SHOLAPUR (1862).—Arthur A. McBride, ordained: Principal of Boys' Boarding and Industrial School; charge of Day Schools; treasurer of the mission. Mrs. Elizabeth V. McBride: Associate in work of Boys' School and Day Schools. Miss Esther B. Fowler: Principal of Woronoco Girls' Boarding School. Miss Mary B. Harding: In charge of Kindergarten Training School. Miss Louise M. Wheeler: Language study; kindergarten.

PANCHGANI (1879).—Mrs. Hepzibeth P. Bruce: General work for women.

WAI (1892).—Lester H. Beals, M.D.: Charge of hospital and general medical work. Mrs. Rose F. Beals, M.D.: Associate in hospital and medical work for women. Mrs. Minnie L. Sibley: In charge of Abbott Widow's Home, Orphanage, and general work for women. Miss Jean P. Gordon: Boarding and Day Schools in Wai, and village schools in the district.

BARSI (1913).—Lorin S. Gates, ordained: General evangelistic work. Mrs. Frances H. Gates: General evangelistic work for women.

On furlough.—Henry Fairbank, ordained; Mrs. Mary M. Fairbank.

Associated with the mission, not under appointment.—(Ahmednagar) Mr. Wilbur S. Deming, tutor. (Sirur) Mr. David Winsor. (Sholapur) Miss Bertha Fulcher, missionary of the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, engaged in work for Mohammedan women in coöperation with the station.

Dr. and Mrs. Ballantine and Miss Gates have returned to the mission after completing their furloughs, and Dr. Stephenson and Miss Bissell are soon to return. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fairbank have again returned to the mission after a short visit to America for medical purposes. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fairbank are about to enter upon their furlough. The mission suffered a severe loss in the death of Mr. Bissell on November 21, 1912. Mrs. Bissell has come to this country, probably not to return. Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Hume will be leaving the mission early in the year, he having accepted a professorship in Union Theological Seminary, New York. Mr. Rose, who had been located at Barsi, the new station in the mission, has been asked to go to Bombay temporarily to help fill the gap made by Dr. Hume's leaving. Mr. Felt and Miss Coan were married May 1, 1913.

MADURA MISSION

CENTRAL CIRCLE.—(Madura, Pasumalai and Tirumangalam West.) *RESIDING IN MADURA.*—John S. Chandler, ordained: Secretary of the mission; chairman of Central Circle Committee; chairman of Tamil Lexicon Committee. Mrs. Henrietta S. Chandler: Hindu Girls' School and manager of Girls' High School. Frank Van Allen, M.D., ordained: Charge of Albert Victor Hospital. William W. Wallace, ordained: Treasurer of the mission and District Conference; professor in American College, Madura. Mrs. Genevieve T. Wallace: Manager of Hindu Girls' Schools. William M. Zumbro, ordained: Principal of American College, Madura. Mrs. Harriet S. Zumbro. Edgar M. Flint: Language study; teacher of Science and Bible in American College. Mrs. Susanna Q. Flint: Language study. Albert J. Saunders, ordained: Language study; acting-professor of History in American College. Mrs. Jessie M. Saunders: Language study. Miss Eva M.

Swift: Principal of Lucy Perry Noble Bible School; charge of City Bible-women. Miss Mary M. Root: Charge of Village Bible-women. Miss Mary T. Noyes: Principal of Girls' High and Normal Training School, Capron Hall. Miss Harriet E. Parker, M.D.: Charge of Woman's Hospital; general medical work. Miss Catherine S. Quickenden: Superintendent of Industrial Home in connection with Lucy Perry Noble Bible School. Miss Gertrude E. Chandler: Teacher in City Hindu Girls' Schools; in charge of kindergarten work. Miss Gwen Jones: Educational work.

RESIDING IN PASUMALAI.—John P. Jones, D.D., ordained: Principal of Theological Seminary; editor of *United Church Herald*. Mrs. Sarah A. Jones: Work for students and women. John X. Miller, ordained: Principal of Pasumalai High School and Normal Training Institution. Mrs. Margaret Y. Miller: Work for women. James H. Lawson: Language study; superintendent of Manual Training Institute; manager of Lenox Press. Mrs. Frances J. Lawson.

RESIDING IN TIRUMANGALAM.—John J. Banninga, ordained: Chairman of District Conference; touring and general oversight of the field. Mrs. Mary D. Banninga: Work for women.

RESIDING IN BANGALORE.—David S. Herrick, ordained: Professor in United Theological College. Mrs. Dency T. M. Herrick.

NORTH CIRCLE.—(Dindigul and Palani.)

RESIDING IN DINDIGUL.—James C. Perkins, ordained: Chairman of North Circle Committee. Mrs. Lucy C. Perkins: (Residing at Kodaikanal).

RESIDING IN PALANI.—Willis P. Elwood, ordained: Vice-chairman of Circle; general mission work. Mrs. Agnes A. Elwood: Work for women.

SOUTH CIRCLE.—(Aruppukottai, Tirumangalam, East, and Kamuthi.)

RESIDING IN ARUPPUKOTTAI.—Franklin E. Jeffery, ordained: Chairman of South Circle Committee. Mrs. Capitola M. Jeffery: Charge of Girls' Boarding School.

RESIDING IN KAMUTHI.—Lawrence C. Powers, ordained: General evangelistic work.

WEST CIRCLE.—(Periakulam and Battalagundu.)

RESIDING IN BATTALAGUNDU.—Burleigh V. Mathews, ordained: General mission work. Mrs. Pearl C. Mathews: Charge of boarding school.

EAST CIRCLE.—(Manamadura and Melur.)

RESIDING IN MANAMADURA.—C. Stanley Vaughan, ordained: Chairman of East Circle Committee. Hervey C. Hazen, ordained: General evangelistic work.

RESIDING IN MELUR.—Edward P. Holton, ordained: General evangelistic work. Mrs. Gertrude M. Holton: Charge of boarding school.

On furlough.—James E. Tracy, D.D., ordained; Mrs. Fanny S. Tracy; Mrs. M. Ella Vaughan.

Associated with the mission, not under appointment.—(Madura) Mr. John W. Stanley, teacher of Natural Science; Miss Zada A. Curtiss, educational work; Miss Cordelia I. MacNaughton, M.D., Medical work. (Kodaikanal) Miss Alice J. Powers, charge of High Clerc School.

Mr. Vaughan has returned to the mission, leaving Mrs. Vaughan here. Dr. Parker has also returned to the mission, taking with her Dr. Cordelia MacNaughton, appointed for a term of five years to assist in the work of the Woman's Hospi-

tal. Dr. Katherine Scott, who had charge of the hospital in Dr. Parker's absence, has left the mission. Dr. Jones, who was obliged to be absent from the mission for several months on account of his health, has returned. Miss Quickenden will be returning to the mission the first of the year with the expectation of taking the superintendence of the Industrial Home in connection with the Lucy Perry Noble Bible School in Madura under the care of Miss Swift. Mr. Hazen also has returned and located at Manamadura. Mr. and Mrs. Guise were obliged to come home for health reasons during the year. Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Saunders have been appointed and arrived in the mission, Mr. Saunders to take the work in the College at Madura left by Mr. Guise. Mr. and Mrs. Flint have arrived and taken up teaching work in the College. Miss Gwen Jones will soon be leaving the mission to marry Mr. Mark Freeman of the Methodist Episcopal Board in Malaysia. Dr. and Mrs. Tracy are soon to leave for their furlough, most of which they will spend in Europe.

CEYLON MISSION

VADDUKODDAI (1817).—Giles G. Brown, ordained: Missionary in charge; President of Jaffna College. Mrs. Clara P. Brown: Educational work in Jaffna College; superintendent of Bible-women for the station. Charles W. Miller: Language study; instructor in Jaffna College.

MANEPAY (1831).—

UDUVIL (1831).—William E. Hitchcock: Charge of Uduvil Girls' Boarding School. Mrs. Hattie H. Hitchcock: Charge of District Bible women. Miss Lulu K. Bookwalter: Language study; teaching in Girls' Boarding School. Miss Minnie K. Hastings: Language study; teaching in Girls' Boarding School.

INUVEL.—Miss Isabella H. Curr, M.D.: Physician in charge of McLeod Hospital for Women and Children; superintendent of Bible-women.

TELLIPPALLAI (1831).—James H. Dickson, ordained: In charge of station; principal of Training School for men; superintendent of mission press; editor of the *Morning Star*; treasurer of the mission. Mrs. Frances H. Dickson: In charge of Bible women.

UDUPPIDDI (1847).—Arthur A. Ward: Language study; charge of general work of the station. Mrs. Alice B. Ward: Language study; educational work and work for women.

On furlough.—Thomas B. Scott, M.D., ordained; Mrs. Mary E. Scott, M.D.; Miss Susan R. Howland.

Associated with the mission, not under appointment.—(Uduvil) Miss Anna Hoffman.

Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock have returned to the mission after furlough and located at Uduvil temporarily, having charge of the Girls' Boarding School in the absence of Miss Howland. Dr. and Mrs. Scott and Miss Howland have entered upon their furloughs. Miss Bookwalter and Miss Hastings, while having classes in the Girls' Boarding School at Uduvil, will reside at Manepay for this year for language study. Mr. and Mrs. York on completing their five-year term of service in Jaffna College have returned to the United States. Mr. Charles W. Miller has received appointment and will soon be leaving for the field, especially designated to the college.

MISSIONS IN INDIA AND CEYLON

The Board works in two parts of India proper and in the northern part of Ceylon. The Marathi Mission centers in the Bombay Presidency; the Madura Mission in southeast India. The Marathi Mission is the mother mission of the Board, having been established in 1813 by the first group of missionaries who sailed from Boston in 1812. The work spread from the city of Bombay on the coast back into the interior. There is perhaps no better place in India for the study of missionary processes than at Ahmednagar, the center of mission activity. The Marathi Mission is noted for its able missionaries, a goodly number of them being the children and grandchildren of missionaries. Although working among the independent and warlike Marathas, one of the most resisting races of India, the work of the mission bears evidence of remarkable success. Within the mission limits there is a population of 4,600,000 souls, gathered in four districts, in addition to the city of Bombay.

In the south, down near the tip of the peninsula, is the Madura Mission, founded in 1834. The Madura Mission is all within the limits of the Madura District of the Madras Presidency and includes a population of 2,573,000. If Ahmednagar is a good example of a varied and concentrated mission work, so is the city of Madura with its suburb, Pasumalai. It should be ranked high as an evidence of missionary strategy and the wise coördination of various agencies.

From the city of Madura the other districts radiate like the spokes of a wheel. Each station can tell a story of Christian success, especially Aruppukottai, where mass movements have been frequently reported. Tourists find the city of Madura one of the most interesting points for the study of mission methods in strategy. For one thing the Temple of Menarchee, one of the sights of India, and one of the strong-holds of heathenism and citadels of idolatry, is today girdled with American Board institutions.

Take for example any city in the United States of similar size, where there could be placed under the control of a central committee of Christian men the schools, the hospitals, the printing presses, the churches and other evangelizing agencies—such a city could be shaken from center to circumference in a comparatively short space of time. The situation in a mission center like Madura is of this sort. Not Menarchee but Christ is to be supreme in that ancient pagan center.

The work of the Board in Ceylon is carried on in the northern

peninsula of the island which bears the name of Jaffna. The peninsula covers an area of about forty-two miles by fourteen and is densely populated with some 350,000 inhabitants. The work was begun soon after the War of 1812 when the English government threw open the doors for missionaries from America. In 1815 five men, four of them having wives, established the first station of the American Board in Ceylon. This mission was among the first to adopt the principal of seeking to make the churches self-supporting and self-governing. It was from this mission that the Madura Mission in South India was formed and the relation between the two missions has been unusually intimate, both using the same vernacular.

General Conditions in India

Political.—India, with its population of over 315,000,000 souls, is annually acquiring a greater significance and prominence as a political member in the British Empire. The people have recently opened their eyes to a new vision of their political opportunities and to a new consciousness of their rights and power. India will never more be the silent and passive partner in the Imperial compact it has been in the past. It demands increasing recognition, and is receiving it.

This is true in matters legislative. Indian members of legislatures and councils have revealed considerable aptitude and not a little constructive wisdom. The unrest of India and the seditious spirit causing no little concern a few years past has been brought largely under control, though the treatment of Hindus in British South Africa is aggravating matters in India. Moreover, the new influx of power given by the state to Indians in the government itself, and in its legislative bodies, has removed much of the dissatisfaction existing in the minds of the educated who, indeed, were the only ones who represented unrest in India, the common people having been satisfied with British régime.

Economic and Industrial.—Relative to the income of the people, the taxes in India are the lowest for any civilized country in the world. Yet India is still a land of famines which prevail in some parts of the land every year, draining the life and sapping the vitality of the people. Government has done much in recent times through the multiplication of its railways and the increase of its irrigation enterprises to mitigate if not prevent famine. It has in hand a large famine fund, through which it can aid the people and prevent suffering and much loss of life. By the multiplication of these

agencies the dreadful famine sufferings of the past will be very much diminished as the years go on.

Railways in India are already very extensive and offer a chance for many a young man with the spirit of enterprise. A superior class of workers is demanded: an English education almost essential. These provide numerous temptations, however, to the young men to get into drinking and gambling extravagance. Shops and factories are starting up all over the land. A new era is dawning in India, as is illustrated by the big electric works on the hills at Lonavla, above Bombay, a scheme financed entirely in India. The move has begun from the farm, the weaver's loom, the carpenter and blacksmith shop of the country, to the factory, shop and office of the city. There is a great industrial awakening, though as yet but 10 per cent of India's population have gathered into cities.

The majority of missionaries engaged in teaching trades and industries believe that these give a training in independence and a development of manliness that can be secured in no other way. Most missionaries who have gone into the industrial work have desired that the boys and girls in their charge should be able to earn a decent living by their own exertions and also be able to support their churches and other institutions.

Many claim that the Church of God in India will never become self-supporting and efficiently self-propagating until the people have been taught not only the dignity of labor but also how to live in greater honor and self-respect and with larger efficiency than in the past. However this may be, there is no doubt that industrial activity is in harmony with the spirit of the age, bringing many blessings to a large number of people. There are 160 industrial establishments in connection with the missions of India at present, some societies, like the Basel Mission, having made special efforts along these lines. One of the features of the work is the many peasant settlements which have been established in many parts of the country, hundreds of Christian missionary families having been brought in under the direction and guidance of missions. There are settlements of this kind all over India. The Salvation Army is conspicuous in these lines of activity. The great educational work hitherto carried on by missions should now be supplemented by an agricultural and industrial movement of still greater magnitude, if we are to keep pace with the needs of our times. "The day is not distant," says Booth Tucker, "when there will be dotted over India industries which will not only support our converts but will free a large section of the

Indian work from its present dependence upon foreign funds and will place within the reach of our various missions the necessary means for not only supporting themselves but for reaching forth to the still untouched regions beyond."

Social and Philanthropic.—The social problems in India revolve around the colossal caste system. The social life even of Mohammedans, who are the least affected by this institution, is nevertheless, tainted by its corrupt power. Even the native Christian Church, especially in South India, where it has found the largest success, is unwilling yet to shake off entirely the spiritual and social tyranny of this great enemy to the faith.

But the day of caste domination is waning and a hope for better things is possessing the people. Popular sentiment is growing unwilling to yield to it or to endure its tyranny. The people are coming more and more to invoke the aid of the law to overthrow its power.

It is encouraging to see that the Social Reform Movement is now again slowly returning to popular favor and is beginning to achieve more and more for the social development and amelioration of the people of this land. Men are beginning to understand that India needs more urgently and imperatively the blessings which make for the upbuilding of character, the elevation of home life, and the regeneration of society than it does the enlargement of political rights and privileges, though these should not be ignored.

In estimating the progress of one hundred years in India this changed attitude of mind or new atmosphere should be given large consideration, and yet one perhaps thinks first of the great reforms which have been accomplished, such as the abolition of sati, or widow burning, the abolition of hook-swinging, and of prostitution in the temples. These and many other reforms are to be placed to the credit of the British Government. As public sentiment has developed under the influence of education and in contact with Christian ideals, the government has attacked the more flagrant evils until now there is little in the externals of Hinduism to shock the sensibilities of westerners. Only within a comparatively few months has a law been passed prohibiting the disgusting animal sacrifices at the Kali Ghat in Calcutta, which many travelers will recall with a shudder. Such reforms, opposed from the beginning by the Brahmin Priesthood, seemed to be welcomed by the people at large. This is a sign which has not been lost upon the ruling caste.

It is quite clear, however, that improved morals and better social

conditions must wait upon education and religion. Reform and intelligence must go hand in hand. Behind these is the magic word, "education." Is it any wonder that the government considers the mission schools of incalculable benefit in the work of uplifting India's millions? The extensive government grants which nearly all Christian schools enjoy is indisputable evidence of the value of this work. Knowing from close contact and earnest study all the conditions, government officials would not pour millions of rupees of public money into mission schools of all creeds year after year unless they were convinced that the money was well applied.

Under the influence of Christianity and of Christian civilization, a new consciousness of social obligation, of patriotic impulse and of philanthropic opportunity has dawned upon the country. And it is significant that men are not only awaking to this responsibility for the right use of their wealth, but also for the best public use of themselves and of the powers they possess. The idea of social service is beginning to take hold of the people. This, verily, is a new thing for India. The religion of India has largely been directed toward selfish, individualistic ends; it has been a struggle for existence, for religious existence and for religious merit; and little has been thought during all these centuries of man's responsibility for man. The noble philanthropy of the West, as it has been poured into India, is touching the conscience and quickening the sentiments of many of the people.

It still remains true, however, that India is a comparative stranger to the broad, humanitarian habit. It needs to be shaken out of its supreme, individualistic, self-centered life, and to be brought more into sympathetic touch with the sufferings and the misfortunes of men. Schools for the blind and deaf mutes are all practically Christian. Homes for lepers, asylums for widows, and other varied forms of philanthropic work are distinctively Christian in their finances and in their guidance and control. There are some Hindu gentlemen today who are contributing toward such missionary Christian activity simply because they know not how to do anything themselves along that line, and because they know nothing of the kind among their own co-religionists into which they can enter and become a part.

Religious.—India is preëminently the land of faiths. The people are deeply and absorbingly religious. They have no philosophy which is not largely speculation concerning the human soul and its relation to the divine. Literature with them is but the articulation

of their manifold religious sentiments and sensibilities. Their science too is dominated by religious prejudices and preconceptions. All their social relations are expressed in terms of religious obligation. There is hardly a single event which transpires in the social, domestic or individual life which is not definitely regarded as the expression of the attitude of the Infinite, Brahm, towards the soul.

Hinduism is the religion of over 70 per cent. of the entire population. Mohammedanism comes next, with its Indian following of



Dedication of new Edifice in Tamaraipatti, India

This church building cost only about \$400. It is named the "Mrs. Henrietta S. Chandler Church" in honor of the wife of the missionary in Madura.

nearly 70,000,000, the largest number of Mohammedans in any land or under any government. Buddhism, though a child of India, and its principal faith for nearly a thousand years, has had practically no separate existence in the peninsula. Not 400,000 Buddhists are found in the country at present. It is, however, the dominant and beloved religion of Burmah and is still cherished as the ancestral and ancient faith of Ceylon. The Sikh faith, India's most modern religious product, established at the end of the fifteenth century, as an effort to unite the excellencies of the faiths of Mohammed and

the Brahmins, has some 3,000,000 followers. Jainism, "the faith of the victorious ones," closely kindred to Buddhism and yet largely tainted by the new Hinduism of the day, has 1,250,000 followers, most of whom are well to do and prosperous. Parseeism, or Zoroastrianism, has about 120,000 followers, and the Jews some 20,000. Animism cannot well be classified, as it is perhaps more of a spirit than a cult. It is supposed to number, however, about 10,000,000 representatives.

India is the citadel of polytheism and idolatry. The gods are numbered by the millions. There seem to be more gods than men. In Hinduism is a perversion of all that is high and holy. Added the fact that India contains more Mohammedans than any other land, the hardest of all people to reach, and it is clear that no country presents such difficult problems. For these reasons statistics of Christian work in India should not be regarded as the final test.

The Christians number nearly 4,000,000, a growth of nearly a million in the past decade. Because of Christianity's direct activities and those of Mohammedans and of certain religious reform movements, India is kept in a healthy religious ferment. The most enthusiastic advocate of missions would not claim that to any great extent Brahmins have become Christians. Brahmin teachers abound in mission schools, where they render effective and sympathetic service, and men of this caste will freely mingle with Christians on public occasions. Yet few Brahmins breaking with caste have let it be known that they follow Christ. At the same time, it can be stated that certain influences are at work which make for the sure if gradual disintegration of the system. Already the head is sick. There are here and there Brahmins who are yielding their hearts to Christ and accepting baptism. It is sufficient only to point to the conversion of such men as Mr. Karmarkar of Bombay (deceased) and Messrs. Modak and Tilak of Ahmednagar, all earnest workers connected with the Marathi Mission, yet full-blooded Brahmins by birth. Karmarkar the evangelist, Modak the lawyer, and Tilak the poet, are the forerunners of many other Brahmins who not only will be drawn into the Kingdom but who are certainly to become a mighty force for the evangelism of their caste and their countrymen generally.

Centenary of America's Christian Connection with India

The most important single event of the past year was the celebration of the centenary of America's Christian connection with India, which was observed in Bombay during the four days, November 7 to 10, and in Ahmednagar November 13 to 16, 1913.

Strikingly different from the reception which the first Christian missionaries from America received in 1813 was the reception in the Town Hall of Bombay one hundred years later. Then they were suspected and persistently and fanatically resisted by both Government and people: now in Bombay they occupy the Town Hall for a public meeting, and receive sympathetic appreciation from the English Government and from a large circle of Indians both Christian and non-Christian. The one single American Mission which was founded a century ago has been followed by forty more, and the six Christian pioneers from across the ocean have during the century been followed by many thousands of other workers. These American missionaries in India are now conducting a broad scheme of schools of all grades—primary, secondary, industrial, normal, theological and collegiate. Their colleges are thirteen in number, and their pupils are 195,000, which is more than two thirds of all the pupils in Protestant mission schools in India. They also maintain 76 hospitals and 143 dispensaries, in which last year they treated one million patients. The names of 1,872 missionaries in American and Canadian missionary societies are recorded in the last Year Book of Protestant Missions in India. Of the 1,650,000 persons who are reported in the last census of India as being Protestant Christians, 830,000 (or more than half) are connected with missions from America. About one crore of rupees (over three million dollars) are expended annually by American churches on their missions in India. If the total cost of Christian missions from America to India be computed, it may be estimated that not less than sixty million dollars have been expended in this connection. Has the history of international relations ever shown such an extensive manifestation of the kindly brotherhood of one nation towards another as this Christian effort from the youngest nation of the West under the inspiration of Jesus Christ to render service to the most ancient of civilized peoples on the face of the earth?

This centenary celebration of the Marathi Mission was visited by a special Commission of the Board, consisting of President Samuel

B. Capen, Secretary W. E. Strong, and Rev. George A. Hall, grandson of the founder of the mission. Delegates were in attendance from boards and missions at work in India. The centenary offerings of the Marathi Christians amounted to about \$5,000.

A missionary exhibit was prepared to show the various phases of the work under the auspices of the Marathi Mission. Its very simplicity bore striking testimony to the success of missionary efforts in India, whether from an industrial, medical, literary or evangelical point of view. Among other things were some charts setting forth some striking facts with reference to missionary work in general: that during the last ten years nearly 400,000 patients were medically treated; that the pupils in the schools at the end of the first half century's work in India were 580, and at the end of the century nearly 7,000; that the church membership at the end of the first quarter of a century's work was 32, while now it is some 4,000,000 and over; that there are now 47 missionaries in the Bombay Presidency, and 529 workers, with 245,000 professing Christians; that the Protestant Christian community in India increased by 350 per cent. between 1851 and 1871; 70 per cent. between 1871 and 1891; and 150 per cent. between 1891 and 1911.

Among the special features of the celebration was the pageant of scenes from the history and work of the Marathi Mission given on the church grounds at Bombay, emphasizing anew the debt the missionary cause today owes to the men and women who "blazed the way."

The Board's pioneer missionaries went first to Calcutta, but because of the prohibitive policy of the East India Company, they were transferred to Bombay, where, through great tact on their part, great patience and the help of a Christian governor, they were able to get a footing. The letter written to this governor near the end of December, 1813, by both Gordon Hall and Samuel Nott is worthy of repetition here.

"We entreat you by the time and money already expended on the mission, and by the Christian hopes and prayers attending it, not utterly to defeat its pious object by sending us from the country. We entreat you by the spiritual miseries of the heathen, who are daily perishing before your eyes and under your Excellency's government, not to prevent us from preaching Christ to them. We entreat you by the blood of Jesus, which He had shed to redeem them. As ministers of Him, Who is all power in heaven and on earth, and Who, with His farewell and ascending voice commanded His minis-

ters to go and teach all nations, we entreat you not to prohibit us from teaching these heathens. By all the principles of our holy religion by which you hope to be saved, we entreat you not to hinder us to preach the same religion to these perishing idolators. By all the solemnities of the judgment day, when your Excellency must meet your subjects before Christ's Tribunal, we entreat you not to hinder us from preaching to them that Gospel which is able to prepare them, as well as you, for that awful day."

The result of this appeal was that Messrs. Hall and Nott were allowed to remain at Bombay, pending further orders. They were joined by Samuel Newell March 7, 1814, and in due time they were able to establish their educational and evangelistic work.

Much could be said of the courage and faith of those early missionaries who crossed the stormy seas and met patiently and successfully the difficulties of pioneer work in India. This courage and faith sustained them amidst great difficulties, made them hold on when there seemed every prospect of their coming proving vain; it sustained them during the long waiting before their labors were rewarded with converts and amid havoc wrought by sickness and death in their own circle. No part of the Scriptures had been translated when these missionaries reached Bombay, nor was there anything in the shape of a book among the natives which could give them the least idea of the true character of God as revealed in the Scriptures. Everything was yet to be done; the wilderness was before them, and not a tree in the forest had yet been felled. They began to work without aid of grammar or dictionary to acquire the language of the people, and soon were able to tell the people in their own tongue the story of the wonderful love and mercy of God. They had an imperial vision and a broad view of the possibilities and extent of their work. In five years from the time of their arrival, they had opened new stations with new schools and entered upon extended tours along the coast.

Such missionaries as Gordon Hall and those who worked with him were versatile and willing to turn their hands to anything which would forward their objects. Whether preaching in chapel or street to large companies, conversing with individuals, meeting hostile argument and opposition with patience, teaching the rudiments in school, editing school text-books, caring for orphans, giving medicine to the sick, translating the Bible, writing tracts, printing or exploring, they regarded all as part of the work for which they came.

Their successors have found the foundations laid by such pioneers to be well capable of sustaining the strong structure of Christian aggressiveness that the times now call for, particularly with reference to the native Christian body. The policy of the mission is now as not even in the past to recognize the Indian church as the permanent factor in the evangelization of India, and to place increasing responsibility on Indian leaders and upon every member of the Christian community.

In addition to direct religious work, the Marathi Mission has been a pioneer in literary work, both of a scholarly and popular kind, both by origin, composition and by translations. A member of the Marathi Mission was the first in that part of India to print the notation of Indian music. The mission publishes a weekly Anglo-Marathi newspaper, now in its seventy-second volume—next to the oldest publication in the Presidency. Marathi has been a pioneer in educational work, especially through vernacular schools and in female education. Scores of educational books of many kinds have been prepared and published by the mission. It has also been a pioneer in medical work and social service; in economic and industrial service; in philanthropic service as well, some members of the mission having largely suspended their ordinary services at times of famine and plague in order to serve the suffering; millions of rupees for famine relief having been secured by the mission from America and distributed. Such words, therefore, as these pronounced at the centenary by a non-Christian though highly educated Hindu are peculiarly significant:

“Whatever might be the view of Indians of the Christian doctrine, they were full of admiration for the great expanding educational net-work which Christian missions have thrown out to educate the youth of India. Annually lakhs and lakhs of rupees were spent on this leveling and leavening work of civilization by the people of the West. This could not be in vain. It was bound to produce a deep impression upon the minds of the people of India and they were full of grateful recognition of the services rendered by Christian missionaries. American missions have built up the character and capacity of thousands of Indians. Christian missions have played a large part in the intellectual and social evolution of the country in the past century, and have been one of the most important factors entering into the production of modern India. The watchword of India today is ‘service,’ and those who have felt the force of the example of Christian missionaries have been trusted to come for-

ward and dedicate their life to God's work. It is a splendid monument which missionary institutions in India have built up. The heart of young India is throbbing with the new impulse to service."

The Madras Representative Council of Missions

A definite step has been taken in South India in the matter of coöperation in mission work. A gathering of missionaries, representing twenty-five different societies, was held in Madras, August 15, 1913, the result being the organization of the Madras Representative Council. This is not altogether a new thing to South India. For about twenty-five years there has been a United Missionary Council on Education and for about seventeen years the South India Missionary Association has been a means for organized effort along many lines of missionary activity. Other united efforts have resulted in the South India United Church, the United Theological College of South India and Ceylon, while at the present time six societies are united in the control of the Madras Christian College.

The Madras Council represents practically all of the great missionary societies at work in South India, namely, the English societies—the Church Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the London Missionary Society, and the Wesleyan Missionary Society; then the American societies—Advent, Baptist, Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian and Reformed; the various Lutheran societies—German, Danish, Swedish, American, etc.

This movement is full of significance. It means that the great branches of the Protestant churches in South India are more united today than ever before and are ready to coöperate in giving emphasis to the essential Christian teachings and in throwing their united weight on the right side of moral issues. It means that a great advance has been made in the point of view of the building up of an Indian Church, varied in structure but inwrought with the common spirit of loyalty to one grand aim. When the servants of Christ representing all shades of opinion, all forms of polity, come together as brethren under the solvent influence of prayer and the cementing power of a sovereign aim, the walls of the City of God rise in new splendor and the song of the Kingdom swells in new triumphant strain.

The Mott Conferences

Dr. John R. Mott, as chairman of the Continuation Committee of the World Missionary Conference, conducted several conferences with leading representatives from the various missionary and other Christian bodies in India and Ceylon, beginning at Colombo in November, 1912, and continuing in India until December 21, when the India National Conference closed at Calcutta. These conferences were devoted largely to discussions based upon a syllabus of important questions prepared by the chairman of the Continuation Committee in consultation with secretaries of Mission Boards, with members of the Continuation Committee itself, and by correspondence with the missionaries and native leaders. These questions were sent to delegates long enough in advance to secure the best thought and advice of these experts. Most of the time in the conference was spent in discussion, so as to secure the maximum expression of opinion and experience from those present. Except in the case of the National Conference the members of a given conference did not have access to the findings of preceding conferences. This fact gives added significance to the unanimity of the conclusions reached on many questions.

The main questions discussed were Occupation, Evangelization, the Christian Church, Native Christian Leadership, Training of Missionaries, Christian Education, Christian Literature, Coöperation, Medical Missions, Women's Work.

The findings of the India National Conference at Calcutta throw no new light upon the work and its needs, yet they emphasize anew and with authoritative vigor that large tracts of territory in each province of India are still wholly unoccupied for Christ and that there are entire communities, classes and castes almost untouched, even in so-called occupied areas; that the widespread movement toward Christianity among the depressed classes of Hindu society has opened a great door of opportunity for the Christian Church; that the so-called mass movements, if properly dealt with, will be of untold value to the cause of Christ in India; that every effort should now be made to make the Indian Church in reality the most efficient factor in the Christian propaganda in India, with entire freedom to develop on such lines as will conduce to the most natural expression of the spiritual instincts of Indian Christians, and with emphasis upon the development of self-support and of missionary effort on the part of the native churches; that the importance should be emphasized of placing Indian leaders in Christian work on a footing



National Conference of India Missionaries, Calcutta, December, 1912

of complete equality with Europeans, thus opening for them the highest and most responsible positions in every department of missionary activity; that the work carried on by Foreign Missionary Societies should be gradually transferred to the Indian Church; that to this end all missionary bodies should devote special attention to young men in training to become leaders of the Church, and that the intellectual and spiritual standard of men called to the work of the ministry be kept high; that there should be more thorough training for missionaries, particularly for those appointed to special forms of work, the vernacular being studied by missionaries on the field in language schools, rather than in the home land; that the need should be emphasized for missionary schools and colleges at the present time, in order that the Indian Church may be built up through the training of the children and youth of the community, the conversion of individual students and the diffusion of Christian ideas; that efficiency should be maintained, even at the cost of large numbers in Christian education, special attention being given to the training of Christian teachers for primary and secondary education through the coöperation of the various missions, in establishing and maintaining training schools for men and women, hostels in connection with government training schools, and in making every legitimate effort to make the teaching profession attractive; that the importance be pointed out of developing the necessary agencies for producing and supplying Christian literature in the vernaculars; that special attention be given to raising the evangelistic efficiency of medical missions, the securing and training of recruits, the upbuilding of women's medical missions, the training of Indian medical workers, the treatment of enteric fever and tuberculosis, and the development of sanatoria; that for rural evangelistic work the pastoral care of women by women should be emphasized, and that in view of the illiteracy among Indian women elementary girls' schools should be multiplied, comity and coöperation in women's education, especially in union Christian colleges for women be developed, that Indian women be trained for positions of responsibility and leadership along evangelistic, educational and medical lines; that there be definite coöperation between men and women in the administration of mission work; and that as the presence and influence of the European and Anglo-Indian communities represent a vital factor in the evangelism of India, the Christian forces in India should do everything in their power to bring it about that the influence of these communities should be such as to commend Christ to the peoples of India.

The findings of the All-Ceylon Conference, held at Colombo, are similar to those of the India National at Calcutta, with perhaps more emphasis laid upon the necessity of arousing the native Christians in Ceylon to a greater individual initiative in the evangelism of their own people, the conference recommending that "preachers and teachers lay special stress, by precept and example, upon the truth that the task of the evangelization of Ceylon is the task of every member of the Church." So far as education was concerned, the Colombo Conference was profoundly convinced of the value of schools from a missionary standpoint and felt that the opportunities they offered for the evangelization of the country should be more fully recognized and used. This truth is especially applicable to village schools, for which the American Board should have at once a comparatively large special fund.

The Indian Church

In further explanation of the findings of these conferences in India, it should be said that the Indian Church is fighting against heavy odds. In the first place, as the mass of Indian Christians are from the lowest strata of society they are more accustomed to being led than to leading. It is true that it is the glory of the Christian cause in India that it did not begin with the upper stratum of society and work downward, but that "it began at the bottom and is burning upward." Of the whole Christian community in India, 90 per cent. have come from these depressed classes, this out-cast community. Hardly a tenth are from the respectable classes, possessing any degree of social assertion and will, and not more than one in a thousand comes from the Brahmin class, which is capable of supplying the highest and best type of Christian leadership. Most of the Christians in India have socially and industrially leaned upon others. In attitude of mind they have been practically the slaves of respectable classes so long that they have not yet developed the power of initiative and are more ready to obey and to follow than to command. Beyond this, too, they have been stricken with poverty; consequently they are laboring under the great obstacle of the lack of confidence.

With reference to self-support, it must be remembered that the people of India are accustomed to religious institutions endowed not by their own offerings but by the grants and gifts of the government, the rajahs and wealthy nabobs. The temples have all thus been founded and endowed without any dependence upon the gifts

of the people for their support. This is the inheritance of the people who have been taken into the Christian faith and whom we are trying to lift out of the state of religious dependence into one of self-supporting activity and generous offerings. It takes time, therefore, for the cultivation of the Christian idea of the consecration of all one's means, even of his poverty, to the cause, in voluntary offerings and in self-denying benevolence.

Again, with reference to self-propagation, it must be noted that the people have come out from an ethnic religion, the genius of which is to be satisfied with past achievement, having no desire to seek to bring others into its fold. In fact, no Hindu thinks of trying to win a soul outside of Hinduism into his own faith; consequently, when men are brought from the Hindu to the Christian faith they fail to realize at first that they have passed out of a stagnant, self-satisfied ethnic religion into one that is quick, ambitious, purposeful—not satisfied until it has brought the whole world within its saving influence. Such Christians require time to readjust themselves and to receive the new passion for the redemption of a world.

So when these facts are taken into account, that most of the Christians come from such a low social status as to prevent the development of initiative and aggressiveness and that they come from a self-centered, self-satisfied ethnic religion, it makes it all the more wonderful that they have gone so far as they have in organizing for Christian activity and self-propagation. The Indian Christians are together rising into manly self-assurance, intelligence, and in aggressive interest in the propagation of their faith throughout the world. Even under adverse circumstances, the church in India has made marvelous progress in the spirit of self-dependence and out-going activity. One has only to study the offerings of church members, the widening sense of responsibility possessing the native church, the growing intelligence of the Christians, bringing to the church means wherewith to assume financial responsibility, and some of the striking instances of self-support to be filled with genuine assurance of a strong aggressive future. In fact, there is hardly a well-developed church within the fields where the American Board is at work where there is not some organization for the very purpose of pushing forward Christian work among Hindus. In Jaffna there is an organization where the native young men and women of the mission are conducting a mission on the continent of India. The Christians of Madura have not only a society of their own but have

also taken over a section of the district for their own special field of activity and are doing good work by their agents in the Christianizing of that darkest place in the district. The foreign missionary enterprise of the churches within the three mission fields is little by little coming into the full blessedness of the church in other lands, in its effort to reach the uttermost parts of the earth.

Thus as we behold the Indian Church in its various activities and its wonderful development and outgoing effort, we see that it furnishes strong encouragement, a definite promise and assurance that in the not distant future, at the present rate, it will become a mighty dynamic not only in the redemption of India but also in the influences which it will send forth into the West, influences of thought as well as of a new type of Christian life, which will be a large blessing and inspiration to the West as to the East.

Marathi

A New Marathi Station.—Aside from the great Centenary Celebration, one feature of this centennial year was the establishment of a new station at Barsi, in the Marathi Mission, close to Nizam's territory. The gift of a Boston friend made possible the purchase of suitable property at Barsi, and through the generosity of the same friend the salary of the missionary in charge has been provided. Mr. and Mrs. Gates have taken charge of the work temporarily, and it is the hope that Mr. Rose, after his year at Bombay, may be returned to Barsi as well.

Madura Conditions

The third year of the history of the District Conference has been a year of steady plodding, and finds all connected with it settling down to a pace that it will be possible to maintain. There has been real progress in the central idea of the scheme, viz., the distribution of authority and power among a number of members on a committee instead of its being exercised by an individual, and the gradual transference of authority in mission affairs from the missionary to the Indian brethren. In most of the pastorates the committees are properly organized, and every question is thoroughly discussed and settled on its merits. These committees are beginning to feel their responsibilities for the finances of the pastorates and for the successful conduct of the work.

The District Conference has asked permission to appoint a committee to advise and put into operation a pension scheme for all

workers connected with the churches, either singly or in coöperation with other missions; and the conference assures the mission of its hearty coöperation of such a scheme, appointing two Indian members of the conference to represent it on such a joint committee when formed. The pension scheme is a revival of the thought and wish often expressed during the last twenty years. Something of the kind is needed. The mission will act upon the question in January.

The number of mission agents has grown with the enlarging work, and their variety has increased with its specialization. The pastors who have been for years the right hands to their missionary associates are now, under the District Conference plan, working into the real leadership of the work assigned to the pastorate committees. The catechists and teachers have so much in common that sometimes it is hard to tell exactly in which class to count a man, for a teacher may have a day school week days and a Sunday School as well, and on Sundays preach to a congregation or help the pastor in some of his duties, and in many cases he has undergone training in both the normal training and theological schools. Including the evangelists, who are catechists at large, they number and represent the main working force of the mission's agents. Taken as a whole they are a fine set of men. A large proportion of them have had normal or theological training, and some have had both. Of the Bible women and the medical assistants we have nothing but praise. They are doing a good work and are in constant demand. There is a demand in other fields for those who have been trained by the Madura Mission.

Gradually means of intercommunication in the Madura field are becoming better, and the prospects for better service brightened. Pupils can more easily and quickly reach the larger schools or return to their homes. Missionaries, agents and parents can more easily attend meetings and return. Motor service has been established between some of the important centers, and this has been of benefit also to the highways and thus all means of transportation are improved. There is increasing opportunity for the missionary to do a maximum of work with a minimum expense of time, money and effort, if provided with motor cars. An English motorcycle and side car, the gifts of an old college friend, have enabled Mr. Holton for example to cover with comparative ease the miles of road necessary for touring purposes, and to multiply his efficiency many times over.

In the various Circles many forces are at work to purge the Christian community. Persecution is one of them. It is difficult for American Christians living in the midst of an organized Christian civilization to conceive of the obstacles due to caste, superstition and various other evils which an Indian has to overcome in becoming a Christian.

A successful work is developing among the Pulayans, in the North Circle, who live among the foot-hills of the lower Palanis. Slaves of the soil until 1854 and practically the slaves of a certain high caste for generations, their condition has been most pitiable. The work among them is developing most satisfactorily. A number became Christians and lands were secured for them by the mission. The people have cleared the land and planted coffee, tea and bananas and erected huts. A church and schoolhouse have been built. About 250 of the Pulayans, men, women and children, are regular in their attendance upon the services of the church. Their life—physical, material and spiritual—is vastly different from what it was before they became Christians. Now they are working for themselves, away from the oppression of their old masters. Their children are being educated, with a bright future before them, whereas under the old system the only future for the child was to become the slave of the father's master. They enter now into any part of the Christian Church and worship in spirit with any and all disciples of Christ, the One who is Spirit, whereas in the old life they were demon worshipers and at times worshipers of the gods of the Brahminical temples. This, however, is but a small portion of the opportunity that the Madura workers face.

Word From Ceylon

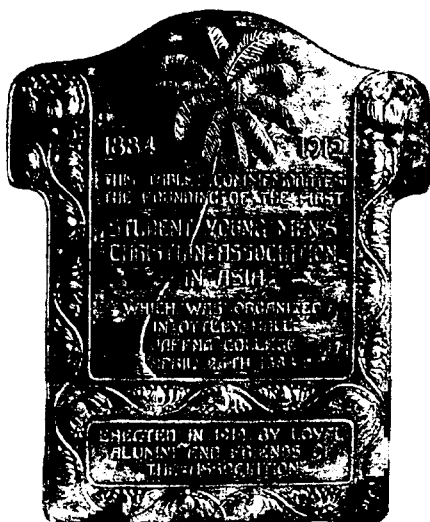
In reviewing the evangelistic work of the Ceylon Mission not only for the past year but also for the past decade one cannot but see that progress of a very real sort has been made along certain lines. Materially there has been a decided advance. Little by little the buildings and furniture of the various churches are being repaired and put in order. Tile roofs are taking the place of thatch and the whole appearance of the churches is greatly changed from more or less disorder to comparative orderliness. Above all is there among the churches a growing positiveness in their spiritual life; this can be said in spite of the fact that numerically very little progress has been made. The recent years of Hindu opposition has brought out many of the better qualities of the Christian people

who have manfully stood by their faith in a most encouraging manner. It is to be fervently hoped that the force of evangelistic workers in the field may be brought up to the figures of a decade ago, so that the prospect for advance may be more encouraging. The missionaries feel the need of greater effort in inducing young men to give themselves to the work. A call to service, ringing and insistent, must be made throughout the field. The greatest need of the hour is for more laborers! The mission feels that there should also be a missionary-at-large unattached to any station or institution whose business shall be to develop the life of the churches. Such a man set free from all the worries of administration, going out among

the people with their pastors, could do an inestimable service in arousing the churches to their opportunity and responsibility. There never was a time when such a missionary was more needed.

The work of the Jaffna Council, a representative body of all mission churches connected with the United Free Church of Scotland, the Dutch Reformed Church of America, the London Missionary Society of England, the Church of Scotland and the American Board, has been uniformly aggressive and hopeful the past year. The churches in

this Council have joined and are working most harmoniously under its leadership. The Council has been instrumental in giving to the churches a corporate sense and in leading the churches even in the face of large difficulties, problems and anxieties into a movement forward. We must remember that few of the Christians find it easy to live on a high plane of life. It is true that the plane is actually much higher than those of the Hindu population about them but they are bound by ties of relationship to scores who lose no opportunity for placing temptation in their way; they come from



Tablet at Jaffna College, Ceylon

It commemorates the organization of the first student Y. M. C. A. in Asia.

Hindu surroundings having no evangelistic fervor, regarding birth into the fold of Hinduism as constituting an undeniable claim to admission into that faith, so that it is not strange that the obligation to seek the salvation of others is naturally foreign to the thought of the Christians; and when you add this fact that the mass of the people are indifferent to all religious truth, religion meaning to them the scantiest outward conformity to ceremonial rules, the Christian would hardly fail to bring over with him into Christianity a sadly inadequate ideal of Christ's message. In spite of all this, however, the growth of the Christians is steady though slow, and can best be noticed through a decade rather than through one year's study.

With reference to educational work, a large number of children in the schools of the Ceylon Mission constitutes the mission's unique opportunity. There is scarcely a village in the field where the children are out of reach of a school, yet truth compels us to say we are meeting this unsurpassed opportunity inadequately. Throughout the whole field the schools are poorly equipped and manned, and if the mission is to keep up with the times not to mention meeting the demands of government it must be prepared to make a large increase in the budget for village schools. These schools scattered throughout the field are at once the mission's greatest hope and constant despair. They are our hope because they are the outposts of the work, the Christian church at work among the common people of the villages, the tent pins which are the great anchors for the tabernacle in the process of building. Here we touch the life of the people most intimately; here we sow the gospel seed most abundantly; here the material we are moulding is most pliable and yielding. Yet they are inadequately housed and equipped and manned oftentimes by Hindu teachers; here we should put our best efforts. The Prudential Committee for lack of funds had to decline a most urgent request this past year for an annual appropriation of \$5,000 for putting these schools into shape for aggressive work.

Tellippallai Normal Training School is one of the serious problems of the mission. A heavy handicap in the nature of the material of the school demands a staff of unusual ability to prepare it for use. The question of the complete reorganization of the school has been under discussion and the mission has made a proposal to the Board of Directors of Jaffna College, since accepted, to turn over the school to the college; this will result in greatly increased efficiency and will attract a better class of boys. Yet this school is one of the

most important in the mission, with possibilities so far-reaching that it is hard to overestimate them, and it is hoped that a decade hence there may be a thoroughly well organized school that will turn out a product far in advance of anything we have thus far been able to obtain.

Detailed particulars regarding the year's work in the various institutions will be found at the close of this report. A normal expert has been found, and it is the expectation that before many years pass the development of Christian teachers will be assured as never before.

The Mission Institutions

MARATHI MISSIONS

MISSION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, AHMEDNAGAR.—On the return of Dr. Hume from furlough, the seminary was reopened and has had a year of successful work. Two classes have been organized, one for men who have passed the university matriculation examinations or have an equivalent knowledge of English, the other for those who have less knowledge of English and must be instructed through the medium of the Marathi language. The requirements in the matter of consecration and ideals are the same as for students entering theological seminaries in this country. The faculty consists of two missionaries and three native professors. Thirty-four students were enrolled.

BIBLE WOMAN'S TRAINING SCHOOL, AHMEDNAGAR.—This school, as the name indicates, trains women for Bible work and evangelism in the mission. Sixteen Bible women were under instruction.

UNION TRAINING SCHOOL, AHMEDNAGAR.—A school for the training of Christian teachers, under the management of the United Free Church Mission and the American Board Mission. It is an important institution, fitting vernacular teachers for the schools of the missions in the Marathi language area. The latest report at hand gives an enrolment of 60 boys in the secondary or middle school, and 197 in the primary. A model school is maintained where the students have practice in the art of teaching. It is hoped eventually to give training in agriculture, and a student was sent to the Poona Agricultural College in preparation for the teaching of this art.

MISSION HIGH SCHOOL, AHMEDNAGAR.—The literary department has an enrolment of about 250 students, and in all departments a total of nearly 400. There is a night school in English for the boys in the industrial department. The addition of an American tutor to the faculty has greatly strengthened the teaching force and brought new enthusiasm to the students. Athletics as well as the mental work are encouraged.

The Sir D. M. Petit School of Industrial Arts is one department of the High School. Its object is to train the boys in practical work as well as to afford a means of support for many of them. Courses in metal hammering, carpentry, and weaving are given.

THE WHITTEMORE SCHOOL, AHMEDNAGAR.—This is the station boarding school for girls. Last year the number in the higher department was 29, and in the lower grades there were 300 to 400 pupils. The lace school is self-supporting and gives work to young widows and to poor girls. Normal courses are included in the course, fitting some of the girls for teaching positions in the village schools. The raising of silk worms has been introduced. A signal event for the year was the formal opening of a new school building and the two dormitories by the Woman's Board delegation which was visiting the mission.

AMERICAN DECCAN INSTITUTE, AHMEDNAGAR.—For several years the mission has been working toward a fully developed trade school. This has at last been realized through a generous gift of 13,500 rupees for the purchase of four acres of land and buildings formerly belonging to the rug factory. The government has also sanctioned a grant for experimental work to develop trades which shall meet the industrial needs of the country at large. The course of training is still in preparation, and will include instruction in foundry, machine shop, blacksmith shop, building, and agriculture. The industries of hand weaving and the manufacture of hand looms are already started. Machinery from the Sir D. M. Petit School has been borrowed and installed in the building now on the site. The industrial training in the mission has been of very practical nature, and has enabled many of the young men and women to earn their own livelihood. Apprenticed pupils readily find positions after leaving the school.

MISSION HIGH SCHOOL, BOMBAY.—This school, opened in 1877 as a small station school, has now completed thirty-six years of history. There are now on the rolls 70 boys and 28 girls in the High and English School; and 52 boys and 58 girls in the lower or Marathi school, a total of 110. Many of them are boarders, about 50 being day pupils. A third trained kindergarten teacher was added to the primary department and a special room set apart for kindergarten work. The laundry, carpenter shop, and wood pile furnish practical activity for the boys. Forty-seven of them are enrolled in the laundry, and 82 girls and 20 boys are in the sewing classes. Of the graduates, 11 girls have taken up nursing in important positions. Many of the boys secure employment in Bombay because of their knowledge of English. A drawing grant has been given to the school for the first time by the government.

SHOLAPUR BOYS' SCHOOL.—Of the 69 boys, 26 are in the secondary school, 43 in the primary and 55 in the boarding department. The carpenter shop is proving a very practical part of the work, larger insistence being placed on self-support by the boys while they are pursuing their studies. Instruction is also given in weaving. The missionaries also have charge of the Saliwada Boys' School, which enrolls 100, and which occupies the building formerly used for a dispensary.

WORONOCO GIRLS' SCHOOL, SHOLAPUR.—Eighty-two in primary school and 16 others; total 98.

KINDERGARTEN TRAINING SCHOOL, SHOLAPUR.—Total attendance was 96, and 16 graduates from the training class. The course of two years produces a marked improvement in character and leadership among the girls. The school is winning favor with the best people.

RAHURI BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—One hundred and fifty-one boarding and day pupils. Training in industrial work is given. The model school has

made especially good progress during the year. Drawing is a specialty, and 26 pupils took the government examination in this study and earned a good grant for the year as a result. A kindergarten is successfully carried on and is well attended.

RAHURI BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—One hundred and ten boarding and day pupils. Industrial work, including sewing and lace work.

VADALA BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—One hundred and thirty-five boarding and day pupils, of whom 60 are in the Anglo-Vernacular department, and 75 in the Marathi school. Besides the missionary in charge, there are 9 men on the teaching force, who have received their training in the higher institutions in Ahmednagar. The school follows the established government curriculum, with teaching in the Bible added. English receives special emphasis and is greatly desired by the students. Boys are trained in masonry and carpentry work, and on leaving school readily find employment in these trades. It is hoped later to develop work in agriculture.

This school, in common with the girls' school, is almost the sole agency for reaching a population of 100,000 people for the choosing and training of Christian leaders.

VADALA BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Ninety-two boarding and day pupils. Twenty-four girls were sent from the middle school to the higher girls' school in Ahmednagar. Industrial work, including lace making, is taught. A gratifying response was made by the boys and girls to Christian instruction, 37 of them being received into the Vadala church.

BYINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SIRUR.—One hundred and twenty-three pupils. Four departments, including secondary, primary, blind, and kindergarten. The kindergarten and night school are especially successful. Industrial and agricultural work.

BEVERLY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, SIRUR.—One hundred and ten pupils. Kindergarten.

SATARA BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—Sixty-five boys and 33 girls. Kindergarten work is being developed as a part of the course.

WAI BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—Forty-eight boys and 28 girls.

BLIND SCHOOL, BOMBAY.—This school for the blind in the Braille system is doing important work for the blind boys and girls of Bombay and vicinity. According to the last report received, there were 25 boys and 16 girls in the school. Marked advance was shown during the year, especially in industrial work. Six boys now have regular work in a cane shop. Caning of chairs was the chief work of the boys, and the product is received by a large firm in the city. Two boys have shown proficiency in music, one of them playing the organ in church. The progress of these pupils, in spite of their handicap, was shown in the taking of the matriculation examinations by two boys. The girls are also efficient in their own lines of industrial work.

LITTLE BOYS' HOME AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, BOMBAY.—Christian home and English school for 40 boys. Manual training in cane work.

ALICE HOUSE ORPHANAGE, AHMEDNAGAR.—Home for 36 girls, students in the station schools. The silk worm industry has been introduced.

ABBOTT HOME FOR WIDOWS, WAI.—Maintained by voluntary contributions from America and England. Is caring for 40 women and children. Practical training in domestic arts, needle work and lower grade studies.

CHAPIN HOME FOR WIDOWS, AHMEDNAGAR.—Four in permanent residence and temporary shelter for many other women.

<i>Report by Districts:</i>	Schools	Teachers	Boys	Girls	Total Pupils
Bombay City	10	37	407	242	649
Ahmednagar City	10	23	1,012	279	1,291
Parner	16	20	297	92	389
Kolgaon	12	17	279	80	359
Jeur	9	15	232	62	294
Vadala	38	51	687	278	965
Rahuri	25	38	624	274	898
Sirur	8	13	239	119	358
Satara	7	18	229	110	339
Wai	11	20	262	176	438
Sholapur	25	18	589	336	925
Totals	171	270	4,857	2,048	6,905

Medical Work

GOOD WILL DISPENSARY, BOMBAY.—There are two dispensaries in the city, which gave 7,921 treatments.

MISSION HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, AHMEDNAGAR.—The hospital work has been carried on with the usual efficiency and with increasing response from the people. The addition of a new American doctor to the staff has been a source of great satisfaction and strength to the work. Unfortunately full statistics are not available.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, RAHURI.—Ten thousand two hundred twenty-three patients were treated in the hospital and dispensary.

HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, WAI.—The year was signalized by the completion of the new hospital, funds for which were contributed by friends in America and others in India. A special gift of \$1,200 for a house for nurses was a source of joy to the missionaries. With this efficient equipment, the interest of the people has increased and the work of the physician has been more arduous as well as more satisfying. Statistics for the year are not in hand, but are not below those for the previous year, which reported 12,000 patients.

Publications

THE DNYANODAYA, BOMBAY.—This is an eight page weekly dealing with current events and Christian and philanthropic work in India and other lands. It is the only Christian English-Marathi newspaper published in India, and consequently is about the only source which the native Christians have for informing themselves of the world at large as well as their own country. The mission regards this department of the work as of first importance. A movement is on foot to increase the circulation among the other missions working in the Marathi area.

MADURA MISSION

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE, MADURA.—The highest institution in the mission, receiving students from the lower mission schools. It is affiliated with the Madras University, and this year it has been recognized as first grade in History, offering the full B.A. in that group. It is hoped soon to obtain the recognition as first grade in Physical Science. New courses in Natural Science, Physics, Chemistry and Botany are offered, according to the University standard. Special language courses in Tamil, Sanskrit and Malayalam are contemplated. Government grants are sanctioned for a warden's lodge, also for books and apparatus.

The roll for 1912 includes in the college 125 students, and in the secondary department or high school, 520; total, 645. The Christians are 109, while the larger number are divided among the Brahman, non-Brahman, Hindus and Malayalam students. The reports for the new year indicate an increase in students in all departments, in spite of the raising of the standard. The faculty of 34 has 4 American and 30 Indian teachers. Mr. Saunders takes Mr. Guise's place in the history department, and Mr. Flint is to instruct in the science studies. The fees from students were about \$4,880. All dormitories are crowded to the limit.

Special features are the completion of the principal's bungalow, and the beginning of a second bungalow. The corner stone of the new science building was laid, further construction waiting on the recognition of the college as first grade in science. A gas plant with a capacity of 1,200 cubic feet was installed for the science laboratories, and an American windmill erected. The Y. M. C. A., under the leadership of Mr. Stanley, has had a strong influence in the college life. In athletics and academic honors, the students won distinction, one taking the gold medal for the highest marks in mathematics in the Madura District. The outlook for the new year is very bright, with many promises for increasing usefulness.

PASUMALAI HIGH SCHOOL AND TRAINING INSTITUTION.—The year was marked by advance along all lines. The teaching staff of 43 members included 2 American graduates, 7 Indian graduates and 34 Indian non-graduates. The enrolment: 94 in Normal School, 366 in Secondary School and 215 in Elementary School, a total of 630, and a gain of 43 over the preceding year. The gain was principally in the Normal School and High School, due to the emphasis on education by the government in the elementary schools. The desire for education in English is increasing. Government grants and stipends to all departments amounted to \$4,629, and receipts from tuition fees were \$4,100. The total income was \$17,170.

With the generous grant from the government and the help of Mr. Lawson's presence, the manual training work has taken on new enterprise. The High School is the only one in South India teaching agriculture, and its graduates readily find employment. Nine acres of excellent farm land have been acquired. Experiments with seeds are being undertaken. The commercial classes are always popular. Athletics are compulsory, and this year the boys won three trophies. Swimming and track athletics are encouraged. The Y. M. C. A. is the center of the religious life, and through its Bible classes, meetings, and volunteer band exerts a potent influence for good throughout the school. Forty joined the church, 6 being converts from Hinduism.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, PASUMALAI.—Owing to a change in the school year, no class was graduated. Forty-three students were on the roll, 18 of whom were

women. Three teachers. Courses are given in English and Tamil, adapted to the ability of the students. The seminary is unable to meet by half the demand for workers in the field. Evangelistic work averages about two months of the school year. By this means the message was carried to 21,296 non-Christians in 291 villages, and 1,950 Bible portions were distributed. A new departure is the arranging of courses of study for the District Conference agents; 454 entered these classes and 242 took the examinations. Three Institutes were also conducted, and these with the agents' classes greatly extended the influence of the seminary as well as deepening the spiritual life of the pastors and teachers. The new seminary building is completed, and is perhaps the best of its kind in Western India.

CAPRON HALL GIRLS' TRAINING AND HIGH SCHOOL, MADURA.—Total students, 328; in the Normal School, 29; in the High School, 35; in the Secondary School, 135; in the Elementary School, 129. The faculty has 18 teachers. English, music and science are in the course for the high grade students, and the others receive a practical training in the vernacular. Music, both vocal and instrumental, is a specialty, and the kindergarten course is being developed. The classes were somewhat interrupted by the appearance of cholera. The religious tone of the school is good.

THE LUCY PERRY NOBLE BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL, MADURA.—On the return of Miss Swift from furlough, the school was reopened, and has had a year of marked success and influence. Maximum attendance, 30; 15 in the regular course and 15 in the "Industrial Extension" work. To meet a very real need, plans are under way for the establishment of an industrial home in connection with the industrial extension work; a shelter and training school for recent converts. The course is adapted to the limited capacity of the students and emphasizes reading and a knowledge of the Bible. Opportunities for practical work and observation in the schools in the city are a part of the training. The students in the industrial work are largely self-supporting.

THE UNITED THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, BANGALORE.—A union theological school under the auspices of the United Free Church of Scotland, the American Arcot Mission of the Reformed Church of America, the American Board, the Wesleyan Missionary Society and the London Missionary Society. The faculty consists of 6 professors, one of them from the American Board Mission; the students number 18. This is the highest school of its kind in southern India, and its instruction is mainly in English, supplemented by the use of the vernacular. A college course or its equivalent is required for entrance. The course covers three years of study. Open-air preaching and other forms of Christian work are encouraged. The foundation stones of the new buildings were laid in November, 1912, and the hostel, two bungalows, and the main building, to include classrooms, chapel and library, are nearing completion. The formal opening will occur in February, 1914.

THE HIGH CLERC SCHOOL, KODAIKANAL.—A school for missionary children, jointly conducted by the American Madura Mission and the American Arcot Mission. Thirty students were in the dormitory, besides several day scholars, from 6 missions in India, Ceylon and Arabia. Five teachers and matron. During the hot season, a special kindergarten was conducted. The new gymnasium will soon be ready for use.

BOARDING SCHOOLS.—The station schools are of supreme importance in the educational and Christian development of the Indian youth. The best pupils graduate into the higher institutions at Madura and Pasumalai. The schools number 6 with 28 teachers. The enrolment is as follows:

	Day Pupils	Boarders	Chris- tians	Total
North Circle.....	119	54	71	173
West Circle.....	14	85	75	99
South Circle.....	16	156	150	172
East Circle.....	6	50	56	56
Central Circle.....	15	70	60	85
Totals.....	170	415	412	585

VILLAGE AND STATION PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—Under the direction of the District Conference, these schools number 239 with 336 native teachers. The attendance by circles:

	Christians	Non- Christians	Total
North Circle.....	215	1,101	1,316
West Circle.....	403	1,863	2,266
South Circle.....	473	1,648	2,121
East Circle.....	72	801	873
Central Circle.....	264	1,588	1,852
Konganadu Mission.....	15	97	112
Pasumalai High School (support).....	2	42	44
Totals.....	1,444	7,140	8,584

HINDU GIRLS' SCHOOLS.—Eighteen schools are maintained in 6 centers. There are 57 teachers and 1,420 pupils, 63 being Christians. These schools are formative and highly important in the development of Indian womanhood. Reading, writing, arithmetic, drawing, geography, sewing, calisthenics, and the Bible are among the subjects taught.

Medical Work

ALBERT VICTOR HOSPITAL, MADURA.—Mission hospital for men. Patients in hospital, 678; patients in dispensary, 18,577. Staff: 1 physician, 1 native assistant, 6 nurses. Major operations, 135; minor operations, 2,035. The work in the hospital has been carried on with increased efficiency and devotion. The spiritual ends for which it exists are kept constantly to the fore; a catechist gives his whole time to religious work among the patients. About 18,000 individuals heard the word, and 6,000 tracts were given out.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, MADURA.—Statistics do not cover the benign and far-reaching influence of this hospital, the spirit transcends all calculation. The staff consists of the missionary physician, native assistant and 6 nurses. The hospital with 50 beds had 674 patients; the dispensary, 11,444. Major operations were 58, and minor, 899; prescriptions, 25,159. Ten are in training in the nurses' classes. The patients included 127 Europeans, 2,847 Indian Christians and 8,335 of other faiths. Religious meetings are conducted in the hospital and dispensary, and three of the nurses have professed Christianity.

The hospital and community mourn the death of Mlle. Cronier, whose faithful work meant so much to many hundreds of the suffering.

THE LENOX PRESS, PASUMALAI.—The press continues to be one of the most effective of the mission institutions, supplying Christian literature at a reasonable price. Over 3,000,000 pages of printed matter have been turned out. The largest work is the printing of the English and Tamil editions of *United Church Herald*, the official organ of the South India United Church. Besides job work of all kinds, fifteen to twenty different publications were issued, including mission reports, a hymn book, catalogues, booklets in Tamil, the Christian Endeavor almanac, etc. A force of 22 men was kept busy throughout the year. The year was closed with a credit balance, which will be applied to improved equipment.

The demand for good Tamil literature is on the increase. Dr. Jones and others have done excellent service in composing and translating works of different kinds for the churches and the public. Dr. Jones has edited several chapters in the Year Book of Missions for India and overseen the writing of the *United Church Herald*. A booklet on "Gospel Studies in the Christian Life," a new edition of "Spiritual Songs," and many thousands of the "Handbills," or tracts, have been prepared. Mr. Chandler has been working on "The History of the American Madura Mission" for the past three years, and it is just off a Madras press.

MADURA HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The home missionary work of the Madura Christians is carried on through this society, which is generously supported by them with interest and funds. The Konganadu Mission, established eight years ago, is an important part of the work, and contains about 16,000 people in its area. Every year marks a larger response to the gospel, mass movements having already begun, and some of the better classes are being won. There are four schools with 112 pupils. Four evangelists and 2 Bible-women have charge of the work.

MADURA WIDOWS' AID SOCIETY.—Organized in 1864. A mutual benefit society for financial aid for widows and orphans. Its membership is 231. During the year, it paid out about \$1,000 to 81 claimants. Its income is assured by careful investment of its funds.

CEYLON MISSION

JAFFNA COLLEGE.—The highest institution in the mission, and incorporated in Ceylon and the United States. It received pupils from 55 villages in Jaffna District and adjoining islands, and some from India and the Straits Settlements. Great changes are taking place in the outlook before the college, with the prospect that it will be compelled to confine its work to normal training and college preparatory work. As a good secondary or high school, it finds large opportunities for usefulness in training boys from 12 to 21 years of age.

The staff remains the same as last year; 9 Tamil and 3 American teachers. The total attendance was 224 for all departments and 156 in the higher classes. Of these boys, 144 were boarders and 56 day students. The Christians were 93 and 16 joined the church during the year.

No marked changes were made in the courses of study, the only important one being the addition of a Madras matriculation class. Four boys are preparing for this examination. A movement for a Y. M. C. A. building is on foot, and about \$850 have been raised toward the object. The religious spirit has been good

throughout the year. Delegates represented the college at several Christian student gatherings, including the Y. M. C. A. conferences at Colombo and Calcutta.

NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL, TELLIPPALAI.—The training school for the teachers for the village schools. Three departments; the primary or practicing school, the middle or preparatory school, and the normal department. The enrolment for all departments was 64, the larger number of students being in the boarding department of the preparatory school. The management is struggling with the problem of turning out high grade teachers, when the boys come poorly qualified for the work. During the year the school has entered into closer relations with Jaffna College, a change which will mean increased efficiency. The debt on the school has been wiped out. Seven boys joined the church, and a healthy religious life has been maintained.

UDUVIL GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL.—A boarding and training school, matriculating with the University. A faculty of 4 missionaries and 25 Tamils. Students in the 3 departments, as follows: training school, 30; vernacular school, 153; English school, 132. Those from Christian homes number 179, of whom 133 are church members. Government grants are received, and this year are larger than ever; government inspectors examine the classes and grant certificates.

In the vernacular department, needle work, embroidery, and practical sewing of all kinds are taught, besides the common school subjects. A special class in English and drawing was conducted for the training class. All the girls are instructed in practical home making, including cooking, hygiene, etc. All the housework is done by the students. Out-door exercises keep the body in trim, while the best of Christian influences foster the highest ideals. A wide-awake Christian Endeavor Society, well organized and effective, is a valuable part of the religious life. The English school has steadily risen in its requirements, demanding better equipment. A new building is greatly needed, toward which the students have secured a small fund.

UDUPPIDDI GIRLS' BOARDING SCHOOL.—The enrolment was 60, besides 3 resident teachers, matron, cook and nurse. In spite of the absence of missionary supervision, the work went on well for six months under native care. The children have been happy in sweeping, cooking, sewing and studying. Forty-six girls were presented for government examination, earning a grant of about \$335. Special exercises were held at the public Bible examinations. Nine were graduated, 4 going on to higher institutions. Twenty-five were from Christian homes, and 34 were of Christian profession. The greatest need is a thorough renovation of the buildings, for the comfort of the pupils and the preservation of the property.

VILLAGE AND ENGLISH SCHOOLS.—One hundred and forty-six schools in 6 districts have an attendance of 10,699 boys and girls. These outposts of the work are the hope and the despair of the missionaries. Under the right conditions, perhaps no more effective agents for evangelization could be devised than these schools. Financial straits, however, hinder their expansion and influence. Better buildings and equipment are needed in nearly every school, and the small pay given the teachers fails to attract those of the best ability. These schools are doing a fine work within their limitations, and yearly win a closer touch with the people.

Medical Work

THE GREEN MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, MANEPAY.—A hospital for all the people. In-patients in hospital were 1,254; in dispensary, 7,556, of whom 3,515 were new cases. Major operations, 24; minor operations, 231; maternity cases, 44. The patients came from 85 villages, while the doctors made 256 visits in the villages. Religious statistics: Protestants, 1,072; Catholics, 732; Hindus, 2,957; Moslems, 5; Buddhists, 3. The nurses have their own home.

The year past was one of general progress in all lines. There was an increase in patients in both hospital and dispensary, nearly 10 per cent. over previous records. Although the work was left in the hands of the Tamil assistants for part of the year, it did not suffer. In spite of the difficulties attending religious work in the hospital, there are indications of the permeation of the Christian spirit of brotherliness. The income was larger than usual and after meeting all expenses for building and repairs, leaves a small balance for next year.

KARADIVE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.—A branch of Green Hospital. Compared with the previous year, the work has had a phenomenal success. An epidemic of malarial fever greatly increased the patients, which numbered 3,826, besides 175 in-patients. The receipts were Rs. 1,834.31, an increase of Rs. 1,705.63 over the year before.

MCLEOD HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, INUVIL.—The last was a record year of strenuous work and enlarging influence. The Tamil lady physician has added greatly to the strength of the hospital staff. Hospital in-patients, 1,878 the average daily number being 68; dispensary patients, 3,690; treatments, 7,567; operations, 271; maternity cases, 314; visits to villages, 297; office consultations, 83. The patients came from 115 different villages. Total income, Rs. 15,898, or about \$5,300. The number of typhoid fever patients was larger than usual.

The new nurses' home which was dedicated last year has received the addition of a dining-room, kitchen and storeroom. The nurses' class has an enrolment of 14, besides the two senior nurses. A superintendent for the nurses has been promised, and will add much to the efficiency of this department. Other needs mentioned are a new operating room with full equipment, an invalid's wheel chair, medical books, and supplies for the hospital beds.

The patients may be classified by religions as follows: Protestants, 935; Roman Catholics, 320; Hindus, 2,427; Mohammedans, 8. The Bible women maintain religious work for the patients and also keep in touch with them in the villages. Some striking responses to the truth are recorded.

Native Organizations

JAFFNA EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.—This society is in its sixty-sixth year. It is the home missionary organization of the churches, working in four islands off the west coast of Ceylon. It supports a pastor, catechists and teachers, and also gives financial aid to boys and girls in the boarding schools of the mission.

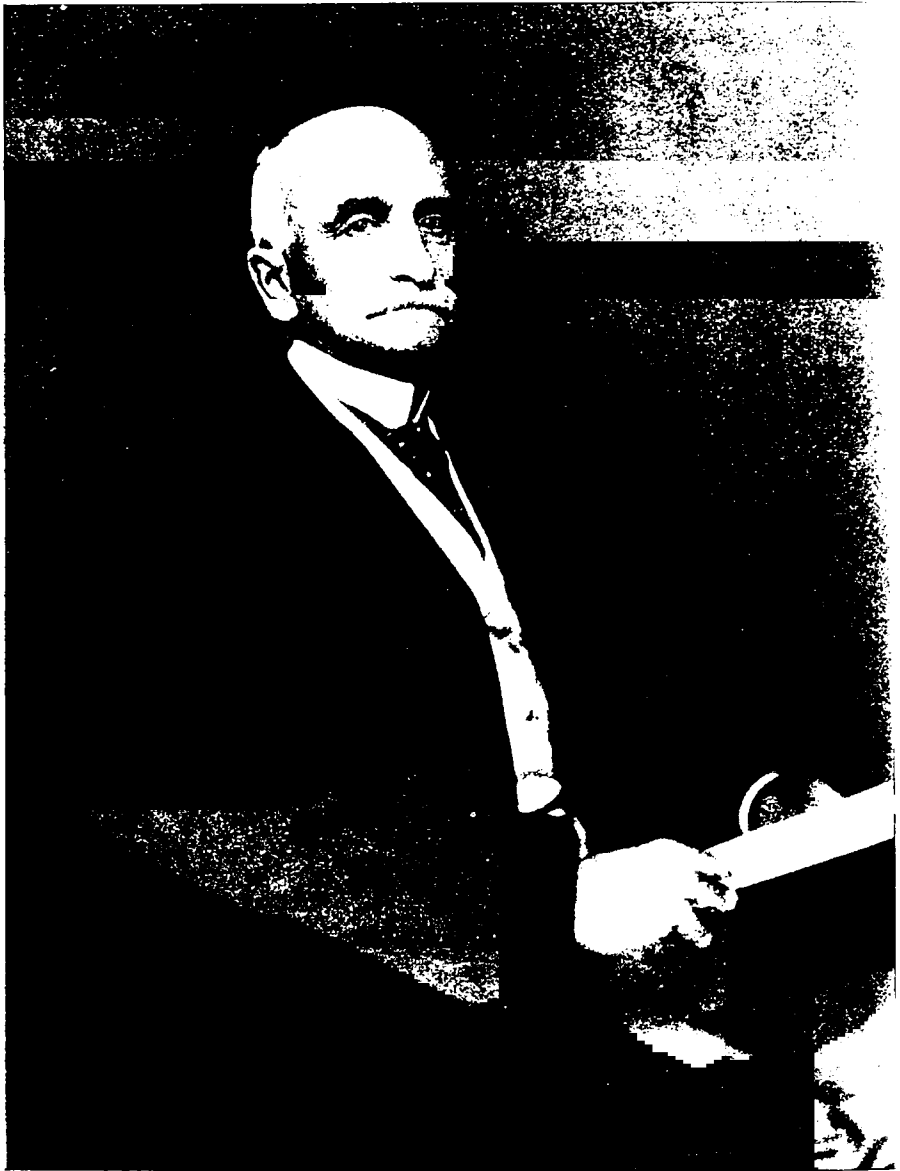
THE WOMAN'S MISSION.—Its special field is the island of Nainative, off the northwest coast of Ceylon. It maintains a school for some 80 boys and girls, and supports a Bible woman. For the first time in history, a girl was sent away from the island to attend the Uduvil Girls' Boarding School.

THE PRESS.—Steady, normal work was maintained throughout the year. The

installation of the new power press and oil engine has increased the efficiency of the plant so that two men can now do in one hour the work of four men in eight hours by the old process. Better work is the result, and rush orders are easily filled. The press is a valuable adjunct to the mission, and is a paying institution. About 2,000,000 pages have been printed, including the school text-books. The weekly paper in Tamil and English, *The Morning Star*, has taken on new life under mission management, and fully pays for itself; it is printed on the mission press. The press is located at Tellippallai, and the boys from the Normal School are given training in this industrial art.

TABLE OF STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1912

	Marathi Mission	Madura Mission	Ceylon Mission	Totals
Population of field.....	2,013,500	2,573,000	177,971	4,764,471
<i>Number of stations</i>	11	10	6	27
Outstations.....	144	353	23	520
<i>Missionaries, total</i>	45	44	15	104
Ordained.....	11	18	3	32
Physicians and others.....	3	2	3	8
Wives.....	12	17	5	34
Single women.....	19	7	4	30
Special service.....	3	4	1	8
<i>Native laborers, total</i>	436	798	486	1,720
Ordained preachers.....	41	27	11	79
Unordained preachers.....	41	9	16	66
Teachers.....	270	504	369	1,143
Bible-women.....	60	90	34	183
Other helpers.....	24	168	56	248
<i>Congregations</i>	165	428	48	641
Organized churches.....	60	35	21	116
Communicants.....	7,699	7,610	2,170	17,479
Added, 1912.....	382	395	109	886
Adherents.....	6,273	23,657	(3,475)	33,405
Sunday Schools.....	190	297	77	564
S. S. membership.....	7,881	10,303	3,996	22,180
<i>Schools, total</i>	172	270	150	592
Theological Schs.....	1	1	.....	2
Students.....	34	70	2	106
Colleges.....	.....	1	1	2
Students.....	.....	125	156	281
Boarding and High Schs.....	19	7	3	29
Students.....	2,200	1,311	439	3,950
Other schools.....	152	261	146	559
Students.....	4,705	11,137	10,699	26,541
Total students.....	6,905	12,615	11,294	30,814
<i>Hospitals</i>	2	2	2	6
Dispensaries.....	4	2	3	9
Patients.....	10,223	1,352	1,429	13,004
Treatments.....	13,081	32,459	11,382	56,922
<i>Native contributions</i>	\$2,996	\$19,791	\$15,045	\$37,832



Daniel Crosby Greene, D.D., LL.D.

Born, Roxbury, Mass., February 11, 1843

Died, Hayama, September 15, 1913

Founder, in 1869, of the American Board's Mission in Japan; one of the translators of the Scriptures into Japanese; educator; author; adviser to diplomats and legislators; "father" in the work to later missionaries; President of the Asiatic Society of Japan; and recipient, on May 16 last, from the Emperor of Japan, of the Third Order of the Rising Sun, the highest honor ever conferred on civilians living in the country. The notice of decoration recognized Dr. Greene's "valuable services in promoting international relations between Japan and America, and in introducing a knowledge of Japan to other countries while he has been engaged in the propagation of Christianity."

The Japan Mission

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 for the mission; secretary and treasurer of the station. Mrs. Jane H. Stanford: Woman's Evangelistic School; Bible teaching; supervision of Sunday School work among students; acting principal of Glory Kindergarten. Miss Martha J. Barrows: Teaching in Woman's Evangelistic School; general evangelistic work. Miss Susan A. Searle: Principal of Kobe College. Miss Gertrude Cozad: General oversight of Woman's Evangelistic School; touring. Miss Charlotte B. DeForest: Teaching in Kobe College. Miss Mary E. Stowe: Science teacher in Kobe College. Miss Grace H. Stowe: Teaching in Kobe College. Miss Nettie L. Rupert: Language study; kindergarten.

OSAKA (1872).—George Allchin, ordained: General charge of station and evangelistic work; treasurer of station. Mrs. Nellie M. Allchin: Work for women. Miss Abbie M. Colby: Evangelistic work and teaching in Baikwa School. Miss Elizabeth Ward: Evangelistic work and teaching in Baikwa School. Miss Amy E. McKowan: Language study; teaching in Baikwa School.

KYOTO (1875).—Dwight W. Learned, D.D., ordained: Professor of Church History, Biblical Theology and Greek in the Doshisha; treasurer of the station. Mrs. Florence H. Learned: Charge of Imadegawa Kindergarten. Otis Cary, D.D., ordained: Educational and evangelistic work; secretary of the mission. Mrs. Ellen E. Cary: Teaching in Doshisha Girls' School; work for women and children. Morton D. Dunning, ordained: Educational work in the Doshisha; treasurer of the mission. Mrs. Mary W. Dunning: Sunday School work. Frank A. Lombard, ordained: Professor in the Doshisha. Mrs. Alice W. Lombard: Language study. Edward S. Cobb, ordained: Instructor in Theological Department of the Doshisha. Mrs. Florence B. Cobb: Sunday School work. Dana I. Grover: Instructor in the Doshisha. Mrs. Charlotte W. Grover: Music. Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon: Charge of Airin Kindergarten. Miss Mary F. Denton: Teacher in Doshisha Girls' School; evangelistic work.

OKAYAMA (1879).—James H. Pettee, D.D., ordained: General evangelistic work; treasurer of the station; charge of Matsuyama field. Mrs. Belle W. Pettee: Educational and evangelistic work. Miss Mary E. Wainwright: Work for women, students and soldiers. Miss Alice P. Adams: Christian social settlement work. Miss Elizabeth W. Pettee: Language study.

RESIDING AT TSUYAMA.—Schuyler S. White, ordained: Charge of general and evangelistic work.

NIIGATA (1883).—William L. Curtis, ordained: General evangelistic work; treasurer of the station. C. Burnell Olds, ordained: General evangelistic work. Mrs. Genevieve D. Olds: Work for women and children. Mrs. Frances H. Davis: Evangelistic work for women. Miss Edith Curtis: Language study.

SENDAI (1886).—Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest: General work for women; Bible classes; treasurer of the station. Miss Annie H. Bradshaw: Evangelistic and educational work.

MAEBASHI (1888).—Hilton Pedley, ordained: General evangelistic work; treasurer of the station. Mrs. Martha J. Pedley: Work for women in church and W. C. T. U.; teacher of English and Bible in private classes. Miss Fanny E. Griswold: Educational and evangelistic work.

TOKYO (1890).—

TOTTORI (1890).—Henry J. Bennett, ordained: Charge of station; evangelistic and educational work; treasurer of the station. Mrs. Anna J. Bennett: Charge of kindergarten and work for women and girls. Miss Estelle L. Coe: Language study.

MIYAZAKI (1891).—Charles M. Warren, ordained: General Evangelistic Work; treasurer of the station. Mrs. Cora K. Warren: Charge of kindergarten and work for women.

SAPPORO (1895).—George M. Rowland, D.D., ordained: General evangelistic work; treasurer of the station. Mrs. Helen A. Rowland: Work for women and children. Jerome C. Holmes, ordained: Language study. Mrs. Jennie E. Holmes: Language study. Miss M. Adelaide Daughaday: Educational and evangelistic work.

RESIDING AT OTARU.—

MATSUYAMA (1897).—Miss H. Frances Parmelee: Evangelistic and educational work. Miss Olive S. Hoyt: Acting-principal of Girls' School and Night School; general woman's work. Miss Rosamond C. Bates: Educational and evangelistic work.

On furlough.—Sidney L. Gulick, D.D., ordained; Mrs. Cara M. Gulick; Horatio B. Newell, D.D., ordained; Mrs. Jane C. Newell; Cyrus A. Clark, ordained; Mrs. Harriet M. Clark; Mrs. Ida M. White; Miss Cornelia Judson; Miss Annie L. Howe.

Associated with the mission, not under appointment.—Miss Anna L. Hill and Miss Grace W. Learned, instructors in Doshisha Girls' School.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark and the Misses Judson and Howe are at home on furlough. Dr. and Mrs. Gulick and Dr. and Mrs. Newell have come home for furlough for health reasons. Mrs. White's health also has made it necessary for her to return to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett will not return to the mission at present, having resigned from the work. Mr. and Mrs. Cobb have returned to the mission after furlough. Dr. Greene, known as the "Father of the Japan Mission," died September 15, 1913, after forty-four years of service. Mr. and Mrs. Olds and Mrs. Davis have been transferred to Niigata and Mr. and Mrs. Warren to Miyazaki. Mrs. DeForest has been called to Kobe to act as housekeeper for the teachers of Kobe College, but will probably wait until the completion of the Memorial Church in Sendai before leaving. Miss Louise DeForest is about to be married to Mr. Robert K. Veryard of the Y. M. C. A., Tokyo. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes and Miss Rupert have arrived in the mission. Miss Elizabeth W. Pettee has also received appointment and joined the mission. These new missionaries are all residing temporarily at Tokyo for language study.

JAPAN MISSION

General

The New Emperor.—The new Emperor, Yoshihito, who occupies the throne in succession to his imperial father, is understood to be impatient of the traditional etiquette of the Imperial Court and to have endeavored to render it more simple. How far he will be able to break away from the age-old customs is not yet clear, but it is generally believed that he will, so far as his health allows, appear in public, and that his appearances will be attended with less ceremony than those of the old Emperor.

Death of General Nogi.—The death of General Count Nogi and of Countess Nogi by suicide on the morning of the imperial obsequies startled the nation. In thought and purpose it was a revival of the old custom of junshi, in accordance with which retainers followed their lord into Hades. The tragedy made a profound impression upon the nation. The graves of the Count and Countess were visited by hundreds of thousands of people of all ages. They were looked upon as models of loyalty and patriotism. But there were not wanting those who, in spite of their personal respect for the Count and their profound appreciation of his services to his country in peace and war, protested strongly against the practice of suicide. They declared that the deed was at variance with the highest conception of loyalty and duty. It would appear that this view of the matter, now that the excitement has died away, has been very widely accepted. Some careful observers think that the national grief over the death of the Emperor awakened in many minds a deeper sense of the need of religion.

The Korean Conspiracy.—The case was carried up to the Court of Appeals. In this higher court the procedure was above criticism. Large liberty was given to the defendants in stating their own case, and these often rambling statements, involving irrelevant details, were listened to with extraordinary patience. As a result of the trial the ninety-nine who had withdrawn their confessions, claiming that they were false and had been extorted from them by torture, were acquitted on the ground of insufficient evidence, and the remaining six were sentenced to imprisonment for from seven years downward. A further appeal to the Court of Cassation has been allowed on behalf of the six persons convicted by the Court of Appeals. No investigation has been made, so far as the public is aware, of the charges of torture.

Many and serious errors were doubtless committed by those clothed in a little brief authority, but the charge of persecution by the government was utterly without foundation. The conclusion of the case should convince all that justice, however sought, has been the goal of effort, and should lead Conference Christian workers in the Orient to self-restraint in the expression of those sentiments which, however natural, are open to serious misunderstanding.

The California Land Bill.—The Japanese are a sensitive people—supersensitive upon the point of race, considering their boasted ancestry and history. This sensitiveness has been aroused by the recent legislation in California, but the excitement, though great in the minds of some, has been at no time such as was supposed by certain journalists of the West. There is faith in the ability of diplomats to settle the questions involved. Nevertheless, the missionaries in Japan feel that, as American residents and for the peace of human brotherhood, they must emphatically declare the necessity of justice, not in letter merely but in spirit, and of peerage based not upon race but upon character. While it is impossible to obtain any formal expression of opinion on the attitude of missionaries from the entire body of American missionaries in Japan, it may be said with the utmost confidence that they deplore the agitation in California and are prepared to exert their influence in full against any discriminatory legislation, believing it to be not only unnecessary but thoroughly unjust.

Attitude of Government toward Religion.—It is too early to state with definiteness the attitude of the new government toward religion, but the belief is that no backward step will be taken. In educational matters hopes are more freely expressed that an era of larger liberty for private schools of all grades has arrived. Certainly it is much to be desired that their graduates be granted equal privileges with government institutions of similar grades, with of course due safeguards as to character and efficiency.

Cost of Living.—Great complaint continues to be heard of the high cost of living, the one great cause in part being the rapidly increasing commercial intercourse with the western world, the Japanese market depending upon the great world market as regards all the staple products of agriculture and other industries. Wages and salaries will gradually increase and an equilibrium between income and outgo be attained. At the same time there are the

striking contrasts between the very wealthy and the lowly which mark western society. A considerable number already are multi-millionaires. Many such are open-handed, ready to give large sums for charity, but they have not shown much interest in industrial reform which all foreign observers regard as one of the urgent needs of Japan. The factory law, inadequate as it is, still remains unpromulgated because of this lack of interest on the part of moneyed men. It would appear that the hardship from the high cost of living is not so much among the wage-earning classes as the one next above them in the social scale. Life has become more complicated. Luxuries have become necessities.

Association Concordia.—Perhaps no more significant movement than that of the Kiitsu Kyokwai, or Association Concordia, followed the official recognition of religion as a factor in national life. The intellectual leaders of thought in Japan realize the necessity of some religious foundation as a basis. This association, whose "aim is one," seems to emphasize the essential unity and agreement already existing in the different faiths, "being one in holding that the meaning and value of life as conceived by each religion lie in the common principle of appeal to the unseen spiritual world." Two members of the mission are members of this association. It is hoped that the international scope intended may bring a deeper mutual recognition of those aspirations which unite high-minded men the world over, as well as quicken in the individual members that spiritual life which is the power of God unto salvation.

The Work of the Federated Missions.—When we look back at all that has been accomplished toward bringing all missions of all communions together, we can thank God for the vision and achieving faith of the founders of 1902. The most valuable result of all has been the increasingly intimate fraternity and coöperation effected between so many different missions—a most hopeful augury for the coming decade. One recalls (first) the publication of the "Christian Movement in Japan"; (second) the foundation-laying for a large Christian literature enterprise; (third) the far-reaching investigations inaugurated by the Distribution of Forces Committee; (fourth) the support given to the improvement of Christian education; and (fifth) the preparation of a standard course in the Japanese language.

The Japanese Church Federation has been formed comprising four-fifths of the Protestant Christians in Japan, and the Conference

of Federated Missions is ever seeking to bring about a practical basis of coöperation.

Tokyo Grammar School for Foreign Children.—This school is already vitally related to the missionary movement, although its patronage is largely confined to the neighborhood of Tokyo. The day will come when it will fill a nation-wide demand. Money is needed for buildings and endowment.

Religious Census.—There are thirteen sects or denominations of religious Shintoism, as distinguished from state Shintoism. These are all supported by their adherents or believers, and receive no support from the government. The most powerful—Tenri Kyo—is the one of most recent origin, twenty-six years old. This sect has over 21,000 preachers and teachers, and claims to have 4,000,000 adherents. Its founder was Madame Nakayama Miki.

There are thirteen Buddhist denominations, and fifty-seven sects. Of these the most powerful is Shin Shiu, numbering about 20,000 temples and 16,000 priests.

General Conditions.—Great war debts have brought burdensome taxation. The government of the new era will have to deal with growing domestic discontent. Taxation is oppressive, poverty great. The idea of an emperor descended directly from the gods, and therefore worthy of worship, clashes with the idea of physical science as taught in the schools. The demand of civil law that the rights of the individual must be respected clashes with the demand of customs centuries old, sinking individual rights in the rights of the family.

In dress, language, literature, art, commerce, politics, poetry and religion, Japan is in a transition stage and is seeking to adjust herself wisely for her future widest development. It is impossible to separate the religious question wholly from political, social and industrial conditions. Japan has long tried to find the soul rest which she seeks. Improvement is going on. In politics the people are winning power. Factory laws are being enacted and the laborer protected as a valuable unit of society. In industries, attention is being turned to the necessity of building upon solid foundations, of observing strictly the demands of business integrity, of working together for the common good. The one thing that Japan prays for is continued peace.

Christianity has already made great inroads. The changes leading toward the Christian goal are everywhere manifest. There is much to encourage.

Imperial Decorations.—Daniel Crosby Greene, not long before his death, was decorated with the Third Order of Merit and the Intermediate Cordon of the Rising Sun, in recognition of his service in the development of religion and civilization. This makes the third recognition by decoration that has come to members of the Japan Mission, the other two being Dr. DeForest and Dr. Berry.

Kumiai Churches

These churches, the offspring of the American Board, form the Congregational body of Japan, self-directing, self-supporting, self-propagating, wholly independent of foreign control. The Japan Mission of the American Board on its part is also entirely independent of the churches. The relations, however, between these bodies are as cordial as they are mutually helpful. Coöperation is the slogan. The spirit of fellowship and unity is remarkable. The Kumiai churches would welcome more American Board missionaries for the great unreached portions of Japan.

The report of the Kumiai churches for the past year includes the organization of the Laymen's Volunteer Missionary Movement, the opening of missionary work in Formosa, the striking progress of mission work among the Koreans, and the continuance of the Extension Evangelistic Campaign in the principal cities. Among the important actions taken at the meeting of Sokwai, or National Council, was the change of the name "Nihon Dendo Kwaisha" (Japanese Missionary Society) to Dendo Bu (Missionary Department), thus marking another step toward the centralization of the organization of the Kumiai churches.

The Laymen's Volunteer Missionary Movement is believed to be the first movement of the kind in Japan. It has already given no little impulse to the activity of the churches, especially in the large cities.

The Kumiai membership is about 20,000, the self-supporting churches numbering seventy-four. The number of baptisms during the year was slightly less than during the last year, being 1,003. The contributions from churches and chapels amounted to about \$63,000. The year among the Kumiai churches has been notable for church building operations.

The Mott Conferences

The findings of the Continuation Committee Conferences indicate that the great gaps in the field as yet unoccupied by Christian

forces have been clearly seen. The missionary position in Japan, in order to be strengthened to the fullest advantage, should embrace the occupation of large unevangelized tracts of territory, the creation of a body of Christian literature, the founding of a university and a higher college for women, and the launching of an evangelistic campaign. The Japanese churches do not need aid so much in maintaining themselves as for aggressive evangelization.

There is a vast unoccupied territory in Japan. Approximately 80 per cent. of the total population, or about 40,000,000, reside in rural districts. They constitute a practically unworked field. Of the remaining 20 per cent. residing in cities and towns, about one fifth are still unprovided for. A gigantic and yet most inspiring task still lies before the Christian forces in the Christianization of Japan. There is a demand for large reënforcements. There should be a great forward movement entered into by all denominations upon the initiative of the Continuation Committee of Japan, the objects being a deeper and more exultant experience of the life of Christ in the individual soul which would lead to more earnest efforts among others; a wide-spread presentation of the Gospel truth to the whole non-Christian community. This movement is to be continued for a term of three years, 50,000 yen being raised among Japanese and foreign friends.

Christian Education

Christian education is coming to its own. There is a growing appreciation of the good moral influence that Christianity exerts in education. Signs are not lacking that the time is approaching when the more decidedly cultural character of Christian education in its higher grades will be more fully understood and prized. A growing need is felt of a higher education for women, and a growing conviction on the part of the Japanese nation that the influence of religion is needed in the moral education of the rising generation. The situation calls for additional educational missionaries. Japan needs a strengthening and expansion of the whole Christian educational work, making possible better teachers, better equipment, and the securing of a better class of students.

The educational work of the Board in Japan is carried on by a third of the entire force. Some of this is done in institutions under mission control, and some in institutions wholly controlled by Japanese. A missionary uses his knowledge of

English, Music, History, Philosophy and the Sciences only as a means to an end; he seeks in every way to win the students to Christ and to help build them up in Christian character. The missionaries work in all grades from the kindergarten through the college and up to the theological seminary and university.

Eleemosynary Work

It is most fitting that the new Emperor, acting in line with his illustrious father, should give 1,000,000 yen in charity. This was the third great imperial donation to charities in modern Japanese history. By precept and example, the present Emperor, like his father, is teaching the people to be philanthropic. No part of the government service has taken more giant strides during the past twenty years than that of charity and relief.

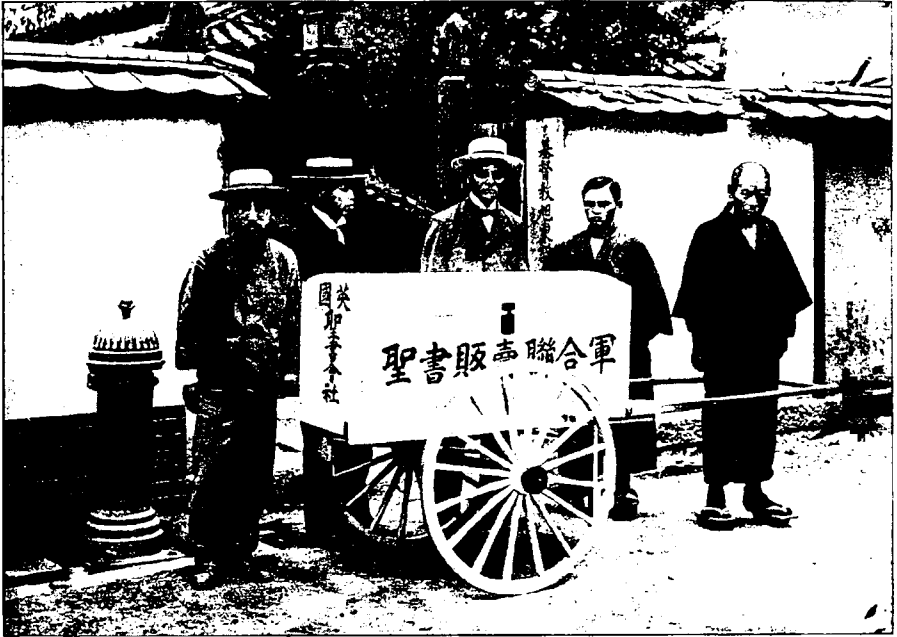
Altogether the year has been one of sane and steady progress. With the increased cost of living and the keen competition in eleemosynary as well as other forms of social service, it behooves Christians to exercise increasing sagacity in placing their funds for charity and offers of personal service. A certain number of private orphanages, hospitals, and other homes of refuge, are still urgently needed to supplement what may be called "official charity," and to offer freer play for personal influence, religious instruction, and training in character building.

Progress has been made in general factory work, railway work, missions for farmers, etc. The Sunlight Soap Factory, established by English capital, is endeavoring to demonstrate Christian principles, and may in reality outstrip missionary efforts along that line. The Company gives its employees a six-day week, and eight-hour day, model cottages, educational and recreational provisions, a share in the profits, pensions, gardens to cultivate, and an object lesson in Christian enterprise in general.

The well-known institution, the Okayama Orphanage, has continued to separate itself more and more from Okayama. With the exception of ninety-two of the youngest children, who are placed in farmers' families near Okayama, practically all of the children have been transferred to Hyuga, in Kyushu, most of them to the farm at Chausubara, where some seventy acres of new land have been prepared for cultivation. One tenth of the children's earnings is devoted to evangelistic work in neighboring towns.

Christian Literature

Twenty-two of the thirty missions connected with the Conference of Federated Missions have approved the general plan of the Christian Literature Society, the policy of the society being as follows: (1) a comprehensive survey and classification of existing Christian literature; (2) new standards of excellence in translation; (3) production of able works prepared to meet the actual



Japanese Bible Sellers Starting on a Tour

situation in Japan today; (4) closest coöperation with the leaders in the churches looked to for original works; (5) the raising of a more adequate income; (6) a broadly catholic policy in character.

The Continuation Conferences recognized the imperative need of providing suitable means for the support of competent persons set apart for the task of translating and writing. A daily newspaper governed by Christian principles is urgently needed.

The *Morning Light*, the American Board Mission paper, edited by Mr. Stanford, continues its ministry and has entered upon a

wider service through the distribution of the so-called "Students Christian Literature Supply Society," which works for the distribution of Christian literature among the students in government schools. Ten thousand extra copies have now to be issued regularly to meet the needs.

The work of revision of the New Testament was making steady progress up to the time of Dr. Greene's death.

Evangelistic Work

The missionary in Japan works through Bible and English classes, classes in vocal and instrumental music, Sunday School work, women's societies, English clubs for teachers and officers, social life, lectures, literary work, touring, conferences, and unending correspondence. He is all things to all men, if haply he may win some. The missionaries of one station help those of another, and each missionary becomes at times a missionary-at-large for all Japan, in accordance with the plan of the mission that is carried out through the so-called "Outlook and Evangelistic Committee." Evangelism in Japan is but well begun.

Perhaps in no other mission field has the rural population been so neglected, while nowhere is it easier of access or more influential in the affairs of the nation. It is the opinion of the missionaries and Japanese alike that there should be no further delay in making a distinct and determined effort to reach this class which represents three fourths of the people of the Empire. The immediate importance of this work is urged upon all the readers of the report.

Federation of Churches in Japan

The mission has gone steadily forward with its evangelistic work during the year. There is not space to speak of it all here in detail.

Kobe. In Kobe the new Sunday School under the care of students from the Woman's Evangelistic School has become well organized and efficient. The Stanford Home has continued to be the center of Bible-class work for young men. Business men, teachers and students of different schools unite cordially. Of the enrolment about half are professedly Christians.

Kyoto.—In Kyoto evangelistic work is carried on through the Airin Church, the church at Minakuchi, at Nishijin, and by student activity on the part of the Doshisha men. A good beginning has been made at Mukomachi and only the opposition of Buddhist

priests—a tribute to success—has made it difficult for the present to secure a public preaching place.

Maebashi.—Numata, of the Maebashi field, though nominally independent as a church has come again under the care of the station. The work of the station at times during the year has necessarily included tours through the Niigata and Sendai fields. Maebashi has a new building seating 350. The evangelistic campaign of 1912 brought a good increase to the churches in Maebashi and Ashikaga.

Matsuyama.—In Matsuyama the general work includes the rather wide field of the northern coast of Shikoku from Marugame at the east to Gunchu at the west. In this territory are five churches and chapels under the supervision of the station, with eight Sunday Schools. The long-desired and richly-deserved permanent home has been secured for the Marugame Church. The special foster child of the Matsuyama Station is the Komachi Church at the west end of the city. Several recent baptisms and a growing list of inquirers show that a movement has begun in the right direction.

Miyazaki.—Miyazaki is especially fortunate in its present governor, a man of Christian ideals, alive to all that is of advantage to the province and appreciative of missionary effort. New railroads are already adding their effective influence in awakening the entire region and making the spread of Christian truth easier and quicker. The services of the Miyazaki Church have been sustained with large morning congregations, and the church debt has been paid. A new pastor is being sought for. A special feature of the work has been street-corner preaching. A very pleasant feature of the touring work has been the cordial coöperation generally accorded by the teachers and principals of the schools, who have given notice of meetings, spoken in connection with the services, and even secured places in which meetings might be held. To promote a deeper interest in Bible study the Bible Lovers' Guild has been organized, with the aim of enrolling every Christian in the province in the society under pledge to read the Bible, pray daily, and learn at least one verse of Scripture each week.

Niigata.—At various times in the past other missions have entered the Niigata field, but for some reason or other have soon withdrawn. Of other missionaries in Echigo there is one Episcopalian at Takata and one independent German family at Muramatsu. There is still left to the care of Niigata Station of the American Board a field ex-

tending over more than half of the great province of Echigo, and in this portion of the province there are more than a million people without a knowledge of the Gospel. That the mission recognizes the responsibility thus laid upon it and is trying more adequately to provide for the working of this great field is seen by its action transferring another family to Niigata and locating two ladies there for evangelistic work. By the construction of new railroads almost unlimited opportunities have been opened for entering upon untouched parts of the province. For example, Shibata is now reached in less than two hours by rail, whereas before it took half a day by jinriksha. The Woman's Work in the Niigata field is great but has suffered much of late. The work in the way of Bible classes is limited only by time and strength. Two have been conducted during the past season, one for teachers of English in the Niigata schools and one for officials and clerks in the office of the oil company at Nagaoka, this last consisting of twenty men, nearly all of whom are university graduates.

Okatsuyama.—Throughout Okayama and Tsuyama fields the financial depression of the times has been sorely felt. Political and other excitements have tended to keep down the number of baptisms to much below the average. This field has sixteen places where regular work is carried on by some member of the station or by a Japanese associate.

Osaka.—In Osaka the membership of the Kumiai churches increased about 4 per cent. last year,—this in spite of the fact that the churches cleared their rolls of unworthy members. There is a real forward movement. Osaka Church has recently opened a preaching place in a new part of the city. Kujo starts the current year as self-supporting after fifteen years of coöperation with the mission. Umeda Church has a neat and attractive building. The past year has revealed an earnest desire and effort in some of the churches for the improvement of the singing in public worship, the Osaka Church having now an organized choir under regular training by a Japanese instructor. Mr. Allchin and other members of the station have helped in this Osaka work as opportunity and strength offered.

Sapporo.—In the Sapporo field are five self-supporting Kumiai churches. The Otaru Church reached financial independence more than a year ago in a hopeful, happy spirit. Two churches in this field are supported by the Japanese Home Missionary Society, namely those at Hakodate and Nayoro. The work now di-

rectly connected with the station is that at Obihiro Immanuel and at the Shintomi Chapel in Otaru. There are, however, large and scarcely touched regions in the interior and along the coasts of the great island. To prevent overlapping and waste of energy and money, the Conference of Federated Missions has assigned portions of the territory to the different bodies at work in this field. Apparently the great duty of the American Board Mission for the immediate future lies along the south coast of Hidaka, the west coast and central portion of Tokachi. This is sufficient to make evident the need of further work by the Board in Hokkaido, these fields requiring time, patience and much hard labor. The church at Obihiro has, by the way, during the past five years gathered a membership of about seventy.

Sendai.—Visits of members of the mission to assist in the work of the Sendai field have been deeply appreciated. The fund for the DeForest Memorial Church is now over 5,000 yen, more than half of what is needed. Plans for the building are being considered in the hope that larger contributions may be subscribed. Morning services are well attended. An interesting feature of the year has been the formation of a society among members of the Sendai Church living in Tokyo, the aim being to raise a fund through a system of society dues from which aid may be given the pastor upon his reaching the age of seventy. The work of the station members varied but little from last year.

Tokyo.—In Tokyo are four independent self-supporting Kumiai churches, and besides these the embryo churches of Waseda and Omori, neither of which receives aid from the mission. In the church life of Yokohama and Tokyo the only changes of special importance have been the closing of a chapel at Aoyama, Tokyo, and the opening of regular services in Omori.

Tottori.—The Tottori field is now within that of the Kyoto Association and the tours of the Kumiai leaders have been a cordial encouragement. The report of the Tottori outstation work is that of country evangelism, and would be more cheering if the staff of workers could be increased. Mission work in the city of Tottori is done largely in coöperation with the Tottori Church, which is independent of the mission. Responsibility for the preaching in the church has been borne partly by the missionaries and partly by the deacons. A pastor has been called and a decided improvement in the condition of affairs is expected.

Women's work in the city has progressed well. Part of the time two Bible women were busy, one doing work for children.

Institutions of the Japan Mission

KOBE COLLEGE AND ACADEMY.—Founded 1875. Highest grade Christian school for girls in Japan with coöperative control by mission and Japanese. The student body of 231 includes 23 in the college, 199 in the academy and 9 in the music course. The faculty remains about the same as last year. The alumnae are raising a fund toward the support of a dean. Improved equipment added in the department of household science. Practical work is encouraged in pedagogy, astronomy and geology. Guests and graduates have shown a marked interest in affairs of the school. Relations with the city schools have been pleasant, and educational plans have been worked out in conference with the principals of the primary schools. The spiritual life of the students was good, and 25 united with the church.

GLORY KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING SCHOOL, KOBE.—Founded 1889. Mission control. The training school had 15 pupils and 4 graduates, and the kindergarten 64 and 27, respectively. The building fund amounts to 250 yen for the kindergarten and 535.10 yen for the training school. The Japanese teachers are most loyal to the ideals of the school. One graduate has opened a kindergarten in Osaka, another is retained on the faculty and two have gone into missionary work. One of the kindergarten graduates comes from a family of six, all members of the alumnae.

SO-AI (AIRIN) KINDERGARTEN, KYOTO.—Founded 1892. Mission control. Fifty-five pupils and 15 graduates. Is closely related to the homes of the pupils.

IMADEGAWA KINDERGARTEN, KYOTO.—Founded 1897. Mission control. Fifty-eight students and 21 graduates. Evangelistic as well as educational work is characteristic of this and the other kindergartens.

MAEBASHI KINDERGARTEN.—Founded 1894. Mission control. Enrolled 52 pupils and graduated 27 to the public schools. Classes are increased from 2 to 3, and faculty of 3 teachers. Monthly mothers' meeting and circulating library.

MIYAZAKI KINDERGARTEN.—Founded 1909. Under mission control. Forty-five students and 12 graduates. The first year in its new building has shown growth in numbers and influence.

TOTTORI KINDERGARTEN.—Founded 1906. Mission control. Forty students and 22 graduates. The school is gaining the confidence of the people, the average attendance being 31. Accommodations limited to 40, but the waiting list increases.

WOMAN'S EVANGELISTIC SCHOOL, KOBE.—Founded 1884. Mission control. Enrolment, 27; graduates, 5. Of the 73 living graduates, 47 are in direct work. Four missionaries on the faculty. Practice and theory are blended in the instruction. The pupils teach 275 children in 9 Sunday Schools in 5 villages. The school is growing smaller in attendance because of the small remuneration for Bible-women.

MAEBASHI GIRLS' SCHOOL.—Founded 1888. Japanese control. One hundred and thirty-four pupils and 27 graduates. Eight of the graduates were baptized Christians. The voluntary Bible classes, held out of school hours, have been well supported.

MATSUYAMA GIRLS' SCHOOL.—Founded 1886. Mission control. The enrolment was 134 and 27 were graduated, 10 from regular course, 2 from special course and 9 from postgraduate sewing course. The standard has been raised, students in the future to be admitted only to the regular four years' course. One graduate is to enter Kobe College and another Doshisha Girls' School.

MATSUYAMA NIGHT SCHOOL.—Founded 1891. Mission control. Pupils number 171, the majority being boys. Average attendance was low because of building operations. A new building—the gift of the New Haven Branch of the Woman's Board—has set free the old one for dormitory purposes which has 17 students in residence. The Christian influence in the dormitory is further enhanced by the introduction of Y. M. C. A. methods. Two-night school boys have entered Doshisha.

MATSUYAMA WORKING GIRLS' HOME AND NIGHT SCHOOL.—Founded 1900. Mission control. Thirty pupils. Has its own weaving department. Thirty girls can be accommodated at the looms and in the home. The night school gives a common-school education. The home is an effort in social service, aiming to solve some of the economic and personal problems met by the working women of Japan.

MIYAZAKI SCHOOL GIRLS' HOME.—Founded 1909. Mission control. Enrolment of 35. The dormitory has room for 37 girls with matron and Bible-woman.

MIYAZAKI BLIND SCHOOL.—Founded in 1910 Under mission control. No statistics for the year.

HAKUAI PRIMARY SCHOOL, OKAYAMA.—Founded 1896. Mission control. Fifty-two pupils. Miss Adams, social settlement is in close relation with its hospital and dispensary.

HAKUAI SEWING SCHOOL, OKAYAMA.—Founded 1896. Mission control. The school had 20 pupils.

BAIKWA GIRLS' SCHOOL, OSAKA.—Founded 1878. Japanese control. Enrolment of 130. At the last commencement 17 were graduated, 6 from the English course. The government regulations for schools of this grade and the competition of the public schools have forced it to seek a government license. A new school with government regulation has been started under the old Baikwa management. This school has a four years' course, while the old Baikwa diploma requires five years. Voluntary attendance on religious exercises is required only in the old course, but the religious influence is felt throughout all the school.

DOSHISHA UNIVERSITY.

The highest Christian institution in Japan. Independent of the American Board, but in close connection with the work of the mission. Several missionaries are on the faculty which has been strengthened by the addition of able teachers. A university charter was granted Doshisha in February, 1912. In March, 1913, it finished its thirty-eighth year as a school and its first as a university, graduating the largest body of students in its history, a total of 131. Students in all departments, 1,164. New administration building erected and the college hall for the girls' school completed. Four of the

theological graduates are to take further study in America. A new department of Japanese Literature was added last year.

THE UNIVERSITY.—Recognized in 1912. Consists of three departments: Politico-Economic with 174 students, Literary with 19 and the Theological. Total students, 254; graduates of the Politico-Economic Department, 16.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—Founded 1875. Enrolment of 61, and 9 graduates. Trains for the ministry in the mission and the Kumiai churches.

ACADEMY.—Founded 1875. Students enrolled, 696, with 80 graduates.

GIRLS' SCHOOL.—Founded 1887. Students, 214; graduates, 26. Government recognition has opened the way for graduates to teach in public schools.

TABLE OF STATISTICS FOR 1912

	Japan Mission	Kumiai
<i>Number of Stations</i>	12	
Outstations.....	55	
<i>Missionaries, total</i>	66	
Ordained.....	19	
Physicians and others.....	1	
Wives.....	19	
Single women.....	27	
Special service.....	2	
<i>Native laborers, total</i>		
Ordained preachers.....	30	
Unordained preachers.....		
Teachers.....		
Bible-women.....	20	
Other helpers.....		
<i>Congregations</i>		103
Organized churches.....	31	74
Communicants.....	1,596	16,630
Added, 1912.....	219	191
Adherents.....		
Sunday Schools.....	68	
S. S. membership (Av. attend.).....	3,173	
<i>Schools, totals</i>		
Theological Schs.....		1
Students.....		61
Colleges.....	1	1
Students.....	30	193
Boarding and High Schs.....	2	4
Students.....	331	1,174
Other schools.....		
Students.....		
Total students.....		
<i>Native contributions</i>	\$5,683	\$62,549

Missions in the Islands and Papal Lands

Stations: Locations and Special Work of Missionaries

THE ISLAND MISSIONS

MARSHALL ISLANDS

RESIDING AT MEJURO.—Charles H. Maas, ordained: In charge of the general work of these Islands. Mrs. Matilda Maas: Work for women and girls.

RESIDING AT KUSAIE.—Miss Jessie R. Hoppin: Education of Marshall Island girls in Kusaie School. Miss Elizabeth Baldwin and Miss Jane D. Baldwin: Work for women and girls in Kusaie School.

RESIDING AT NAURU.—Philip A. Delaporte, ordained: General charge of educational and evangelistic work. Mrs. Salome Delaporte: Work for women.

Associated with the mission, not under appointment.—(Ailinglaplap) Carl Heine, ordained; (Nauru) Miss Olga Meitzner.

The personnel of these Islands remains the same as last year. Miss Wilson is obliged for health reasons to remain in this country.

GILBERT ISLANDS

RESIDING AT OCEAN ISLAND.—

RESIDING AT ABAIAN.—Frank J. Woodward, ordained: Language study; general charge of work of the Island. Mrs. Marion Wells Woodward: Teaching in Gilbert Islands Training School for Girls.

On furlough.—Irving M. Channon, ordained: Mrs. Mary L. Channon.

Associated with the mission, not under appointment.—(Ocean Island) Mr. and Mrs. Richard E. G. Grenfell.

There are no changes in the personnel of these Islands except that Mr. and Mrs. Channon have come home for furlough.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

DAVAO (Mindanao).—Robert F. Black, ordained: Evangelistic and general work. Mrs. Gertrude G. Black: Work for women and children.

On furlough.—Charles T. Sibley, M.D.; Mrs. Annie S. Sibley.

Associated with the mission, not under appointment.—Miss Mary R. Mathewson: nurse; associate in medical work.

Dr. and Mrs. Sibley have come home for furlough. Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Laubach have been appointed for work in this mission, but will not go out until sometime during the year.

THE ISLAND MISSIONS**Micronesia**

Micronesia is the name given to nearly two thousand little islands lying scattered in the Pacific Ocean, just north and south of the equator. The Board, up to a few years ago, had work in four of the principal groups—the Marshalls and Gilberts on the east; the Carolines on the west. There was work also in Guam. Now, however, the American Board work is confined to the Marshalls and Gilberts, including Nauru or Pleasant Island, that belongs to the Marshall group; and Ocean Island, belonging to the Gilberts. The General Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of Indiana has taken over the work in Guam, and German societies the work in the Carolines.

Gilbert Islands

The Gilbert Islands are under the British flag, and the coöperation of the American Board with the London Missionary Society is a natural consequencē. The islands are all low, yet they are found to be habitable by white people. Conditions have so changed that it is deemed wise to have the center of the evangelistic and educational work for men, at least, within the group. The inhabitants number 30,000 and are of a brown Polynesian race, with straight hair.

The work of these islands has been widely known through the famous career of Dr. Hiram Bingham, who prepared a Christian literature for the islanders. It was reported last year that Mr. and Mrs. Woodward took up their location at Abaian. Richard Grenfell, of Australia, has given his services at Ocean Island, taking up the work that Mr. Channon has been obliged to give up while on furlough. The *John Willams*, the ship of the London Missionary Society, has given as much time as possible to touring work throughout the group, carrying out a coöperative plan.

Ocean Island is counted in with the Gilbert group. It lies only fifty-two miles south of the equator. Of the 1,000 native population of forty years ago, only 475 remain. The men are a clever, athletic brown race. The discovery of the immense potential wealth of Ocean Island in phosphate is one of the romances of the Pacific. The island itself is one and one-half miles in diameter, and the highest point 280 feet above the sea. The connection

between the natives of Ocean Island and those of the Gilbert group is close and certain, and it is curious that Nauru—Pleasant Island—since it lies only twenty miles further north than Ocean Island, and about one hundred and eighty miles west, has escaped the same influences. The natives of Ocean Island come from the Gilbert group, some 240 miles away, probably drifting by the current.

The natives under the American Board, in the Gilbert group, number 18,660, and those under the London Missionary Society about 8,000. The American Board has charge, roughly speaking, of the islands north of the equator. These include the bulk of the archipelago. Many of the natives can read and write, and possess large churches built by their own contributions. These churches are well attended.

The work carried on from Abaian as a center, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Woodward, has made steady progress during the year. The plan with the London Missionary Society has started and gives promise of success.

Mr. Grenfell, of Ocean Island, visited every island in the district, spending four to nine weeks on each, some islands being visited for the fourth and fifth time. The reports of conditions in the churches are hopeful. The past year was by far the most successful for many years past, numerically and financially. There is a good spirit among the people, a regular maintaining of discipline, and many who have grown cold are finding their way back to Christ. Conversions are quite the regular thing. Yet the missionaries feel that this people of the group are not being properly prepared for their responsibilities. The white man has come bringing all the curses of civilization and few of its blessings. The people in their struggle need to be equipped and helped by thoroughly trained Christian teachers, and should be visited more regularly and frequently by a missionary vessel. There are some stations that have not had a teacher for five years, and some villages in remote parts of the islands have never heard the name of Jesus.

Marshall Islands

The Marshall group is north of the Gilberts, nearer to the equator, and the people are a different type, with a different language. The population of these islands is estimated at 14,000. They are under the German flag, and the missionaries are endeavoring

to meet the requirements for the German language in their schools, being expected to teach the German language, history, geography and customs, and to maintain a German school for the half-caste children of the group.

Kusaie belongs to the Marshalls. Here the Board has had schools for many years; in fact, up to within a few years ago, it was considered the only safe place for residence in the islands. The Woman's Board is well represented here by efficient missionaries, and the influence of the work on this island is felt throughout the group. Much more could be done, however, if a vessel could be secured to enable the teachers to carry the pupils back and forth oftener and visit their homes. Miss Hoppin has helped much in the touring work among the islands the past year.

Nauru is some twenty miles north of Ocean Island, and 180 miles west; but it is different in practically everything, except rich phosphate deposits. The natives are entirely different from those of the Gilbert group and use a wholly distinct language; yet in their curious division of twelve tribes they have reserved one which contains the descendants of natives who have drifted from the Gilbert Islands. The physical formation of Nauru is almost the same as that of Ocean Island, except that it possesses a more extended reef. The natives are related to the Caroline Islanders, though their language is different.

The reports from Mr. Delaporte are always encouraging. Perhaps the greatest event of the year was the opening up of cable communications with the outside world. The government at Nauru is under the German flag. There is a fairly good-sized colony of Europeans. The discipline of the natives is strong.

Nauru belongs to the Marshall group, but as it has a distinct language it requires separate attention. Work was opened here by Captain Walkup in 1888. It has been occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Delaporte for ten years. These missionaries of the American Board have been supported by the Central Union Church of Honolulu. Nauru has a population of about 1,400, and is the most lively center of the islands. In addition to the native population there are 600 foreign islanders working in the phosphate mines, 200 of them attending regularly the Sabbath services. A boys' training school is carried on, with day schools in the center and out-lying districts. There is also a small dispensary and a mission press.

Mejuro. Mr. and Mrs. Maas have made a good beginning at

Mejuro, though they still face serious problems. As in the Gilberts, the one great need of the Marshall group is that of a ship large enough to permit continuous touring. Another problem is the school question: a schoolhouse with proper equipment should be provided. At Mejuro the natives are trained for teachers and the need is general throughout the group. There have been no books in circulation for at least ten years. The Marshall Island mission has retrograded. Forty years ago the mission was in possession of a printing press upon which were produced all books necessary. There is need of translation and printing.

The work in the group is in a satisfactory condition on some of the islands, though languishing in others on account of the lack of communication. Native contributions have decreased somewhat, due perhaps to the long absence of a white missionary. There ought to be three more German or German-American missionary families. There are thirty-four native teachers, each receiving fifty dollars a year.

Philippines

The work of the American Board in the Philippines is confined to Mindanao, the empire island of the group, rich in possibilities. With the exception of the western peninsula and a portion of the northwestern part of the island, the entire island is set apart for the American Board by the other missionary societies working in the Philippine group, and the understanding arrived at has been sacredly observed by all of the societies, in spite of the fact that the American Board has not yet occupied the island as it should be occupied. A temporary arrangement has been entered into with the missionaries of the Presbyterian Board, North, by which they will carry on the work in portions of the northwest until the American Board is able to finance matters.

A new family has been found for one of the two large ports in the north, Cagayan or Surigao. The work in Davao has gained ground. Men are being developed as Christian teachers and leaders from among the natives, and the work for the Visayans, as well as for the Bagobos and numerous other tribes, has been making headway. Some of the Moros or Mohammedans are also being touched, though this important and needy work is hardly begun.

Mindanao is, next to Luzon, the largest island of the group, and upon the American Board rests the burden of establishing churches, Christian schools, hospitals and the like, among the hundreds of

thousands of that empire island under the American flag. It is a large task. The field is big enough to appeal to the biggest men. No one for a moment can consider its true Christianization as child's play. The task will not be done unless we do it, and the task will take all the resources of spirit, men and money that we can muster. The island itself is immense, the equal of four New Jerseys or five Connecticut. Put it on New York and it would nearly cover the state. There are no railroads and hardly any trails worth dignifying as roads. What this lack of communication means in the problem of opening up the country for the Christian preacher, teacher and doctor, could be better realized were we to put Davao, our chief center of work, on New York state, and note that Surigao, the center that we hope soon to enter, would rest upon Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain; and Cagayan, another strategic center, would lie upon Syracuse; while Zamboanga, where there is an American settlement with Episcopalian work under Bishop Brent, would fall not far from Buffalo. The best communication is by boat; but boats are even now none too numerous.

The population around the three chief centers of our field, Davao, Surigao and Cagayan, embraces nearly half a million in radii of influence. Some of the people are nominal Roman Catholics; others, Moros or Mohammedans. Yet the big majority are pagan tribes that have thus far resisted all attempts to bring them under the influence of the Christian church. These are naturally distrustful of the people of the coast. They cannot read or write and are apparently steeped in superstition, if not savagery. How to reach them, win their confidence, break down their prejudices, fill their minds with modern knowledge, and give them clean, strong spirits, train them for self-government, or in other words, give them the light and life, as it has been given us through Jesus Christ, is a task that we would shrink from undertaking had we not received proof upon proof in our own civilization that the Almighty Father, working through the missionary and his native associate in church, school, hospital, printing press, home and individual personality, can transform the most degraded heart and community in the world. It is a task to penetrate this country, open it up to Christian influences, instil moral and spiritual life in each tribe and community; plant churches, schools, dispensaries, preachers, teachers, doctors and nurses in every strategic town of each province; develop a self-supporting church with well-trained leaders of Christian character and life; create a moral atmosphere that will inspire public opinion,

and make a civilization that is bound to develop thoroughly Christian.

The population will multiply; prosperity is bound to come; the people themselves will develop rapidly when once they have gotten well started; the natives now may be pagan and uncivilized, but they have given evidence of their readiness to respond to friendship and education. We cannot emphasize too strongly the urgency of developing force and work at once in Mindanao.

Mr. and Mrs. Black are now living in their new residence on the hill at Davao, 100 feet above the hot-house swelter of the swampy, tree-environed town, "where mid-day breezes blow; where peace and quiet reign; where the wild deer come up and challenge us less than a hundred yards away at night; where the wild hog and jungle fowl creep up and investigate; where our boy has room to romp and yell; where the horses and chickens find sweet and abundant pasture; where—best of all—the people of the town like to come for a bit of freshness and a broad view."

The work in the hospital during Dr. Sibley's absence has been in general charge of army doctors, ably seconded by Miss Mathewson. There are about 500,000 people in Mindanao. On the north coast are some Filipino doctors, also an American constabulary doctor. There are military doctors at Zamboanga, at Iligan, Keithly at Lake Lanao, at Parang, and at Davao. There is work for all of these, but especially for the mission hospital at Davao. The dispensary is much fullèr, even, than when Dr. Sibley left. The nurse has had heavy responsibility caring for leper suspects and others terribly ulcered and afflicted.

In the general work of the mission, the most hopeful just now is in the schools in mountain villages apart from plantations. During the year an evangelist from the Presbyterian Cebu Mission has done splendid work upon the north coast. He found a rich field at Dapitan, just across the channel from Dumaguete, and baptized there some 200, organizing them into churches and Sunday Schools. The work in northern Mindanao seems great with possibilities. For a time there were baptisms every week.

The mission launch has been doing good work since it was patched up after the severe storm in which Dr. Sibley nearly lost his life. Evangelistic work on the north coast is doing wonders, and shows up more largely than the ten years' work at Davao.

The Island Institutions**MICRONESIA**

BOARDING AND TRAINING SCHOOL, KUSAIE.—Founded 1886. It prepares for teachers' and pastors' wives in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands. The student roll numbers about 40 girls, besides a few boys. Some come from islands 1,200 miles away. Three languages are used in the instruction. Practical training in housework and gardening is an important part of the course. The Misses Baldwin have been alone in the responsibility for the school, while studying the language.

THE BINGHAM INSTITUTE, OCEAN ISLAND, GILBERT GROUP.—Its object is to train teachers and evangelists for the Gilberts. There are lower grades for the younger pupils. Under the coöperation plan with the London Missionary Society, a group of the pupils were transferred to the school at Beru, leaving only about 14 at Ocean Island. The printing press has also been taken to Beru.

BOARDING SCHOOL, ABAIAN, GILBERT ISLANDS. Mr. Woodward is planning to make this a preparatory school for the five northern islands under the mission. It is hoped to send 15 pupils to the Beru school another year. The latest figures show an enrolment of 70 pupils, including 48 girls. Several girls brought from Kusaie by Miss Hoppin have been teaching in the village school and helping in the boarding school. The missionary has the oversight of the work, but most of the teaching is done by the two Kusaie trained men and five graduates from the Kusaie Training School. A new schoolhouse and dwelling houses for the pupils have been built. There is great need for better equipment for teaching.

BOARDING SCHOOL, MEJURO, MARSHALL ISLANDS.—The status of the school continues about the same as when Mr. Maas arrived in the island late in 1912. There are 18 boys and 14 girls under instruction. Strictly speaking there is no schoolhouse in which to conduct the school, the church being used for this purpose. In spite of the inadequate equipment, the response from the pupils is good, many of them showing considerable eagerness to learn. The school exists to train teachers for the islands in the group, and improved housing and facilities for instruction are needed to enable it to fulfill its proper function.

STATION SCHOOL, NAURU, MARSHALL ISLANDS.—The enrolment in the central school and the outstation schools was 229. Owing to necessary repairs, the school was not in session throughout the year. A remarkable achievement was the starting of a school band of fourteen pieces. The pupils respond readily to training in music.

TRAINING SCHOOL, BERU, GILBERT ISLANDS.—This central training school of the London Missionary Society is listed here because of the coöperation scheme between that society and the American Board. The total number of pupils is 280. Ten boys and about 20 girls have been received into the school from Ocean Island. The course of four years trains for teachers and preachers throughout the Gilbert group.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

KINDERGARTEN, DAVAO.—The work of the kindergarten was greatly enhanced by the use of a room in the new chapel, delightfully adapted to its purpose. Eight pupils were in attendance.

STATION SCHOOLS, DAVAO.—Six schools with 130 boys and 109 girls, in all 239 pupils, are maintained. A new school was started among the Mandayans, mostly Mohammedans, in a village near the Davao Gulf. Two schools among the Bagobos have had a successful year. In Davao, the schools cover only primary and second reader work, in preparation for the public schools. Mr. Black is hoping to develop a dormitory system, thus providing a Christian home for students in the public schools.

MISSION HOSPITAL, DAVAO.—The staff consists of one American physician and an American nurse, and the native assistants. During the absence of the physician on furlough, the hospital is in charge of Miss Mathewson, the nurse, assisted by the army doctor located at Davao. The work has kept up to past figures and in some departments shows an increase. In the hospital there were 635 patients and 11,095 treatments in the five dispensaries. About 17 in-patients have been in the hospital most of the time. Ulcer cases to the number of 36 and leper suspects have demanded careful attention.

PAPAL LANDS

MISSION TO MEXICO

GUADALAJARA (1882).—Louis B. Fritts: Language study; acting-principal of Colegio Internacional; charge of general work of the field. Mrs. Mary G. Fritts: Language study; educational work. Miss Alice Gleason: Principal of Instituto Corona, the Boarding School for Girls. Miss Lora F. Smith: Educational work in connection with Instituto Corona.

CHIHUAHUA (1882).—Alfred C. Wright, ordained: In charge of the general work of the field; treasurer of the mission. Mrs. Annie O. Wright: General work for women. Miss Mary F. Long: Principal of Colegio Chihuahuense.

PARRAL (1884).—Miss Ellen O. Prescott: Principal of El Progreso, a day school for boys and girls. Miss Mary B. Dunning: Assistant in educational work in connection with El Progreso.

HERMOSILLO (1886).—

On furlough.—John Howland, D.D., ordained; Mrs. Sara B. Howland; Miss Helen A. Meserve.

Associated with the mission, not under appointment.—(Chihuahua) Mrs. Mary J. Blachly, educational work in Colegio Chihuahuense; (Hermosillo) Rev. and Mrs. Alden B. Case, general work of the station; Mrs. Harriet Crawford.

Dr. and Mrs. Howland have come to the United States for furlough. Dr. and Mrs. Eaton have felt obliged to retire from the work in Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner and Miss Meserve have also found it necessary to leave the mission for health reasons. Since returning to the mission from furlough Mr. and Mrs. Wright have been located at Chihuahua, and Mr. and Mrs. Case have gone to Hermosillo to take charge of the work left by Mr. and Mrs. Wagner. Mrs. Harriet Crawford, formerly of this mission, is planning to return to Hermosillo to help in the work there. Owing to disturbed conditions at Parral Miss Prescott and Miss Dunning are staying at Chihuahua for the present. Miss Mary F.

Long has received reappointment and is at El Paso awaiting an opportunity to go on to Chihuahua. Mr. and Mrs. Wordsworth have found it necessary to withdraw from their appointment.

MISSION TO SPAIN

BARCELONA.—William H. Gulick, ordained: General work of the mission. Wayne H. Bowers, ordained: Language study; general work. Mrs. Margaret C. Bowers: Language study. Miss Anna F. Webb: Principal of Normal and Preparatory School for Spanish Girls. Miss May Morrison: Instructor in Girls' School.

Associated with the mission, not under appointment.—Miss Margarita Wright, Miss Ada May Coe, and Miss Edith M. Lamb, instructors in Girls' School.

Mr. Gulick has returned to the mission after furlough in this country. Mr. and Mrs. Wayne H. Bowers have been appointed and recently arrived in the mission. Miss Edith M. Lamb has been appointed for a three-year term of service, and Miss Ada M. Coe for one year. Both have reached the mission.

MISSION TO AUSTRIA

PRAGUE.—Albert W. Clark, D.D., ordained: General work; secretary of the mission. Mrs. Ruth E. Clark. John S. Porter, ordained: General work; treasurer of the mission. Mrs. Lizzie L. Porter.

The personnel of the mission remains the same as last year. Dr. Clark made a short visit to the United States in the spring.

MISSIONS IN PAPAL LANDS

Object.—The work of the American Board in Papal Lands, so called, has for its primary object not the separating of a Protestant body and the organization of an antagonistic Protestant Church: its real aim and purpose is to make vital the religion of Jesus Christ in the lives of the people of those countries, and reveal itself in the life of society and in the state. It has proved to be inevitable that this work shall result in the organization of an independent, separate, Protestant Church. At the same time the strength of the work in those countries is not assured by the number of those who have separated themselves from the Mother Church; its strength rather is assured by the changed attitude of the people toward the printed Word of God, and the desire of the people to hear the Gospel explained, and to learn the true meaning of the teaching of Christ, and by the evidence given on many sides of the change of heart and life of multitudes who are thus brought into vital relations with the new teaching. In the Papal Lands in which the American Board has had work, the doors are ever opening to the

missionaries and their native colleagues. Gradually barriers are being burned away, and opposition is becoming less and less potent. The spirit of enlightenment has entered Papal Lands to remain, and thus our opportunity grows.

During the forty years since the Board began work in these countries, a marked and fundamental change has come in the countries themselves. This is true not only with reference to religion, but also with reference to the marked changes in the general sentiment of the people toward unrighteousness in every form.

Conference on Latin-America.—A conference on Missions in Latin-America was held in New York in March, 1913, with delegates from all the American and Canadian missionary agencies carrying on work in Latin-America. Among other things this was said of the conference.

"In undertaking a more vigorous and adequate work in Latin-America, we are sure that the Mission Boards will continue to display that irenic spirit which, on the whole, has characterized their efforts in the past. To construct, not to destroy; to proclaim positive truth, not to denounce the message of others; to try to find what is best in the work of others and bring that best to completeness: let these continue to be the principles governing all methods.

"In whatever work is undertaken by the Christian people of this land to discharge more adequately their responsibility for their brothers in the Latin-American world, we urge that wherever possible the largest practicable method of coöperation be employed. May we not endeavor to avoid the mistake of perpetuating, among Latin peoples familiar with the outward and visible unity of the Roman communion, the inherited divisions of the past, with their resulting weakness!"

Mexico

The mission to Mexico represents the only work the American Board is conducting upon the American continent. It is, therefore, a foreign mission in the homeland. Mexico is a larger country than most people suppose. It covers an area of nearly 767,000 square miles, which is larger than the combined area of England, Germany, France and Spain; or nearly as large as that section of the United States lying east of the Mississippi River. It is mainly a vast tableland with an elevation of from 3,000 to 8,000 feet. Here are her principal cities and a great majority of the population. The climate is of unsurpassed excellence and the soil remarkably pro-

ductive. The population of Mexico is about 14,000,000, nearly one-fourth being of pure Indian descent from the aboriginal occupants of the country. Many of pure Spanish origin, and perhaps millions are of mixed blood, but the mixed race comprises the dominating class. The language of the country is Spanish. The Indian stock is sturdy, and when properly trained is capable of great achievements, as Mexican history plainly reveals. There exists today in Mexico almost every grade of civilization, from the rude, wild and nearly naked savage, to the most polished and refined gentleman. The great mass of the people lie between these two extremes.

Mexico is a republic in name and form, at least. Its constitution was promulgated in 1857 and is a model of its kind. For just three hundred years Mexico was subject to Spanish domination. The spirit of liberty, however, did not become extinct. Political independence was declared in 1810 and gained in 1821. The constitution adopted at the formation of the republic expressly declared that the Roman Catholic faith should be the religion of the State, and that no other should be tolerated. The unscrupulous methods employed and the abuses of spiritual power at length became so unendurable that a reaction came, carrying everything before it in 1857. There was a new constitution providing for religious liberty, freedom of the press, the nationalization of church property, etc. The Liberal Party, by which these reforms were brought about, has had much power ever since. The Church Party has beyond question great hidden strength, which may some day reassert itself. While nominally 95 per cent. of the population is Catholic there are large sections of country where there is no priest, church, or religious service from one year's end to the other. Even among the common people there may be found everywhere those who complain of or ridicule the practices of the church. Multitudes have adopted rationalistic theories, but doubtless the majority of these, having turned in disgust from the only form of Christianity which they know, are now simply indifferent.

Nineteen missionary societies are at work in Mexico, only five of which had in 1909 over 20 missionaries in their stations. Seven societies had each over 1,000 communicants in Mexico. There is one ordained missionary in Mexico to 160,000 of the population.

It is entirely feasible for the Protestant denominations in Mexico to develop a plan of coöperation in Christian education in the production of a Christian literature, and in the development of a com-

mon policy in self-support. The time is ripe when we should begin to plan for the establishment in Mexico of the independent native church, which can prove successful alone upon the basis of better understanding and fuller coöperation on the part of the Christian forces already active in the republic.

The work of the American Board in Mexico was commenced at Guadalajara in 1872. The four states in which our mission is carrying on its work comprise about one third of the entire area of the republic. The work covers the states of Jalisco, Chihuahua, Sonora and Sinaloa. Jalisco is the most populous state of the republic, and has Guadalajara as its capital, a city of 120,000 population, sometimes called the Athens of Mexico because of its numerous schools and the high cultivation of many of its people. The state of Chihuahua, bordering on Texas and New Mexico, is territorially the largest state in the republic, though not so densely populated.

The work of the American Board in Mexico has been established with great sacrifice and labor. Gradually barriers have given away and little by little the field opened, until today it is practically limitless for any force the Board is able to sustain in the work. While there is still more or less persecution for those who separate themselves from the old church, this is not sufficient to deter those who engage in the work, or to prevent the continual growth of the new movement. The spirit of enlightenment and inquiry has entered this republic and our missionaries are trying to meet the spirit with an open Gospel and a free church. They have, from the first, been preachers of the Word and champions of righteousness, purity and truth. By living among the people and showing by their lives that they are the people's friends, they have gradually disarmed suspicion and lived down criticisms. Doors have been continually opening.

Political Situation.—The past year has witnessed a great reaction politically, produced by the success of the Huerta forces—or anti-Madero forces: the seizing of the government by Huerta and his colleagues; the murder of Madero; the refusal of the American government to recognize Huerta; the outbreak of a revolution under Carranza; the imprisonment of 100 members of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies, the popular house of Congress, by Huerta, as the most brazen expression of a dictatorship that has been ruthless from the start; the decision of the Huerta government to defy America; and the failure of Mexican elections to produce a fairly elected president. There seems to be a difference of opinion on

the part of those who understand Mexico and the conditions there best, as to whether or not the American government's attitude is the wise one. Generally speaking, however, the wiser element in Mexico does not look for relief from the downfall of Huerta, though it is the hope, if not expectation, of all that conditions in Mexico will become quieter during the coming year. The mission work, necessarily, has been sadly affected by this political chaos; fear has ruled where the Catholic party has controlled. The work in the districts has been left practically undone. The schools, however, have been going on with more or less regularity, and in some cases have made marked progress. Never before have the friends of Mexico been impressed with the necessity of strengthening the Christian schools where the coming generations may be developed in that strength of mind and character that will enable Mexico to come to its own as a constitutional government.

Spain

General.—As a missionary field, Spain is in some sense anomalous. The declared Protestants, as the records of church membership show, are comparatively few; but of the several thousands of children in the Protestant schools probably more than 90 per cent. are from Catholic families.

Some two years ago a campaign was initiated by the Protestants to secure signatures to a petition to Parliament to change the terms of the eleventh article of the national constitution that guarantees religious toleration to religious liberty. The pastor of Zaragoza and his two sons in Madrid were prominent in this movement, and one of the young men became the leading orator of the campaign. Theatres holding over 2,000 people were filled to overflowing, and in no place did the authorities raise obstacles to the fullest sanction of the meetings. In Zaragoza the city government gave to the use of this movement the historical Exchange, whose vaulted ceiling for the first time in history echoed to the boldest utterances of evangelical sentiments and to the demands of patriotic Spanish Protestants to be allowed the same civil and political rights as their Catholic brothers. The yielding of religious liberty would be a great event in Spain, for great traditional interests and motives oppose it.

Evangelistic Work.—Mr. Gulick has just returned from a leave of absence after twenty-one years' residence in Europe. He begins at once the supervision of the field. The work in Zaragoza, a historic city of some 100,000 inhabitants, is that of one of the most import-

ant evangelical congregations in Spain, being led by one of the most influential pastors, Senor Arajo. This field extends from the east to the west along the valley of the Ebro, and north to the peaks of the Pyrenees. The region is traversed in all directions by this pastor of Zaragoza; he is as well known as the Roman Catholic Bishop himself, and is very highly esteemed. At present Senor Arajo is one of the International Commission engaged in Spain on the new translation of the Scriptures into Spanish from the original languages.

Not mentioning the four organized outstations of Zaragoza, we pass westward to Bilbao on the Cantabrian coast. The parents here pay more for the education of their children in the day schools than those of any other station. Bilbao is an important business center; employment is more certain there than in any other place. In spite of the lack of conveniences and the lack of air and of light, the day school is turning away applicants for lack of room. These day schools serve as a means of reaching otherwise inaccessible families, and are a bond of union between parents and the pastor, who serves also as teacher of the boys.

Santander is the last of the seven stations from Barcelona westward. The evangelist is also the superintendent of the school, which holds some 250 pupils, and the teacher of the boys. His wife teaches the girls.

It may be said here that by funds that have been contributed from many sources through many years, and by considerable additions given by Mr. Gulick himself, the mission premises at Santander, Bilbao and Pradejon are held by him in fee simple. At this moment he is arranging for the legal transfer of this property, appraised at some \$35,000, to the American Board, so guaranteeing for these stations permanent homes for the Christian work.

Educational.—The Boarding School for Girls at Barcelona is a decided success. On entering a new community with a new idea it is always a problem how one will be received. Now, in so short a time, the public good-will has been considerably conciliated. Certain elements in the community and in the public press have recognized the good work being done, the methods employed and the results obtained. It is not to be overlooked that these attractions and advantages illustrating the best methods to be found in any part of the world are accomplished by systematic instruction in the Scriptures. The name and fame of the school are constantly extending.

Publication.—The title of the monthly illustrated magazine that serves as the organ of the Christian Endeavor Societies in Spain, is *Eesfuerzo Cristiano*. This paper has been owned by the mission and edited by members thereof for some twenty years. Now it is transferred to the English Wesleyan Methodist Mission of Barcelona. Our mission will ever remember it as one of the most helpful influences in building up the spiritual life of the churches, and unquestionably the most efficacious influence that evangelical Spain has experienced toward bringing into fraternal relations the different denominations in the country.

Austria

The most conspicuous illustration of the inter-relation of nations, showing how in laboring for a race far away and of an alien speech we may be laboring for our own best interests, is found in the mission of the America Board to Bohemia, within the Austrian Empire. The Board, some forty years ago, started a mission in Prague for the benefit chiefly of the 5,000,000 of Bohemians. Yet it has blessed not only Bohemia and adjacent provinces, but also our own America, so that what we call the American Mission in Austria is truly an international mission. Bohemians reached through the American Board work in Austria are working vigorously and successfully for social and religious interests within many of the United States. In seeking to bless others we have secured a blessing ourselves.

The work of the Austrian Mission centers at Prague, but covers western and southern Bohemia, and enters Hungary and Poland in Russia. There is work also in North Vienna.

The earnest evangelistic spirit is not surpassed in any other mission of the Board, and the use of the Scriptures is perhaps unparalleled. The work of the year has been as usual, both Dr. Clark and Mr. Porter, however, having had to visit England in its interests. Dr. Clark took a short trip to America to attend the Gettysburg reunion of veterans, and then rushed back again, after a short visit to his constituency in Vermont, for active work in Prague. The Foreign Secretary has just visited the field.

Institutions in Papal Lands**MEXICO**

(The unsettled conditions connected with the revolution have continued throughout the year, consequently full returns have not been received from all the stations, and the statistics given below are incomplete.)

COLEGIO INTERNACIONAL, GUADALAJARA.—A training school for young men in theological, industrial and commercial branches. The teaching staff consists of 2 missionaries and 5 Mexicans. The permanent enrolment is about 52, and the boarders are limited to 30. The attendance of day pupils is fluctuating. The revolution has not interfered seriously with this school, and the work was carried through the year without the loss of any sessions. About 15 of the boys were kept at the school for the vacation, owing to the disturbed conditions in the parts of the country from which they came.

Recent improvements in the way of a new chapel have given new impetus, but the plant as a whole is still inadequate to meet the opportunity which is before the school. New equipment in nearly every department is greatly needed. A thoroughly equipped manual training department would be of the greatest advantage to the students in fitting them for future usefulness. Carpentry, shoemaking, blacksmithing, and other lines are carried on.

INSTITUTO CORONA, GUADALAJARA.—A boarding and day school for girls, having 9 grades and a kindergarten. The total enrolment was about 70, of whom 12 were boarders. The school was crowded to its limit, and the teachers have had a year of hard work. The larger part of the students were in the primary department.

COLEGIO CHIHUAHUENSE, CHIHUAHUA.—A boarding and normal school for girls. Nine grades, with a kindergarten, and a normal course of three years. The activities of the revolutionists in the vicinity seriously interfered with the work of the school which was closed a part of the year. The enrolment was much smaller than for the previous year, then 147 for all grades. The teaching staff under ordinary conditions consists of 3 missionaries and 6 Mexicans. Funds are now in hand for a new building, which will be erected as soon as peace is assured and a stable government established.

ESCUELA EL PROGESO, PARRAL.—This day school for boys and girls has 6 grades and a kindergarten. On the faculty are 2 lady missionaries and 5 Mexican teachers. No report is in hand showing the attendance for the year. The sessions of the school were greatly interrupted by the necessary departure of the missionaries from Parral because of an attack upon the city. Because of the necessary closing of the school for a long time, many parents lost confidence in it and sent their children to the government schools. In spite of this, however, some good work was accomplished. Two of the girls who graduated were sent to the higher school in Chihuahua, and 4 of the most promising boys entered the Colegio in Guadalajara. The devotion of the missionaries to the school was not unappreciated by many of the people and will mean much for the future work of the station.

Publications

El Testigo, GUADALAJARA.—Founded in 1884. This weekly family paper exerts a strong Christian influence among its evangelical readers. Its circulation has been considerably reduced during the period of the revolution because of interrupted postal facilities and for financial reasons.

SPAIN

NORMAL AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SPANISH GIRLS, BARCELONA.—On the faculty are 7 lady missionaries, who are rendering excellent service in building up the school. About 80 pupils are in attendance. The plant is located in the suburbs of Barcelona. During the year a new house was occupied which is much more comfortable and advantageous than the five separate buildings in which the school was previously housed. The name and fame of the school are steadily extending and some of the most influential people are showing interest in its development and the standards of education which it illustrates. The ideals of the school are frankly Christian.

MISSIONS IN THE ISLANDS AND PAPAL LANDS

Table of Statistics for the Year 1912

	Micro- nesia*	Philip- pines	Mexico†	Spain †	Austria	Total
Population of field	33,122	190,000	472,100	1,399,100	1,226,000	3,320,322
<i>Number of stations</i>	5	2	4	1	1	13
Outstations	38	12	52	15	66	183
<i>Missionaries, total</i>	11	4	12	5	4	36
Ordained	4	1	2	2	2	11
Physicians and others		1	1		..	2
Wives	4	2	3	1	2	12
Single women	3		6	2	..	11
Special service	3	1	3	3	..	10
<i>Native Laborers, total</i>	101	10	24	28	32	195
Ordained preachers	19	..	2	3	18	42
Unordained preachers	41	3	3	5	9	61
Teachers	28	7	16	18	..	69
Bible-women . . . . .		..	..	..	2	2
Other helpers	13	..	3	2	3	21
<i>Congregations</i>	150	7	24	28	64	273
Organized churches	36	1	14	8	27	86
Communicants	5,126	104	1,156	247	2,065	8,698
Added, 1912		11	36	44	109	200
Adherents	7,000	400	3,417	3,120	6,500	20,437
Sunday Schools	52	6	20	10	45	133
S. S. membership	1,840	194	901	590	675	4,200
<i>Schools, total</i>	53	6	7	15	..	81
Students in theology	36	..	5	..	..	41
Boarding and High Schools	5	..	4	1	..	10
Students	415	..	320	78	..	813
Other schools	49	6	3	14	..	72
Students . . . . .	..	239	325	813	..	1,377
Total students	2,790	239	650	891	..	4,570
<i>Hospital, dispensaries</i>	1	1,(5)			..	2(5)
Treatments	2,000	11,095			..	13,095
<i>Native contributions</i>	\$6,435	\$126	\$10,779	\$1,916	\$7,835	\$27,091

* Partly for 1910.

† Except number of missionaries, from last year's report.

TABULAR VIEW OF THE MISSIONS OF THE A. B. C. F. M. FOR THE YEAR 1912-1913

Missions	When established	Stations	Outstations	MISSIONARIES						NATIVE LABORERS			CHURCH STATISTICS						EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS						Native contributions										
				Ordained	Physicians and men not ordained		Single women	Wives	Total missionaries	Ordained preachers	Unordained preachers	Teachers	Other native laborers	Total native laborers	Places of regular meeting	Organized churches	Communicants	Added by confession, 1912-13	Adherents	Sabbath Schools	Sabbath school membership	Theological and training schools	Students for the ministry	Colleges		Students	Boarding and high schools	Pupils	Other schools	Pupils	Total number under instruction				
					Men	Women																													
South Africa:																																			
Zulu Branch.....	1835	10	90	9	3	7	9	26	12	14	133	486	645	246	26	6,307	560	18,750	53	2,981	1	16	1	140	2	210	67	5,125	5,491	\$13,526					
Rhodesian Br.....	1893	2	5	3	5	3	7	18	4	11	9	24	62	2	236	6	550	3	200	3	115	2	167	489	141					
W. Cent. Africa.....	1880	5	32	8	4	9	10	31	43	139	49	231	46	5	948	146	9,500	7	3,050	46	4,327	4,327	443					
European Turkey ¹	1859	6	52	13	.....	8	12	33	16	16	57	17	106	61	21	1,640	126	4,340	51	2,839	1	4	1	89	4	256	18	439	788	6,418				
Western Turkey ¹	1819	6	97	20	6	26	24	76	41	32	336	41	450	124	44	4,384	175	16,131	126	10,224	1	3	4	1,095	12	1,737	138	6,592	9,427	85,738					
Central Turkey.....	1847	6	61	8	3	18	10	39	17	28	259	58	362	65	37	6,835	157	21,762	79	14,149	1	9	3	572	18	1,526	120	5,561	7,478	40,828					
Eastern Turkey.....	1836	5	95	11	3	19	14	47	25	39	234	48	352	88	51	3,098	143	13,930	83	6,489	2	12	2	495	16	639	121	6,429	7,575	15,612					
Marathi.....	1813	10	144	11	3	19	12	45	41	41	270	84	436	165	60	7,699	382	13,972	190	7,881	1	34	.....	.....	19	2,200	152	4,705	6,905	2,996			
Madura.....	1834	10	353	18	2	7	17	44	27	9	504	258	798	428	35	7,610	395	23,657	297	10,303	1	70	1	125	7	1,311	201	11,137	12,615	19,791					
Ceylon.....	1816	6	23	3	3	4	5	15	11	16	369	90	486	48	21	2,170	109	3,475	77	3,996	.....	2	1	156	3	439	146	10,699	11,294	15,045				
Foochow.....	1847	5	98	11	6	15	14	46	9	72	157	64	302	117	73	2,616	355	6,137	63	2,359	2	11	2	75	6	489	89	2,188	2,753	10,401					
South China ¹	1883	1	41	2	3	2	7	2	45	40	31	118	48	3	5,000	365	5,000	4	300	2	78	18	581	659	1,500				
North China.....	1854	7	89	17	5	25	21	68	6	60	107	77	250	100	11	4,365	335	9,920	16	1,312	1	14	3	120	18	745	64	1,057	1,947	3,536					
Shansi.....	1882	2	16	5	3	5	5	18	19	37	33	89	36	2	386	126	1,181	9	644	6	6	277	12	302	585	1,282			
Japan ²	1869	12	55	19	1	27	19	66	63	66	.....	20	149	.....	152	21,170	410	25,000	68	3,173	1	27	2	1,000	5	356	15	667	2,050	62,549			
Philippines.....	1903	1	12	1	1	2	4	3	7	10	7	1	104	11	400	6	194	6	239	239	126			
Micronesia ³	1852	5	38	4	3	4	11	19	41	34	13	107	150	36	5,126	7,000	52	1,840	1	36	5	415	49	2,700	6,435				
Mexico ⁴	1872	4	52	2	1	6	3	12	2	3	16	3	24	24	14	1,156	36	3,417	20	901	1	5	1	50	2	320	3	325	650	10,779					
Spain ⁵	1872	1	15	2	2	1	5	3	5	18	2	28	28	8	247	44	3,120	10	590	1	78	14	813	891	1,916				
Austria.....	1872	1	66	2	2	4	18	9	5	32	64	27	2,065	109	6,500	45	675	7,834				
Totals.....	.....	105	1,434	169 ⁶	47 ⁶	206 ⁶	193 ⁶	615	312	565	2,728	1,388	4,999	1,907	629	83,152	3,990	193,742	1,269	74,100	14	243	21	3,923	129	11,191	1,341	61,353	78,953	\$306,896				

¹ Last year's report. ² Mission and Kumi-ai combined. ³ In part figures of 1911. ⁴ Eight of whom are physicians. ⁵ Five of whom are physicians. ⁶ Six of whom are physicians.

⁷ Twenty-seven of whom are physicians. ⁸ Including last year's contributions from European Turkey.

Report of the Treasurer

For the Year Ending August 31, 1913

Receipts and Expenditures

The record of the year brings encouragement. It shows an increase in receipts from the churches of \$10,938.07, from Sunday schools and Christian Endeavor Societies of \$3,320.95, and from the Woman's Boards of \$9,892.71. The average of gifts *per capita* has also increased.

"Special Donations," given for extra work and entirely outside of the regular current appropriations, show a material decrease, and while this decrease lessens the total amount of both receipts and expenditures, it in no way affects the final outcome as to a surplus or a deficit. The decrease in this class of gifts is due to the fact that a year ago certain large sums were received, such as \$10,000 for Foochow College, \$12,000 for special needs in Austria, and \$10,000 from a single individual for the removal of Pangchwang station, while no special gifts correspondingly large were received this year.

The following is a detailed statement of current receipts from all sources:

Gifts from churches and individuals.....	\$339,092.96
Matured Conditional Gifts.....	36,708.44
Income from General Permanent Fund.....	22,201.16
Income from D. Willis James Foundation and Higher Educational Work Endowment.....	54,238.23
Income from miscellaneous funds.....	35,870.73
Woman's Boards.....	294,694.40
Sunday Schools and Christian Endeavor Societies..	16,001.98
Receipts for special objects.....	86,689.85
Legacies.....	133,441.01
From estate of Solomon H. Chandler, for use as speci- fied in the will.....	25,000.00
From estate of Sarah R. Sage, for use as specified in the will.....	5,000.00
Total cash receipts.....	\$1,048,938.76

<i>Carried forward</i>	\$1,048,938.76
Balance at credit of the A. B. C. F. M., September 1, 1912	354.48
	<hr/>
	\$1,049,293.24
Less reduction of amount due from coöperating societies	4,605.42
	<hr/>
	\$1,044,687.82

Taking for comparison periods of three years, the receipts from churches and individuals show a gain in the last three years over the preceding period of about \$80,000. While the receipts of 1911 were increased by some special centennial gifts, yet the increase of this three-year period is due in part, no doubt, to the adoption in so many churches of the Apportionment Plan.

In recent years an increasing number of corporations and other organizations have done their work through the American Board, or have made its treasury their clearing house. Highest praise is due them for the heartiness and efficiency of their coöperation and for the harmonious relations maintained not only in this country, but on the mission field. The larger of these organizations include the following:

Woman's Board of Missions, Boston.

Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior.

Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific.

Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society.

Mindanao Medical Missionary Association.

Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association.

Trustees, St. Paul's Institute, Tarsus.

Woman's Foreign Mission Society of the Methodist Protestant Church.

Other societies coöperating with us and contributing to our work are the American Bible Society, British and Foreign Bible Society, the National Bible Society of Scotland, the Bible Lands Missions Aid Society of London, the American Tract Society, and the National Armenia and India Relief Association.

The indebtedness of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior, August 31, for current work was \$34,131.02; the indebtedness of the Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific was \$6,736.47; and of the Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society,

\$1,768.75. The aggregate of this indebtedness was \$42,636.24, or \$4,605.42 less than a year ago.

If we deduct "Special Donations" from the total expenditures of both this year and a year ago, we find that our expenditures this year for regular current work have increased \$24,832.40. This includes an increase in the appropriations of the Woman's Boards, an increase in the number of salaries of missionaries on the field, and a slight increase in appropriations for general work. Eleven more missionaries were on salary, or on allowance in this country, than a year ago.

The total expenditures for the year were \$1,055,921.71, and the receipts applicable for these expenditures were \$1,044,687.82, leaving a deficit, August 31, 1913, of \$11,233.89.

Legacies and the Twentieth Century Fund

The Twentieth Century Fund, September 1, 1912, was	\$257,910.20
The income during the year was	10,787.77
The cash receipts from estates (not including the Chandler and Sage bequests) were	131,625.08
	<hr/>
	\$400,323.05

One third of the annual legacy receipts and one third of the Twentieth Century Fund and the income of the fund are available for use as legacies, and this one third, or \$133,441.01, thus became available this year. By this plan the expenditure of the legacies is spread over a period of three years. Only \$1,815.93 was used this year in excess of the amount received from estates, the balance of the income, \$8,971.84, being carried to the Twentieth Century Fund, which is now increased to \$266,882.04.

Large Gain in Conditional Gifts

The new Conditional Gifts received during the year, forty-eight in number, coming from thirty-eight different donors, amounted to \$91,642.50. Another Conditional Gift, which upon maturity becomes a permanent fund, brings the total of such gifts for the year up to \$107,892.50. The Conditional Gift Funds of the Board now amount to \$898,707.57, and the total is rapidly approaching a million dollars.

Additions to Permanent Funds

The increase in the General Permanent Fund was \$20,031.04. This includes \$1,281.04 from the estate of Clara M. Lyman, Underhill, Vt.; \$100 from an unknown friend in Connecticut; \$950 from the estate of Isabella B. Lyon, Fairfield, Conn.; and \$17,700, part of a gift of securities having a par value of \$25,000, from a lady in Illinois.

The Fund for Disabled and Retired Missionaries was increased to \$84,884.16. This includes a single gift of \$75,000 from a donor who wishes the name withheld. This fund should reach \$150,000 in order fully to meet the need for which it was established.

Among the new funds created within the year is the Rev. Martin K. Pasco Fund of \$2,000, the income from which is to be used for the education of native pastors in India; also the Lalitpur-Warren Fund of \$860.53, the income from which is to be used for the Bombay High School.

Real Estate in Mission Fields

Much of the success of the Board's work depends upon the sanitary conditions of missionary residences, the proper housing of our educational and medical work, and the securing of favorable sites where such buildings can be located. One of the most valuable assets of the Board is the two million dollars or more invested in such properties in the mission fields. Some of these properties have quadrupled in market value since they were purchased.

At the beginning of the year, the Board appropriated \$12,000 from its general treasury for missionary residences. In the West Central Africa Mission \$2,500 has been expended for land and a new institute building. New ladies' residences at Foochow City and Techow have been provided, also a new dormitory for girls at Peking. At Sivas \$6,000 was applied for the boys' school building. In December, 1912, the Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific sent direct to Japan (and not through the Board's treasury) \$2,437 for completion of Pacific Hall, a girls' recitation building in connection with the Doshisha in Kyoto. The Woman's Board of Missions, Boston, provided \$16,500 toward the purchase and repairs of its school building in Constantinople, known as the Gedik Pasha Property. The new home for the International College, Smyrna, consisting of seventeen substantial and serviceable new buildings, for which funds had been received the previous year, is approach-

ing completion. A friend in New York, whose name is withheld, contributed \$25,000 for a much needed building at Marsovan, Turkey, for Anatolia College. The receipts for the Tarsus Church Building Fund, for which subscriptions were begun at our Annual Meeting in Portland, Me., amount to \$6,084.98.

Notwithstanding these additions, urgent requests are now before the Prudential Committee for missionary residences to cost at least \$75,000. These are real needs and without such residences the health of our missionaries will be endangered, but no funds are in sight.

New Obligations

About six years ago, through the generosity of two ladies who gave \$30,000 for this purpose, the Albanian field was opened. Subsequently additional sums were contributed. This fund is now practically exhausted, only \$73.13 being in hand. The work as at present established cost the past year \$4,926.40, and an enlargement of the enterprise in the immediate future is imperative.

The station in the Rhodesian Branch of our South Africa Mission at Beira is to be reopened and two missionary families are to be located there. This station was formerly supported by special gifts.

It has been decided to open a new station at the northern end of the island of Mindanao, and a missionary is already under appointment and the second one authorized. This will be an entirely new charge on the Board, both for salaries and for the equipment necessary.

In the Marathi Mission, Barsi, which has been conducted as an outstation, under no expense except for the salary of a native pastor, is now to be a station with a resident missionary family. A valuable property has been secured through the generous gift of a Massachusetts friend, who also agrees to pay the basal salary of the missionary, but it is necessary that the station should be developed through the erection of other buildings and through the employment of a native agency.

Mission and Station Treasurers

Always of a high order, the efficiency of our mission and station treasurers is increasing. As indicative of the importance and magnitude of the service of these business agents of the Board, our mission treasurer in Constantinople the past year received and expended

over \$650,000, and during the recent war in the Balkans he received and disbursed \$200,000 in relief funds. The method of accounting of our mission and station treasurers is becoming more uniform. The auditors in the missions are performing their duties conscientiously and with much care.

In conclusion, not all our hopes have been realized, but many needs have been met and the record of the one hundred and third year of the Board has been a goodly one. Many other gifts, not specifically mentioned here, but perhaps equally noteworthy, have been received. We cannot be too grateful to the many friends of the Board for their generous support and to Almighty God for his continued blessing.

PECUNIARY ACCOUNTS

EXPENDITURES OF THE BOARD DURING THE YEAR ENDING
AUGUST 31, 1913

COST OF THE MISSIONS

Mission to West Central Africa

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	\$25,178.92	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	4,452.18	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Africa	1,455.44	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	750.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	883.26	\$32,719.80

Mission to East Central Africa

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	\$15,286.66	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	2,237.31	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Africa	2,939.73	
Grant for missionary's child in this country	250.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	441.63	\$21,155.33

Zulu Mission

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	\$28,669.73	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	5,374.31	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Africa	3,127.82	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	1,626.39	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	772.85	\$39,571.10

European Turkey Mission

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	\$44,755.97	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	537.61	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey	627.48	
Grants for missionary's children in this country	959.01	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	110.41	\$46,990.48

Western Turkey Mission

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	\$113,557.83	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	12,543.56	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey	2,898.55	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	2,295.96	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	3,201.81	\$134,497.71

Central Turkey Mission

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	\$48,975.33	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	3,564.85	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey	2,198.93	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	1,000.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	993.66	\$56,732.77

Eastern Turkey Mission

Remittances, drafts, and purchases	\$49,809.11	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	8,040.55	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Turkey	3,628.65	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	500.00	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	883.26	\$62,861.57

Report of the Treasurer

<i>Marathi Mission</i>		
Remittances, drafts, and purchases	\$78,570.65	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	5,095.07	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to India	2,183.15	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	1,887.50	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	993.66	\$88,730.03
<i>Madura Mission</i>		
Remittances, drafts, and purchases	\$73,179.64	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	3,276.30	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to India	4,401.58	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	1,940.84	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	1,104.07	\$83,902.43
<i>Ceylon Mission</i>		
Remittances, drafts, and purchases	\$18,794.89	
Expenses of missionaries in this country	1,848.15	
Outfit and traveling expenses of missionaries to Ceylon	1,524.95	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	253.47	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	441.63	\$22,863.09
<i>South China Mission</i>		
Remittances and purchases	\$8,547.06	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	1,500.00	
Grant for missionary's child in this country	312.50	\$10,359.56
<i>Foochow Mission</i>		
Remittances, drafts, and purchases	\$49,734.58	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	5,067.97	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to China	5,888.47	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	819.44	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	441.63	\$61,952.09
<i>North China Mission</i>		
Remittances, drafts, and purchases	\$69,028.60	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	6,769.05	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to China	6,779.76	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	687.50	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	220.81	\$83,485.72
<i>Shansi Mission</i>		
Remittances, drafts, and purchases	\$29,073.99	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to China	3,027.21	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	2,170.92	\$34,272.12
<i>Japan Mission</i>		
Remittances, drafts, and purchases	\$93,623.02	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	4,384.66	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Japan	4,553.37	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	2,103.34	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	110.41	\$104,774.80
<i>Mission to Mexico</i>		
Remittances, drafts, and purchases	\$22,199.34	
Expenses of missionaries in this country	1,396.39	
Outfits, refits, and traveling expenses of missionaries to Mexico	1,882.86	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	662.50	\$26,141.09
<i>Micronesian Mission</i>		
Drafts and purchases	\$11,938.20	
Outfits and traveling expenses of missionaries	34.56	
Expenses of missionaries and their families in this country	2,544.10	
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	1,071.62	
Procuring and forwarding supplies	220.81	\$15,809.29

<i>Mission to Spain</i>			
Remittances, purchases, and forwarding supplies	\$16,090.48		
Expenses of missionary in this country	455.00		
Traveling expenses of missionaries to Spain	178.00		
Procuring and forwarding supplies	110.41	\$16,833.89	
<i>Mission to Austria</i>			
Remittances and forwarding supplies	\$14,884.70		
Refit and traveling expenses of missionaries to Austria	135.00		
Grants for missionaries' children in this country	437.50	\$15,457.20	
<i>Work in the Philippines</i>			
Remittances and forwarding supplies		\$7,644.85	
			\$966,754.92
Total cost of missions			

COST OF COMMUNICATING INFORMATION

<i>1. Agencies</i>			
Salary of Rev. W. L. Beard, one month	\$291.66		
Traveling expenses of Rev. W. L. Beard	15.17		
Salary of Rev. Edward Lincoln Smith, eleven months	3,437.50		
Traveling expenses of Rev. Edward Lincoln Smith	293.26		
Salary of Rev. A. N. Hitchcock	3,500.00		
Traveling expenses of Rev. A. N. Hitchcock	334.50		
Salary of Rev. H. Melville Tenney	2,200.00		
Traveling expenses of Rev. H. Melville Tenney	199.18		
Traveling expenses of Rev. James L. Barton	652.13		
Traveling expenses of Rev. Cornelius H. Patton	445.00		
Traveling expenses of Rev. D. Brewer Eddy	414.09		
Traveling expenses of Rev. Enoch F. Bell	113.98		
Traveling expenses of returned missionaries and others in this department	2,093.31		
Circulars, tracts, clerk hire, rent, and stationery	9,348.81		
Lantern slides	1,343.90		
Advertising	379.95		
Expenses Foreign Mission Boards' Conference	157.60		
Postage in this department, including District offices and postage on <i>News Bulletins</i>	2,529.39		
Apportionment Committee expenses	1,687.59	\$29,437.02	
<i>2. Young People's Department</i>			
Clerk hire	\$2,198.22		
Circulars, tracts, stationery, and postage	\$1,687.47		
Less receipts from sales	404.96	1,282.51	\$3,480.73
<i>3. Publications</i>			
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	\$11,525.49		
Deduct amount received from subscriptions	\$2,632.84		
for advertising in <i>Missionary Herald</i>	707.90		
income from <i>Missionary Herald</i> Fund	123.40	3,464.14	\$8,061.35
Annual Report			1,006.80
Almanacs, \$806.77, less \$453.63 received from sales			353.14
<i>Mission Dayspring</i>			581.18
Clerk hire			1,950.00
Pamphlets, tracts, Envelope Series, and miscellaneous printing	\$4,394.30		
Less subscriptions to Envelope Series and amounts received from sale of literature	441.35	3,952.95	\$15,905.42

Report of the Treasurer

COST OF ADMINISTRATION

<i>1. Foreign Department</i>		
Salaries of Secretaries (less amount received from Fund for Officers) . . .	\$6,155.33	
Clerk hire, stationery, and postage	4,303.26	\$10,458.59
<i>2. Home Department</i>		
Salaries of Secretaries (less amount received from Fund for Officers) . . .	\$5,905.33	
Clerk hire, stationery, and postage	2,372.37	\$8,277.70
<i>3. Treasurer's Department</i>		
Salary of Treasurer (less amount received from Fund for Officers), clerk hire, stationery, and postage		\$10,356.19
<i>4. Miscellaneous Charges</i>		
Rent of Missionary Rooms, in part	\$2,735.80	
Electric lights	69.00	
Furniture and repairs	856.91	
Part salary of Business Agent and salaries of clerks serving in all departments	2,710.38	
Copying letters, documents, etc	176.72	
Expenses of Annual Meeting	586.94	
Stationery, printing, and binding	1,016.82	
Postage stamps	201.88	
Certificates of honorary membership and commissions for new mis- sionaries	27.10	
Legal expenses	89.83	
Books and periodicals for library	76.13	
Insurance	281.31	
Rent of boxes in safe deposit vaults	205.00	
Bill of examiner of accounts	225.00	
Telephone service, care of rooms, and incidentals	1,992.32	\$11,251.14
Balance due from cooperating societies September 1, 1912		47,241.66
		\$1,103,163.37

RECEIPTS

Donations, as acknowledged in the <i>Missionary Herald</i> , including income from Sundry Funds	\$863,296.59
Legacies, as acknowledged in the <i>Missionary Herald</i>	163,441.01
Interest on General Permanent Fund	22,201.16
Due from cooperating societies August 31, 1913	42,636.24
Balance at credit of A. B. C. F. M. September 1, 1912	354.48
Balance at debit of the A. B. C. F. M. September 1, 1913	11,233.89
	\$1,103,163.37

TRUST FUNDS

These Funds are each invested separately

Principal Sept. 1, 1912		Principal Aug. 31, 1913	Income
\$449,935.47	General Permanent Fund	\$469,066.51	\$22,201.16
45,076.50	Permanent Fund for Officers	45,076.50	2,534.01
728,115.07	Conditional Gifts Fund	782,457.57	36,085.06
	(Paid to Life Beneficiaries, \$36,085.06)		
50,000.00	Asa W. Kenney Fund (Conditional Gift)	50,000.00	3,622.93
	(Paid to Life Beneficiary, \$1,809.27)		
50,000.00	Danforth Gifts (Conditional Gift) . .	50,000.00	2,720.00
38,153.41	Anatolia College Endowment	65,191.38	3,231.60
	(Income remitted direct to college)		
78,600.00	St. Paul's Institute Fund	76,633.88	2,504.24
25,000.00	Harris School of Science Fund	25,000.00	1,240.00
30,859.38	William White Smith Fund	30,859.38	1,460.00
5,000.00	Hollis Moore Memorial Trust	5,000.00	300.00
12,000.00	Bangor Churches Fund	12,000.00	900.00
7,091.63	Marsovan Church Fund	5,721.78	. . . .
9,607.92	Mission Property Insurance	11,335.29	. . . .
1,000.00	Conditional Gift, International		
	College, Smyrna	1,000.00	60.00
10,000.00	Minnie Seaside Rest	10,000.00	662.32
2,500.00	Jane P. Williams Trust Fund	2,500.00	300.00
5.00	Ceylon Missionaries' Fund	5.00	. . . .
194,167.54	Legacy of Solomon H. Chandler	177,279.30	9,142.70
257,910.20	Twentieth Century Fund	266,882.04	12,019.93
25,000.00	Atherton Fund	25,000.00	1,500.00
45,000.00	Clarke-Abbott Fund	45,000.00	2,714.00
3,621.00	Raynolds Fund	3,621.00	186.00
122,048.00	Higher Educational Work Endow-		
	ment	122,048.00	6,085.25
9.00	Estates Pending Settlement	11.00	. . . .
100,500.00	International College, Smyrna, Fund	7,349.89	2,940.00
1,000,000.00	D. Willis James Foundation	1,000,000.00	50,080.00
3,200.00	Sundry Gifts	13,200.00	. . . .
8,100.00	Washburn Fund, No. 1	8,100.00	410.00
28,200.00	William F. Merrill Memorial Fund	28,200.00	2,007.28
900.00	First Church, St. Louis, Fund	900.00	. . . .
12,605.00	Pasumalai Seminary Fund	5.00	. . . .
. . . .	Washburn Fund, No. 2	16,250.00	609.92
. . . .	Julia A. Merrill Fund	13,452.00	461.60
20,403.34	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
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\$3,363,708.46	Amounts carried forward	\$1,800.00	\$3,369,136.52 \$166,082.00

Report of the Treasurer

Principal Sept. 1, 1912		Principal Aug. 31, 1913	Income	
\$3,363,708.46	Amounts brought forward . . .	\$1,800.00	\$3,369,136.52	\$166,082.00
	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 Scholar- Ship	2,000.00		110.00
	J. S. Judd Doshisha Schol- arship	1,000.00		55.00
	Norman T. Leonard Schol- arship	1,100.00		60.50
	Hugh Miller Scholarship	1,650.00		90.75
	Montgomery Mem'l Schol- arship	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 Scholar- ship	500.00		27.50
	Turvanda Topalyan Schol- arship	2,026.00		110.00
	Joanna Fisher White Schol- arship	650.00		35.75
	Williams and Andrus Schol- arship	1,417.78		77.42
			20,359.34	
\$3,363,708.46			\$3,389,495.86	\$167,101.04

TRUST FUNDS—Continued

These Funds Constitute "General Investments"

Principal Sept. 1, 1912		Principal Aug. 31, 1913	Income
\$400.00	Ackley Endowment	\$400.00	\$18.64
1,029.78	Adoor Agha Trust Fund	1,077.76	47.98
250.00	Adkins, H. R., Fund	250.00	11.65
5,667.00	Albert Victor Hospital Endowment	5,667.00	264.03
10,235.20	Alden Memorial Fund	10,235.20	477.36
4,000.00	Allen Memorial Fund	4,000.00	186.36
	Amelia Scholarship	1,000.00	42.71
500.00	American College, Madura, Endow- ment Fund	500.00	23.30
\$22,681.58	Amounts carried forward	\$23,129.96	\$1,072.03

Trust Funds

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Principal Sept. 1, 1912		Principal Aug. 31, 1913	Income
\$22,081.98	Amounts brought forward	\$23,129.96	\$1,072.03
1,991.33	Amherst College Neesima Endowment		
209.04	Anatolia College Laboratory Fund	2,084.10	92.77
5,066.15	Arts and Crafts Fund	218.78	9.74
4,750.00	Atterbury Fund	5,066.15	236.03
7,223.00	Atwater Memorial Fund	4,750.00	221.30
3,927.75	Bartlett Fund	7,433.00	339.23
1,000.00	Bingham, Sibyl Mosley, Memorial	3,927.75	182.99
167.82	Bitlis Orphanage Fund	1,000.00	46.59
2,682.37	Blank Memorial Fund	175.64	7.82
965.55	Boys' Academy Fund, Hadjin	2,682.37	124.97
1,000.00	Burrall Fund	965.55	44.98
537.14	Capron Scholarship	1,000.00	46.59
150.00	Church, Susan B., Memorial Fund	537.14	25.03
1,000.00	Clark Fund	150.00	6.99
500.00	Cutler Fund	1,000.00	46.59
4,850.00	Coffin, H. R., Fund	500.00	23.30
300.00	Dewey Scholarship	4,850.00	225.66
12,305.40	Diarbekir Hospital Building Fund	300.00	13.98
20,000.00	Diarbekir Hospital Endowment	12,878.71	573.31
65.00	Dnyanodaya Endowment Fund	20,000.00	932.30
1,361.05	Farrington Fund	395.50	4.31
15,000.00	Foochow College Professorship Endowment	1,361.05	63.41
500.00	Fowler, C. E., Memorial Fund	15,000.00	698.85
1,000.00	Fulton, Rogene T., Fund	500.00	23.30
9,455.00	Fund for Disabled and Retired Missionaries	1,000.00	46.59
1,740.10	Gates, C. F., Mardin H. S. Scholarship	84,884.16	2,786.01
800.00	Glenbrook Missionary Society Fund	1,740.10	81.07
1,000.00	Gordon, Rev. George A., Fund	800.00	37.27
13,700.29	Gordon Theological Seminary Fund	1,000.00	46.59
6,051.90	Haik Evangelical Church Building Fund	13,700.29	638.80
4,120.66	Haik Evangelical Church Education Fund	6,333.86	281.96
400.00	Harriet Hazen Scholarship	4,312.64	191.98
2,630.00	Herald, Missionary, Fund	400.00	18.64
500.00	Hill, A. Lewis, Endowment	2,655.00	123.40
3,077.25	International Hospital of Adana Fund	500.00	23.30
7,777.69	Jaffna Medical Mission Endowment	4,474.50	170.72
....	Jones Henry, Scholarship	7,777.69	362.86
		2,000.00	93.18
\$159,886.47	Amounts carried forward	\$241,483.94	\$9,964.74

Report of the Treasurer

Principal Sept. 1, 1912		Principal Aug. 31, 1913	Income
\$159,886.47	Amounts brought forward	\$241,483.94	\$9,964.74
1,606.68	Jubilee Scholarship	1,606.68	74.86
10,906.00	Kellogg, Orilla C., Fund	10,906.00	508.61
2,650.00	Kodaikanal School Endowment	2,650.00	123.46
	. . . . Lalitpur-Warren Fund	860.53	1.32
2,002.36	Leonard, Amelia A., Fund	2,002.36	93.29
2,226.77	Marash Academy Endowment	2,226.77	103.75
1,800.00	Marash Theological Sem. Endow- ment Fund	1,800.00	83.86
1,500.00	Marash Theological Sem. Library Fund	1,500.00	69.89
2,672.49	Mardin Fund	2,797.00	124.51
2,596.55	Marsovan Seminary Building Fund	3,369.15	136.60
143.97	Martin Fund	117.64	3.67
1,500.00	Merriam, C., Female Scholarship	1,500.00	11.65
4,564.94	Mission Property Fund	4,777.62	212.68
360.00	Mills Memorial	365.00	16.94
10,000.00	North China College Endowment	10,000.00	466.40
	. . . . Pasco, Rev. Martin K., Fund	2,046.59	46.59
	. . . . Pasumalai Seminary Professorship Endowment	10,000.00	465.90
50,000.00	Pearsons, Mrs. D. K., Mem., En- dowment Fund	50,000.00	2,330.00
100.00	Penfield, W. W., Fund	100.00	4.66
5,000.00	Poor, S. B., Memorial Fund	5,000.00	232.95
400.00	Rice, A. J., Memorial Fund	400.00	18.64
2,897.10	Richards, Cyrus S., Fund	2,897.10	134.98
428.56	Rogers, D. Miner, Memorial Fund	428.56	19.97
41,364.61	Sage, Sarah R., Funds	37,546.85	1,927.68
486.00	Satara Orphanage Fund	486.00	22.64
1,961.52	Schneider, Benjamin, Memorial Fund	1,961.52	91.39
	. . . . Severance, Solon, Scholarship	600.00	27.95
25,000.00	Smith, Elisha D., Memorial Fund	25,000.00	1,164.75
	. . . . Van College Fund	1,943.42	12.42
6,705.95	Vlanga Church Fund	2,372.53	172.53
1,635.00	Washburn Scholarship	1,635.00	76.17
389.00	Welsh Scholarship	389.00	18.12
1,000.00	Wentworth, Albert, Fund	1,000.00	46.59
27,683.06	W. B. M. I. Conditional Gift Fund (Paid to Life Beneficiaries, \$1,459.00)	24,183.06	1,257.25
1,075.00	Woman's Medical Mission Endow- ment	1,075.00	50.08
300.00	Wood, Elizabeth Richards, Memo- rial Fund	300.00	13.98
3,000.00	Williams Hospital Endowment	3,000.00	139.77
\$373,842.03		\$460,327.32	*\$20,271.24

* Total Income General Investments \$20,548.84, which included \$277.60 income on part Julia A. Merrill Fund.

INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS

STOCKS

National Banks

		Market Values August 31, 1913	Book Values
12 shares	American Exch. National Bank, New York.	\$2,580.00	\$1,596.00
50 "	Bank of America, New York	28,000.00	16,000.00
60 "	Bay State National Bank, Lawrence, Mass.	10,200.00	6,000.00
10 "	Chapin National Bank, Springfield	1,100.00	1,200.00
50 "	Chicago National Bank, Chicago	1,000.00	1,250.00
50 "	Essex County National Bank, Newark, N. J.	7,500.00	2,500.00
50 "	Fourth National Bank, Wichita, Kan.	13,750.00	5,000.00
18 "	Lee National Bank	2,970.00	1,800.00
58 "	Mechanics & Metals Nat'l Bank, New York City	13,224.00	9,288.50
34 "	Merchants National Bank, Boston	9,860.00	6,450.00
50 "	National Bank of the Republic, Boston . . . (In liquidation)	50.00	
15 "	National Newark Banking Co.	2,775.00	750.00
43 "	National Shawmut Bank, Boston	9,245.00	5,695.38
10 "	Old Boston National Bank, Boston	1,250.00	1,185.00
12 "	Second National Bank, Boston	3,420.00	2,280.00
56 "	State National Bank, Boston (In liquidation)		
30 "	Webster & Atlas National Bank, Boston . . .	5,700.00	3,480.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$112,624.00	\$64,474.88

Trust Companies

17 shares	The Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, O.	\$3,995.00	\$3,400.00
87 "	Farmers Loan & Trust Co., New York City . .	23,925.00	17,182.50
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$27,920.00	\$20,582.50

Railroads

78 shares	Atch., T. & S. Fe R. R., Preferred	\$7,566.00	\$7,631.08
3 "	Atch., T. & S. Fe R. R., Common	285.00	300.00
133 "	Boston & Albany R. R. Co.	26,334.00	32,737.50
3 "	Boston & Maine R. R., Common	195.00	309.00
303 "	Boston Elev. R. R. Co.	27,270.00	35,244.00
10 "	Brooklyn Union Elev. R. R. Co., Com. Stock	800.00	540.00
9 "	Bur., Cedar Rapids & Nor. R. R.	900.00	900.00
3 "	Concord & Montreal R. R., class 4	360.00	474.00
81 "	Conn. & Pass. Rivers R. R., Preferred	8,505.00	4,744.57
115 "	Illinois Cen. R. R. Co.	12,420.00	14,412.50
284 "	Maine Central R. R.	28,968.00	29,110.00
6 "	Manchester & Lawrence R. R.	1,020.00	1,308.00
168 "	Manhattan Ry. Co.	21,840.00	22,302.50
172 "	N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.	15,566.00	26,990.83
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Amounts carried forward \$152,029.00 \$177,003.98

*Report of the Treasurer***Investment of Trust Funds—Stocks—Continued**

	Market Values August 31, 1913	Book Values
Amounts brought forward.....	\$152,029.00	\$177,003.98
605 shares Pennsylvania R. R. Co., par \$50.....	33,880.00	36,728.13
278 " Pere Marquette R. R., 1st Pfd.....	2,780.00	12,299.82
5 " West End St. R. R. Co., Preferred.....	440.00	565.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$189,129.00	\$226,596.93

Insurance Companies

8 shares Aetna Ins. Co., Hartford, Conn.....	\$2,656.00	\$1,655.50
50 " Detroit Fire & Marine Ins. Co.....	6,600.00	2,500.00
25 " Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.....	5,300.00	4,800.00
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	\$14,556.00	\$8,955.50

Industrials

10 shares American Car & Foundry Co., Preferred	\$1,150.00	\$1,160.00
133 " Arlington Mills.....	10,640.00	15,846.01
28 " E. & T. Fairbanks Co., St. Johnsbury, Vt.	6,300.00	10,712.50
96 " Farr Alpaca Co.....	29,760.00	12,000.00
185 " General Chemical Co., Preferred.....	19,008.75	15,499.46
67 " General Chemical Co., Common.....	11,725.00	4,412.50
13 " General Chemical Co. of Cal., Preferred.	1,336.00	1,300.00
100 " Mass. Mills in Georgia.....	9,500.00	10,260.00
8 " Roane Iron Co.....	480.00	480.00
20 " Scovill Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Conn....	2,960.00	2,326.86
44 " U. S. Steel Corp'n, Preferred.....	4,774.00	3,512.00
100 " Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co.....	5,000.00	5,000.00
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	\$102,633.75	\$82,509.33

Miscellaneous

1,500 shares Agaunico Mines Development Co....	\$5.00	\$5.00
71 " American Bank Note Co., Preferred..	3,550.00	3,483.38
4 " American Bank Note Co., Common..	174.00	200.00
25 " American Chiclé Co.....	5,000.00	5,750.00
120 " American Coal Co., par \$25.....	2,280.00	2,700.00
25 " American Sugar Refining Co., Preferred	2,850.00	2,850.00
192 " American Tel. & Tel. Co.....	25,152.00	24,688.05
2 " Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.....	1,290.00	1,500.00
18 " Devonshire Building Trust.....	900.00	1,898.21
50 " Horr-Warner Co., Wellington, O....	5,000.00	5,000.00
75 " Hutchins Securities Co., Preferred ...	7,500.00	7,500.00
31 " Kentucky Block Cannel Coal Co....	1,860.00	1,860.00
5 " Mass. Gas Co., Preferred.....	455.00	485.00
40 " New River Co., Common.....	60.00	40.00
20 " New River Co., Preferred.....	500.00	200.00
272 " N. Y. Dock Co., Preferred.....	8,160.00	18,919.75
15 " Northwestern Telegraph Co., par \$50	840.00	825.00
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Amounts carried forward..... \$65,576.00 \$77,904.39

Investment of Trust Funds—Stocks—Continued

	Market Values August 31, 1913	Book Values
Amounts brought forward	\$65,576.00	\$77,904.39
250 shares Pemberton Bldg. Trust	12,500.00	25,000.00
25 " Remington Typewriter Co., 2d Preferred	2,325.00	2,500.00
5 " Singer Manufacturing Co.	1,490.00	1,500.00
6 " The Silversmiths Co.	540.00	540.00
200 " Tropical Fruit Growers' Ass'n	5.00	5.00
8 " United Fruit Co.	1,352.00	1,320.00
50 " Washington Water Power Co.	5,900.00	6,750.00
20 " Western Union Telegraph Co.	1,360.00	1,555.00
42 " Worcester Elec. Light Co.	11,340.00	7,210.00
67 " Worcester Gas Light Co.	18,425.00	13,106.50
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	\$120,813.00	\$137,390.89

BONDS

City and State

2,000 bonds Enid City, Okla., 6 per cent, 1935 . .	\$2,080.00	\$2,000.00
4,000 " City of Hartford, Conn., 3½ per cent, 1926	3,600.00	3,760.00
3,000 " City of Middletown, Conn., 3½ per cent, 1921	2,760.00	2,820.00
7,000 " City of Minneapolis, 3½ per cent, 1933	5,950.00	6,440.00
5,000 " City of New Haven, Conn., 3½ per cent, 1922	4,600.00	4,700.00
5,000 " City of New York, N. Y., 3½ per cent, 1921	4,600.00	4,675.00
10,000 " City of Pittsburg, Pa., 3½ per cent, 1930	8,800.00	8,800.00
27,000 " City and County of San Francisco, City Hall, 5 per cent, 1936	27,000.00	27,746.50
2,000.23 " City of Seattle, Local Imp., 6 per cent District No. 955	2,000.23	2,000.23
25,000 " City of Tacoma, Spec. Water Bd., No. 2, 5 per cent, 1922-1925	25,000.00	25,000.00
10,000 " Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 3½ per cent, 1923-1935	9,275.00	10,000.00
2,000 " Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 3½ per cent, 1934	1,790.00	1,920.00
1,000 " School District No. 1, Lewis & Clarke Co., Montana, series 3, 4½ per cent, 1922	940.00	971.25
1,000 " Town of Takoma Park, Md., Water Works & Sewerage, 4 per cent, 1930	905.00	905.00
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	\$99,300.23	\$101,737.98

Investment of Trust Funds—Bonds—Continued

		Market Values August 31, 1913	Book Values
Railroads			
2,000	bonds Anacostia & Potomac Riv. R. R., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1949	\$1,970.00	\$2,000.00
49,000	" Atch., T. & S. Fe R. R., Gen. Mtg., 4 per cent, 1995	46,185.00	45,639.60
22,500	" Atch., T. & S. Fe R. R., Adjustments, 1995	19,575.00	19,214.15
9,000	" Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic R. R., 5 per cent, 1934	8,730.00	9,000.00
10,000	" Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 4 per cent, 1941	8,700.00	8,250.00
1,000	" Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 1st Mtg., 4 per cent, 1948	915.00	967.50
2,000	" Bangor & Aroostook R. R., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1943	2,000.00	2,000.00
10,000	" Boston Elevated Ry., 4½ per cent, 1941	8,900.00	9,991.25
50,000	" Boston Elevated Ry., 5 per cent, 1942	49,500.00	50,000.00
25,000	" Broadway & Seventh Av., 1st Cons. Mtg., 5 per cent, 1943	25,000.00	25,500.00
5,000	" Brooklyn Union Elev. R. R. Co., 1st Mtg., 4 per cent and 5 per cent, 1950	4,975.00	4,860.00
5,000	" Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg R. R., 4½ per cent, 1920, Equip.	4,850.00	4,750.00
11,000	" Bur. & Mo. Riv. R. R. in Neb., 6 per cent, 1918	11,110.00	5,675.00
11,000	" Canton & Massillon R. R., 5 per cent, 1920	10,450.00	11,290.00
1,000	" Cape Girardeau & Chester R. R., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1934	1,000.00	900.00
2,000	" Central R. R. Co. of N. J., Gen. Mtg. 5 per cent, 1987	2,280.00	2,280.00
10,000	" Cen. Vt. R. R., 1st Mtg., gold, 4 per cent, 1920	8,400.00	9,158.75
1,000	" Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co., 1st Cons. Mtg., 5 per cent, 1939	1,048.00	1,090.00
17,000	" C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., 4 per cent, Gen. Mtg., 1958	15,937.50	14,315.00
3,000	" Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Conv. 4½ per cent, 1932	3,082.50	3,086.25
30,000	" Chicago Railways Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1927	29,325.00	29,400.00
Amounts carried forward		\$263,933.00	\$259,367.50

Investment of Trust Funds—Bonds—Continued

	Market Values August 31, 1913	Book Values
Amounts brought forward	\$263,933.00	\$259,367.50
4,000 bonds Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. Ry., 1st Ref. Mtg., 4 per cent, 1934	3,130.00	3,400.00
10,000 " Chicago & East. Ill. R. R., 6 per cent, 1934	10,812.50	10,900.00
9,000 " Chicago & W. Mich. R. R., 5 per cent, 1921	7,650.00	7,815.00
7,000 " City & Suburban Ry. Co., 4 per cent, 1930	5,950.00	8,188.42
10,000 " Clev., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R. R., Gen. Mtg., 4 per cent, 1993	8,900.00	10,281.92
12,000 " Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Co., 5 per cent, 1933	12,600.00	12,780.00
10,000 " Columbus & 9th Av., 5 per cent, 1993	9,850.00	9,850.00
10,000 " Current River R. R., 5 per cent, 1927	9,000.00	10,100.00
2,000 " Denver Consolidated Tramway Co., 1st Cons., 5 per cent, 1933	1,800.00	1,900.00
3,000 " Des Moines City R. R. Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1921	2,670.00	3,015.00
16,000 " Des Moines St. Ry. Co., 1916 1st Mtg., 6 per cent	15,840.00	16,000.00
19,500 " Det., Gr. Rapids & West. R. R., 1st Mtg., 4 per cent, 1946	14,830.00	14,131.65
4,000 " Duluth St. Ry. Co., 5 per cent, 1930	3,840.00	4,000.00
1,000 " East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Ry., Cons. Mtg., 5 per cent, 1956	1,060.00	1,092.50
2,000 " Georgia, Carolina & Nor. R. R. Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1929	2,040.00	2,000.00
2,000 " Georgia So. & Florida Ry. Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1945	2,040.00	2,000.00
10,000 " Grand Rapids Ry. Co., 5 per cent, 1916	9,900.00	10,250.00
25,000 " Interboro Rapid Transit Co., Series A, 5 per cent, 1952	26,250.00	24,747.47
25,000 " International Ry. Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., 5 per cent, 1962	23,650.00	23,650.00
4,000 " Iowa Central R. R., 5 per cent, 1938	3,680.00	4,000.00
24,000 " Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis R. R., Con. Mtg., 6 per cent, 1928	25,920.00	25,776.25
2,000 " Kentucky Central Ry. Co., 4 per cent, gold, 1987	1,740.00	2,000.00
1,000 " Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1937	1,040.00	1,040.00
4,000 " Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R., 3½ per cent, 1997	3,480.00	3,640.00
Amounts carried forward	\$471,605.50	\$471,925.71

Investment of Trust Funds—Bonds—Continued

	Market Values August 31, 1913	Book Values
Amounts brought forward	\$471,605.50	\$471,925.71
5,000 bonds Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R., 4 per cent, 1928	4,600.00	4,668.75
25,000 " Lake Shore & Mich. So. R. R. 4 per cent, Debentures, 1931	22,875.00	23,062.50
15,000 " Lexington Av. & Pavonia Ferry Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1993	14,850.00	14,775.00
10,000 " Long Island R. R. Co., Ferry, 4½ per cent, 1922	9,500.00	8,925.00
20,000 " Long Island R. R. Co., Unified Mtg., 4 per cent, 1949	16,800.00	18,787.50
25,000 " Mich. Cent. R. R., Debs., 4 per cent, 1929	21,500.00	23,000.00
1,000 " Mobile & Ohio R. R., 1st Mtg., 6 per cent, 1927	1,120.00	1,173.75
25,000 " Montreal Tramways Co., 5 per cent, 1941-1942	24,000.00	24,937.50
31,000 " N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. R., Lake Shore Col., 3½ per cent, 1998	24,955.00	29,667.11
3,800 " N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., 6 per cent, Con. Debs.	4,256.00	3,800.00
1,000 " N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., Debs., 4 per cent, 1956	800.00	950.00
3,500 " Nor. Pac. Ry. Co., Gen. Lien, gold, 3 per cent, due 2047	2,345.00	2,511.51
12,000 " Nor. Pac. Ry. Co., Prior Lien, 4 per cent, 1997	11,340.00	9,247.05
30,000 " Nor. Pac. & Gt. Nor. R. R., Joint C., B. & Q., Collateral, 4 per cent, 1921	28,350.00	16,527.52
16,000 " Oregon Short Line R. R., 1st Mtg., 6 per cent, 1922	17,440.00	17,760.50
30,000 " Oregon Short Line R. R., gold, 4 per cent, 1929	26,925.00	28,406.26
15,000 " Oregon Short Line R. R., Con. Mtg., gold, 5 per cent, 1946	15,862.50	12,445.27
10,000 " Oregon Ry. & Nav. Co., Con. Mtg., 4 per cent, 1946	9,200.00	10,135.00
3,000 " Penn. R. R. Co., Con., 3½ per cent, 1915	2,902.50	2,883.75
12,300 " Pere Marquette R. R., 6 per cent, Deb., 1912	2,214.00	11,042.95
10,000 " Pontiac, Oxford & Nor. R. R., 6 per cent, 1916	10,000.00	10,000.00
4,000 " Salt Lake & Ogden Ry. Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, due Feb. 1, 1934	3,760.00	3,600.00
Amounts carried forward	\$747,200.50	\$750,232.63

Investment of Trust Funds—Bonds—Continued.

	Market Values August 31, 1913	Book Values
Amounts brought forward	\$747,200.50	\$750,232.63
10,000 bonds St. Joseph & Gr. Island R. R., 1st Mtg., 4 per cent, 1947	8,000.00	10,000.00
2,000 " St. Louis, Iron Mountain & So. Ry., 5 per cent, 1931	2,040.00	2,000.00
10,000 " St. Paul & Duluth R. R., 1st Mtg., 4 per cent, 1968	9,000.00	10,050.00
15,000 " Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo R. R., 1st Mtg., 4 per cent, 1946	12,900.00	14,943.75
5,000 " Union Pacific R. R., 1st Mtg., 4 per cent, 1947	4,850.00	5,045.00
20,000 " West End St. Ry. Co., 4 per cent, 1915	19,400.00	21,150.00
5,000 " West End St. Ry. Co., 4 per cent, 1917	4,850.00	5,090.00
10,000 " Wisconsin Cen. R. R., 1st Mtg., 4 per cent, 1949	8,700.00	9,075.83
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	\$816,940.50	\$827,587.21
Telephone Companies.		
150,000 bonds Am. Tel. & Tel. Co., 4 per cent, 1929	\$133,125.00	\$137,377.50
4,000 " Am. Tel. & Tel. Co., 4½ per cent, Conv., 1933	4,130.00	4,000.00
1,000 " Columbus Citizens' Tel. Co., 5 per cent, 1920	920.00	880.00
5,000 " Cumberland Tel. & Tel. Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1918	4,900.00	5,562.50
1,000 " Met. Tel. & Tel. Co., 5 per cent, 1918	1,000.00	1,080.00
32,000 " N. E. Tel. & Tel. Co., 5 per cent, 1932	32,400.00	32,000.00
50,000 " New York Tel. Co., 4½ per cent, 1939	48,875.00	48,477.50
4,000 " N. Y. & N. J. Tel. Co., 5 per cent, 1920	3,920.00	3,985.00
25,000 " Southern Bell Telephone Co., 5 per cent, 1941	24,750.00	24,000.00
5,000 " West. Tel. & Tel. Co., 5 per cent, 1932	4,937.50	4,800.00
10,000 " Western Union Telegraph Co., 4½ per cent, 1950	8,975.00	9,000.00
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	\$267,932.50	\$271,162.50

Investment of Trust Funds—Bonds—Continued

		Market Values August 31, 1913	Book Values
Industrials			
50,000	bonds American Agr. Chemical Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1928.....	\$49,250.00	\$50,530.00
27,000	" Am. Writing Paper Co., 1st Mtg., gold, Sinking Fund, 5 per cent, due Oct. 1, 1919.....	22,308.75	23,588.75
50,000	" Central Leather Co., 5 per cent, 1st Mtg., 1925.....	48,062.50	49,031.25
13,000	" Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Debs., 6 per cent, 1915-20.....	12,870.00	12,250.00
50,000	" International Paper Co., 1st Mtg., 6 per cent, due Feb. 1, 1918.....	50,500.00	52,531.25
25,000	" International Steam Pump Co., 5 per cent, 1929.....	16,750.00	24,125.00
20,000	" United Fruit Co., 4½ per cent, 1923..	18,800.00	19,325.00
5,000	" U. S. Envelope Co., 5 per cent, 1st Mtg., gold, 1918.....	4,950.00	4,903.50
25,000	" U. S. Rubber Co., 6 per cent, 1918..	25,500.00	25,375.00
101,000	" U. S. Steel Corp., 5 per cent, S. F., 1963.....	101,757.50	100,880.00
25,000	" Westinghouse Elect. & Mfg. Co., 5 per cent, Conv., 1931.....	22,500.00	23,437.50
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		\$373,248.75	\$385,977.25
Miscellaneous			
8,000	bonds Adams Express Co., Col. Trust, gold, 4 per cent, 1947.....	\$6,080.00	\$7,690.00
1,000	" Adams Express Co., Col. Trust, gold, 4 per cent, 1948.....	760.00	880.00
25,000	" Adirondack Electric Power Cor., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1962.....	23,500.00	24,875.00
1,000	" American Real Estate Co., N. Y., 6 per cent, 1917.....	915.00	1,000.00
30,000	" Arcade Building & Realty Co., Seattle, 6 per cent, 1926.....	30,000.00	30,000.00
25,000	" Bitter Root Valley Irrigation Co., 1st Mtg., 6 per cent, 1915-1919.....	25,000.00	25,000.00
10,000	" Boston Terminal Co., 3½ per cent, 1947.....	8,300.00	10,250.00
10,000	" Brooklyn Ferry Co., of N. Y., 1st Con. Mtg., 5 per cent, 1948 (Receipts).....	600.00	8,826.40
2,000	" Burlington Gas Light Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1955.....	1,880.00	2,000.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Amounts carried forward.....		\$97,035.00	\$110,521.40

Investment of Trust Funds—Bonds—Continued

	Market Values August 31, 1913	Book Values
Amounts brought forward	\$97,035.00	\$110,521.40
2,000 bonds Chattanooga Elect. 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	8,300.00	10,187.50
50,000 " Cleveland Electric Ill. Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1939	50,250.00	50,000.00
15,000 " Colo. Fuel & Iron Co., Gen. Mtg., S. F., 5 per cent, 1943	14,250.00	13,500.00
5,000 " Colorado Springs Elect. Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1920	4,750.00	5,075.00
4,500 " Commonwealth Water & Light Co. of N. J., 5 per cent, 1934	4,000.00	4,420.00
5,000 " Consolidated Lighting Co. of Vt., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1926	4,750.00	4,700.00
25,000 " Consumers' Power Co., 1st Lien and Ref., 5 per cent, 1936	22,500.00	23,750.00
322,000 " Dawson Ry. & Coal Co., 5 per cent, 1951	322,000.00	322,000.00
25,000 " Detroit Edison Co., 5 per cent, due Jan. 1, 1933, 1st Mtg., gold	25,031.25	25,250.00
2,000 " Fort Worth Power & Light Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1931	1,880.00	1,960.00
15,000 " Grand River Coal & Coke Co., 1st Mtg., 6 per cent, 1919	13,950.00	16,572.50
1,000 " Hackensack Water Co., 1st Mtg., 4 per cent, 1952	840.00	880.00
6,000 " Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge Co., 4 per cent, 1945	5,100.00	6,000.00
1,000 " Macon Ry. & Light Co., 1st Cons. Mtg., 5 per cent, 1953	970.00	1,000.00
20,000 " Massachusetts Gas Co., 4½ per cent, 1931	18,600.00	19,350.00
500 " Middlesex Banking Co., Middletown, Conn., 5 per cent, 1915	480.00	500.00
200 " Middlesex Banking Co., 5 per cent, 1914	196.00	200.00
4,000 " Minn. Mtg. Redemption Co., 5 per cent, 1915	3,200.00	3,900.00
2,000 " New Canaan Water Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1915	1,950.00	1,970.00
16,000 " New England Co., 1st Mtg., gold, 4½ per cent, 1920	14,560.00	16,320.00
Amounts carried forward	\$616,592.25	\$640,056.40

Investment of Trust Funds—Bonds—Continued

	Market Values August 31, 1913	Book Values
Amounts brought forward.....	\$616,592.25	\$640,056.40
461,000 bonds New Mexico Ry. & Coal Co., 1st Cons. Mtg., 5 per cent, 1947 and 1951.....	461,000.00	461,000.00
1,000 " Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1954....	870.00	877.50
3,000 " Northern Indiana Gas & Electric Co., 1st Ref. Mtg., 5 per cent, 1929...	2,640.00	3,000.00
10,000 " People's Gas Light & Coke Co., Chicago, Ref. Mtg., 5 per cent, 1947.....	10,025.00	10,000.00
5,000 " Pleasant Valley Coal Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1928.....	4,500.00	5,250.00
1,000 " Port of Portland, Ore., Dry Dock, 4 per cent, 1934.....	880.00	880.00
25,000 " Portland Gen. Elect. Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1935.....	24,750.00	25,550.00
8,000 " Puget Sound Power Co., 5 per cent, 1933.....	7,960.00	8,160.00
10,000 " San Dimas Water Co., 1st Mtg., 6 per cent, 1942.....	9,000.00	10,000.00
2,000 " Seattle Elect. Co., Cons. Refund, gold, 5 per cent, 1929.....	1,900.00	2,000.00
1,500 " Securities Co., 4 per cent.....	885.00	1,084.00
31,000 " Southern California Edison Co., 5 per cent, Gen. Lien, 1939.....	28,210.00	30,325.00
1,000 " Southern Light & Traction Co., 5 per cent, Collateral Trust, 1949..	920.00	1,000.00
25,000 " Southern Power Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1930.....	24,500.00	25,000.00
1,000 " Streator Aqueduct Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1919.....	970.00	1,000.00
2,000 " Terminal R. R. Assn. of St. Louis, 1st Mtg., 4½ per cent, 1939.....	1,960.00	1,955.00
21,000 " Terminal R. R. Assn. of St. Louis, 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1944.....	21,630.00	24,178.33
500 " Tonawanda Lighting & Power Co., 1st Mtg., 6 per cent, 1927.....	515.00	535.00
1,000 " Topeka Edison Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1930.....	950.00	970.00
5,000 " Union Traction Co. of Indiana, Gen. Mtg., 5 per cent, 1919.....	4,600.00	4,750.00
3,880 " U. S. of Mexico, External Mtg., gold, 5 per cent, 1915.....	3,492.00	3,952.75
Amounts carried forward.....	\$1,228,749.25	\$1,261,523.98

Investment of Trust Funds—Bonds—Continued

	Market Values August 13, 1913	Book Values
Amounts brought forward	\$1,228,749.25	\$1,261,523.98
10,000 bonds U. S. Mtg., & Trust Co., 4 per cent, 1922	8,650.00	10,000.00
25,000 " Utica Gas & Electric Co., 5 per cent, Ref. and Ext. Mtg., 1957	24,375.00	25,000.00
1,000 " Vermont Power & Lighting Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1927	950.00	1,000.00
2,000 " Watervliet Hydraulic Co., 1st Mtg., 5 per cent, 1940	1,500.00	1,500.00
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	\$1,264,224.25	\$1,299,023.98

SHORT-TIME NOTES

20,000 notes Am. Locomotive Co., 5 per cent, Oct. 1, 1913	\$20,000.00	\$19,850.00
20,000 " Am. Locomotive Co., 5 per cent, Oct. 1, 1914	19,800.00	19,941.67
25,000 " Ayer Mills, 4½ per cent, March 1, 1916	23,500.00	23,875.00
50,000 " Boston & Maine R. R., 5 per cent, Feb. 3, 1914	49,250.00	50,125.00
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	\$112,550.00	\$113,791.67

MORTGAGES AND NOTES

Sundry Notes and Mortgages	\$316,775.00	\$316,775.00
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REAL ESTATE

Lands and Buildings	\$140,509.75	\$136,640.50
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SAVINGS BANKS

Deposits in Savings Banks	\$5,721.78	\$5,721.78
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LEGACY SOLOMON H. CHANDLER

Investments Legacy Solomon H. Chandler	\$150,754.27	\$180,740.84
Bequest provides the use annually of \$25,000		

ESTATES PENDING SETTLEMENT

Securities received from estates awaiting sale	\$11.00	\$11.00
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Note.—Many of the securities in the preceding list of investments were gifts to the Board or taken in the settlement of estates.

SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS

	Market Values	Book Values
National Bank Stocks	\$112,624.00	\$64,474.88
Trust Companies Stocks	27,920.00	20,582.50
Railroad Stocks	189,129.00	226,596.93
Insurance Companies Stocks	14,556.00	8,955.50
Industrial Stocks	102,633.75	82,509.33
Miscellaneous Stocks	120,813.00	137,390.89
City and State Bonds	99,300.23	101,737.98
Railroad Bonds	816,940.50	827,587.21
Telephone Bonds	267,932.50	271,162.50
Industrial Bonds	373,248.75	385,977.25
Miscellaneous Bonds	1,264,224.25	1,299,023.98
Short Time Notes	112,550.00	113,791.67
Mortgages and Notes	316,775.00	316,775.00
Real Estate	140,509.75	136,640.50
Savings Banks Deposits	5,721.78	5,721.78
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$3,964,878.51	\$3,998,927.90
Investments Legacy Solomon H. Chandler	150,754.27	180,740.84
Securities received from estates awaiting sale . . .	11.00	11.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$4,115,643.78	\$4,179,679.74

ASSETS

Investment of General Permanent Fund	\$470,659.16
“ “ Permanent Fund for Officers	45,065.57
“ “ Conditional Gifts Fund	783,968.99
“ “ Twentieth Century Fund	265,053.82
“ “ Harris School of Science Fund	24,188.42
“ “ William White Smith Fund	30,964.00
“ “ Asa W. Kenney Fund	50,000.00
“ “ Bangor Churches Fund	12,000.00
“ “ Ceylon Missionaries Fund	5.00
“ “ Marsovan Church Building Fund	5,721.78
“ “ Conditional Gift for International College of Smyrna	1,000.00
“ “ Jane P. Williams Trust Fund	2,500.00
“ “ Danforth Gifts	49,995.42
“ “ Anatolia College Endowment	64,643.75
“ “ Hollis Moore Memorial Trust	5,000.00
“ “ Mission Scholarships	20,478.50
“ “ Mission Property Insurance	9,510.00
“ “ St. Paul's Institute Fund	75,667.50
“ “ Minnie Seaside Rest	10,000.00
“ “ Legacy of Solomon H. Chandler	180,740.84
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward	\$2,107,162.75

Assets—Continued

Amount brought forward	\$2,107,162.75
Investment of Pasumalai Seminary Fund	5.00
“ “ Sundry Gifts	13,200.00
“ “ Estates Pending Settlement	11.00
“ “ General Investments	462,481.52
“ “ Atherton Fund	25,000.00
“ “ Clarke-Abbott Fund	44,333.00
“ “ Higher Educational Work Endowment	120,380.00
“ “ D. Willis James Foundation	1,000,000.00
“ “ Raynolds Fund	3,465.00
“ “ Washburn Fund No. 1	8,100.00
“ “ Washburn Fund No. 2	16,250.00
“ “ William F. Merrill Memorial Fund	25,700.00
“ “ First Church, St. Louis, Fund	900.00
“ “ Julia A. Merrill Fund	13,392.00
Temporary Investments	339,299.47
Balance due from Income W. B. M. I. Conditional Gifts Fund . .	650.40
Balance Income Yale Building Property	26,857.72
Balance due from Coöperating Societies	42,636.24
Rev. E. L. Smith, Secretary	126.99
Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, District Secretary	516.82
Rev. H. M. Tenney, District Secretary	134.78
Remittances to the Missions for their needs subsequent to Sept. 1, 1913	72,736.33
Sundry Accounts Receivable	4,243.86
Brousa Property Temporary Loan	3,300.00
Japan Properties	14,029.68
Cash	34,602.71
Balance	11,233.89
	<hr/>
	\$4,390,749.16

LIABILITIES

General Permanent Fund	\$469,066.51
Permanent Fund for Officers	45,076.50
Conditional Gifts Fund	782,457.57
W. B. M. I. Conditional Gifts Fund	24,183.06
Twentieth Century Fund	266,882.04
D. Willis James Foundation	1,000,000.00
Higher Educational Work Endowment	122,048.00
Mission Property Fund	4,777.62
Gracey Fund	50.00
Harris School of Science Fund	25,000.00
William White Smith Fund	30,859.38
Asa W. Kenney Fund	50,000.00
Bangor Churches Fund	12,000.00
Cyrus S. Richards Fund	2,897.10
	<hr/>
Amount carried forward	\$2,835,297.78

Report of the Treasurer

Liabilities—Continued

Amount brought forward	\$2,835,297.78
Henry R. Adkins Fund	250.00
Ceylon Missionaries Fund	5.00
Herbert R. Coffin Fund	4,850.00
Marsovan Seminary Building Fund	3,369.15
Marsovan Church Building Fund	5,721.78
Amelia A. Leonard Fund	2,002.36
Haik Evangelical Church Building Fund	6,333.86
Elisha D. Smith Memorial Fund	25,000.00
Vlanga Church Fund	2,372.53
Boys' Academy, Hadjin, Fund	965.55
Atterbury Fund	4,750.00
Blank Memorial Fund	2,682.37
Charles E. Fowler Memorial Fund	500.00
Mardin Fund	2,797.00
S. B. Poor Memorial Fund	5,000.00
Clark Fund	1,000.00
B. Schneider Memorial Fund	1,961.52
Clarke-Abbott Fund	45,000.00
Ruth Tracy Strong Fund	535.00
Rev. George A. Gordon Fund	1,000.00
Albert Wentworth Fund	1,000.00
Rogene T. Fulton Fund	1,000.00
W. W. Penfield Fund	100.00
Adoor Agha Trust Fund	1,077.76
Haik Evangelical Church Education Fund	4,312.64
Satara Orphanage Fund	486.00
Susan B. Church Memorial Fund	150.00
Ely Publication Fund	528.03
Bitlis Orphanage Fund	175.64
<i>Missionary Herald</i> Fund	2,655.00
Alice Julia Rice Memorial Fund	400.00
Glenbrook Missionary Society Fund	800.00
Allen Memorial Fund	4,000.00
Orilla C. Kellogg Fund	10,906.00
Jane P. Williams Trust Fund	2,500.00
Marash Theological Seminary Endowment	1,800.00
Anatolia College Laboratory Fund	218.78
St. Paul's Institute Fund	76,633.88
Diarbekir Hospital Building Fund	12,878.71
Pasumalai Seminary Fund	5.00
Arts and Crafts School Fund	5,066.15
Minnie Seaside Rest Fund	10,000.00
Atwater Memorial Fund	7,433.00
Alden Memorial Fund	10,235.20
Atherton Fund	25,000.00
Amount carried forward	<u>\$3,130,755.69</u>

Liabilities—Continued

Amount brought forward	\$3,130,755.69
Farrington Fund	1,361.05
Raynolds Fund	3,621.00
Cutler Fund	500.00
Sundry Gifts Fund	13,200.00
American College, Madura, Endowment	500.00
Mrs. D. K. Pearsons Memorial Endowment	50,000.00
Marash Academy Endowment	2,226.77
Foochow College Professorship Endowment	15,000.00
North China College Endowment	10,000.00
Williams Hospital Endowment	3,000.00
Amherst College Neesima Endowment	2,084.10
Anatolia College Endowment	65,191.38
Jaffna Medical Mission Endowment	7,777.69
Woman's Medical Mission Endowment	1,075.00
Albert Victor Hospital Endowment	5,667.00
Diarbekir Hospital Endowment	20,000.00
Kodaikanal School Endowment	2,650.00
Mission Scholarships	20,359.34
C. Merriam Female Scholarship	1,500.00
C. F. Gates Mardin High School Scholarship	1,740.10
Dewey Scholarship	300.00
Harriet Hazen Scholarship	400.00
Capron, Pasumalai Seminary, Scholarship	537.14
Julia A. Merrill Fund	13,452.00
Tarsus Church Building Fund	5,961.98
Washburn Fund, No. 2	16,250.00
Anatolia College Building Fund	20,300.00
Rev. Martin K. Pasco Fund	2,046.59
Van College Fund	1,943.42
Lalitpur-Warren Fund	860.53
Pasumalai Seminary Professorship Endowment	10,000.00
Amelia Scholarship	1,000.00
Henry Jones Scholarship	2,000.00
Solon Severance Scholarship	600.00
Doshisha Theological School	1,400.00
Welsh, Pasumalai Seminary, Scholarship	389.00
Washburn, Pasumalai High School, Scholarship	1,635.00
Jubilee, Pasumalai High School, Scholarship	1,606.68
Conditional Gift International College of Smyrna	1,000.00
Fund for Disabled and Retired Missionaries	84,884.16
Washburn Fund, No. 1	8,100.00
Elizabeth Richards Wood Memorial Fund	300.00
William F. Merrill Memorial Fund	28,200.00
Martin Fund	117.64
Dnyanodaya Endowment Fund	395.50
Amount carried forward	\$3,561,888.76

Liabilities—Continued

Amount brought forward	\$3,561,888.76
Fairbank Fund	150.00
D. Miner Rogers Memorial Fund	428.56
First Church, St. Louis, Fund	900.00
Sarah R. Sage Funds	37,546.85
Bartlett Fund	3,927.75
Burrall Fund	1,000.00
Ackley Endowment	400.00
A. Lewis Hill Endowment	500.00
Danforth Gifts	50,000.00
Marash Theological Seminary Library	1,500.00
Science Building, Madura College	21,190.87
Gordon Theological Seminary, Tungchow	13,700.29
Hollis Moore Memorial Trust	5,000.00
Woman's Medical Mission, Jaffna	1,505.52
International Hospital of Adana	4,474.50
International College, Smyrna	7,349.89
Sibyl Mosley Bingham Memorial	1,000.00
Mills Memorial	365.00
Proposed African Station	100.00
Legacy of Solomon H. Chandler	177,270.30
Legacy of George H. Weston, balance	395.90
Estates Pending Settlement	11.00
Washington County Properties	172.50
Mission Property Insurance	11,335.29
Marine Insurance	764.21
Insurance on Missionary Vessels	447.65
Balances of Income Sundry Funds awaiting distribution	22,928.60
Balance of Guam Teachers Fund	535.00
Balance of Guam Church Building Fund	55.00
Expenses of R. T. Strong Fund	828.54
Chinese Indemnity, balance	79.98
Albanian Work, balance	73.13
Goward Book Account, balance	157.35
Bills Payable, Bills of Exchange	142,000.00
H. A. Wilder Properties	349.58
Gilbertese Books	123.02
New Building, Walker Missionary Home	8,450.12
Jasper Porter Memorial Hall	3,699.36
Sundry Accounts Payable	83,999.03
India Deputation Subscriptions	3,166.55
Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., Bills of Exchange	68,018.28
Guarantee Surplus Account	66,460.78
Woman's Board of Missions, Balance of Deposit in advance for 1914	86,500.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,390,749.16

Auditor's Certificate

BOSTON, October 8, 1913.

We have made a careful examination of the stocks, bonds, and other securities of the Board, representing investments of all kinds as entered in the books of the Treasurer, and found same to correspond perfectly with the detailed statements of same as they appear in his books as of date August 31, 1913.

And further, we employed Robert J. Dysart, certified public accountant, who has worked in coöperation with the Finance Committee in examination of vouchers. He has examined also in detail all entries in the books and accounts of the Treasurer for the year, all of which he has found to be correct and in good form.

Mr. Dysart's certificate to us is herewith submitted as a part of this report.

The Treasurer's Bond, duly approved, was submitted for our examination by the Chairman of the Prudential Committee.

EDWIN H. BAKER,
HERBERT J. WELLS,
Auditors.

Special Examiner's Report

Office of
ROBERT J. DYSART,
Certified Public Accountant.

40 State Street, BOSTON,
October 4, 1913.

EDWIN H. BAKER, ESQ.,
*Chairman, Board of Auditors,
American Board of Commissioners for
Foreign Missions, Boston, Massachusetts.*

Dear Sir: I beg to advise that I have audited the books and vouchers of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1913, and hereby certify to the accuracy of the accounts as stated in summarized form in the general ledger, closing with a balance of \$11,233.89 to the debit of the Board.

In the course of my examination I 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.

The bonds, stocks, and other securities representing the investments of the Board have been inspected by your Committee as usual.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT J. DYSART, C. P. A.,
Special Examiner.

Summary of Donations Received During the Year

Maine		Connecticut	
Donations.....	\$11,285.18	Donations.....	\$69,783.91
Legacies.....	25,147.00	Legacies.....	10,205.02
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	414.44	From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	2,172.26
¹ Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	4,062.93	Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which 2,766.10 are legacies).....	45,323.91
	\$40,909.55		\$127,485.10
New Hampshire		New York	
Donations.....	\$10,835.15	Donations.....	\$59,310.61
Legacies.....	11,319.94	Legacies.....	14,684.21
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	491.81	From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	1,403.62
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which 6,983.08 are legacies).....	11,151.45	Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	10,976.09
	\$33,798.35		\$86,374.53
Vermont		New Jersey	
Donations.....	\$9,461.69	Donations.....	\$10,620.70
Legacies.....	3,800.00	From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	326.38
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	461.63	Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	4,239.63
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	5,973.63		\$15,186.71
	\$19,696.95		
Massachusetts		Pennsylvania	
Donations.....	\$117,519.38	Donations.....	2,750.48
Legacies.....	83,701.94	Legacy.....	950.00
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	4,323.00	From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	106.91
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which 8,857.44 are legacies).....	72,835.67	Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	714.22
	\$278,379.99		\$4,521.61
Rhode Island		Maryland	
Donations.....	\$4,591.23	Donations.....	\$333.05
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	173.03	From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	32.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	6,645.38	Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	236.61
	\$11,409.64		\$601.66

¹ The donations for Mission Work for Women (excepting those from the Woman's Board for the Interior) are taken from *Life and Light* and differ somewhat from amounts in the *Herald*.

Virginia	
Donations.....	\$2,012.50
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	79.45
	\$2,091.95
West Virginia	
Donations.....	\$42.00
District of Columbia	
Donations.....	\$1,889.10
Legacy.....	100.00
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	144.99
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	1,207.27
	\$3,341.36
Delaware	
Donations.....	\$2.00
North Carolina	
Donations.....	\$132.55
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	5.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	12.26
	\$149.81
South Carolina	
Donations.....	\$2.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	10.70
	\$12.70
Georgia	
Donations.....	\$154.94
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	3.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	122.02
	\$279.96
Florida	
Donations.....	\$1,768.80
Legacy.....	100.00
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	66.77
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	147.41
	\$2,082.98
Alabama	
Donations.....	\$263.58
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	2.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	88.41
	\$353.99

Mississippi	
Donations.....	\$54.37
Louisiana	
Donations.....	\$202.01
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	18.38
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	121.59
	\$341.98
Tennessee	
Donations.....	\$203.41
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	2.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	76.26
	\$281.67
Arkansas	
Donation.....	\$1.00
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	15.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	5.80
	\$21.80
Texas	
Donations.....	\$508.10
Legacy.....	200.00
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	42.95
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	251.85
	\$1,002.90
Indiana	
Donations.....	\$688.01
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	13.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	1,950.73
	\$2,651.74
Kentucky	
Donations.....	\$96.75
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	15.00
	\$111.75
Missouri	
Donations.....	\$3,656.11
Legacy.....	53.22
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	167.34
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	897.98
	\$12,796.15

Donations

Ohio			
Donations.....	\$20,488.87		
Legacies.....	263.75		
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	714.52		
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	12,228.32		
	<hr/>		
	\$33,695.46		
Illinois			
Donations.....	\$24,650.76		
Legacies.....	4,243.07		
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	837.35		
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	37,050.72		
	<hr/>		
	\$66,781.90		
Michigan			
Donations.....	\$8,429.22		
Legacies.....	1,033.50		
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	501.79		
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	7,897.85		
	<hr/>		
	\$17,862.36		
Wisconsin			
Donations.....	\$6,336.04		
Legacy.....	2,862.25		
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	610.15		
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	8,716.52		
	<hr/>		
	\$18,524.96		
Iowa			
Donations.....	\$10,207.77		
Legacy.....	520.00		
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	443.90		
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	15,513.53		
	<hr/>		
	\$26,685.20		
Minnesota			
Donations.....	\$10,813.44		
Legacy.....	350.00		
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	343.42		
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	8,237.55		
	<hr/>		
	\$19,744.41		
Kansas			
Donations.....	\$2,157.71		
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	230.06		
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	4,262.03		
	<hr/>		
	\$6,649.80		
		Nebraska	
Donations.....	\$3,876.91		
Legacy.....	150.00		
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	231.53		
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	2,993.74		
	<hr/>		
	\$7,252.18		
		California	
Donations.....	\$22,147.29		
Legacy.....	25.00		
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	681.88		
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	14,317.85		
	<hr/>		
	\$37,172.02		
		Oregon	
Donations.....	\$1,704.26		
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	96.78		
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	1,490.79		
	<hr/>		
	\$3,291.83		
		Colorado	
Donations.....	\$3,336.58		
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	212.33		
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	3,066.11		
	<hr/>		
	\$6,615.02		
		Washington	
Donations.....	\$4,610.15		
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	312.39		
Donations for Mission Work for Women (of which 500.00 is a legacy).....	2,046.72		
	<hr/>		
	\$6,969.26		
		North Dakota	
Donations.....	\$1,333.63		
Legacy.....	2,000.00		
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	63.85		
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	1,110.57		
	<hr/>		
	\$4,508.05		
		South Dakota	
Donations.....	\$1,645.53		
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	51.40		
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	2,055.28		
	<hr/>		
	\$3,752.21		

Montana	
Donations.....	\$556.72
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	22.70
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	94.15
	\$673.57
Wyoming	
Donations.....	\$125.15
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	3.79
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	218.62
	\$347.56
Utah	
Donations.....	\$92.50
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	10.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	37.00
	\$139.50
Idaho	
Donations.....	\$210.12
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	3.73
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	96.90
	\$310.75
Arizona	
Donations.....	\$563.00
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	24.70
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	2.00
	\$589.70
New Mexico	
Donations.....	\$31.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	21.91
	\$52.91
Oklahoma	
Donations.....	\$215.70
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	3.00
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	851.24
	\$1,069.94
Nevada	
Donations.....	\$64.68
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	31.00
	\$95.68

Canada	
Province of Quebec Donations ..	\$2,219.00
Province of Ontario Donations...	11,794.22
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	2,445.88
	\$16,459.10
Hawaiian Islands	
Donations.....	\$5,926.75
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	212.20
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	25.00
	\$6,163.95
Foreign Lands and Missionary Stations	
Donations.....	\$562.10
Donations for Mission Work for Women.....	389.86
	\$951.96
Twentieth Century Fund	
Amount taken from Fund for current expenses of year.....	\$1,815.93
Joint Campaign Fund	
From Joint Campaign Fund, by Dr. Lucien C. Warner, Treas- urer.....	\$3.09
From the American Missionary Association	
Income of Avery Fund, for mis- sionary work in Africa.....	\$4,061.96
Mindanao Medical Work	
For Work in Mindanao.....	\$1,356.91
For salary of Dr. and Mrs. C. T. Sibley.....	819.43
For salary of nurse.....	750.00
	\$2,926.34
Income of D. Willis James Foundation and Income of Endowment for Higher Edu- cational Institutions	
For various higher educational institutions of the Board to September 1, 1913.....	\$54,158.23
Elisha D. Smith Fund	
Income to August 31, 1913, for salaries of teachers in Foochow College.....	\$1,164.75

Henry R. Adkins Fund
Income to August 31, 1913 \$11.65

Allen Memorial Fund
Income to August 31, 1913, for
general work \$186.36

Atterbury Fund
Income for education of students
in theological seminary, Tung-
chow \$221.30

Clark Fund
Income to August 31, 1913, for
native preacher in India \$46.59

Herbert R. Coffin Fund
For support native helpers in
India \$225.96

Susan B. Church Memorial Fund
From Cong. ch., Littleton, N. H.,
for Sholapur station \$6.99

Charles E. Fowler Memorial Fund
Income to August 31, 1913 \$23.30

Rogene T. Fulton Fund
For support of Bible-reader in
India \$46.59

Glenbrook Missionary Society Fund
Union Memorial ch., Glenbrook,
Conn., for two native workers
in India \$48.37

Orilla C. Kellogg Fund
Income to August 31, 1913, for
support and education of native
children \$508.61

W. W. Penfield Fund
Income to August 31, 1913 \$4.66

Albert Wentworth Fund
Income to August 31, 1913 \$46.59

From Woman's Medical Mission, Jaffna
Toward salary of Dr. Curr, and
other expenses \$1,036.58

From Jaffna General Medical Mission
For expenses in part for Dr. T. B.
Scott and family \$364.20

Mission Scholarships
Income of Norton Hubbard Schol-
arship, for Ahmednagar Theo-
logical Seminary, \$55; income
of Norman T. Leonard Schol-
arship, for student in Eastern
Turkey, \$60.50; income of the
J. S. Judd Doshisha Scholarship
Fund, for support of teachers
in training pupils for native
ministry, \$55; M. W. Thomp-
son Fund, for education of stu-
dents in Turkey, \$27.50; income
of Hugh Miller Scholarship,
for Ahmednagar Theological
Seminary, \$90.75 \$288.75

Foochow College Professorship Endowment
For salary and other expenses of
Miss Wiley \$698.85

William White Smith Fund
Income for education of native
preachers and teachers in Africa \$1,460.00

Asa W. Kenney Fund
Income for support of missionary
in active service \$1,813.66

Work in the Philippines
For salaries of Rev. and Mrs.
R. F. Black \$1,200.00

**Jaffna General Medical Mission Endow-
ment**
For expenses in part for Dr. Scott
and family \$362.86

Rev. George A. Gordon Fund
For special medical expenses of
missionaries \$46.59

Albanian Work
Salary of Rev. P. B. Kennedy,
\$924; salary of Rev. C. T.
Erickson, \$1,516.40; general
work in Albania to June 30,
1913, \$2,200; traveling expenses
of Rev. P. B. Kennedy \$286.00 \$4,926.40

Mills Memorial
Income to August 31, 1913 \$16.94

Alden Memorial Fund
For evangelistic and educational
work in Madura Mission \$477.36

Cutler Fund	
Income to August 31, 1913.....	\$23.30
Woman's Medical Mission Endowment	
Toward salary of Dr. Curr and expenses of McLeod Hospital ...	\$50.08
Fund for Disabled and Retired Missionaries	
Income to provide for medical and surgical expenses of missionaries.....	\$2,786.01
D. Miner Rogers Memorial Fund	
Income to August 31, 1913.....	\$19.97
Elizabeth Richards Wood Memorial Fund	
Income to August 31, 1913....	\$13.98
Income Sarah R. Sage Funds	
Income for salary of F. A. Lombard, \$698.85, and for support of native helper in Madura Mission, 46.59.....	\$745.44
Income William F. Merrill Memorial Fund	
Part income to August 31, 1913	\$1,397.18
Diarbekir Hospital Endowment	
Income for salary, outfit and traveling expenses in part of Dr. and Mrs. Floyd O. Smith.....	\$1,740.20
Julia A. Merrill Fund	
Income to August 31, 1913.....	\$277.60
Pasumalai Seminary Professorship Endowment	
Income for Pasumalai Seminary care Rev. J. P. Jones	\$465.90
North China College Endowment	
Income.....	\$466.40
Williams Hospital Endowment	
Income.....	\$139.77
Gordon Theological Seminary, Tungchow, China	
Income.....	\$638.80
Arts and Crafts Fund	
For industrial work, Bombay....	\$236.03

Deacon Gates Scholarship, Mardin High School, Turkey	
For work, care Rev. A. N. Andrus	\$55.00
Andrews Scholarship	
Income for pupil in Gordon Theol. Sem.....	\$27.50
Montgomery Memorial Scholarship Fund	
For Central Turkey College, care Miss E. M. Blakely.....	\$8.00
The Annie A. Gould Fund	
Income for education of Chinese girls in Paotingfu.....	\$85.25
The Cornelia A. Allis Fund	
Income for support of pupil in Madura, care Rev. J. E. Tracy	\$16.50
The Joanna Fisher White Scholarship	
Income for Scholarship in girls' boarding school, Marsovan ...	\$35.75
Porter Scholarships	
Income.....	\$165.00
Ann E. Shorey Fund	
For education of Ram Chundra Shorey, care Mrs. M. L. Sibley	\$34.37
Boys' Academy Fund, Hadjin	
Income to August 31, 1913, care Miss O. M. Vaughan.....	\$44.98
Marash Theological Seminary Endowment	
Income to August 31, 1913.....	\$83.86
Marash Academy Endowment	
Income to August 31, 1913.....	\$103.75
S. B. Poor Memorial Fund	
Income for Uduvil school for girls, care Rev. James H. Dickson ...	\$232.95
Alice Julia Rice Memorial Fund	
Income to August 31, 1913, for maintenance of study in Doshisha, care Rev. F. A. Lombard	\$18.64
Satara Orphanage Fund	
Income to August 31, 1913, for support of child in orphanage, care Mrs. H. J. Bruce.....	\$22.64

Benjamin Schneider Memorial Fund	
Income for training preachers in Central Turkey	\$91.39
Dewey Scholarship	
Income to August 31, 1913, for support of pupil, care Mrs. S. S. Dewey	\$13.98
C. F. Gates Mardin High School Scholarship	
Income for scholarship in Mardin High School	\$81.07
Cyrus S. Richards Fund	
Income to August 31, 1913, toward salary of president of Anatolia College	\$134.98
Mrs. D. K. Pearsons Memorial Endowment Fund	
For Anatolia College	\$2,330.00
Atwater Memorial Fund	
For support of school at Fenchow	\$339.23
A. A. Leonard Fund	
Income sent to Turkey	\$93.29
Jeannie Grace Greenough Crawford Fund	
Income for education of girls in Western Turkey, care Rev. L. S. Crawford	\$60.00
Thornton Bigelow Penfield Scholarship	
Income for students in Pasumalai Seminary, India	\$27.50
Turvanda Topalyan Scholarship	
Income for education of poor vil- lage girls, care Miss Virginia Billings	\$110.00
Williams and Andrus Scholarship	
Income for pupils at Mardin, Eastern Turkey	\$77.42
Capron Hall Ives Scholarship	
For Capron Hall, care Miss M. T. Noyes	\$110.00
American College, Madura Endowment Fund	
Income to August 31, 1913, for college, care Rev. W. M. Zum- bro	\$23.30

Marash Theological Seminary Library Fund	
Income to August 31, 1913	\$69.89
Welsh Scholarship Fund	
Income for Pasumalai Seminary .	\$18.12
Washburn Scholarship Fund	
Income for Pasumalai High School	\$76.17
Jubilee Scholarship Fund	
Income for Pasumalai High School	\$74.86
Harriet Hazen Scholarship Fund	
Income for Pasumalai Seminary .	\$18.64
Capron Scholarship Fund	
Income for Pasumalai Seminary .	\$25.03
Albert Victor Hospital Endowment Fund	
Income to be sent to India for running expenses of hospital ..	\$264.03
S. M. Bingham Memorial Fund	
Income for support of Hawaiian or Gilbertese catechists in Gil- bert Islands	\$46.50
Farrington Fund	
Income for native helper, care Rev. C. S. Vaughan	\$63.41
International Hospital Adana Fund	
Income for hospital	\$170.72
Kodaikanal School Endowment	
Income for school	\$123.46
Ackley Endowment	
Income for hospital, West Central Africa	\$18.64
Blank Memorial Fund	
Income for scholarship, Anatolia College	\$124.97
Burrall Fund	
Income for medical work, care Dr. C. D. Ussher	\$46.59

Dnyanodaya Endowment Fund	
Income to August 31, 1913.....	\$4.31
A. Lewis Hill Endowment	
Income for bed in Foochow Hospital.....	\$23.30
Income St. Paul's Institute	
Income for work in St. Paul's Institute.....	\$2,485.21
Marian Elwood Scholarship	
Income for pupil, care Rev. W. P. Elwood.....	\$22.00
Amelia Scholarship	
Income for scholarship in Madura College.....	\$42.71
Henry Jones Scholarship	
Income for scholarships, Pasumalai Seminary, care Rev. J. P. Jones.....	93.18

Lalitpur-Warren Fund	
Income for Bombay High School.....	\$1.32
Solon Severance Scholarship Fund	
Income for scholarship, Pasumalai Seminary care Rev. J. P. Jones.....	\$27.95
Bartlett Fund	
Income for medical work care Dr. C. E. Clark.....	\$182.90
Total	
Donations.....	\$402,491.25
Legacies.....	163,441.01
From Sunday Schools and Y. P. S. C. E.....	16,001.98
Donations for Mission Work for Women as above \$300,368.80 (of which \$19,106.62 are from legacies), the difference being explained on page.....	294,694.40
Income of funds.....	90,108.90
Interest on General Permanent Fund.....	22,201.16
Total receipts.....	\$1,048,938.76

RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD

The following table exhibits the income of the Board from all sources since its organization.

For the year ending		For the year ending		
September, 1811	\$999.52	August 31, 1863	\$397,079.71	
August 31, 1812	13,611.50	"	1864	531,985.67
" 1813	11,361.18	"	1865	534,763.33
" 1814	12,265.56	"	1866	446,942.44
" 1815	9,493.89	"	1867	437,884.77
" 1816	12,501.03	"	1868	535,838.64
" 1817	29,948.63	"	1869	525,214.95
" 1818	34,727.72	"	1870	461,058.42
" 1819	37,520.63	"	1871	429,160.60
" 1820	39,949.45	"	1872	445,824.23
" 1821	46,354.95	"	1873	431,844.81
" 1822	60,087.87	"	1874	478,256.51
" 1823	55,758.94	"	1875	476,028.19
" 1824	47,483.58	"	1876	465,442.40
" 1825	55,716.18	"	1877	441,391.45
" 1826	61,616.25	"	1878	482,204.73
" 1827	88,341.89	"	1879	518,386.06
" 1828	102,009.64	"	1880	613,539.51
" 1829	106,928.26	"	1881	601,245.16
" 1830	83,019.37	"	1882	651,976.84
" 1831	100,934.09	"	1883	590,995.67
" 1832	130,574.12	"	1884	588,353.51
" 1833	145,847.77	"	1885	625,832.54
" 1834	152,386.10	"	1886	658,754.42
July 31, 1835	163,340.19	"	1887	679,573.79
" 1836	176,232.15	"	1888	665,712.21
" 1837	252,076.55	"	1889	685,111.33
" 1838	236,170.98	"	1890	762,585.63
" 1839	244,169.82	"	1891	824,325.50
" 1840	241,691.04	"	1892	840,804.72
" 1841	235,189.30	"	1893	679,285.94
" 1842	318,396.53	"	1894	705,132.70
" 1843	244,254.43	"	1895	716,837.17
" 1844	236,394.37	"	1896	743,104.59
" 1845	255,112.96	"	1897	642,781.07
" 1846	262,073.55	"	1898	687,208.89
" 1847	211,402.76	"	1899	644,200.89
" 1848	254,056.46	"	1900	737,957.39
" 1849	291,705.27	"	1901	697,370.90
" 1850	251,862.21	"	1902	845,105.85
" 1851	274,902.28	"	1903	740,777.17
" 1852	301,732.20	"	1904	725,315.90
" 1853	314,922.88	"	1905	752,149.75
" 1854	305,778.84	"	1906	913,159.64
" 1855	310,427.77	"	1907	920,384.09
" 1856	307,318.69	"	1908	837,999.15
" 1857	388,932.69	"	1909	953,573.69
" 1858	334,018.48	"	1910	995,414.36
" 1859	350,915.45	"	1911	1,032,025.75
" 1860	429,799.08	"	1912	1,062,442.98
August 31, 1861	340,522.56	"	1913	1,044,687.82
" 1862	\$339,080.56			

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.	Psaln cxvi, 10
1816	Hartford	*Henry Davis, D.D.	Psaln cxix, 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.	Psaln 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 xxviii, 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.	Psaln cii, 13-16
1839	Troy	*Thomas McAuley, D.D.	Isaiah xi, 9
1840	Providence	*Nathan S. S. Beman, D.D.	Psaln 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.	Psaln 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 xiii, 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

*Deceased.

Places of Meeting

<i>Year</i>	<i>Place of Meeting</i>	<i>Preacher</i>	<i>Text</i>
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 xlvi, 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
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. 1, 23
1889	New York	*Lewellyn 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 11, 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, D.D.	Matthew xi, 4, 5
1902	Oberlin	Newell D. Hillis, D.D.	Matt. xiii, 33; Mark viii, 24
1903	Manchester	*Williard 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, uniting with the National Congregational Council in the Sermon by George A. Gordon, D.D.		
1908	Brooklyn	Charles S. Mills, D.D.	Job xxvii, 3; John xiv, 9
1909	Minneapolis	Washington Gladden, D.D.	Isaiah lx, 4-5
1910	Boston, uniting with the National Congregational Council in the Sermon by W. Douglas Mackenzie, D.D.		
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 23: 3; John i: 39

*Deceased.

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 addresses. These Post-Office addresses are given in the American Board Almanac.

South Africa Mission		<i>Missionaries</i>	<i>Went Out</i>
ZULU BRANCH			
<i>Missionaries</i>	<i>Went Out</i>		
Rev. Stephen C. Pixley, Inanda,	1855		
Mrs. Laura B. Bridgman, Johannesburg,	1860		
Mrs. Mary K. Edwards, Inanda,	1868		
Miss Martha E. Price, Inanda,	1877		
Miss Fidelia Phelps, Inanda,	1884		
Rev. Charles N. Ransom, Adams,	1890		
Mrs. Susan H. C. Ransom,	1890		
Rev. Frederick B. Bridgman, Johannesburg,	1897		
Mrs. Clara Davis Bridgman,	1897		
James B. McCord, M. D., Durban,	1899		
Mrs. Margaret M. McCord,	1899		
Rev. James D. Taylor, Impolweni,	1899		
Mrs. Katherine M. Taylor,	1899		
Rev. Albert E. LeRoy, Adams,	1901		
Mrs. Rhoda A. LeRoy,	1901		
Miss Caroline E. Frost, Adams,	1901		
Rev. Charles H. Maxwell Esidumbini,	1906		
Mrs. Katherine S. Maxwell,	1906		
Rev. Henry A. Stick, Mapumulo,	1912		
Mrs. Bertha H. Stick,	1912		
Rev. W. M. Onslow-Carleton, Ifafa,	1913		
Mrs. Geraldine Onslow Carleton,	1913		
Miss Evelyn F. Clarke, Adams,	1912		
Miss Edith A. Conn, Umzumbe,	1912		
RHODESIA BRANCH			
Rev. George A. Wilder, Chikore,	1880		
Mrs. Alice C. Wilder,	1880		
William L. Thompson, M.D., Mt. Silinda,	1891		
Mrs. Mary E. Thompson,	1888		
Miss H. Juliette Gilson, Mt. Silinda,	1896		
William T. Lawrence, M. D., Mt. Silinda,	1900		
Mrs. Florence E. Lawrence,	1900		
Columbus C. Fuller, Mt. Silinda,	1902		
Mrs. Julia V. Fuller,	1902		
Rev. Thomas King, Mt. Silinda	1905		
Mrs. Estelle R. King,	1905		
Miss Minnie Clarke, Mt. Silinda,	1907		
Arthur J. Orner, Mt. Silinda,	1909		
Mrs. Dorothy H. Orner,	1912		
Rev. John P. Dysart, Chikore,	1910		
Sidney F. Dart, Mt. Silinda,	1911		
Mrs. Clara I. Dart,	1911		
		<i>Missionaries</i>	<i>Went Out</i>
		Miss Minnie A. Tontz, Mt. Silinda,	1913
West Central Africa Mission			
Rev. William H. Sanders, Kamundongo,	1880		
Mrs. Sarah Bell Sanders,	1888		
Rev. Wesley M. Stover, Bailundo,	1882		
Mrs. Bertha D. Stover,	1882		
Mrs. Marion M. Webster, Bailundo,	1887		
Rev. Thomas W. Woodside, Ochileso,	1888		
Mrs. Emma D. Woodside,	1888		
Miss Helen J. Melville, Chisamba,	1893		
Miss Margaret W. Melville, Chisamba,	1895		
Miss Sarah Stimpson, Kanundongo,	1898		
Miss Emma C. Redick, Bailundo,	1900		
Miss Diadem Bell, Chisamba,	1902		
Miss Elizabeth B. Campbell, Bailundo,	1902		
Rev. Merlin W. Ennis, Chiyaka (Sachikela),	1903		
Mrs. Elisabeth R. Ennis,	1907		
Rev. Henry A. Neipp, Ochileso,	1904		
Mrs. Frederica L. Neipp,	1904		
William Cammack, M. D., Chisamba,	1906		
Mrs. Libbie S. Cammack, M. D.,	1906		
Rev. William C. Bell, Bailundo,	1907		
Mrs. Lena H. Bell,	1907		
Miss Helen H. Stover, Bailundo,	1908		
Henry S. Hollenbeck, M. D., Kamundongo,	1909		
Janette E. Miller, Chiyaka (Sachikela)	1910		
Robert G. Moffatt, M. D., Chiyaka, (Sachikela),	1911		
Mrs. Mary Moffatt,	1911		
L. Gordon Cattell, Chisamba,	1912		
Fred E. Stokey, M. D., Bailundo,	1913		
Rev. John T. Tucker, Chisamba,	1913		
Mrs. Mabel L. Tucker,	1913		
Mrs. Mabel W. Stokey,	1912		
The Balkan Mission			
Rev. James F. Clarke, Sofia,	1859		
Mrs. Ursula C. Marsh,	1868		
Rev. John W. Baird, Samokov,	1872		
Mrs. Ellen R. Baird,	1870		
Rev. J. Henry House, Salonica,	1872		
Mrs. Addie B. House,	1872		
Rev. Robert Thomson, Samokov.	1881		
Mrs. Agnes C. Thomson,	1881		
Miss Mary L. Matthews, Monastir,	1888		

<i>Missionaries</i>	<i>Went Out</i>	<i>Missionaries</i>	<i>Went Out</i>
Miss Mary M. Haskell, Samokov,	1890	Rev. Ernest C. Partridge, Sivas,	1900
Rev. William P. Clarke, Monastir,	1891	Mrs. Winona G. Partridge,	1900
Mrs. Martha G. Clarke,	1900	Rev. Charles T. Riggs, Constantinople,	1900
Rev. Edward B. Haskell, Salonica,	1891	Mrs. Mary R. Riggs,	1900
Mrs. Elisabeth F. Haskell,	1904	Miss Mary I. Ward, Marsovan,	1900
Miss Agnes M. Baird, Samokov,	1898	Miss Mary L. Graffam, Sivas,	1901
Miss Elizabeth C. Clarke, Sofia,	1899	Miss Stella N. Loughridge, Cesarea,	1901
Rev. Theodore T. Holway, Sofia,	1901	Miss Adelaide S. Dwight, Cesarea,	1902
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Holway,	1901	Miss Susan W. Orvis, Cesarea,	1902
Rev. Leroy F. Ostrander, Samokov,	1902	Charles Ernest Clark, M. D., Sivas,	1903
Mrs. Mary L. Ostrander,	1902	Mrs. Ina V. Clark,	1903
Miss Inez L. Abbott, Samokov,	1907	Dana K. Getchell, Marsovan,	1903
Rev. Phineas B. Kennedy, Kortcha,	1907	Mrs. Susan Riggs Getchell,	1892
Mrs. Violet B. Kennedy,	1907	Miss Annie T. Allen, Brousa,	1903
Rev. Charles T. Erickson, Elbasan,	1908	Samuel L. Caldwell, Smyrna,	1903
Mrs. Carrie E. Erickson,	1908	Mrs. Carrie B. Caldwell,	1903
Rev. Wm. C. Cooper, Salonica,	1909	Rev. Herbert M. Irwin, Cesarea,	1903
Mrs. Eugenia F. Cooper,	1912	Mrs. Genevieve D. Irwin,	1903
Miss Delpha Davis, Monastir,	1911	Miss Nina E. Rice, Sivas,	1903
Miss Edith L. Douglass, Samokov,	1911	Miss Jeannie L. Jillson, Brousa,	1904
Rev. Lyle D. Woodruff, Philippopolis,	1911	Rev. Charles K. Tracy, Smyrna,	1904
Mrs. Alma S. Woodruff,	1911	Mrs. May S. Tracy,	1904
Rev. Reuben H. Markham, Samokov,	1912	Rev. Theodore A. Elmer, Marsovan,	1905
Mrs. Mary G. Markham,	1912	Mrs. Henrietta M. Elmer,	1905
		Miss Mary C. Fowle, Sivas,	1906
		Alden R. Hoover, M. D., Cesarea,	1906
		Mrs. Esther F. Hoover,	1906
		Miss Clara C. Richmond, Cesarea,	1909
		Jesse K. Marden, M. D., Marsovan,	1910
		Mrs. Lucy H. Marden,	1891
		Miss Nellie A. Cole, Trebizond,	1911
		Rev. Ernest Pye, Marsovan,	1911
		Mrs. De Etta D. Pye,	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
		Miss Edith F. Parsons, Brousa,	1912
		Miss Bertha B. Morley, Marsovan,	1912
		Miss Sophie S. Holt, Adabazar,	1913
		Miss Gladys R. Stephenson, Smyrna,	1913
		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
		Miss Ellen M. Blakely, Marash,	1885
		Miss Elizabeth S. Webb, Adana,	1886
		Miss Mary G. Webb, Adana,	1890
		Miss Elizabeth M. Trowbridge, Aintab,	1891
		Miss Lucile Foreman, Aintab,	1894
		Rev. John E. Merrill, Aintab,	1898
		Mrs. Isabel Trowbridge Merrill,	1900
		Miss Annie E. Gordon, Marash,	1901
		Miss Olive M. Vaughan, Adana,	1904
		Miss Isabella M. Blake, Aintab,	1905
		Miss Harriet C. Norton, Aintab,	1905

Western Turkey Mission

Rev. Henry T. Perry, Sivas,	1866
Mrs. Mary H. Perry,	1892
Rev. Henry S. Barnum, Constantinople,	1867
Mrs. Helen P. Barnum,	1869
Rev. Charles C. Tracy, Marsovan,	1867
Mrs. Myra P. Tracy,	1867
Mrs. Sarah D. Riggs, Marsovan,	1869
Mrs. Sarah S. Smith, Marsovan,	1874
Rev. Robert Chambers, Bardizag,	1879
Mrs. Elizabeth L. Chambers,	1879
Rev. Lyndon S. Crawford, Trebizond,	1879
Mrs. Olive T. Crawford,	1881
Miss Fannie E. Burrage, Cesarea,	1880
William W. Peet, Constantinople,	1881
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 H. MacLachlan,	1891
Rev. Henry K. Wingate, Cesarea,	1893
Mrs. Jane C. Wingate,	1887
Miss Annie M. Barker, Constantinople,	1894
Miss Ise C. Pohl, Smyrna,	1894
Miss Charlotte R. Willard, Marsovan,	1897
Miss Minnie B. Mills, Smyrna,	1897
Miss Mary E. Kinney, Adabazar,	1899

<i>Missionaries</i>	<i>Went Out</i>	<i>Missionaries</i>	<i>Went Out</i>
Rev. Fred F. Goodsell, Marash,	1907	Rev. Ernest W. Riggs, Harpoot,	1911
Mrs. Lulu C. S. Goodsell,	1907	Mrs. Alice S. Riggs,	1911
Miss Alice C. Bewer, Aintab,	1907	Rev. Edward P. Case, M. D., Erzroom,	1911
Mrs. Mary P. Rogers, Tarsus,	1908	Mrs. Florence F. Case,	1911
Miss Katé E. Ainslie, Marash,	1908	Miss Isabelle Harley, Harpoot,	1911
Miss Sara Louise Peck, Adana,	1908	Miss Dora J. Mattoon, Harpoot,	1911
Fr. D. Shepard, M. D., Aintab,	1882	Miss Rachel B. North, Mardin,	1911
Mrs. Fanny P. Shepard,	1882	Miss Vina M. Sherman, Erzroom,	1912
Miss Caroline F. Hamilton, M. D., Aintab,	1892	Miss Mary D. Uline, Bitlis,	1912
Miss Edith Cold, Aintab,	1910	Miss Myrtle O. Shane, Bitlis,	1913
Cyril H. Haas, M. D., Adana,	1910	Floyd O. Smith, M. D., Diarbekir,	1913
Mrs. Ruth D. Haas,	1910	Mrs. Bessie H. Smith,	1913
Rev. Francis H. Leslie, Oorfa,	1911		
Mrs. Elvesta T. Leslie,	1913	Marathi Mission	
Rev. John C. Martin, Aintab,	1903	Mrs. Hepzibeth P. Bruce, Panchgani,	1862
Mrs. Mary C. Martin,	1903	Mrs. Mary C. Winsor, Sirur,	1870
Luther R. Fowle, Aintab,	1912	Rev. Robert A. Hume, Ahmednagar,	1874
Mrs. Helen C. Fowle,	1911	Mrs. Kate F. Hume,	1882
Rev. Edward C. Woodley, Marash,	1912	Rev. William O. Ballantine, M. D.,	
Mrs. Edythe G. Woodley,	1912	Rahuri,	1875
Miss Grace Towner, Adana,	1912	Mrs. Josephine L. Ballantine,	1885
Miss Bessie M. Hardy, Marash,	1913	Rev. Lorin S. Gates, Barsi,	1875
Rev. James K. Lyman, Marash,	1913	Mrs. Francis H. Gates,	1875
		Rev. Henry Fairbank, Ahmednagar,	1886
Eastern Turkey Mission		Mrs. Mary M. Fairbank,	1894
Mrs. Mary E. Barnum, Harpoot,	1859	Mrs. Minnie L. Sibley, Wai,	1886
Rev. Alpheus N. Andrus, Mardin,	1868	Miss Emily R. Bissell, Ahmednagar,	1886
Mrs. Olive L. Andrus,	1868	Miss Anna L. Millard, Bombay,	1887
Miss Charlotte E. Ely, Bitlis,	1868	Miss Jean P. Gordon, Wai,	1890
Rev. George C. Reynolds, M. D., Van,	1869	Miss Belle Nugent, Satara,	1890
Mrs. Martha W. Reynolds,	1869	Rev. Edward Fairbank, Vadala,	1893
Daniel M. B. Thom, M. D., Mardin,	1874	Mrs. Mary C. Fairbank,	1893
Mrs. Helen M. Thom,	1886	Miss Esther B. Fowler, Sholapur,	1893
Mrs. Seraphina S. Dewey, Mardin,	1877	Miss Mary B. Harding, Sholapur,	1897
Miss Mary L. Daniels, Harpoot,	1885	Rev. William Hazen, Bombay,	1900
Rev. George P. Knapp, Harpoot,	1890	Mrs. Florence H. Hazen,	1900
Mrs. Anna J. Knapp,	1890	Lester H. Beals, M. D., Wai,	1902
Miss Johanna L. Graf, Mardin,	1894	Mrs. Rose Fairbank Beals, M. D.,	1905
Rev. Robert S. Stapleton, Erzroom,	1897	Mrs. Hannah Hume Lee, Satara,	1903
Mrs. Ida S. Stapleton, M. D.,	1898	Miss Ruth P. Hume, M. D., Ahmednagar,	1903
Rev. Clarence D. Ussher, M. D., Van,	1898	Rev. Alden H. Clark, Ahmednagar,	1904
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Ussher,	1899	Mrs. Mary W. Clark,	1904
Miss Grissell M. MacLaren, Van,	1900	Miss Edith Gates, Ahmednagar,	1905
Henry H. Atkinson, M. D., Harpoot,	1901	Miss Mary E. Stephenson, M. D., Ahmed-	
Mrs. Tacy A. Atkinson,	1901	nagar,	1906
Miss Agnes Fenenga, Mardin,	1901	Rev. Robert Ernest Hume, Bombay,	1907
Miss Mary W. Riggs, Harpoot,	1902	Mrs. Laura C. Hume,	1907
Rev. Henry H. Riggs, Harpoot,	1902	Charles H. Burr, Ahmednagar,	1907
Mrs. Emma B. Riggs,	1889	Mrs. Annie H. Burr,	1907
Rev. Ernest A. Yarrow, Van,	1904	Miss Clara H. Bruce, Ahmednagar,	1907
Mrs. Jane T. Yarrow,	1904	David C. Churchill, Ahmednagar,	1907
Miss Diantha L. Dewey, Mardin,	1905	Rev. Arthur A. McBride, Sholapur,	1908
Rev. Richard S. M. Emrich, Mardin,	1905	Mrs. Elizabeth V. McBride,	1907
Mrs. Jeannette W. Emrich,	1905	Miss Elizabeth Johnson, Ahmednagar,	1908
Miss E. Gertrude Rogers, Van,	1907	Miss Gertrude Harris, Ahmednagar,	1910
Rev. Harrison A. Maynard, Bitlis,	1908	Rev. Edward W. Felt, Vadala,	1911
Mrs. Mary W. Maynard,	1908	Mrs. Rachel C. Felt,	1913
Miss Eunice M. Atkins, Erzroom,	1908	Miss Louise M. Wheeler, Sholapur,	1911
Miss Ellen W. Catlin, Harpoot,	1908	Rev. Richard S. Rose, Bombay,	1912
Miss Caroline Silliman, Van,	1908	Miss A. Eleanor Franzen, Bombay,	1912

<i>Missionaries</i>	<i>Went Out</i>	<i>Missionaries</i>	<i>Went Out</i>
Miss M. Clara Proctor, M. D., Ahmed-nagar,	1912	Mrs. Alice B. Ward,	1910
Madura Mission		Miss Lulu G. Bookwalter, Uduvil,	1911
Rev. Hervey C. Hazen, Manamadura,	1867	Miss Minnie K. Hastings, Uduvil,	1912
Rev. John S. Chandler, Madura,	1873	Charles W. Miller, Vaddukoddai,	1913
Mrs. Henrietta S. Chandler,	1877	Foochow Mission	
Rev. James E. Tracy, Kodaikanal,	1877	Rev. Joseph E. Walker, Shaowu,	1872
Mrs. Fanny S. Tracy,	1877	Henry T. Whitney, M. D., Inghok,	1877
Rev. John P. Jones, Pasumalai,	1878	Mrs. Lurie Ann Whitney,	1877
Mrs. Sarah A. Jones,	1878	Miss Elsie M. Garretson, Ponasang,	1880
Miss Eva M. Swift, Madura,	1884	Rev. George H. Hubbard, Ponasang,	1884
Rev. James C. Perkins, Dindigul,	1885	Mrs. Nellie L. Hubbard,	1884
Mrs. Lucy C. Perkins,	1904	Rev. Lyman P. Peet, Foochow,	1888
Miss Mary M. Root, Madura,	1887	Mrs. Caroline K. Peet,	1887
Rev. Frank Van Allen, M. D., Madura,	1888	Hardman N. Kinnear, M. D., Foochow,	1889
Rev. Franklin E. Jeffery, Aruppukottai,	1890	Mrs. Ellen J. Kinnear,	1893
Mrs. Capitola M. Jeffery,	1890	Edward L. Bliss, M. D., Shaowu,	1892
Rev. Edward P. Holton, Melur,	1891	Mrs. Minnie B. Bliss,	1898
Mrs. Gertrude M. Holton,	1894	Miss Caroline E. Chittenden, Inghok,	1892
Rev. Willis P. Elwood, Palani,	1891	Rev. Willard L. Beard, Foochow,	1894
Mrs. Agnes A. Elwood,	1891	Mrs. Ellen L. Beard,	1894
Miss Mary T. Noyes, Madura,	1892	Miss Emily S. Hartwell, Foochow,	1896
Rev. C. Stanley Vaughan, Manamadura,	1893	Miss Lucy P. Bement, M. D., Shaowu,	1898
Mrs. M. Ella Vaughan,	1893	Miss Frances K. Bement, Shaowu,	1898
Rev. William M. Zumbro, Madura,	1894	Miss Josephine C. Walker, Shaowu,	1900
Mrs. Harriet S. Zumbro,	1907	Miss Martha S. Wiley, Foochow,	1900
Rev. David S. Herrick, Bangalore,	1894	Rev. Edward H. Smith, Inghok,	1901
Mrs. Dency T. M. Herrick,	1887	Mrs. Grace W. Smith,	1901
Miss Harriet E. Parker, M. D., Madura,	1895	Rev. Lewis Hodous, Foochow,	1901
Rev. William W. Wallace, Madura,	1897	Mrs. Anna J. Hodous,	1901
Mrs. Genevieve T. Wallace,	1897	George M. Newell, Foochow,	1904
Rev. John J. Banninga, Tirumangalam,	1901	Mrs. Mary R. Newell,	1906
Mrs. Mary D. Banninga,	1901	Rev. Charles L. Storrs, Shaowu,	1904
Rev. John X. Miller, Pasumalai,	1903	Miss Grace A. Funk, Shaowu,	1906
Mrs. Margaret Y. Miller,	1903	Miss Elizabeth S. Perkins, Diongloh,	1907
Miss Catherine S. Quickenden, Madura,	1906	Rev. Edwin D. Kellogg, Shaowu,	1909
Miss Gertrude E. Chandler, Madura,	1908	Mrs. Alice R. Kellogg,	1909
Rev. Burleigh V. Mathews, Battalagundu,	1908	Rev. Frederick P. Beach, Diongloh,	1910
Mrs. Pearl C. Mathews,	1910	Mrs. Ruth W. Beach,	1907
Rev. Lawrence C. Powers, Kamuthi,	1910	Miss Gertrude H. Blanchard, Diongloh,	1910
Miss Gwen M. Jones, Madura,	1911	Rev. Leonard J. Christian, Foochow,	1910
James H. Lawson, Pasumalai,	1911	Mrs. Agnes M. Christian,	1909
Mrs. Frances E. Lawson,	1911	Miss Irene La W. Dornblaser, Ponasang,	1910
Edgar M. Flint, Madura,	1912	Miss Edna M. Deahl, Foochow,	1911
Mrs. Susanna Q. Flint,	1912	Miss Daisy D. M. Brown, Ponasang,	1912
Rev. Albert J. Saunders, Madura,	1913	Miss Elaine Strang, Inghok,	1912
Mrs. Jessie M. Saunders,	1913	Miss Mary F. Ledyard, Foochow,	1912
Ceylon Mission		Charles L. Gillette, M. D., Diongloh,	1912
Miss Susan R. Howland, Inuvil,	1873	Mrs. Margaret W. Gillette,	1913
Rev. Thomas B. Scott, M. D., Manepay,	1893	Clarence A. Neff, Foochow,	1913
Mrs. Mary E. Scott, M. D.,	1893	James F. Cooper, M. D., Foochow,	1913
Miss Isabella H. Curr, M. D., Inuvil,	1896	Mrs. Ruth Q. Cooper,	1913
Rev. Giles G. Brown, Vaddukoddai,	1899	South China Mission	
Mrs. Clara L. Brown,	1899	Rev. Charles A. Nelson, Canton,	1892
Rev. James H. Dickson, Tellippallai,	1900	Mrs. Jennie M. Nelson,	1892
Mrs. Frances A. Dickson,	1900	Miss Edna Lowrey, Canton,	1907
W. E. Hitchcock, Uduvil,	1908	Rev. Obed S. Johnson, Canton,	1909
Mrs. Hattie H. Hitchcock,	1908	Mrs. Vida L. Johnson,	1907
Arthur A. Ward, Uduppiddi,	1910	Miss Ruth E. Mulliken, Canton,	1910

<i>Missionaries</i>	<i>Went Out</i>	<i>Missionaries</i>	<i>Went Out</i>
Miss S. Josephine Davis, Canton,	1911	O. Houghton Love, M. D., Lintsingchow,	1911
North China Mission			
Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, Peking,	1865	Mrs. Caroline M. Love,	1911
Mrs. Sarah B. Goodrich,	1879	Miss Myra L. Sawyer, Pangchwang,	1911
Miss Mary E. Andrews, Tungchow,	1868	Miss Edith C. Tallmon, Lintsingchow,	1911
Mrs. Eleanore W. Sheffield,	1869	Rev. Dean R. Wickes, Tungchow,	1912
Rev. Arthur H. Smith, Tungchow,	1872	Mrs. Fanny S. Wickes,	1912
Mrs. Emma D. Smith,	1872	Miss Louise E. Miske, Peking,	1912
Mrs. Mary P. Ament, Peking,	1877	Rev. Hugh W. Hubbard, Paotingfu,	1913
James H. Ingram, M. D., Tungchow,	1887	Mrs. Mabel Ellis Hubbard,	1913
Mrs. Myrtle B. Ingram,	1895	Miss Carolyn T. Sewall, Tientsin,	1913
Miss Luella Miner, Peking,	1887	Miss Mabel Huggins, Peking,	1913
Miss H. Grace Wyckoff, Pangchwang,	1887	Miss Ethel M. Long, Lintsingchow,	1913
Miss E. Gertrude Wyckoff, Pangchwang,	1887	Shansi Mission	
Miss Abbie G. Chapin, Paotingfu,	1893	Rev. Mark Williams, Taikuhsien,	1866
Rev. George D. Wilder, Peking,	1893	Willoughby A. Hemingway, M. D.,	
Mrs. Gertrude Stanley Wilder,	1894	Taikuhsien,	1903
Rev. Charles E. Ewing, Tientsin,	1894	Mrs. Mary E. Hemingway,	1903
Mrs. Bessie G. Ewing,	1894	Rev. Paul L. Corbin, Taikuhsien,	1904
Rev. Howard S. Galt, Tungchow,	1899	Mrs. Miriam L. Corbin,	1904
Mrs. Louise A. Galt,	1899	Miss Flora K. Heebner, Taikuhsien,	1904
Rev. William B. Stelle, Peking,	1909	Rev. Watts O. Pye, Fenchow,	1907
Mrs. M. Elizabeth Stelle,	1891	Percy T. Watson, M. D., Fenchow,	1909
James H. McCann, Paotingfu,	1901	Mrs. Clara F. Watson,	1909
Mrs. Netta K. McCann,	1901	Miss Gertrude Chaney, Fenchow,	1909
Miss Bertha P. Reed, Peking,	1902	Rev. Wynn C. Fairfield, Taikuhsien,	1910
Francis F. Tucker, M. D., Pangchwang,	1902	Mrs. Daisy G. Fairfield,	1907
Mrs. Emma B. Tucker, M. D.,	1902	Miss Grace E. McConnaughey, Fenchow,	1910
Miss Laura N. Jones, Paotingfu,	1903	Jesse B. Wolfe, Taikuhsien,	1912
Rev. Emery W. Ellis, Lintsingchow,	1904	Mrs. Clara H. Wolfe,	1912
Mrs. Minnie C. Ellis,	1904	Miss Susan H. Connelly, Taikuhsien,	1912
Miss Jessie E. Payne, Peking,	1904	Rev. William R. Leete, Fenchow,	1913
Rev. Charles A. Stanley, Tientsin,	1904	Miss Anna W. Kauffman, Taikuhsien,	1913
Mrs. Louise H. Stanley,	1904	Japan Mission	
Charles W. Young, M. D., Peking,	1904	Mrs. Frances H. Davis, Niigata,	1883
Mrs. Olivia D. Young,	1904	Mrs. Agnes D. Gordon, Kyoto,	1872
Miss Lucia E. Lyons, Pangchwang,	1905	Mrs. Elizabeth S. DeForest, Sendai,	1874
Miss Susan B. Tallmon, M. D., Lintsingchow,	1905	Rev. Dwight W. Learned, Kyoto,	1875
Miss May N. Corbett, Peking,	1906	Mrs. Florence H. Learned,	1875
Rev. Vinton P. Eastman, Lintsingchow,	1908	Miss Martha J. Barrows, Kobe,	1876
Mrs. Florence C. Eastman,	1908	Miss H. Frances Parmelee, Matsuyama,	1877
Rev. Lucius C. Porter, Tungchow,	1908	Rev. Otis Cary, Kyoto,	1878
Mrs. Lillian D. Porter,	1908	Mrs. Ellen M. Cary,	1878
Rev. Arie B. DeHaan, Pangchwang,	1909	Rev. James H. Pettee, Okayama,	1878
Mrs. Sarah S. DeHaan,	1909	Mrs. Belle W. Pettee,	1878
Miss Delia D. Leavens, Tungchow,	1909	Miss Abbie M. Colby, Osaka,	1879
Miss Lucy I. Mead, Peking,	1909	Rev. George Allchin, Osaka,	1882
Miss Mary E. Vanderslice, Peking,	1910	Mrs. Nellie M. Allchin,	1882
Rev. Elmer W. Galt, Paotingfu,	1910	Miss Adelaide Daughaday, Sapporo,	1883
Mrs. Altie C. Galt,	1910	Miss Susan A. Searle, Kobe,	1883
Rev. Harry S. Martin, Peking,	1910	Rev. Arthur W. Stanford, Kobe,	1886
Mrs. Rose L. Martin,	1910	Mrs. Jane H. Stanford,	1886
Miss Isabelle Phelps, Paotingfu,	1910	Rev. George M. Rowland, Sapporo,	1886
Rev. Murray S. Frame, Tungchow,	1910	Mrs. Helen A. Rowland,	1886
Mrs. Alice Brown Frame, Tungchow,	1905	Miss Cornelia Judson, Matsuyama,	1886
Rev. Robert E. Chandler, Tientsin,	1911	Rev. Cyrus A. Clark, Miyazaki,	1887
Mrs. Helen D. Chandler,	1911	Mrs. Harriet M. Clark,	1887
Miss Edith Davis, Tientsin,	1911	Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, Kyoto,	1887
		Mrs. Cara M. Gulick,	1887

<i>Missionaries</i>	<i>Went Out</i>	<i>Missionaries</i>	<i>Went Out</i>
Miss Annie L. Howe, Kobe,	1887	Mrs. Mary L. Channon,	1890
Miss Mary E. Wainwright, Okayama,	1887	Miss Jessie R. Hoppin, Kusaie,	1890
Rev. Horatio B. Newell, Matsuyama,	1887	Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, Kusaie	1898
Mrs. Jane C. Newell,	1888	Miss Jane D. Baldwin, Kusaie,	1898
Miss Mary F. Denton, Kyoto,	1888	Rev. Philip A. Delaporte, Nauru,	1912
Miss Gertrude Cozad, Kobe,	1888	Mrs. Salome Delaporte,	1912
Miss Annie H. Bradshaw, Sendai,	1889	Rev. Frank J. Woodward, Abaian,	1911
Rev. Hilton Pedley, Maebashi,	1889	Mrs. Marion W. Woodward,	1909
Mrs. Martha J. Pedley,	1887	Rev. Charles H. Maas, Mejuro,	1912
Miss Fannie E. Griswold, Maebashi,	1889	Mrs. Matilda Maas,	1912
Rev. Schuyler S. White, Tsuyama,	1890		
Mrs. Ida McL. White,	1888	Mission to the Philippines	
Rev. William L. Curtis, Niigata,	1890	Rev. Robert F. Black, Davao, Mindanao,	1902
Miss Alice P. Adams, Okayama,	1891	Mrs. Gertrude G. Black,	1903
Rev. Henry J. Bennett, Tottori,	1901	Charles T. Sibley, M. D., Davao.	1908
Mrs. Anna J. Bennett,	1905	Mrs. Annie S. Sibley,	1908
Rev. Morton D. Dunning, Kyoto,	1902		
Mrs. Mary W. Dunning,	1902	Mission to Mexico	
Rev. Charles M. Warren, Miyazaki,	1902	Rev. John Howland, Guadalajara,	1882
Mrs. Cora Keith Warren,	1899	Mrs. Sara B. Howland,	1882
Miss Olive S. Hoyt, Matsuyama,	1902	Rev. Alfred C. Wright, Chihuahua,	1886
Rev. C. Burnell Olds, Niigata,	1903	Mrs. Annie C. Wright,	1886
Mrs. Genevieve D. Olds,	1903	Miss Ellen O. Prescott, Parral,	1888
Miss Charlotte B. DeForest, Kobe,	1903	Miss Mary B. Dunning, Parral,	1889
Rev. Frank A. Lombard, Kyoto,	1904	Miss Alice Gleason, Guadalajara,	1901
Mrs. Alice W. Lombard,	1911	Miss Lora F. Smith, Guadalajara,	1910
Rev. Edward S. Cobb, Kyoto,	1904	Miss Helen A. Meserve, Chihuahua,	1911
Mrs. Florence B. Cobb,	1904	Louis B. Fritts, Guadalajara,	1912
Miss Elizabeth Ward, Osaka,	1906	Mrs. Mary G. Fritts,	1912
Dana I. Grover, Kyoto,	1907	Miss Mary F. Long, Chihuahua,	1913
Mrs. Charlotte E. Grover,	1908		
Miss Grace H. Stowe, Kobe,	1908	Mission to Spain	
Miss Mary E. Stowe, Kobe,	1908	Rev. William H. Gulick, Madrid,	1871
Miss Rosamond C. Bates, Matsuyama,	1909	Miss Anna F. Webb, Barcelona,	1892
Miss Edith Curtis, Niigata,	1911	Miss May Morrison, Barcelona,	1904
Miss Estella L. Coe, Tottori,	1911	Rev. Wayne H. Bowers, Barcelona,	1913
Miss Amy E. McKowan, Osaka,	1911	Mrs. Margaret C. Bowers,	1913
Rev. Jerome C. Holmes, Sapporo,	1913		
Mrs. Jennie E. Holmes,	1913	Mission to Austria	
Miss Nettie L. Rupert, Kobe,	1913	Rev. Albert W. Clark, Prague,	1872
Miss Elizabeth W. Pettec, Okayama,	1913	Mrs. Ruth E. Clark,	1884
		Rev. John S. Porter, Prague,	1891
Micronesia Mission		Mrs. Lizzie L. Porter,	1893
Rev. Irving M. Channon, Ocean Island,	1890		

CORPORATE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

All male missionaries of the Board who have been seven years in service and are still holding its commission are Corporate Members. Their names will be found in the preceding list of missionaries.

(The names under each state are arranged according to date of first election; where there has been a re-election the date is indicated after the name.)

Maine

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|-------|---------------------------------------|------|
| 1883. | Rev. William H. Fenn, Portland, | |
| 1889. | Pres. David N. Beach, Bangor, | |
| 1890. | Galen C. Moses, Bath. | |
| 1894. | Rev. Leavitt H. Hallock, Lewiston, | 1909 |
| 1901. | John M. Gould, Portland, | 1909 |
| 1905. | S. M. Came, Alfred, | 1910 |
| 1911. | Rev. Warren J. Moulton, Bangor, | |
| 1912. | Rev. Stephen T. Livingston, Bridgton, | |
| 1913. | Rev. Herbert P. Woodin, Auburn, | |
| 1913. | Rev. Clayton D. Boothby, Augusta, | |
| 1913. | Rev. Lewis D. Evans, Camden. | |

New Hampshire

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|-------|--------------------------------------|------|
| 1894. | Elisha R. Brown, Dover, | 1909 |
| 1897. | Rev. William H. Pound, Wolfboro, | |
| 1906. | Henry W. Lane, Keene, | 1912 |
| 1908. | Rev. Lucius H. Thayer, Portsmouth, | 1913 |
| 1909. | Charles C. Morgan, Nashua. | |
| 1909. | Rev. Burton W. Lockhart, Manchester, | |
| 1909. | Rev. Charles H. Percival, Rochester, | |
| 1910. | Rev. Samuel H. Dana, Exeter, | |
| 1910. | Rev. George H. Reed, Concord. | |

Vermont

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| 1877. | Rev. Henry Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury, | 1909 |
| 1890. | Charles W. Osgood, Bellows Falls, | 1909 |
| 1908. | Frank H. Brooks, St. Johnsbury, | 1913 |
| 1908. | Carl V. Woodbury, Northfield, | 1913 |
| 1908. | Rev. I. Chipman Smart, Burlington, | 1913 |
| 1910. | Albert H. Cheney, Stowe, | |
| 1910. | Rev. Fraser Metzger, Randolph, | |
| 1910. | Rev. Carl J. Peterson, East Berkshire, | |
| 1910. | Rev. Benjamin Swift, Woodstock, | |
| 1911. | Frank A. Morse, West Rutland, | |
| 1911. | Rev. Henry L. Ballou, Chester, | |
| 1912. | Rev. Leland A. Edwards, Newport, | |
| 1912. | Rev. Robert H. Ball, Fair Haven, | |
| 1912. | Rev. Roy M. Houghton, Brattleboro. | |

Massachusetts

- | | | |
|-------|--|------|
| 1867. | Rev. Joshua W. Wellman, Malden, | |
| 1875. | A. Lyman Williston, Northampton, | 1909 |
| 1876. | Elbridge Torrey, Dorchester, | |
| 1879. | Rev. Elnathan E. Strong, Auburndale, | 1909 |
| 1882. | Franklin Carter, Williamstown, | |
| 1883. | Samuel B. Capen, Boston, | 1909 |
| 1884. | Rev. William P. Fisher, Andover. | |
| 1886. | G. Henry Whitcomb, Worcester, | 1909 |
| 1887. | Rev. Arthur Little, Newtonville | |
| 1887. | Rev. George A. Tewksbury, Concord, | 1909 |
| 1887. | Rev. Alexander McKenzie, Cambridge, | 1909 |
| 1888. | Rev. Francis E. Clark, Auburndale, | 1909 |
| 1888. | Rev. Payson W. Lyman, Fall River, | |
| 1889. | Rev. Albert E. Dunning, Brookline, | 1909 |
| 1889. | Alexander G. Cumnock, Lowell, | |
| 1889. | James M. W. Hall, Newton Center, | |
| 1890. | Rev. John R. Thurston, Worcester. | |
| 1890. | Thomas Weston, Newton, | 1909 |
| 1890. | Rev. William W. Jordan, Clinton, | 1909 |
| 1891. | Rev. Charles H. Daniels, Wellesley, | 1909 |
| 1894. | Rev. James L. Barton, Newton Center, | 1909 |
| 1894. | Rev. DeWitt S. Clark, Salem, | 1909 |
| 1894. | Charles A. Hopkins, Boston. | 1909 |
| 1894. | Rev. George E. Lovejoy, Lawrence, | |
| 1894. | Rev. William W. McLane, North
Leominster, | 1909 |
| 1895. | Edward W. Chapin, Holyoke, | 1909 |
| 1895. | W. Murray Crane, Dalton, | |
| 1895. | Frank H. Wiggin, West Roxbury, | |
| 1895. | Rev. Asher Anderson, Randolph, | 1909 |
| 1895. | Rev. George A. Gordon, Boston, | 1909 |
| 1895. | Frederick Fosdick, Fitchburg, | 1909 |
| 1895. | Rev. George R. Merrill, Boston, | 1909 |
| 1896. | Rev. John De Peu, Williamstown, | 1910 |
| 1896. | Rev. Arcturus Z. Conrad, Boston, | 1909 |
| 1896. | Samuel Usher, Cambridge, | 1909 |
| 1896. | William B. Plunkett, Adams, | 1909 |
| 1896. | Charles N. Prouty, Spencer, | 1909 |
| 1896. | George E. Tucker, Ware, | 1909 |
| 1896. | Charles E. Swett, Winchester, | |
| 1897. | John C. Berry, M.D., Worcester, | 1909 |
| 1897. | Arthur H. Wellman, Boston, | 1909 |
| 1898. | Henry H. Proctor, Boston, | 1909 |
| 1899. | Rev. Edward C. Moore, Cambridge, | 1909 |
| 1900. | Rev. Franke A. Warfield, Milford, | 1909 |
| 1900. | George E. Keith, Campello, | 1909 |
| 1900. | Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, Newton, | 1909 |
| 1901. | Rev. Edward M. Noyes, Newton Center, | 1909 |

1901. Frank Wood, Dorchester.
 1902. Herbert A. Wilder, Newton, 1909
 1903. Frank A. Day, Newton, 1913
 1903. Pres. Mary E. Woolley, South Hadley,
 1913
 1903. Lewis A. Crossett, North Abington,
 1913
 1903. Francis O. Winslow, Norwood, 1913
 1904. Rev. John H. Denison, Williamstown,
 1909
 1905. Edward S. Rogers, Lee, 1910
 1905. Rev. William E. Strong, Newtonville,
 1910
 1905. Rev. Ambrose W. Vernon, Brookline,
 1910
 1906. Rev. Edward H. Byington, West Rox-
 bury, 1911
 1906. Rev. Albert P. Fitch, Cambridge, 1911
 1907. Rev. George A. Hall, Brookline, 1912
 1907. Lemuel L. Dexter, Mattapoisett, 1912
 1907. Alvin L. Wright, South Hadley, 1912
 1908. Alfred S. Hall, Winchester, 1913
 1908. Rev. Raymond Calkins, Cambridge,
 1913
 1908. James Logan, Worcester, 1913
 1908. Arthur Perry, Boston, 1913
 1908. Rev. Brewer Eddy, Newtonville, 1913
 1909. C. H. Lyman, Northampton.
 1909. Rev. Clarence F. Swift, Fall River,
 1909. John H. Gifford, M.D., Fall River,
 1909. Rev. Edward E. Bradley, Lincoln,
 1909. Victor J. Loring, Wellesley Hills,
 1909. Walter K. Bigelow, Salem,
 1909. Rev. Harris G. Hale, Brookline,
 1909. Delcevere King, Quincy,
 1909. Rev. H. Grant Person, Newton,
 1909. Rev. Newton M. Hall, Springfield,
 1909. Rev. John L. Kilbon, Springfield,
 1909. Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sharon,
 1909. E. H. Bigelow, M.D., Framingham,
 1909. Pres. Harry A. Garfield, Williamstown,
 1910. Rev. John Reid, Franklin,
 1910. Charles M. Rhodes, Taunton,
 1910. Rev. Stephen A. Norton, Woburn,
 1910. Rev. Everett S. Stackpole, Bradford,
 1911. Rev. George W. Andrews, Dalton,
 1911. Rev. Nicholas Van der Pyl, Haverhill,
 1911. Arthur F. Poole, Peabody,
 1911. Appleton P. Williams, West Upton,
 1911. Rev. Charles O. Eames, Athol,
 1911. William Shaw, Ballardvale,
 1912. Rev. Newton Irving Jones, East Orleans,
 1912. Rev. Willard L. Sperry, Fall River,
 1913. Rev. Hubert C. Herring, Boston,
 1913. Rev. Charles H. Oliphant, Methuen,
 1913. Ambert G. Moody, East Northfield,
 1913. Charles S. Bates, Braintree,
 1913. Arthur S. Johnson, Boston,
 1913. J. W. Kelley, Framingham,
 1913. Rev. Shepherd Knapp, Worcester,

Rhode Island

1897. Herbert J. Wells, Kingston, 1909
 1898. Rowland G. Hazard, Peacedale, 1909
 1899. Miss Caroline Hazard, Peacedale,
 1909. Frederic H. Fuller, Providence,
 1911. Rev. James E. McConnell, Providence.

Connecticut

1876. Rev. Edward N. Packard, Stratford,
 1909
 1881. Lewis A. Hyde, Norwich.
 1882. Rev. Azel W. Hazen, Middletown, 1910
 1884. Rev. James W. Cooper, Hartford, 1909
 1889. Edwin H. Baker, Greenwich, 1909
 1889. Rev. Chester D. Hartranft, Hartford,
 1891. Rev. Joseph H. Twichell, Hartford, 1909
 1893. John H. Perry, Southport, 1909
 1895. Rev. Watson L. Phillips, New Haven,
 1909
 1895. Rev. William H. Woodwell, East Hamp-
 ton,
 1896. George M. Woodruff, Litchfield, 1909
 1896. Rev. Charles R. Brown, New Haven,
 1911
 1897. Rev. Newman Smyth, New Haven,
 1897. Rev. Arthur L. Gillett, Hartford, 1909
 1897. Rev. James W. Bixler, New London,
 1909
 1897. Rev. Harlan P. Beach, New Haven,
 1909
 1897. Rev. Frank B. Makepeace, Granby,
 1900. Rev. Frank S. Child, Fairfield.
 1902. Rev. Frank D. Sargent, Putnam, 1909
 1902. Rev. William H. Holman, Southport,
 1909
 1903. Henry H. Bridgman, Norfolk, 1913
 1903. William H. Catlin, Meriden, 1909
 1904. Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, Hartford,
 1909
 1904. Rev. Henry C. Woodruff, Bridgeport,
 1909
 1906. Rev. Williston Walker, New Haven,
 1911
 1906. Daniel O. Rogers, New Britain, 1912
 1907. Pres. William Douglas Mackenzie,
 Hartford, 1912
 1909. Alfred Coit, New London,
 1909. Rev. C. A. Dinsmore, Waterbury,
 1909. Frank E. Smith, Stony Creek,
 1909. George S. Palmer, New London,
 1909. Martin Welles, Hartford,
 1909. Rev. William F. Stearns, Norfolk,
 1910. Rev. Gerald H. Beard, Bridgeport,
 1910. Rev. John C. Goddard, Salisbury,
 1910. Simeon E. Baldwin, New Haven,
 1911. John T. Chidsey, Bristol,
 1911. H. G. Talcott, Talcottville,
 1912. William G. Green, New Milford,
 1912. Rev. Oscar E. Maurer, New Haven,
 1912. Elijah J. Steele, Torrington,
 1913. S. C. Shaw, Bridgeport,

1913. Samuel H. Williams, Glastonbury.

New York

1876. Rev. Henry A. Stimson, New York, 1909
 1891. Joseph E. Brown, Brooklyn, 1909
 1894. Rev. Franklin S. Fitch, Buffalo, 1909
 1894. Rev. Albert J. Lyman, Brooklyn, 1909
 1894. Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Brooklyn, 1909
 1895. Lucien C. Warner, New York, 1909
 1896. Rev. Lyman Abbott, New York, 1909
 1896. Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, New York, 1909
 1896. Guilford Dudley, Poughkeepsie, 1909
 1897. Rev. Robert J. Kent, Brooklyn, 1909
 1897. Albro J. Newton, Brooklyn, 1909
 1897. W. H. Nichols, Brooklyn, 1909
 1898. Dyer B. Holmes, New York, 1909
 1900. Rev. Newell D. Hillis, Brooklyn, 1901
 1901. Frank S. Jones, Brooklyn, 1902
 1902. Rev. Edward L. Smith, New York, 1909
 1902. Rev. N. McGee Waters, Brooklyn, 1909
 1904. Harry A. Flint, Syracuse, 1909
 1906. William H. Crosby, Buffalo, 1911
 1907. William N. Ferrin, New York, 1912
 1909. Rev. William A. Trow, Sherburne, 1909
 1909. Edwin G. Warner, Brooklyn, 1909
 1909. John B. Clark, New York, 1910
 1910. William J. McCaw, Norwich, 1912
 1912. Rev. William F. Kettle, Oswego, 1912
 1912. Harlan P. French, Albany, 1912
 1912. Rev. William Hayes Longworth, Orient, 1913
 1913. J. J. Doty, Rensselaer Falls, 1913
 1913. Albert S. Barnes, Binghamton.

New Jersey

1894. Rev. William Hayes Ward, Newark, 1909
 1894. Rev. Charles H. Richards, Montclair, 1909
 1906. Clarence H. Kelsey, Orange, 1911
 1906. Harry Wade Hicks, Glen Ridge, 1911
 1909. Charles H. Baker, Montclair, 1912
 1912. Rev. Samuel Lane Loomis, Westfield, 1913
 1913. Rev. Charles S. Mills, Montclair.

Pennsylvania

1899. Rev. Thomas C. Edwards, Kingston, 1909
 1910. Dr. Charles W. Huntington, Williamsport.

Ohio

1884. Pres. Charles F. Thwing, Cleveland, 1909
 1888. Rev. Washington Gladden, Columbus, 1909
 1895. Rev. Dan F. Bradley, Cleveland, 1909
 1897. Lucius F. Mellen, Cleveland,
 1897. Rev. A. F. Pierce, Cleveland,

1898. William W. Mills, Marietta, 1909
 1902. Pres. Henry C. King, Oberlin, 1909
 1904. Rev. Irving W. Metcalf, Oberlin, 1909
 1906. Rev. Edward I. Bosworth, Oberlin, 1911
 1906. John G. Jennings, Cleveland, 1911
 1907. Rev. Dwight M. Pratt, Cincinnati, 1912
 1908. H. Clark Ford, Cleveland, 1913
 1909. Rev. Howard S. MacAyeal, Akron, 1909
 1909. E. P. Johnson, Oberlin, 1910
 1910. Theodore W. Bates, Cleveland, 1910
 1910. William F. Hewins, Ashtabula, 1911
 1911. Dr. John J. Thomas, Youngstown, 1912
 1912. Rev. A. R. Brown, Lorain, 1912
 1912. Rev. John G. Fraser, Cleveland, 1912
 1912. Rev. Bernard G. Mattson, Mansfield, 1912
 1912. Rev. William H. Woodring, Columbus, 1913
 1913. Rev. Charles E. Burton, Cleveland.

Maryland

1904. Rev. Oliver Huckel, Baltimore, 1909
 1912. J. Henry Baker, Baltimore.

District of Columbia

1891. Merrill E. Gates, Washington.

Georgia

1912. Rev. E. Lyman Hood, Atlanta.

Florida

1897. Rev. James G. Merrill, Lake Helen.

Louisiana

1913. Rev. Richard Sims, New Iberia.

Texas

1913. E. M. Powell, Dallas.

Indiana

1911. Charles J. Buchanan, Indianapolis.
 1913. Herbert L. Whitehead, Indianapolis.

Oklahoma

1898. Pres. Calvin B. Moody, Kingfisher,
 1910. J. S. Ross, Wellston.

Illinois

1871. Eliphalet W. Blatchford, Chicago, 1909
 1871. Ralph Emerson, Rockford,
 1876. Rev. Frederick A. Noble, Evanston, 1909
 1877. Charles H. Case, Chicago,
 1878. Joel K. Scarborough, Payson,
 1888. Rev. G. S. F. Savage, Chicago,
 1889. Rev. E. F. Williams, Chicago, 1909
 1889. Rev. William A. Waterman, Elgin,
 1889. Rev. Alexander R. Thain, Canton, 1909
 1891. Edward H. Pitkin, Oak Park, 1910
 1892. Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, Oak Park 1909
 1893. Charles H. Hulburt, Chicago, 1909

1894. Hiram T. Lay, Kewanee, 1909
 1894. Rev. Clarence A. Beckwith, Chicago, 1909
 1895. David Fales, Lake Forest.
 1897. Pres. Thomas McClelland, Galesburg, 1909
 1901. Rev. William E. Barton, Oak Park,
 1901. Thomas C. MacMillan, La Grange,
 1906. Frank Kimball, Oak Park, 1911
 1907. M. A. Dean, Evanston, 1912
 1907. Rev. Graham Taylor, Chicago, 1912
 1909. Pres. Ozora S. Davis, Chicago,
 1909. Rev. James R. Smith, Quincy,
 1910. Rev. William T. McElveen, Evanston,
 1910. Charles W. Boyden, Sheffield,
 1910. Rev. William E. Cadmus, Peoria,
 1910. James H. Moore, Chicago,
 1910. Myron A. Myers, Hinsdale,
 1911. Robert E. Short, Seward,
 1911. Rev. Charles L. Morgan, Elgin,
 1911. Rev. James S. Ainslee, Chicago,
 1912. Rev. John Andrew Holmes, Champaign,
 1912. Elthom Rogers, Sycamore,
 1912. Henry Edmund Hackman, Peru,
 1913. H. W. Austin, Oak Park,
 1913. M. J. Carpenter, La Grange,
 1913. L. K. Seymour, Payson,
 1913. Brayton W. Smith, Jacksonville.

Michigan

1893. Frank D. Taylor, Detroit, 1909
 1894. C. A. Gower, Lansing, 1909
 1910. Rev. Mac H. Wallace, Detroit,
 1910. Paul C. Warren, Three Oaks,
 1912. Dr. Albert Brown Lyons, Detroit,
 1912. Rev. Harlow S. Mills, Benzonia,
 1912. Rev. Bastian Smits, Jackson,
 1913. Gottlieb C. Meisel, Port Huron,
 1913. H. E. Miller, Middleville.

Wisconsin

1889. Pres. Edward D. Eaton, Beloit, 1909
 1894. John M. Whitehead, Janesville, 1909
 1896. Rev. Eugene G. Urdike, Madison, 1909
 1899. Orrin H. Ingram, Eau Claire,
 1910. Allen S. Baker, Evansville,
 1910. Frank J. Harwood, Appleton,
 1912. Pres. Silas Evans, Ripon,
 1912. Rev. John Faville, Appleton,
 1912. J. O. Myers, Wauwatosa,
 1912. Byron Ripley, Iron River,
 1913. Rev. Lathrop C. Grant, Menomonie,
 1913. Leavitt L. Olds, Madison,
 1913. Rev. Walter M. Ellis, Endeavor,
 1913. Luther Earl Farnham, Antigo.

Minnesota

1886. Rev. Edward M. Williams, Northfield, 1909
 1898. Miss Margaret J. Evans, Northfield, 1909

1900. Pres. Cyrus Northrop, Minneapolis, 1909
 1901. Lowell E. Jepson, Minneapolis,
 1902. Rev. Harry P. Dewey, Minneapolis,
 1903. David Percy Jones, Minneapolis, 1913
 1905. Frederick W. Lyman, Minneapolis, 1910
 1909. Rev. Edwin B. Dean, Northfield,
 1909. Rev. Fred B. Hill, Northfield,
 1910. Rev. Frank E. Knopf, Austin,
 1913. Rev. Frank N. White, Minneapolis
 1913. Albert Baldwin, Duluth.

Iowa

1895. Rev. Alvah L. Frisbie, Des Moines,
 1896. Rev. William W. Gist, Cedar Falls,
 1897. Elliot S. Miller, Des Moines, 1909
 1898. Rev. J. E. Snowden, Cedar Falls, 1909
 1904. F. A. McCornack, Sioux City, 1909
 1909. Rev. Naboth Osborne, Burlington,
 1909. Rev. Wilson Denney, Cedar Rapids,
 1909. William D. Evans, Hampton,
 1912. Roger Leavitt, Cedar Falls,
 1912. Rev. Percival F. Marston, Grinnell,
 1913. Pres. John H. T. Main, Grinnell,
 1913. W. C. Whiting, Whiting,
 1913. Frank G. Clark, Cedar Rapids.

Missouri

1892. Augustus W. Benedict, St. Louis, 1909
 1899. Pres. J. H. George, Springfield, 1909
 1912. Rev. William M. Jones, St. Joseph,
 1912. Prof. Arthur P. Hall, Springfield,
 1913. Albert Marty, Kansas City,
 1913. Rev. Samuel H. Woodrow, St. Louis.

North Dakota

1889. Pres. Charles C. Creegan, Fargo,
 1911. Emerson H. Smith, Fargo,
 1912. Rev. J. Charles Evans, Cooperstown,
 1913. Morton Blair Cassell, Hope.

South Dakota

1909. Pres. Henry K. Warren, Yankton;
 1910. Rev. George E. Green, Alcester,
 1910. Bayard E. Beach, Huron,
 1910. W. F. Mason, Aberdeen.

Nebraska

1894. Rev. Motier A. Bullock, Lincoln,
 1909. B. J. Helsabeek, Franklin,
 1910. Rev. Charles H. Rogers, Lincoln,
 1913. Rev. W. H. Buss, Fremont,
 1913. O. M. Needham, Albion,
 1913. Rev. S. H. Buell, Grand Island,
 1913. Hans Hanson, Hastings,
 1913. Rev. Joseph R. Beard, Omaha.

Kansas

1902. Pres. Frank K. Sanders, Topeka, 1909
 1908. Robert R. Hays, Osborne, 1913

1909. Rev. Oakley B. Thurston, Paola,
 1909. Howard W. Darling, Wichita,
 1911. Rev. John E. McClain, Wichita,
 1912. Charles F. Pettyjohn, Olathe,
 1913. Rev. Chester M. Clark, Fairview,
 1913. Charles A. Scott, Manhattan.

Wyoming

1912. Rev. William B. D. Gray, Cheyenne.

Colorado

1895. Rev. Frank T. Bayley, Denver, 1909
 1909. William E. Sweet, Denver,
 1912. Rev. Samuel T. McKinney, Denver,
 1913. Dean E. S. Parsons, Colorado Springs.

New Mexico

1906. Rev. Josiah H. Heald, Albuquerque,
 1911

Arizona

1910. Theodore W. Otis, Prescott.

Washington

1896. Pres. Stephen B. L. Penrose, Walla
 Walla, 1909
 1902. Rev. Sydney Strong, Seattle, 1909
 1905. Rev. Francis J. Van Horn, Seattle, 1910
 1909. William H. Lewis, Seattle,
 1909. Louis F. Anderson, Walla Walla.

Oregon

1911. Rev. Luther R. Dyott, Portland.

California

1895. Rev. Jean F. Loba, Ontario, 1909
 1904. Rev. H. Melville Tenney, East Oakland,
 1909
 1905. George W. Marston, San Diego, 1910
 1909. Rev. William Horace Day, Los Angeles,
 1910. Silas W. Mack, Pacific Grove,
 1910. Charles E. Harwood, Upland,
 1911. M. T. Gilmore, San Diego,
 1913. Peter Cook, Rio Vista,
 1913. Rev. Albert W. Palmer, Oakland,
 1913. Stephen H. Herrick, Riverside,
 1913. Rev. Charles S. Nash, Berkeley,
 1913. C. N. Flanders, Porterville.

Hawaiian Islands

1899. Peter C. Jones, Honolulu, 1909
 1899. Rev. Doremus Scudder, Honolulu, 1909
 1906. William R. Castle, Honolulu, 1911
 1910. Rev. William B. Oleson, Honolulu,
 1910. Edward K. Lilikalani, Honolulu,

Canada.

1913. Rev. James T. Daley, Maxville, Ont.

Syria

1897. Pres. Howard S. Bliss, Beirut, 1909

France

1895. Rev. Caspar W. Hiatt, Paris.

Summary of Corporate Members by Classes

Life Members	48
Members at Large	148
Representatives of Ecclesiastical Bodies	206
Total	402

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

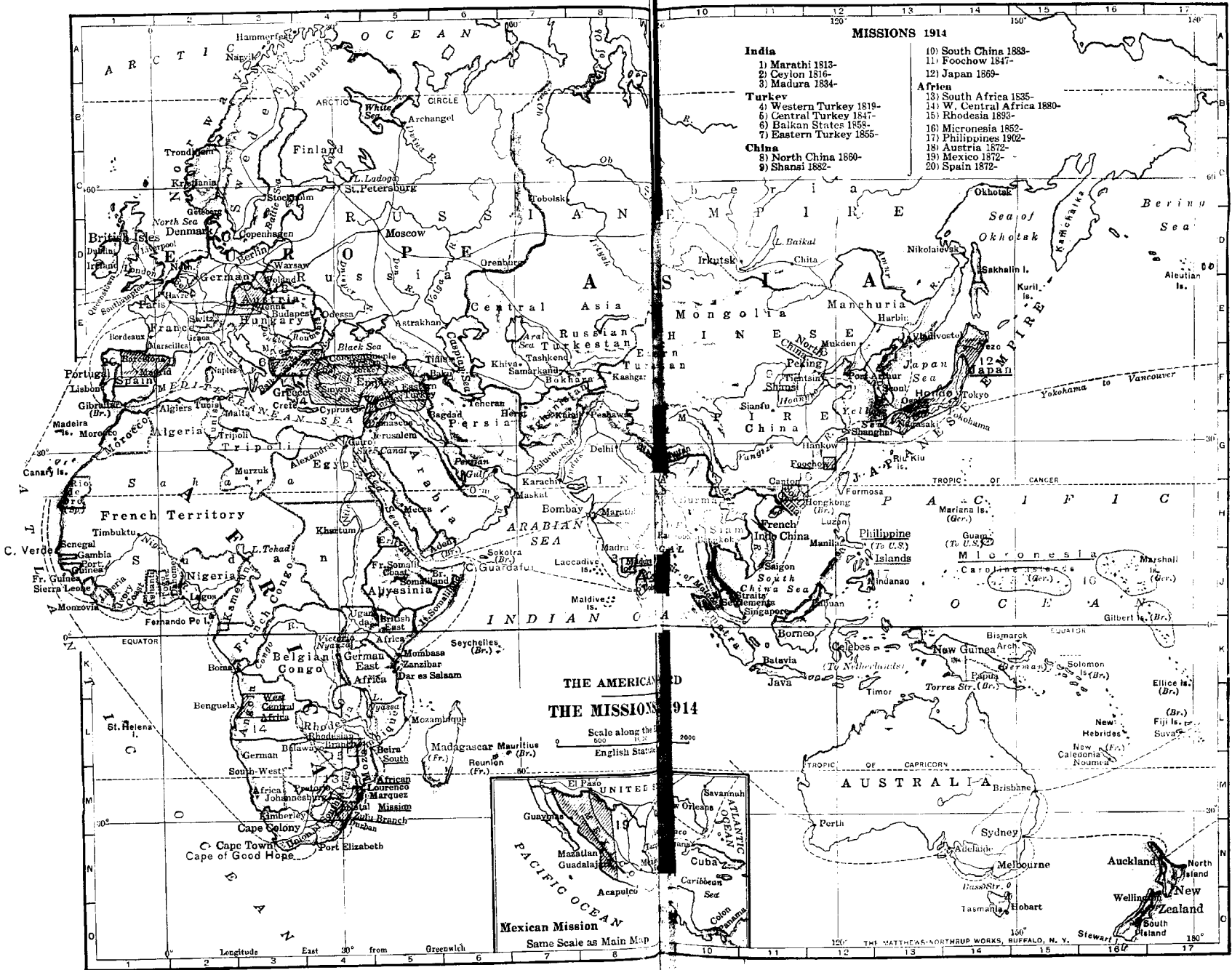
Presidents		Elected	
<i>Elected</i>	<i>Service ended</i>	<i>Elected</i>	<i>Service ended</i>
1810. John Treadwell,	1820	1857. Alpheus Hardy,	1886
1823. Rev. Joseph Lyman,	1826	1859. Linus Child,	1870
1826. John Cotton Smith,	1841	1860. William S. Southworth,	1865
1841. Theo. Frelinghuysen,	1857	1863. Rev. Albert Barnes,	1870
1857. Rev. Mark Hopkins,	1887	1863. Rev. Robert R. Booth,	1870
1887. Rev. Richard S. Storrs,	1897	1865. Abner Kingman,	1877
1897. Rev. Charles M. Lamson,	1899	1865. Rev. Andrew L. Stone,	1866
1899. Samuel B. Capen. ¹		1865. James M. Gordon,	1876
		1866. Rev. Rufus Anderson,	1875
		1868. Ezra Farnsworth,	1889
		1869. Rev. Edmund K. Alden,	1876
		1870. J. Russell Bradford,	1883
		1870. Joseph S. Ropes,	1894
		1875. Rev. Egbert C. Smyth,	1886
		1876. Rev. Edwin B. Webb,	1900
		1876. Charles C. Burr,	1900
		1876. Elbridge Torrey,	1893
		1878. Rev. Isaac R. Worcester,	1882
		1882. Rev. Albert H. Plumb,	1903
		1883. William P. Ellison,	1903
		1884. Rev. Charles F. Thwing,	1886
		1886. Rev. Edward S. Atwood,	1888
		1886. Rev. Charles A. Dickinson,	1892
		1888. Rev. Francis E. Clark,	1892
		1889. G. Henry Whitcomb,	1905
		1893. A. Lyman Williston,	1894
		1893. Rev. James G. Vose,	1899
		1893. Henry D. Hyde,	1897
		1893. James M. W. Hall,	1905
		1893. Rev. John E. Tuttle,	1894
		1893. Rev. William W. Jordan,	1904
		1893. Rev. Elijah Horr,	1904
		1894. Charles A. Hopkins,	1904
		1894. Rev. Nehemiah Boynton,	1899
		1896. Rev. William H. Davis,	1905
		1897. Samuel C. Darling,	1906
		1899. Rev. Edward C. Moore,	1908
		1900. Rev. Francis E. Clark,	1906
		1900. Edward Whiting,	1907
		1903. Rev. Arthur L. Gillett,	1912
		1903. Francis O. Winslow,	1912
		1904. Herbert A. Wilder,	1913
		1904. Rev. Edward M. Noyes,	1913
		1904. Rev. John Hopkins Denison,	1910
		1905. Rev. Frederick Fosdick,	1906
		1905. Arthur H. Wellman,	
		1905. Rev. Francis J. Van Horn,	1906
		1906. Charles A. Hopkins,	1912
		1906. Rev. Albert P. Fitch,	1912
		1906. Henry H. Proctor,	
		1906. Rev. Edwin H. Byington,	1906
		1907. Rev. George A. Hall,	
		1908. Arthur Perry,	
		1908. Rev. Lucius H. Thayer,	

Vice-Presidents	
<i>Elected</i>	<i>Service ended</i>
1810. Rev. Samuel Spring,	1819
1819. Rev. Joseph Lyman,	1823
1823. John Cotton Smith,	1826
1826. Stephen Van Rensselaer,	1839
1839. Theo. Frelinghuysen,	1841
1841. Thomas S. Williams,	1857
1857. William Jessup,	1864
1864. William E. Dodge,	1883
1883. Eliphalet W. Blatchford,	1897
1897. D. Willis James,	1900
1900. Rev. Henry Hopkins,	1906
1906. Rev. Albert J. Lyman,	1907
1907. Rev. Henry C. King,	1910
1910. Rev. Edward D. Eaton. ¹	

Prudential Committee	
<i>Elected</i>	<i>Service ended</i>
1810. William Bartlett,	1814
1810. Rev. Samuel Spring,	1810
1810. Rev. Samuel Worcester,	1821
1812. Jeremiah Everts,	1830
1815. Rev. Jedediah Morse,	1821
1818. William Reed,	1834
1819. Rev. Leonard Woods,	1844
1821. Samuel Hubbard,	1843
1821. Rev. Warren Fay,	1839
1828. Rev. Benjamin B. Wisner,	1835
1831. Rev. Elias Cornelius,	1832
1832. Samuel T. Armstrong,	1850
1832. Charles Stoddard,	1873
1834. John Tappan,	1864
1835. Daniel Noyes,	1846
1837. Rev. Nehemiah Adams,	1869
1839. Rev. Silas Aiken,	1849
1843. William W. Stone,	1850
1845. William J. Hubbard,	1859
1849. Rev. Augustus C. Thompson,	1893
1850. William T. Eustis,	1868
1850. John Aiken,	1865
1851. Daniel Safford,	1856
1854. Henry Hill,	1865
1856. Rev. Isaac Ferris,	1857
1856. Walter S. Griffith,	1870
1856. Rev. Asa D. Smith,	1863

¹ Member of the Prudential Committee, *ex officio*.

<i>Elected</i>		<i>Service ended</i>	Assistant Recording Secretaries		
			<i>Elected</i>	<i>Service ended</i>	
1910.	Rev. Edward C. Moore,		1836.	Charles Stoddard,	1839
1912.	Rev. Willard L. Sperry,		1839.	Rev. Bela B. Edwards,	1842
1912.	John C. Bery,		1842.	Rev. Daniel Crosby,	1843
1912.	Rev. Raymond Calkins,		1888.	Rev. Edward N. Packard.	
1912.	James Logan,	1912			
1913.	Walter K. Bigelow,				
1913.	Rev. Shepherd Knapp,				
1913.	Francis O. Winslow.				
Corresponding Secretaries			Treasurers		
1810.	Rev. Samuel Worcester,	1821	1810.	Samuel H. Walley,	1811
1821.	Jeremiah Evarts,	1831	1811.	Jeremiah Evarts,	1822
1831.	Rev. Elias Cornelius,	1832	1822.	Henry Hill,	1854
1832.	Rev. Benjamin B. Wisner,	1835	1854.	James M. Gordon,	1865
1832.	Rev. Rufus Anderson,	1866	1865.	Langdon S. Ward,	1895
1832.	Rev. David Greene,	1848	1896.	Frank H. Wiggins.	
1835.	Rev. William J. Armstrong,	1847			
1847.	Rev. Selah B. Treat,	1877			
1848.	Rev. Swan L. Pomroy,	1859			
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			Assistant Treasurer		
1824.	Rev. Rufus Anderson,	1832	1895.	Frank H. Wiggins,	1896
1828.	Rev. David Greene,	1832			
Editorial Secretaries			Auditors		
1894.	Rev. Elnathan E. Stong (<i>Emeritus</i> 1907).		1810.	Joshua Goodale,	1812
1907.	Rev. William E. Strong.		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,	
1810.	Rev. Calvin Chapin,	1843	1896.	Elisha R. Brown,	1901
1843.	Rev. Selah B. Treat,	1847	1897.	Henry E. Cobb,	1908
1847.	Rev. Samuel M. Worcester,	1866	1901.	William B. Plunkett,	
1866.	Rev. John O. Means,	1881	1908.	Herbert J. Wells.	
1881.	Rev. Henry A. Stimson.				

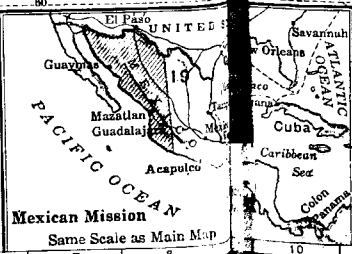


MISSIONS 1914

- India**
 - 1) Marathi 1813-
 - 2) Ceylon 1816-
 - 3) Madras 1834-
- Turkey**
 - 4) Western Turkey 1819-
 - 5) Central Turkey 1847-
 - 6) Balkan States 1858-
 - 7) Eastern Turkey 1855-
- China**
 - 8) North China 1860-
 - 9) Shansi 1832-
- 10) South China 1833-
- 11) Foochow 1847-
- 12) Japan 1869-
- Africa**
 - 13) South Africa 1835-
 - 14) W. Central Africa 1880-
 - 15) Rhodesia 1893-
 - 16) Micronesia 1852-
 - 17) Philippines 1902-
 - 18) Austria 1872-
 - 19) Mexico 1872-
 - 20) Spain 1872-

THE AMERICAN AND THE MISSIONS 1914

Scale along the Equator
English Statute



Mexican Mission
Same Scale as Main Map

AUSTRALIA

- Brisbane
- Perth
- Sydney
- Melbourne
- Auckland
- New Zealand
- Wellington
- South Island
- Stewart Island
- Tasmania
- Hobart
- Vanuatu
- Caribbean Sea
- Cuba
- Colon
- Panama
- Savannah
- Orleans
- Guantanamo
- Mazatlan
- Guadalupe
- Acapulco