



OVERFLOW OF 1,500 AT ONE OF MR. SHERWOOD EDDY'S EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS IN CHINA

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

FOR THE YEAR 1914

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

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

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- XI. REV. C. B. ALLEN, D.D., 110 Hazelwood Avenue, Detroit, Mich. W. E. CARPENTER, Brazil, Ind. (Detroit, Indiana, Michigan, North Indiana, Northwest Indiana.)
- XII. REV. J. G. MOORE, D.D., St. Thomas, N. D. F. J. CLEMANS, New York Life Building, Saint Paul, Minn. (Dakota, Minnesota, North Dakota, Northern Minnesota, Northern Swedish, West Wisconsin, Wisconsin, Black Hills Mission, Wyoming Mission.)
- XIII. REV. OTTO WILKE, D.D., 167 Wooster Avenue, Pasadena, Cal. J. S. SCHNEIDER, 106 South High Street, Columbus, O. (California German, Central German, Chicago German, East German, North Germany, Northern German, Northwest German, Pacific German, Saint Louis German, South Germany, Southern German, Switzerland, West German.)
- XIV. REV. D. D. FORSYTH, D.D., University Park, Colo. A. J. WALLACE, Los Angeles, Cal. (California, Chile, Colorado, Eastern South America, Foochow, Hinghwa, Korea, Mexico, North China, Southern California; Arizona, Hawaii, Nevada, New Mexico English, New Mexico Spanish, Pacific Chinese, Pacific Japanese, Utah Missions.)
- XV. REV. J. P. MARLATT, D.D., 1914 Second Avenue, West, Seattle, Wash. A. M. SMITH, 1401 Yeon Building, Portland, Ore. (Bengal, Bombay, Columbia River, Idaho, Malaysia, Montana, North India, North Montana, Northwest India, Oregon, Philippine Islands, Puget Sound, South India, Western Norwegian-Danish, Alaska Mission.)

*Deceased

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD

The outstanding event of the year has been the war which, breaking out August 1, 1914, has convulsed the world. Every Mission field has been affected. In all the lands involved in the conflict, Servia alone excepted, the Methodist Episcopal Church has been represented on both sides of the struggle through its own sons and daughters.

Bishop Nuelsen, writing in the early days of the conflict, indicated that our people in Germany confronted conditions of much anxiety and distress. Hundreds of our members have died at the front. More than a hundred others have been awarded the Iron Cross. The first woman among Germans to gain this distinction in the western theater of war was a German deaconess. All of our hospitals as well as the Theological School at Frankfort have been used for the care of the wounded. In France, where our people are largely engaged in farming, the crops that escaped the early floods were left standing unharvested because of the lack of field workers. Our French Methodist men have carried the ministry of the Gospel of Jesus Christ to the very battle front; in camp, bearing testimony to the power of Christ to save, and in hospital, to His power to keep. In Russia, our property, both in Petrograd and in Finland, was accepted and used by the government for hospital purposes, our people helping in the ministry to the wounded. In Switzerland and in Norway, Sweden and Denmark, the turmoil and confusion stirred the heart life of our people to its profoundest depths, and in the days of anxiety and sorrow that have followed they have found the meaning of the consolation and hope of the message of Jesus Christ as never before. In Italy, the war summoned ministers and laymen alike to the colors. Dr. Tipple writing from Rome says: "Thousands of Italy's young men are under arms. Business is paralyzed. Workmen are idle. Banks are calling in their loans. People have begun to cry for bread, and some of these hungry ones are our own Methodists." In Africa, throughout our work among the pagan tribes from ocean to ocean, the disturbance has been keenly felt. From North Africa has come the same story. As these lands are under the flags of the Allies, two of our missionary families, being German in their relationship—Dr. and Mrs. Lowther from North Africa, and Mr. and Mrs. Klebsattel from Portuguese West Africa—have been compelled to return to the United States. In India, the gravity of the financial situation has been increased because of the disturbance of industrial and commercial relationship. Hindus and Mohammedans have alike rallied to the support of the British Raj, while princes and people have manifested a loyalty unprecedented in Britain's imperial history. The war has resulted in creating a new bond of sympathy between the British and the Indians, growing out of the mutual sharing of the burdens of the war. The safety of the foreign residents and the stability of the British government are regarded as on a more secure basis in the affections and good will of the people than ever before.

The extension of the conflict to China, through the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and Japan, occasioned some anxiety. Our missionaries, however, were not in the zone of conflict, and have suffered no particular inconvenience. On the other hand, the period has been marked by a notable religious advance, Bishop Bashford sending word that in the North China Conference

alone the year has been marked by a gain of twenty per cent in church members and twenty-five per cent in ministers. Mexico's own troubles have been accentuated by the distress due to the war. In South America a great continent far removed from the scene of conflict, the financial and industrial distress has occasioned great embarrassment to our missions in every one of the Conferences.

Early in the war, the Board issued to the Church in America a statement of the new situation created by the war, and appealed for funds to help relieve the distress which prevailed. In response, over \$100,000 was contributed and has been used throughout the world. Bishop Nuelsen received \$25,000 for the relief of conditions in Germany and Austria. \$13,000 has been assigned to Belgium and France, and our Superintendent of the work in France, Rev. Ernest W. Bysse, has won the lasting affection of multitudes of people because of the ministry and relief which he was able to set in operation. Workshops were opened where hundreds of French women were able to earn enough to ward off hunger and starvation, while the articles manufactured were used in hospital and camp for the comfort and relief of the soldiers. The help sent to Italy was acknowledged by a special message from His Majesty, the King, expressing the gratitude of the nation for the thoughtfulness of the church. In the more distant areas, in Africa, South America, India, and Eastern Asia, these funds, though but small in proportion to the amount of suffering, came to the relief of immediate distress.

The concept of Foreign Missions is the antithesis of war. It stands for the forces which, as they become dominant, render war impossible. If a recurrence of the cataclysmic conflict which has shaken the foundation of human society on every continent is to be rendered impossible, the work of Foreign Missions should be enlarged and strengthened in every land.

In accordance with the policy of Secretarial visitation to our Mission fields adopted at the beginning of the quadrennium, Secretary Taylor and Secretary North have made extensive and very helpful trips to our mission fields. Dr. Taylor visited our principal centers in South America, and then crossing the Atlantic, travelled throughout our fields both in North Africa and in Europe. On Dr. Taylor's return Dr. North visited Eastern Asia, meeting and conferring with our missionaries in Japan, Korea, and China, Malaysia and the Philippines. In spite of the interruption of ocean travel occasioned by the war, he was able to continue his trip through India, where his presence was greatly welcomed by our missionaries to whom he brought real inspiration.

During the absence of Secretaries Taylor and North additional duties devolved upon Secretary Oldham, but the work of the office has gone forward systematically and successfully, so that no important demand upon the administration of the Board has failed of appropriate response.

Turning now to the conditions which prevail in the mission fields to which but a passing reference can be made, the following brief summary will indicate some of the outstanding developments.

In Japan, the Three Years' Evangelistic Campaign now under way, in which the Methodist missionaries are cooperating with the other communions, has met with a most encouraging response.

In Korea, a fine impression has been produced upon the native church by the extension of imperial clemency to the Christians who were under sentence for alleged complicity in a conspiracy, thus terminating what had become an extremely distressing situation.

In China, the work of our Union Universities at Nanking and Chengtu has been marked by great prosperity. An unusual evangelistic opportunity confronts us everywhere throughout that Republic as a result of the work done among the students, commercial guilds, and gentry, by Dr. Mott and Mr. Eddy. The details of the transformation of Peking University from a denominational school into a Union Institution are well under way.

In Malaysia, the eager thirst for knowledge upon the part of the young people of the great new Chinese populations throughout the Asiatic tropics has overwhelmed our mission schools.

In the Philippines, the Board has plans to meet its higher educational needs for the growing Filipino Church by utilizing the facilities offered in the new government University at Manila.

Two great problems confront us in India: First, the persistence of the Mass Movement which continues to grow in its challenge despite the almost tragic neglect on the part of the Christian Church in the matter of an adequate provision to meet its needs. Second, the important relation of our work to the social uplift of its teeming population throughout our contract with the depressed classes.

In Africa, we are in the midst of the most remarkable year of our history, due to the emergence of new elements of permanency in our work both among the Moslems in the Mediterranean belt and among the native tribes of pagan Africa.

South America comes definitely into the thought and sympathy of the United States, and this seems to be accompanied by a new responsiveness to evangelical effort. Gospel work has pushed forward with new intensity and fruitfulness. The schools are finding firmer foundations and more distinctive evangelical activity.

In Mexico, a movement toward a united approach for evangelization has our full sympathy and cooperation.

We are glad to report that the Candidates' Department of the Board is bringing into the service of the fields the finest type of the Methodist student body. There is a far larger supply of men than of money. The sifting processes in the selection of candidates are searching and thorough, and under present conditions, out of every ten or a dozen available men, it is possible to accept only one or two.

One of the most notable events in connection with the year has been the launching of *World Outlook*, the organ of the foreign missionary work of the Church. Under the leadership of Secretary Taylor, with a staff of competent editorial assistants, the magazine has won for itself golden opinions and we believe will continue to merit in the future the favor with which its initial numbers have been received.

The field is vast, the survey necessarily hurried. It is utterly impossible to visualize the world's need. A great world is crying to us. Only a great answer shall be worthy of us, an answer great as an attestation of our unshaken loyalty to the King, our undisturbed belief in the adequacy of our Gospel, great as an expression of our unselfish yearning for the world's redemption.

Little gifts, easy dedications, are incongruous. The great Christ calls us to share in the salvation of a great world. We must go, we must give as though we heard the call and caught the vision.

ASIA

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

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

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

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

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

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

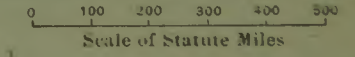
DISTANCES BETWEEN PRINCIPAL POINTS
Nautical Miles on Water, English Statute Miles on Land

Yokohama to San Francisco	4,521 Naut. Miles
" to Nagasaki (via Kobe)	738 " "
Nagasaki to Shanghai	467 " "
Shanghai to Chemulpo (direct)	503 " "
" to Chungking (via the Yangtze)	1,215 " "
" to Tientsin	755 " "
" to Port Arthur	587 " "
Port Arthur to London (via Trans-Siberian Ry.)	14,550 Stat. Miles
Shanghai to Hongkong	853 Naut. Miles
Hongkong to Manila	640 " "
" to London (via Suez Canal)	9,932 " "
Peking to Hankow (via railway)	750 Stat. Miles
Shimonoseki to Fusan	120 Naut. Miles
Fusan to Seoul (via railway)	260 Stat. Miles



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

**CHINA
JAPAN and KOREA**



Railroads ———

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

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

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

BAREILLY DISTRICT

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

Bareilly

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

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

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

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

Shahjahanpur

Shahjahanpur (population, 71,778) is the administrative headquarters of the civil district of the same name. It occupies the high ground on the west bank of Garra River, just above its junction with the Khanauj River. It is on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, 768 miles from Calcutta and 987 miles from Bombay. Shahjahanpur has a large sugar factory, and in the district much sugar cane is raised. There is a military cantonment.

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

Missionaries: Rev. Paul Millholland and Mrs. Millholland, Rev. Harry H. Weak and Mrs. Weak, Rev. John N. West (on furlough), and Mrs. West (on furlough).

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

H. H. WEAK, Superintendent

Bareilly District is divided into fifteen circuits, and has a total Christian following of 13,685, which is increasing at the rate of 1,000 a year. There were 1,333 baptisms during the year—188 more than last year. For a population of 2,500,000 there are 195 paid workers, not including the assistants and teachers in Christian schools.

The Sweeper community is rapidly becoming Christian—nearly 1,200 inquirers are reported from among the upper castes and the coming year should witness the baptism of 2,000. During the year forty-six Bibles, 110 New Testaments, 12,192 Gospel portions and about 20,000 tracts were distributed.

There are thirty-three recognized centers of worship where regular services are held every Sabbath. The church has a membership of 2,687 and there are 3,167 probationers. There are 207 Sunday schools with a membership of 7,179, twenty-nine Epworth Leagues with 1,147 members and eighteen Junior Leagues with 543 members. About sixty voluntary workers give part time to mission work.

Educational Institutions

Bareilly Theological Seminary—Principal L. A. Core.

Object: The training of men for native ministry. It serves the North India and Northwest India. Conferences principally since it is the only school of its kind for this entire language area of 30,000,000 people.

Value: Site and buildings are worth Rs. 124,000. All property is free from debt.

Bareilly Middle School trains 200 boys and is nearly self-supporting. The building is located in one of the most crowded bazaars of Bareilly city and its continued use means a constant loss to the mission of about one third of the income from fees, because no room will admit a full class of students.

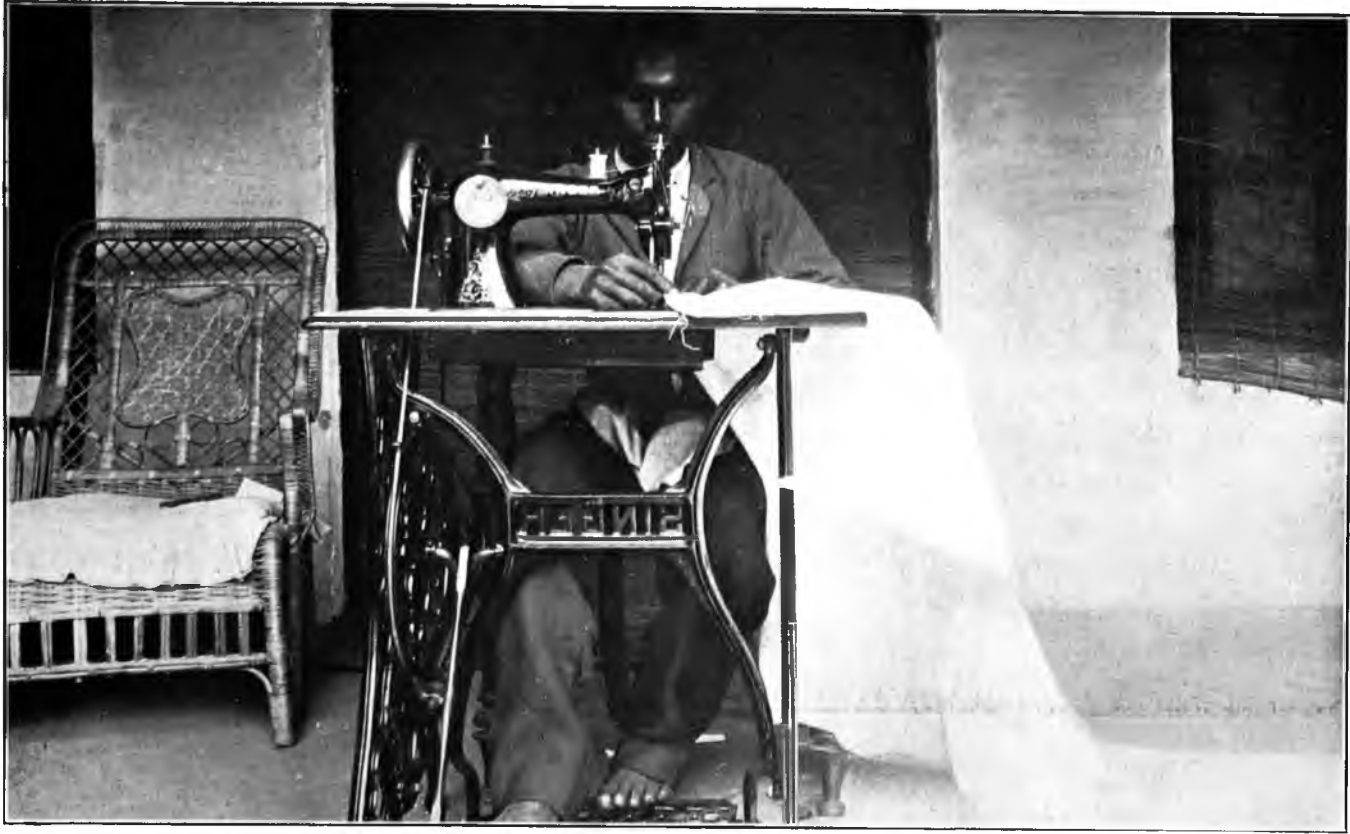
Shahjahanpur High School—Principal, H. H. Weak—is a boys' school and is entirely self-supporting. The attendance is 292, fourteen of whom are in the Business Department. A Sunday school maintained in connection with the high school has an average attendance of seventy. The Government has given Rs. 40,000 toward a new building which will shortly be erected.

Lodipur School and Orphanage (Lower Middle) is the only boarding school in the district and has 150 pupils and is filled to capacity. Large numbers have been turned away—from one district alone we refused thirty-five boys. It is a growingly important institution, combining within its boundaries an orphanage, a middle school and the only industrial school of the Conference. The latter has felt the effect of the war. It was nearly self-supporting, but now work is at a standstill.

There are forty village schools in the district—nineteen for boys and twenty-one for girls—with a total enrollment of 1,585, nearly half of whom are Christians. According to reports we have twenty per cent more Christian girls than boys in our schools.

Medical work is carried on by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

If largeness of opportunity could inspire one to great efforts the Bareilly District, since its reconstruction in January, 1914, certainly ought to furnish a

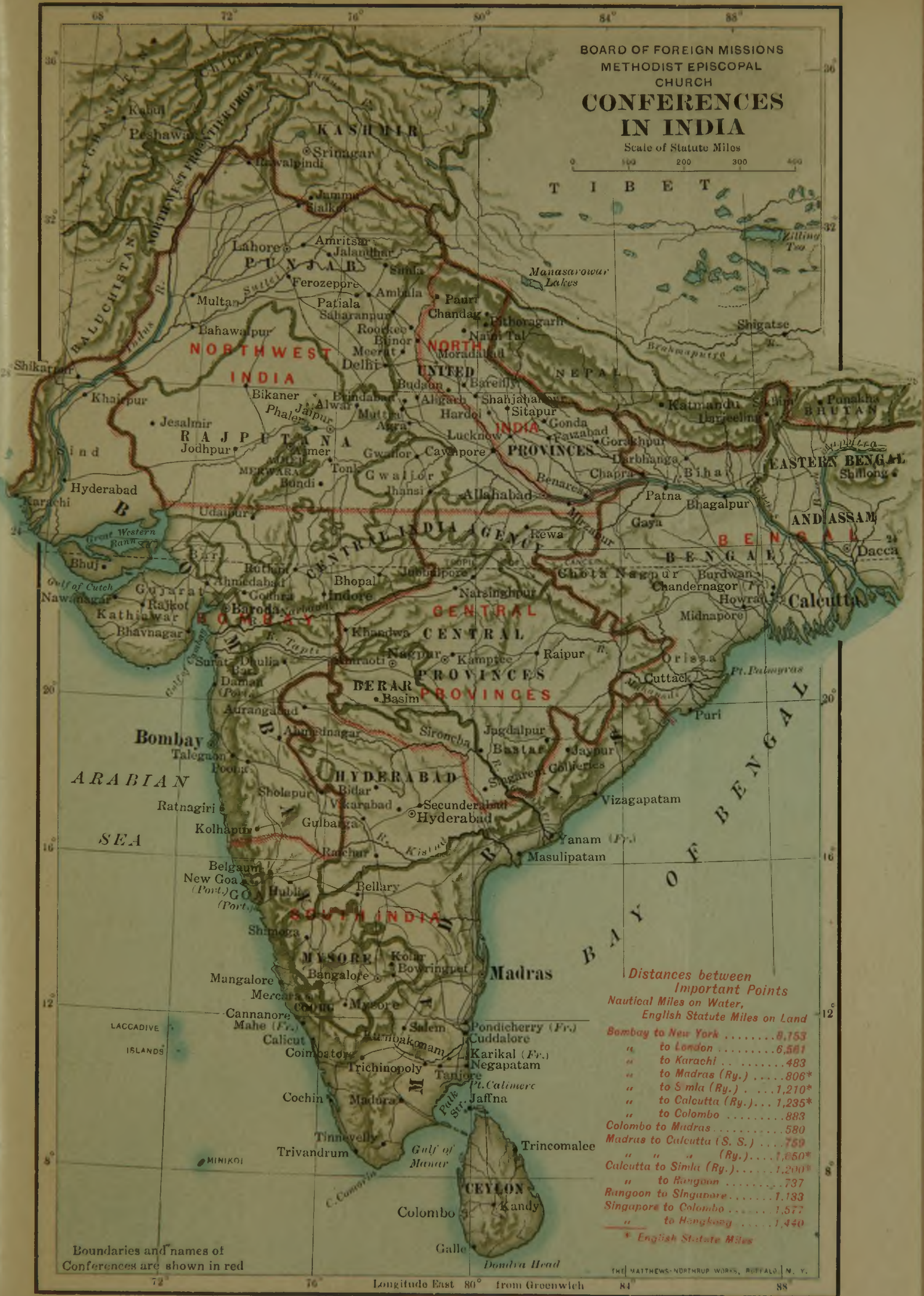
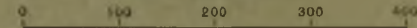


THE DHERSEY, OR INDIAN DRESSMAKER, USING A SINGER SEWING MACHINE, BAREILLY, INDIA

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH

**CONFERENCES
IN INDIA**

Scale of Statute Miles



Distances between Important Points
Nautical Miles on Water,
English Statute Miles on Land

Bombay to New York	8,153
" to London	6,561
" to Karachi	483
" to Madras (Ry.)	806*
" to Simla (Ry.)	1,210*
" to Calcutta (Ry.)	1,235*
" to Colombo	883
Colombo to Madras	580
Madras to Calcutta (S. S.)	759
" " (Ry.)	1,650*
Calcutta to Simla (Ry.)	1,200*
" to Rangoon	737
Rangoon to Singapore	1,133
Singapore to Colombo	1,577
" to Hongkong	1,440

* English Statute Miles

Boundaries and names of Conferences are shown in red

Longitude East 80° from Greenwich

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHROP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

powerful incentive. The district comprises the larger portion of three Civil Districts; contains a population of about 2,500,000, mostly cultivators and artisans; covers a territory roughly forty by eighty miles in extent; has located within its bounds three large cities, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, and Pilibhit; and with its splendid system of roads is easily accessible throughout.

The buildings range in size from the splendid and substantial ones of the Theological Seminary at Bareilly to the simplest and most elementary kind of mud hut with thatched roof. The large number of inferior buildings formerly acquired may have been a necessity at the time for economic reasons, but they have proved highly unsatisfactory, and a constant cause for heavy expense and annoyance.

Educational work in the district is of several kinds and fairly comprehensive. The Theological Seminary at Bareilly, under the efficient leadership of Dr. Core, continues its useful career and sent out a strong class in May to enter the needy fields. The preaching band of the school reaches thousands every month and the students supervise a number of promising Sunday schools. The High School for boys at Shahjahanpur has had the best year in its history. In the Matriculation Examinations fifty-seven per cent of the students sent up passed; the fees and grant from Government are sufficient not only to pay all running expenses but also to provide all the improvements possible in our present building. Collections are received from the non-Christian students who also furnish a regular Christmas program each year. The acquisition of the new building site and playground has already been referred to and it is hoped that before another year has passed the new building, for which the Government has given Rs. 40,000, will be a reality. The Industrial School and Orphanage at Lodipur is passing through a very trying period. In July the inrush of boys from the district was so great that even after a total of 150 had been reached a large number had to be denied admission. We had no support for the large number admitted but trusted God to provide for our needs as He has always done. We did not know that the great nations of the earth were soon to enter into this terrible war, and that as a result exchange would be disorganized, the cost of living raised, and friends become fearful of sending help lest it should fail to reach its destination. Nor did we know that the necessity of strict economy would compel people to cease purchasing articles otherwise ordered; Lodipur has the only Christian Anglo-Vernacular Middle School with hostel in the district which now has nearly 14,000 Christians. One of the urgent needs of the near future is a Christian hostel for boys which might be located at Bareilly.

The Middle School at Bareilly continues to do good work but the time has come when, if its usefulness and growth are to be maintained, it must be moved to a new location. The building was outgrown years ago. The two large schools for girls at Bareilly and Shahjahanpur are well maintained and the girls who come to these schools have the best care and training which money and love can provide.

There is a Nurses' Training Class in connection with the Woman's Hospital at Bareilly and from this class nurses are sent out to nearly all the schools and institutions for women within the bounds of North and Central India.

The year passed has witnessed the breaking of many idols, and a movement out of the slavery of the old life, but the progress into the new is very slow

and far from satisfying. Our people give very little of their means for the maintenance of the Church and just a little over Rs. 3,000 was collected during the year for all benevolences, which included the offerings of the missionaries as well. Nevertheless progress is noticeable as our church at Shahjahanpur has now assumed the entire responsibility for its maintenance. The church at Bareilly has done this for some time, and our District Conference spent much time and thought on the question of self-support.

The past year was a year of wide-spread famine and distress, and the Government began relief work in many places in order to keep the people from actual starvation. It should always be borne in mind that the Christian community in this district is made up almost entirely from the Sweeper caste, which in the three civil districts constituting this district is not a cultivating or land holding class; hence the people as a rule are wretchedly poor, and no immediate economic progress is to be expected. The Sweeper community, with the exception of Bareilly and Pilibhit civil districts, has largely become Christian and unless we can reach new classes soon our growth will indeed be very slow.

BIJNOR DISTRICT

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

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

Bijnor

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

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

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

L. A. CORE, Superintendent

Our force is responsible for 2,000 villages of which we reach about 800. Christian community is 8,652. Over 700 have been received into the Church through baptism during the year, of whom two thirds come from heathenism, the remainder being children of Christian parents. There have been 233 deaths during the year.

An opening has been made among the Chamars (leather workers), who number 130,000, or nearly one sixth of the entire population of the district. While we do not think the long looked for and much prayed for break has yet come we feel that progress has been made toward that end. Nearly fifty members of this large community have this year enrolled themselves in the church as Christians. No sooner had they taken the stand for Christ than fierce



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
 METHODIST EPISCOPAL
 CHURCH
NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE
 and
NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE
 Railroads: ——— Canals: ———
 Scale of Statute Miles
 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
 Places where Methodist Episcopal Missionaries
 reside, are underlined in red.

persecution broke out with the result that several of them were sent to jail. Knowing the weakness of so many new converts, we feared that they might be frightened into recanting, but they were men of better stuff than we had dared hope. Others from this community are ready and once the break comes hundreds and thousands will be ready to fall into line.

Of the work of the year Mr. Titus writes: "Besides visiting all the more than fifty workers and hundreds of villages during the year and helping as best we could, we held summer schools for one week in August in each of three centers, to which all the men and women workers were called. Here they studied the Bible, Sunday school methods, prepared for their Conference examinations, and each evening met together for special religious service.

"Where this course has been followed intelligently and consistently even the lowest and dullest among the villagers is beginning to get a grip on the lessons taught. The capacity of the average villager for dullness is astounding, but we have found villages where they have not only learned to sing with real enjoyment and fervor some of our simpler songs but where men, women, and children can tell with remarkable accuracy and understanding the Gospel stories.

"Real and definite progress has been made in the spiritual life of the people. The number of inquirers grows from year to year. The people listen more attentively to the Gospel story. There are unmistakable signs of the growth of Christian character among our people. One of our men, a servant in a European club in the hills, had in the course of his duties to handle wines and other intoxicants. He was urged by his fellow servants to join with them in indulging in such intoxicants as fell to their share. This he steadfastly and consistently refused to do. Word reached the ears of the secretary of the club that one of the servants was preaching total abstinence and he was summoned. The sahib appeared to be very angry and demanded to know his reason for such conduct. He replied that he did it because he was a Christian. The man then demanded some proof of his faith. The servant triumphantly produced a Bible. Seeing this the secretary said, 'It is all right. You have proved your case. Be true to your principles.'

"Two things deserve mention. A new home for the girls of the Bijnor school is now under construction. It is to be known as the Lois Lee Parker Girls' School in honor of Mrs. Parker, who with her husband, the late Bishop Parker, opened the work in Bijnor more than fifty years ago. A generous contribution was made for this much needed school from the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society which was supplemented by a substantial building grant from the Government and soon we shall see a home for the girls, a schoolhouse, and a home for the lady in charge of the school.

"The second thing is that a beginning has been made toward a home for the Christian boys of the district while they are attending school. Their sisters have been well provided for in this respect for years, but similar provisions have never been made for the boys. A generation or two of missionaries have longed and prayed and labored to this end and now in the providence of God it is given to us to enter into the fruit of their labor. Owing to the generosity of two warm friends of missions in the homeland we have been enabled to make a modest beginning toward the equalizing of the opportunities of the young people of the district. Soon we hope to have a home sufficiently large to accommodate forty boys and capable of expansion as the need arises.

"The foundation stones of these two buildings were laid by Bishop Warne

November 11, 1914, in the presence of a large number of missionaries many of whom had worked in Bijnor, and of Indian Christians and others. It is with deep gratitude that we thank God that He has made it possible for these two much needed institutions to be added to the working plant of the district. We also take this opportunity of recording our gratitude to the donors of these gifts, whose generosity has brought in sight the realization of a vital need of the district."

BUDAUN DISTRICT

The Budaun District lies between the Ganges on the west and the Bareilly District on the east, and contains a population of a little over 1,000,000. The greater part of the district is a level plain crossed by several small rivers, which flow into the Ganges. The chief industries of the district are sugar refining and the manufacture of indigo. Cotton, opium, wheat, rice, and millet are raised. A branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes through the northern part of the district. The Methodist Episcopal Church began mission work in 1859, and is the only mission board represented here.

Budaun

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

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Alice Means and Frances A. Scott.

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

WILLIAM PETERS, Superintendent

Budaun District is divided into eight circuits with 640 villages where Sunday services are regularly held. There is a Christian community of 13,992. During the year there were 633 baptisms and 400 converts. In our 148 Sunday schools are 10,182 scholars; Senior League members, 746; Junior League members, 335. Of the 227 workers, 69 are unpaid.

Educational Institutions

The Christian Boys' Boarding School, a popular Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, is attended by all classes regardless of caste distinction. The school is self-supporting and has 228 students, 78 of whom are Christians. Miss Peters is in charge. There are 34 vernacular schools for boys with 623 pupils.

During the year an attempt was made to open work among the Chamars on an entirely new basis similar to the method now in use in the North West Conference and in the Tirhut District of the North India Conference. These are the people among whom they have had such a successful mass movement. A few Chamars were ready for baptism but they were kept waiting until such time as all should be ready to come into the fold of Christ. When only a few become Christians there is considerable trouble and much strife over such questions as the right to use the public well. It is therefore expedient to baptize in large groups. We are confident that we can thus get them for they seem to be much nearer to becoming Christians than ever before.

The social status of the Christians is far better than that of the class of people from whom they come. Their moral standard is also higher than that of their former brethren. This change is in itself a miracle. For example, (1) They formerly had no conception of the sanctity of the marriage relation. Now they have. (2) Formerly they were slack in observing Christian burial rites; but now they think it their right and duty to observe these rites. In this there has been much progress. (3) Formerly they mingled freely with their

idoltrous friends even to the extent of joining in with them in their idoltrous rites. They have now so far progressed that not only they themselves abstain from such intercourse but also they encourage those who are weaker in the faith to abstain.

This year the temporal condition of the Christians has been very poor. Famine conditions have prevailed for several years and the Christians have not had an opportunity to better themselves. The present war and other difficulties have fully impressed and convinced them that they must stand firm and face the troubles to come. They have individually and unitedly decided and agreed to increase the finances of their own church to an extent hitherto not attained, and to attempt to make their churches as nearly self-supporting as possible. We have strong hopes that we shall succeed in this.

EASTERN KUMAUN DISTRICT

Eastern Kumaun is the youngest district in the North India Conference, having been created in 1912. It consists of the sweep of territory of uncertain breadth lying along the eastern bank of the Kali Ganga River and extending from Tibet for one hundred and seventy-five miles to the plains. It has been well called the "double-doored district," for it has one door open into Tibet and another into Nepal, the two chief "forbidden" lands of to-day. The great Tibetan Road runs the full length of the district, while the Almora and Nepal Road intersects it at Pithoragarh, but fourteen miles from the Nepal Boundary.

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

Pithoragarh

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

The Methodist Episcopal Mission was opened in 1874.

Missionaries: Rev. George C. Hewes and Mrs. Hewes. W. F. M. S.: Misses Annie E. Budden and Lucy W. Sullivan.

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

Chandag

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

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

G. C. HEWES, Superintendent

This district with its eight circuits, one of which is undeveloped has a population of 116,473. Church members in full connection number 234 and there are

17 probationers. Baptized children 284. Total Christian community 689. It is difficult for a Christian to get a start in Eastern Kumaun: Caste prejudice is very strong and most of the population is Brahmin or other high caste. We feel sure the lowest caste of hill converts had no very high spiritual motives in becoming Christians in years gone by. Even now, after twelve years some say, "The mission made me a Christian and now it should provide for my support." It is almost impossible to get new converts from the dependent classes to think otherwise. Our great hope is in the children.

Educational Institutions

Our boys' boarding school at Pithoragarh has for years held first place in the Kumaun district but this year our mission school at Lohaghat has won first place. This latter school is aided by the Educational Society of our Conference. Our nine secondary schools for girls and one for boys at Pithoragarh have been a great aid to education in Eastern Kumaun but unless we maintain a good English school of higher grade the Araya's will supplant us in the education of the masses. English classes have been kept up for three and one half years, but it is feared this work will have to be dropped because of financial stringency. An English school for boys of the same rank as the girls' school in Pithoragarh is one of our greatest needs.

The Woman's Home under the supervision of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, which for years has sheltered homeless and ill-treated women, each year has fewer inmates. Hindu women now demand and receive better treatment in the home.

GARHWAL DISTRICT

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

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

Pauri

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

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1865.

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

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

P. S. HYDE, Superintendent

Messmore High School at Pauri has 300 students from all parts of the district. Only forty of these are Christians of whom thirty are in our Christian boarding house. There are eighty Hindu boys in the hostel.

Primary Schools—There are 276 boys, mostly Hindus, in our Garhwal primary schools.

GONDA DISTRICT

The Gonda District includes the Gonda Basti and Bahraich civil districts, with an area of 8,232 square miles. It has a population of 3,554,803 Hindus, 733,043 Moslems, and 1,532 Christians, a total of 4,290,300. It is the easternmost of the districts of the North India Conference. It is bounded on the north by the independent state of Nepal. It is separated from the rest of the Conference by the treacherous Gogra River, which at times spreads over large areas and hinders the communication of the people on one side with those on the other. The region includes a level, well-watered plain, studded with small, shallow lakes, the water of which is used for irrigation. There is an expanse of about 1,000 square miles of aboriginal forest jungle, full of wild life, including Bengal tigers. It is preeminently an agricultural and lumbering territory, suited to the production of rice. This region was the original home of Buddhism, its founder, Sakya Muni, having been born within its bounds. It was here the Sepoy mutineers made their last stand and on being defeated escaped into the jungles and mountain fastnesses of Nepal. There are only three cities of about 20,000 population or more—Gonda, Bahraich, and Balrampur. The language of the people is a peculiar conglomerate, fast becoming Urdu-Hindi.

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

Gonda

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

The Methodist Episcopal Mission opened work in Gonda in 1865.

Missionaries: Rev. Noble L. Rockey and Mrs. Rockey, Rev. John O. Denning and Mrs. Denning. W. F. M. S.: Miss Elizabeth Rexroth.

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

N. L. ROCKEY, Superintendent

In the eight years of our experience on Gonda District, I have had no such uplift as came to me in the gathering darkness of an evening in October, at a humble village in the Bahraich District. I dare not give its location, for to do so, even in our Conference report, might result in making an earnest people targets of persecution—stronger than their simple faith can yet bear. Friends, are you aware that our enemies often read our reports more eagerly than do our own people? They read that they may learn our plans and locate our little flock to destroy them.

Mission work is not what it was a decade ago. Then everywhere the mission preacher could draw a crowd, even though they hesitated to accept his message. All India long since would have accepted Christ, if Christianity would only permit itself to be engrafted on idolatry, and if our Christ would only consent to become an additional avatar (incarnation) in the Hindu pantheon. Our fathers in this gospel work faced no such organized forces of opposition to their message and methods as oppose us today. We go nowhere that enemies do not watch us. We visit no homes or village that their emissaries do not follow us to calumniate us and to steal away the seed before it can germinate.

Three thousand people in this district are unaccounted for. They are for the most part in the villages oppressed by fear, the victims of a system of persecutions and terrors that they were too weak to face. If these three thou-

sand could know each other, could only be made to feel the enthusiasm of numbers, could only discover that they are a part of a conquering host, it would make to them every difference in the world. If only individuals here and there are baptized (and this is still the Oudh) they are almost certain to be overcome by the cruelty and power of the enemies of our Christ. But if we can manage to win this people in their corporate groups such as families and whole organizations we must succeed to their everlasting joy as well as our own. To me this is the strongest reason for our conserving the "mass movement" idea where it exists, even though it bring in many weaklings, and by wise, carefully directed methods to start it where it has not yet appeared. Masses can forge ahead where individuals cannot advance a pace.

Gonda District has nine circuits with a total of 1,367 Christians. Full members 254, probationers 669, and children 406. Baptisms during the year, 89. There are 74 Sunday schools, with 2,600 officers, teachers and pupils, orderly, held in established places and well attended.

Educational Institutions

Boys' Vernacular Middle School at Gonda has 200 students, of whom forty are Christians. The Christian Hostel has thirty boarders from all parts of our territory. Primary Schools are scattered throughout the district. The two most important are the Upper Primary School for boys at Bahraich, with twenty pupils, and the Lower Primary School at Balropur with 100 boys. This latter school is self-supporting and has a branch school among the Christian Sweepers.

All our schools are full to overflowing. Our Boys' Boarding School has had a successful year. We have now one normal training graduate, one of our own boys who is now teaching in our school, and there is another in training. Every school prospect grows brighter. The Girls' School under Miss E. Rexroth is earning more and more the confidence and approval of the government inspector. The government has helped introduce improved methods, and now a lot of bright little ones taught in these methods are coming to the fore. Several of the girls have married boys from our school and settled down among us as workers and home-builders. This too is an especially encouraging feature of this year and has in it much hope for the future. Gonda has had to depend in the past on other districts for its workers. I believe that this necessity is fast removing.

HARDOI DISTRICT

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

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

Hardoi

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

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

Missionaries: Mrs. Lois L. Parker, Miss Hadden, Miss Frederick.

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

GANGA NATH SHUKUL, Superintendent

Hardoi has seven circuits and a total of 1,931 Christians, of whom 536 are members of the church, 765 probationers and 630 baptized children. During the year there were 151 baptisms, and there are 189 inquirers under instruction. Our seventy-three Sunday schools and nine Epworth Leagues have a membership of 2,714 and 283 respectively. Three foreign missionaries, six Indian members of Conference, six ordained local preachers, fourteen unordained preachers, eight exhorters, sixty-one workers and thirteen Christian teachers make up our working force—111 in all.

Educational Institutions

The Boys' Boarding School—In this school we have fifty-seven boys on the roll—forty-two of whom are Christians. Because of lack of room there are only twenty-eight boys in the hostel. The students of this school hold their classes in the church—a school building is urgently needed.

LUCKNOW DISTRICT

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

Lucknow

Lucknow (population, 259,398), the former capital of the kingdom of Oudh, is situated on the banks of the River Gumti, 666 miles by rail from Calcutta and 885 miles from Bombay. It is the largest city in the United Provinces and the sixth in size in British India. Lucknow is called a "city of parks." From a distance the city presents a picture of unusual magnificence and architectural splendor, which fades on nearer view into the ordinary aspect of a crowded Oriental town. The civil station, adjoining the eastern side of the city, has a fine thoroughfare lined with European shops. There is a large military cantonment of all arms and a fort. The city is noted for its manufactures. It is a center of literary activity and of education, and is the headquarters of the principal court in Oudh. This is said to be the purest center of the Hindustani language.

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

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

Institutions: Reid Christian College and High School, T. C. Badley, principal. Methodist Publishing House, W. S. Meek, Manager. English Church, C. E. Simpson, pastor. W. F. M. S.: Isabella Thoburn College, Miss R. E. Robinson, principal;

Normal School; High School. Board of Governors, L. A. Core, M. B. Cameron, Esq., Syed Husam Belgrami, Miss Margaret Landrum, J. N. West, Mrs. Lois S. Parker, Mrs. E. S. Jones, W. A. Mansell, Miss L. S. Wright, C. L. Bare, Miss Lawson, C. G. Neylrea, Rockwell Clancy, Rajah Sir Harnain Singh, J. C. Butcher, John Fornam. Deaconess Home, Miss E. Hoge, Superintendent.

Sitapur

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

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

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

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

E. S. JONES, Superintendent

Educational Institutions

REID CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

Board of Trustees—Bishop F. W. Warne, D.D., Ex-officio Chairman, Lucknow; Bishop J. E. Robinson, D.D., Ex-officio Chairman, Bangalore; Bishop W. P. Eveland, D.D., Ex-officio Chairman, Singapore; Bishop J. W. Robinson, D.D., Ex-officio Chairman, Bombay; Rev. T. C. Badley, B.A., Secretary and Treasurer; Rev. Wm. Peters, Rev. C. L. Bare, Rev. Benson Baker, Rev. N. L. Rocky, Rev. J. N. West, Rev. F. B. Price, Rev. Rockwell Clancy, Rev. J. R. Chitamber, Rev. L. A. Core; Mr. M. L. Ghose, Representing Alumni Association, 1916.

Staff College—Rev. T. C. Badley, Principal. G. F. Henry, A. C. Boggess, J. N. Hollister, O. D. Wood, J. W. Bare, B. L. Bupta, and seven native teachers. Enrollment, 285.

Staff Department Commercial Education (Commercial Normal)—Manager, M. Wells Branch; Assistant Manager, M. L. Ghose; Teachers, J. A. Rosemond, H. P. Singh, M. C. Dhar, A. D. Volrath. Enrollment 140.

Staff Collegiate School—Manager, T. C. Badley; Head Master, E. H. Langdon. Nineteen native teachers. Enrollment, 313.

Nakhas School has an enrollment of 223.

Total enrollment all departments of Institution for the year is 961.

The enrollment in the college classes represents an increase over the previous year of forty-three per cent.

Staff Hostels: Osmon Caldwell Hostel—Manager, J. N. Hollister; Associate Manager, J. W. Bare; General Assistant, G. B. Newton. Enrollment, 126.

Hindu and Mohammedan Hostel—Manager, A. C. Boggess. Enrollment, 23. Total enrollment in hostels, 149.

Reid Christian College is the only college maintained by the Methodist Church in all Southern Asia. The institution is in a better position this year than ever before to meet its great responsibilities.

More than fifty candidates for admission to the second year class and twenty-five for the science courses were refused on account of the prescribed limits having been reached. The increase over last year's enrollment of fifty per cent in the third year is particularly gratifying. It is also interesting to note the increase of Christian students in the College from five to fourteen.



THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT LUCKNOW, INDIA

The institution is under a deep debt of gratitude to Dr. Bare for fourteen years of devoted, self-sacrificing service as Principal. During his administration remarkable progress has been registered in every department. He has seen the enrollment grow from 60 to 290. Under his supervision the commodious Osmon Caldwell Hostel and the magnificent Sam Fairfield Memorial High School buildings have been erected and he leaves approved plans for a splendid new Hindu and Mohammedan Hostel. These tangible results of his services, however, are a very inadequate measure of his contributions to the institution, which has been enriched by the valuable legacy of a personality which for fourteen years has been an outstanding example to the scores of students who have come under his influence of Christian love, sympathy and unselfish devotion.

Lucknow High School (Sam Fairfield Memorial) 300 students enrolled.

Lucknow Middle School has an enrollment of 250 students.

Sitapur Middle School (Thompsonganj Mission Boarding School) has 150 pupils in charge of Rev. E. S. Jones.

Christian Girls' Boarding School at Sitapur, in charge of Miss Ekey, has 132 girls enrolled.

There have been many changes on the district this year. Practically every department has a new head. The home-going of J. Waskom Pickett made necessary the mid-year transfer of the Rev. C. E. Simpson, from Gonda to the English Church at Lucknow. Miss Hoge of the Deaconess Home was appointed to the charge of the district Zenana work, leaving the Home without a supervisor, and Mr. J. N. Hollister has taken the place of Mr. M. Wells Branch, who is on furlough. Rev. E. Stanley Jones has replaced Dr. Core as District Superintendent.

There have been about a hundred more baptisms than last year, while self-support, in spite of it being a famine year, has increased about 1,500 rupees. The increase in self-support has come mostly from the two Lucknow churches—the Hindustani church in particular.

This church, under the pastorate of Rev. J. M. Chitambar, has had a good year, although the serious and prolonged illness of Mrs. Chitambar has made the year a peculiarly trying one for Mr. Chitambar. During a financial crisis in the church, when it seemed that on account of the removal of a good many paying members the church could not support its pastor without outside help, a few of the members got under the burden and after a most thorough canvass all the expenses are being met with a safe margin besides.

Mr. Meek, besides his work at the Publishing House, has found time to use the magic lantern in the bazaars of Lucknow and the surrounding cities. Large crowds are attracted and many gospel portions sold.

The work in Char Bagh has been carried by Rev. O. D. Wood in addition to his duties at the College. A Sunday morning service, a Sunday school and a cottage meeting in the home of Mr. and Mrs. James have been kept up. During the Revival Month tent meetings were held in the compound of Mr. James, and there were some conversions. We must hold on to Char Bagh. The railway people are as important to our English work as the railways are to the country. They form the bulk of our Anglo-Indian community. The Railway Board has decided that the new church about to be built is to be a union church.

In the evangelistic work of Lucknow city Rev. Yakub Shah and Rev. Jawala Singh have both done effective service, each ministering to distinct

classes. For the educated classes Mr. Singh holds two meetings a week each in the Ganeshganj and Nakhas schools. These are always crowded to their capacity and sometimes to more than their capacity. The open-air preaching in Aminabad Park has created such a stir that the Magistrate requested that the meetings be discontinued during the war. Mr. Shah's work among the low caste people is less spectacular but none the less effective. Given a dozen men who would work as indefatigably among the Sweepers, in a very short time all the thousands of Lucknow Sweepers would be Christians.

The church at Sitapur since October last has undertaken to support its own pastor. This has aroused a good deal of enthusiasm. Classes have been formed among the women and girls in which they make things to sell for the support of their pastor.

Among the lawyers and judges of Sitapur a class has been kept up at the Indian Club. The class was started as a class on Comparative Religions, but gradually turned into a Bible Class. The discussions which were allowed were keen but friendly. The Hindus are more inclined to sift things than the Mohammedans. On one occasion the discussion was getting close, digging at the very foundation of the Mohammedan faith, only in an incidental way. A keen Mohammedan saw this, so to divert matters, he arose and said: "Well, your religion is theoretical. You sit and talk about it. Mine is practical. See!" And he deliberately walked a little aside, spread his prayer mat and began to say his prayers. That was his practical religion! Our definitions of practical religion would differ somewhat.

MORADABAD DISTRICT

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

Moradabad

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

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

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

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

R. I. FAUCETT, Superintendent

Educational Institutions

Parker Memorial High School is located at Moradabad, Principal, W. F. L.

Kumlein. Trustees: L. A. Core, H. A. Cutting, J. N. West, William Peters, R. I. Faucett, and W. F. L. Kumlein. Enrollment in the institution, including middle and primary departments and hostel, 350.

Normal School for Boys, the first school of its kind in this field, was opened this year with twelve boys enrolled; one boy from each of the Districts of the Conference. This venture was started by the North India Annual Conference Board of Education. The school proposes to prepare teachers for the village schools and has the unanimous support of the Board. It is hoped that the great need for trained teachers will thus be met and that the institution may expand as the need is great. The school is affiliated with the High School and uses the primary classes for practice teaching.

Workers' Training School at Moradabad has eight students. We could have fifty if we had the scholarships for them. Primary Schools number 135—106 for boys and 29 for girls.

With the addition of the five circuits of the old Pilibhit District, the Moradabad District becomes the largest in point of numbers of all the work in India. The number of baptisms for the year is just over 2,200 which brings our total church membership to 29,666. This shows a good normal increase for so large a work. Of course, it is essential to the proper growth of this vast number that we keep a large number of preachers and teachers moving among them all the time, doing the work of ministration, admonishing, instructing and all the duties that fall to the lot of the pastor. It is but fair to say that these workers are the ones upon whom we depend to do the work; the missionary may be the inspiration and guide for them but they are the ones that come into touch constantly with the multitude.

At our District Conference we gave a call for men that would thus go out among the church with dependence upon God and the people for support. The response was more than we could have expected; 21 men came forward and the number increased to nearly 50 before the conference closed.

PILIBHIT DISTRICT

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

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

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

RAE BARELI DISTRICT

S. B. FINCH, Superintendent

During the Annual Conference held at Moradabad last January (7th to 13th), Bishop Warne, D.D., decided to place Rae Bareli and Unao under a district conference. In this district we have three Annual Conference colleagues, a local elder, three deacons and fifty-three other workers, a total of sixty, who, besides working among the heathen, are responsible for the

spiritual welfare of about 800 Christians. These Christians are scattered in the two civil districts of Rae Bareli and Unao. For the present these are subdivided into five circuits.

General Conditions

Once a week a worker has divine service in the scattered homes of these Christians, but service every Sunday is held wherever four or five families live together. Some of them are very poor and ignorant, but their faith in Christ makes them rich and they feel happy and satisfied. We are trying our best to get every Christian to learn the chief tenets of the faith by heart, but some are too old to learn as quickly as the young, nevertheless they are told what every Christian should know. Most of these people belong to the Banmanush tribe.

Besides these Banmanush and stone-cutters there are a few people who earn their livelihood by tattooing. Most of them have their homes round about Salon, and being of a nomadic race, it is very difficult to get at them. Some live in the villages between Salon and Fursat Ganj; these I have visited, but the rest have no settled homes. One of their young men is being trained and it is my intention to take him and go in search of the rest of his class.

Up to this time we have, by the blessing of God, had 105 baptisms from among different classes of people.

Sunday Schools

Emphasis is laid on this work in every circuit because Sunday schools are the chief means of learning the Word. In these schools Christians and non-Christians every Sunday morning are taught the Word of God. As there are no separate lessons for those living in villages we narrate the Sunday school lessons to them in the form of stories. It would be an excellent plan to give Sunday school lessons in villages to meet requirements, and to teach town congregations the generally prescribed lessons.

Besides these the Ten Commandments, the Apostles' Creed, and the Lord's Prayer are taught them. They are also taught to recite and sing hymns, although they can with difficulty learn a hymn in three or four Sundays.

Owing to the opening of new railway communications there is a grand opportunity for extending our work. Along the banks of the river Ganges from Cawnpore to Allahabad there is a vast field open to us, for no other evangelistic body has as yet started work here; but for this more workers are needed. Since it is not likely that we can afford more laborers in the near future I am transferring workers from places where there is little or no work to others more promising. Into this field, therefore, we intend with God's help to enter and we beseech your prayers and sympathy.

Educational

There are very few day schools in this district. In Rae Bareli and Unao there are two Upper Primary schools. Most of those who have passed out from these schools received good appointments and receive us kindly and sympathetically. Those who have received religious instruction in school never forget it. We have opened a school where the children of the Banmanush may receive religious as well as secular education. They think as little of religion as pigs do of pearls. Some stone-cutters also belong to this tribe and by the kindness of the Bishop a like school has been opened for them too.

WESTERN KUMAUN DISTRICT

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

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

Naini Tal

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

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

Missionaries: Rev. Richard C. Busher and Mrs. Busher. W. F. M. S.: Misses Agnes Ashwill, Sarah A. Easton, Eva Hardie, Rue E. Sellers, and Nora S. Waugh.

Institutions: Philander Smith College (English), Anglo-Vernacular High School. W. F. M. S.: Wellesley Girls' High School (English), Hindustani Girls' School.

S. S. DEASE, Superintendent

Educational Institutions

At Naini Tal we have two important schools, the Philander Smith College, an English school, with R. C. Busher, Principal, which draws its students from all parts of North India, and the Humphrey High School for Indian boys. This latter school has to enlarge its accommodations in order to meet the demands of the large number of students attending.

In Dwarahat we have a boys' boarding school and also one for girls. The Middle School is a very flourishing institution and has such a large attendance that it is difficult to find accommodation for the students. One addition to the school building has just been completed and another has become a necessity. We have the promise of land for a playground, which is much needed. The liberality of the Hindu residents has made it possible for us to enlarge our schoolhouse and also to build a hostel. There is the greatest enthusiasm in regard to schools in these parts. A number of the children of missionaries are being educated in the Philander Smith College and Wellesley Girls' High School. Miss Sellers is principal of the latter school. They both rank very high in the estimation of the Educational Department of the government.

Regarding the district as a whole, it is wonderful how favorably inclined the people are toward Christianity. The old opposition seems to be dying out and it is not thought to be wrong to speak in the highest terms of Christ and His teachings.

TIRHUT DISTRICT

The Tirhut District includes most of the province of Behar and a small portion of the southeast corner of the United Provinces. It consists of a huge territory

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

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

1. Muzaffarpur

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

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

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

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

2. Ballia

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

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

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

3. Arrah

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

Work was begun by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1907.

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

C. L. BARE, Superintendent

This district covers a great field—the population is 20,000,000 and in certain tracts exceeds 1,000 to the square mile. There are about 6,000 Christians in Tirhut. Tirhut is also the center of a great mass movement among the Chamars.

The rallying of the chaudhris, or headmen, to Christ in this great mass movement, and the baptism of nearly 1,700 of the people, mostly from the Chamar caste, are the two great outstanding facts on this district this year.

The wisdom of first winning the chaudhri is apparent. He is the social and religious head of the village community. Win him and you will win his people. He becomes at once the biggest unpaid voluntary worker in the whole movement. A tour through some of their villages was accordingly arranged during February 1914, ending with a big meeting with them at Madhupur. Seventy chaudhris came. Bishop Warne was present. The problem of evangelizing all their non-Christian brethren of the Chamar caste was clearly presented. A brief discussion followed when they resolved that they would not cease to labor until all the Chamars of the Ballia civil district, numbering all told 57,596, had become Christians.

We have taken steps to recognize the social and religious stand of these

chaudhris in their communities; and will place in their hands a paper duly signed by the District Superintendent and missionary in charge. This will from our side appoint them to be leaders and stewards over their people. This is the first step in the effort to put this whole work on as largely a self-supporting basis as possible. They are men of commanding influence. On one tour they brought in all the Chamars of six villages, and 360 were baptized. One chaudhri wields the scepter over 307 villages.

This mass movement changes statistics as well as some other things. A Hindu paper in Banares, the *Nawajirwan*, has been studying the government census, and here is its lament: "According to the census of 1901 there were only two native Christians in the Ballia District, but in the census of 1911 their number was 4,000. This means that so many Hindus bid goodbye to their ancestral religion. The need for work on the part of Hindus is appalling."

There are many evidences that the marvelous increase in converts directly from non-Christian people is alarming the Hindus. We baptized 1,677 this last year, and could just as easily have baptized three times this number if we had had the workers and the money to support them while shepherding the people.

Educational

Columbia Boys' School at Muzaffarpur. Anglo-Vernacular Middle School teaching to High School standard. This is the only school of its grade in the district. Enrollment, 50. Principal, C. L. Bare.

A wealthy citizen of Muzaffarpur, who represents a growing class of educated and enlightened Hindus, has opened and with government aid maintains an industrial school for the poor boys of the city. He urges us to open a number of primary schools and hold Sunday schools in them, making them centers of Christian education and propagation.

NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE

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

ALLAHABAD DISTRICT

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

Allahabad

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

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, which was opened in 1873, the American Presbyterian Board, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Industrial and Evangelistic Mission of India, the Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission, and the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America are at work in Allahabad.

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

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

F. B. PRICE, Superintendent

We began the Conference year with a meeting of our preachers-in-charge when new emphasis was laid on prayer, soul-winning and self-support in our future progress. And we were soon engaged in the united evangelistic effort on each circuit, utilizing all the workers, literature, schools and other agencies for making Christ known. On several circuits famine conditions prevailed, while small-pox, plague and cholera made their inroads; but the people seemed all the more responsive to the Gospel tidings. Even the opposition of non-Christian cults was less pronounced than formerly, the Aryas and other cults often giving close attention and asking heartfelt questions.

Our people are distributed among eleven thousand towns and villages. About ninety per cent are Hindus and the rest are chiefly Moslems, and some Jains and Buddhists. The Christians number over 4,100, or about one to each thousand non-Christians. There are seventy-eight foreign and 328 native workers, or one foreign worker to about 50,000, and one native worker to 12,000 people.

Our mission is represented by two missionaries of the Board and ninety-nine Indian workers. We have eight schools for boys, seven for girls, seventy-three Sunday schools with 2,400 pupils, three Junior and four Senior Epworth

Leagues, and a Christian community of 1,200. Property valuation is Rs. 84,660; raised during the year for current expenses, Rs. 984; for benevolences, Rs. 408; and for ministerial support, Rs. 1,659; or a total on the field of Rs. 4,051, not including the income from the Boys' School.

On Chunar Circuit, in charge of Joseph Nelson, there are many Doms, some in Chunar itself and more in the region of Ahraura. These people belong to the criminal classes and, for generations, have been a menace wherever they have lived. Naturally, the police are wary of them, and, even when some of them reform, they are suspected and accused of theft, and in some instances imprisoned without just reason. Work among them is difficult and discouraging, though some of them consented to the removal of their chutiyas and other signs of idolatry. After due instruction, we baptized a number of children and others, and one veteran who had spent seven years in jail, but, since his release, had found, we trust, the greater freedom in Christ. By request of the London Mission for delimitation of spheres of evangelistic work in the Mirzapur civil district, and with the approval of our presiding bishop, we agreed in March, not to undertake work in the area between Dagmagpur and Jigna, stations of the East Indian Railway, transferring thirty-seven Dom Christians to the care of that mission, which left to us the rest of that district on and south of the railway. On the other hand, we took over from the Wesleyan Mission at Benares their Dom converts in the Mirzapur District, numbering one hundred and four, and made over to them the few we had in Benares District, but retained our work among the Chamars and other classes in and near Moghal Sarai. Government is disposed to aid mission work among these Doms, finding it more effective and economical than police and jails. The Chamars are also numerous on this circuit, some of them hailing from Ballia, where they are related to the Christians of that circuit; and we hope a like movement may develop among those to whom we preach. These, with other communities of the circuit, challenge our best in their behalf.

Banda Circuit is in the Banda civil district with a population of 700,000, chiefly agricultural and illiterate, only six per cent males and .011 per cent females being able to read. Government works a famine program, and the whole district is unhealthful and precarious. The Chamars are the most numerous caste of Hindus who comprise ninety-four per cent of the population. Our work on this circuit has been cared for by K. H. Joseph of the Manikpur Circuit. He and his helpers have sought to reach the Kels and Lal Begis about these stations and surrounding villages, with measurable success. They report an increasing number of inquirers who seem about ready for baptism but, through fear of opposition refuse to become open Christians. The Aryas and Mohammedans have been active in that region and place a barrier to religious freedom.

Similar conditions exist on the Karwi Circuit, in charge of Simon Jacob; Bharwari Circuit in charge of Madar Bux, and Shankargarh Circuit in charge of Robert Portion, only varying with the industrial and social differences of the people and the degree of educational and religious effort for their uplift. One marvels at their poverty, toil and patience and at the skill shown in many of their products. Quarrying and carving, pottery and weaving, mud toys, glassware, grain, cotton, and jewelry, together with their mercantile instincts, reveal an aptitude for progress, and point to higher gains when given fair chance. In some places the cost of living and scarcity of water, have proven most perplexing and call for practical relief.

Methodism has a high standard of morals and ethics that India cannot spare. The English Church in Allahabad seems more than ever needed to help promote and conserve the religious life of the Europeans and Anglo-Indian community. Every department is well organized and aggressive, and all work together in Christ's name. Her ministry to civilians, students, soldiers and railway employees is not without fruitfulness; and all the services are well attended. We are grateful to mention that one of our brightest and worthiest young men has decided to study for the ministry. He has taken services with marked acceptability and is hoping this year to enter Drew Seminary, in America. The Sunday school continues to thrive, and the Epworth League is flourishing. The contributions of the Church during the past year for all causes were Rs. 3,159, which includes Rs. 379 for benevolences; and of this sum Rs. 217 was for Hindustani work, a portion supporting a worker on the Ballia Circuit where the mass movement is rife.

Self-support

The district reports the sum of Rs. 2,624 raised for pastoral support, Rs. 493 for benevolences, and Rs. 984 for current expenses; or a total of Rs. 4,101 raised on the field, with reference to the income from the Boys' School of Rs. 2,347 and building grants from Government of Rs. 3,500, or a total from all sources of Rs. 14,905.

Educational Work

In Allahabad our Boys' School with H. B. Gray as headmaster, rejoices over the reconstruction of both the main building and the hostel for small boys, made possible by grants from Government, supplementing the value of the durable portions, and of the material at our disposal. The reopening occurred on December 5th, when Bishop Warne presided. That same evening, he also graced the banquet of the former students of Reid Christian College resident in Allahabad, including interested visitors, and held in the school hall. The problem of providing for the increasing number of such recruits to the Methodism of Allahabad is receiving due attention, and plans are being considered for needed expansion of our work, social, educational and spiritual, in behalf of the large Indian community, which also includes the less fortunate, but far more numerous and dependent classes within our reach. For these, the prem sabha, the Sunday schools and evangelistic efforts are more than ever needed. Just now the great mela at the junction of the Jumna and the Ganges Rivers is affording opportunity which our workers and school boys are improving for telling the Old, Old Story and distributing timely literature. The pastor, Daniel Buck, reports a neighborhood of Doms pressing him for baptism and instruction. But experience warrants caution against hasty treatment in such cases. The Alice Sheldon Memorial in Suddar Bazaar, in care of H. L. Ariel, and at Salim Sarae on the Old State Road, of Bachchu Lal, have been well manned.

Our Christian girls are still in the Cawnpore Girls' School and others have been sent there during the year. The work among the women of the city and in the villages has brought us in touch with many hungry souls to whom we are glad to give the Bread of Life. We have emphasized the importance of teaching the little children and as a result, have more day schools, and the beginnings of such schools in other places. The necessary omission of the Summer School was a real deprivation to the women, who at best have so little chance for inspiration and advancement.

BULANSHAHR DISTRICT

Aligarh

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

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

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

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

J. T. ROBERTSON, Superintendent

At the last Conference session five circuits from the Muttra District were added to our district. These included the city of Aligarh and the institutions there, and so make a very real addition to our work, none too light before. We found a great difference between this new field and the old work, and a vast difference in the way it is manned.

There is a Christian community of 19,831. 114 Sunday schools thriving, though not very well organized. This year there have been 3,032 baptisms. Of this number 400 are Chinese and the rest are from the Bhangis.

So far the war has made no impression on the Mass Movement, the people are as eager as ever to come to us. Indeed they are more ready to come than we are to take them, which is a shame on the Church.

Educational Institutions

Boys' Industrial School and Orphanage, L. B. Jones, Superintendent. This school is now recognized by the Government and receives a small grant-in-aid. Every department shows progress. With a Government trained man at the head of the Carpentry Department we have had all the work we could manage, making chairs, benches, and tables for the residents of Aligarh. The Shoe Department has received many letters of appreciation from its patrons. The boys in the Weaving Department are busy weaving the cloth which is made up by other boys into suits—each boy receives two suits a year.

A new feature of our school is a Department for the Blind, where the boys are taught to read and write in Urdu, by the Braille system and also to make baskets and cane chairs. A blind teacher has been secured for this work.

Though men and boys alike are busy in school and shop, they seek the best in spiritual things. Every Sunday they go into the villages, seeking those who do not know Christ. The teachers in school and shop are local preachers or exhorters, and not the least of their teaching is the principle of self-support. Even the smallest see that work is honorable, and that it is possible for a man to support himself and family, and still be able, like Paul the tent maker, to have a part in spreading the Good News of the Kingdom.

The Industrial School at Aligarh needs the prayers of its friends, that it may become a great factor, under the guidance of the Almighty, in bringing India to Christ.

The Woman's Industrial Home—Mrs. G. F. Matthews, Superintendent. The task of caring for 245 women and girls is by no means easy. There are many Departments in the Home: Bakery, Dairy, Poultry, Torchon Lace, Embroidery, Plain Sewing, Weaving, Knitting, Basket Making and Gardening. The bakery sends out 200 loaves of bread every day, besides cakes, and biscuits. Our dairy and poultry departments, supplying sweet clean milk and fresh eggs, are very popular with the English-speaking people in Aligarh. From our garden we send vegetables and baskets of fruit. About thirty girls are learning to make lace and as many more are studying embroidery. The sewing classes are crowded. From the Home we also send out each day into the city of Aligarh and the villages about, Bible Readers, who go into the Zenanas and teach the women. Each Sunday these Bible Readers, in charge of one of our assistants, conduct a Sunday school in Aligarh City among the heathen children.

CAWNPORE DISTRICT

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

Cawnpore

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

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

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

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

W. W. ASHE, Superintendent

The news of the sudden death of the Rev. W. E. Tomlinson cast a gloom over the entire district. I wish to record my appreciation of the splendid condition in which I found everything pertaining to the district and of his painstaking effort to make it easy for his successor. Few men have left a better record on the mission field than Edwin Tomlinson, and his place will be hard to fill.

The responsibility of evangelizing the greater part of the population of 2,000,000, especially the depressed classes, is no small task. There are nine foreign missionaries, including those of the Woman's Foreign Missionary So-

ciety; eighteen ordained and fifty-one unordained native preachers; seventy-five other workers.

Regular services are held in 253 villages and our Christians number 2,560. The church membership is 636 and there are 1,192 probationers. There have been 351 baptisms.

The Lizzie Johnson Memorial Church, Hindustani, has completed and dedicated its beautiful new building. The pastor and his people raised \$1,000 to furnish the building, besides sufficient to install electric lights and fans and to buy a new organ. They now have the best equipped church in the Conference.

The English Church under the pastorate of Rev. W. G. Murphy has done well under unfavorable conditions. Helpful members have moved away and the soldiers stationed at Cawnpore have been ordered into active service in Europe. The members have, however, continued to pay all the current expenses of the church. This has been a strenuous year for both preachers and people, but they have not flinched. Notwithstanding the exorbitant prices of all commodities of life, our workers have given a tenth of their income. The Layman's Tithers' League of the Cawnpore church has maintained its good record, and some of the members have given much more than their "tithe." The pastoral support raised by the Hindustani people exceeds that of last year by one hundred and forty-four rupees. This is not a great increase, but, considering the stringent financial conditions, it is very encouraging.

Our Sunday schools, 110 in number, have a total attendance of 2,725. In Cawnpore these schools are classified and graded, but in most places we have but one teacher to every twenty pupils and the schools are not highly organized.

Educational Institutions

The Central School and Mission Workshops is an Anglo-Vernacular Middle and Industrial School for Hindustani boys. Enrollment, 210. Mr. W. G. Murphy is Manager of the Industrial Department and N. T. Childs is head of the Middle School. Eighty-two boys are from Christian homes and of these seventy-five board in our hostel. The Government has furnished a grant-in-aid to build a new hostel and new class rooms and soon we will be able to accommodate many heretofore turned away. The Industrial School was established fifteen years ago by Dr. Hoskins for the purpose of helping worthy boys secure an education by affording them an opportunity of working their way through school. More than one hundred young men have gone out equipped for greater usefulness and are now holding responsible positions in mills, factories and government service. Two are in America working their way through college.

Hudson Memorial School, a Hindustani boarding school for girls, in Miss Richmond's care. There are 120 students representing every station in the district. Three out of four girls who passed the Government Middle School examinations have entered higher institutions. A much needed hospital to care for the sick has just been completed.

The Girls' High School (English)—Superintendent, Miss E. L. Whiting; Principal, Miss Schroepel; Commercial Department, Miss C. A. Porter; High School Department, Miss M. Dease. Enrollment, 100. This department of our English work is increasing every year in importance and usefulness.

Our village schools throughout the district are well attended. There are thirty-eight of these primary schools, seventeen for boys and twenty-one for girls. All vernacular.

DELHI DISTRICT

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

Delhi

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

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

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

ROCKWELL CLANCY, Superintendent

On the 12th of December, 1911, King George V, in the great Durbar, declared Delhi the capital of India. For one hundred years Calcutta had enjoyed this honor. The new Delhi will be built south of the present city, toward the Kutab Minar which is distant eleven miles. The Government buildings, the palace for the Viceroy, residences for officials and public buildings, are estimated to cost \$30,000,000. All parts of India can be readily reached from Delhi. The traveler can here enter a train and reach without change Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Peshawar, and Karachi, the extremities of the Empire. A powerful wireless station connects the city with the outside world.

Our History in Delhi

The mutiny of 1857 drove Dr. William Butler and his family from Bareilly to Naini Tal, scattered or killed all the Europeans in North India and filled Delhi with 50,000 Sepoys (Indian soldiers). General John Nicholson and his little army of about 5,000 half British and half Indian, took the city in September, 1857. John Nicholson gave his life. The mutineers fled and the great mutiny ended. Bahadur Shah, the old Emperor, the last of the Moguls, surrendered in Humayun's Tomb, and was brought back to Delhi for trial which was held in the Diwan-i-Amm, the great audience hall in the Palace. At that trial Dr. William Butler was present. In that hall he wrote an urgent appeal to the Church in America to send money to build orphanages for the children of the mutineers, one of whom, Rev. Pundi Isa Das, still lives and is an honored member of the North West India Conference. In 1892 mission work was begun in the city, the appointment being held by an Indian preacher. The first American missionary to live here was Rev. F. M. Wilson, in 1910, and he remained district superintendent of Delhi District until the session of Annual Conference in January, 1914, when he and Mrs. Wilson went on furlough. During the last three years Mr. Wilson had more than 6,000 baptisms chiefly in the villages to the north of Delhi, in the region of the Mass Movement,

Our Field

Delhi District has ten circuits with 13,616 Christians living in 366 villages. During the year there were 1,504 baptisms and 3,183 registered inquirers. There are 118 Sunday schools and 2,613 pupils, 207 Christians who can read the Bible and 420 girls and boys learning to read. Fifty-six heathen shrines have been broken.

For our work on this field there are three foreign missionaries, eight ordained and twenty unordained Indian preachers, eighteen exhorters, twenty-seven pastor-teachers, forty-six Bible women and 300 chaudhris, voluntary unpaid workers.

The territory included in the Delhi District extends from Rewari, fifty miles southwest of Delhi, to Jhakal, 124 miles northwest of Delhi on the North-western Railway, then fifty miles across to Barnala on a line between Ambala and Bhatinda. On the Delhi Kalka Railway we run as far north as Ambala. We had taken over three circuits from the Punjab District at the beginning of the year; but we gave over the Ambala circuit with about 600 Christians to the American Presbyterians. We now have work in four civil districts, the Delhi Presidency and the Native States of Jhind and Patiala. Nearly all our chief centers are on railways. We have Christians living in about thirty different parts of Delhi City and in 336 villages outside of the city. There is a vast community of Sweepers and Chamars (depressed classes) whom we have not been able to reach and who are just as good material for Christians as the more than 7,000 who have been baptized in this district during the past four years. It is only a question of Christian teachers and the money to pay them till the Christians can support them. In one village there are more than 250 people who have been asking for baptism for more than a year. They have not yet been sufficiently taught and may have to wait another year. In an adjoining village there are even more who have waited eighteen months. We have more than 3,000 people on our lists who have had some Christian teaching but who are having to wait for more. We feel that we must not allow our Indian preachers to baptize more than they can teach. But how long must the people be kept waiting?

We have no educational institutions in Delhi nor do we own any property, though a most desirable piece has been selected and it is hoped soon to make the purchase.

In our search over Delhi for a place for our Mission, we were taken to a beautiful garden containing nearly twelve acres. We had not known of such a private property in Delhi. The owner offered it to us for \$1.33 a square yard; he would probably take less; but that is cheap for land in this city. Recently, government paid \$1,000 for thirty yards, and sold another piece for \$20 a yard in the bazaar; so our garden is "dirt cheap." There is plenty of room for the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and our Society for bungalows, hostels for girls and also for boys and for a church, and the garden is in just the right place for our work. Why not buy at once? Let some good man or woman give us \$70,000 for the land and \$30,000 for buildings and the beautiful garden will belong to this Mission within two days.

Chaudhris

These are the men who are the great hope of our work. They are the headmen of village communities and their authority over their people is great

for good or evil, for the people do largely as their chaudhris say and do. The system is patriarchal and the chaudhris are the patriarchs. Our rule is never to baptize till the whole community in a village is ready, chaudhris especially. We give special care to training these leaders. You should hear many of them lead their people in singing and the Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments, and the life of our Lord. Few can read but they can all sing. Recently, Mrs. Clancy and I went to a village. The chaudhris and their people met us and led us to their mohalla; then they fairly took charge of the meeting. They sang hymn after hymn on Christ and His power to save from sin. The high caste people of the village gathered around us to be taught about Christ by the men who are their serfs. When we left the village they came along the path still singing, and as they returned to the village they were still singing the Gospel in song. These chaudhris are the men we are after and we are getting them for Christ. Our Indian preachers will not baptize a community till the chaudhris who have been teaching them recommend them. These 300 voluntary workers are accomplishing more than the paid workers can because they are chaudhris and have authority over their people. At a recent quarterly conference there were chaudhris from twelve villages some of whom walked in ten miles and back the same night. One chaudhri was selected by the others to report for each village. There were sixty villagers present at that meeting which began at seven in the morning and went on till noon without a break; again from four to seven o'clock in the evening, leaving us just time to catch our train. This is a sample of how the work is being done by the people. These chaudhris collect the self-support, gifts of grain, eggs, pigs, chickens, and money.

Our women workers are our school teachers in the main. They cannot travel far from the village in which they live; but they gather the boys and girls at home and teach them to read. Among more than 13,000 Christians in the Delhi District not more than 600 can read at all, and only 207 of these can read the Bible. What a work there is before us!

HISSAR DISTRICT

Hissar

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

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

Missionaries: Rev. James Lyon and Mrs. Lyon.

JAMES LYON, Superintendent

This district has nine circuits, making nine centers with a Hindustani minister at the head of each and to work this great country there are only fifty-nine workers, including Bible readers and pastor-teachers. About 50,000 are actually reached by our message and nearly 15,000 make up our congregations.

As a result of special revival services the whole district organized itself into a "Tithers Society," all cheerfully became tithers and eight of the workers went on self-support, five wholly and three partially; a District Finance Committee was formed and two delegates appointed to meet others at our Annual Conference.

At the beginning of the year we sent out the following notice to all workers:

I. Baptize no seekers who do not believe with all their hearts that Jesus Christ is the Son of God.

II. Baptize none who are not willing to abstain from meat offered.

III. Baptize no seekers if provision cannot be made for their instruction.

IV. Remember that it is the privilege of each one baptized to receive the gift of the Holy Spirit at the time of baptism.

We have had 433 baptisms during the year and have now a Christian community of 2,264. Our fifty-four Sunday schools have a total membership of 3,500.

We plan to open a training school in each circuit or center, give our new converts a year's training, and then set them to work on self-supporting lines. When one remembers that our converts can neither read nor write and are the product of ages of heathenism, it will be seen that the task we have set ourselves is very great.

MEERUT DISTRICT

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

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

Meerut

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

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

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

Institution: Anglo-Vernacular Middle School.

BENSON BAKER, Superintendent

The Opportunity

In the very heart of India, a territory as big as the State of Connecticut, with a population as great as that of the State of Indiana—a baptism every

working hour of this year and more Methodists than our workers can care for—10,678 inquirers now knocking at the door, and all of this in the face of heavy persecution—this is the opportunity that faces us in the Meerut District.

Our Christian community has grown and now numbers 21,213. During the year 3,080 were baptized. For this great task we have eight foreign missionaries and 190 native workers. We cannot care for these people as fast as they would come from the 1,113 villages under our care. Most of our people belong to the lowest classes, Chamars (188,000) and Sweepers (45,000). This great mass of people are ours and ready to be baptized.

The Transformation

Can you understand what a transformation it is? India is all "Class." These poor ones are slaves, or if not slaves they are serfs. For centuries they have not dared call their souls their own. The landlord has been to them all and all. Now for the first time they begin to realize that they are men, that they have some rights, that they can look the haughty "Zamindar" in the face and say, "I am a free man." Of course the master does not like it and trouble results, but the first step has been taken. It means the complete transformation of the social fabric of the country. And with this social change comes a tremendous moral change. Because the souls, too, have been bound, and there has been no moral responsibility. It is a mighty upheaval and the Kingdom is coming. This means persecution of the most violent kind—men are beaten, women are outraged, lands and rights are taken away and every possible thing is done. The result is, more inquirers than ever.

The Bitter Cry

"Sahib, will you not come to our village and teach us? We too want to know about the Christ." Again and again people come to us with that request on their lips. In one part of the district where we had been working for some time, the people held a big mass meeting. They sent delegates from over thirty villages, and some three thousand men attended. For two days they discussed the Christian religion and after prolonged debate by formal vote decided to become Christian. *And we did not have a man that could be spared to prepare them for baptism.* In another place a wealthy shoe manufacturer was baptized. He was the leading man of his caste in a large territory and what he said went with his followers, and after his baptism he said, "We all want to become Christians. Send us teachers and I will see that they are taken care of." A man came to my door and said, "Sir, I want Jesus Christ." That is the cry. It sounds sweet to your ears and so it does to ours, but when you hear it and cannot respond, then it is hard to hear. But the people of this land do want Jesus. We have 10,678 inquirers who are acknowledged seekers. But that is only the few that we have on our records. In the Meerut District there are about two and a half million people, most of whom want Christ; but there are two hundred and fifty thousand of one caste, practically every one of whom is or could be an inquirer, and if we had the men to care for and train them could be baptized. This is not mere guesswork, for wherever we go and teach them they soon ask for baptism, and are so closely bound together that when one comes all follow. We can baptize as fast as we can take care of them, so that as far as the human element is concerned it is a matter of men and money.

And it is not only the low caste that are coming. In our recent District Conference we baptized a Mohammedan, although he knew that it might mean

death for him, and we are now planning to get him away from this part of the country. The high caste people seeing what a wonderful transformation takes place when the people become Christian, begin to inquire and often become Christians.

Our distress arises from the fact that we have not workers enough to care for the people as fast as they want to come. A number of the preachers in this district have over thirty villages each to care for. It is a physical impossibility for them to do it, and so some must go neglected. And more than this many calls must go unheeded. There should be forty more workers in this district today.

Accepting the Challenge

We accept the challenge and are laying foundations to win the whole of the district. First of all, there are the schools. These people are absolutely ignorant when they come to us, so we are establishing day schools all over the district. The British Government attempts to give an education to all who want it. In many villages there are schools but the low caste people cannot attend. There is no rule to keep them out; they are simply frozen out by the high caste, who say, "You are untouchable and cannot come here." If we undertake to educate these people the Government is willing to help us, but we must first of all have trained men to do the teaching.

Our Schools

Promising boys and girls are selected from these village schools and brought into Meerut and put into boarding schools. Here they are brought into contact with all that is best and after a thorough training not only in books but in all that goes to make up the Christian life, they are sent out again into the work. These schools are the hope of our work. Most of the revivals of recent years have begun in these schools. There are 140 boys enrolled in our Anglo-Vernacular Middle School under the supervision of R. W. Noon.

Bible Training Schools

The constant cry from the preachers-in-charge is "Give us more workers." And the question is, where are we to get the men? In order to try and answer this question we have established Training Schools. Every now and then in the villages we find young men of special promise. Perhaps they are unable to read but it is only because they have had no opportunity to learn. We select the best and bring them into this school. They stay perhaps three years. They are given the rudiments of an education and much time is spent in getting them into touch with all that Christianity means. Then they are sent out into the villages to teach their own people. And they are among the best workers we have. God is greatly blessing this form of effort.

The Chaudhri

The chaudhri is the "layman" of the Indian Church. Every caste in every village has a man who is the head of his caste in that village. He has more authority than a ward boss in America. What he says goes. He is indeed the "key man" as far as the village Christian is concerned. We have captured the chaudhri for the Kingdom. A Christian chaudhri is appointed for each village. He is the pastor's right hand man. And when a preacher has twenty villages it is important to have a man on the ground. He collects the salary, he leads in the meeting, he enforces discipline, he is the class leader; he receives no

pay for his work but is usually the largest giver in the village. We had in Meerut this year a great chauthris' meeting (Laymen's Convention). These men came at their own expense and they are poor people. They stayed three or four days. They were taught to sing, to repeat Bible verses, to pray and to know something of the great doctrines of sin and salvation. They on their part promised to help in doing away with all heathen customs, to give and collect money for the church, to teach their people, to pray and in every way to help the pastor.

Self-support

We need money as never before. We are pushing out into new places all the time. Our Christians are as yet only babes and must be helped. We must furnish schools at present and there are a thousand and one things to be done. But, we are doing all we can to help ourselves. At our District Conference this year "Self-support" was the big thing. Bishop Warne was with us and we spent many days in prayer and consultation as to the best way to get the people to begin to walk. They are giving. Every worker in the district gives his tithe. Many of our people are helping. It is wonderful how they give out of their poverty. Non-Christians often help us. But we have not had a proper method for collecting. We are now planing new methods and as fast as we can we propose to have each community take over the support of its pastor.

MUTTRA DISTRICT

The Muttra District extends for about one hundred miles along both sides of the River Jumna and takes in the civil districts of Muttra, Agra, Mainpuri, Etah, and Aligarh. The population of this area is about 4,000,000. In this district are eight or ten important cities, with populations ranging from 20,000 to 200,000, and besides these there are many large towns and villages. The government has built good roads throughout the length and breadth of this territory, so that practically every part of the field is easily accessible. This is one of the most productive parts of the country, and is so well watered by two or three systems of canals that there is little danger of famine, even when the rains completely fail. Three or four large railway systems link the country up with the great cities of India, so that there is always a good market for everything that the people can produce.

Agra

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

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

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

Brindaban

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

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

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

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

Muttra

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

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

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

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

MOTT KEISLAR, Superintendent

The district has in its center the Vaishnavi holy-land, which is visited by thousands of pilgrims every year. Many of these hear the Gospel and carry it to distant homes. During the preaching at the last great festival a certain sect was organized to prevent the name of Jesus from being heard. A few weeks later one of these leaders was baptized. An old woman witnessing the destruction of a Gospel said: "What good does that do? By destroying the book you are not destroying their printing press." Two bright, well educated young Brahmans who were converted last year at the scene of this contest have been sent to Bareilly where they are doing good work as students in the Theological Seminary. Because of the opposition, more eagerness to hear the Gospel was manifested.

An elderly, educated, high caste man, now retired on a private income, is giving his Christian testimony before all. He has written an interesting little tract in two parts, "Why I believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God," and "Why I believe that the Bible is the Word of God." This is being printed as the first output of our little mission press. He is contributing \$10.00 toward the new type.

During revival month our congregations aggregated over 28,000. Sunday services are held in 1,042 villages and our Christians number 14,893.

At last Conference five circuits were attached to Bulandshar District so our present Christian community is 15,534 living in 987 villages. There have been 1,822 baptisms during the year. Our 156 Sunday schools with 5,387 pupils and seventy-eight day schools with almost 1,200 pupils represent a great field, our hope of the future. From these schools we draw recruits for the staff of mission workers. There are ten missionaries, 180 paid native helpers, and 121 voluntary workers on the district.

There are boundless opportunities for evangelistic work on this district. The poor people hear of Him gladly, but it has been necessary to refuse baptism in many cases as we have so few workers. The mass movement is among us and we hope to be able to reap the great harvest that is waiting.

Miss Kipp, M.D., and Miss Porter, missionary nurse, are carrying on the medical and evangelistic work at Brindaban. There have been many encouraging features in the work and a steady increase in the number of patients.

English work has been carried on by Rev. C. H. Plomer in Agra where we have a good congregation and Sunday school.

Educational Institutions

The Anglo-Vernacular Middle and Boarding School for Boys. Headmaster, A. Luke. Enrollment, 161, of whom 61 board in the hostel in charge of the Rev. M. S. Budden.

The school building is well located and we are hoping to establish an Institutional Church. We have a small press and new type and shall have apprentices as soon as all can be arranged. An English night school, library, and reading room, lecture courses and other features are to follow. We hope by these means to present the Gospel to the multitudes of non-Christians who throng this part of the city. The school buildings are the gift of Mr. W. E. Blackstone.

The Blackstone Missionary Institute comprises a girls' boarding school and a training school. The girls' school is under the management of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, with Miss Clancy and Miss Randall in charge. Enrollment, 96.

The Training School, with Miss McKnight and Miss Boddy in charge, is the only institution of its kind in our region and its pupils represent many denominations.

PUNJAB DISTRICT

Punjab District includes the Punjab civil province with its three cities, 53 towns, and 43,660 villages, and a population of about 27,000,000. It is the seat of the earliest Aryan settlements in India. About fifty-six per cent of the population is sustained by agriculture. The main source of wealth lies in the exportation of wheat. The greater portion of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Mission is in the Patiala state, especially in Patiala city, among about 6,000,000 people, of whom about one tenth are of the depressed classes.

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

Lahore

Lahore (population, 270,000) is the political capital of the Punjab. It is situated on the Ravi River, and at the junction of the railway lines from Karachi, Peshawar, and Calcutta, 1,250 miles from the last and 1,280 miles from Bombay. Of the population about sixty per cent are Mohammedans. The native city covers an area of about one square mile. The European quarters cover a large area and contain the secretariate buildings, the district courthouse, the government college, and Punjab University, the Senate Hall, the American Presbyterian College, and other important buildings. Lahore is one of the most important educational centers in North India. Rudyard Kipling was educated here.

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

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

Institution: Johnson Memorial Training School.

J. C. BUTCHER, Superintendent

The Punjab District has again been divided. In 1906 the Roorkee District was set off, in 1911 the Delhi District was formed, and in 1914 the Southern

Punjab District took shape. In the final adjustment the Southern Punjab only took from us one circuit, the Bhatinda with 555 Christians, but the Ambala Circuit with 686 Christians was handed over to the care of the American Presbyterians and the Patiala Circuit with 609 Christians to the Reformed Presbyterians, while the Sangrur and Barnala Circuits with 1,292 Christians were added to the Delhi District. So altogether the Punjab District was relieved of the care of five circuits containing 3,142 Christians. That reduced the number of our circuits to eleven and the number of Christians to 14,957. The chief gain to the District Superintendent has been that he has had fewer miles to travel, fewer workers to supervise, and fewer patrons with whom to correspond.

The number of men at work in the district this year has been seventy, who have had to shepherd 17,299 Christians, instruct 8,511 inquirers, teach 931 persons to read, sell 9,483 Scriptures and portions and preach the Gospel as far as possible to 2,500,000 non-Christians.

We are constantly having seekers from among the Mohammedans and upper class Hindus, but such converts would require an amount of care and financial help that we, with our other responsibilities, are not able to give. Non-Christians are often present at our services and are seriously impressed by the lives of our professed Christians.

There have been 2,894 baptisms or an average of over forty-one to each worker. The role played by the paid workers in bringing forward candidates for baptism is quite secondary. Converts are mostly made by the unpaid helpers of whom 385 have been recognized by the Quarterly Conferences as leaders.

We grade them into three ranks—Head Leaders, Assistant Head Leaders, and Leaders. The higher ranks are conferred on those who do more work and give more money. These leaders gather the people for worship, see that the children attend school and introduce the preachers to those non-Christians who are likely to cast their lot with us.

It seems as if we had at length found a really valuable indigeneous agency for the propagation of the Gospel. This discovery also seems to mark the transition from the mission to the church. Heretofore the mission has been the important factor and the church an auxiliary. Hereafter the church must be responsible for the work, and the mission a helper.

Assistant District Superintendents

Since September 1st we have tried a new experiment. For some time it has been evident that much of the work demanded a closer supervision than the district superintendent has been able to give. So it was decided to appoint superintendents over two sub-districts. These sub-district superintendents are not to do the work of the district superintendent, nor of the preachers-in-charge, but are to counsel and assist both. The two sub-district superintendents appointed were Indian brethren who have been conspicuously successful in village work, in the development of self-support in the district. During the time the experiment has been in operation, it has amply justified itself. The backward circuits have been brought into line, and the preachers who were lacking in initiative have been directed into profitable lines of work.

Relation of Foreign Help

Another new agent has come into the Punjab District. The Vancouver District has undertaken the support of the Punjab District on the Station Plan.

That is, they pay that portion of the expense of the district which comes to us from the regular appropriation of the Board. This means the expenses of the salary, house, and transit of the missionary and his family, also the donation given by the Board to assist in our educational, pastoral, and evangelistic work. As suggested above the burden of the pastoral and evangelistic work must rest upon the Indian church. But the work pressing to be done is much beyond the power of our infant church, so we have three helpers in America, the Board of Foreign Missions, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and Special Gifts. In the older work the help of the Board has been so large, that the pastoral and evangelistic work has been often regarded as their peculiar obligation. But more and more the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has been assisting by employing the wives of the male workers to work among the women. The most precarious but inspiring factor has been the Special Gifts, in regard to which we can still say that for every gift of \$40 a year we can keep in the work a man who would not otherwise be employed by us.

Self-support

The contributions of our people for the support of the work have increased this year by Rs. 777, and have amounted to Rs. 3,611 or more than a fourth of the total expenditures of the fourteen circuits for salaries of the men, house rent, travelling, moving and incidentals. If from this total expenditure of Rs. 13,054, we could deduct all the expenses for evangelization, we should find that our native church is paying the major part of the expense of the strictly pastoral work. It thus appears that without outside help something might be done to keep the churches going. But without the help of the Board and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society the evangelistic work cannot be continued and without the help of the Special Gifts it cannot be pressed.

The Attack of Illiteracy

The weakest spot in our work appears in the matter of education. Our workers claim to have been teaching 931 persons to read, but this teaching in most cases has been very slight. Our instructions are that every worker should always carry in his hymn-book a primer, and wherever he can get an opportunity he should teach somebody something. Consequently, a good many have learned their letters, and in almost every circuit some one has learned to read the Bible. But teaching in the villages is slow work. The pupils do not know how to study, and few of the teachers know how to teach. In our boarding schools the story is different. Here we expect the ordinary boy or man to finish the Roman-Urdu Primer in a month, the Gospel of Mark in another month, the New Testament in a year and the whole Bible in two years, besides devoting a proper amount of time to writing and arithmetic, and after the first year to reading and writing the Persian-Urdu character.

Educational Institutions

The Johnson Memorial Training School at Lahore is the only institution in the district. Principal, K. Massey. This school has comfortable quarters for sixteen couples in training for workers, and has an attendance of forty-six—twenty-eight men, eighteen women. Four men and three women have gone out this year to the work.

The Charlotte M. Bridge Memorial Hall furnished temporary accommodation to the junior boys of our boarding school and the students in the training

school, and at present shelters thirty-seven boys and ten young men who are studying in our school, besides thirteen advanced boys who have been reading in the Government School and the Presbyterian High School.

RAJPUTANA DISTRICT

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

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

Ajmer

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

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

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

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

Phalera

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

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

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

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

F. C. ALDRICH, Superintendent

The Rajputana District is divided into eight circuits. There are nine missionaries in the district and 170 Indian workers. Of these, fifty-five are Bible readers, principally under the direction of Mrs. Aldrich, and thirty-seven give voluntary service in various capacities.

We have received through baptism 1,119 Brahmins and one Mohammedan and his wife. Last year the total number of Methodist Christians in this district was 6,298, and this year the Christian community totals 6,973.

Special effort has been made by our workers to get the printed Word into the hands of intelligent non-Christian people, and this has resulted in the sale of 844 Gospels or portions and in the free distribution of more than 44,000

tracts and leaflets. The great annual fair at Pushkar afforded a special opportunity for this line of work. Here, as in other places, the eagerness of the people to receive the message, both verbal and printed, was most encouraging.

During the month of special evangelistic effort our workers preached to more than 24,000 persons in 1,295 separate meetings; 282 Gospels and 15,000 tracts and books were distributed, twelve heathen shrines were abandoned. A total of 459 days of free and loving service were given by laymen of various grades in the district, and this particular kind of service contributed much toward the success which was finally achieved. 323 persons of all ages were baptized during the month and seventy-nine backsliders reclaimed.

The Ajmer Boys' School has had an average enrollment of about eighty Christian boys and ten non-Christians. Sixty are in the Orphanage Department. The Ajmer Girls' School has had an enrollment of 100.

Promising Fields

Phalera is a town peopled principally by European and Indian employees of the Railway Company, and is an important railway junction. We have complete possession of this territory as a field. A few years ago there were flourishing boys' and girls' Industrial Schools here. Three years ago the boys' school was closed and the students placed in other schools; and this year the girls' school was dealt with in like manner. Though these moves occasioned no small amount of regret on the part of those whose labors had been spent in these institutions, still this seemed the only thing to do. The work of these schools was carried on in cheaply constructed buildings which were erected on land leased for a period of fifteen years. This fifteen-year lease expired in 1915. Both schools, on closing, seemed to have served their purpose and many Christian young men and women look back to Phalera from honorable positions in various parts of the country—fine Christian families established in life for a life worth living. The Rev. A. L. Grey was appointed to this station, as evangelist for the district.

Pisangan represents the extreme southwestern end of the district and connects us with a great stretch of unworked territory leading out toward the Indian Ocean. Here many thousands of square miles lie unworked by the Christian Church. We this year baptized over 300 people on the borders of this field, and the indications are that literally thousands could be reached in this region as the result of properly reinforced and concentrated effort. I have carefully canvassed these parts, and I can honestly see no reason why some of the great movements of other parts of our Conference could not be repeated here. There are now 1,318 Christians in this circuit, with an additional 200 or 300 practically ready for baptism. The Indian officials of Pisangan are kindness personified in their dealings with the Indian preacher-in-charge, and they often call upon us when they visit that town. On the occasion of a recent trip to that place we held a novel Epworth League meeting. This convened on the roof of a worker's house, and, in addition to our Christian congregation, there were in attendance a Mohammedan judge; the postmaster (a Brahmin); a Brahmin police officer; a Mohammedan police clerk; and the Brahmin *Pandit* of Pisangan.

Tilaunia is on the mail railway between Phalera and Ajmer and is exactly twenty-five miles from each. Our Tubercular Sanitarium for girls and women is situated here. The Postal Department has very kindly granted our request for a post office in Tilaunia and this post office is now in full swing in one

corner of the railway station, the station master serving in the double capacity of station agent and postmaster. The preacher-in-charge of Tilaunia Circuit lives in Rounpnagar, an old walled town with about 3,000 inhabitants.

ROORKEE DISTRICT

Roorkee District is situated in the United Provinces, between the Ganges and the Jumna Rivers, having the Himalayas on the north and the civil district of Meerut on the south. It comprises two civil districts, Dehra Dun and Saharanpur, and also parts of Muzaffarnagar. It is approximately 100 miles from north to south and 40 miles from east to west and contains a population of 3,000,000, 800,000 of whom are of the depressed classes. The majority belong to the Chamar (leather-workers) caste. Hardwar, situated where the Ganges River emerges from the Himalayas, one of the sacred cities of the Hindus, is in this district. Thousands of Hindus visit Hardwar to wash away their sins. Two thirds of the population are Hindus and one third Mohammedans. The language spoken is Hindustani.

Roorkee

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

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

Missionaries: Rev. Dennis Clancy and Mrs. Clancy.

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

DENNIS CLANCY, Superintendent

In this district there are 20,305 Christians, living in 523 villages and mohallas. During the year we have had 1,106 baptisms, without putting special emphasis on this part of our work. At our last Annual Conference Mussoorie was added to the Roorkee District, bringing to us 378 Christians mostly from the clerical and servant classes. Among these are some very fine men who are a great help to us in our work. Our workers number 132.

Evangelistic Work

The reports that came in during our Special Revival Month were very encouraging. Constant emphasis needs to be put on the evangelistic side of our work. Last winter a series of small Christian Melas were held and we are planning for more extensive work of this kind.

English services are maintained in Roorkee and in Mussoorie. Dr. P. N. Buck, who has charge of our English Church at Mussoorie, reports a good year. The services are well attended and the finances of the church are in a satisfactory condition. Special services under the leadership of the Rev. John Forman of the American Presbyterian Mission were most helpful. At Roorkee the services have been maintained steadily throughout the year. Our income has been greatly reduced because the three batteries of English artillery that were stationed here have been sent into active service in Europe.

Self-support

This has been one of our greatest problems. Our people in the villages and mohallas have not been taught to give systematically. Our present system seems to fail at this point. Until we can establish a more intimate relation between pastor and people we cannot expect to accomplish much in this direction.

Our people are mostly poor, but, at the same time, they have always been accustomed, under their old system, to give something for the support of their religious leaders and for their religious institutions. If we can get the people to feel that the Christian Church, in their community, is really theirs, and that they are financially responsible for the pastor appointed, they will take an interest in and support the church in a far larger degree.

Although there are several large Mohammedan centers in this district, and it would be natural to suppose that there would be a good deal of sympathy with Turkey, their co-religionists, in this war, still there has been no sign of disloyalty to the Empire, but, on the other hand, every evidence of the greatest possible enthusiasm for the success of the Allies' cause, Mohammedans as well as Hindus contributing liberally to the English War Relief Fund.

Educational Institutions

The Boys' Boarding School, or Hostel, cares for thirty boys. K. L. Sahae in charge. The Training Schools for Workers at Roorkee have seven men and six women in training.

Because of the war and the consequent financial uncertainty we were not able to hold our Summer School—a great loss to our workers. Our need for more schools is pressing; we have nothing at all in Roorkee for girls and have to send them to Meerut and Bijnor where the schools are already crowded.

The Leper Asylum, Rev. Dennis Clancy, Superintendent, has fifty inmates. Our Mission continues to supervise this work although the institution has been taken over by the Mission to Lepers.



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
 METHODIST EPISCOPAL
 CHURCH
**CENTRAL PROVINCES
 AND
 SOUTH INDIA**

Railroads: — Cable Lines: —
 Scale of Statute Miles
 0 50 100 200

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

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHROP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE

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

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

BANGALORE DISTRICT

Bangalore District lies in the southeastern part of the Mysore state. The civil district of the same name has an area of 3,092 square miles and a population of about 900,000. Of this number over 25,000 are Christians, there being in this district more than half of the Christians in the state of Mysore. The majority of native Christians are Roman Catholics.

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

Bangalore

Bangalore (population, about 160,000) is the seat of government for the Mysore state and a British military cantonment. It is situated 3,000 feet above the sea and enjoys a pleasant and temperate climate, which has attracted a considerable European and Eurasian population. It is the meeting place of four lines of railway, being 279 miles by rail from Madras and 692 miles from Bombay. Bangalore, next to Madras, is the largest city in South India. It is an important Roman Catholic center; of the 13,700 native Christians about 11,700 are Catholics.

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

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

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

Bowringpet

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

Kolar

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

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

Missionaries: Rev. Karl E. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, Rev. William H. Hollister and Mrs. Hollister, Mr. Clayton E. Gabel (on furlough) and Mrs. Gabel (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Martha A. Griffin, Nellie de H. Nunan, M.D., Margaret D. Lewis, M.D. (on furlough), Florence W. Maskell (on furlough), Julia E. Morrow, and Urdell Montgomery.

Institutions: Biblical Training School, Kanarese Boys' Boarding School, Indus-

trial Training Institute. W. F. M. S.: Kanarese Girls' Orphanage and Boarding School, Deaconess Home, Widows' Home, Ellen Thoburn Cowen Hospital.

W. H. HOLLISTER, Superintendent

Methodism has assumed the responsibility of carrying the Gospel to 1,000,000 people on this district. We are meeting this responsibility as best we can with two missionaries and their wives, four Woman's Foreign Missionary Society ladies, two Indian members of Conference and one hundred and ten employed workers. There are 2,400 children in our eighty-six Sunday schools, and 2,432 baptized people scattered over the territory. Special effort has been directed to the training of converts rather than the baptism of inquirers.

In a remarkable sense the Kanarese people are a stay-at-home people. They are also self-satisfied and happy according to the Indian standards. Brahmanism has a hold of peculiar strength. It has been wise in being less oppressive and consequently less repellent, less hated than in some parts of India. Satisfaction with existing conditions on the part of the masses is no small factor in making it difficult to persuade them to forsake their false gods and faiths which blight for a faith whose promise and radiance can be dimly seen. This field has been accounted stony ground by all missions, but the eyes that more carefully discern the leavening influence and broad bearing of the great truths emphasized by the Man of Galilee see a deep current setting Christward. These people hunger for release from burdens grievous to bear, better conditions and education for their children, better agricultural methods, and an even chance in the progress of nations.

Science, art, and commerce not only clarify Christ's message but are themselves messengers. The railway, the telegraph, the latest processes of extracting gold from these rocks about us, the bicycle, motor car, new machinery; the application of science to agriculture and to the healing of the diseases of plants, animals and man; the press, schools and hospitals are powerful factors to aid in bringing the people to a knowledge of Christ's real purposes and His intimate relation to the new factors that have leaped into Indian life as the result of Christian teachings in Britain and America. It is because of a thousand voices of material things as well as because the Gospel has been preached and lived among the people that we are able to baptize so many to-day. The morning of a new opportunity dawns; the old environment is giving place to a new; and a great hunger and insistent demand for something is growing in the hearts of the people. We must define that something and press upon them the satisfying life that can come from Christ alone.

Educational Institutions

Baldwin Boys' High School—Principal, Mr. J. W. Simmons. Teachers, Mrs. J. W. Simmons, Mr. J. D. Harris, Mrs. Harris, J. E. Trieschmann, and twelve assistant teachers.

There are 192 students, eight of whom board at the school. This school and the girls' school of the same name are classed as European and are under the Government code.

Baldwin Girls' High School—Principal, Miss Wisner; Head Mistress, Miss Isham. Twelve teachers assisting. There are thirty-seven girls in the boarding school department and fifty-two day pupils, a total of eighty-nine.

The action taken by the Annual Conference in December, 1913, setting apart all English work in the Conference into an English District, affected

Bangalore District more than any other in the Conference, because of the important English educational work. This will account for several important changes in the mission staff and in the statistical tables.

The large Boarding School and Orphanage of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and the Boys' Boarding School and Orphanage of our Board, all in Kolar, continue to form important features of the work and have led to making Kolar the headquarters of the district.

The Industrial School—Principal, C. E. Gabel—ranks among the best known in India. Its influence reaches far beyond the band of students receiving instruction in its varied activities. The manufacture of plows has been a feature in the school and last year's output of 500 failed to meet the demand. The influence of the school is shown in the fact that nearly 500 acres of farm land in four different villages form an important base for Christian homes for experimental work in agriculture, and for self-support. Extensive orchards of tamarind and other trees will in the near future provide a basis for much of indig-enously supported work.

Kanarese Boys' Boarding School and Orphanage at Kolar had a successful year with increased attendance and a wider sphere of usefulness.

Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage in charge of Miss Montgomery. The school has been crowded throughout the year. 150 in constant residence.

Day Schools—There are twenty-two day schools in the district with 1,013 children from Kolar and the surrounding villages attending.

Medical Work

The Ellen Thoburn Cowen Memorial Hospital at Kolar—Margaret D. Lewis, M.D., Physician in charge. Martha A. Griffin, Superintendent Nurse. Twelve assistant and pupil nurses. More than 12,000 visits were made to this dispensary during the year.

This hospital is doing a great work in a place that for fifteen years has been devastated annually by the plague. Early in February, 1914, the girls and boys from the orphanage had to remove into hastily constructed sheds and the schools had to be closed. The hospital staff with great heroism gave itself to aiding the suffering.

BELGAUM DISTRICT

The Belgaum District includes about 4,000 square miles of territory, with a population of 1,500,000, in the southern part of the Bombay Presidency. There are about 10,000 villages and towns in the district.

The missionary work in this region was taken over from the London Missionary Society in 1904, the work having been organized by that society in 1820.

Belgaum

Belgaum (population, 42,623) is situated at an elevation of 2,500 feet and enjoys an exceptionally mild climate. It is on the Southern Mahratha Railway. The great vernaculars, Marathi and Kanarese, meet here. Limitless scope for village evangelism offers in this promising field.

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

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

D. O. ERNSBERGER, Superintendent

Aside from institutional work we have on this field four foreign missionaries, including those of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and eighty

native workers. Our Christians number approximately 6,500. Ten years ago there was one Christian to 7,500 non-Christians: today there is one Christian to 235 non-Christians. During the year there have been 730 baptisms. Whole villages are awaiting our coming, but we have not entered a new village for more than a year.

During our Evangelistic Campaign carried on through the month of February and one week in March, 246 meetings were held, three melas attended, 97 persons baptized and 1,030 Scripture portions sold. The number of listeners was 16,353.

Our Sunday schools have increased from fifty-five to fifty-nine. The scholars are exclusively Christian or inquirers and nearly all the 1,658 children attending are pupils in our day schools.

Self-support

This department of the work is receiving a good deal of attention in the South India Conference. Our gain in this district for the item of pastoral support from the native Church is 24 per cent over that of last year. Plans are being devised for reaching all our village Christians and of getting them to contribute at least one anna (2 cents) a month per family. If this can be done, it will double the amount given this year for pastoral support.

Educational Institutions

The Benyon-Smith High School for Boys—Principal, E. L. King. Mr. B. B. Singh, Head Master. Teaching Staff of twenty Indian teachers. The enrollment is 500 students, the highest since the plague in 1896. A quarterly magazine called the "Indian Student Record" and a monthly sheet "The Bulletin," are edited and published by the principal. The Order of Knights of Service has been introduced to systematize and carry on social service work.

The Christian Boys' Hostel in charge of Mrs. Ernsberger, has thirty-six boarders of whom twenty-one attend the high school. Of the cost of the hostel for the year Rs. 882 (\$294) were paid by Indians.

The Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School at Sampgum and the Girls' School of the same character at Bail Hongal are attended by non-Christians of high caste. The girls' school, with fifty-three boarders, is in charge of Mrs. E. L. King and Miss Mann, and receives a grant-in-aid from the Government.

There are forty-three village schools which afford instruction for more than 1,400 pupils. The enrollment at these schools is forty-four per cent above that of last year.

ENGLISH DISTRICT

C. W. ROSS DE SOUZA, Superintendent

This new district is hardly a year old. Indeed it seems incongruous to refer to age in writing of a policy which marked a distinctly new departure at the last Session of Annual Conference. Whether the policy was justified remains yet to be seen, for it can hardly be regarded as more than an experiment even at this stage.

It will help us to inquire what the experiment has wrought in connection with our English work in South India Conference and what is the outlook, for after all, the upbuilding of our English churches must be regarded as the objective of such a policy. The year opened with many visions of achievements

and possibilities of advance. Some of the former remain yet unrealized, while some of the latter remain unachieved.

The district might be designated as a diocese; though its Superintendent remains far from the office of an Episcopos. Its territory includes parts of two Presidencies and two of the leading Native States.

There are five organized English Circuits—viz., Belgaum, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Madras, and Secunderabad. Taking them in this order we begin with Belgaum.

Belgaum

This is largely a military station with a sprinkling of those belonging to civil life. Early in the year we were able to secure the services of the Rev. Harcourt King as a supply for the work while the missionaries, for obvious reasons, maintained official relations with the Government.

Under the joint ministry of Mr. and Mrs. King, the interests of the English work have been well cared for. A Sunday school with an average attendance of sixty and a Class meeting with an average attendance of thirteen have been steadily maintained. The Sunday Parade and Voluntary services have been held in the cozy little church in Cantonment and have been well attended.

But Belgaum at this time of writing is somewhat different from the Belgaum at the beginning of the year's work. Then it was instinct with military life and Mr. King's hands were filled with a variety of Christian activities in connection with the garrison. But the war, which has impressed its existence and progress in almost every direction, has occasioned the removal of all but a handful of the troops and Belgaum is now almost exclusively a civil station and of civilians there are very few. These conditions are likely to continue till the troops return from the front or others are sent to fill their places.

Bangalore

The Rev. and Mrs. H. Stephens have continued to win and hold the love and esteem of all their people. The church in Richmond Town is a hive of activities. Sunday school, Class meetings, Ladies' Aid Society, etc., are all prospering.

A gracious revival was wrought under the ministry of the Rev. W. E. Bancroft, of Bombay, during the month of September, one of the net results of the evangelistic services being an addition of seven members to the church. The Pastor of Richmond Town also supplies, or helps to supply, the church in St. John's Hill. The church in Richmond Town finds support for a flourishing branch of vernacular work, and naturally rejoices over the prosperity of the Anglo-Vernacular School in Blackpully, for the maintenance of which it furnishes the larger share of the required funds; at the same time furnishing a concrete instance of the practical interest felt and taken in the vernacular section of the work of our English churches in South India Conference. An extract from the Government Inspector's latest report reads thus: "An enhancement of grant by 25 per cent. of the allotment is recommended for the general satisfactory condition of the school."

In addition to Evangelistic work carried on by the churches, we have here two educational institutions known as the Baldwin High Schools for boys and girls. These constitute our centers of learning in South India Conference and naturally cater to a large section of the Anglo-Indian Community. The schools

may well boast of their respective buildings, which are well situated and admirably adapted to the work for which they exist—many an Anglo-Indian parent, boy and girl has reason to be grateful for these schools.

Hyderabad

The English church here, located in the capital of India's Premier Native State, might in some senses claim to be the Premier English church in South India Methodism. Pastor Hilmer and his wife have put in a year of hard work. They have won all hearts by their genial ways and Christian sympathy. The various organizations within the church report progress.

The organizations referred to are the Sunday school, Epworth League, Ladies' Aid Societies, Methodist Brotherhood and the like. This I believe is the only church in the district which has thrown the brothers into a wholesome rivalry with the sisters in the prosecution of some forms of Christian work. This charge also has had the unique but not unenvied distinction of having its League and Ladies' Aid Society practically and directly engaged in social service.

An outstanding feature of our church work in Hyderabad is the maintenance of a Home for Anglo-Indian boys. This institution has nine inmates at present and others are seeking admission. The Home needs a material home of its own, rather than hired premises and the Committee is hoping, other things being equal, to make a beginning in this connection with the New Year.

Madras

The work of the past year, under the ministry of the Superintendent, the Rev. Ross de Souza, has resulted in growth and encouragement. Here we have four preaching appointments each Sunday—appointments that are cared for most heartily by the pastor's able band of local preachers and exhorters. Madras is one of the points where some of our visions yet remain unrealized, but with the cooperation of such live organizations as the Ladies' Aid and the Social Service Missions it is hoped to have these visions materialized next year. The outstanding feature of our church activities has to do with slum work and this is to be undertaken more extensively as soon as we secure our workers who will specially attend to this department of Christian work.

A survey of the work in other circuits would seem to indicate some features peculiar to each circuit. Thus, Belgaum, with its almost exclusively military conditions; Bangalore with its deep-seated and practical interest in some branch of vernacular work; Hyderabad with its devotion and practical "first aid" in the direction of social service; Madras has had the honor of receiving into the church by transfer and from probation more than all the other circuits combined. If Madras has seemed less active in practical forms of service, there has been a good reason for it. Madras has been steadily mobilizing with the specific purpose and prospect of having resources available from the beginning of the New Year for work of a kind that such a field as Madras offers.

Secunderabad—

last, but not least—has had a quietly prosperous year. The Rev. and Mrs. Tinsdale have, in spite of some discouragements and personal inconvenience, cared for all departments of the work. An interesting class meeting, a flourishing and enthusiastic Sunday school and Evangelistic services each week have kept alive our English Methodist interests in little Secunderabad, where our people have been faithful to their obligations. The year's work, represented by

the quarterly visits to each church, has involved travel that has covered 6,211 miles.

The churches are getting more into line with the policy of self-support—more vitally interested in social service—more keenly alive to doing something practical and permanent in the way of reaching and lifting up the submerged sections of the community and with all this their interest in Vernacular missions has not abated. Each church on the district, I believe, has met all its obligations in respect of ministerial support and benevolent collections, and in some instances exceed the regular apportionment for education.

District Conference

Our first District Conference was held in Madras, from 28th to 30th October. We were greatly helped and honored in having Bishop Robinson with us in all the sessions. His wise counsel and cheering words were an inspiration. Madras was selected as the place for our first Conference, because the larger number of our workers reside in that city and could not be expected to leave their work to attend a Conference outside of Madras. Notwithstanding some disabilities in the form of inclement weather, an epidemic of disease, and expense and inconvenience incident to distant travel, we were honored with the presence of members who came from Bangalore, Hyderabad, and Secunderabad. The Conference with its work and program was unquestionably an education and revelation to all who attended.

What is our policy, and what is the outlook? Such questions suggest certain concrete answers.

1. Our policy is to bring each church in this district up to the standard of self-support in the near future and so release the Missionary Society's grants as to have them applied to purely Vernacular Mission work.

2. To carry the Gospel by means of Colporteur Evangelists to Anglo-Indian families resident in railway centers and on railway lines that fell within the bounds of this district.

3. To reach the inhabitants of the slums, especially in cities like Madras, and for this purpose it is our plan to employ deaconesses whose support shall be found on the field.

4. To gather the disadvantaged children of the slums and place them in environments and under influences that shall transform their character and give them a chance in life. To this end we have established a Home for Anglo-Indian boys of this class located for the present in Hyderabad, and though it is a day of small things with the Home today, we are assured that with the cooperation of our English churches who are beginning to feel their obligations in this respect, this Home will prove an inestimable boon and permanent blessing to the children of the slums.

For all this the English churches of our English District need education and inspiration. The prospect of realization may be as a cloud no bigger than a man's hand at present, but that cloud we are assured is big with mercy and will break with blessings on our field.

HYDERABAD DISTRICT

Hyderabad District includes a number of centers in the civil state of the same name. The territory covered includes 7,000 villages, and has a population of about 2,000,000. Much of the land is level and a large portion is under cultivation. Of

the entire population of the state of Hyderabad, which is about 12,000,000, forty-six per cent speak Telugu and twenty-six per cent Marathi. The ruler of the state, the Nizam, is a Mohammedan. While only ten per cent of the population are Mohammedan, the large majority of the students in the college, and about half of those in the lower schools, are of that faith.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873.

Hyderabad

Hyderabad (population, over 400,000) is the fourth city in India in size and one of the oldest. It is the capital of the Hyderabad state, and the seat of the Nizam, who is the most powerful Mohammedan ruler excepting the Sultan of Turkey. Hyderabad is situated on the Musi River, a tributary of the Kistna. It is a city of many races, including Indians, Persians, Arabs, Africans, and several others. The great mass of the people are Hindus of several nationalities and speaking many languages, chiefly Telugu, Hindustani, Kanarese, and Marathi. The city is an educational center, having three colleges and numerous schools. It has several public buildings and a number of prominent mosques.

The Church Missionary Society, the English Wesleyans, and the Mennonites have missions here, as well as the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Missionaries: Rev. Henry F. Hilmer and Mrs. Hilmer, Rev. Marcellus D. Ross and Mrs. Ross. W. F. M. S.: Misses Alice A. Evans, Nellie Low, Margaret Morgan, and Catherine A. Wood.

Institutions: William Taylor Bible Institute, Anglo-Indian Boys' Home. W. F. M. S.: Elizabeth K. Stanley Girls' Boarding School.

Secunderabad

Secunderabad (population, 84,000) is a British cantonment in the state of Hyderabad and a suburb of Hyderabad city. It is one of the largest military stations in India.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. The American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the English Wesleyan Missionary Society, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel are represented here.

Missionaries: Rev. Matthew Tindale (retired) and Mrs. Tindale (retired).

RAICHUR DISTRICT

Raichur District includes a territory of about 14,000 square miles and a population of approximately 2,000,000, in the southwest extremity of the state of Hyderabad. The government is, of course, Mohammedan, but nine tenths of the people are Hindus. Kanarese and Telugu are the chief languages spoken. Our work was begun here in 1885, in virgin soil. No other Protestant mission is at work in any part of the district.

Raichur

Raichur (population, 30,000) is the headquarters of a civil district in the Gulbarga division of the same name, which lies between the Tungabhadra and Krishna Rivers.

The city is a strong commercial center, 444 miles southeast from Bombay on the railroad leading to Madras, which is distant 350 miles toward the southeast.

Missionaries: Rev. Albert E. Cook (on furlough) and Mrs. Cook (on furlough), Rev. David P. Hotton and Mrs. Hotton.

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

J. B. BUTTRICK, Superintendent

Hyderabad and Raichur Districts are distinct and separate, both linguistically and territorially. About the only outward feature common to both is that the territory of each is part of the Dominions of His Highness the Nizam. Gulbarga, formerly a part of the Raichur District, has been transferred to the Vikarabad District. So also has Bidar.

Evangelistic work, embracing both aggressive evangelism and the pastoral care of souls, is vigorously carried on as the most important phase of work

throughout both districts. On the entire field there is reported a Christian community of 12,874 souls, being a gain of 1,019 during the year. Our statistics report 4,000 baptized children. There is no reason why the Christian community should remain stationary as to numbers. Twelve thousand is a very small part of the two millions and more of people living on these districts. A characteristic of both districts is that because of lack of support for workers not all are being baptized who are willing to be baptized and recognized as Christians.

Hyderabad District is comparatively small and compact. The headquarters is the capital city of Hyderabad, with its busy life, and its appealing multitudes of needy souls. It claims our sympathy, and calls for devoted service to a larger extent than we are yet rendering as a mission. Here are our institutions for Biblical students and a school for girls. Both institutions are housed in substantial and serviceable buildings. Here also are gathered Telugu and Hindustani congregations, but neither of them has a church home of its own. A strong Institutional Church, for the worship of Telugu and Hindustani communities, would furnish a base for many forms of gracious and practical ministries.

Raichur District is still in urgent need of a Training Institute. It is a sore lack in this big Kanarese field. Pending its supply the preachers in charge must be responsible for the training of workers.

While the need of workers is being supplied their support becomes a pressing question. There is an advance this year on each district in the amount raised by the Indian people themselves for the support of their preachers and pastors, the amounts being on Hyderabad District Rs. 1,517 and on Raichur District Rs. 915. This is cheering and gives cause for gratitude.

New Home for Boys

An outstanding feature of our church work in Hyderabad is the maintenance of a home for Anglo-Indian boys of the slums. This institution has nine inmates at present and many are seeking admission. The home needs a building of its own, rather than hired premises and the Committee is hoping to make a beginning in this connection early in the new year. We are assured that with the cooperation of our English churches who are beginning to feel their obligations in respect to this work, this Home will prove a blessing to many children.

The William Taylor Bible Training School—Principal, M. D. Ross; Board of Governors, Bishop J. E. Robinson, W. H. Hollister, C. E. Parker, M. D. Ross, Kondru Ambayya, Miss C. A. Wood, Miss M. Simonds.

This institution is the only one of its kind on the district and ministers to the needs of the Telugu field. A similar school for the Kanarese youth is urgently needed.

Dabirpura School is a boys' school situated in the heart of Hyderabad City. Principal, A. M. Plowman. Enrollment, fifty students.

All the other educational institutions on these districts are village schools of primary grade. Of such there are fifty-nine with an enrollment of nearly 900.

Medical Work

There is no medical work on these two districts, but the need for it is deeply felt. On the Raichur District the authorities at Kernal, in the southwestern corner of this state, have been for some years asking the mission to open medical

work there and have given assurance of substantial help in land and funds. All classes would welcome the Christian physician in this part of our field. On the Hyderabad District at Yelandu, medical work has been projected but it has not yet materialized.

MADRAS DISTRICT

Madras District comprises the city of Madras, with its population of over 500,000, and a chain of about thirty villages lying southwest and north of the city, together with a large unevangelized territory in the neighborhood of Pondicherry, a city about 150 miles south of Madras, and a newly organized circuit in Tuticorin, the farthest southern point reached by the Methodist Episcopal Church. The district is within the Madras Presidency, which covers an area of 151,195 square miles, and has a population of 42,397,522, about half the population of the United States.

Madras

Madras (population, 509,346) is the capital of the Madras Presidency and the third city in India in size and in political and commercial importance. The city is built on the shore of the Bay of Bengal, on a strip of land nine miles long and from two to four miles wide, having an area of twenty-seven square miles. Three different railways connect it with Hyderabad, Calcutta, and intermediate stations on the north; Poona, Bombay, and intermediate stations on the west; and Madura, Tinnevely, Tuticorin, and intermediate stations on the south. Madras has a rural appearance by reason of numerous parks and groves. The city has handsome thoroughfares and more than usually attractive public buildings. Madras has several important industries, and is fifth among the ports of India in the value of her trade, and fourth in tonnage. The city is an educational center, having besides a university ten art colleges, three professional colleges, and numerous secondary and primary schools. Tamil is spoken by fifty-eight per cent of the people, Telugu by twenty-three per cent, and Hindustani by a large portion of the remainder. The oldest Protestant place of worship in Madras dates from the year 1680.

Methodist Episcopal mission work began in 1874. Other boards at work are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Church of England Missionary Society, the Church of Scotland, the English Wesleyan Missionary Society, the London Missionary Society, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, the Danish Missionary Society, the Evangelical Lutheran Mission at Leipzig, and the United Free Church of Scotland.

Missionaries: Mr. Clark N. Bateman and Mrs. Bateman, Rev. William L. King and Mrs. King, Rev. James J. Kingham (on furlough) and Mrs. Kingham (on furlough) Rev. Albert E. Ogg (on furlough) and Mrs. Ogg (on furlough), Rev. C. W. Ross de Souza and Mrs. Ross de Souza. W. F. M. S.: Misses Grace Stephens and K. Evelyn Toll.

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

W. L. KING, Superintendent

The year under review has witnessed growth that evidences life and activity. The points of needed accentuation were not difficult to determine and from the first of the year they have had very special emphasis. Those points have been three—the development of the spiritual life of the Christian people; the evangelization of the masses of the unsaved; and the self-support of the Indian church. How much has really been accomplished along each line it is hard to say but we are confident the effort put forth has not been fruitless.

During our special evangelistic campaign there were 200 persons baptized and 1,050 more who were ready but whom we could not receive because we had no one to care for them. Our Christian community has advanced from 3,220 to 3,671. Our Sunday schools now number seventy as against fifty-four last year and the attendance has increased from 1,824 to 2,209.

A great problem with us the past year has been the financial support of the work. Special Gifts have fallen off to an embarrassing degree and all we have

had to take their place is the meager advance in the aggregate of local contributions. How to bridge the gulf thus created is not yet clear. A little in this direction has been accomplished by dismissing a few workers. A very definite effort was made to reduce the expense in the Boys' Boarding School by sending away the boys who had homes to go to. The result is an increase of fees that means a considerable though temporary relief.

In the matter of self-support a creditable advance has been made. In four circuits out of six the entire working force contribute one tenth of their income to the cause.

The Methodist Publishing House, W. L. King, Agent. The official year closing June 30, 1914, was one in which larger financial obligations than previously were assumed and successfully borne. The amount of religious literature printed exceeded the high record of the year before. The account stands thus:

	COPIES	PAGES
Periodical Literature.....	98,000	1,347,400
Books	23,500	4,199,100
Tracts	1,092,000	4,404,000
Bible Portions.....	55,000	2,920,000
S. S. Teachers' Notes.....	87,600	1,488,000
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	1,356,100	14,358,500

In addition to the above we have printed 130,000 Bible Booklets, sixteen pages each, making a grand total of 1,486,100 copies. We have also issued 35,200 Sunday School Tickets, of which no account is made in this statement, and 3,000 picture sheets, in size $22\frac{3}{4} \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ inches containing a half-tone cut 7×7 inches and printed in three Vernaculars of South India.

Apart from our publication of Tracts, Bible Booklets and Sunday School literature we have printed 543,000 handbills, making 4,192,000 pages and for the Bible Society 50,000 copies of St. Mark's Gospel and 5,000 copies of Isaiah. Tracts and books as well as papers and magazines have been printed for various private parties, churches and societies.

Educational Institutions

Apart from the girls' middle school of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, our school work in Madras is confined to the primary grades. Of these primary schools ten are under the Woman's Board and are located in Madras and nearby villages.

In the southern end of the district we have twenty schools for the boys of our Christian community. Each school touches directly twenty families and indirectly about forty.

New School. In August we started a new school in one of our neediest slum sections of Madras, as a branch of social service work in connection with Vepery church. The school is supported by local contributions and the children are Anglo-Indians of the very poorest class. Lunch is served free to the pupils.

VIKARABAD DISTRICT

The Vikarabad District comprises the former Vikarabad and Bidar Circuits of the Hyderabad District. This new district embraces a territory of 16,500 square miles, with a population of 1,650,000 living in its 6,150 villages.

When established as a district it was divided into nine circuits with a Christian community of 9,323, and work being carried on in the Telugu and Kanarese languages.

Vikarabad

Vikarabad is a town in the state of Hyderabad, situated about 50 miles due west of Secunderabad. Not of great importance in itself, it has become the headquarters of a very important Methodist Episcopal mission work.

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

Missionaries: Rev. Walter L. Morgan and Mrs. Morgan, Rev. C. Edward Parker and Mrs. Parker, Oswald G. Taylor, M.D., and Mrs. Taylor. W. F. M. S.: Misses Edna C. Brewer, Mildred Simonds, Gertrude M. Voigtlander (on furlough), and Elizabeth J. Wells (on furlough).

Institutions: J. L. Crawford Boys' Boarding School, Huldah A. Crawford Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Mary A. Knotts Girls' Boarding School.

Bidar

Bidar (population, 12,000) is the headquarters of the Bidar civil district of the state of Vikarabad. It is situated on an elevated and healthy plateau, 2,330 feet above sea level, and is surrounded by thousands of villages. Bidar was a place of considerable importance in its prosperous days, as is evidenced by its palaces, mosques, and other buildings. It is the chief trade center of the district and has given its name to a class of metal work.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1893. No other mission save the Methodist Episcopal is at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Hugh H. Linn, M.D., and Mrs. Linn, Rev. Cecil L. Camp and Mrs. Camp. W. F. M. S.: Misses Elizabeth M. Biehl and Norma H. Fenderich (on furlough).

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

Gulbarga

Gulbarga (population, 30,000) was, hundreds of years ago, a Mohammedan capital of great importance. It is now the capital city of a division of the Vikarabad state. It is a great trade center and a sacred place of pilgrimage among the Mohammedans. It is 353 miles southeast from Bombay.

Missionaries: Rev. John B. Buttrick and Mrs. Buttrick, Rev. Joseph H. Garden and Mrs. Garden.

Institution: Training School for Pastor-Teachers in Gulbarga.

C. E. PARKER, Superintendent

The uniting of the Gulbarga Circuit with this district has increased its area by 6,000 square miles and population by 750,000. Plague and cholera have raged, carrying off 347 of our Christians.

The evangelistic work of the district is divided into two sections according to language area—Bidar, Hominabad, and Gulbarga form the Kanarese section and the other circuits form the Telugu section.

Dr. and Mrs. Linn, in addition to their medical work, have given much time to evangelism. They report 103 baptisms in the Kanarese country. Rev. Heta Singh reports sixty-one baptisms in the Hominabad Circuit, which means a good year for that place.

There are 200 Sunday schools, an increase of forty-nine, with an attendance of 4,357, an increase of 1,609. The organization of the Home Department, has meant an increase in attendance, the establishing of family prayers in many homes, and the giving of the Word of God to hundreds of Christians who would not otherwise have had it. 1,368 of the above number are recorded in this department. The Sunday school collections for the year amounted to Rs. 222. Recently, under the direction of Mrs. Parker, the Vikarabad Sunday

school held a Thank Offering service in which Rs. 100 were received. Every worker and Bible woman is expected to teach a Sunday school and a day or night school. Miss Simonds is General Superintendent of the Sunday schools and day schools for the district.

Educational Institutions

The Bidar Boys' School. This has been in charge of Mrs. Linn. One young man has gone home and is teaching a village school there. Another has been sent to the J. L. Crawford Boys' School for higher education.

The J. L. Crawford Boys' School for Telugu Boys. Rev. W. L. Morgan is principal. During the year, three boys from this school have entered the Evangelistic work, two others the Medical and two are teaching.

The Charles B. Cook Memorial Teachers' Home. This is the gift of Mr. John E. Cook in memory of his son, Dr. Charles B. Cook, and is now being built. When completed it will add much to the efficiency of the school.

Day Schools. We have 114 day and night schools, an increase of thirty, with an attendance of 1,280, an increase of 337. The value of these schools cannot be overestimated. We are trying to put them on a basis where they can care for the primary work now done in our boarding schools.

The District Training School for Workers, in charge of Rev. J. H. Garden in Gulbarga, continues to train village men for the work.

In Vikarabad, a class has been opened in charge of Mrs. Parker for the training of village men who are too old for the boarding school, but who want to do God's work. Only village men and women are received and no one is allowed to stay more than three months at a time. If he learns to read the Bible he is sent into the work. Rev. George O. Holbrooke, has given us the money for a home for this work. It is to be called the "Charlotte Maurice Memorial Training Home for Village Men and Women Workers." One class has already been sent out which is doing good work.

Medical Work

It was our privilege this year to welcome to Vikarabad and to the Huldah A. Crawford Hospital, Dr. and Mrs. O. G. Taylor. Mrs. Taylor being a trained nurse, practically gives us two medical missionaries instead of one. By the 31st of October, they treated 6,396 patients.

In the Bidar Hospital, in charge of Dr. and Mrs. Linn, eighty-six in-patients have been received, 5,766 out-patients treated at the dispensaries, and Rs. 701 collected in fees and donations. A new dispensary has been opened in Hominabad where 1,405 of the above number were treated.

Great Ingathering Among the Telugus

In the Telugu section, the evangelistic flame continues. 3,437 have been baptized, making a total for the whole district of 3,822. This still leaves a waiting list of 3,816, many of whom already call themselves Christians. Oh, how my heart aches that I cannot get to these people to receive them. The intense longing among them was expressed very forcibly in a letter received a few months ago from Rev. T. Jacob, of the Tandur Circuit. It read as follows:

"Our Christian community today numbers 17,995, an increase of 3,577. 358 have been received into full connection with the Church, during the year. Every preacher's work is now estimated not by his number of baptisms but by the

number brought into full connection with the Church. The adult Christians are divided into classes of twenty and a village leader is appointed over them."

Work Among Women

On the district there are 7,841 Christian women and girls. These are under the care of Miss Biehl with her band of workers on the Bidar side, Mrs. Garden and her workers on the Gulbarga Circuit, and Miss Simonds and her workers on the Vikarabad side. To give the work among the women more prominence, and to bring the village women into closer touch with the Church, we have planned Quarterly Conferences among the women, to be held at the same time and place as the Quarterly Conference for the men. These Quarterly Conferences will be conducted by the ladies in charge of the women's work.

Self-support

The total amount raised on the district during the past year, was Rs. 6,378, an increase of Rs. 1,150 over last year. Leaving out the gifts of missionaries and the amount collected in hospital fees, there still remains to the credit of the Indian church Rs. 3,673. Of this amount, Rs. 970 were given in Thank Offering services.

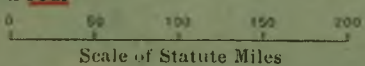
Attitude of Nizam's Government

The District Conference held at Gulbarga was presided over by Bishop J. E. Robinson. The officials of His Highness the Nizam's Government were most kind in lending tents and necessary furniture to accommodate those in attendance.



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
 METHODIST EPISCOPAL
 CHURCH
BENGAL AND BURMA

Places where Methodist Episcopal Missionaries reside are underlined in red.



Railroads: — Cable Lines: —

BENGAL CONFERENCE

The Bengal Conference includes the province of Bengal, which is the largest and most populous province in the Indian Empire, containing 84,728 square miles and a population of 90,000,000. The Conference was organized in January, 1888, mission work having been commenced in 1873. In February, 1893, Burma was united with the Bengal Conference to form the Bengal-Burma Conference. In accordance with an enabling act passed by the General Conference of 1900, the Burma District was organized into the Burma Mission Conference by Bishop Warne in February, 1901.

ASANSOL DISTRICT

Asansol is in Burdwan District, but the mission work runs into Manbhum, Bankura, Birbhum Districts and a tract of country peopled by an aboriginal tribe called Santals.

Asansol

Asansol is the headquarters of the civil subdivision of the same name, and is situated on the East Indian Railway, 132 miles from Calcutta. It is an important railway junction and one of the chief centers of the coal industry. The native population is about 15,000 and there is a European community of 3,000, all employees of the Railway Company. The languages used are English, Bengali, Hindustani, and Santali. Many large villages surround this place.

The English work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in 1883; the native work in 1888.

Missionaries: Rev. William P. Byers and Mrs. Byers. W. F. M. S.: Misses Rachel C. Carr and Eugenia Norberg (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Leper Asylum. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Widows' Home.

W. P. BYERS, Superintendent

We have not seen any great movement, but we believe the time is coming nearer when we shall reap a great harvest from all the sowing of the years. There have been eighty-four baptisms and many inquirers are waiting to be baptized. Our people are surely growing in knowledge and grace—they are much improved in appearance. We now have Christians living in thirty villages and three new local preachers and three exhorters.

Our Asansol Camp Convention met for the second time during October on our compound, and was much better attended than the first. The Convention will now be placed on a permanent basis and representatives of other missions will be invited to act on the Executive Committee.

The Leper Asylum

The inmates of the Asylum were transferred to Ronigunge in November, 1914. The last Sunday of their stay with us came on the 9th of the month and we had arranged for the communion—the church was crowded. We miss these unfortunate people who have been our special charge for twenty-two years.

Self-support

Our property is also increasing from year to year. A town lot adjoining the mission compound has been given by an old member of the English congregation for the use of the mission. A plot, close to the railway station in Murulia village, on the Bengal and Nagpur railway is offered to us by the aged owners as a gift for the mission. They were baptized only two years ago.

Another is offering us five acres in a village sixteen miles from Asansol. Here we already have four families of Christians. This will give us a village chapel that can be used as a school, as the houses are a good size.

Our people have taken up cheerfully the problem of self-support, and are endeavoring to do as much to help themselves as possible.

Educational

Plans and specifications for a new school and dormitories have been approved by the Director of Public Instruction for Bengal and an application for a grant has been made to the Government.

The boys have made excellent progress in their studies. A choir has been organized, a new organ purchased and is played by one of the older boys.

Two of our boys are studying in the High School at Calcutta, preparing for the ministry; three are teachers in our Boarding School and four are local preachers, shortly to become ordained members of Conference.

CALCUTTA DISTRICT

Calcutta District includes the Methodist Episcopal mission work among the European, Bengali, and Hindustani people in Calcutta, Darjeeling, and Tamluk.

Calcutta

Calcutta (population, 1,100,000) was until December, 1911, the capital of British India. It is the principal port in Asia. It is situated on the east bank of the Hoogly River, one of the many mouths of the Ganges, about ninety miles from the Bay of Bengal. Extensive docks, dockyards, and shops of various kinds lie in or near the city, while jute and cotton mills stud the river banks for over forty miles. Calcutta is a fine city, with imposing government buildings, courthouses, business blocks, residences, churches, and clubs. Facing the commons is one of the famous streets of the world; given up almost entirely to hotels, clubs, and handsome shops. The streets, except in a limited portion of the native section, are wide, well-paved, and clean. Calcutta has a large immigrant population; no less than fifty-seven different languages are spoken. Of the population, sixty-five per cent are Hindus, twenty-nine per cent Mohammedans, and about four per cent Christians.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Oxford Mission, the English Baptist Mission, the London Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Methodist Mission, and the missions of the Established and Free Churches of Scotland, the Women's Union Missionary Society of America, the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, General Missionary Board of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, the Seventh Day Adventists, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Missionaries: Rev. John Byork and Mrs. Byork, Miss Augusta M. Geisenhener (contract), Rev. C. H. S. Koch (on furlough), and Mrs. Koch (on furlough), Rev. David H. Lee (on furlough) and Mrs. Lee (on furlough), Rev. David H. Manley and Mrs. Manley, Charles D. Plank (contract) and Mrs. Plank (contract), Rev. Homer E. Wark and Mrs. Wark, Rev. C. H. Archibald, Rev. P. A. Goold and Mrs. Goold, Rev. Gottlieb Schaezlin and Mrs. Schaezlin, Rev. Philo M. Buck and Mrs. Buck. W. F. M. S.: Misses Fanny A. Bennett, Ava F. Hunt, Elizabeth Maxey, and Daisy D. Wood.

Institutions: The Collins Institute and Bible Training School (Bengali), Calcutta Boys' School and Orphanage (English), Industrial Home for Men, Lee Memorial Bengali Mission. W. F. M. S.: Girls' High School (English), Anglo-Indian Girls' Orphanage, Deaconess Home, Kidderpore Temperance Home, and Seamen's Mission (English).

Darjeeling

Darjeeling (population, 17,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name, situated in the lower Himalayas, in the northernmost part of Bengal, 379 miles by rail from Calcutta.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1878. Other Mission Boards at work here are those of the Church of Scotland.

Missionaries: Rev. G. S. Henderson. W. F. M. S.: Misses Bertha Creek (on furlough), Emma L. Knowles, C. Josephine Stahl, and Lois Rockey.
Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Queen's Hill School.

Tamluk

The town of Tamluk is the headquarters of the subdivision of the same name in the Midnapore District, Province of Bengal. It is situated on the west bank of the Rupnarayan River, about fifty miles southwest of Calcutta. The population in 1901 was 8,085, compared with only 5,849 in 1872. Tamluk figures as a place of great antiquity in the sacred writings of the Hindus, being the capital of an ancient kingdom known as Tamralipta. Tamluk is surrounded by a very fertile and populous tract which produces rich crops of rice. This is the only town of any considerable size in the subdivision; but there are 1,578 villages. Ours is the only mission working in the subdivision.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Kate A. Blair.

CALCUTTA ENGLISH DISTRICT

HOMER E. WARK, Superintendent

CALCUTTA VERNACULAR DISTRICT

D. H. MANLEY, Superintendent

Encouraging Progress

For several years our policy has been not to try to expand the work, but rather to consolidate what had already been established. However, we are happy to report that our churches have materially increased in membership and gained strength in the community. A few baptisms from among non-Christians have occurred. The most notable thing that should be mentioned—and certainly it is a most helpful sign for the future—is the large gain in self-support in practically all of the charges. The fact that the native membership is learning to do its share in pastoral support will greatly help the mission and is developing a spirit of strength and spontaneity among the churches. The people are poor; still, when they get away from the idea that everything must be done by the mission, they are able to do much more than formerly.

Housing Bolpur

An interesting enterprise completed this year was the building of a row of five tenement quarters at Hati Bagan on the East Calcutta Circuit. These houses were built to provide suitable and cheap living quarters for Christian families. The building material used is brick, and the rooms are convenient and comfortable. The housing problem is a very difficult one for our Christians. Rents are very high, and our Christian families are mixed up with non-Christians. By providing these tenement houses we have near the church under helpful surroundings a nucleus of a Christian community, and are able to do a little more for our people in a way which is not charity. The rents paid are sufficient to pay taxes, keep the property in repair, pay interest on the investment and leave a fair balance each year for refunding.

Social Impact

Christianity has a distinct and marked effect in bettering the social condition and outlook of those who accept it. Conversion to Christianity frees people from the bondage of caste. This is recognized not only among Christians, but also among non-Christians, and is vitally related to social standing and economic opportunity. Christianity offers better education and training for the young than would often be available otherwise. The "hope" element in life, peculiar to

Christianity, means much for inspiration and effort. Also I am increasingly impressed with the hold and influence of Christ on multitudes and especially on practically all educated Indians, even though they do not openly accept His religion. The Christian Scriptures and Christian devotional books are read by multitudes for devotional purposes, a most significant sign of the times.

Educational Institutions

Collins Institute—Principal, Gottlieb Schaenzlin. Fifteen teachers including those of the Bengali boarding school. There are 400 students enrolled of whom 100 are Christians—seventy-five of these live in the hostel on Tangra Road and attend our nearby day school.

The school is for Indian boys and has all classes from primary to the preparation for College Matriculation, which is equivalent to an American High School. At the examination held by the Calcutta University last March our school made an extraordinarily good record. We sent fourteen boys, twelve of whom passed.

The institute does not receive any grant-in-aid from the Government, but hopes to receive one this year, though it is not the policy of the Government to issue such grants to Native High Schools in Calcutta.

In connection with the main school there is a branch school on South Road, Entally, having six standards, with seventy-five students.

Four young men are preparing for the ministry at the Collins Institute Bible Training School.

The Calcutta Boys' School—D. H. Manley, Acting Principal. Thirteen teachers. Serves European and Anglo-Indian community. Christian students, 122, non-Christian, fifteen. Total enrollment, 137. This property is valued at Rs. 58,500.

The Girls' High School—Principal, Miss Wood; Vice-Principal, Miss Hunt; Librarian, Miss Stores.

Queen's Hill School—Principal Emeritus, Miss Knowles; Principal, Miss Stahl; Teacher, Miss Rockey—thirteen assistant teachers.

This is a Woman's Foreign Missionary Society school for girls and is of high school standard. Enrollment, ninety-five, seventy of whom reside in the hostel.

At Haṭi Bagan there is a school for boys with thirty-five pupils and one for girls with an attendance of eighty-five. Ballygunge school for boys and girls has an enrollment of forty. At Dhappa there are thirty children; and sixty pupils in the two girls' schools at Tamlak. In the surrounding villages there are six "subsidized" schools for boys and girls, supported by non-Christians. Workers visit them regularly and give Christian instruction.

DIAMOND HARBOUR DISTRICT

Diamond Harbour District is in the southwestern part of the civil district of Parganas. The southern and eastern part of the district includes territory made up of estuaries of the Ganges, the land being badly waterlogged. The northern part is along the Hoogly River and is generally healthful. The civil district includes 1,575 villages and has a population of 470,000.

B. M. MOZUNDAR, Superintendent

This district is a large area, one hundred miles long and fifty miles wide, extending from Calcutta to the bay of Bengal. It includes the south villages

and the Sunderbuns. The south villages are numerous. In some places the villages are just like islands in marshy lands. It is very difficult to reach them except by country-boats or canoes called Saltis. The Sunderbuns is a vast tract full of jungles and deep forests. They abound in royal Bengal tigers of the fiercest type, and large man-eaters can be seen in numbers in creeks and canals. The people are very poor, rough, and uncivilized, but they are very docile and have a regard for the Gospel when it is preached to them. We Christian workers are afraid to travel through the forests without arms and weapons for self-protection from the clutches of the ferocious wild animals. The Hoogly River near its mouth is a dangerous thing, especially when the southern monsoon blows. The surges rage high, and it is a dangerous journey to pass over the angry river.

The colporteurs travel to the distant and impassable parts of the country, and when they sing songs of the glorious works of our Lord in the crossroads of a village, crowds of people flock to them to hear them and are so much delighted as to buy the Gospel at their own costs and to take the tracts for their perusal, and it presents a novel sight, and it gives an unalloyed pleasure to a devoted evangelist to do the work of the Lord among them. Tigers and man-eating fierce crocodiles and venomous snakes strike terror into our hearts, but we care very little for them, especially when we see lots of anxious and earnest people drawn to us by the Holy Spirit to know about the Lord Jesus Christ.

Christianity has worked a miracle in the change of the moral character of our people. Brother Chuni Lal Das, the local deacon, has worked with others to help me much in this direction. The Christians are giving up the habit of drinking and so also the non-Christians. Some of the non-Christians come to the church on Sundays during the divine services. The wonderful change which the Lord has graciously wrought among the non-Christians of Jhanjra is slowly but surely putting a stop to the scandalous system of caste, and it reminds me of the mass conversion of the Samaritans of old into Judaism. If any mass movement at any time takes place in Bengal, Jhanjra will be the first place where it will make its appearance. Many non-Christians are related to Christians, and their intercourse and sympathy with their Christian brethren has led some of them from time to time to accept the Christian faith through baptism.

PAKAUR DISTRICT

Pakaur is a town situated near the Ganges River, about seventy miles north of Bolpur on a loop of the East Indian Railway, and is the center of a great jute and rice-growing country. The rajah has his residence here, and the English magistrate's court and residence make it a place of some importance.

Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun here in 1884, and there is now a large and flourishing church with new buildings for boys' and girls' schools and a new mission house. The territory of the two circuits of Pakaur and Rampur Hat includes 1,500 square miles, with a population of 700,000. The languages used are Bengali and Santali.

Missionaries: Rev. Henry M. Swan and Mrs. Swan. W. F. M. S.: Misses Pauline Grandstrand, Marnie Reiley, and Hilda Swan.

Institutions: Boys' Middle English School, Industrial Farm. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Middle Vernacular School, Lace School, Widows' Home, Dispensary.

Bolpur

Bolpur is on the loop line of the East Indian Railway about ninety-nine miles northeast of Calcutta. It is situated in a great rice-producing district and is an

export market town with an immense rice trade. It is chiefly inhabited by brokers and grain dealers. The territory of the circuit includes 2,000 square miles with a population of about a million. The language used is Bengali. Bolpur is the residence of the famous Indian poet, Rabindranath Tagore, who was awarded the Nobel prize in 1913. The Methodist Episcopal Church has a church, mission house, and school, with buildings for the native assistants.

Missionaries: Rev. James P. Meik and Mrs. Meik.

HENRY M. SWAN, Superintendent

Educational

At the Boys' Boarding School, Pakaur, the attendance as well as the income from fees has increased sixty per cent. Enrollment, ninety-five. Christians and non-Christians are beginning to place a high value on education. The Mohammedans are rather slow to realize the worth of mental training but there are several in our school and now and then one perseveres and passes the final examination, though as a rule they leave us just as soon as they have learned to read and start a day school in their own village. Thus they earn a few rupees. These little schools, conducted by boys who have gained their knowledge in our schools where they have also learned something of Christianity and the Bible, often open the way for our workers. The schools at Dhulian and Chucksapur have fifty and thirty-five pupils enrolled respectively. There are twelve schools at Bolpur receiving government aid.

The Santals manifest great interest in education and send their children readily to our boarding schools and cheerfully furnish their own clothes and admission fees. Among the Hindus it has become the custom to educate the boys and girls.

Agricultural Training

The farm conducted by the school is growing in size and importance. The implements used are made by the boys and this year quantities of corn, potatoes, lentils, mustard, onions, fruits, jute, rice, and bamboo were produced.

In April a Christian Mela was held and great crowds attended the services. Monthly English services have been begun among the European railway employees at Rampur Hat. These meetings have been well attended and greatly appreciated.



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
 METHODIST EPISCOPAL
 CHURCH
**BOMBAY
 CONFERENCE**

Railroads: — Cable Lines: - - -
 Scale of Statute Miles
 0 50 100 200

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

THE MATTHEWS-BORTHROP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

BOMBAY CONFERENCE

The Bombay Conference consists of the Bombay Presidency north of the Belgaum civil district, and such parts of Central India as lie south of the twenty-fifth parallel of latitude and west of the Central Provinces Conference. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, and Kanarese are the principal languages.

The Bombay Annual Conference was organized out of portions of the South India and Bengal Conferences in December, 1892.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT

Ahmedabad District includes that part of the Bombay Presidency which lies north of the Cambay-Godhra Railway as far east as the town of Dakor, and thence north of a line extending in a northeasterly direction to the Mahi River, south of Rajputana, and west of the Central India Agency, and including the peninsula of Kathiawar. The prevailing language spoken in this district is Gujarati.

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

Ahmedabad

Ahmedabad (population, 200,000) is the chief city in the northern division of the Bombay Presidency. It is 310 miles by rail from Bombay on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, and 50 miles from the head of the Gulf of Cambay. The Hindus form about seventy per cent of the population. Next in importance and wealth are the Jains, who are the traders, merchants, and money-lenders, and who have many beautiful temples in the city. Ahmedabad is one of the most important cotton manufacturing centers in the world and is progressing rapidly.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1881. The Presbyterian Church in Ireland, the Christian and Missionary Alliance, the Salvation Army, and India Evangelization Society are at work in Ahmedabad.

Nadiad

Nadiad (population, 33,000) is on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, 29 miles southeast of Ahmedabad. The town is the center of an extensive trade in tobacco and grain.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1895. The Presbyterian Church in Ireland and the Salvation Army are at work here.

Missionaries: Carl H. Conley and Mrs. Conley, Rev. Alexander Corpron, M.D., and Mrs. Corpron, Rev. Frederick Wood and Mrs. Wood (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Miss Ada Holmes and Miss Godfrey.

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

FREDERICK WOOD, Superintendent

Self-support

The amount raised for ministerial support shows an advance of over twenty-four per cent. In this matter there has been steady growth for the past four years, since the famine when the amount stood at Rupees 2,359 (\$786.33), an increase of Rupees 1,422 (\$474) or over sixty per cent. The total raised for all purposes this year was Rupees 4,149 (\$1,383). We are just now gathering in our harvest thanksgiving, most of this given in kind, consisting of grain of sorts, chickens, etc.

One morning as I was passing through the railway station of Ahmedabad, the pastor and a steward of the local church met me and handed me a roll of bills amounting to Rupees 50, which he said was the tenth of the crop he had just sold. On a later visit to this church the same brother handed me the sum

of Rupees 70, being the tenth of the proceeds of the sale of the crop of another field.

Over the district there are several other tithers, including all the mission workers. The encouraging part of it is that there are indications that the spirit of giving is growing. Constant teaching on the matter of systematic giving and the Lord's claim is taking effect in some hearts at least. And some who do not see the force of The Tenth proposition, or who feel it is too much to ask of such poor people, are nevertheless increasing the amount of their contributions for the Lord's work. The amount of the Harvest Thanksgiving already mentioned is proof of this; an increase of Rupees 334 over last year, notwithstanding that there has been a poor harvest in some parts of the district, and that within the past quarter our Christian people have contributed over Rupees 1,000 (\$333) towards the War Relief Fund.

Another reason for the increase in Ministerial Support is the apportioning to each charge at the commencement of the year of a definite amount to be raised locally according to disciplinary requirements, as we feel the young church should begin in a larger measure to carry the burden in a systematic manner instead of haphazard or chance collections. In this way each circuit has increased, while the church at Nadiad has increased seventy-five per cent over last year.

Self-propagation

As the people are increasing their gifts and contributions so are they increasing in their interest in the work and zeal for the extension of the Kingdom. And this is to be expected.

Our steward at Ahmedabad considers all his spare time after work belongs to his Lord. He conducts two Sunday schools at his own charges, and he has raised a singing band which accompanies him and a worker usually at nights and on Sundays when he visits mohallas in the city and the surrounding villages preaching and singing the Gospel message. A large stewards' meeting was held in his town recently, some twenty-five attending, and he fed them all at his own expense, and severely rebuked some who wished the mission to pay their fares, saying they should consider it an honor to be a steward in the Church and a privilege to give of their time and substance.

The number of adult baptisms this year is not large, and this is accounted for in part by the fact that in the older part of the district there are many villages where every person belonging to the caste from which our converts and workers have come has become a Christian; and preachers who were converts from the low castes are not accepted or received by those of the higher castes, indeed in many places their presence is scarcely tolerated within the caste quarter of the village. In the newer parts of the district as the people get to know us and to understand our message inquirers may be expected in large numbers. We reach, all told, about 250,000 people through our preaching services held mostly in the open air.

The Young People

We are laying more and more stress on the importance of the work among the young people and giving increasing attention to it.

Registers have been introduced in nearly every Sunday school. In some outlying places the ignorant people are so afraid of anything in the form of a

register that to use one might break up a Sunday school and frighten the people. After a while they may be introduced. The attendance shows a slight increase. We have 189 Sunday schools. Of our 1,882 baptized children of all ages, 1,558 are in the Sunday schools. We have no home department, or all the children would be on our rolls. Besides these, over 2,000 adults are enrolled members of the Sunday schools.

Influence on Non-Christian Children

The influence of the Sunday and day schools and Epworth Leagues is very encouraging and gives great hopes for the future. In the village of Nandej I held a special service for the children. About twenty were present of whom the majority were non-Christians. They all could repeat without hesitation or mistake the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and many passages of Scripture. In the course of catechizing them on the commandments they all declared that they observed the first two. I was surprised to hear this from the non-Christian children, but the adults who were present assured me that the parents of the children could not persuade them to visit the "mandir" or "dehru" (the large and small temples where the village idols are kept), and that they refused to make any offerings to the idols, declaring they believed what they had been taught in the mission school that an idol is nothing. Some of the children had been beaten, but still refused, and now they are not asked to go. And when after that they repeated the creed I felt they meant and understood a great deal of what they recited. This is not an exceptional case. Surely our young people's work is spoiling thousands of these children for heathenism. Even from a physical point of view Christianity is working wonders. By the personal appearance a stranger would scarce believe that in inspecting our village communities these folks are parents and children, so clean and bright and alert are the children becoming.

And we missionaries are proud and delighted to have a place and a part in this blessed work.

Educational Institutions

Industrial and Engineering Institute at Nadiad, Rev. Carl H. Conley and Mrs. Conley in charge. The Vernacular School has made a better showing than usual. Last year only three fourths of the boys passed their examinations; this year out of a total of forty-seven all passed but seven. The Government grant has been increased and the Inspector's report was favorable. Two Hindu teachers were dispensed with during the year and their places filled by Christians—former students of the school. This is a significant sign of growth.

In the workshop four out of six passed the Manual Training Examination. During the year seventeen of the older students have gone out to find employment and the workshop sales have been encouraging, amounting to something over Rupees 4,500. Along this line the carpentry shop has made a better showing than ever before, as we received one order for some Rupees 700 worth of camp furniture for the Administrator of a Native State. The sales now show an increase of about Rupees 500 over last year.

Day Schools. There are sixty primary or day schools in this district. The work of these has been full of encouragement and the attendance has increased. The reports of the government inspectors are not all in yet, but we expect to have more schools registered and anticipate that the grants will show an increase

over last year. One reason for this will probably be the increase in the attendance of girls. More than half the scholars are girls.

Report of Mr. Conley

The direction of technical education in the Bombay Presidency has now been put entirely into the hands of the new committee appointed by Government, and we are hoping that under this new regime our school may become more useful than ever. One of the first efforts of the new committee was that of classifying all the technical and industrial schools according to their efficiency and usefulness. Only three schools in the Presidency have been rated as first-class, and the Nadiad Institute is one of them, the others being municipal schools for Hindus or Mohammedans. This means that we have the only first-class school of this kind in Western India where Christians are being trained.

This year three more of our graduates have been added to the staff in the shops as instructors, so that now out of eight teachers and instructors only one Hindu is employed; the others being Christians who, with one exception, received their training in our school. Three lads have been employed during the year as teachers in mission schools, and have done good work in that capacity.

Three of our graduates who are in the Government Forestry service have just informed us that they are going to begin at once the support of a student in this school. May others who have gone out follow this fine example.

BARODA DISTRICT

Baroda District includes a large part of the territory of the Gaekwar of Baroda; it is bounded on the north by the Ahmedabad District, its southern boundary being the Narmadda River; it also includes the Panch Mahals, the eastern boundary of which is the Central India Agency. It covers about 6,000 square miles of territory. The Gujarati language is spoken. The total population of the district is 2,500,000. About four fifths of the population are Hindus, the rest being Mohammedans together with a few Parsees.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun about 1875. In 1895 the people began to turn to Christ by hundreds. The Gujarat District was organized the following year. The Baroda District was formed by the division of the Gujarat District in January, 1909. Other mission boards in this field are the Presbyterian Church in Ireland and the Salvation Army.

Baroda

Baroda (population, 125,000) is the capital of the native state of the same name. It is situated on the Vishwamitri River, 248 miles by rail from Bombay, and 60 miles southwest of Ahmedabad. There are many important buildings in Baroda including notable Hindu temples. Under the progressive and enlightened administration of the present Gaekwar, Baroda is rapidly becoming an important educational center, and is well equipped with hospitals.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun by William Taylor's local preachers from Bombay about 1875. The first missionary was sent there in 1888. No other mission board is at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Royal D. Bisbee and Mrs. Bisbee, Rev. Charles B. Hill and Mrs. Hill, Rev. Lewis E. Linzell (on furlough) and Mrs. Linzell (on furlough), W. F. M. S.: Misses Ethel Mae Laybourne, M.D., Belle Allen, M.D. (on furlough), Ida Haney, Nellie F. Nunan, M.D., Mary E. Chilson, Dora L. Nelson, and Helen E. Robinson.

Institutions: Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology, Boys' Orphanage, Anglo-Vernacular and High School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Orphanage, Mrs. William Butler Memorial Hospital.

Godhra

Godhra (population, 30,000) is the headquarters of the Panch Mahals civil district of the Bombay Presidency, situated on the Godhra-Ratlam Railway, 288

miles from Bombay. Godhra is the center of the trade in timber and firewood extracted from the forests of the district and the neighboring states, and exported to the rest of Gujarat.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1896. No other mission board is at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. John Lampard and Mrs. Lampard. W. F. M. S.: Misses Margaret D. Crouse (on furlough), Cora L. Morgan, Minnie E. Newton, Laura F. Austin, and Elsie Ross (on furlough).

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Girls' Orphanage.

JOHN LAMPARD, Superintendent

Baroda District has twenty-one circuits, with 435 villages, where regular services are held every Sunday. The church membership is 7,960, and the total number of Christians is 11,586. During the year there were 399 baptisms—not so many as last year because the period of probation has been lengthened and less attention is given to making new converts and more time and effort is concentrated on the Christian community. Our 143 Sunday schools, with a total attendance of 5,475, reach only the children of Christians. In the large centers the schools are quite up to home standards. The sixty-six League Chapters have a membership of 1,171.

Self-support

Steady progress is being made in the matter of self-support. Our district Christians gave Rs. 5,583 toward self-support and there has been an increase of thirteen per cent in the contribution of the previous year from the members of our Church in the Baroda District. If this rate of progress continues a few years hence we ought to see the Christian Church in Gujarat self-sustaining in large measure, but for the maintenance of our Educational and other institutions and for evangelistic work among the heathen, we shall be dependent for a long period upon the gifts of the Home churches. Our chief difficulty in the matter of self-support is to overturn the fixed idea in the minds of the village people that the pastors have been and should be supported by funds from America, thus realizing no responsibility in the matter themselves. It takes a long time to change the East, and self-support is still a great task before us. But in addition to steadily increasing contributions, the fact is encouraging that there is arising a number of young preachers who see the true situation and who are showing themselves willing to take up some share of the burden of making the Indian Church self-supporting.

Educational Institutions

The Florence Nicholson School of Theology, Baroda. Rev. R. D. Bisbee and Mrs. Bisbee in charge, has seventy-seven students, forty-five men and thirty-two women. Fifteen men and three women graduated this year. Eleven of the fifteen received their boyhood training at our Baroda Boarding School. The students from this school upon graduating go out to all parts of our Gujarati field as preachers. Many applicants were refused admission this year because of lack of accommodations.

Baroda High School. Principal Boys' Department, C. B. Hill; Principal Girls' Department, Miss Nelson. Enrollment in both departments, eighty—twenty-seven girls and fifty-three boys.

Four girls out of five passed the Teachers' First Year Examination this year and three boys appeared for the Bombay matriculation examination and

seven for the Arts examination. The girls are now in Lucknow preparing to be high school teachers.

This school has been for several years coeducational, but at the beginning of the year the institution was divided into two separate high schools.

Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage at Baroda, with Miss Chilson in charge, has 180 girls in residence. In the industrial department the girls are taught cooking, weaving, and lace making. There are at present thirteen girls who have finished the sixth standard in the Gujarati school who study in our industrial school all day. Our school girls work here only an hour a day.

The Boys' Boarding School at Baroda in charge of Rev. C. B. Hill and Mrs. Hill has 123 students. These boys range in age from six to nineteen and are graded from kindergarten through high school. The school is highly commended by the Government. Some of these boys on leaving the boarding school enter the Theological School, others attend our Normal School at Godhra and some take the College Courses under Government control.

The Girls' Boarding School at Godhra, Principal, Miss Ross, reports progress in spite of difficulties.

Teachers' Normal Training School, Principal, Miss Newton, is doing excellent work. This school was established at Godhra ten years ago.

Our fifty-one village schools are attended by 985 pupils. These schools are difficult to establish and equally difficult to maintain because the people seem not to appreciate the value of education and do not send the children regularly.

Medical

The Butler Memorial Hospital for Women ministers to the girls' school and to the Christian residents of Baroda. It does not touch the non-Christian population of Baroda city, nor the mass of our 12,000 village Christians.

During the past two months since last Conference we have the following statistical report:

Dispensary patients.....	20,850
Hospital patients.....	400
Operations.....	75
Obstetrical.....	56
Out calls.....	300
Fees and donations.....	\$455
Medicine.....	\$230

Ethel M. Laybourne, M.D., Physician in charge. Miss Haney, Superintending Nurse.

In our Nurses' Training Class we have at present ten student nurses, three from the girls' school at Godhra, three from the Baroda school, and the remaining four from Jubbulpore. Two graduate nurses from Bareilly Hospital are training the girls.

*BOMBAY DISTRICT

Bombay District includes the English work in the city of Bombay and a number of English circuits near the city, Poona, Lanauli, Igatpuri; also a few centers in the northwestern part of the Bombay Presidency, near the delta of the Indus River, including Karachi and Quetta Circuit in British Baluchistan. The district is widely scattered, stretching over a territory of about twelve degrees of latitude. The extreme stations, Poona and Quetta, are 1,400 miles apart, by ordinary routes of travel.

Bombay

Bombay, the "Eye of India" (population, 1,000,000), is the capital of the Bombay

Presidency and the principal seaport of West India. It is situated on an island which is one of a group lying off the coast of the Konkan. The island of Bombay is united with the larger island of Salsette, and also with the mainland by many causeways. It has an area of twenty-two square miles. For beauty of scenery and advantages of position, Bombay is unsurpassed by any city of the East. In front of the city is a wide harbor, studded with islands and dotted with native craft and steamers from many ports. The houses are well built and the broad streets of the city are ennobled by public buildings. There is a great variety of national types in Bombay and there are many industries incidental to the active life of a great seaport. Next to New Orleans, it is the largest cotton-exporting center in the world. Scores of cotton mills are in prosperous operation. The Improvement Trust is transforming the city. New docks to cost some \$20,000,000 are under construction.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1871. Other mission boards at work here are the American Board (Congregational), the Christian and Missionary Alliance, the Missionary Settlement for University Women, the Church Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the United Free Church of Scotland, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. William E. Bancroft and Mrs. Bancroft, Rev. William Lee Clarke and Mrs. Clarke, Rev. Ariel N. Warner and Mrs. Warner. W. F. M. S.: Misses Anna A. Abbott, Elizabeth W. Nichols, and Joan Davis.

Institutions: Seamen's Rest. W. F. M. S.: Thoburn Deaconess Home.

Karachi

Karachi (population, 120,000) is the capital of Sind and the headquarters of the district of the same name. It is situated at the extreme end of the Indus Delta, near the southern base of the Pab Mountains, and close to the border of Baluchistan. Karachi is 933 miles distant from Bombay by rail and about 700 by sea. There are about 60,000 Mohammedans, 49,000 Hindus, and over 6,000 Christians. Owing to the value of the Indus as a channel of communication the development of great irrigation projects along this river, and building of great trunk lines of railway, Karachi is now the second port of importance on the west coast of India, and is the chief grain-exporting city of the Indian Empire.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1876. Other mission boards at work here are those of the Church of England:

Missionaries: Rev. George W. Park (on furlough) and Mrs. Park (on furlough), Rev. Fawcett E. N. Shaw and Mrs. Shaw.

Quetta

Missionaries: Rev. George Eldridge and Mrs. Eldridge.

W. E. BANCROFT, Superintendent

At the last session of the Bombay Conference there was a happy reunion of the work of our mission in the city of Bombay. For ten years the Vernacular and English work was operated in two separate districts, the division being made upon language lines, but at our last Conference the work was divided upon geographical lines which brought all the work in Bombay into one district. This arrangement gives a united force in Bombay.

Within the district we have five English congregations, two of which are entirely self-supporting, two nearly so, and one paying half the pastor's salary. The pastors of these English churches are all interested in the vernacular work.

Bowen Memorial Church, Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner; Taylor Memorial Church, Pastor, Rev. W. E. Bancroft, are located in Bombay. Rev. W. L. Clarke has charge of the vernacular work in the city where there are four vernacular congregations—Marathi, Gujarati, Hindustani, and Kanarese.

The Brooks Memorial Church, Pastor, Rev. Fawcett Shaw, is in Karachi; and the vernacular work of this city is in charge of Rev. G. W. Park. The English church at Quetta is under the pastorate of Rev. George Eldridge.

Sunday services are held in nineteen villages on the district with about 1,297 Christians. There are thirty-two Sunday schools with an attendance of 1,444, nearly all children.

POONA DISTRICT

The Poona District includes all the vernacular work in the important cities of Bombay and Poona, with also a number of circuits adjacent to them. The Marathis are a virile, independent, and haughty race, and while subjected, have never been conquered.

Igatpuri

Igatpuri is an important railway town on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 87 miles from Bombay, at the top of the pass in the Ghats crossed by the northern trunk lines of this system. It has a pleasant climate and an elevation of about 2,000 feet.

Methodist Episcopal mission work in Igatpuri was opened during William (Bishop) Taylor's visit to India in the year 1875. The General Missionary Board of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene is at work here.

Poona

Poona (population, 154,000), the "Queen City of Deccan," is the headquarters of the Poona civil district, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 110 miles south-east of Bombay. It is the terminal of the Southern Mahratta Railway. The city extends along the banks of the Mutha River for about a mile and a half. Though no longer an important center of trade and industry, there is still much weaving carried on in Poona. There are several government and private schools in the city, also a college. Poona is the heart of the Maharashtra, the center of everything that pertains to the Mahratta people, and is generally regarded as the most influential Brahminical city in the empire.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1872. Other mission boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Church of Scotland Women's Association for Foreign Missions, the Poona and Indian Village Mission, the United Free Church of Scotland, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. William H. Stephens and Mrs. Stephens. W. F. M. S.: Misses Annie Goodall and Vida M. Stephens.

Institutions: Anglo-Indian Home, Marathi Boys' Orphanage and School, Fox Memorial and Training School. W. F. M. S.: Taylor High School for Girls.

Talegaon

Talegaon (population, 6,000) is on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, about twenty-three miles from Poona, in the civil district of Dhabhada. It is about 1,800 feet above the sea, and has a healthful climate. It is an important strategic center, with some 3,000 villages and 2,000,000 people in the region at hand.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Christine H. Lawson, Lucile C. Mayer.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage.

W. H. STEPHENS, Superintendent

There are two congregations in Poona—one Marathi and one English—and each is the largest of its kind in our Western India field. This is due to the fact that being an educational center it has a large number of young people and the soldiers from the British garrison furnish attendants at the English church.

Eighteen villages are reported as containing Christians with an average of twenty-two in each village, some having a Christian community of forty, and others having only a family or an individual.

Educational Institutions

Boys' Orphanage and Vernacular School at Poona—Principal, W. H. Stephens. This institution—the only school of the kind in our Marathi work of the Conference, with its insufficient staff and other difficulties—is struggling not merely for existence, but that it may attain the efficient standard required by

this one educational hope of higher education in the work of the Board of Foreign Missions in the Marathi field.

Taylor High School for Girls—Principal, Mrs. Ellen H. W. Fox; Vice-Principal, Miss Goodall. Enrollment, fifty-nine. This school is located at Poona and has had many difficulties during the year caused by the plague scare. The Government has made it possible for us to have a new dormitory, and a type-writing and shorthand department has been added to the school.

The Hillman Memorial School for Girls at Telegaon has ninety-eight girls in residence. Principal, Boarding Department, Miss Lawson; Principal, Educational Department, Miss Mayer. This school reports much sickness during the year and a consequent irregularity in attendance. In spite of this, however, every girl passed in the recent examinations. Twenty-one new students have been admitted to the boarding school during the year. The outlook is very hopeful.

Poona Orphanage should receive particular attention as it does special service. Much of our hope of getting preachers and teachers centers in this school. Mrs. Stephens is in charge of this work.

The Poona Training School is a most important department in charge of the Rev. W. W. Bruere.

The Vernacular educational work consists of three schools for girls and four for boys. The registered attendance for the year is 330. The work is graded to the Fifth standard Anglo-Vernacular. All of these schools have recently been examined by the Government Inspectors and returns from five have been received which show in all cases the largest grants ever received by these schools.

We make the schools evangelistic centers where Bible women are employed, Sunday schools established, and the Gospel preached.

Medical Work

The medical work under the care of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, with a Dispensary at Poona and one at Lodi, contributes much toward the success of the work,

CENTRAL PROVINCES CONFERENCE

The Central Provinces Conference includes the Central Provinces with their feudatory states, the southern part of Central India, the province of Berar, and a strip along the northern and eastern border of Hyderabad state.

The population within the bounds of the Conference is about fifteen millions. The Mission Conference was organized in January, 1905, by joining together the Central Provinces District of the Bombay Conference and the Godavari and Raipur Districts of the South India Conference. It was organized into an Annual Conference by Bishop J. W. Robinson, February 27, 1913, in harmony with an enabling act of the General Conference of 1912.

JUBBULPORE DISTRICT

Jubbulpore District includes the civil districts of Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, and Balaghat. The northern part includes the junction of the Vindhyan and Satpura ranges of mountains. Jubbulpore forms part of the great watershed of India. The main line of railway from Bombay to Calcutta runs through the district.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in Jubbulpore in 1874. In addition to work among Hindus and Mohammedans work is carried on among the Gonds and other aboriginal tribes.

Jubbulpore

Jubbulpore (population, 100,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name, situated 616 miles from Bombay, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and 733 miles from Calcutta by the East Indian Railway. The city is situated in a rocky basin surrounded by low hills. It ranks as the second city in the Central Provinces. Jubbulpore includes a cantonment of troops with a population of over 13,000. It is an important commercial and industrial town.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1874. The other mission boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Mission, the English Wesleyans, and the Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. David G. Abbott and Mrs. Abbott, Rev. Orval M. Auner, Rev. J. B. Thomas and Mrs. Thomas. W. F. M. S.: Miss E. Lahuna Clinton, Mrs. Alma H. Holland, and Lydia S. Pool.

Institutions: Thoburn Biblical Institute. W. F. M. S.: Johnson Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School, Johnson Vernacular School and Orphanage, Teachers' Christian Training School.

Narsinghpur

Narsinghpur (population, 12,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name. It is situated on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 564 miles from Bombay. Hand weaving, dyeing, and bookbinding are important industries.

Missionary work formerly conducted by Swedish missionaries was transferred to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1891. No other mission boards are at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Henry C. Scholberg and Mrs. Scholberg.

Institutions: Hardwicke Christian Boys' High School, Hardwicke Boys Orphanage.

D. G. ABBOTT, District Superintendent

There have been baptisms in every circuit, the total showing an increase over last year. The amounts for pastors' fund and benevolences are in advance of last year. A temperance society has been organized, composed of Hindus and Mohammedans. The number of Sunday schools has increased more than twenty per cent.

Educational Institutions

The Thoburn Biblical Institute—Principal, D. G. Abbott; Assistants, Rev. J. B. Thomas and Mrs. Thomas. Enrollment, thirty-three, nineteen men and fourteen women. This is the largest enrollment in the history of the school.

The Teachers' Training School—Principal, Miss Pool. Eight students out of nine passed the examination for teachers' certificate.

The Johnson Vernacular School and Orphanage for Girls. High school classes have been resumed and a number of girls from different parts of the Conference are already enrolled. This is to be the Girls' High School for the Conference. Two girls took the high school scholarship examination and both passed.

The Hardwicke High School and Orphanage for Boys is at Narsinghpur and is the Conference high school for boys. Principal, H. C. Scholberg. The percentage of passes and the attendance have been the largest in the history of the school. Four passed the matriculation examination. The foundation for the Narsinghpur High School building is nearing completion and the corner stone will probably be laid at Conference time.

The day schools of the district enroll 1,415 pupils, which is an increase over last year.

Interdenominational Work

This year again the Wesleyan, Christian, and Methodist missions united in a Summer school for their Christian workers. The school was profitable to the students and workers who could attend. Rev. Jwala Singh of Lucknow was one of the speakers, and while here he addressed special meetings for Hindus and Mohammedans. Each night from 8 to 11 or 12 o'clock the city church was crowded with attentive and orderly listeners. Many questions were answered and good seed was sown. In October the biennial Christian Convention (camp-meeting) for the different missions working in this part of India was held in Jubbulpore, and notwithstanding the financial depression caused by the war there was a good attendance and all agreed that the meetings were unusually helpful. The European war has depreciated the value of the American dollar, given higher prices and some apprehension as to the continued regularity of all special gifts for the work, but we are practicing economy at every point possible and are hoping and praying that all our patrons may stand by us so that the work may not suffer on account of lack of funds.

KHANDWA DISTRICT

Khandwa District includes all of Nimar civil district and part of Kandesh north of the Tapti River, with the western boundary not definitely fixed. The population, including the state of Makrai, is 406,092. At present there are three large circuits, Khandwa, Burhanpur, and Pandana, in each of which there is room for at least ten good-sized circuits. The Roman Catholics are in Khandwa Circuit with a strong force. The Methodist Episcopal Church is the only evangelical denomination at work in the district.

Khandwa

Khandwa (population, 20,000) is the headquarters of the Nimar civil district, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 353 miles from Bombay. It is at the junction of the two great roads leading from north and west India to Deccan. In the twelfth century Khandwa was a great seat of Jain worship. It is a center for the exportation of cotton. Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1880.

Missionaries: Rev. Herman Gusé (on furlough) and Mrs. Gusé (on furlough), Rev. Carl C. Herrmann and Mrs. Herrmann. W. F. M. S.: Miss Josephine Liers, Miss Groenewald.

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

C. C. HERRMANN, District Superintendent

Groups of men from two to twenty have come to us more than a score of

times from as many villages and towns asking for the same thing. "Send us some one who will teach us and our children. We want to learn about your religion and about Jesus of whom we have heard such wonderful things. Sahib! will you not send us a teacher or a preacher soon?" Is it any wonder that our hearts are heavy as our minds go over the vast field to be occupied? Not only to be prepared and sown with the Word of God, but to be occupied for an ingathering of precious souls who are waiting and are ripe unto the harvest. Oh, the vastness of the opportunity, the immensity of the responsibility! Then come before us our limitations—lack of money and men to enter into this campaign. We only give encouragement and say that as soon as we find it possible we will send a teacher.

The last baptisms we had were a family of Mohammedans, a doctor and his family of two children. According to his testimony he has been seeking for nearly eight years. It was the Word of God that touched his heart. He had read it and became convinced that Jesus was the sinless one, the Saviour of the world. He compared Mohammed with Christ and Christ stood the test. He had made his wishes of becoming a Christian known to his relatives and they cast him out and disinherited him. By his skill as a doctor in native medicines he had a good income, so managed to get on. Thus it was that several months ago he came to Khandwa to see some sick people. One of our Christian students found him in the Bazaar and had a talk with him. When he learned that this man wished to become a Christian he brought him to us. We talked with him and instructed him for several months and thoroughly tested him. He satisfied us that he was in earnest. The Mohammedan Mulvies and Durgas tried to dissuade him. But this man put but one test to them—"Show me," he said, "from the Bible or any book that Jesus Christ ever committed a sin, and also show me from your Koran that Mohammed was sinless like Christ and I will gladly give up the idea of becoming a Christian." They could not. On the 11th of October we baptized him in the name of the Trinity. Persecutions have been severe on the part of the Mohammedans, but he has been firm in his faith. We have made arrangements to send him to the Thoburn Biblical Institute for training. It is his request. He is eager to learn the deep things of God and to become a true disciple of Jesus. His knowledge of Arabic, Persian, and Sanscrit will make him a valuable worker. He took the name of Paul in Christian baptism. We pray that he might indeed become an Apostle Paul to his people.

Our Christians are beginning to give. This is a good sign. Our Khandwa church has decided to make a desperate effort to support its own pastor during the next year. The churches at Burhanpur and Pandana will make an attempt to meet half of pastors' salaries.

NAGPUR DISTRICT

Nagpur District embraces the greater part of the Marathi-speaking section of the Central Provinces Conference. The actual territory in which the Methodist Episcopal Mission is at work includes a triangular section of about 90,000 square miles, with a population of about 6,000,000.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the other Boards represented in this district are the Church Missionary Society, the United Free Church of Scotland, the Free Methodists, and the American Christian Alliance.

Nagpur

Nagpur (population, 130,000) is the capital of the Central Provinces. It is situated on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 520 miles from Bombay, and on

the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, 701 miles from Calcutta. Of the population about eighty-five per cent are Hindus and about 4,000 Christians. Nagpur is the leading industrial and commercial town in Central India, and carries on trade principally with Bombay. It is a prominent educational center.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1874. The United Free Church of Scotland is also at work in Nagpur.

Missionaries: Rev. Frank R. Felt, M.D., and Mrs. Felt, Rev. Howard A. Musser (on furlough) and Mrs. Musser (on furlough).

Kampti

Kampti (population, 10,000), ten miles from Nagpur, is the cantonment for the capital. Several rich manganese mines are located a few miles from Kampti. Methodist Episcopal work began in 1874, and in 1889 the school and church property of the United Free Church of Scotland were transferred to the Methodist Society.

Missionaries: Rev. A. E. Darling and Mrs. Darling.

Institution: Boys' Boarding School.

Basim

Basim (population, 14,000) is in the southern part of the province of Berar. The town has an altitude of 1,758 feet above the sea level. It contains several ginning factories and a printing press. Its importance as a base for extensive evangelistic work is recognized by all, though it suffers the disadvantage of being forty miles distant from the railway.

The mission work now carried forward by the Methodist Episcopal Church was started by independent missionaries in 1884. It was transferred to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1895.

Missionaries: Rev. Steadman Aldis and Mrs. Aldis. W. F. M. S.: Mrs. E. H. Fox, Miss Nellie A. Wilson.

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

Hingoli

Hingoli is a town situated in the northern borderland of the Hyderabad (Deccan) state. It is 30 miles south of Basim and about 170 miles southwest of Nagpur. It is the center of a huge circuit of 30,000 square miles and about 80,000 people who speak chiefly the Urdu and Hindustani.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun there in 1903. It first became a mission station in November, 1906, when the Rev. William A. Moore was stationed there. No other mission board is at work in the territory of this circuit.

Sironcha

Sironcha (population, 5,000) is the headquarters of a Tahsil of the same name in the southern part of the civil district of Chanda, and is situated on the east bank of the Godavari River, at its confluence with the Pranhita. Marathi, Koi, and Telugu are the principal languages of the region.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1893. No other mission board is at work in this region.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Miss Ada J. Lauck and Miss N. Naylor.

Institutions: Boys' School and Orphanage. W. F. M. S.: Dispensary, Widows' Home, Girls' School and Orphanage.

Gondia

Gondia (population, 5,000) on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, is a junction station in the Bhandara civil district and 81 miles from Nagpur and 601 miles from Bombay. It is a busy railway center, receiving goods from the surrounding country. While Hindustani is spoken, the vernacular is Marathi.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1905. No other mission board has work in the Gondia Circuit.

Missionaries: Rev. William A. Moore and Mrs. Moore.

F. R. FELT, Superintendent

The territory of the district has been enlarged by the transfer, at the last Conference session, of the Gondia Circuit from the Raipur District. As now constituted, the district includes nearly all the Marathi work of the Central

Provinces Conferences, in addition has a large tract of country where Telugu is spoken.

All our work is directed from six circuit centers—Basim, Gondia, Kampti, Nagpur, Sironcha, and Umrer. Evangelistic work is carried on in Marathi, Telugu, Hindustani, and Gujarati.

The empty mission bungalows at Hingoli and Sironcha still call for missionary occupants. The great regions of which these are centers teem with scores of thousands hungering for the Word of Life, and it is our imperative duty to see this urgent need supplied. In Nagpur we divide the area and responsibility with the United Free Church of Scotland and the Episcopal Church of Scotland. The former mission has eighteen missionaries in the place. Our Church has the District Superintendent and his wife.

Zenana work under Mrs. Moore at Gondia, Mrs. Darling at Kampti, Mrs. Felt at Nagpur and Mrs. Aldis at Basim has been faithfully carried on during the year. There has been an encouraging increase in the number of Bible women in the district. Their regular and systematic teaching is bearing more fruit than can be recorded in statistics. Women are learning the stories and hymns of the Kingdom, and we have reason to believe that many a heart in the Zenanas has found peace by trusting in Christ.

Plans are under way for a sort of traveling library for each circuit, which by circulating among the outstations will make it possible for all our workers to have the best obtainable literature. We feel this to be most important for the proper growth and development of our men and women.

Educational Institutions

Two schools have been opened, one in Gondia and one in Kampti, ten miles from Nagpur. A boarding school for boys was also opened. A similar school for girls is needed and one of our first duties will be to see such a school provided under the care of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. The scores of bright girls in our Christian community demand such a school, and the development of the work will make it necessary to have additional workers which must come from our own training. We dare not neglect to educate the boys and girls of our Christian community for conservation and intensive work must go hand in hand with all efforts toward expansion and growth. The school at Basim has had a good year.

The effect of the war in Europe has been to greatly increase the cost of living here in India. It is becoming almost impossible for many of our men to live on their small salaries. Want and hunger will soon become inmates of many homes. Some places have already had to dismiss workers owing to the cutting off of special gifts. So far we have been able to conserve our force—but what the future has in store for us only He upon the Throne knows. It is a most critical time for our work. The coming months will be a period of severe testing of faith. We cannot believe that it is in the plan of the Father to have us retreat from any of the positions that have been won. It would require much time and money to regain lost ground. We can only go on into the coming months with our faith upon Him who doeth all things well, and our eyes upon the High Places from whence cometh our help.

RAIPUR DISTRICT

Raipur District includes a territory of 35,000 square miles, and has a population of about 3,683,325. It was established in 1903. The main line of the Bengal-Nagpur

Railway passes through this district. The following languages are current in the district: Hindi, Marathi, Uriya, Telugu, and certain aboriginal tongues.

The American Mennonite Mission has work in the district, about 48 miles south of Raipur.

Raipur

Raipur (population, 34,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name. It is on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, 513 miles from Calcutta, and 188 miles from Nagpur. The town is situated in an open plain, about four miles from the Karun River. Of the population, about eighty per cent are Hindus and seventeen per cent Mohammedans. The town is important commercially. Hindi is the vernacular of the circuit centering here.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1898. The Foreign Mission Board of the German Evangelical Synod of North America is at work in Raipur.

Missionaries: Rev. George K. Gilder and Mrs. Gilder. W. F. M. S.: Misses Emily L. Harvey, Elsie Reynolds, and Vera R. Thompson.

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

Jagdapur

Jagdapur (population, 4,000), a town situated near the left bank of the Indravati River, is the capital of the feudatory state of Bastar.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, which began mission work here in 1893, is the only mission board represented.

Missionaries: Rev. Frank D. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell.

Institutions: Boys' Orphanage, Girls' Orphanage, Training School for Workers.

Drug

Drug Circuit is 4,645 square miles in area, population 676,313. This civil district ranks thus seventh in area and population of the districts in the Central Provinces and Berar.

Drug Town is 26 miles to the west of Raipur and on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. It is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name. The town is 536 miles from Calcutta and 685 miles from Bombay. The population is over 4,000. Mission work in connection with our mission was begun in 1899. We are the only mission in Drug Town. In the Dondi-Lohara portion of the civil district the Pentecost Mission is working. And in the extreme end of the Sanjar Tahsil in the south of the district is the American Mennonite Mission. The German Evangelical Mission North American Synod is working in the northern part in the Bemetera Tahsil. Practically, we leave the field to ourselves.

Missionaries: Rev. Judson T. Perkins and Mrs. Perkins.

G. K. GILDER, Superintendent

The year has been one of trial. In view of the many discouragements we have been compelled to face, the wonder is that there has been any advance. Baptisms have not been numerous. The fact is, throughout the district, we have felt it necessary in this connection, to make a pause. Inquirers are certainly many. A number of these we find are actuated by unworthy motives in seeking to become Christians. We have therefore declined to receive them. But our biggest difficulty in respect of these inquiring ones, is the paucity of helpers. The want of money with which to employ more Indian workers is a very serious disability.

Self-support

Raipur Circuit raised \$339 toward self-support this year. Considering the numerical strength of our Christian community and their poverty, this showing is to their credit. Our church here is small, the circuit is big and we are heavily handicapped for want of sufficient helpers. Scarcity occasioned by the failure of the latter rains last year, has told rather severely on our village Christians. Happily the Government Irrigation Scheme in this Division has supplied them

with the means of earning their daily bread. Nevertheless it has for the time being compelled them to leave village homes and to become scattered. This year's propitious monsoon, we trust, will prove a relief, enabling them to till their holdings and to remain at home.

Bastar State is a vast area of jungle wherein dwell 433,310 people. Jagdalpur, the capital, is the only village with more than 5,000 inhabitants. There are 2,475 villages, 2,312 of which are occupied by less than 500 people. A recent survey of the field shows that there are 1,550 Christians in the state, most of whom are from the Ariya speaking Mahars, depressed caste. During the year there were ninety-eight baptisms and 200 waiting to be baptized.

We were much encouraged during the year by a visit from Bishop Robinson, and we were further enheartened by offers of financial assistance made by the State Government toward the establishing of medical work.

In Drug, the youngest of our extensive circuits, we have appointed workers to nearly every strategic center. There have been several interesting cases of baptism. The Drug Mission bungalow is completed and forms a comfortable home for the missionary and his family. We also need an Evangelistic Hall in Drug. At present we possess absolutely no place of worship to which we can invite the public.

Educational Institutions

Our Boys' Orphanage is doing well. But we wish the school had more Special Gift patrons. A number of our boys are without any pledged support; and it is a grave problem how to provide for them. We have reduced the number of our village schools for non-Christian children. This is due solely to want of sufficient workers. Openings for village primary schools are many; but we are too crippled for funds to enter them. We attach considerable value to these village schools, since they bring us into close friendly relations with the village people and afford us favorable opportunities for preaching.

BURMA MISSION CONFERENCE

The Burma Mission Conference includes Burma, with its area of approximately 237,000 square miles, lying along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal. The scenery is of surpassing variety. In the extreme north the uplands reach almost to the snow line. In the south are low-lying fertile plains. Islands are numerous along the shores of the Bay of Bengal, the largest being fifty miles in length. The population of Burma was 10,500,000 at the last census (1901), the Burmans constituting about 7,000,000. The other chief races, in order of numbers, are the Shans, Karens, Talaings, Chins, and Kachins, all of Mongolian origin. The great majority of the Burmans are nominally Buddhists, but their Buddhism is badly mixed with spirit-worship. Being Mongolians, they are free from caste restraint. Next to the Buddhists are the Animists, or non-Buddhist spirit-worshippers; then follow Mohammedans, Hindus, and Christians, the latter numbering about 150,000. The Burmans are ardently devoted to the pursuit of pleasure, yet they are probably the most literate of all heathen peoples.

The Burma Mission was started in 1879 by Bishop Thoburn, then presiding elder of the Calcutta District. A church was organized with preaching in several languages, and, later, the mission became the Burma District of the Bengal-Burma Conference. In February, 1901, it was organized by Bishop Warne into the Burma Mission Conference, in accordance with the action of the General Conference of 1900. No considerable work was done among the Burmese people until 1889 and 1890, and even for a decade thereafter there was little continuity of effort, owing to very frequent changes in the personnel of the missionary staff. No work is undertaken in Upper Burma, as the English Wesleyan Methodist Mission occupies that field. Work is also carried on extensively in Lower Burma by the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the Seventh Day Adventists, and to some extent by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Rangoon

Rangoon (population, 289,000 in 1911) is the capital of Burma, situated on both sides of the Hlaing or Rangoon River, at the point of its junction with the Pegu and Pazundaung streams, 21 miles from the sea. The greater part of the city lies along the east bank of the river. Rangoon contains several handsome buildings. It is famous for its carvers in wood and ivory, also for the beauty of its work in silver. The Shwe Dagon Pagoda, situated here, is the most magnificent and most sacred shrine of Buddhism.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Seventh Day Adventists, and the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society are at work in Rangoon.

Missionaries: Rev. Willard E. Graves (on furlough) and Mrs. Graves (on furlough), Rev. Clarence H. Riggs and Mrs. Riggs, Rev. Cyrus W. Severance and Mrs. Severance. W. F. M. S.: Misses Phœbe James (on furlough), Roxie Mellinger, Alvina Robinson (on furlough), Valeria Secor, Mary E. Shannon, and Grace L. Stockwell (on furlough), Marie Wiegand.

Institutions: Anglo-Vernacular Boys' High School, Tamil School. W. F. M. S.: Burmese Girls' School, Methodist Girls' High School (English).

Pegu

Pegu (population, 14,200 in 1901) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name in Lower Burma. It is situated 47 miles by rail northeast of Rangoon. In 1907 Pegu was connected with Moulmein by railroad. It was already on the main line of the Burma Railway from Rangoon to Mandalay. A line has been surveyed from Pegu to Syriam. Pegu was formerly the capital of the kingdom of that name, and the Methodist Mission house is built on the old fortifications of the city.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1895. Mission work was carried on by the Baptists in Burmese, and by the Methodists in Burmese, Chinese, and Tamil.

Missionaries: Rev. Benjamin M. Jones and Mrs. Jones.

Institution: Methodist Tamil School.

Syriam

Syriam is about 5 miles east of Rangoon, on the east bank of the Pegu River near its junction with the Rangoon River. It was the old capital of the Portuguese

Kingdom set up for a short time in Burma, centuries ago. It is the seat of the refiners of the Burma Oil Company. Government has surveyed land for buildings in Syriam, with the plan of making it the headquarters of a civil district.

Methodist Episcopal work was begun in Syriam in 1904.

Missionary: Rev. Irving M. Tynan.

Institution: Boys' Middle School.

Thandaung

Thandaung is in the Toungoo civil district of Lower Burma, east-northeast of the town of Toungoo, which is 160 miles north of Rangoon. A motor stage connects Thandaung with the railroad at Toungoo. The village is situated on a ridge about 4,500 feet above the sea. Thandaung is a useful sanitarium for the residents of Lower Burma.

It was first opened as a Methodist mission station by the transfer from Rangoon of the Methodist Orphanage for European and Eurasian children in 1897.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Estelle M. Files, Charlotte J. Illingworth, and Fannie A. Perkins.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Coeducational High School and Orphanage.

Thongwa

Thongwa (population, 3,200 in 1901) is situated near the Gulf of Martaban, about 25 miles east of Rangoon.

Methodist mission work was begun in 1901.

Institutions: Burmese Boys' School, Burmese Girls' School.

BURMA MISSION CONFERENCE

B. M. JONES, Superintendent.

Definite progress has marked the year under report, though there is no startling increase in the number of Christians.

Two departments stand out—the educational work and the work among the Chinese.

Educational Institutions

Nearly all our schools are crowded to capacity. Our school system (except the European Girls' School) is only ten years old and we are just beginning to get our own teachers from our own schools. Heretofore we have been indebted to the Baptist Mission for our supply of Christian teachers.

When once equipped our schools invariably become self-supporting. A new competitor has entered this field of educational work—the Young Men's Buddhist Association—and being an indigenous movement, it is fostered by the Government. We cannot compete with them in equipment, but thus far have maintained superiority because of more skilled management, thorough supervision and reliable teachers. If we are to continue to surpass in educational work we must fill up the vacancies in our missionary ranks more promptly than has been done during the past two years.

The Rangoon High School for Boys. This school has 850 students enrolled. There are 135 boys in residence. By subscription of teachers, alumni and students the school has raised a building fund of \$6,000. But before the projected new structure so urgently needed can be erected an extension of campus must be made costing \$5,000, and \$10,000 more must be added to the present fund for the building. The Government has promised a grant of \$13,000 toward this work.

The Anglo-Vernacular Schools for Girls. The School at Deiku has seventy girls enrolled. At Syriam and Thongwa the schools have an attendance of 140 each, and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society have a coeducational high school at Thandaung for European and Eurasian children,



THE ENGLISH CHURCH AT RANGOON, BURMA

Chinese and Other Work

The Chinese work has justified the additional attention given it by the appointment of a missionary to give his whole time to it. The church at Rangoon has doubled its membership and a school was opened at the beginning of 1914 in Pegu. A building is in progress of erection for the accommodation of this school; also a chapel for the four congregations of the town.

The Evangelistic work among the Burmese has been steadily carried on but progress is slow. Unlike the Chinese the Burmese people have not yielded to any great extent to the appeal of Christianity, though there are many encouraging signs that make us confident that the foundations of the church are being laid, especially in the lives of the young people who are being trained in our schools.

Our work also extends to the Telugu and Tamil people in Rangoon and Pegu and among the Punjabi and Hindustani peoples. The two last named races are mostly Christians from India who are living in scattered groups throughout our district. Indeed, the work among the immigrants coming into Burma is a pressing responsibility. The number of immigrants from India and China coming into the port of Rangoon is so great that in thirty years the population has trebled.

MALAYSIA CONFERENCE

The Malaysia Conference includes the Straits Settlements, the Malay Peninsula, French Indo-China, Borneo, Celebes, Java, Sumatra, and the adjacent islands (not including the Philippines) inhabited by the Malay race. Malaysia is like a great saucer into which the overflow of China and India is sending a continuous stream of immigration. In the territory included within the limits of this Conference there are 70,000,000 people of many races, including Malays, Javanese, Malayo-Siamese, Chinese, Siamese, Dyaks, Arabs, Eurasians, Europeans, and others.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced by the Rev. William F. Oldham, who arrived in Singapore in the spring of 1885. The Mission was organized in April, 1889, and in April, 1893, the Malaysia Mission Conference was organized. This Mission Conference became the Malaysia Annual Conference in 1902. The Methodist Episcopal Church is the only American organization at work in Malaysia.

Educational Work

While other missions of Southern Asia are opening schools to follow up their evangelistic work, Malaysia is evangelizing the people through educational work. The natural increase of the population of these islands is about 500,000 a year, and about the same number of immigrants each year come in from India and China. Vast multitudes are already here, but there will be vastly more within a few years. Each of the great islands here will have a population equal to that of a large kingdom in Europe. Both the indigenous population and the immigrants are poor and ignorant. But they will soon find themselves as men, and shape themselves as nations. They are breaking away from both the social and the religious traditions of the past. The native population of the Malay race is Mohammedan and stagnant. Dominance will belong to the Indians and the Chinese.

Methodism is to take her share in the forming of the civilization of nations soon to be born. The leaders of these future nations will come from the schools, and the civilization will be Christian or non-Christian as the leaders make it. As a working start towards equipment for the making of leaders the Malaysia Mission has seventy schools. These may be classified as follows: Fifty-two day schools, eighteen boarding schools, three Bible training schools, and one commercial school.

Of the eight thousand students in these schools, the majority are being taught entirely in English; though some of the schools also teach Tamil, Malay, Sundanese, Hokkien, Hinghwa, Foochow, and Hakka. The English schools take the pupils through the grammar and high school grades. It is hoped that within a few years the endowment will warrant the opening of a college. These schools with their 250 teachers are almost wholly self-supporting.

The Board of Education, organized a year ago with J. R. Denyes as Secretary, has made very substantial advance in bringing these various schools into uniformity. Plans have been inaugurated for uniform records, finances, textbooks, and scale of salaries; a teacher's agency has been established, and arrangements are being made for an aggressive religious campaign.

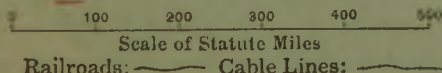
SINGAPORE DISTRICT

Singapore District includes the work on the island of Singapore and in Sarawak, Northwest Borneo. The island of Singapore is located at the extreme southern end of the Malay Peninsula. It has an area of 206 square miles. Cocoanuts, pineapples, rubber, and various tropical fruits are produced on the island.



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
 METHODIST EPISCOPAL
 CHURCH
MALAYSIA

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



Railroads: — Cable Lines: —

Distances in Nautical Miles

Singapore to Rangoon, 1,133; to Penang, 395;
 to Palembang, 295; to Batavia, 532; to Sarawak
 (Kuching), 417; to Pontianak, 348; to Bangkok,
 805; to Hongkong, 1,440; Batavia to Padang, 526;
 Sarawak to Labuan, 380 Naut. Miles.

Singapore

Singapore (population, 259,578 in 1911), the capital of the Straits Settlements, is located on the island of the same name off the extreme southern point of the Malay Peninsula, and is about 76 miles north of the equator. It is on the direct route between India and China, and is a coaling station for steamers. Singapore is the chief emporium of southeastern Asia, and the second port in the East. The city of Singapore is well built and has several fine buildings. Of the population about sixty per cent are Chinese.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1885. It is conducted in English, Malay, Tamil, Hokkien Chinese, Hinghwa Chinese, Hakka Chinese, and Foo-chow Chinese.

Other Boards at work are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Presbyterian Church of England, the Plymouth Brethren, the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, and the Seventh Day Adventists.

Missionaries: Rev. Albert J. Amery and Mrs. Amery, Rev. William T. Cherry and Mrs. Cherry, Rev. John R. Denyes and Mrs. Denyes, Miss Loueze Hawes (contract), Miss Mattie G. Stulling (contract), Rev. Harry B. Mansell and Mrs. Mansell, J. Stewart Nagle (contract) and Mrs. Nagle (contract), Rev. Kingsley E. Pease (on furlough) and Mrs. Pease (on furlough), Miss Harriett C. Read (contract), Rev. William G. Shellbear and Mrs. Shellbear (on furlough), Rev. Benjamin F. Van Dyke (on furlough) and Mrs. Van Dyke (on furlough), Rev. Floyd H. Sullivan and Mrs. Sullivan. W. F. M. S.: Misses Sophia Blackmore, Minnie B. Cliff (on furlough), C. Ethel Jackson, Mary E. Olson (on furlough), and Marianne Sutton (on furlough).

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School, Publishing House, Jean Hamilton Training School, Anglo-Tamil School. W. F. M. S.: Methodist Girls' School, Telok Ayer Girls' School, Bible Women's Training School, Deaconess Home.

W. T. CHERRY, Superintendent

The staff at the end of the year numbered twenty-two missionaries, seven native preachers and one Bible woman.

The year has been one of great visible results, not the fruit of any special time or place, but a steady ingathering throughout the year and in all our work. Bishop J. E. Robinson conducted very helpful meetings in Wesley Church during last Conference session; Mr. Horley held an eight-days' series of meetings amongst the Tamils in November, and special services were held in the Anglo-Chinese School and Middle Road Church. In boarding schools, day schools and churches the gospel has been kept to the front, and the aggregate result of these efforts is partly indicated in our report of ninety-one baptisms, and an increase of eighteen probationers and forty-one full members. Daily religious exercises have been regularly maintained in the Anglo-Chinese and other schools.

The suggestion of last Conference that church attendance be required of the boys in our boarding schools became effective without the slightest difficulty, except that the church is too small to accommodate them, so we have had to continue the Sunday school at Oldham Hall as well as at the church. There has been a fine religious spirit amongst the boarding school boys, who have maintained a Saturday morning meeting of their own, "chaperoned" by Mrs. Zinn.

Sunday School Work

The usual Chinese idea of a Sunday school has been, a preaching service conducted by the native preacher just before the regular preaching service, and differing from it only in name, or by the omission of the collection, or by not commencing on time. If women or children came, they were served like the men out of the same wooden spoon of uniform impartiality. To some extent, two facts—the absence of any but men, and the paucity of teachers—have been the parents of this style of Sunday school. But having outgrown these two

facts in most of our Singapore work, we determined to have graded schools this year. As a beginning we separated the men into two classes—those who could read and those who could not. Women and children were also classified. For the first year the results have been most gratifying. At Telok Ayer, we have had eleven classes, and occasionally over 100 present, the women and children outnumbering the men. At Gelang the Sunday school includes from twenty to thirty children, and in the other churches, women and children have appeared where formerly none attended.

The English and Baba Sunday schools use the Graded Lessons published by the Methodist Book Concern; the Tamils procure their supplies from our Publishing House in Madras; and the Chinese use the Graded International Lesson Helps issued by the Sunday School Union in China.

Wesley and the Baba Malay Sunday schools have cradle roll departments.

A strongly sustained Sunday school has been maintained in the Anglo-Chinese School and another has recently been started in the Sirangoon English School.

We report two chapters of the Epworth League, the Baba and the Tamil, enrolling seventy-eight and fifty-two members respectively. The Chinese Churches have not the material for League organization.

The Churches

Wesley Church has gained in membership, in adherents, and in finances. The Official Board consented to try the envelope system, and the result is the addition of \$500 to their income from subscriptions and collections. With the departure of the regiment to the war, our chaplaincy income fell almost to zero, but the pastor has made good the loss by teaching. The Sunday school has recently reached the highest attendance for some years, and a boys' guild, known as "Knights of the Holy Grail" has been organized.

The Tamil Work is under the missionary oversight of the pastor of Wesley Church. Mr. Kovilpillai came from India a year ago to be Tamil pastor. The church has made long strides toward self-support. A Ceylon custom known as an "Ingathering Service" was observed during the year. It corresponds closely to the Harvest Home Festival in America, and the thank-offering feature brought many dollars into the treasury. Services have been maintained at Johore Bharu, the adherents there paying the railway fare of the visiting worker. Mr. Supremaniyam, who entered Conference last year and continues teaching in the Anglo-Chinese School, has been a pillar of strength to the Tamil Church. Services are held in the Short Street Girls' School, but this congregation markedly needs a place of worship, and a building fund has been started. The total amount of money raised for all purposes is \$941 as against \$451 last year.

Baba Malay (Middle Road) Church. Goh Hood Keng, who teaches in the Anglo-Chinese School, and who appears at this Conference for local orders, has done the full work of Malay speaking pastor, taking the Sunday morning services. Mr. Wells, in addition to his duties as principal of the boarding school, has taken the Sunday evening services in English. The Church is essentially a students' church, the pupils from the boys' and girls' boarding schools taxing its seating capacity to the limit, and yet it enrolls many members who know no English and are not students. These, notably on the women's side, have been the especial care of Mrs. Denyes this year, Miss Blackmore having been on furlough. How to keep English from excluding the indispensable Malay language; the

transient but highly potential student from crowding out the staid householder and his nonya; how to get the increasingly large congregations into a small and decreasingly suitable chapel, whose cement floor upheaves as if in protest against its overload, and whose walls are cracked in their efforts to embrace the overflow—these all are unanswered questions. Clearly we face the need here also of a new church and it should be of the institutional type. This church reports three Sunday schools, including one in Oldham Hall and one in the Anglo-Chinese School. It enrolls a number of members in the Leper Hospital for Women, where Miss Hemingway holds a service each Sunday. The church record shows heavy losses through the removal of students who return to homes in places where there are no churches or missionaries, so that in spite of the enrollment this year of thirty-eight probationers there is nevertheless a net decrease in membership of one. If our Methodist Mission were spared the losses it incurs from this one cause, we would by this time have thousands in Singapore where we have only hundreds.

Chinese Churches

These are five in number: Hakka, Hinghwa, Foochow, and two Hokkien. The first three share the Middle Road Church with the Baba congregation; the Hokkien services are held at Telok Ayer, in the heart of the city, and at Gelang, in the suburbs.

Upon the outbreak of the war, Government offered free deck passage to China to all Chinese who cared to go, and forbade the immigration of deck passengers. The large exodus that followed has noticeably affected those churches whose congregations include considerable numbers of coolies; the Foochow Church reports a decrease of one member and one probationer; Gelang has neither gained nor lost; Telok Ayer gained fifteen members but lost fourteen probationers. On the other hand, the Hakka Church leads the district in membership gains, and with Wesley Church second, the Tamil third, and the splendid list of probationers received at Middle Road, we cover all our losses and show a net gain for the district of eighteen probationers and forty-one members, or ten and one half per cent. In baptisms, the increase is thirty-four per cent.

The Schools

The Boarding Schools. Oldham Hall and Nind Home are boarding schools for boys and girls respectively. Oldham Hall has been obliged to refuse many applicants on account of lack of funds to support the pupils. This lack is due to the war. The Nind Home Day School has been maintained throughout the year.

The Short Street School (Methodist Girls' School)—enrollment, 318—passed twenty-one out of twenty-five pupils presented in the Fourth Standard, and one of the two presented in Standard Seven. Six girls took the Preliminary Cambridge, and six took the Junior; the results are not yet known. There are two in the Junior and six in the Senior this year. Last year's Senior had three girls (only one of whom finished the year), and we entered them at Raffles Girls' School owing to the impossibility of handling the class without great expense. This school is at its wits' end to accommodate its pupils, the verandas and playground being used as recitation rooms. How the Cambridge classes can recite in the same room in which piano lessons are being given is a mystery.

Fairfield School. Enrollment, 300. In the Fourth Standard, eight out of

nine passed. The Inspector's report is satisfactory, also Lady Evelyn's report on needlework. Miss Holmberg gave much appreciated aid until the arrival of Miss Webster, whose work in the primary is of the highest order.

The Anglo-Chinese School refuses to stop growing; the enrollment being 1,477, and the average daily attendance 1,406, or ninety-seven more than last year. In addition to this, the commercial school enrolled forty-nine pupils, with an average daily attendance of nineteen or seven more than last year. In the Standard Seven examination this school secured the highest percentage of passes in the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States. Of fifty-eight boys presented, one secured a first-class pass, and thirty-seven a second-class pass, and seven others were promoted. In Standard Four, of 139 presented 133 passed, and of these 106 were clear passes. The credit assigned for such results must include the high grade work of the lower elementary supervisors for some seven years past. This year's Junior Cambridge class is the largest we have yet had—thirty pupils.

At the beginning of the year Mr. Nagle began a *Post-Cambridge Class* which had four pupils throughout the year, and enters upon its second year with eleven on the roll. The class is now being prepared to take the London Matriculation Examination in June, 1916.

The Oldham Literary Society meets Friday evenings in the Drill Hall. A feature of its syllabus has been the course of public lectures given by eminent local gentlemen, whose contribution to our educational work deserves this special mention. The school will shortly install a physical laboratory apparatus selected by Dr. Mohler, of Dickinson College.

Sirangoon English School is under the direct control of the Anglo-Chinese School. The average daily attendance shows a gain of fifty. Standard Four has been transferred to the Anglo-Chinese School. Mrs. Denyes supervised this school for a considerable part of the year. The Seventh Day Adventists have opened a day school just across the road at a reduced fee.

The "Kong Han" Chinese School is maintained unaided by the Hinghwa Chinese Church Mission or Government, but they are a poor congregation, and find the school budget of nearly \$500 to be more than they are equal to. This includes the rent of a room that is used by the Hinghwa men as a week-night meeting place.

The Bible Woman's Training School has had a year of steady and effective work with no exciting features like Government Inspections or phenomenal enrollments. The students of both the Chinese and English departments, ten in number, have given substantial help in the local church and Sunday school work. This school will ask the Conference for a share of the annual educational collection.

Self-support

The Churches surpassed all previous records for self-support. Wesley Church raised \$4,920 (including parsonages valued at \$60 per month); Baba Malay Church, \$1,350; Tamil Church, \$941; Telok Ayer Chinese Church, \$322; Gelang, \$135; Foochow, \$132; Hinghwa, \$130; Hakka, \$162; Total, \$8,092, or \$4 for every dollar from the Board of Foreign Missions. The Press and boys' schools are wholly self-supporting, and no missionary's salary is paid by the Board. In addition to the above figures, the day schools and Press contributed \$400 to War Relief Funds. The girls' schools are not so far advanced in self-



SCHOOL BOYS BUYING SWEETS AT OLDHAM HALL

support, but of the income of Short Street School less than two and one half per cent was missionary money, and of Fairfield School about one fourth. The Publishing House has paid off \$30,000 of its debt.

Oldham Hall has erected a pavilion on the athletic ground at an expense of \$1,400, which is the only building extension worth mentioning.

Gelang church has the land paid for and \$1,200 in hand toward a church building. Telok Ayer site needs \$1,500 to clear its debt. The Tamil and Baba churches have each made deposits of about \$200 towards building funds.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES DISTRICT

Federated Malay States District includes the work in the states of Pahang, Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and the territory of Malacca. All of the mission centers in this district are on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The district includes a territory of 27,000 square miles. The country is mountainous in the center, and along the slopes of the mountains are luxuriant tropical forests. In the valleys are vast deposits of tin ore, the largest that have yet been found. Besides there are gold, silver, lead, iron, and copper. There is a large and ever-increasing foreign population in the Federated Malay States (principally Chinese), but Tamils from South India and Ceylon are coming in large numbers.

Ipoh

Ipoh (population, 15,000) is located in the state of Perak. It is the commercial center of the richest tin-mining district in the world. Near the town are extensive quarries of excellent marble. There are large rubber estates in the neighborhood.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1895. No other mission boards are at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. William E. Horley and Mrs. Horley; contract teachers Cassius R. Zimmerman, Mrs. Zimmerman, and Miss Amy Zimmerman.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

Kuala Lumpur

Kuala Lumpur (population, 30,000), the capital of the Federated Malay States, is one of the most important business centers on the Malay Peninsula, having railways running out of the city in four directions, thus giving it easy access to a number of important and growing towns. More than half of the population is Chinese, the remainder being principally Tamils and Malays.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1897. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has a mission here.

Missionaries: Rev. Preston L. Peach, Mr. Lester Proebstel. W. F. M. S.: Misses Luella Anderson (on furlough), Mabel Marsh, Minnie L. Rank, and Hetta A. Wheeler.

Institutions: Methodist Boys' School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School (English), Boarding School and Orphanage.

Taiping

Taiping, the capital of the state of Perak, is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, halfway between Penang and Ipoh on the main line of the railway. No other mission boards are at work here.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Thirza E. Bunce (on furlough).

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Deaconess Home and Girls' School.

No report.

W. E. HORLEY, Superintendent

TAMIL DISTRICT

(Federated Malay Settlements)

SAMUEL ABRAHAM, Superintendent

Tamil District, the youngest of all the six districts of the Malaysia Conference, was organized during 1913, by Bishop J. E. Robinson. It has seven

Quarterly Conferences. The work is among the Tamils who come from Ceylon and India. Hundreds are engaged as Government clerks and thousands are employed on the rubber estates and in the railroad departments as laborers.

Tamil district has eighteen workers, eight of whom give their services without pay. These men all do a splendid work. The amount raised by the natives during the year for the support of the ministry was \$2,500 (Straits money). This sum would have been much greater had it not been for the general business depression caused by the war.

Most of our people are advancing in civilization, give generously and conduct themselves in the face of opposition in true Christian-like manner. Many non-Christians follow our ways. Our institutions are under the English district. There are five Sunday schools, two Epworth Leagues (Chinese and Tamil combined), and one Ladies' Aid Society under the able management of Miss A. Wheeler of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

PENANG DISTRICT

Penang District includes the island of Penang and the neighboring mainland called Province Wellesley and the west coast of the peninsula up to the Burman frontier, including the Malay and Siamese states. The chief products are cocoanuts, rubber, and tin.

Penang

Penang (population, 100,986 in 1911) is located on an island of the same name off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula on the Strait of Malacca. The population is made up of Chinese, Tamils, and Malays, the Chinese composing about sixty per cent. The Chinese are enterprising and thrifty, and make the best business men. The Tamils are next to the Chinese in industry and wealth, the Malays being obliged to fill the more humble positions.

Methodist mission work was begun in 1891. Other Boards at work in Penang are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Plymouth Brethren.

Missionaries: Mr. Earl R. Hibbard (contract) and Mrs. Hibbard (contract), Rev. George F. Pykett (on furlough) and Mrs. Pykett (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Jessie Brooks, Clara Martin, and Olive Vail.

Institutions: Anglo-Tamil School, Anglo-Chinese School. W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Chinese Girls' School, Alexandra Home for Destitute Women, Deaconess Home.

J. R. DENYES, Superintendent

India's Opportunity

Last year 118,000 British Indians came in through the port of Penang. Most of these were Tamil coolies seeking work on the rubber estates. This stream of "Aryan brown" flows southward over the Malay Peninsula and mingles with the stream of Chinese which finds its way northward from the port of Singapore, 240,000 a year. Seventy thousand of these Indians returned through Penang to India, with enough money in their pockets to buy a little farm or to open a shop. They went to tell their tribesmen the story of free transportation, free doctors and medicine, two square meals a day, and four times the wages they could get at home. They will tell of a land where the low caste man is as good as his neighbor, where his children can be educated in English and can rise to almost any position in government or private service. This is the land of promise for the Indian and the Chinese. Penang is the northern gateway of what will soon be a great Indo-Chinese empire. The population is already increasing at the rate of nearly half a million a year.

The outstanding feature of the religious work of the year is the beginning of a definite plan of concentration of the evangelistic forces upon the school

constituencies. Heretofore the strength of the Asiatic workers has been devoted to the transient immigrant class, while the missionaries have devoted themselves largely to the boys and girls in the schools. The coolies have been won in small numbers, but they have passed on to the estates where we had no work and been lost to the church. The students have become interested, but they were too young to take an independent stand, and they have not been gathered into the church. It must be borne in mind that with the exception of one Woman's Foreign Missionary Society lady, the wife of one missionary, and one Chinese preacher, the whole of the religious work of the district has been done by those who are giving full time to school work. School work in American July weather does not leave much strength to do evangelistic work.

In the Anglo-Chinese Boys' School of Penang the Young Men's Christian Association, the Boy Scouts, the Cadets, and the Sunday school, have all been pressing an active campaign, and twenty-five young men of the upper classes have united with the church. During the vacation twenty-five of the boys were taken to the sea-side for five days, where a summer school was conducted, modeled after the Young Men's Christian Association summer camps of America.

Educational Work

Of the nine English day schools on the district five, with their 1,700 pupils and fifty-five teachers, are entirely self-supporting. Three of the other four ought to become wholly self-supporting within another year. At Kulim the school which was abandoned some few years ago has been reopened with good prospects. The war stopped a building campaign at Bukit Mertajam. At the beginning of the year the Anglo-Chinese Boys' School at Penang converted eight shop-houses into class rooms and these are already practically filled. The enrollment has risen to 1,350 boys. The boys' boarding school has suffered from the financial depression resulting from the war.

One Chinese lad who had been awarded a scholarship of a thousand dollars (Mexican) a year for five years in the Hong Kong University, resigned the scholarship in order to become baptized as a Christian. No Christian is allowed to hold the scholarship. A week of special meetings were held in the school and about thirty took a stand, though not all have yet been permitted by their parents to join the church. At intervals a group of the young men go out under the leadership of a missionary to distribute tracts and sell Bible portions. Recently a group of seventeen went to a town twelve miles away on Friday afternoon and canvassed the town and held meetings on the streets and in the schoolhouse until Monday morning. All paid their own way. They slept on the floor of the schoolhouse and ate what they could get from street peddlers. At least ten of these young men are planning to give their lives to the work of teaching or preaching. Every church on the district is planning to make the Every Member Canvass before Conference.

A New Venture

At Nibong Tebal we have entered upon a new venture. The Government has ordered the estates to provide vernacular schools for the children of their coolies. One company having six large estates opened a Tamil vernacular school. During the year an arrangement was made with the management of the estate by which our mission will superintend this school and the estate will pay the expenses. If this arrangement proves satisfactory, it is probable that within

a year or two we will be able to considerably extend the scope of our work among the immigrants from India.

MALACCA-SARAWAK DISTRICT

Malacca

Malacca (population, 21,213 in 1911) is situated on the Strait of Malacca and is a British free port. The population is made up of Malays and Chinese.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1897. The Church of England has a medical mission here for Malay women.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Ada Pugh, Ruth E. Atkins.

Foreign Worker: Rev. Abel Eklund (on furlough).

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese Boys' School. W. F. M. S.: Woman's School, Girls' School.

Sarawak

Sarawak is an independent state of Northwest Borneo governed by an English "Raja." The Methodist Episcopal Mission is on the Rejang River, near the town of Sibü. Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun in 1902. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has work in Sarawak on the Kuching, Batang, Lupar, Lundu, and other rivers.

Sibü

Sibü is a small town in Sarawak, on the Rejang River, 70 miles from its mouth. Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1902.

Missionaries: Rev. Charles E. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Rev. James M. Hoover (on furlough) and Mrs. Hoover (on furlough).

Institutions: Industrial School for Boys, Girls' Boarding School.

Sitiawan

Sitiawan is a small village in the state of Perak on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. With the assistance of the government, some 300 Christian Chinese were brought to this place from Foochow by Dr. Luering in the year 1905, to form an agricultural colony, the land being given by government on favorable terms. Many of these Chinese planted Para rubber, and will shortly be very prosperous. Subsequently large rubber estates were opened near Sitiawan by European planters.

Missionaries: Mr. Charles E. Draper and Mrs. Draper.

Institution: Boys' Orphanage.

W. G. SHELLABEAR, Superintendent

The past year has been remarkable on this district for a distinct advance both in educational and evangelistic work.

Malacca

Malacca has been under European influence since the year 1509, but until our first missionaries went there in 1904, the Roman Catholics had had the field almost to themselves. Consequently it has been very difficult for Methodism to force an entrance. After years of patient toil, we now have a fine church building, a girls' day and boarding school and a growing school for boys. The Chinese head teacher of the boys' school is doing good work and the attendance and general efficiency are steadily increasing, but a missionary leader is greatly needed for the work among the men and boys, and especially among the Malay-speaking Chinese, who are the most influential class among the native population. An encouraging feature of the work is that this year for the first time we are employing as a teacher a girl who is a product of the Malacca girls' school. Her education was completed at Kuala Lumpur. The Government inspector after seeing her work remarked that if the Mission had done nothing

more in Malacca than to educate this one girl it was enough to justify its existence.

Services are held each Sabbath in English, Malay and Chinese. The Chinese congregation is by far the largest and is making the most rapid growth. The Chinese pastor was moved to Singapore at Conference time, to my great regret, as he was doing good work, but his successor has proved equally successful, and at my last visit I found the largest Chinese congregation that I have ever seen at Malacca. It is particularly gratifying to notice the large proportion of Chinese women in church—largely the result of the good work which is being done by Miss Pugh of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Seremban

Seremban is the capital of one of the Malay Native States, and is an important and rapidly growing town. A Methodist church was built here about ten years ago, but we have never had a missionary who could be spared to work in this State, and the Chinese and Tamil congregations have been served by native preachers, who for the most part have been men of little education and with no standing in the community. For the past twelve months we have been fortunate in having a very promising young Chinese preacher, who has had a good education in China and is winning his way among the people. We have also been greatly helped by an English local preacher, Mr. Bailey, who has returned to Seremban after an absence of two years, and through whose influence the entire Chinese community of Seremban has become interested in a proposal to establish a new school under the auspices of our Mission. As already stated, the people have promised to erect a building at a cost of \$10,000 and the State has given a splendid site for the purpose and will move our church to the new location. Owing to the war it has been found impossible at present to do more than make a beginning towards the collection of the money, but we have every reason to expect that the building scheme will be proceeded with next year. The school will be self-supporting like all our other schools, and will enable us ere long to place a missionary teacher here who will give a great impetus to all our work. There are a number of smaller towns in the neighborhood where branch schools ought to be established, which could be supervised by the missionary at Seremban. There is no other Protestant mission working in this state.

Sarawak

Our Sarawak colony in Borneo has proved to be to the Foochow settlers even more than Sitiawan, a veritable promised land, as far as material prosperity is concerned. Those who in China, before they came to us, had never known anything but poverty, are now not only living in plenty, but are sending large sums of money back to their relations in China. Through the post office alone thousands of dollars are sent to China every year, and hundreds of settlers are continually arriving, who hope in their turn to be able to get rich and to give all their relatives a start in life. A large proportion of the original settlers were Christians. Latterly, however, great numbers of non-Christians have come, both to take up land and also to work as laborers. Our churches are only just beginning to realize their responsibility for winning these newcomers, who for the most part have left their idols in China and find themselves in a land where Christianity is practically the only religion of the Chinese. A series of meetings held by Mr. C. E. Davis in each of our village churches in the fall of 1913

stirred many Christians to seek full salvation for themselves and to work for others. Hundreds signed a pledge to abstain from opium, gambling, and tobacco. The last meetings were held in the town of Sibn and resulted in a gracious revival, which stirred the whole town, so that hundreds of non-Christians attended the meetings and many confessed their sins and sought pardon at the altar. Similar meetings were held in May and June of this year, and again there were powerful manifestations of the presence of God. At the District Conference held in the new Industrial School (Ely Hall), when Bishop Eveland visited Sarawak, there was a deep spiritual movement among the preachers and official members as well as among the school boys. Fine work is being done in the girls' boarding school as well as in the industrial, and the six vernacular village schools are doing good preparatory work for both boys and girls. Rev. J. M. Hoover and Mrs. Hoover, who have been absent on furlough for the past sixteen months, have just returned, and their presence will relieve Mr. Davis of much responsibility and the general management of the churches, and will enable him to devote more time to the development of the important industrial school enterprises for which the Raja has given us 250 acres of valuable agricultural land. Our Chinese people are beginning to realize their responsibility for supporting the local churches and spreading the Gospel among their heathen neighbors, and we must do everything we can to encourage them along these lines.

Sitiawan

At Sitiawan, Perak, the Mission has assisted the native church in initiating an improved system of vernacular education; at Seremban the Chinese community has offered us \$10,000 to erect a school building, for which the Government has given us a seven acre site close to the town; in Sarawak, Borneo, the new industrial school at Bukit Lan has been opened under most encouraging auspices, and, best of all, there have been gracious revivals among our Chinese people, as the result of meetings held in all the Sarawak churches.

The vast majority of the church members on this district are Chinese from Foochow, many of whom were Christians before they came from China. Some hundreds came to settle on land at Sitiawan, which had been set apart for them by the Government of Perak, on the Malay Peninsula; and a much larger number came to far-away Borneo, where the Raja of Sarawak gave them 15 miles of river front, and as much land back from the river as they cared to take. At these two places there are now thousands of Foochow Chinese, of whom more than 1,100 adults are enrolled on our books. For the education of the children, both at Sitiawan and in Borneo, we have a number of village schools taught in the vernacular, and also at each place an industrial school under the supervision of a missionary, where it is our purpose to teach improved methods of agriculture and useful trades, as well as to prepare those lads who show special ability for further training in our advanced schools.

The Industrial School at Sitiawan has 50 acres of land, more than half of which has been planted with rubber and cocoanuts. The rubber trees will soon provide for the support of a number of boys. The trees are tapped each morning by the older boys before school begins, and after school in the afternoon the scrap rubber has to be collected. At present the school is in charge of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Draper has thirteen boarders, but the attendance at the day school is over forty. This year the Mission promised to provide school equipment and

part of the salary of the teachers if the people would erect village schools which should be under the control of the Quarterly Conference. The result of this arrangement has been that four new vernacular schools have been started, and the buildings erected will be available for holding prayer meetings and services for those who are unable to walk the long distances to church. The church Sunday school has made considerable growth the past year, especially the infant classes, which were removed from the church to the industrial school building, and have been under the efficient superintendence of Mrs. Draper. The Chinese pastor, Rev. Huong Pau Seng, member of Foochow Conference, who has been with us for two and a half years, can speak three of the Chinese dialects, and is a most valuable worker.

NETHERLANDS INDIES DISTRICT

Netherlands Indies District (population, 39,000,000) includes the work in Dutch Borneo, Java, and Sumatra. Borneo contains 288,000 square miles and is one of the largest islands on the globe. The interior is densely wooded and but partially explored. It has a population of about 2,000,000, made up of Dyaks, Malays, Javanese, Arabs, and Chinese. Java is about the size of Ohio, 50,000 square miles, and has a population of 32,000,000, made up of Javanese, Sundanese, Malays, Chinese, Arabs, and Europeans. In Java there are 1,500 miles of railroads. Telegraphs and telephones connect all the larger towns. Java produces yearly 40,000,000 pounds of tin; 3,000,000 gallons of petroleum; 5,000 pounds of gold; 28,000 pounds of silver; 1,000 carats diamonds; 3,100,000,000 pounds of sugar; 35,650,000 pounds of coffee; 22,500,000 pounds Peruvian bark; 92,000,000 pounds of tobacco; 28,000,000 pounds of tea; and 3,200,000 pounds of cocoa. The natives cultivate 2,858,000 acres of rice. Sumatra has an area of 167,563 square miles and a population of more than 3,000,000. Most of the people are of the Malayan race.

Sumatra, Java, and two thirds of Borneo are under the Dutch government. All the native peoples are Mohammedans, except the wild tribes of the interior of Borneo and Sumatra. These are heathen.

Various Dutch and German societies have work in these and the other islands of Netherlands India. In Java 20,000 Mohammedans have become Christians. In north central Sumatra 100,000 Battaks have enrolled themselves as Christians. Seventy-five years ago they were cannibals. In Celebes, Ambon, and other islands more than 150,000 more have turned away from heathenism to Christ. At the same time 10,000 Mohammedans each year return from their pilgrimage to Mecca as zealous self-supporting propagators of Islamism.

Batavia (Java)

Batavia (population, 140,000), the capital of the Dutch Indies, is situated on the north coast of Java, near the western end of the island. The population is made up of natives, Chinese, Arabs, and Europeans.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1905. On the Batavia Circuit are three city churches, and four out-stations, and three schools. Services are conducted in English, Dutch, Malay, and Chinese.

Missionaries: Rev. A. H. Fisher, Rev. Charles M. Worthington. W. F. M. S.: Miss E. Naomi Ruth (on furlough).

Buitenzorg

Buitenzorg (population, 30,000) is located thirty-five miles south of Batavia; at this place are the residence of the governor-general and the finest botanical garden in the East.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun here in 1905. There are a Malay-speaking Chinese church, and English, Malay, and Chinese schools in the city. There are also five out-stations.

Missionaries: Rev. Burr J. Baughman (on furlough) and Mrs. Baughman (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Hilda Holmberg, Pauline Stefanski.

Foreign Worker: Mr. R. L. Archer.

Banka

Missionary: Mr. Mark Freeman.

Medan (Sumatra)

Methodist mission work was begun at Medan in 1912.

Missionary: Rev. William T. Ward.

Institution: Anglo-Chinese School.

Soerabaya

Soerabaya (population, 151,000) is at the east end of the island of Java. Its population is made up of Javanese, Madurese, Chinese, Arabs, and Europeans. This is the principal trading center of Netherlands India, and it is rapidly growing. It is 600 miles from Batavia, but it is connected by railway, telegraph, and telephone. It is on the main route from Australia to China.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1909. There are a Hokkien Chinese Church and an Anglo-Chinese school.

Missionaries: Rev. Harry C. Bower and Mrs. Bower.

Tjisaroea

Tjisaroea is a great coffee, tea, and cinchona estate in the interior of Java, about fifteen miles southeast of Buitenzorg. It is in the midst of a thickly populated farming country. The people are Sundanese.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1907. There are now two Mohammedan schools and three preaching places.

Missionaries: Rev. Charles S. Buchanan and Mrs. Buchanan.

C. S. BUCHANAN, Superintendent

This district covers all Java, 50,000 square miles; Sumatra, 188,000 square miles; West Borneo, 75,000 square miles, and the smaller island of Banka, territory equal to fully 200,000 square miles, or about the size of the four states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan. In Java our farthest station is one and a half day's journey by rail. The nearest point of Borneo is reached after usually three days' steam, while the northernmost point of Sumatra, far beyond Singapore, takes four days, if no time is lost at Singapore in transfer of ships. Banka, though quite near, because of the amount of coasting and shore trading, takes three days to reach the place where our work is.

Many things are well with us, but illness and breakdowns, culminating in the death of one growingly efficient worker, Rev. B. O. Wilcox, of West Borneo, have kept the courage of the superintendent almost at the breaking point. For two years health reasons kept my predecessor off the field, in the meantime we lost the Rev. B. J. Baughman and Mrs. Baughman, who returned to the homeland on furlough, where Mr. Baughman remains for study. The loss of these men's services for so long is an irreparable injury.

Of course, we have not properly occupied this territory. Borneo was first opened up by the Singapore district and North Sumatra work by the Penang district, and then when the Java field was made a separate district these islands of Sumatra and Borneo were given to what then was called the Netherlands Indies district, as one in close relation with the Dutch Government could more easily manage the many questions between us and the Government. Of these the laws of the Netherlands Indies make many. This was necessary then for administrative purposes, though these places are much nearer Singapore and Penang.

We have been deprived of the opportunity of filling these places, and the work that might have been by others equally supported from the appropriations, has had to be undertaken by men earning all their support on the field. In the British end of this Conference our school work is heavily subsidized by the Government, but here in this Dutch territory no such subsidy is enjoyed. To

earn one's livelihood at school work and look after mission work sufficient for one man (and even, in places, for two, or at least capable of early development to two or three men's work) is no small undertaking. And any man who works at such a job, month in and month out, has in him the true elements of the hero. Such have been most of our men on this district.

Buitenzorg

At Buitenzorg, Mr. R. L. Archer is in charge of a boarding school of forty-five boys; a day school of 130 boys and girls, for whom he has but two assistant teachers; a church in the Chinese town and five other church schools. For these latter he has young men who have recently finished our training school. Our training school is situated at Buitenzorg and is also in Mr. Archer's charge. The boarding school is now self-supporting, but the war has crippled business so that it will be long before we can get any large amount from the Chinese public. We must look to the homeland. With help from home at this critical period and what future help we will be able to get from the Chinese people themselves, we will be able to do great things for the future well-being of the Chinese of this island world.

But it is not only in Java where the Chinese people of this Archipelago show willingness to help those who are laboring for their future good, but in Medan, Sumatra, the Chinese merchants have promised to come up to the help of our Mission in whatever school-building projects we may undertake. In both places we find it necessary to make an outlay of about Fl. 50,000 or about \$20,000 U. S. Even in faraway Borneo, which has been torn with civil strife this year, the Chinese Christians, with some help from some of their heathen neighbors, propose larger things for their future educational advantages. Our membership there have this year undertaken to build a Fl. 3,800 church. They had proposed to build each year a church in the various settlements, all the settlements helping the one that during the year may have on hand their building project. Thus there would have arisen each year a new church.

Medan

In Medan, W. T. Ward is getting hold of a large number of fine young Chinese men, most of whom have had some education in the English schools of that city or of the Straits Settlements. Since coming to Medan, Mr. Ward has learned to play the organ, violin and cornet. He is now teaching these instruments to a number of his young men and women, and has already organized a brass band among his school pupils, and at times calls out the whole enrollment in their *khaki* uniforms, both boys and girls, and parades. Thus were Bishops Eveland and J. W. Robinson welcomed to Medan and Medan Methodist Missions.

Soerabaja

At Soerabaja, the church was started here some six years ago, and there is a membership now of about sixty. From the very beginning the missionary has been so tied up in school work, earning the money for his own support and the support of all the church work, that there has been practically no time for real evangelistic work. There are 15,000 Chinese and 130,000 natives in Soerabaja. The Seventh Day Adventists are here with half a dozen workers who have all their time, while the one Methodist representative has about one-seventh of his

time for the real work of the church. When this arrangement has been changed and the missionary is free to work among these 150,000 people, something can be done toward winning them for Christ.

There are some outstanding facts of the year that should be mentioned. The most striking is the abolition of "the gambling farm" from Banka. This is due to a Christian resident. Not only has gambling been driven out, but the sales of opium are being carefully reduced. The Government is gathering evidence on the liquor trade with a view to restraining it.

About three years ago a night school was started for men to study English. The fee aimed at was just enough to pay the janitor and buy the books. From this, as was hoped, there came to be, after nine months, some men willing to take English lessons from the Bible for a Sunday night class. Some retained their hatred for Christian things during all these nine months, but some had inquiring minds.

The Sunday night class has come out as a regular church service within the last few months. It has reached some of the leading men, and has an influence beyond its congregation. There has emerged a Sunday school of forty out of a large and somewhat noisy number that formerly seemed to come for the song book and card.

The church life is constantly developing. It is being watched over by three very faithful men. The best work here is the distinctly Christian teaching that seeks at the same time to broadly educate. It has to be done individually. Furthermore, it must not be urged on men, but whenever a willingness is shown, that willingness must be carefully watched and encouraged.

October 31st of last year (1913) saw ten new converts admitted on probation and eight inquirers. To-day there are eighteen who have been baptized, of whom nine are adults.

Soekaradja

At Soekaradja, Mr. Underhill is finishing his third year at that station and his seventh year on the field. There are signs of a coming harvest, but again the missionary is a school teacher doing a man's work at his school, and undertaking to open work among the native population. He has one preacher at work, and has bought property for our opening work at Poerwokert—all this done by the money he has earned at giving extra lessons in English. He hopes on his return to be able to keep two men in this field busy at evangelistic work among the natives. Now all these men and women—we have two "contract" lady teachers—have in spite of their busy hours made good progress in the languages of the island, studying Malay, Sundanese, Javanese, and Chinese (two dialects), as the demands of their parts of the field require.

Palembang

At Palembang, our work is as yet in the very faithful hands of three Tamil brethren from British India, but they have done about all they can, and have brought things about as far along as they can, without the help of a regular missionary. Here we have a church and a flourishing English school. These three men, like their fellow American brothers, are earning all their own salary and paying all the expenses of the work.

Medical Work

We have established our first Methodist Hospital. Our first physician and

surgeon is on the field, having arrived early in March. Without a building as yet, he has had for a number of weeks an average of forty-four patients in a distinctly Mohammedan section, later this increased to sixty each week, and just before the coming of the rainy season to ninety one week. Strange enough, that while the rainy season is on, sickness will decline, and the doctor will have more time to give to the study of the Dutch, Malay, and Sundanese languages. The site for the hospital has been secured at Tjisaroea. Tjisaroea is a beautiful place, fourteen miles from Buitenzorg, the nearest railway station, on the main highway through the islands, 3,000 feet above sea level, surrounded by twenty or twenty-five thousand native Mohammedans, on seven large estates—the smallest being 1,050 acres—four of which are given over mostly to the raising of tea, and the other three to the raising of rice. We have begun getting out the timber and before long Methodism will have a Christian Hospital in a Mohammedan land, though most of the building material used in this land of earthquakes and volcanoes will be of iron.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE

In accordance with the allotment made by the Evangelical Union, composed of all the evangelical churches working in the Philippine Islands, the Methodist Episcopal Church for the present confines its efforts to that portion of the island of Luzon lying north of a line drawn east and west through the city of Manila. Luzon is the principal island of the Philippine Archipelago, having an area of over 43,000 square miles, about 2,000 square miles less than the State of Pennsylvania. The coast of Luzon is irregular, having large bays and excellent ports and harbors near the center and south. The island is drained by four large rivers and numerous smaller rivers and streams. A number of roads connect the capital with remote points, and there is a railroad which unites Manila with important cities in the north. Luzon has a population of about 4,000,000. The most numerous native race is the Tagalog, which occupies the municipality of Manila and the surrounding provinces, and speaks the Tagalog language. Second in importance is the Ilocano race, occupying the northern part of Luzon. Other important races are Pampangan, Pangasinanes, and Ibanags. Hemp, tobacco, sugar, coffee, rice, and numerous other staple products grow in abundance in Luzon. There are valuable mineral deposits, including copper, gold, asphalt clays, coal, gypsum, and iron.

Methodist Episcopal missionary work was begun by the Rev. T. H. Martin, who reached Manila in March, 1900. The General Conference of 1904 enabled the Philippine Islands District of the Malaysia Conference to become a Mission Conference. In 1908 it was organized as an Annual Conference. The Boards of the following churches are at work in the Philippines: the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Protestant Episcopal, the United Brethren, the Disciples of Christ, the American Baptist (North), the Methodist Episcopal, and the Congregational. The American Bible Society and the British and Foreign Bible Society are translating and distributing the Scriptures in all the islands. The Young Men's Christian Association is at work here.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Central District lies in the central valley of the island of Luzon. It has recently been divided and now contains only the Tagalog territory north of Manila. It includes the provinces of Nueva Ecija and Bulacan. The territory included in the provinces which form the district is about 5,000 square miles in extent, and supports a population of over 500,000. It is well drained by rivers and creeks. The soil is very fertile and produces sugar, rice, and tobacco. Gold and fine hard wood lumber are obtained from the mountains of Nueva Ecija. Travel is not difficult, as three fourths of the circuits are reached by the Manila and Dagupan Railway. The inhabitants of the district are Tagalogs, with a few Ilocanos in the north.

Malolos

Malolos (population, 15,000), the capital of Bulacan Province, is situated on a branch of the Pampanga River, at the head of the delta of that stream, six miles northwest of Bulacan, the former capital, twenty-five miles from Manila. Malolos is a railroad, telegraph, and military station. It is the seat of a flourishing high school and a new intermediate school with 1,300 pupils.

Missionaries: Rev. J. F. Cottingham and Mrs. Cottingham. W. F. M. S.: Miss Louise Stixrud.

San Isidro

San Isidro (population, 7,000) the old capital of Nueva Ecija is soon to be abandoned as a mission station. The High School moves from there next year. No missionaries.

Cabanatuan

Cabanatuan (population, 15,000) is the new capital of Nueva Ecija, located at the end of the Cabanatuan branch of the railroad. It is one of the foremost towns in the Islands with fine buildings, good artesian wells and an ice plant. The cooperative "Farmers" have a large warehouse, rice mills, and five threshing machines for threshing rice.

J. F. COTTINGHAM, Superintendent

Growth

The work on Central District was begun twelve years ago. We now have



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
 METHODIST EPISCOPAL
 CHURCH
LUZON
 (PHILIPPINE ISLANDS)
 Places where Methodist Episcopal
 Missionaries reside, are underlined
 in red.

Scale of Statute Miles
 0 10 20 30 40 50

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHROP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

11,000 full members and probationers, and are gaining at the rate of more than a thousand a year. Hundreds of young people are eager for the Word, especially if it is taught in English. Twelve of our twenty-one native pastors are maintaining English classes in our Sunday schools. We have eight substantial church buildings, and our fifty-three other congregations find church homes in grass or nipa chapels. The October campaign in Bulacan Province began with a total of twenty-one schools and 950 students. A month later there were thirty-one schools with 1,450 students and a complete Sunday School Association, officered entirely by native laymen.

Our work is evangelistic and constructive. Preaching the unsearchable riches of Christ brings thousands into a purer, holier life. Old habits and vices drop off. Teaching "all things" has included better homes, cleaner food, boiling drinking water, eating with knives and forks, and bathing. Tablecloths and spoons are becoming common. Five years ago the penitents walked up and down the streets beating their backs. Now such practice has been driven to the fields and cemeteries. The people say it is because they are ashamed to meet the Protestants when they practice flagellation. People are no longer afraid of missionaries and hospitals but will come to the missionary begging a recommendation to some hospital in Manila.

Of the Gospel it may be said that it has cleansed many towns. Some of the towns in our district no longer tolerate the cock-pit within the city limits. Gambling is under the ban of the law. Individual lives are purer.

Victory

In 1904 Augustin Samson the first convert to Protestantism in the town of Calumpit was arrested by his relatives and cast into prison. Three times he was taken out and beaten and returned to his home to declare the Christ who had saved him. Each time he was stoned and dragged into prison. His house was stoned. Dirty water was thrown from the windows upon his head. Men cursed him and spit upon him, calling him a devil and the scum of soap boilings. His family was abused, his property all taken away. Last month we heard him preach to the very people who persecuted him. "Thank God," he said, "for having this opportunity to address those who once persecuted me. I see before me the men who beat me. I see the men who took away all my property. But thank God I now see the light of salvation from sin beaming from every face. Ten years ago I stood alone in Salumpit. Now there are five congregations of Christians and five Sunday schools in this town. Now every one of my old neighbors and relatives are saved. Then the cock-pit and gambling places flourished here. Now there are none. Then five hundred men beat their own backs every Good Friday, but to-day there is not a man in the town who would do penance."

MANILA DISTRICT

Manila District includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the city of Manila, and in the provinces of Rizal, Bataan, Zambales, and in the southern end of Bulacan. Most of this territory borders on the Bay of Manila. In area it is the smallest of the districts, as it is in population, with its little more than 500,000 people.

Manila

Manila (population, 350,000) is the political, commercial, social, and educational center of the Philippine Archipelago. It is situated on the Bay of Manila, which juts into the west coast of the island of Luzon. The city is divided into two parts

by the Pasig River, that on the south containing the old walled city, with narrow streets, quaint buildings, and numerous stately churches and schools; also the Luneta Park and the newer American and European residential section. That on the north side contains the commercial, mercantile, and the largest Filipino residential sections of the city. The position of Manila on the bay gives it unrivaled advantages of commercial intercourse with all parts of the world. It is likewise the key to the trade of all the islands of the Archipelago under the dominion of the United States, and convenient steamship service has been established between all parts for mail and mercantile purposes. There is direct steamship communication with many large cities on the east coast of China, Japan, and southern Asia; also with Europe, the United States, South America, and various islands of the Pacific. A fine railroad system is being established and now has in operation several lines. Numerous industries are carried on in the city of Manila, including the manufacture of cigars, cord, rope, thread, buttons, ice, cocoa, etc. Besides there are iron foundries and machine shops. The city has the finest sewerage system and street railway in the whole East. Millions have been and are being spent for harbor improvements, which will put Manila among the safest and most commodious for ships of all sizes. The population of the city besides Filipinos, includes Americans, Spaniards, and Chinese, with representatives of probably all nationalities.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1900. Other boards at work here are the Foreign Christian Missionary Society and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S. A.

Missionaries: Rev. Arthur E. Chenoweth (on furlough) and Mrs. Chenoweth (on furlough), Rev. Harry Farmer and Mrs. Farmer, Edwin F. Lee and Mrs. Lee, Rev. Ernest S. Lyons and Mrs. Lyons, Rev. Marvin A. Rader (on furlough) and Mrs. Rader (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Anna Carson, Bertha Charles, Margaret M. Crabtree, Marguerite Decker, Gertrude Dreisbach (on furlough), Rose E. Dudley (on furlough), Wilhelmina Erbst (on furlough), Mary A. Evans, Rebecca Parish, M.D., Eleanor J. Pond, M.D., Lena L. Salmon, Winifred Spaulding, Louise Stixrud, Judith Edna Thomas (on furlough).

Institutions: Florence B. Nicholson Bible School, Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Harris Memorial Deaconess Training School, Mary J. Johnston Memorial Hospital.

D. H. KLINEFELTER, Superintendent

There are on this district twenty-five Quarterly Conferences and seventy-five groups or villages where regular Sunday services are held.

The year closes with a better spiritual life and larger congregations at all points than at the beginning of the year. This is especially true of the two large churches in Manila: Saint Paul's and the Knox Memorial. A better understanding and appreciation of each other's viewpoint is in evidence between the missionaries and native people.

At Orani we have this year built a fine hardwood chapel seating 500 people. The total cost, including land, is about \$1,800, of which the membership has given all but \$500, which was granted by the Mission. A fine chapel is being finished at Hulong Duhat which is to cost about \$1,000, all of which the members have contributed except \$200 given by the Mission. A fine church site has been bought at Mecauyan and in the Tondo District of Manila facing the Mary Johnston Hospital.

Navatos Church is self-supporting from members' contributions, as are also the Cervantes and the Tondo Churches in Manila City.

Through special revival services in the churches, open air meetings and house to house visitation, we have been able to reach thousands of people with the Gospel message and the year will show a large increase in membership. A more tender conscience regarding sin, a closer walk with God and a greater love for the Word, are manifest in the lives of our members and these things affect for good those outside our membership.

The Sunday School Work

The Sunday schools of the district number twenty-five with about 1,300



BUILDING UP A GREAT EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN THE PHILIPPINES.

1. The Nipa or primitive school. 2. The more modern reinforced concrete building. 3. The Hall of History of the Government University at Manila.

scholars. We have no greater nor more promising field than the Sunday school. Dr. Hartman has just made us a short visit in the interests of this work, bringing with him Rev. E. L. Ryan, who, with his wife, is to give entire time to this work. Rev. J. L. McLaughlin of the American Bible Society has also been engaged by the International Committee to give half his time to this work in the Philippines.

The Union Church

Heretofore there has been reported from this district the work of the "American Church." It has had a splendid record of achievement as a blessing to the American community ever since the occupation of the Islands by the American government, and under Rev. E. F. Lee the present year was one of the best in its history. But a decreasing number of Americans in the Islands and city and the growing brotherliness of the Methodist and Presbyterian communions made a union work the only reasonable thing, and this has recently been consummated. The movement starts out well and bids fair to prove its practicability and efficiency in all that the two churches stood for before the union.

The Methodist Publishing House

Business conditions have been somewhat adversely affected by the war in Europe and the feeling of uncertainty due to political unrest. Our Press shares this condition. A movement is now on foot to unite the printing interests of all Protestant work in the Islands which would do away with overlapping and make the output less expensive.

The Philippine Observer, a monthly periodical for English speaking Filipinos, is edited by Rev. Harry Farmer. With 600,000 students in the Government's schools studying English, its importance and field of usefulness are readily seen. The paper has 3,300 subscribers with new subscriptions continually coming in.

Educational Institutions

Union Bible Seminary—President, Rev. Harry Farmer; Professors: Rev. John H. Lamb, Rev. Ernest J. Pace, Rev. George W. Wright, Rev. Ernest S. Lyons, Emma J. Hannan, and Anna R. Wright. This institution represents the union of our Florence Nicholson Bible Seminary with the Seminary of the Presbyterian Church and is a great success. The ministry of Protestantism is being recruited from the young students. Our church has had twenty young men studying during the year, and of the five graduates for the year four are Methodists. Total enrollment, fifty.

The Manila Boys' Dormitory is doing splendid work under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Lyons. Thousands of young men come to Manila to study and our dormitory furnishes a home for 100 boys—we could have 500 if we had the room.

Medical Work

The Mary J. Johnston Hospital. Known all over the Islands and loved and admired by all classes is this splendid hospital. It stands on the shore of Manila Bay in the most thickly settled section of Manila. Dr. Parish reports that in two weeks the number of babies born in the hospital was thirty-eight.

That would run about 1,000 for the year. That is only the maternity side of the work. The dispensary treats thousands of people each year. The work is so arranged as to bring the Gospel message to those who come for other reasons. Here also are trained our nurse-deaconesses whose influence for good is almost incalculable.

The hindrances to the progress of the work, owing to the agitation for independence which has taken hold on all classes and greatly retarded our efforts for some years past, have not disappeared. The advocates of neutralization of the Islands have had something of a change of heart in view of what strong nations are doing with neutral ones. The Progresistas seem to be in the saddle but do not ride easily owing to the Immediatists, who through public assemblies and the native press keep them continually under fire. The Government is facing a financial crisis with many groups of native politicians who think they know where the difficulty is and if only they were in authority all would soon be happily adjusted. Rev. Nicholas Zamora, who in the early days of our work was one of the strongest men we had, but who of late years has led an American Church movement, died of cholera in September. Two of his associates in the work now assume the places he held and what the end may be is yet unknown.

PANGASINAN DISTRICT

Pangasinan District includes the provinces of Pangasinan and Nueva Viscaya, the northern half of Tarlac Province and the town of Cuyapo of Nueva Ecija Province. In the province of Pangasinan the languages are Ilocano, Pangasinan, Zambales, Tagalog, and Pampanga. In Nueva Viscaya they are the Isinai, Gaddang, and Ilocano. The population of the two provinces is over 500,000, or about the same as the State of Rhode Island, and occupying a territory three times the size of that State.

Dagupan

Dagupan (population, 20,000) is a town in the province of Pangasinan, situated at the east main outlet of the Agno River on the south shore of the Lingayen Gulf. It is eight miles east by north of Lingayen. Dagupan is an important place for sea traffic. It is connected by road with the surrounding provinces. The railroad from Manila to the province of Union, and to Baguio, the summer capital, passes through Dagupan.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1901.

Missionaries: Rev. Berndt O. Peterson and Mrs. Peterson. W. F. M. S.: Miss Elizabeth Parkes.

Lingayen

Lingayen (population, 19,000) is the capital of the province of Pangasinan. It is situated on the south shore of the Gulf of Lingayen. There is a daily launch service between Lingayen and Dagupan.

Missionaries: Rev. Rex R. Moe and Mrs. Moe. W. F. M. S.: Misses Mildred M. Blakeley and Orilla F. Washburn.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Bible School.

B. O. PETERSON, Superintendent

The last Annual Conference added to Pangasinan the northern half of Tarlac Province and the town of Cuyapo of Nueva Ecija Province. This was done to unite the Ilocano work of those provinces with that of Pangasinan. The area of this district now is approximately 5,161 square miles with a population of 650,000, ministered to in six languages. There are fifty-eight Quarterly Conferences and 107 regular preaching places. The full church membership for the district is 3,622; probationers, 3,654; and baptized children, 704. The total number of Christians, 7,980.

There are sixty-eight chapels and churches toward which the natives have contributed \$3,160. Four new chapels have been constructed, three more have been finished that were previously begun, and one has been entirely reconstructed.

The reports from various workers show progress. From six circuits the leaders report a total of 228 conversions. Another worker has added 166 new members to his church and baptized 101 children.

Self-support

Thirty-three per cent of the support of the native ministry has come from the people. The crops are better this year and it is hoped that self-support will correspondingly increase. The people are learning to be more systematic in their giving. Christian Stewardship is being taught. A careful reporting system of all the aid received by the pastor creates confidence in the people. Many preachers have been afraid to report all the help received by them for fear the Mission would cut down its support. This idea is being dispelled and honest reporting by the ministry is helping the cause of self-support.

Literature

As has been emphasized in previous reports the cooperation with the United Brethren Church in the publishing of the Ilocano paper is a great help to the church. For months during the rainy season when it is impossible for our circuit preachers to visit the people regularly, this silent informer and teacher weekly visits the people and in its quiet way does the work of strengthening and teaching. The "Tongue of Fire" in Ilocano and the "Preacher and His Work" in Pangasinan have been issued from the Mission Press as has also a hymnal in the Isinai language and these are benefiting the work in their own way. The American Bible Society and the British and Foreign Bible Society have distributed large quantities of Bibles, Testaments, and Portions. Such distribution prepares the way for the preacher and Bible teacher and we can not overestimate the good done by these Societies. The British and Foreign Bible Society through its agent for the Philippines, the Rev. Tilden Eldridge, is at present pushing the completion of the Bible in the Pangasinan language.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Northern District includes the provinces of Ilocos Sur, Abra, Ilocos Norte, Cagayan, and Isabella. This district has an area of about 12,000 square miles and a population of 600,000. The races include the Ilocanos, Igorotes, Ibanags, and others. With the exception of the large Cagayan Valley, the district is mountainous, interlined with fertile valleys and plains. Abundant crops are raised, such as tobacco, rice, corn, indigo, and sugar cane. The mountains contain valuable timber; gold and copper are the principal mineral deposits, and asbestos is being mined on the northwest coast. The chief industries are agriculture, grazing, and weaving. There are no railroads, but boats on the rivers and the China Sea connect the principal cities with one another and with Manila. Some provinces have good, new macadamized wagon roads, while others, like the Cagayan, have but few roads, making travel difficult.

Vigan

Vigan (population, 20,000) is the capital of the province of Ilocos Sur, and the principal city on the northwest coast. It is situated near the outlet of the Abra River into the South China Sea. It was the stronghold of Catholicism in north Luzon, under Spanish rule. It has fine streets and buildings, including local government edifices, barracks, and ecclesiastical structures. No city outside of Manila is so compactly built up. It is the center of Ilocano influence.

The Methodist Episcopal Church began mission work here in July, 1904. The Foreign Christian Missionary Society is at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Oscar Huddleston and Mrs. Huddleston and Rev. Charles J. Bernhardt.

Tuguegarao

Tuguegarao is the capital of the Cagayan province, and is the center of this great valley. It is in the midst of the tobacco and corn-growing district, and the shipping of these products is of great importance. Friars' College is located here and an American bishop has a residence in the town. The government has a high school, together with a trade school for industrial study and work.

Missionaries: Rev. W. F. Kinsey and Mrs. Kinsey, Rev. Alva L. Snyder (on furlough) and Mrs. Snyder (on furlough).

OSCAR HUDDLESTON, Superintendent

Annual Conference

The district was favored in having the sessions of the Annual Conference at Vigan in January. The coming of so many native workers and missionaries gave encouragement for the whole year's work. At the close of the Conference session trucks and automobiles were prepared and the entire body traveled overland through the province, holding short services at each town until Candon was reached, where 600 people awaited our coming to dedicate the Wilson Memorial Church. This is a large native brick building and shows the results of native work and sacrifice, since about two thirds of the cost of this enterprise came from the people. The plant is estimated at \$5,000.

Visitors

In May, Bishop Eveland came and was royally received. He brought with him Bishop J. W. Robinson, who was also a great help to us, giving us advice out of his twenty years' rich experience in India. We were also grateful for the coming of Dr. Sheets, that dynamo of the Mission force, Honorary Secretary without pay, who went everywhere with his eyes open for "Life in Action." The results are more than 300 photographs of life in northern Luzon have been taken and forwarded to the Board for use in illustrating the work.

Our dormitory at Vigan has been crowded with high school students. These have paid their own board, the mission furnishing food and accommodations at the least cost. Seven of the students have been baptized during the year. The work of the dormitory has been under the direction of Mrs. Ruddleston and Rev. C. J. Bernhardt. Mr. and Mrs. Kinsey have organized a dormitory at Tuguegarao. They have a new building and equipment and it meets the needs of the Cagayan.

The coming of Dr. and Mrs. Nickles to Aparri puts a missionary at that station. This is the port for all the Cagayan Valley and the terminal for all the boats from Manila. The work of a medical man and a hospital located here in the commodious McPherson Mission House means much relief to the people and a great strength to our work in every way.

The Native Minister

There are nineteen young men now working in this district who have been sent to our Union Seminary in Manila and have either taken a part of the course or graduated and been ordained. Six have graduated and others are expected to do so and are now in the regular circuit work. There will be a number of new candidates for next year.

The Northern District has seventeen ordained preachers with a goodly number of unordained. There are eighteen graduated native women from our



BISHOP EVELAND AT THE BOAT LANDING, TUGUEGARAO, P. I. TITA, A NATIVE DEACONESS IN THE BACKGROUND

training schools in the field. Counting all licensed workers within the district there are more than 200. They report 213 preaching places and twenty-seven chapels and churches. There are seventy-one Sunday schools with 2,392 scholars. There are 6,000 members, including probationers. We occupy every large center within the territory.

Social Reform

Having been corrupted by the social evils of the Roman church and its priesthood, the moral and social life ten years ago was very low. The system of concubinage was common; the marriage ceremony was neglected. Gambling of every kind prevailed. Men, women, and children thronged the cockpit on Sunday and feast days. The work of the schools and the Protestant churches is changing this. No English-speaking Filipino is to be found at the cockpit. The members of the churches will measure up to the moral and spiritual living in the homeland.

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

The Foochow Conference comprises the Foochow and Yenping Prefectures of the Fukien Province with special attention given to the regions along the Min River and on the seacoast as far south as the island of Haitan. The province is so mountainous that it is called the Switzerland of China. The mountains are clothed with fir and bamboo and by a skillful system of terraces are rendered exceedingly productive; but owing to the mountainous character of the province, there are few roads which are passable by vehicles. The Min River, with its four large and numerous smaller branches, drains about three fourths of the province, and is navigable for small vessels for 500 or 600 miles. The people are active, independent, and of fine business ability. The chief industries are paper-making, tea cultivation, silk and cloth weaving, and agriculture. Different tribes of aborigines live in the secluded mountain villages and are engaged in the cultivation of the soil.

The first missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church sent to China were the Rev. Judson D. Collins and the Rev. Moses C. White. They arrived at Foochow on September 4, 1847. The first annual meeting was held in 1862. The Mission was organized by Bishop I. W. Wiley into the Foochow Conference in December, 1877.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT

Foochow District is made up of two counties, Auguang and Ming, which include a territory of about 1,800 square miles, with a population about equal to that of the State of Ohio. Within a radius of thirty miles around Foochow city there is a population of about 3,000,000, who speak the Foochow dialect. The climate is semi-tropical.

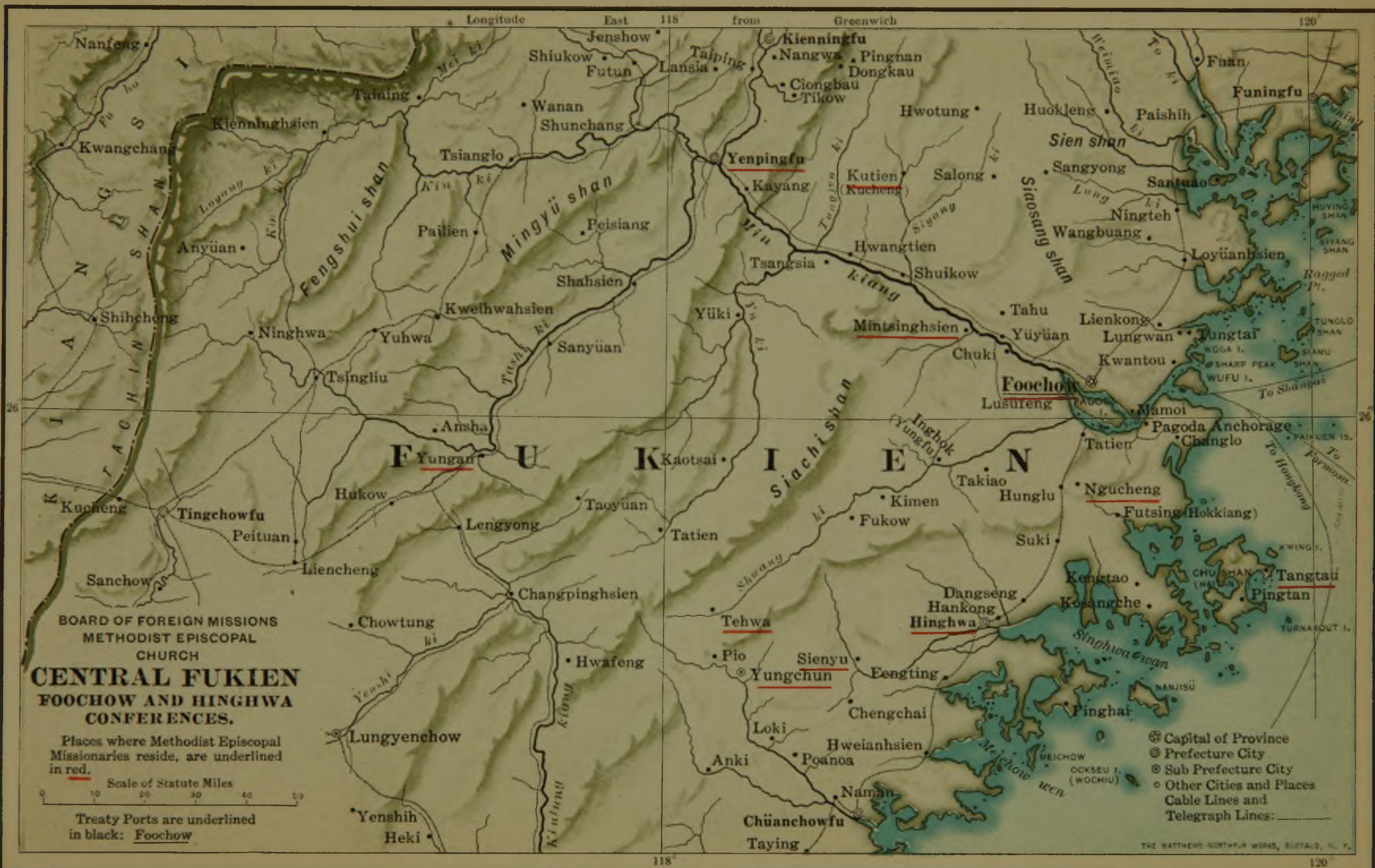
Foochow

Foochow (population, 800,000), the capital of the Fukien Province, is a seven-gated city, with a circumference of about seven miles. It is situated about two miles from the north bank of the Min River, and thirty-four miles from its mouth. It is nearly midway between Shanghai and Hongkong, either of which can be reached by steamer in two days. It is one of the five Chinese ports first opened to commerce and foreign residence by the treaty of 1842. The southern suburb is located on two islands, which are connected with the mainland by the "Bridge of 10,000 Ages." Our mission is on Nantai, the larger of these islands, and commands a fine view of the city and surrounding mountains. It is on the edge of a very densely populated part of the city, near the foreign legations and business houses.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1847. The first Methodist Episcopal Church in Asia was opened here in July, 1856. Other mission boards at work here are the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Church of England Zenana Mission, the Church Missionary Society, and the Young Men's Christian Association.

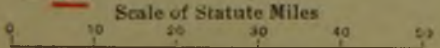
Missionaries: Mr. Arthur W. Billing (on furlough) and Mrs. Billing (on furlough), Rev. Ernest B. Caldwell (on furlough) and Mrs. Caldwell (on furlough), Rev. Eddy L. Ford and Mrs. Ford, Rev. John Gowdy (on furlough), and Mrs. Gowdy (on furlough), J. E. Gossard, M.D., and Mrs. Gossard, Mr. Edwin C. Jones, Mr. Claude R. Kellogg and Mrs. Kellogg, Mr. Walter N. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy, Rev. William H. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy, Rev. William A. Main (on furlough) and Mrs. Main (on furlough), Rev. George S. Miner (on furlough) and Mrs. Miner (on furlough), Rev. C. M. Lacy Sites and Mrs. Sites, Rev. Ralph A. Ward and Mrs. Ward. W. F. M. S.: Misses Jean Adams, Lulu C. Baker (on furlough), Elsie G. Clark, Ella Deyoe (on furlough), Emma Eichenberger, Eulalia E. Fox, Edith F. Floylord, E. Baylie Hall, Lena Hatfield, M.D. (on furlough), Flossie May Hostetter, Floy Hurlbut, Hu King Eng, M.D., May L. Hu, Carrie I. Jewell, (on furlough), Ellen M. Lyon, M.D., Mary Mann, Ellen J. Nevitt, Florence J. Plumb, Ruby Sia, Cora Simpson, Elizabeth M. Strow, Lydia A. Trimble, Lydia E. Wallace, Merna H. Wanzer, and Phebe C. Wells.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese College, Union Theological School, Normal Training School and Boys' Academy. Foochow Branch of Methodist Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Woman's College of South China, Boarding School for Girls, Women's



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
 METHODIST EPISCOPAL
 CHURCH
CENTRAL FUKIEN
FOOCHOW AND HINGHWA
CONFERENCES.

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



Treaty Ports are underlined
 in black: Foochow

- ⊙ Capital of Province
- ⊙ Prefecture City
- ⊙ Sub Prefecture City
- Other Cities and Places
- Cable Lines and Telegraph Lines: —

Training School, Liengau Hospital, Woolston Memorial Hospital, Mary E. Crook Children's Home, Women's Industrial Home.

U SEUK SING, Superintendent

R. A. WARD, Missionary-in-charge

The average church attendance is 14,800, but it is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy the extent of population actually reached.

All true reform is stimulated by the atmosphere created by the church and the non-Christian leaders are anxious to enlist the sympathy and support of the church in all reform movements. This has been notably true in the crusade against opium, cigarettes, and foot-binding. In some sections the movement toward better sanitation is largely promoted by the church. Those of the literary class who depend upon litigation for a livelihood are complaining that the church is spoiling their business, since in Christian communities most differences are settled by arbitration.

The great falling off of interest in idol processions in many communities is directly attributable to the influence of Christianity. The educational work of the church has inspired the Government to redouble its energies along this line. This is especially true of the education of women and girls. There is abundant evidence that the church is making itself felt outside of the church membership, in the life of every community where a Christian church has been established.

Educational Institutions

The Anglo-Chinese College—President, Rev. John Gowdy (on furlough); Acting President, E. C. Jones; Professors, C. M. Lacy Sites, E. L. Ford, W. N. Lacy, C. R. Kellogg; Teachers, Mrs. J. Gowdy (on furlough), Miss Mary Billings, Mrs. W. A. Main, Mrs. E. L. Ford, Mrs. C. M. Lacy Sites, Mrs. W. N. Lacy, Mrs. C. R. Kellogg, Miss D. R. Folensbee, Mrs. S. H. Latourette.

A well-equipped department in Zoology was added to the curriculum during the year, with Mr. Kellogg in charge.

The most notable event of the year was the evangelistic campaign conducted by Mr. Eddy, in Foochow, among Government students. For this campaign a large band of trained workers was prepared to help, twenty-one, including the leader, being from our college.

Union Theological School—President, W. A. Main, Assisted by Professor J. B. Eyestone, both from our mission. Eighty students attending—the largest enrollment in the history of the school. Late in June, after the close of the regular school work, sixty pastors, twenty from each of the three missions, were invited to the school for two weeks of special training. These classes proved so successful that it was decided to make them a permanent feature of the work of the school.

The Union Normal School—Principal, A. W. Billing. Assisted by J. E. Gossard, M.D. This school and the Theological School at Foochow are Union Schools, under joint control with the American Board, having a Board of Managers composed of three members from each mission. At the beginning of the year there were over 300 applicants for the entrance examination. We can accept only a limited number of pupils and our share this year is thirty-five with ten Congregational students. Last year our total was twenty-two.

Needs

It is our opinion that a staff of eight foreign doctors, giving full time, and four Chinese teachers, is needed as well as additional buildings, and it is important that this extension should be undertaken as soon as possible as the college is now full, and both staff and buildings are inadequate for the work to be done. The new buildings should include the following: five houses for the foreign staff, which with sites, estimated at \$4,000; a dormitory building to accommodate sixty students, with common room, dining room, bathrooms, gymnasium, kitchen, etc.; a second building to contain (a) laboratories for Physiology, Chemistry, Pathology, Research Work, and Public Health, (b) museums for Anatomy, Pathology, and Materia Medica, (c) four class rooms and a lecture hall, (d) a library, (e) Administration offices; and a third building to contain (a) Anatomical Department (dissecting room, demonstrator's room, post-mortem rooms, etc.), (b) Bacteriological Department; these three buildings with site, playground, and equipment we estimate at \$50,000; making a total of \$79,000. We also estimate the college would need an annual grant of \$8,000 for the salaries of four of the faculty (\$6,000), and the four Chinese teachers (\$2,000).

Union Medical College

J. E. Gossard, M.D., Physician in charge. During the past year the college has received an impetus of no minor importance by securing the open support of consentient missionaries on all sides. The Rockefeller Commission commended us, first, because of having such an excellent Board of Management who work in harmony with the faculty; second, for having the unanimous support of the Fukien Branch of the China Medical Missionary Association in the matter of teaching in English. At present our school is the only one of the eight medical colleges approved by the China Medical Association which does all its teaching in English. We believe that our larger church and Anglo-Chinese schools' constituencies make it possible to carry on such a work in the English language.

There are thirty-eight primary schools on the district and one grammar school with four years' course and 121 pupils enrolled.

BINGTANG DISTRICT

Bingtang District comprises the Haitan group of islands, which are situated about ninety miles southeast of Foochow, and off the Lungtien peninsula. The population of the group of islands is about 80,000. The people subsist very largely upon what is taken from the sea, supplemented by meager products from the soil. The Methodist Church has fifteen established preaching places on the island, thirteen of which are self-supporting, with a number of out-stations. Work was opened on this field as early as the year 1875. The work was set apart as a district in 1892.

Tangtau

Tangtau is the port of entry for the Bingtang District. This is a flourishing business center of about 16,000 population. Tangtau is situated about forty-five miles from Futsing city, and is a city of the subprefectural rank.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Mamie Glassburner and Jennie D. Jones.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Woman's Training School.

LUNGTIEN DISTRICT

Lungtien District lies to the south of the Futsing (formerly Hokchiang) District and comprises the entire Lungtien peninsula. This is claimed to be one of the

poorest sections of China agriculturally, but is at the same time one of the most densely populated sections of the empire.

The Methodist Church opened work on this district as early as 1873. Considerably more than one half of the work on the district is entirely self-supporting, while several circuits contribute annually more than is required for support of the local charge. The Lungtien Circuit supports not only its own preachers, but contributes enough to support regularly appointed preachers on several newly opened and weak stations. The population is more than one half million, speaking the Foochow dialect.

Lungtien

Lungtien (also known as Ngucheng) is situated about sixty-five miles south of Foochow, and is a township city of low official rank. It is in the geographical center of a vastly populated region, and has become one of the leading mission stations of our work in South China.

Missionaries: Rev. Harry R. Caldwell and Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. Henry V. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy. W. F. M. S.: Misses Mabel Allen, and Li Bi Cu, M.D.

Institutions: Carolyn Johnson Memorial Institute. W. F. M. S.: Boarding School for Girls, Women's Training School, Lungtien Hospital.

FUTSING DISTRICT

Futsing (formerly Hokchiang) District centers around the walled city of Futsing (formerly Hokchiang), which is situated about twelve miles from the sea-coast. Haikow is the port of entry to Futsing from the sea. Futsing city is the county seat for the Futsing County, and is a city of about 50,000 inhabitants. The people of this district are given to mercantile and agricultural pursuits. The density of the population has rendered comparatively easy the work of reaching the people with the gospel message. The Methodist Church is establishing a very strong work on this district. A number of entire villages have given up idolatry entirely and identified themselves with the church. The population of the district is more than one half million, most of whom speak the Foochow dialect.

The Church Missionary Society is working in the Futsing District, with medical work in Futsing city.

BINGTANG DISTRICT

DING HIENG NGIEU, Superintendent

LUNGTIEN DISTRICT

LING MI ING, Superintendent

FUTSING DISTRICT

NGOI GI LANG, Superintendent

HARRY R. CALDWELL, Missionary-in-charge

(NOTE: The "Futsing Work" now embraces four districts. Previous to the recent session of the Foochow Annual Conference this work included the Futsing, Lungtien, and Bingtang Districts. The growth of this work has necessitated setting off another district which is known as the West Futsing District.)

In his report of the work on these districts Mr. Caldwell says:

"Several things have transpired during the year to render the work on this vast field the most satisfactory during the past ten years or more. The reorganization of the work in the Sunday schools has brought new life into the entire work. On upward of one hundred charges the Sabbath school work has been greatly enlivened on account of the program providing for more careful and universal study of the Bible and other books which make up the course of study adopted for all adherents of the Church. Fully ten thousand people have been enrolled in some kind of class work. The little booklet known as the "Doctrine

of Salvation," which was prepared especially for this course of study, has received more attention than has any other book in the course of study. In all, a four years' course of study has been adopted, and it is our purpose to have every adherent of the Church doing some kind of systematic work along this line.

For years we have been trying to establish a point of contact between the Church and the gentry in Futsing City. In earlier years these literary men were bitterly opposed to the work of the Methodist Church, but during more recent years there has been no open opposition to the Church. During the present year a residence for the missionary was erected in this city, and just as soon as we became established we began to interest the gentry in some kind of social service. As a result of this movement the leading men of the city are cooperating with the Church in the establishing of an orphanage and industrial school. Already the Chinese in the city and abroad have subscribed \$13,000 for this purpose. Great enthusiasm is being manifested in this work. This pleases us much, but that which is most encouraging is the fact that the Church now has established a definite point of contact between itself and these influential men. Already a number of the more influential of the group are attendants at the regular Sabbath morning services. A more far-reaching thing has never happened on this field than the linking up of the Church and influential men of this city in this important branch of social service.

One of the most helpful features of the work during the year was the semi-centennial anniversary held in Futsing City. Great interest was manifest in this series of services. The evangelistic meetings were conducted by one of the most successful evangelists in China. Hundreds of workers signed pledges for systematic Bible study, and promised to work as never before for the salvation of souls.

KUTIEN DISTRICT

Kutien (formerly Kucheng) District includes the city of Kutien, ninety miles northwest of Foochow, and numerous large towns and villages surrounding it. The population of the district is approximately 125,000. The Foochow dialect is spoken. The inhabitants follow agricultural and literary pursuits almost entirely. It comprises one of the vast tea districts of Fukien Province.

Kutien

Kutien (formerly Kucheng) (population, about 25,000) is the capital of the civil district of the same name. It is beautifully situated in a mountain valley 1,200 feet above sea level and at the juncture of two large streams, the waters of which empty into the Min River about thirty miles south of the city and about sixty miles up the river from Foochow. Kutien is one of the cleanest of Chinese cities. Its wall, 15 feet high and 12 feet wide, is said to have been built about the time of the discovery of America.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1864. The Methodists endured severe persecution here during the so-called Shan-sin-fan (fair powder) excitement in 1871. Their chapel was looted, but no lives were lost. Other mission boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Mission, and the Mission to Lepers in India and the East.

Missionaries: Rev. Thomas H. Coole, M.D., (on furlough) and Mrs. Coole (on furlough), F. B. Sheldon, M.D., and Mrs. Sheldon, Rev. James H. Worley and Mrs. Worley, W. F. M. S.: Misses Laura Frazey (on furlough) Lura M. Hefty, and Mary Peters.

Institutions: Schell-Cooper Academy, Wiley General Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Boarding School for Girls, Women's Training School.

No report.

KUDE DISTRICT

Kude District lies in the three civil counties, Auguang, Kutien, and Mintsing. The country, though mountainous, has been terraced and irrigated, and is one of the few sections of the Fukien Province that have rice for export. The population of Kude District is probably 50,000. Large numbers of the people have emigrated to the Chinese colonies in Borneo and the Straits Settlements.

The district has had a separate existence since 1899. It was formerly connected with Kutien District. No other mission boards have work in the district.

No report.

TIANG NGUK CEU, Superintendent

J. H. WORLEY, Missionary-in-charge

MINTSING DISTRICT

Mintsing District lies about sixty miles west and a little north of Foochow, on two sides of the beautiful Min River. On either side the great mountains lift their heads among the clouds. These mountains are for the most part barren, though sometimes heavily wooded, and in their fastnesses may be found ant-eaters, porcupine, deer, wild hogs, tigers, etc. The entire region is about fifty miles long by forty miles wide, about the size of three or four ordinary counties in the Middle States. It is estimated that 200,000 people, or one hundred to the square mile, find their living within its borders. Iron is very abundant and already is being mined in considerable quantities. Other metals exist, but are not yet productive. Rice is the staple product, of which they reap two crops per year. Winter wheat is raised in small amounts. Sweet potatoes are raised in great abundance on the mountain sides. Tobacco and flax may be seen frequently.

The honor of having opened up this region to the gospel belongs to Dr. Nathan Sites, who in his report to the Foochow Conference of 1891 says: "Seed-sowing began in Mingchiang twenty-seven years ago (1864), when I had the privilege of making the first missionary visit through all this region. 1891 seems to be the date when real aggressive measures were begun." At that time it was recognized as a part of the Foochow District, but in November, 1893, Bishop Foster established it as a presiding elder's district, with Dr. Sites as presiding elder.

Mintsingsien

Mintsingsien (formerly Minchiang) is situated on the Min River, about thirty miles up the river from Foochow.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1864. No other mission board is at work here.

Missionaries: W. S. Bissonnette and Mrs. Bissonnette, Rev. James B. Eyestone (on furlough) and Mrs. Eyestone (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Edna Jones (on furlough), Mary E. Carleton, M.D., and Rose A. Macc.

Institutions: Boarding School for Boys, Nathan Sites Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Boarding School for Girls, Women's Training School.

No report.

U SUI E, Superintendent

YUKI DISTRICT

Yuki (formerly Iuka) District includes a rich region in the southern part of the Yenping Prefecture, with a population of about 1,000,000 people. Cedar trees, bamboo, and limestone are very plentiful. The country is rich in minerals, and clandestine mining has been practiced from time immemorial. Tigers, leopards, deer, and wild birds are plentiful. This country was the home of the commentator Chu-hi, whose descendants still live here. Most of the people live in villages, hundreds of which are found within the bounds of this district. Foochow is the prevailing dialect; though as one draws near to Yungan and Yungchun, the Foochow dialect is seldom heard.

GO DIEK SIENG, Superintendent

B. H. PADDOCK, Missionary-in-charge

During the year just past 119 persons were received into full church mem-

bership; 161 adults and fifty-six children were baptized. The number of probationers was increased by 269. Six years ago our total membership was 362—today we number 745. Six years ago we had 446 probationers—today we have 805. Our total Christian following six years ago was 1,052—today it is 2,078, an increase of 1,026. The total contributions for the year amounted to \$1,356.75.

Yuki District has suffered much at the hands of brigands. Many have had their homes burned and their fields destroyed. Appeal to the officials and the soldiers brought no relief and we have been obliged to buy off the brigands, paying them large sums of money to withdraw.

YENPING DISTRICT

The Yenping District lies in the Yenping Prefecture and is the largest district in the Foochow Conference, having a population of about 1,500,000. This district includes four counties, each having a walled city as a county seat. In three of these counties the Mandarin dialect prevails, in the other one an utterly different dialect is spoken. Cedar trees, firewood, bamboo, tea, and limestone are very plentiful. The country is very mountainous, and most of the roads lead through mountain passes and are difficult to travel.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission is the only board at work in this district, except in a few places along the Min River, where the American Board Mission has some work.

Yenpingfu

Yenpingfu, where the missionaries reside, is situated on the Min River just where it is joined by the Kienning branch. It is a most beautiful place. The magistrate of Yenping County, the Yenping Prefect, the Governor of the Yenping, Kienning and Shaowu Prefectures, and a few military officials reside here. The Mission Compound is situated on a high hill overlooking the whole city. All travelers say that it is the most beautifully situated mission station in China. It lies about 130 miles northwest of Foochow, being the westernmost mission station in the Foochow Conference, and nearest to our Central China Mission.

There has been preaching here since 1869, when the Rev. Nathan Sites, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, made his first visit to Yenpingfu. He is said to have been the first white man who came here to preach the Gospel of Christ. No missionaries were resident here until 1901, when the Misses Mabel C. Hartford and Alice Linam of the W. F. M. S. arrived. The next year the Rev. W. A. Main and family settled in Yenpingfu, and in 1904 Dr. J. E. Skinner and family took up their residence there.

Missionaries: Rev. Frederick Bankhardt and Mrs. Bankhardt, Rev. Bernard H. Paddock (on furlough), James E. Skinner, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Skinner, M.D., Rev. Walter W. Williams, M.D., and Mrs. Williams. W. F. M. S.: Misses Emma L. Ehly, Mabel C. Hartford and Alice Linam (on furlough).

Institutions: Nathan Sites Memorial Academy, Alden Speare Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Women's Training School.

HUNG DAIK CHING, Superintendent

FREDERICK BANKHARDT, Missionary-in-charge

The Yenping District covers a field about 100 miles wide and has a population of 400,000. The church is not able to take care of the work with the present force of men.

One new circuit has been added to the list during the past year. We have now fifteen in all and six of these are self-supporting.

Not long since at one of our meetings, 100 Chinese accepted the Christian religion. Many gave freely toward the work of the church. Over \$1,300 (Mexican) were subscribed toward a much needed church building. One woman gave \$100.

When I first came to this field in 1907 most of our members were Foochow-speaking people, whereas the natives of Yenping speak an entirely different

dialect and do not understand the Foochow dialect. The preachers all used the Foochow dialect with the result that but few natives of this prefecture came into the church. It is different now. In almost every church the Mandarin language is used and as a result we have many natives among our Christians and many more coming from year to year. We now also find among our workers native men and women who have given their lives for the preaching of the Gospel. Many others are in our schools preparing themselves for Christian service.

Educational Institutions

The Nathan Sites Memorial Academy for boys was established ten years ago. Principal, Rev. Frederick Bankhardt; Teachers, Mrs. Bankhardt and six Chinese assistants. The academy is a higher primary school. But on this field there are so few good primary schools that students entering the academy were not able to take the work assigned to the first-year class. We therefore opened a model day school as a kind of a preparatory department for the academy.

There are forty-three boys in the primary and forty-two in the higher primary department, making a total of eighty-five. Eleven students will complete the course this year and most of them plan to enter the Union Theological School at Foochow.

Our Christian schools are making a lasting impression upon the people of Yenping. In one village the government school was turned over to us with the statement that they wanted us to have charge of their school because we do the better work. We have perfect freedom to teach Christianity in all the schools.

Medical Work

The Alden Speare Memorial Hospital. The hospital has opened many doors among the people exerting a great influence, thereby doing a great work for the church. Even the official class has been awakened and touched by the work of the hospital. Dr. Skinner and his fellow-workers have not been afraid of hard work and their work has brought much fruit. The head official of the three up river prefectures has often discussed public improvements with Dr. Skinner with the result that some are being tried and more are likely to follow.

A few years ago Mr. Bankhardt started work among the lepers which has greatly benefited these people. More than ten of the lepers have been converted and brought into the church. The chaplain of the hospital goes into the leper village every Sunday to preach, and we have a school for the untainted children of lepers.

HINGHWA CONFERENCE

The Hinghwa Conference is in the Fukien Province, south of the Foochow Conference, and includes the Hinghwa Prefecture and adjoining territory where the Hinghwa dialect is spoken, and the Yungchun (Ingchung) Prefecture. It includes a large and thoroughly irrigated plain, which yields three crops a year. The central part is mountainous and embraces one of the best pottery sections of China, the soil being particularly suited to the manufacture of porcelain ware. Further inland there is a rich coal, iron, and limestone region having direct water connection with Foochow. This mineral wealth has not been developed.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced in the Hinghwa Prefecture in 1865, and the Hinghwa Mission Conference was organized on November 26, 1896. In accordance with the action of the General Conference of 1904 it became the Hinghwa Annual Conference in November, 1904. Other mission boards at work in this region are the Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Mission in Hinghwa, and the English Presbyterian Mission in Yungchun.

THE CONFERENCE

W. N. BREWSTER

The year has marked an epoch in our history. The church membership for all the districts of the Hinghwa Conference are as follows: Full members, 4,065; baptized children, 4,624; probationers, 4,013; inquirers, 11,096; total, 23,798.

This is a total increase of 6,212 over last year. The number of inquirers has increased sixty-five per cent. Thousands have signified their willingness to become Christians. It rests largely with us whether or not they will succeed.

The increase has been fairly evenly distributed. Every district has contributed to it, and almost every circuit. This movement is not confined to any particular class of people. Just as it is extended over all sections of our territory, it goes through all strata of society. There is a marked sprinkling of literary degree men. Some of these are doing much to commend Christianity in the communities where they are. There are business men of prominence and artisans of various trades. Of course the largest group is from the farmers, but this is simply because four fifths of the Hinghwa people are farmers.

The movement is largely among the men. Our problem is how to reach the women of the families of these thousands of men. In all of the districts, with a reported Christian community of over twenty-three thousand, there must be not less than twelve thousand men whose families have not yet been reached. To visit all even once would require a thousand visits a month for a whole year. This would be very unsatisfactory even if it were accomplished. Every one of these homes should be visited monthly at least. The women are mostly illiterate, extremely ignorant, and superstitious.

Excellent work is now being done among the women by the four-score Bible women, and by the missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Self-support

The receipts for the support of the evangelistic work are: For pastoral support, \$7,179.93; for district superintendents, \$193; for Home Missionary Society, \$5,485.73; total, \$12,858.66.

This is an increase of \$3,314.45, or thirty-five per cent. The growth of the Christian community is forty per cent, or only five per cent more than this

advance in self-support. This is all the more noteworthy in view of the fact that we have not laid special emphasis upon this matter, as we considered it far more important that the new members become thoroughly Christianized, rather than urged first to give money. Moreover, the year has been one of destructive floods, severe drought, and high prices, especially the latter half of the year, when most of the money is paid in.

The increase is evenly distributed. Bingham, \$584.85; Hankong, \$595.09; Sienyu, \$616.60. The Hinghwa City circuit increased \$648, and the district outside the city, \$869.91. The city circuit ranks in numbers and contributions with the districts, and is so classified on our books.

Full self-support for our pastors is now distinctly in sight.

HINGHWA DISTRICT

Hinghwa District includes the prefecture city of Hinghwa and surrounding villages. It is situated on the coast plain. The people have been extremely friendly to the missionaries, and for many years there had been no organized opposition until the recent disturbances caused by the poppy planting and the faithful and successful opposition to this great evil by the preachers and missionaries. But this is a temporary situation that will react greatly in our favor in the end. Houses three stories high have been erected without any complaints from the people.

Methodist missionaries from Foochow began preaching in this district in 1865.

Hinghwa

Hinghwa city (population, 60,000) is a prefecture city situated near the mouth of the Sienyu River on the coast plain. It is off the lines of travel and commerce. The city is one of the cleanest in China. The houses are well built and the city wall is in good repair. The city presents an interesting sight from over the wall, with its fantastic roofs showing through the beautiful foliage of the lichi trees with which the city is well provided.

The city was occupied as a residence by a Methodist foreign missionary for the first time in November, 1890. The Church Missionary Society is at work here, and its hospital is a great help to the Methodist Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. William N. Brewster and Mrs. Brewster, Rev. Frederick H. Trimble (on furlough) and Mrs. Trimble (on furlough), Rev. F. Stanley Carson and Mrs. Carson, Rev. Winifred B. Cole (on furlough) and Mrs. Cole (on furlough), Rev. Harry G. Dildine and Mrs. Dildine, Mr. John H. Irish. W. F. M. S.: Misses Cora M. Brown, Jessie Marriott, Althea M. Todd, Elizabeth W. Varney, Pauline E. Westcott, Minnie E. Wilson, and Grace McClurg.

Institutions: Guthrie Memorial High School, Biblical School, Normal School, Rebecca McCabe Orphanage, Industrial Mission Press. W. F. M. S.: Hamilton Boarding School for Girls, Juliet Turner Woman's Training School, Lillian Gamble Leper Rescue Home.

DNG SENG-NGENG, Superintendent

W. N. BREWSTER, Missionary-in-charge

Last year it was not possible to hold the Annual Conference session on account of the disturbances caused by the bandits.

In the spring, after the difficulties were settled and the bandits had retired, Bishop Lewis came and held a very helpful meeting with the preachers. At that time plans were made for a forward movement of the church and great blessing has followed. The year of persecution has been followed by a year of great blessing, as the rain follows after a long drought. In almost every place there has been a steady increase in the number of new people coming to inquire the way of life. The churches are full of worshipers and in not a few there is not enough room for the people. For example, here in Hinghwa City we have service for the students of the schools at 8 A. M., and again for the church members at 10:30 A. M. In Hinghwa City our people number about

1,000. Each one who signs his name as an inquirer buys a hymn book, a New Testament, and a small book of prayer, for which he pays thirty cents.

The Sunday school is conducted by Mr. Dildine and it is impossible to carry it on all in one place, so it is divided and meets in several places.

Unfortunately, Mr. Carson had a serious breakdown because of the overwork and anxiety in connection with settling the difficulties caused by the bandits and he was compelled to return to America last June. Mr. Brewster was able to return soon after and has helped to organize the Evangelistic movement and to arrange for the Jubilee Celebration in the year of 1916. Also a gift has been secured, which will enable us, with the aid of the subscriptions here on the field, to build a large new church in Hinghwa City, which will seat 3,000. We have planned a subscription for the Jubilee meeting and also to build many churches in the country stations where they are very much needed. The preachers have been encouraged in the work of evangelization.

The most important thing for us to do now is to carefully instruct and train the large number of new people who are coming to the church. A committee was appointed to prepare a simple manual suitable for instructing these new people. This manual has been published and is very satisfactory.

With regard to the increase in the membership, every circuit has shared in it.

Entire membership: probationers, 1,671; full members, 1,522; baptized children, 886; inquirers, 4,023; total number of Christians, 8,102—an increase of 2,216 over last year.

During the year thirteen new stations have been opened on seven different circuits.

There has been a great interest taken in the Jubilee Program to build new churches, and thirteen places have subscribed \$10,000 for this purpose. Three places have already built during the last two years at Ua-cai, at Bi-ciu, and at Sua-ba-su. At Sa-hoi a valuable building has been deeded to the church worth at least \$2,000. It will make an excellent church building with very little alterations. At O-boi of the Hua-deng Circuit a Three Religions Temple has been given for a church. This building, after expending about \$200 for repairs, will be worth \$1,000. This shows that the time will come when many of the heathen temples will be used as Christian churches.

In many places during the year we have held the quarterly meetings in ancestral halls and idol temples, generously loaned to us by the people of the town, because the churches were not large enough to hold the crowds that came to the meetings.

HANKONG DISTRICT

Hankong (Antau) District includes the market towns Gangkau and Hankong and the surrounding villages. It is situated on the coast plain east of Hinghwa city, but also has an extensive mountainous region further inland. The population of the seaport town Hankong is estimated at about 100,000. Here is located the large Aaron Baker Memorial Church. A hospital is being erected which will be opened soon. It is to be in charge of Dr. Li Ko-sing, a graduate of the Union Medical College at Peking.

LI DIONG SUI, Superintendent

W. B. COLE, Missionary-in-charge

The first half of the year was very prosperous, with fine prospects of large crops, but suddenly in the month of July a series of great storms did serious damage both to property and to growing crops.

There has also been a very serious form of smallpox prevalent, as well as the annual visitation of the bubonic plague, and great numbers of people have died. We have diligently instructed our people how to avoid the plague by inoculation and numbers of them have sought this treatment, so that comparatively few of the Christian people have died of the plague.

Since the Government has ordered the dispersal of various political parties mentioned in last year's report, the people have been much more accessible to the work of the church. The reported increase in inquirers reaches more than 1,600 persons, and there have been thirteen stations opened in the villages.

Year after next is the fiftieth year since the beginning of the work in Hinghwa and there is much enthusiasm among our people in preparing for this work by building suitable churches. They have made great sacrifices in subscribing for the work of new church buildings.

The typhoon in July very badly damaged the church at Antau, and its members decided that it would be to the advantage of the work to rebuild on the main street, so they subscribed \$1,000 for this purpose. The foundation is now being laid. In eleven other places where churches are needed \$6,000 have been subscribed by the people.

Statistical Report: New probationers, 446; entire number of probationers, 670; children baptized, 81; baptized children, 411; adults baptized, 108; church members, 700; inquirers, 3,092.

Financial Report: Episcopal fund, \$11.00; district superintendent, \$33.00; pastoral support, \$1,349.50; missions, including home and foreign, \$850.74; entire for pastors and missions, \$2,251.24; Sunday benevolences, \$553.50; total, \$5,048.98.

BINGHAI DISTRICT

Binghai District includes the eastern end of the Binghai peninsula and the adjacent islands. Lamyit island is the place where our mission first started in 1865. The first station on the mainland was near Binghai, the local seaport. The people are extremely poor on account of the poverty of the soil and lack of water. But they are very accessible and work among them brings large returns. Lamyit Island is notorious for its pirates, who infest the coast.

LI KO DING, Superintendent

Early in the year the bandit leader Huang Liang kept our region in terror because the local Government had no fixed policy. One day it was going to destroy him and his band, and the next day it proposed to make him commander of government troops. So we were in much distress and anxiety for months. Our church was persecuted and the soldiers later came to Bah-cui-no and burned more than twenty houses, making no distinction between bad and good citizens. The mother and the older brother of one of our members, Go Meong-do, were both killed by the soldiers, and the preacher's goods were looted.

Before long the bandit chief was at Chia-gio collecting his followers, and it was reported they were about to attack Binghai City, kill the Christians and burn the church. Most of the people of Binghai ran away, nine out of every ten houses were empty. They robbed two of our well-to-do members of \$1,340. Though we have tried for a long time to secure redress through the authorities, so far nothing has resulted. As the proverb goes, "There is thunder but no rain." There is much petty persecution of preachers and members all over the district.

The district also suffered greatly this year from storms, four or five in succession. The crops have been very badly damaged. The high tides of September were the greatest we have had for many years. All along the shore a countless number of acres of fields were inundated by the salt water.

Another serious matter was a difficulty with the Roman Catholics at Deng-gang. A priest named Lau brought false charges against some of our members. After this trouble was settled, the Catholic members brought over one hundred men and surrounded the houses of our members and killed five of our people. The inquest over these five bodies has been held by the magistrate and the facts were all proven.

Still another serious trouble is at Bah-gau, where several families of our people have had all their fields torn up by a neighboring clan. The church there was damaged. With such hard-hearted people to deal with, we sometimes wonder if they will ever repent and accept the Gospel.

Before Mr. Brewster went to America he organized Evangelistic Bands and planned their work. In this district his plans have been strictly followed out by the preachers and the Bible women. Even while the troubles were at their worst our men would not abandon their fields.

Statistical

Received in full membership, 102; total full membership, 719; children baptized, 144; total baptized children, 682; received probationers, 244; total probationers, 734; inquirers, 1,894; total Christian community, 4,029.

During the six years since this district was organized the increase has been: members, 184; probationers, 595; baptized children, 481; inquirers, 1,144; total, 2,314.

Educational

In the central higher primary school there are seventy pupils. Two classes have graduated, fourteen in all.

There are also sixteen day schools, with 365 pupils. All these are conducted according to the rules of the Conference. Twelve of our graduates have entered the Biblical School, and two have entered the Anglo-Chinese High School. This seaside region has few schools, so that but for the Mission help there would be no schools here.

SIENYU DISTRICT

Sienyu District is located in the valley of the Sienyu River, about thirty miles from the coast. Some of the mission centers are in the foothills which border the coast plain. The district or department of Sienyu is very populous and extremely productive. The people are comparatively well off, and upon that account somewhat less accessible to the gospel than in other parts of the Conference; but there was a great awakening there in the spring of 1909.

Sienyu

Sienyu (Singiu) is situated at the head of navigation of the Sienyu River, about thirty miles from Hinghwa city.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1870. Other mission boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society and the Church of England Zenana Mission.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Emma J. Betow, M.D., Martha Lebeus, Martha L. Nicolaisen, and Paula Seidmann (on furlough).

Institutions: Sienyu Intermediate School. W. F. M. S.: Isabel Hart Boarding

School for Girls, Frieda Knoechel Memorial Training School for Bible Women, Margaret Eliza Nast Memorial Hospital.

DENG CIE SING, Superintendent

Sienyu County has only one district but it has fifty churches with over five thousand believers. It also has over twenty day schools. The distances are far apart and the roads difficult to travel. The disturbances of the bandits have caused many hardships.

Last year the American Consul brought the case to the notice of the authorities securing a partial indemnity, yet the authorities were unwilling to punish the leaders of the bandits. On account of this Ua Hoong and his fellow Christian neighbors have not been able to return to their homes, and for a year and a half we have not been able to use our church building at O-cho-gio.

Statistics of Membership: Full membership, 1,121; probationers, 935; hearers, 2,075; baptized children, 650.

During the year 170 full members have been received, 406 received on probation, and 113 children baptized.

Statistics of Finances: Pastoral support, \$2,072.00; home mission, \$1,336.00; Sunday offerings, \$240.20; preachers' aid, \$55.50; total, \$3,703.70. Other benevolences and subscriptions have been as follows:

Foreign Missions.....	\$14 00
Bishop's Salary.....	23 50
District Superintendent.....	71 00
Charity	119 00
Buildings and Repairs.....	2,496 00
For Miscellaneous Expenses of the Churches.....	764 00
District Incidentals.....	20 00
Jubilee Fund.....	500 00
Antau Hospital.....	100 00
To the Revivalist.....	60 00
Total	\$4,167 50

Added to the above, the grand total of all money raised for the year is \$7,871.20.

This does not include subscriptions that are not yet in hand, nor does it include some funds which have been raised, but have not yet been expended.

TATIEN DISTRICT

Tatien (Duacheng) District includes the city of Tatien and surrounding villages. It covers parts of three counties and contains representatives of thirteen. The district covers a large area, but is sparsely settled. The roads are rough and hilly.

We are the only mission at work in this region, and our responsibility is correspondingly great. It is a very fruitful field if intensively cultivated; but we have not been able to occupy it even by one foreign missionary.

HNG BO SENG, Superintendent

Because of the disturbance caused by the bandits the Annual Conference was not held last autumn, but the Bishop asked me to continue as before in charge of this district. I have not much ability, and am not worthy to hold office, but I have prayed morning and evening for the Lord to give me strength. Last year the five circuits have made good advance, but I hope that this year all the preachers will work together to bring about a reborn church. Alas!

Last year in the twelfth month, on the tenth day, just as our new church was about completed, the bandits came and surrounded the city. The people ran away in fear. That night I, together with the pastor, Mr. Chua Sui Bi, and eight families of church members, took refuge in the home of a paper maker seven miles away in the mountain. The crying of the children was pitiful. We could only trust in the Lord to care for us. Bad men of the city asked the bandits to hunt out the Christians and kill them. We stayed in the mountains eight days, moving about from place to place, not daring to go back to Tatien, but the Lord protected us and the Christians were not destroyed. The bandits left the city by the south gate. On the fourteenth day I went back to hold service; just as the worship was over we heard the voices of bandits like a wave of the sea coming toward the church. Again the Lord was with us, and the church members and I escaped without the bandits seeing us. Thus the Lord saved our lives.

The bandits armed with guns surrounded the church and searched for Christians, but finding no one they set fire to both the new and old church buildings, burning them to the ground. A band of bad people stood at the side and clapped their hands at the sight. Such calamity coming upon the church left our people as sheep without a fold; the pastor and preachers were without a place in which to live. We wanted to rebuild right away, but because of the continued activity of the bandits every one was afraid and did not know what would happen next. I am very sorry that these conditions have greatly hindered the advance of the church. But fortunately the preachers have been very faithful. And we continue to pray that this great persecution may be changed into blessing.

The same conditions have prevailed at Siong-hang on the Cha-Long Circuit, where the enemies of the church put up on the street anonymous posters saying all manner of evil about the Christians, also beating some. They even dared to burn the church. The preacher asked the magistrate for protection. Even with all these persecutions the church has advanced at this point.

The circumstances of Tatien we need not mention again, except to say that the church members have been very faithful in their contributions. In speaking of the whole district, while the full members of the church have not increased, the number of probationers is larger and we hope that there is laid the foundation for a strong church. This year we have had fewer preachers, but have advanced in self-support. We ask your prayers that the peace of God may come upon this district, and that the church may become strong in the Lord.

TEHWA DISTRICT

Tehwa (Dehhua) District includes the city of Tehwa and surrounding villages. The district is large, requiring a trip of about 327 miles to make a single round of the district. The country is mountainous, the altitudes being from 600 to 1,850 feet. The population numbers about 46,000. The principal industry is the manufacture of pottery.

Tehwa

Tehwa (Dehhua) is located on the Shwangki River, in a mountain valley, about eighty miles west of Hinghwa city. It is in the heart of the pottery region.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. The English Presbyterian Mission is at work here, but only through Chinese agents.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Jessie A. Marriott, Gertrude Strawick (on furlough), and Althea M. Todd.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Susie L. M. Mansfield Girls' Boarding School, Carrie R. Donnel's Women's School.

No report.

YUNGCHUN DISTRICT

Yungchun (Ingchung) District includes the department city of Yungchun and surrounding villages. It is about 250 miles around the district.

This district was set apart from the Tehwa District in 1907. The English Presbyterian Mission is at work in the district.

Yungchun

Yungchun (Ingchung) (population, 12,000) is a department city located fifty miles southwest of Hinghwa, upon the bank of a mountain river. The people are very idolatrous and keep a number of temples in a good state of repair.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873.

Missionaries: Rev. Joseph W. Hawley (on furlough) and Mrs. Hawley (on furlough).

Institutions: Hardy Training School, Biblical School.

No report.

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

The Central China Conference, located in the heart of the great plain of the Yangtze, includes the southern parts of the Kiangsu Province on both sides of the Yangtze, and part of the province of Anhwei. This field embraces some of the most populous cities of China, together with fertile agricultural districts. The country is well provided with means of communication by numerous navigable canals, rivers, and creeks. Nanking and Chinkiang are on the Shanghai and Nanking Railway. The Grand Canal, which runs through the Kiangsu Province, is of immense commercial importance. Railroads are being constructed from Nanking westward to the Szechwan Province, and southwest to Wuhu. The Tientsin Pukow Railway starts north from Pukow, the city opposite Nanking, on the north bank of the Yangtze River. By this road one may go to Tientsin in 26 hours and Peking in 27.

Mission work was begun by missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1867, and this region was set apart as the Central China Mission in 1869. The first annual meeting was held at Kiukiang in 1875. In accordance with an enabling act passed by the General Conference in 1904, the Central China Mission Conference was organized in 1907. In 1908 it was organized into an Annual Conference.

In 1912 the Conference was divided into the Central China Conference and the Kiangsi Mission Conference. The former extends up the river to and including Anking, the capital of the Anhwei Province; and the latter the northern and central part of the Kiangsi Province, especially about the Poyang Lake, and a part of the Province of Hupeh north of the Yangtze.

CHINKIANG DISTRICT

Chinkiang District includes the prefectural city of Chinkiang in the Kiangsu Province, and about a half dozen out-stations. The Grand Canal and the Shanghai and Nanking Railway pass through this district.

Chinkiang

Chinkiang, located at the junction of the Yangtze River and the Grand Canal, and on the Shanghai and Nanking Railway, is a city of great commercial importance. It has water connections with all parts of the empire, and by the Tientsin-Pukow line has a railway connection with Peking and Tientsin. How natural the location is for a large city is shown by the fact that before the Taiping rebellion Chinkiang had a population of 500,000. At the close of that rebellion the population was 25,000, including the military camp. Today it numbers fully 300,000, and is growing rapidly. Most of the population is outside the city walls. The city has electric lights. It is the chief distributing center for salt and rice. Only five other cities in the Republic have a larger customs revenue, and it is exceeded by only one other river port, Hankow.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1881. Other Mission Boards at work here are the China Inland Mission, the Southern Baptist Convention, the Southern Presbyterians, and the Protestant Episcopal.

Missionaries: Mr. John W. Boyver and Mrs. Boyver, Rev. Fred R. Sibley (on furlough) and Mrs. Sibley (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Flora M. Carncross (on furlough), Emma E. Robbins, M.D., Gertrude Taft, M.D. and Flora A. Hyde.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Boarding School for Girls, Women's Hospital. Orphanage, partly supported by Christian Herald funds.

W. F. HUMMEL, Superintendent

During the year considerable progress has been made in extending the influence of the church throughout the district. Regular services were held in three newly rented chapels south of Chinkiang. These were crowded on almost every occasion, with eager, attentive men and women. Not infrequently almost half of the audience would remain to inquire into the Gospel or to purchase Scripture portions. The church membership is now ninety-one and the probationers



BOYS OF THE ORPHANAGE AT CHINKIANG, CHINA
Notice the Dreadful Condition of the Lads' Heads



- ⊙ Capital of Provinces
- ⊙ Prefecture City
- ⊙ Sub Prefecture City
- Other Cities and Places
- Railroads: ———
- Canals: - - - - -
- Cable Lines: — · — · —
- Treaty Ports are underlined in black: Ningpo

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
 METHODIST EPISCOPAL
 CHURCH
CENTRAL CHINA
 Places where Methodist Episcopal Missionaries
 reside, are underlined in red.
 Scale of Statute Miles
 0 50 100

CENTRAL CHINA

NO. 4

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHROP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Longitude East 118° from Greenwich 120°

number fifty-four. The Southern Presbyterians have invited us to join with them in occupying a city of 100,000 people near Chinkiang.

Educational Institutions

The Boys' Orphanage, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Boyyer, cares for 100 boys, most of whom are famine refugees. The mornings are given to study under Christian teachers and during the afternoon the boys work on the farm or learn trades. This working with the hands is a distinct revolution in educational methods in China. Most of the boys when they leave the school engage in such trades as tailoring, shoe-making, and typesetting, while others continue their studies in order to become teachers.

The Girls' Boarding School—Miss Flora M. Carncross, Principal; Miss Flora A. Hyde, Acting Principal; Assistant, Miss Eulalia E. Fox. Enrollment, seventy-five. The scholars are limited because of lack of accommodation.

Medical Work

The Lettie Mason Guine Hospital is under the direction of Dr. Gertrude Taft and Dr. Emma E. Robbins. This is a new hospital and in the nine months it has been open, 6,063 patients have received treatment.

NANKING DISTRICT

Nanking District includes the city of Nanking, which is the capital of Kiangsu Province, and the residence of the viceroy of Kiangsu, Anhwei and Kiangsi, and four outside circuits.

Nanking

Nanking (population, 40,000) is the official capital of the Kiangsu Province, and is situated on the south bank of the Yangtze, 200 miles from Shanghai. It was the metropolis of China until 1403. During the revolution of 1911 and 1912, Nanking was chosen as the headquarters of the republican government.

Nanking is now connected by railway to Shanghai, and with Tientsin and Peking by the Tientsin-Pukow line. There is a city railway and more carriage roads than in any other inland city in China. It exports large quantities of raw silk and flowered satin. Nanking is one of the great mission centers of China. With the exception of Shanghai, and, possibly, of Peking, no city in China has such a large body of missionaries or such magnificent institutions. In May, 1910, China's first National Industrial Exposition was opened in Nanking and attracted unusual attention not only to Nanking but also to the vast resources of the entire empire. It is significant that the construction of the many magnificent buildings was intrusted to a Christian young man, the product of our mission schools and American education.

Nanking is a practical example of union missionary work in China. The union institutions are: The Union University of Nanking (seven societies); The Yangtze Valley Woman's College (just being organized) (ten or so societies); The Union Bible Training School and Theological Seminary (five societies); The Union Bible School for Women (nine societies); The Union Nurses' Training School (seven societies).

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1883. Other mission boards at work here are the Presbyterian Mission (North), the Presbyterian Mission (South), Protestant Episcopal Mission, Society of Friends, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Young Men's Christian Association, and American Advent Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. Robert C. Beebe, M.D., and Mrs. Beebe, Rev. James H. Blackstone (on furlough) and Mrs. Blackstone (on furlough), Rev. Arthur J. Bowen and Mrs. Bowen (on furlough), Mr. William F. Hummel and Mrs. Hummel, Rev. Arthur W. Martin and Mrs. Martin, Rev. William Millward and Mrs. Millward, Rev. Harry F. Rowe (on furlough) and Mrs. Rowe (on furlough), Rev. Wilbur F. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Adelaide M. Wixon, Dr. Frank P. Gaunt, W. F. M. S.: Misses Elizabeth Goucher, Mary G. Kesler, Winifred E. Muir (on furlough), Sara Peters, Ella C. Shaw, Laura M. White, Cora L. Rahe, Jean Loomis, Edith R. Youtsey.

Institutions: Nanking University (merged into the University of Nanking, a union institution, in December, 1909); with several affiliated schools, Philander Smith

Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, and the Arvilla Lake Memorial Bible Women's School.

LI YUIN SHEN, Superintendent

EDWARD JAMES, Missionary-in-Charge

The work on this district may be divided, for convenience, into: the work in and around the city of Nanking and the work at the out-stations, no one of which is nearer than twenty miles to the city. All the work in the city is accessible from the homes of the workers but the country work requires travel usually on donkeys, and from two to three weeks for each trip.

There are four appointments outside of the city. The work at these out-stations during the year has prospered, but for good reasons the increase in the membership has not been large.

At Chianglingchen an addition to our property has been secured which makes it possible for us to enlarge our chapel and make it more attractive. The day school in this place has been housed in small quarters not suitable for a school and plans are on foot to make the school more attractive and effective.

Near Sungchwang, our next station, is a small but busy market where the district superintendent, Mr. Li, has visited but where thus far no one has been appointed. A great deal of interest has been shown here and before the year passes the plan is to have the foundation of a good work laid in this place.

At Siantanyang, our largest out-station, the pastor, Mr. Tsu, has been very earnest and has done a good work. The music at most of the out-stations would not inspire a congregation in the United States, and there is good cause for this; for there is no musical instrument in the church and no one to play it if there were one; but Pastor Tsu has his own accordion and having given out his hymns, he plays the hymn through and then leads the congregational singing himself. The congregation follow him with enthusiasm and some approach to harmony, a quality lacking in many of the stations.

At Mulingkwan, another out-station, a very good day school work is being carried on which is winning a place for itself among the people of this market town.

The work within the city has been very encouraging. There are three appointments and preaching is being carried on at two other places.

The greatest change which has taken place within the city is the completion of a large institutional church, made possible through the generosity of Rev. W. E. Blackstone. This church is situated on one of the large busy streets. Here there is a place for a day school of one hundred boys, a reading-room where large numbers can find the best up-to-date newspapers, magazines, and books. A street chapel, which will accommodate over two hundred and a large auditorium which will seat about twelve hundred people are included. The opportunity for service in this place cannot be over estimated and it is an inspiration to all Methodists in Nanking to feel that no matter how much time and strength they desire to give to the work, they have ample space in this commodious building in which to do their best.

Educational Institutions

University of Nanking—President, A. J. Bowen; Vice-President, J. E. Williams. Board of Trustees (Headquarters, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City): Officers—Robert E. Speer, President; Alexander McLean, Vice-President; Ralph

E. Diffendorfer, Secretary; Russell Carter, Treasurer. Presbyterian, North: John L. Severance, Eben B. Cobb, Robert E. Speer. Disciples of Christ: Percy F. Jerome, Joab H. Banton, Alexander McLean. Methodist Episcopal: Frank A. Horne, Ralph E. Diffendorfer, Frank Mason North. Baptist, North: James H. Franklin, Ernest D. Burton. Baptist, South: Joshua Levering. Methodist Episcopal, South: Ed. F. Cook. Presbyterian, South: S. H. Chester. Examiners for the Regents of the University of New York: Amos P. Wilder, Consul-General for the U. S., Shanghai; Alvin W. Gilbert, Vice and Deputy Consul for the U. S., Nanking.

The Board of Managers (Headquarters, Nanking, China)—Presbyterian: Samuel Cochran, M.D., Joseph G. Garritt, Edwin C. Lobenstine, John E. Williams. Disciples of Christ: Li Hou Fu, Frank E. Meigs, Elliott I. Osgood, Alexander Paul. Methodist Episcopal: Robert C. Beebe, M.D., John C. Ferguson, Frank D. Gamewell, Wilbur F. Wilson. Presbyterian, South: L. S. Morgan, A. C. Hutchinson, M.D.. Baptist, North: M. E. Eubank, M.D. Baptist, South: Adrian S. Taylor, M.D. Methodist Episcopal, South: W. H. Park, M.D.

Executive Committee of the Board of Managers—R. C. Beebe, W. J. Drummond. E. I. Osgood, Samuel Cochran, F. E. Meigs, W. H. Park, J. E. Williams, W. F. Wilson.

The University has developed preparatory and college courses which are registered as meeting the standard of the Board of Regents of New York, who grant the B.A. degrees.

A Teachers' Training and Normal School was started in September, 1912, for which property was purchased at a cost of \$20,000.

The East China Union Medical College, operated by seven American Missions, has become a department of the University. The Hangchow Medical College, conducted for over 30 years by the Church Missionary Society (English) is affiliating with us, all of their students taking the first three years of their medical course at Nanking.

Upon the unanimous request of twenty-seven different missions united in conducting a temporary language school for missionaries in Shanghai the University opened a Language School and Missionary Training Department in October, 1912.

The Colonization Work is developing into an Agricultural Department. The experimental work in afforestation on the 1,000 acres on Purple Mountain is proving successful. The Government and gentry have granted nearly 10,000 acres of land thirty miles north of Nanking to the Colonization Association for colonizing work under Mr. Bailie, who has been set aside by the University for this special work.

The Union Bible Training and Theological School conducted by five missions, with seven others associated, is operating in the closest relation with the University. Enrollment, 103.

Fifteen graduates of American colleges and universities are engaged in the Preparatory and College work. Thirty-three Chinese teachers are on the staff, sixteen of whom have Western education. Seven American physicians are now working in the medical departments.

Mr. Charles S. Keene and Mr. Wilson give all their time to the Language School and Mr. Meigs part time. A separate staff of Chinese, twenty in number, is employed exclusively for this department.

Mr. A. A. Bullock, with two Chinese assistants trained in the Philippine

Normal College and two other teachers trained in our own institution, have charge of the Normal School.

Five hundred and thirty students were enrolled in all departments during the spring term. Eighty per cent. of the college students are Christians and there are seventy enrolled in the Student Volunteer Band.

The Institution now owns 70 acres of land in Nanking. Three dormitories, three lecture halls or recitation buildings, one science hall, one Y. M. C. A. building, one chapel, one Normal School building, one hospital and dispensary and thirteen residences with appliances, make a total property value of about \$205,000.

Department of Agriculture—Professor Bailie.

The Department of Agriculture will open this Fall. The Professors who are coming to this Department will be unable to lecture in the Chinese language for some time, so only students who are thoroughly acquainted with the English language will for the present be admitted.

In addition to a knowledge of English students must have a general education equivalent to two years' study in College.

The Nanking School of Theology—President, Rev. Joshua C. Garritt, Vice-President, Rev. Harry F. Rowe.

There have been 103 enrolled during the year—about ninety present during each term. These represent eight different provinces and twelve churches. Of the total number enrolled forty-nine are taking the Seminary course and fifty-four the Bible Training course. Five students are self-supporting. Our Mission has seventeen students in the school. Six of our students graduate this year and are ready for appointment.

This school is an interdenominational institution into which are merged—Presbyterian Union Theological Seminary of Nanking; the Nanking Bible College of the Foreign Christian Missions; and the Methodist Fowler School of Theology. The union was tentatively entered into for a period of two and a half years, beginning January, 1911, and the constitution and articles of agreement have been adopted by the Board of Managers and by the controlling Missions concerned. The school has taken over the plant formerly established by the Presbyterian Theological Seminary founded in 1904 and the buildings and grounds have been extended.

The Methodist Hospital, or Philander Smith Memorial, as it is known, was built in 1885, and was the first hospital, Chinese or foreign, to be opened in Nanking. Besides the main building, other buildings added from time to time are the dispensary, an open air ward, buildings for private patients, and a church.

The hospital has accommodations for eighty patients in its wards and during the year nearly 1,000 patients reside in the hospital and about 20,000 visits are made to the dispensary.

This hospital is affiliated with the medical school of the University of Nanking. Instruction in the wards with practical demonstrations in surgery in the operating room are given to students of the school. Robert C. Beebe, M.D., Physician in charge.

THE KIANGSI MISSION CONFERENCE

The Kiangsi Mission Conference comprises prospectively all of the provinces of Kiangsi, and a part of the province of Hupeh north of the Yangtze. The parts now occupied are the portion of Hupeh north of the river and the north central part of

Kiangsi chiefly about the Poyang Lake, and south and southeast of Nanchang for 200 miles.

The Kiangsi Province lies entirely to the south of the Yangtze River and just back of the first tier of provinces bordering the China Sea and the Pacific Ocean. It is larger in area than the State of Ohio and has a population equal to one fifth that of the whole United States, with the population of the State of Illinois added. Nanchang, the capital, is the political, commercial, and educational center of the province. The Methodist Church is the only Protestant church undertaking to do college work in this territory.

This Conference was, until 1912, a part of the Central China Annual Conference. By an enabling act of the General Conference of 1904 the Conference was divided, the lower part retaining the original name, and the upper, or more interior part, taking the above name.

At present only two cities have resident foreign missionaries, Kiukiang, the first station in Central China to be occupied by our church (1867), and Nanchang, opened in 1894.

KIENCHANGFU DISTRICT

The Kienchangfu District, formerly a part of the South Kiangsi District, comprises the territory of the Fu River Valley, extending from within twenty miles of Nanchang on the northwest to the boundary of the province and the watershed between the Fu and Kan Rivers on the southeast, a distance of one hundred and seventy-five miles. It has an area of approximately twelve thousand square miles and a population of five million two hundred thousand. The district has, for the most part, an undulating surface, and because of the bad roads and shallow rapid rivers it is rather difficult of access, yet the population is dense and the fields are kept like a garden.

Of the two prefectural cities, Fuchowfu and Kienchangfu, Kienchangfu is centrally located and the natural base from which to work. Fuchowfu, however, can boast of a larger population and better commercial advantages. Aside from our mission, only the China Inland Mission has work in this district.

Rev. Kiang Ming Chi is District Superintendent.

NANCHANG DISTRICT

Nanchang District centers around the provincial capital of Nanchang, which is located in the heart of the province of Kiangsi. It was part of the South Kiangsi District previous to 1911.

A railroad is being constructed from Kikiang to Nanchang, part of which is now in operation.

Nanchang

Nanchang (population, 800,000) is the capital city of the province of Kiangsi, and situated at the junction of the Kan and Fu Rivers, at the head of steam navigation, about thirty miles south of the Poyang Lake. There are 4,000 business places inside the walls and as many in the suburbs. The degree of intelligence is high. Beggars are seldom seen in the city. It is one of the wealthiest cities of China—a center of porcelain, grass cloth, lumber, tea, indigo, and rice trade. It has many government schools. The buildings of the provincial university stand where once stood the old examination halls. A large electric lighting system has been installed by Japanese.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1894. Other Boards at work here are the China Inland Mission, the American Protestant Episcopal Mission (no foreign missionaries), and the Christian Mission ("Brethren").

Missionaries: Rev. Francis C. Gale (on furlough) and Mrs. Gale, M.D., (on furlough), Rev. William R. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Rev. John R. Trindle and Mrs. Trindle, John G. Vaughan, M.D., and Mrs. Vaughan. W. F. M. S.: Misses Zula F. Brown, Welthy B. Honsinger, Gertrude Howe, Ella E. Jordan, Ida Kahn, M.D., Mabel C. Stone, and Ilien Tang.

Institutions: Nanchang Hospital, Boys' Academy. W. F. M. S.: Stephen L. Baldwin Memorial Girls' School, Women's Bible Training School, Women's and Children's Hospital.

SOUTH KIUKIANG DISTRICT

South Kiukiang District has its center in the prefectural city of Kiukiang and includes the region south of the Yangtze River, bounded by the west shore of the Poyang Lake. It extends south of Kiukiang about twenty miles in the Kiangsi

Province. It is a comparatively small district, having an area of only several hundred square miles, its size depending entirely upon where one sets the southern boundary. The population is estimated at only 100,000.

Kiukiang

Kiukiang (population, 40,000) is on the Yangtze, about 450 miles southwest of Shanghai. It is beautifully situated on the south bank of the river and is nearly surrounded by a series of small lakes. Like all prefectural cities, it is walled, the wall being about five miles in circumference. The people are industrious and enterprising and are noted for their sale of porcelain ware and silk. The church owns property both outside and inside the walls of the city. From Kiukiang, as a center, there is a large territory accessible by boat, while some is now accessible by rail.

Kiukiang is the oldest Methodist Episcopal mission station in Central China, having been opened in 1867. Other mission boards at work here, besides the Catholic, are: The Protestant Episcopal Mission, The China Inland Mission, and the Christian Mission ("Brethren").

Missionaries: Rev. Fred R. Brown, Rev. Carl F. Kupfer and Mrs. Kupfer, Dr. Edward C. Perkins, Rev. David Miller. W. F. M. S.: Misses Nelle Beggs, Jennie V. Hughes, Clara E. Merrill, Mary Stone, M.D., Mabel A. Woodruff, Clella E. McDonnell, and Mable Honsinger.

Institutions: William Nast College. W. F. M. S.: Rulison Fish Memorial High School, Ellen J. Knowles Bible Training School, Elizabeth Skelton Danforth Memorial Hospital.

NORTH KIUKIANG DISTRICT

North Kiukiang District includes part of Kiangsi, Anhwei, and Hupeh Provinces. The eight circuits cover a territory 100 miles long and from 30 to 50 miles wide. The population is estimated at 500,000.

The entire work of the district is conducted by the Chinese district superintendent and the Chinese pastor. District Superintendent, Rev. Tsu Tsing Chen.

NOTE: The two districts are now temporarily combined into one under District Superintendent Tsu Tsing Chen.

KAN RIVER DISTRICT

Kan River District includes the four Kan River circuits, part of what was formerly the South Kiangsi District, and it extends only from the city of Nanchang to Siakianghsien, a distance of one hundred miles. Theoretically, it comprises the valley of the Kan River with the tributary valleys and adjacent territory to the west boundary of the province, and extending from Nanchang on the north to the extreme end of the province on the south, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, an area of twenty thousand square miles, and a population of eight or nine million people, almost half the area of the State of Iowa with a population as large as the States of Iowa and Illinois combined. Williams's Middle Kingdom says: "If the extent of this river and the area of the valley it drains be considered, it will probably bear comparison with that of any valley in the world for density of population, amount and fertility of productions, and diligence of cultivation."

Of the prefectural cities, Nanchang, Shuichaufu, Linkiangfu, Kianfu, and Kanchaufu are in the Kan River Valley proper and along the probable route of the first railroad through the province, while Yuenchauftu and Nananfu are located on tributaries of the Kan and lie near the west boundary of the province.

The Christian Missions in Many Lands and China Inland Mission have work in the district, but most of the territory is practically unoccupied and a large field lies before our church to be developed.

DAVID MILLER, Superintendent

Our church should be occupying the entire field with work in the thirty-nine walled cities, whereas with our present force of workers we are occupying six!

The Macedonian cry is heard on every hand. Less than twenty years ago this province was not only one of the most conservative in adopting western ideas of learning and commercial enterprise but also one of the most anti-foreign in all China. To-day, it is one of the most progressive. Railways are

being constructed, mines are being opened, and the vast resources of the province are being developed. When the means of transportation become available, there will be commercial activity on every hand.

One can travel throughout the length and breadth of this province and receive an earnest and respectful hearing to the gospel message.

But how inadequate our forces! Two foreign workers in direct evangelistic work and some six or seven native helpers! Think of the State of New York with such a staff of workers to grapple with the problem of evangelizing and educating these nine millions of people!

During a visit to Hsiahiang circuit, the following incident occurred which will illustrate to you the present-day spirit of the Chinese people. The leading official of the city was dismissed for graft. The morning on which he left for his home in the province of Anhuet, a large crowd of people gathered presumably to show their appreciation of his services and deep regret at his departure. Previous to the official going on board his junk and setting sail down river, the people paraded the streets to accompaniment of gongs, flutes and many other kinds of weird looking instruments. Some were carrying scrolls of different colors with large characters written thereon, not, as one would suppose, extolling the official's virtues, but on the contrary saying how fond he was of money. The most amusing part of the procession, however, was the carrying of a coffin with a paper man inside, having one arm extended through a hole in the coffin with fingers in a grasping attitude, illustrating the Chinese proverb, "Si liao hai yao chien" (Dead, still wants money). After the crowd had finished parading the streets they made their way to the riverside and stood by the side of the official's junk exhibiting the scrolls and coffin, at the same time laughing and joking and making a great noise. A few years ago the people would not have dared to act in this way. It meant a tremendous loss of face to the official, who I suppose would have soon lost his head as lose his "face." One of our members remarked to me at the time, "Can you imagine any man of intelligence, for the sake of a few paltry dollars losing his 'face' in such a manner?"

It might be a good thing if the Occidental grafters were treated in like fashion.

The statistics of the Kan River District are as follows:

Full members, 135; baptized children, 27; probationers, 117; inquirers, 203; total number of Christians, 482.

Kan River District has nineteen day schools and one intermediate school with 413 pupils. The budget for the year was \$5,494. Received from tuition, \$838.20; from local subscriptions, \$1,526; from the parent Board, \$2,804, and from outside sources, \$1,164. Total amount received, \$6,322.20.

Medical Work

Dr. Kahn's report for the Women's and Children's Hospital is both interesting and encouraging. The new wing is completed and there is now a hospital which would do credit to any western city. Dr. Kahn's influence among people of all classes continues to grow and she is respected by rich and poor alike, not only for her ability, but also for her large-heartedness. The hospital statistics for the year are as follows:

Number of in-patients, 158; number of out-visits, 246; number of dispensary visits (new), 8,744; number of dispensary visits (old), 12,570; total, 21,718.

I cannot close this report without making mention of the World-Wide Day of Prayer held on October 4. The meeting was held in our Central Church. Owing to the limited number of seats, admission was by ticket. All the different missions were represented. The military and civil governors sent their deputies, and many other officials were present. A most remarkable and effective address was delivered by Dr. Y. C. Chang, chief accountant of the Salt Auditing Bureau, Nanchang. Dr. Chang was graduated from our Methodist College in Foochow, Fukien province. In his address he said many striking things. Here is one.

"A few years ago, China was looked upon by Western nations as a heathen nation, but today, we as a nation are gathered together in all parts of the Empire to pray for the peace of Europe and the world. Why do we not pray to the idols? Because we have learned to know the only, wise, loving, and true God. Does this war amongst so-called Christian nations not prove the failure of Christianity? By no means, it only proves absolute necessity of Christianity. Permanent peace will only be secured when the hearts of men are governed by the principles of the Kingdom of God."

During Dr. Chang's address there were frequent outbursts of applause.

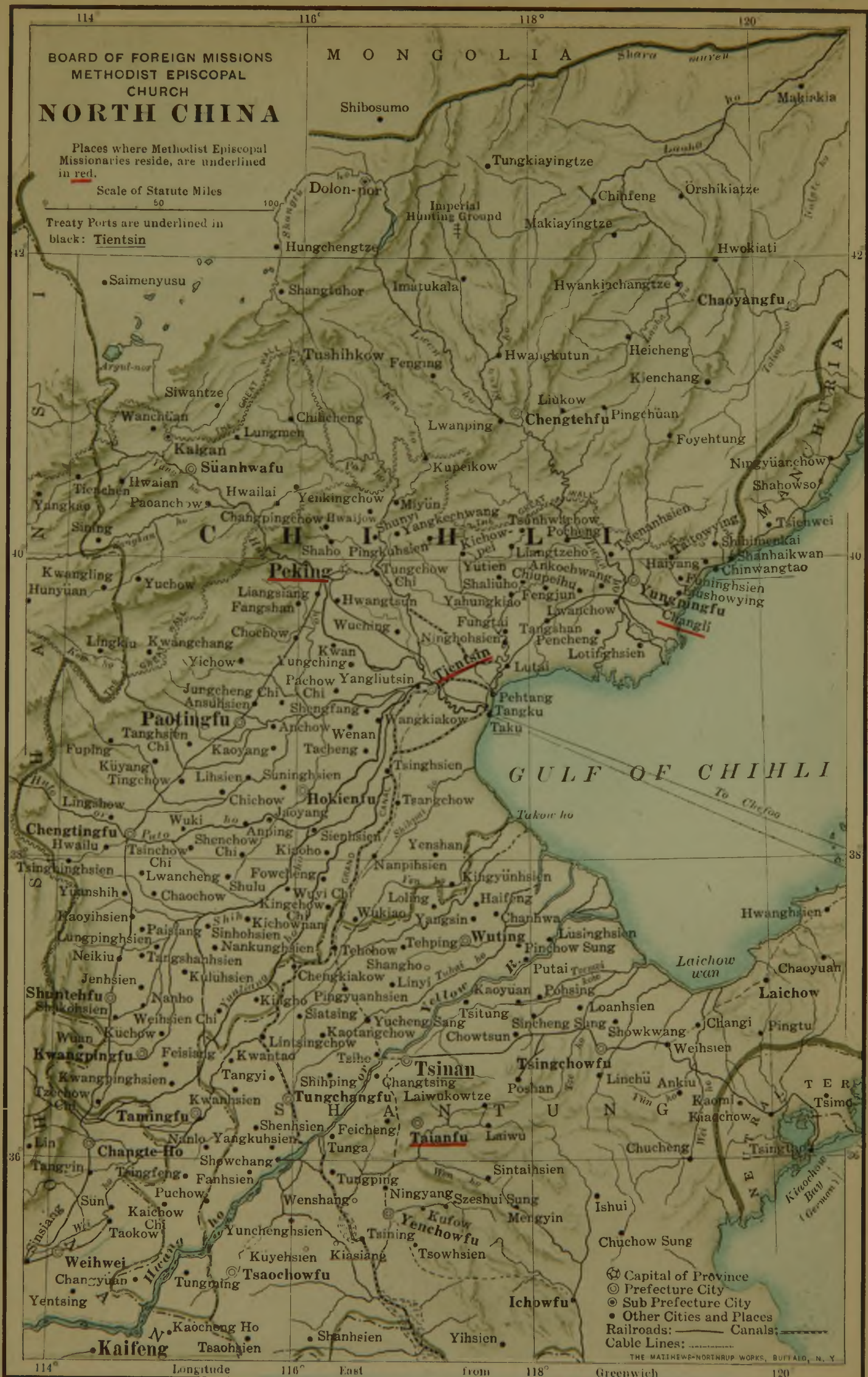
New Testaments with leather bindings are being presented to all the leading officials in the city.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH
NORTH CHINA

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

Scale of Statute Miles
50 100

Treaty Ports are underlined in
black: Tientsin



- ⊙ Capital of Province
- ⊙ Prefecture City
- ⊙ Sub Prefecture City
- Other Cities and Places
- Railroads; — Canals; - - - Cable Lines;

THE MATTHEW-NORTHROP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

114° Longitude 116° East from 118° Greenwich 120

NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

The North China Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church theoretically includes the provinces of Shantung, Honan, Chihli, and the Chinese Republic north of them. The theoretical limits of this Conference include an area about equal to the part of the United States which is east of the Mississippi River. The population within these bounds is several millions greater than that of the entire continent of North America. The preaching places of the Methodist Episcopal Mission are almost all in the provinces of Shantung and Chihli, the majority being in the latter province, which contains the capital city, Peking. The actual territory in which the mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church is at work contains 124,000 square miles, a territory equal to that of the States of Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana combined, with a population of about 59,917,000. The Conference includes three nationalities—Chinese, Mongols, and Manchus. The mission work is done in the Chinese language.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced in 1869, and the Conference was organized in 1893. Other missions working in this same territory are: the Baptists and Presbyterians in Shantung; the Canadian Presbyterians and China Inland Mission in Honan; the Baptists, Congregationalists, and China Inland Mission in Shansi; the Scotch and Irish Presbyterians in Manchuria; and in the province of Chihli, the following: South Chihli Mission, China Inland Mission, London Missionary Society, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, American Bible Society, British and Foreign Bible Society, National Bible Society of Scotland, United Methodist Church Foreign Missions, Young Men's Christian Association, Christian Missions in Many Lands (Plymouth Brethren), Missions to the Chinese Blind and Illiterate Sighted, Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, Young Women's Christian Association.

NORTH PEKING DISTRICT

The North Peking District includes the Tartar city of Peking and the walled cities Changpingchow, Hwailai, Miyün, and Yenkingchow. The area of the district is about 7,000 square miles. In the mountains north of Peking a large amount of coal is found. The Peking Kalgau Railroad runs through the district. The great camel road from Russia crosses this district, and early in the fall thousands of sheep and oxen are brought through the district from the plains of Mongolia.

All of the Methodist churches of this district were destroyed by the Boxers in 1900, and at most of the places all the church members were killed. The American Presbyterian Church is working in part of the district.

Peking

Peking (population about 700,000) has been the capital of the Chinese empire for six hundred years. It is situated in the province of Chihli, about 100 miles northwest of the mouth of the Pei River. The city was built in 1267, and consists of two sections, each surrounded by its own wall. The Chinese city on the south contains about ten square miles, while the Tartar city on the north has an area of sixteen square miles. The city contains many handsome dwellings and gardens of princes and court officials. The imperial palace covers a considerable area in the center of the northern city. The Imperial Railway has been extended within the limits of the southern city, also the Peking-Hankow Railway. In the streets of Peking, Chinese, Manchus, Mongols, Tibetans, Koreans, and every people of Asia are found together. The residence compound, hospitals, and higher schools of the Methodist Episcopal Mission are in the Tartar city. There are four churches and street chapels in the city.

Missionaries: Rev. Frederick Brown and Mrs. Brown (on furlough), Rev. Walter W. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Mr. Robert J. Dobson, Rev. Carl A. Felt and Mrs. Felt, Rev. Frank D. Gamewell and Mrs. Gamewell, Rev. John McG. Gibb, Jr., and Mrs. Gibb, Rev. Isaac T. Headland (on furlough) and Mrs. Headland (on furlough), Rev. William T. Hobart and Mrs. Hobart (on furlough), Rev. Nehemiah S. Hopkins, M.D., and Mrs. Hopkins, Rev. Harry E. King and Mrs. King, Oliver J. Krause and Mrs. Krause, Spencer Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, George D. Lowry, M.D., and Mrs. Lowry, Rev. Hiram H. Lowry and Mrs. Lowry, Miss Alice Terrell and Mr. Edward J. Winans. W. F. M. S.: Misses Evelyn B. Baugh, Dora C. Fearon,

Josephine O. Fearon, Gertrude Gilman, Anna D. Gloss, M.D., Frances J. Heath, M.D., Frances Gray, Myra A. Jaquet, Mrs. Charlotte M. Jewell (on furlough), Emma M. Knox, M. Mabel Manderson, M.D. (on furlough), Alice M. Powell, Minnie Stryker, M.D., and Maude L. Wheeler.

Institutions: Peking University, John L. Hopkins Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Women's Training School, Elizabeth Sleeper Davis Memorial Hospital, Mary Porter Gamewell School.

REV. SUN CHIU KAO, Superintendent

Asbury Church, Liu Fang, Pastor. This year there have been added to the church 224 probationers. Two thirds of these are from the official and student classes, and nearly all of the remaining third from the merchant class. Three of our new members were majors in the army. Of these Major Feng has since become a general. He has led most of his officers to become Christians, and on Sunday morning he may be seen regularly sitting in the church with these men. Very soon after accepting Christ he sent once a week a junior officer who understood Chinese music to learn the church hymns in order to teach the soldiers to sing, and in about two weeks all the soldiers of his command were singing Christian hymns instead of heathen songs while they were drilling. There is a preaching service every Sunday for those who have joined the church and all interested since they were moved to San Chia Tien, a place ten miles west of Peking. Three hundred Bibles have been sold to the men and Bible classes have been organized. So that the regiment now seems to be like a small church set down in the midst of the Chinese army. During the year there have been 104 adults and thirty-four children baptized. Early in the year the Rev. J. H. Smith from America conducted a ten days' revival, greatly strengthening us all. Our Sunday school in four departments is under the leadership of graduates from the University: Adult department, 47 teachers, 392 students; Junior department, 21 teachers, 176 students; Primary department, 55 teachers, 220 students; Special department, 8 teachers, 80 students; Total, 131 teachers, 868 students.

Children's Day, the first of June, was a new feature in our church this year. Nearly 500 children came with their parents; about 1,600 attended the service, and the church was so crowded that the children had to sit on their mothers' laps.

Educational Institutions

Peking University: Board of Trustees, New York City—Charles H. Taft, Treasurer; H. K. Carroll, LL.D., G. P. Eckman, D.D., J. F. Goucher, D.D., Vice-President; Bishop L. B. Wilson, D.D., Frank Mason North, DD., Secretary; W. V. Kelley, D.D., President; G. B. Hodgman, N. A. Ingraham, J. Edgar Leaycraft.

Standing Committees—Executive: H. E. King, C. D. Tenny, G. R. Davis, W. A. P. Martin, Carl A. Felt, J. H. Pyke; Finance: O. J. Krause, J. W. Bashford, Paul S. Reinsch, Wang Shen, N. S. Hopkins, H. E. King; Grounds and Buildings: H. E. King, N. S. Hopkins, F. A. Aglen, S. E. Meech, John Wherry; Library and Museum: W. A. P. Martin, H. R. Davis, John Wherry, Lo Chi Ming.

Representatives of the Board of Managers of the Union Medical College—H. H. Lowry, J. H. Pyke, W. T. Hobart, J. W. Bashford, Chen Tasi Hsin, Carl A. Felt.

Board of Managers, Peking—Rev. H. H. Lowry, D.D., (ex-officio), Presi-

dent; Hon. Paul S. Reinsch, Vice-President; Sir John Jordan, Vice-President; Rev. W. A. P. Martin, LL.D., Vice-President; Rev. Carl A. Felt, Secretary; Mr. O. J. Krause, Treasurer; Mr. F. A. Aglen, Rev. W. T. Hobart, DD., Sir John Jordan, Mr. Lo Ch'i Ming, G. D. N. Lowry, M.D., Rev. C. E. Ewing, Hon. C. D. Tenney, LL.D., Rev. Burton St. John; Hon. Paul S. Reinsch, LL.D., Rev. J. Wherry, D.D., Bishop J. W. Bashford, D.D., Professor Ch'en Tsai Hsin, Ph.D., Rev. H. E. King, Ph.D., Rev. G. R. Davis, D.D., Rev. Carl A. Felt, Rev. George D. Wilder, Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D.D., LL.D., Rev. S. Evans Meech, Rev. J. H. Pyke, D.D., Mr. Wang Ching Ch'un, Ph.D., Rev. G. T. Candlin, D.D., Mr. O. J. Krause, N. S. Hopkins, M.D., Mr. Wang Shen.

Faculties—H. H. Lowry, A.M., D.D., President; H. E. King, A.M., M.Pd., Ph.D., Vice-President. College of Liberal Arts—H. H. Lowry, A.M., D.D., I. T. Headland, Ph.D., S.T.D., LL.D., H. E. King, A.M., M.Pd., Ph.D., Alice Terrell, A.B., Edna A. H. King, A.B., M.Ph., N. S. Hopkins, A.M., M.D., O et A. Chir, J. McG. Gibb, Jr., A.B., W. W. Davis, A.B., R. J. Dobson, A.M., E. J. Winans, M.A. Preparatory Department—H. E. King, Alice Terrell, J. McG. Gibb, Jr., W. W. Davis, R. J. Dobson. College of Theology—H. H. Lowry, W. T. Hobart, G. T. Candlin, Carl A. Felt, E. J. Winans.

North China College of Medicine—Thomas Cochrane, Principal Emeritus; E. J. Stuckey, E. R. Wheeler, N. S. Hopkins, M.D., J. H. Ingram, M.D., G. D. Lowry, E. J. Peill, C. W. Young, H. V. Wenham, J. M. Stenhouse, J. G. Cormack, B. E. Read.

Committee on Lectures—G. Douglas Gray, M.D., R. C. Leslie, M.D., Charles Lewis, M.D., F. E. Dilley, M.D.

President's Report for the Year 1914

It is with deep regret that we have to begin this report with the announcement of the great loss the University has sustained during the year in the death of Truman D. Collins at his home in Nebraska, Pa. Dr. King was with him during his last illness.

Peking University has lost one of its best friends and supporters. He was deeply interested in the development of the University, and "Collins Hall," made possible by his generous gift, will be a perpetual memorial of his generous purposes. He had in mind large plans for future buildings and endowment, which, had he lived to carry them out, would have placed his name among the princely givers to the cause of education in China. He was unostentatious in manner, of great force of character, and of unusual business ability. He lived very simply and was always ready to give liberally to any cause that in his judgment seemed worthy. He loved to give, and did not hamper his gifts by making embarrassing conditions. He recognized that the most important work of the church in mission lands was to prepare leaders for the evangelization of their own people. This led him to make large contributions to the creation and enlargement of educational institutions, not in China only, but in India and other mission fields, as well as in the United States.

Collins Hall

Since our last meeting Collins Hall has been completed, and presents a fine appearance among our group of college buildings. Although it had not been furnished at the beginning of the semester, yet a large number of students were satisfied to use temporary furniture rather than not be received into the Uni-

versity. For several weeks many of them were compelled to open their bedding on the floors, but no complaint was made. The steam heating plant and electric lights were installed at the beginning of the cold weather greatly to the delight and comfort of the students.

Status of University

The number of students enrolled at the University has been limited, only by the capacity of our buildings. The number in attendance during the year has been: Graduate students, 7; in the Arts College, 74; Union Medical College, 130; Theological school, 24; Biblical Institute, 41; Preparatory School, 228; Special, 102. Total, not counting any twice, 408.

Some improvements have been made in the curriculum, and a committee has been appointed by the faculty to make our courses to more nearly correspond to the Government schools. The changes contemplated will raise the grade in the Arts College by one year's work; the present Freshman course will become the Senior year for the Preparatory Department, thus requiring seventeen years' study for graduation.

University Lectures

Special attention is called to a series of most interesting and able lectures on Political Science delivered by Professor F. J. Goodnow, Ph.D., adviser to President Yuan Shih Kai, and recently honored by being elected to the Presidency of Johns Hopkins University. Interesting and instructive lectures have been given at chapel by Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, Minister of the United States to China; Rev. J. E. Williams, Vice-President of the University of Nanking; Dr. C. F. Hubbard, Pastor of Union Church, Peking; Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, President of the University of Chicago. A series of very valuable lectures was delivered by Dr. James G. Rodger, President of the International University Union.

Work in the Classes

During the year there have been three classes in Elementary Physics, two being taught in Chinese and one in English. In connection with these classes there have been five sections in laboratory work. Also throughout the year two graduate students, instructors in Peking University, have taken regular class work in this department. One has taken work in the regular Physics. The other spent the first semester on general Physics and the second on Applied Mechanics. During the year the second half of the Manual for Laboratory work in Chinese was thoroughly revised.

Needs

The needs of the department are many, but may all be summed up in one word—apparatus. We have a good equipment for both lecture and laboratory work in Elementary Physics, except that the number of pieces of apparatus ought to be doubled at least. But when it comes to doing work that in the United States would be considered of College grade, we have very few pieces of apparatus that are suitable.

Chemistry Department

In the department of Chemistry this year there have been four classes at

work—two High School classes, one of boys, numbering fifty, and one class from the girls' High School of over twenty.

In the College department a class of about a dozen have completed a thorough course of qualitative analysis. This has comprised six hours of practical work and one of lecture or recitation every week. One class a little smaller has completed a course in general Chemistry of three hours of lectures and recitations and four hours of practical work.

The budget for next year's work will be near \$800 gold. A special appeal is being made at home for part of this money. The department has had some commercial analysis to do, and this it is hoped will become a source of income for the department.

New Course

Next year a course in quantitative analysis will be added to the two already given, and possibly one in Organic Chemistry will be offered. This depends on the number of students wishing to take such a course.

Biology Department

The first regular work in the Biology department began with the second semester this year. Rooms in one of the dormitories were fitted up to serve temporarily as laboratories. The course offered was an elementary one in Natural History in the Fourth Year Preparatory class, fifty-four students being enrolled.

Theological Department

With regard to our Theological department we feel that we have an almost ideal arrangement. All College and Preparatory courses are open to the students in the College of Theology and Bible Institutes respectively. Men are thus able to strengthen where they are weak without additional hours of teaching on the part of the Theological Faculty.

Enrollment

The enrollment in the Bible Institute, forty-one; and College of Theology, twenty-four. Of the forty-one who enrolled, thirty-one completed the year's work satisfactorily.

Of those in the College of Theology who have not completed their Liberal Arts course is a goodly number who will take advantage of the opportunity offered and by electing one year's work in theology will be able to complete their College and Professional courses in six years instead of seven. The present urgent demand for preachers and the difficulty experienced by so many in continuing so long in school commends this plan, at least for the present in China.

The union with the United Methodist Church is providing a most satisfactory arrangement.

In addition to the regular class work all the students have been in constant touch with the various Street Chapels. Every afternoon they have gone two by two to this work.

It is particularly valuable for it keeps them in touch with the actual problems of the soul-saving propaganda.

The China Continuation Committee at their last meeting recommended "That where theological students have previously studied any European lan-

guage, this language be employed in the theological college, so as to conserve and make useful the knowledge which the students have already acquired." This course we have followed during the year with satisfactory results.

A healthy stimulus has been given by the various competitive sports in which our students have participated. Meets have been held with Ching Hua College and Tungchow Union College. The culmination of the events of the year was the North China meet and the National meet held in the great park of the Temple of Heaven, which had been freely opened for the occasion by the Minister of the Interior. Prizes and contributions toward the expenses were made by the President and other high officers of the Government.

We were very well satisfied with the performance of our students in the various events, but we aim to impress upon them that the fact of far greater importance than winning events is the cultivation of the spirit of manliness, promptness, and obedience in the friendly rivalry with other teams, and the development of bodily strength and endurance that will secure a perfect physical machine with which to meet the serious struggles of life.

The religious life of the students has had careful attention. Scholarship must be maintained, but scholarship without religion loses its great power to bless humanity. It is with great thankfulness that I refer to a series of evangelistic meetings conducted by members of the faculty this past semester. Attendance was entirely voluntary, but the students were present in large numbers at each meeting.

At the close of the meetings ninety-eight joined together in a band pledging each other to devote their lives to the Christian ministry. Twenty Bible Classes were formed, taught by some of the students and members of the faculty.

Volunteer Band

The report of the labors of the Volunteer Band, prepared by Miss Terrell, is full of interest and will certainly be an encouragement to the friends who have so freely contributed to the expenses of the members of the Band who spend the long summer vacation in evangelistic work. The Band recently celebrated the tenth anniversary of their organization. The total enrollment during the ten years has been 238, of whom 41 have been graduates.

Union Educational Work

Concerning the proposed federation of higher education in China, the policy is agreed upon that all departments are to be under one general management and parts of a single interdenominational institution.

No alteration in the Certificate of Incorporation is contemplated, nor change of the name of Peking University, except the election of an equal number of Trustees from the Three Mission Boards (Methodist Episcopal, American, and Presbyterian). All denominational schools below college grade will remain under the control and be supported by the individual missions.

Union in theological teaching has not yet been definitely decided upon, but the general opinion is that this will also be federated with the University, that is, for students of college grade, while the Bible Institutes will remain as at present under the Missions carrying on such work.

Full provision is made for other Missions to enter the Federation with equal rights and privileges in the educational facilities of the University, but the property will be held by the Trustees as modified by the election of equal

representatives of the three churches mentioned. Other Missions will have the privilege of erecting dormitories adjacent to the University grounds where they can care for their students in discipline and religious instruction according to their own ideas, or make any arrangement for them they deem wise or practicable.

SOUTH PEKING DISTRICT

The South Peking District includes the southern or Chinese city of Peking, and stretches south about sixty miles. It includes the counties of Kwan, Yungching, and Pachow. It is not over thirty-five miles wide. The area of the district is about 1,000 square miles, and the population, possibly 500,000. The country is very low and crossed by several rivers, so that whenever the rains are heavy the people are flooded out. The railway from Peking to Tientsin crosses the district. Only Mandarin is spoken. The American Board occupies territory to the west of us, and the London Mission to the east, while the Anglican Mission has a station in Yungching city.

CARL A. FELT, Superintendent

The first time I made the rounds of the circuits all looked dark. The rains had damaged our property seriously. Walls had fallen, roofs had leaked, and the insides of churches and parsonages were in a sad state. Rains and floods had destroyed the crops of the people; hunger was staring them in the face. No wonder our people were not buoyantly hopeful.

We have built a comfortable little church at Peiyin. A year ago the proposition was made to furnish these brethren \$300 if they would do the rest. They have nobly responded and have during the year subscribed another \$100. They now have a church large enough for the needs of the community, a good school room for boys, and a comfortable four-room parsonage.

Purchase of Land

At Huangt'sun we have been cramped for room. There has been no place for schools either for girls or boys. Last Autumn came our opportunity to buy the piece which my predecessors, Davis, Pyke, and Hobart, had in turn desired to secure. The tumbled down walls were repaired and the rickety old house fixed up. The boys and girls have thus had a comfortable place in which to study during the year. But best of all we have the land so that later when the means comes we can build respectable school buildings, an inquiry room, and a room for the District Superintendent. Up to the present the missionary has had to make his bed in the church. Sleeping in church does not seem to me a good example for a District Superintendent to set the people.

Opening Up a Chinese Rocky Ford

Repairing, building, buying, renting! The first three operations I much prefer because they signify permanency, and yet renting is sometimes necessary and often wise in a new place. Several years ago some District Superintendent with a vision of what ought to be done wrote in the list of appointments: Lihsien, Melon seed Lihsien. Water melon seeds are a delicacy. In the days gone by this city was the midst of the greatest melon seed producing district of the country and was described as the Melon seed city.

If God does not make possible the opening of this place before Conference we will drop the name from our lists. Not very many days after came a letter

from one of God's stewards in the home land saying that he was making a contribution to be used in opening up new work. At once I thought of the Melon seed city. God not only prepared the funds but just at that time there was a man who had completed the course of study for exhorters and for local preachers who was ready to leave his business and accept an appointment to preach the Word. I told him to go. At first he lived in a poor little inn.

At first the people said, "We have many of your people here." He was not welcome. Soon it became known that he was not the same. The former, whose works were disapproved, were Roman Catholics. When the people knew that the new arrival was of the Jesus Church they changed entirely and welcomed him. They helped him find a building in the very center of the best part of town. One of those who assisted was the Manager of the British American Tobacco Company. They have long ago entered the field. Somehow they have the funds to go everywhere and preach the gospel of the cigarette. Would that we were able to meet our opportunities as they are! The people are ready for us. On the day when I was to visit Lih sien the official and select men of the city awaited me. The next day I was invited to an elaborate feast. Assurances were many, that the people were glad indeed to have us come. They desire a school for their boys and one for their girls. A fine place is now on the market for a very moderate sum. The owner, who is a Mohammedan, would be glad to sell to us and his price is moderate.

What is more, this same man in his own village, ten li from Lih sien, offers three large rooms completely furnished if we will send a man to their village to teach their children. They will give us perfect liberty to teach Christianity and preach.

The Leaven Working

Last spring I baptized a dear little five-year-old whose father had carried him fifteen li pig-a-back in order to present him to the Lord. This man some six years before had learned of Christ in our Peking hospital. Though persecuted at home "he knew Him in whom he had believed," and brought his little one to Jesus. Mother, wife, brother, and neighbors all persecuted him, yet he was sweetly patient, faithfully witnessed.

Five months after I was there again. The mother, eighty-five years old, at a time of sickness after one of her son's seasons of explaining and pleading that she would get acquainted with her Lord, followed by her customary abusive retorts, was left alone. As she lay she thought and thought. "Suppose it were true," she said. All of a sudden a great light entered her soul and she said, "It must be true; it is true; I believe it is true." With joy she told her son. He rejoiced in tears. She could not go to the little one-room church which is used as kitchen, bedroom, guest room, church, etc. Indeed she need not go. Her name was entered on the church record, however, as a probationer. They asked me in fear and trembling for fear I would not baptize the old mother. The privilege I felt was mine. I talked with and examined the old lady. Her faith was simple and sure. With joy I baptized her in the name of "The Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." Thus we have the three generations, grandmother of eighty-five, son and father of forty-eight, and son of five years. The little lad's mother has also believed and became a probationer. The brother not yet. He is a heathen indeed. When his old mother announced her intention of becoming a Christian, he said, "If you propose to join the heretic Christians

you can't live with me. You can go and live with him of your sort." The elder son, though far less able to care for his mother, said, "Come, Mother, we will live together in the joy of the Lord."

This is not all. He faithfully witnesses day by day. With a sack of Gospels slung over his shoulder he witnesses for Jesus on his way to and from the fairs—in fact, wherever he goes. He owns six mou of land, almost an acre. This he offers to us if we will build a little three or four-room building in which to house a school and the teacher-preacher, only requesting that he may have enough room to put up a small home on the other end, for he says to me, "I have seen your little boy who has had the opportunity of Christian training, and I want my little boy whom God gave me at forty-five years old, the year after I believed the Gospel, to grow up near the church. I'll do my best but I want the church to help me. I only hope that when he is older he will not be satisfied to live near the church, but that living very near to the Lord he will give his whole life in the service of the Christ whom I find so precious." In all twenty-eight have joined on probation. Renting, yes, we have to, but isn't it worth while to give these anxious ones a chance?

Peking reminds me of that great city to which Jonah unwillingly went. The whole southern part is practically given up to us with its nearly 500,000 inhabitants. In the spring time Dr. Sheets visited us. After several days of traveling in and out and along her long miles of streets, seeing her congested thoroughfares, everybody housing a soul which the Christ came to save, he said to me, "You indeed have a tremendous task and wonderful opportunity. People equal in number to one sixth of our whole Korean responsibility are here at your doors."

When first Drs. Lowry, Davis, and Pilcher began to go there they were hated and hunted, driven from place to place. The former two have lived to be stoned to be sure, but also to see thousands of members in our Methodist Church in North China, and tens of thousands of adherents who live to praise and bless the work begun by these heroes of the seventies.

They found a city closed and barricaded against them. Today I enter a city with gates and hearts wide open. They were driven from street to street. We, their followers, are invited to feasts and festivals on the same streets. Then there was money to rent and buy churches but no one willing to sell to the barbarians. Now we are overwhelmed with opportunity and money insufficient to meet the opportunity. Then people would not listen, much less permit their children to come under Christian influence. But now what a change! The crowds gather to hear; the children crowd our schools, and many quarters call for teachers to teach their boys and girls, for they say the church school boys and girls have a hope and a sure chance to better their condition in life. The political and business world is honeycombed with them. They constantly show their worth.

Business men in China keep open shop seven days per week. In early years to suggest that a man should be a Christian and expect him to close his store one day in seven was preposterous. Yesterday on my return from a service where six were baptized, I passed along one of the busiest streets in the city just outside the great Ch'ienmen. My eyes lit upon this sign, "Chin li pai jih," which translated means, "Today is worship day." This is church member Hsieh's store. On Sunday morning he leads his clerks to church. In the afternoon he has arranged for them an opportunity to study; first, that they may

learn to read and improve their temporal estate, and second, that they may learn more of the Truth which can make men free indeed.

Statistics

The statistics will speak for themselves. The advance in conversions, probationers, and collections is due to the faithful work of the men under appointment. Baptisms, adults, 144; children, 64; total for the year, 208. Total baptized community, 889; probationers, 627; inquirers, 515; total Christian community, 2,031; day schools, boys, 340; girls, 340; total, 680; intermediate schools, boys, 22; grand total, 702.

TIENTSIN DISTRICT

Tientsin District follows along the Grand Canal nearly to the southern boundary of the Chihli Province. The Tientsin-Nanking Railway will pass through the district.

Methodist mission work was begun in 1872. No other mission boards are working in this region, outside of the city of Tientsin.

Tientsin

Tientsin (population, between 800,000 and 1,200,000) is the chief port of entry for North China, being eighty miles nearer the coast than Peking. It is the residence of the viceroy of the Chihli Province. The railway from Siberia passes through Tientsin, and the northern terminus of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway will be here. The Grand Canal terminates in the city. Tientsin is a progressive city, with seven daily papers, electric street railways, and macadamized roadways.

Missionaries: Rev. George R. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Mr. Frederick M. Pyke and Mrs. Pyke, Rev. James H. Pyke and Mrs. Pyke, Rev. Burton L. St. John (on furlough) and Mrs. St. John (on furlough), Rev. G. Carlton Lacy. W. F. M. S.: Misses Clara M. Cushman, Georgia A. Filley, M.D., Eva A. Gregg, Ida B. Lewis (on furlough), Iva M. Miller, M.D., Ida M. Stevenson, M.D. (on furlough), and Frances O. Wilson.

Institutions: Intermediate School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Isabella Fisher Hospital.

J. H. PYKE, Superintendent

For three years we had had four families living and working in the city and adjacent districts. Just before Annual Conference Dr. and Mrs. Davis, after eleven years of service, left for a much needed furlough. Mr. Krause was transferred to Peking and immediately after Conference he and Mrs. Krause left us for their new field of service. Mr. St. John was obliged to return to the United States, and with his family left us at the beginning of January. With but one family remaining and three houses empty the compounds seemed deserted and the outlook for the work very discouraging.

Transfer of Property

The year 1914 was marked by the final transfer of the entire mission from the French Concession on Taku Road to the new site near the South Gate of the City. The entire Mission is now established in the new premises, with much larger grounds, greatly enlarged hospital, school buildings and dormitories, and all the workers housed in an up-to-date modern house. With the greatly enlarged capacity and new equipment a far greater number of patients and pupils can be received and better work in every way be done.

It is now thirteen years since we clearly saw that the Chinese were being pushed out of the French Concession, and that if we wished to keep near them we too must move. Twelve years ago we selected a site and it was purchased.

Four years ago two homes were built. The next year a large school building for boys, with dormitories, dining-room, and kitchen, a house for the missionary principal, and one for the Chinese assistant were erected. It was suggested that the plant was too large for immediate needs, but almost immediately it was full, and last year it overflowed, and the pupils swarmed all over both compounds until both gate houses, spare servants' quarters, and lastly the stable and cart shed were all too full for health and comfort. Now another larger building than the present is urgently needed and could be filled at once with students paying enough for tuition and board to cover all expense but missionaries' salaries and repairs on buildings.

Wesley Church

The congregation of Wesley Church has continued to worship with the London Mission Church, which gave us a cordial invitation when our church home was sold. We owe them much more than thanks, but they have declined to receive more than a due proportion of the necessary current expenses. Last year a suitable lot in a good central locality was secured. This year a beautiful church building has been erected and will be furnished and seated ready for opening in the late autumn. A comfortable and beautiful parsonage has been completed and Pastor Mark Liu is installed in it with his family.

The auditorium and gallery of the church will seat 1,200 people. The basement has a large assembly room, schoolroom, recitation rooms, pastor's study, kitchen, and dining-room; provision being thus made for day school, night classes, and social meetings.

Two thirds of the cost is already provided for. The pastor and members of Wesley Church have promised to pay for the lot, and we hope to secure the remainder from friends in the United States and China.

West City Church

Scarcely a Sunday has passed without accessions by baptism or inquirers received on probation. There has been a marked growth in spiritual life and power and in earnest Christian character. Pastor Tseng has conducted revival services in his own church and was also called to Peking and Shanshi to lead special meetings. That resulted in many conversions. In Mr. Wolff's school in Shanshi nearly every student was converted, though when the meetings began there was strong and even bitter opposition.

Educational Institutions

Tientsin Intermediate School. Fifteen boys were graduated in May. Our dormitories house 150 boys and there are 100 day scholars. If we only had sufficient room we could easily have 500 boys in the boarding department. There are five college graduates on our faculty, a paid physical director, and an instructor in military drill. The school curriculum has been changed to meet the requirements of the government.

YENCHOWFU DISTRICT

Yenchowfu District includes the southern portion of the former Shantung District, which was divided in 1908. It is bounded on the north by the Wen River, which separates it from the Taianfu District; on the west is the Grand Canal. The south and east boundaries are not so definite, though approximately defined by a

line running east from Tsiningchow to meet a line running south from Hsintaihien. The area is about 4,000 square miles and the population 2,600,000. The field includes the Fu city of Yenchow, the Chow city of Tsining—the second city of the province—the Hsien cities of Ningyang, Wenshang, Tsow, Chufu, and Szushui, in all except the last two of which the Methodist Episcopal Church has buildings and resident workers. The Tientsin-Pukow Railway will touch the district first at Ningyang and then at Chufu, Yenchow, and Tsow; later there will be a branch from Yenchow to Tsining. This region is of peculiar interest because here are the homes of China's greatest sages, Confucius and Mencius. The language is approximately Northern Mandarin, though there are often local peculiarities; with a knowledge of Pekingese one can work this district.

The Presbyterian Mission has a strong work in Tsiningchow, with schools, hospitals, and country work well organized. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has opened work at Yenchowfu with a foreigner in charge. The American Baptists (Southern), located at Taianfu, do considerable itinerating on this district, going especially to Szushui and Tsiningchow.

LIU CHI LUN, Superintendent

Rev. Perry O. Hanson, our missionary in charge of the work of Yanchow District, reports a net increase of thirty-two per cent in the membership during the year just closed.

We have made a special study of the conditions in many of the great villages and in many places a great work can be established for \$200. We greatly desire to enter several of the leading villages on each of our seven circuits on the district. The people are ready to listen to our message and ready to enter our schools, but we must have rooms where we may establish our work and be "at home" to the people of the community.

Self-support

We are making an effort to introduce the envelope system, every-member canvass, weekly giving, etc. The poverty of the people on this district is impossible to describe. This year there has been a crop failure that means starvation to many and a hard year for self-support.

One of my men had some business that he wished to discuss with me so he walked up here from his village, a distance of fifty-five miles in one day. It chanced that I was 2,000 feet up the mountain and so he followed me. Our new District Superintendent made a thirty-mile trip on his barrow the other day and when rain prevented the barrow's return he walked back through the mud so as to keep an engagement.

Educational Institutions

The Boarding School at Yenchow has greatly increased in efficiency during the year. Enrollment, forty.

A school has been organized and maintained in Ssushui-hsien, the famous Confucian city which we have so long tried to enter. We have purchased a fine property at Wenshang with a small sum of money raised at home by the Rev. Jonathan Verity. We can now provide a church building that will hold over 100 persons; also buildings for pastor's residence, a boys' school, and residence for the teacher and his family; rooms for a girls' school and teacher's residence. And there are still rooms for our members to stay in when they come from a long distance. The result of this purchase has been a delightful increase in interest among our church members and adherents.

TSUNHWA DISTRICT

Tsunhwa (Tsunhua) District contains three walled cities, twenty important market towns, ten minor market towns, and more than three thousand villages. The southern appointments lie along the Imperial Highway from Peking to Korea. The population of the district is placed at about 2,000,000. The area is 4,000 square miles. The country is very fertile and the people are mainly farmers. The southern part of the district produces a great deal of fruit which is shipped to Tientsin. There are a large number of Manchus at the passes of the Great Wall and near the tombs of the present dynasty twenty miles west of Tsunhwa. It has never been possible for Christianity to get a foothold among them. The hills around and tombs were covered with very fine timber. Enough money has been spent on building roads to the tombs to have built several railways. The distance from the railroad makes the people a little less inclined to adopt new ideas.

Methodist mission work was commenced in 1873, one year after the region had been visited for the first time by Methodist missionaries.

Institution: Boys' Intermediate School.

No report.

G. R. DAVIS, Superintendent

LWANCHOW DISTRICT

Lwanchow (Lanchow) District includes the three counties of Loting, Lwanchow, and Tsienan, which are named after the chief cities in each county. It is the western half of the Yungpingfu Prefecture. It is a triangle, with the sea for the base, the Lwan River separating it from the Shanhaikwan District on the east, the Great Wall for the upper angle, and an imaginary line from the Great Wall to the sea crossing the railroad just east of Tangshan for the other side. The area is between 2,000 and 2,500 square miles. The railroad from Peking to Moukden divides the district into two parts. The population is between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000.

No report.

CH'EN HENG TE, Superintendent

SHANHAIKWAN DISTRICT

Shanhaikwan (Shanhaikuan) District includes the territory of the three counties of Linyü, Funing, and Changli, and extends twenty-five miles beyond the Great Wall into Manchuria. It is intersected by the Imperial Railway of North China. Besides the district cities of Shanhaikwan and Changli there is one walled city, besides towns and villages with varying populations of from 5,000 to 20,000, making a total population of 1,000,000. The area is about 3,000 square miles. The land along the coast is level and very fertile. A short distance from the coast the mountains begin, and in some instances rise to a height of several thousand feet. Because of the fertility of the soil the standard of living is much higher than around Tientsin and Peking. A great number of the people in this district are traders in Manchuria, so that they are progressive and anxious to adopt modern ideas. There is a great military camp at Funing.

Changli

Changli (population about 15,000) is situated on the Imperial Railway of North China, ten miles from the coast and forty miles west of Shanhaikwan. It is the county seat of Changli County. Changli is a very prosperous city because of the fine fruit orchards around it. There are three government schools in the city. The opium dens have been driven out, the streets are lighted at night, police in uniform are on the streets, and an old temple has been changed into a prison. In addition to the regular officials the department general lives in Changli.

Changli is the geographical center of the Shanhaikwan and Lwanchow Districts. The Methodist Episcopal Mission is the only Protestant denomination at this important station. When the mission station was destroyed at Tsunhwa in 1900 by the Boxers, it was decided not to rebuild at that point, but to move the entire plant to Changli. This important step was not decided upon until June, 1903, and then fifteen acres were purchased in the eastern suburb of the city. The mission already owned a chapel in the heart of the city.

Missionaries: Edwin M. Kent, M.D., and Mrs. Kent, Rev. Henry H. Rowland

and Mrs. Rowland, Rev. George W. Verity (on furlough) and Mrs. Verity (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Jennie B. Bridenbaugh, Clara P. Dyer, Ella E. Glover (on furlough), and Mary Watrous.

Institutions: Martyrs' Memorial Hospital, Boys' Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: C. E. Thompson Memorial Woman's Training School, Hospital, Alderman Girls' Boarding School.

G. W. VERITY, Superintendent

A circumstance at Changli and our determination to live somewhere on the district led to our moving to Shanhaikuan. We now see that what looked like disappointment has proved His appointment and a glorious victory. Shanhaikuan is a city of over 80,000, the largest city between Tientsin and Moukden, and offers the greatest opportunity on the district for both evangelistic and medical work. We have made more friends among the Chinese in the Church, schools, Temperance Society, and dispensary in the few months here than in all the eight years in Changli. We have already outgrown our cramped quarters, the day school has an enrollment of forty, and the intermediate school, started after Chinese New Year, has twenty-six and is entirely self-supporting. We had a men's Bible training class through the winter with thirteen in attendance.

TAIANFU DISTRICT

The Taianfu District is in the western part of Shantung Province. It is about one hundred and twenty-five miles long, east and west, and forty miles wide, bounded on the west and south by the Yellow and Wen Rivers, respectively, and on the north and east by the mountains, which reach their highest elevation in Taishan (5,500 feet), near Taianfu.

As the population of the region is the densest in the empire, averaging 683 to the square mile, the district, probably, contains 2,500,000. Work done elsewhere by animals is here performed by men; persons and freight being transported on wheelbarrows, over unspeakable roads. The ground is fertile and well cultivated, two crops a year being grown, winter wheat being harvested in June, and a second crop of millet and beans gathered in October. The Tientsin-Pukow Railway will intersect the district. The language is Mandarin, and differs but little from that about Peking, so that one from the North may be easily understood.

Taianfù

Taianfu is in the western part of the Shantung Province, about forty miles east of the Yellow River, and between 250 and 300 miles from Tientsin by canal or cart road. It lies at the foot of Taishan, one of the five sacred mountains of China, and not far from the birthplace of Confucius.

Methodist mission work was begun in 1875, but American missionaries first settled in Taianfu as a residence in 1808. Other boards at work in the district are the English Baptists, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Gospel Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. George L. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Rev. Perry O. Hanson and Mrs. Hanson, John Korn, M.D., and Mrs. Korn. W. F. M. S.: Misses Estie T. Boddy, Nora M. Dillenbeck, Elsie L. Knapp (on furlough), Emma E. Martin, M.D. (on furlough), and Effie G. Young.

Institutions: Bible Training School, Intermediate School, Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Woman's Bible Training School, and Priscilla Bennett Hospital.

GEORGE L. DAVIS, Superintendent

98° 100° 102° Longitude East 104° from Greenwich 106° 108° 110°

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH

WEST CHINA

Places where Methodist Episcopal
Missionaries reside, are underlined
in red

Treaty Ports are underlined in
black: Chungking



THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

WEST CHINA

NO. 6

WEST CHINA CONFERENCE

The West China Conference is the farthest removed of all Methodist mission centers from the United States. Its center is 1,500 miles, or forty days' journey from Shanghai. The work of the missionaries is confined entirely to Szechuan Province, which is the largest of the provinces, containing about 218,480 square miles, or about the size of the States of California and Washington, and having an estimated population of from 40,000,000 to 68,724,000. The soil of the province is very fertile and the climate is favorable for the production of rice and other grains, sugar cane, drugs, and fruits. Tea is cultivated in the western border and cotton in the central districts. The province is rich in coal and iron. It has salt wells which are said to yield salt to a great depth. Natural gas has been utilized for sixteen hundred years. Generally speaking, the people are well to do and are homogeneous in descent, language, religion, social customs, and government, with the exception of a large number of Tibetans, who are found within the borders of this province, and about twelve aboriginal tribes who live in the west and southwest. The province is traversed by a number of good roads and waterways. The Great East Road from Chengtu to Chungking, passes through the heart of the province.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission was commenced in 1882, and was organized as a Mission Conference in 1908.

Sunday Schools

Chungking District. There are thirteen Sunday schools—attendance, 551. Hochow District—seven Sunday schools, attendance, 600. Suining District—ten Sunday schools, attendance, 732. Tzechow District—fourteen Sunday schools, attendance, 800. Yungchang District—thirteen Sunday schools, attendance, 580.

Sunday schools are largely made up of church members and students from our schools. The Sunday school is not an advance guard in aggressive evangelism in West China. We are constantly touching non-Christian parents through the Sunday schools. Our work is still in the pioneer stage and we lack a Christian environment into which Sunday school workers may go to organize classes outside of the non-Christian community already reached by the church.

Proportion of children to adults fifty per cent to seventy-five per cent. Not organized according to home standards.

CHENGTU DISTRICT

Chengtu (Chentu) District includes the city of Chengtu, which is the capital of the province of Szechuan, two other walled cities, and part of another county on the Chengtu plain. This is one of the most densely populated portions of the globe. Within a radius of about fifteen miles from the capital city there are fifteen walled cities, and scattered among these are a large number of towns and market places. The river as it enters Chengtu plain on the northwest is first divided into two parts. These are divided and subdivided until the whole plain is covered with a net work of irrigating canals. These uniting finally form again two rivers, one of which breaks through the surrounding mountains to the east. The other flows south and enters the Yangtze.

No other mission boards are at work in this district except in the city of Chengtu.

Chengtu

Chengtu (Chentu) (population, 350,000) is the capital of the province of Szechuan and the residence of the viceroy. It is an ancient city with a great history. The modern city, which is surrounded by a wall ten or twelve miles in circumference, is a little more than an aggregation of streets. There is a large Manchu City at the western end of the city proper. Chengtu is one of the wealthiest of Chinese cities.

In 1892 the mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church purchased the first property to be owned by foreigners in Chengtu. Other boards at work in Chengtu

are: The Church Missionary Society, the Canadian Methodist Mission, the China Inland Mission, the Friends' Foreign Mission (English), and the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

Missionaries: Rev. Joseph Beech (on furlough) and Mrs. Beech (on furlough), Rev. Harry L. Canright, M.D., and Mrs. Canright, Henry W. Irwin, M. D., and Mrs. Irwin, Rev. George B. Neumann (on furlough) and Mrs. Neumann (on furlough), Rev. James M. Yard and Mrs. Yard. W. F. M. S.: Misses Alice B. Brethorst, Stephena M. Brethorst, Clara J. Collier, Georgia Day, Anna Lulu Golisch, Marie E. Larsson, and Madora E. Smith.

Institutions: Chengtu College (part of the West China Union University, inter-denominational) and Intermediate School, Biblical Training School, Chengtu Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Girls' Day School.

J. M. YARD, Superintendent

Chengtu District has sixteen preaching places and 653 Christians. Our congregation averages 500.

In June, 1914, the Advisory Council of the churches of Szechuan was formed. Now the churches are organized and ready for aggressive work. A Union Evangelistic Committee is at work in the province and in Chengtu City, and we are planning a union meeting for next spring.

Our chapels are crowded and our church at Chengtu, with a congregation of 500, turns away a like number every Sunday. We are building two new churches, one at Sichow and the other at Sikiaba, both small out-stations but promising work.

A course of lectures given by our district superintendent in the Young Men's Christian Association, has been well attended by government students.

Educational Institutions

The West China Union University: President, Joseph Beech, D.D. Heretofore our reports have emphasized the work of the Methodist Episcopal College in the West China Union University, but the relations between the four Mission Colleges of the University are so intimate that no adequate conception of the scope of the work and of the part which each of the cooperating societies sustains to it is possible except by a report of the University.

Origin and Foundation

As a preliminary to the establishment of the University, the educational work of all the Missions in West China, comprising three provinces and fully one hundred million people, was organized into the West China Educational Union in order that there might be a strong and adequate Christian constituency for the University and a foundation broad and firm enough to justify its erection. This Union now has over 400 schools, 7,251 students and 568 teachers in the elementary and preparatory grades, all correlated and coordinated together with the University in one educational system. The Secretary of the entire Union is provided by the Board of Governors of the University. The University, while representing all of the Missionary Societies in some measure, was established by the joint action of The American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the Friends' Foreign Mission Association of Great Britain and Ireland, the General Board of Missions of the Methodist Church of Canada and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Location

The university is located at Chengtu, which under the regulations of the Chinese Republic becomes the educational capital of a district as large as the



THE BISHOP JOYCE MEMORIAL SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

STUDENT HOUSE

TWO BUILDINGS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL GROUP IN THE WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

Atlantic States of America, or Great Britain, France and Germany combined. The West China Union University is the only Christian University projected in this entire region. Chengtu is the key to Tibet and all the tribal countries to the west and southwest. It is at the cross-roads between three great empires and civilizations, for it is here that railway systems linking China, east and west, meet with the French railway system from Tongking to Chengtu and the British system from Burma to Chengtu, which, in turn, connect with the proposed line extending to the Siberian Railway: Chengtu is one of the four centers indicated by the National Conference held in Shanghai in 1913 as sites where Christian Universities should be operated. It is evident that the University is located in one of the most populous districts of China and also one of the most strategic centers in the Empire.

The Grounds

The plans for the University include an area of 125 acres, situated just outside the city of Chengtu. One hundred acres of this property have now been secured and the funds are in hand for the remainder. The plans for the buildings of the University are under the direction of Messrs. Rountree & Sons, London, England.

Buildings

The building program, exclusive of teachers' residences, calls for over twenty college and university buildings, which are now plotted on the University land. In addition to several mission dormitories, theological buildings and mission colleges, they include the University preparatory and normal schools; administration and library buildings; assembly hall; hall of physics, chemistry, general and applied sciences; a medical college and University chapel. Five years of patient study was given to the building problem before ground was broken for the first permanent building. During this period a competition on design, participated in by architects in England, the United States and Canada, resulted in the adoption of an Orientalized Occidental type of architecture. The University buildings will consequently have a unity of design throughout, expressing the harmony and spirit of unity that pervades the entire institution and the purpose to unite in one the East and West. A superintendent of construction has been provided by the Board of Governors to supervise the erection of all buildings.

The buildings thus far erected include eight temporary preparatory and University teaching halls, and four temporary mission dormitories. These buildings were required in order that the work might proceed during the period in which this style of architecture was being determined. At present there are eight permanent professorial residences completed and four more in process of construction. The University Administration Building is also in process of erection. The Methodist Episcopal Mission last year completed two of their buildings. The first, the Joyce Memorial School, erected by Col. Frank Joyce, is a memorial to his father, Bishop Joyce, who was the first Bishop to visit the West China Mission. The first permanent home for students is also completed. The two buildings represent an expenditure of twelve thousand dollars.

The Canadian Methodists have completed the first wing of their permanent group of buildings. The Baptist Mission have \$16,000 in hand for erection of their first college building and dormitory and have their building plans under

way. The Friends' Mission have secured their material for erection of their building, but have deferred its construction until the war is over.

Administration

The University is a union and a federation. Each Mission represented in the Union has some ten acres of land assigned it upon which its missionaries and students live. This gives each Mission perfect liberty with and control over its students at all times, except during hours of recitation. It also permits each denomination to direct, in large measure, the Christian life of its student body. In all other respects the University is a coordinate union, the University being under the control of a Board of Governors, at the Home Base appointed jointly by the several participating Boards. On the field it is under the direction of the Senate, which is appointed by the several cooperating missions and by the Board of Governors.

Schools

The University aims to follow the Chinese government system of education and it consists at the present time of the Union Middle or College Preparatory, the Union Normal School, which includes a group of intermediate and primary practice schools, the Union Biblical School, the Union Language School for Missionaries, the Medical School, the School of Arts and the School of Sciences. The course of instruction, from primary to the completion of the University course, requires seventeen years. At the present time there are 186 students in the preparatory schools and forty-one in the University courses. Already provided are departments in Languages, Philosophy and Ethics, Religion and Social Service, Education, History, Mathematics, Biology, Chemistry and Physics. A three years' course in each of these subjects is now offered to students who have finished the three years' preparatory course.

Union University Language School—Head Master, O. L. Kilborn. This institution held its first session February 12, 1914. Sessions have been two hours each day for five days each week; in addition there are regular study periods when each student studies privately with a Chinese teacher. The students number fourteen, including four ladies, and represent three Missions, the Y. M. C. A., and a Government School. The course is for one year and there are no fees.

Union Normal School for Young Women—Miss Estabrook and Miss Chambers, resident teachers. Spacious property has been purchased by the uniting missions and workmen are already busy over repairs. It is intended to open the school for the coming autumn term.

Union Normal School for Young Men—In charge of H. F. Silcock. New classes began in September, 1914. Six students.

The medical department is under the direction of Doctors Kilborn, Canright, Service, and Morse, and provides advanced courses in medicine. Two preparatory courses will be offered to normal students by the normal department under the direction of Messrs. Wallace, Silcock and Yost. While there is no theological department directly under the control of the University, all of the four missions have cooperated in Bible training classes and there is every indication that this will continue and so provide the work demanded for all grades. There are over twenty college and university buildings. Mr. Ricker has been selected superintendent of construction for University buildings and is now engaged in preparation of three new buildings, which have been authorized by the Board of Governors and provision made for immediate erection.

Finance

The annual subsidy from the cooperating Mission Boards and the Board of Governors for the support of twenty members of the University staff and for incidental expenses is at present \$28,400. This capitalized at five per cent is equal to \$568. Other invested sums for Mission and designated purposes represent a little over \$200,000, making our present capitalization \$768,000. It will thus be seen that in the eight years since the Union has formulated we have brought together capital and interests which represent over three-quarters of a million dollars, and this notwithstanding the fact that during those eight years two revolutions have swept over West China.

Christian Work

Provisions for a strong Christian influence to rule the University spirit and to reach out to our entire constituency have been given every consideration. On the one hand, the Mission is given free scope to develop the religious life of the students. Chapel exercises are not provided by the University, but are under the direction of the several mission colleges. The students are not members of the University Church; they are members of their own mission church to which they are linked in service as well as membership. The University must provide at least one general service for all students. It also provides united efforts to raise the entire tone and consecration of the student body. During such a series of meetings in the past year, over thirty students volunteered for the ministry. The University Young Men's Christian Association brings together the students of all the Missions, Colleges and classes for Bible study, neighborhood work and college meetings. The Department of Religious and Social Service aims not simply to instruct the student body, but to provide conferences for Christian work and Bible Study throughout the Province and by directing the students in Christian work to make this department not simply a department of instruction but a laboratory in practical Christian service. The University has won the hearty support of all the contributing Boards. It has likewise gained the full confidence of all the mission authorities on the field. This is manifested in the action which was taken during the present year by which the hospitals of the Canadian Methodist Mission, the Canadian Woman's Board and the Methodist Episcopal Mission were placed under the direction of the University, so that they become a constituent part of the Medical School. It has fostered and developed the spirit of catholicity and unity throughout all West China.

It has likewise won in a marked degree the indorsement of the rulers of China. The Governor General of West China has written an indorsement of the University over the seal of the Province and his own private seal, in which he expresses his belief that religion and education are the foundation upon which the new China must be built and he cordially invites the help of Christian bodies in this country to assist in laying that foundation. He also subscribed \$3,000 toward the University Building Fund. The Civil Governor subscribed a like amount. The President of China was informed by the Governor General as to the work of the instruction and he likewise has written an indorsement of the University and his approval of the efforts being made to secure funds from America, England, and Canada to erect the University. He also contributed \$4,000 toward the Building Fund, making \$10,000 which came from Chinese government officials unsolicited.

The Resolution of the Board of Governors

The success which the University has already attained, the degree of support which it has secured, the extensive work which it has outlined justifies the action which the Board of Governors has taken to raise at once a half million dollars, \$250,000 to be used in buildings and the balance in endowment. The resolution outlines the work which the University must set itself to do and is as follows:

“Resolved, That this Board of Governors of West China Union University, having before it full knowledge of the urgent educational needs of West China, and bearing in mind that the participating Missionary Organizations have undertaken to provide the necessary buildings for dormitories, for the Theological work, and for Professors’ Residences, believes that the least additional amount required by this Board for the establishment of the University is the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$500,000), \$250,000 approximately, to be used for grounds and buildings, to include Medical College Building, a Normal School Building, an Administrative Building, a Chemistry Building, an Assembly Hall, and a building for power, light and water plant; and the remaining \$250,000 as a nucleus for endowment; and on the basis of this amount this Board makes this appeal to all interested in the progress of the Kingdom of God in West China.”

CHUNGKING DISTRICT

Chungking District includes the city of Chungking, together with five walled cities with their ninety-seven market towns. The district has an area of about 5,000 square miles and a population of 2,000,000.

Chungking

Chungking (population, 500,000) is the second largest city in Szechuan Province. It is a trading mart on the left bank of the Yangtze, about 1,400 miles from the coast. Aside from its great commercial importance, Chungking is of great political importance, containing the imperial treasury, where all the revenues of the province are received and stored. Its merchants are said to be very wealthy, with established mercantile connection and credit in every business center of the empire. What Canton is to the south, Shanghai to the east, and Hankow to the center of China, Chungking is to the entire portion of the country west of Hupeh and Hunan Provinces. The city is divided into upper and lower sections, the former being built on a sandstone bluff that rises from 100 to 250 feet above the river at low water. In the upper city are the mission establishments, the pleasure gardens, and the British, American, French, German, and Japanese consulates. The business houses and principal yamens are in the lower city.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1882. The other boards at work in Chungking are the China Inland Mission, the Friends’ Foreign Mission (English), and the Canadian Methodist Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. Walter M. Crawford and Mrs. Crawford, Claude W. Freeman, M.D., and Mrs. Freeman, Rev. James H. McCartney, M.D., and Mrs. McCartney, Mr. LeRoy W. McCartney, Jacob F. Peat and Mrs. Peat, Rev. C. Bertram Rape and Mrs. Rape. W. F. M. S.: Misses Lottie M. Conner, Agnes M. Edmonds, M.D., Lillian L. Holmes, Dorothy Jones, Mary A. Royer, Chestora Snyder, M.D., Grace Ellison, and Annie M. Wells.

Institutions: Boys’ High School, Union Chungking Hospital. W. F. M. S.: School for Girls, William Gamble Memorial Hospital, Flora Deaconess Home.

J. L. PEAT, Superintendent

One of the outstanding features of the year was the October convention held at Yungchwan, one of the seventeen county seats included in our mission territory. Three district superintendents, twenty preachers, and one hundred delegates spent eight days distributing 12,000 tracts and Gospel portions and preaching to great crowds who came on foot.

In Chungking our average Sunday attendance is 4,000. We have sixteen preaching places and 762 Christians.

Seventy-seven full members and one hundred and nine probationers have been received into the church during the first part of the year.

Educational Institutions

Chungking Union High School for Boys. C. B. Rape, Principal; enrollment, 149.—This school is recognized by the Government as the best High School in West China. Students come from all over the province and we are now using the gymnasium for dormitories. During the year we turned away seventy-five applicants because of lack of room. We have about completed a permanent union with the Canadian Methodists and have begun the erection of a new dormitory so that very shortly we will be able to accommodate 200. Our school is almost self-supporting.

We record the year 1914 as the happiest in the history of the school. It is the first year there has been no sickness; the first that the school has had no deficit; the first that we have received an appropriation; and a record year in attendance.

The Grammar School at Pishan City has seventy students from the surrounding circuit of 500,000 people. Our primary schools are overcrowded and we are constantly turning boys away, and this in spite of the fact that the Government schools are free while we charge tuition.

One of the evidences of the new China is the great number of girls and women who are either in the schools or desire to enter. Not long ago 130 girls, all from one school, marched with unbound feet through the crowded street of a large city, on their way to attend a lecture given by Mrs. Peat on the "Training of the Child."

Medical Work

Chungking Men's Hospital and Dispensary ministers to Chungking and vicinity with occasional patients from distant points. The hospital is overcrowded most of the year and with our Woman's Hospital, we are doing as much work as all the other hospitals of Chungking combined.

Chungking City has five hospitals, besides our own operated by foreigners.

HOCHOW DISTRICT

The Hochow District (population, 1,500,000) covers two counties—Hochow and Tingyuen—and a large part of Kiangpeh County. Here are the two walled cities of Tingyuen and Hochow and about 120 towns with adjoining villages and country neighborhoods thickly settled. This district spreads itself out on all sides of and between three large rivers, the Suining, the Booling, and the Chü.

Hochow

Hochow (population, 100,000) is at the junction of the Suining and Booling Rivers. The Chü River empties into the Booling five miles above Hochow, hence Hochow is at the junction of three rich valleys. It is a very busy center. It was the old capital of the Szechuan Province, and at one time was the capital of the western portion of the Chinese empire. Its size, location near the coal and limestone regions, and the three valleys opening out from it, make it the third city in the Szechuan Province.

No other mission boards are at work in Hochow.

Missionaries: Rev. Benjamin F. Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence; Rev. Ray L. Torrey (on furlough) and Mrs. Torrey (on furlough).

B. F. LAWRENCE, Superintendent

Hochow district is the newest of the six districts of the West China Mission Conference. We are the only missionaries in this city of 100,000 inhabitants. There is no railway in Szechuan province, and our city has no telephone or tele-

graph communication. Our nearest physician is in Chungking, two days' journey away. Still we can report the past year as one of steady growth, though a most trying year to our people. The prevalent unrest has made life and property insecure. A fire destroyed two-fifths of Hochow city; the rice crop was practically ruined because of the dry, hot summer. Fever followed the intense heat and resulted in many deaths. Food has been scarce and expensive, and the war, which has caused exports to cease and has raised the prices of foreign articles, has brought great distress to our poor.

Owing to the early stages of our work, Bible distribution is of great importance. During the year 15,000 Christian books and tracts were sold and thousands distributed free.

There has been a distinct advance in church property during the year. In former years the benches in most of our day schools were borrowed from the patrons, and they were of all kinds and sizes. This year several of the day schools have been supplied with new benches of a uniform design. It is a marked improvement. Drew Theological Seminary recently gave a gift for a Drew chapel. It was decided to locate the chapel in the town of Yuinmendsen, ten miles beyond Hochow, where we hope soon to develop a strong work. A suitable plot of ground was bought on the main street. By close economy a neat chapel was erected and also a four-roomed cottage for the pastor. In the rear of the chapel a small room was built for the use of the foreign workers. This is very needful, if the best work is to be done. The entire cost of the ground and chapel was \$360.

Sunday School Work

A special effort is being made to reach the children of heathen families in our Sunday school work. When the children attend a service for the first time, they are quite noisy, so we tried the plan of having a special session for them on Sunday afternoon. It is proving a success. We employ simple Bible stories told in the language of children. A Sunday school card, with a text written in Chinese, is given to each child at the close of the service. The attendance each Sunday in the two Sunday schools opened for heathen children is over two hundred. In this way many new families are being brought in touch with the Gospel.

At the last Mission Conference, it was decided to transfer Linsui County to the China Inland Mission. This county is very mountainous, the travel is arduous, and the membership small. We had only two small chapels there. It was the most difficult section of our mission to work; the trip required two weeks of hard travel. On the other hand, it is in easy reach of the China Inland Mission. In view of these facts all of our membership and property in Linsui County was transferred over to this mission. We believe that the transfer is of the Lord, and that it will benefit both missions.

YUNGCHANG DISTRICT

(West China Mission)

TANG YIN-HEO, Superintendent

J. F. PEAT, Missionary-in-Charge

This district is located on the great Overland Road connecting Chungking and Chengtu, and includes the three county seats of Yungchwan, Yungchang,

and Lungchang, and their adjoining territories. On either side are high mountains which are at present infested with robber bands, who are continually raiding the surrounding country, both villages and country farm homes. While the church has been established here for some years, progress is being made very slowly. Those who are members with us now appreciate that the church calls upon men to repent and to become holy, not allowing them to practice evil, especially under cover of the church. The minority who do not understand are amenable to exhortations. Many appreciate that not only they have part in church affairs, but also that the church is really theirs. They are, therefore, willing to work for and contribute toward the maintenance of the church. Still there are those who, while they believe, do not get under the load.

In this district there are four complete families who believe—old and young, male and female—all believe in Jesus as their personal Saviour. Too often only one, two or three members of the family believe. One of the above families mentioned numbers twenty-nine persons.

The membership may be divided into three classes: Those who are enthusiastic and warm-hearted and who number ten per cent; ordinary members, numbering forty per cent; and those who seem to be on the verge of backsliding or who do not fully appreciate the full privileges of the Gospel, fifty per cent. This summary saddens one, but when one feels that at least half of the church is making progress, it is still a cause for thankfulness. Unquestionably the Spirit of the Lord is among His followers here. Quite a number of members and probationers received this year are those who have formerly believed, and for one cause or another had left the church. Some places which had formerly been closed, and preaching discontinued, have this year been reopened.

The attitude of non-believers is a cause for much encouragement on our part. There are no signs of enmity against the Gospel from any source. All religionists give us a just hearing. All ranks and professions are pleased with our presence. All hearers acknowledge that the Gospel message is all good, nothing bad; all advantage, and no disadvantage to those who believe. There are those who confuse Christ's teachings with those of the ancient sages, not appreciating that the Lord came to save souls. There are many Nicodemuses in these parts. These always listen to the Gospel message and buy thousands of books and tracts every year.

SUINING DISTRICT

Suining District includes three civil magistrates' districts, and part of a fourth. It has three large district cities, several subdistrict magistracies, about 165 towns and their outlying country neighborhoods. It covers the northeast central section of our West China Mission field.

Suining

Suining (population, 50,000) is 130 miles from Chungking and 120 miles from Chengtu. It is situated on a level fertile plain and on the river Fow. As a productive and distributive trade center it ranks high in Szechuan Province.

This city was first opened for work by our mission in 1896, but not till 1900 did a missionary family reside there. The Friends' (English) Foreign Missionary Association have come in later.

Missionaries: Rev. J. O. Curnow and Mrs. Curnow. W. F. M. S.: Misses Helen R. Galloway and Gertrude Tyler.

No report.

J. F. PEAT, Superintendent

TZECHOW DISTRICT

Tzechow (Tsicheo) District centers about the department city of Tzechow and seven walled cities, on the Great Road between Chungking and Chengtu. The boundaries of the district inclose about 3,000 square miles. The population of the district is estimated at 2,000,000. The people are mostly farmers and the chief exports are sugar, rice, alcohol, linen, and terra cotta ware.

No other mission board has missionaries in this district.

Tzechow

Tzechow (Tsicheo) is a department city situated on the Lu River, 150 miles by road from Chungking and 100 miles from Chengtu. It is second in size of the seven walled cities. Within the walls it is generally flat except for two high hills. On one of these hills is a fine Chinese temple, in which is the Great Eye Goddess, which is reputed to be able to heal all eye diseases. The people hold great festivals in her honor.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission, which began work in 1897, is the only Board at work in Tzechow.

Missionaries: Rev. W. Edward Manly (on furlough) and Mrs. Manly (on furlough), John W. Yost and Mrs. Yost. W. F. M. S.: Misses Lela Lybarger, Ella Manning and Lena Nelson.

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

No report received.

124° Longitude 126° East from 128° Greenwich

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH

KOREA

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

Railroads: — Cable Lines: ---
Treaty Ports are underscored
in black: Chemulpo

Scale of Statute Miles

0 25 50 100



KOREA CONFERENCE

The Korea Conference includes the work in the empire of Korea. Korea is a peninsula lying between Japan and China having an estimated area of 85,000 square miles and supporting a population which is returned in the government census as 12,959,981. The empire is divided into thirteen provinces which are subdivided into 330 prefectures, or counties. The country is very mountainous, the main range traversing the peninsula not far from the east coast. On the west coast there are a number of navigable streams with good harbors and landing places. The coast is dotted with many islands, which makes navigation dangerous. Korea is an agricultural country, the climate and soil being suited to the cultivation of rice, fruit, and cotton. The mountains of Korea are rich in minerals, and the government has already granted many mining concessions covering large areas and including mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, coal, and graphite. The fisheries of Korea are also very valuable. Great attention is being paid to forestry.

Mission work was begun by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1885 under the superintendency of Rev. Robert S. Maclay, D.D., who commenced the work in Japan. The Mission was created a Mission Conference in 1904 and organized into an Annual Conference in 1908.

METHODIST WORK AMONG THE JAPANESE IN KOREA

F. HERRON SMITH

With a Japanese population of 300,000 and increasing at the rate of 50,000 a year, with the Japanese in control of the government, the chief banks, the transportation facilities, business enterprises, the newspapers, and the public school system of the peninsula, their Christianization becomes one of the most pressing mission problems in the Far East. Their influence, already felt in every part of their new acquisition, is bound to become increasingly strong, and unless they are Christianized that influence is going to be a great obstacle to missionary success in Korea.

Its Beginning in Seoul

Eleven years ago Japanese had become so numerous in Chosen that the members of the Methodist Mission saw the strategic importance of beginning work among them, and in response to their suggestion Bishop Moore appointed Rev. H. Kihara as the first missionary to the Japanese in Korea. His support was provided for by personal subscriptions of the Methodist missionaries in Japan and Korea and by the Japanese Missionary Society.

In seven years the Japanese church in Seoul, under his pastorate, was brought to self-support. They bought the Nagoya Castle Bazaar in Seoul, a well-located lot with four buildings near the \$200,000 post office. In spite of the burden of self-support, they have paid \$2,800 gold on this property. Of the four buildings, two are used temporarily for church and parsonage; the other two are rented and with the rent the interest on their \$2,500 debt is paid. During the year the little band of 139 members has raised nearly \$2,000 additional for a building. Seoul is already one fourth Japanese, and when the plans of the government have been carried out it will be second in magnificence and importance only to Tokyo, among Japanese cities.

Pyongyang and Other Places

In addition to his work in Seoul, Mr. Kihara established work among the Japanese in Chemulpo, Pyongyang, and Chinnampo. The development in Pyeng-

yang was especially rapid and attracted the attention of Prince Ito, who presented the society with a good building. For eight years they have had a pastor, but have not yet attained self-support.

Two years ago work was begun among the 30,000 Japanese in Fusan, and the Rev. C. Nakayama, who had spent the preceding eleven years as Superintendent of the Nagasaki District, was secured as pastor.

Work of Methodist Episcopal Church, South

The Methodist Church South Mission of Japan has for some years aided in the support of a man at Wonsan, the sixth center of the peninsula, and this year has placed an additional man at Seiship further up the East coast toward Vladivostok. In addition, all of these preachers visit two or three out-stations each regularly. In 1914 the district reported a total of 578 members, who contributed \$3,475 to the support of the Church.

Aid from the Board

In its initial stages this work was financed largely by the missionaries in Korea, but since the organization of the Japan Methodist Church in 1907 the workers have been aided by its Missionary Society. During 1914 the subsidy received from this source was \$1,009.

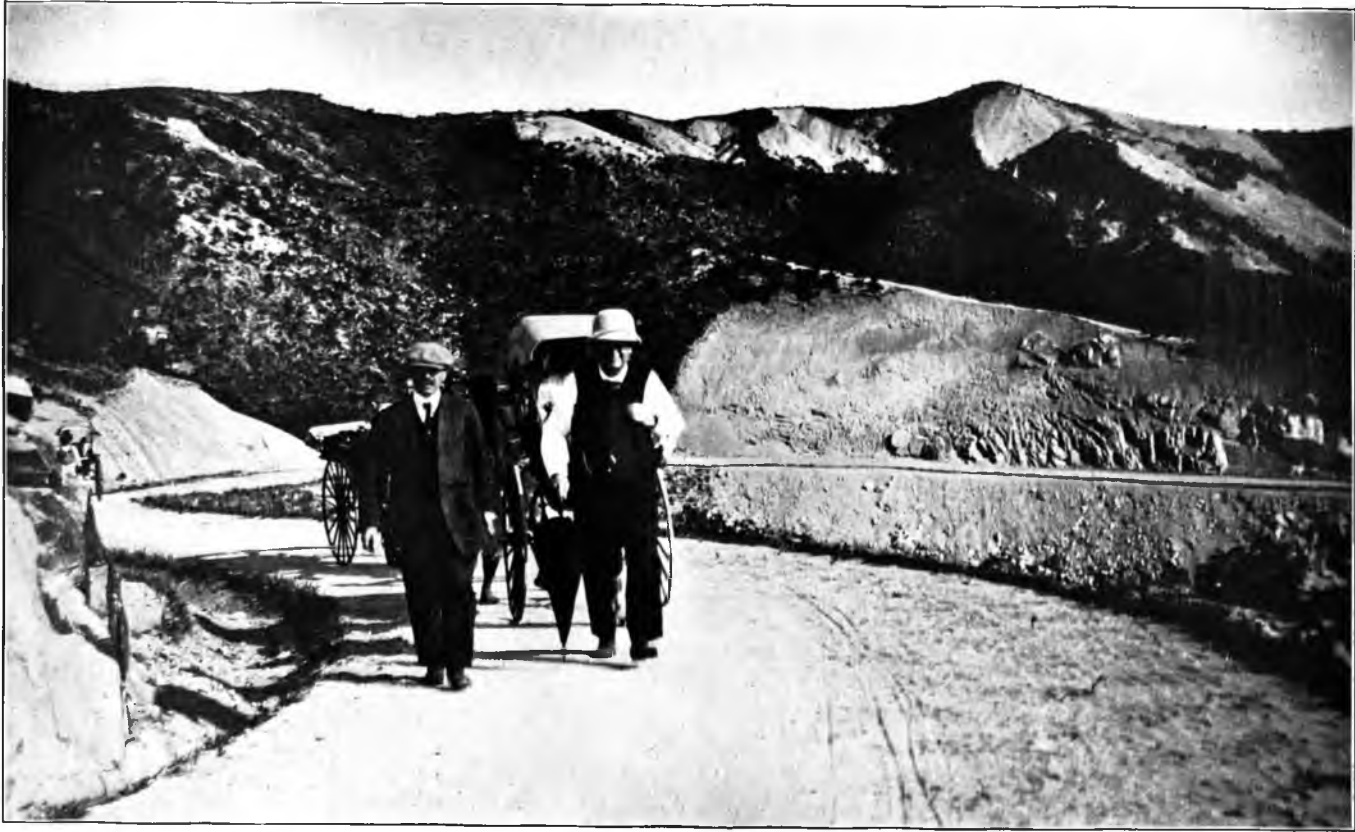
Because of the importance and rapid growth of this work Bishop Harris, with the approval of the Board of Foreign Missions, appointed the Rev. Frank Herron Smith to Seoul in February of the year 1914. It was hoped that three kinds of work could be done. The first was the evangelizing of Japanese centers yet unoccupied, especially those in Methodist territory; the second was to endeavor to reach various classes in Seoul whom the Japanese pastors cannot touch; the third was to try by interpreting and by explaining Japanese customs and viewpoints to foreigners and vice versa, to help promote helpful relations between the Japanese officials and missionaries, and to bring the Japanese and Korean Christians into closer sympathy.

New centers of Japanese work have been opened in two provincial capitals. At Kongju a band of fourteen have rented a preaching place and conduct services and a Sunday school each week. At Haiju we have enrolled fifty-one adults and more than ninety children. At Seoul, with the cooperation of the League, we have established in the church an English Night School with three classes and an enrollment of sixty.

Opportunity for Educational Work

The educational work among the Japanese in Korea has so far been neglected by all denominations. The fact that the Government Middle School is turning away 400 students each year shows the necessity for a Mission School. Had we the plant and teachers we could have a school the same size as Chinzei Gakuin in the five years that it would take to organize the classes. A pure Japanese school of good grade would be a certain success in Seoul.

The work done in the Japanese language must be largely increased. The Korean students in the higher schools in Seoul, such as the Normal School, the Land Investigation Bureau School, the College of Law and Economics, the Koreans employed as teachers and officials all speak Japanese and are not being touched in any large way by the Korean churches. They associate with Japanese during the week and would worship in that language if there were opportunity.



BISHOP LEWIS AND DR. NOBLE ITINERATING IN KOREA

The Korean children in the public schools throughout the country are mostly from the so-called heathen homes and are not in the present Sunday schools. The principals of the schools are Japanese, and missionaries speaking only Korean cannot get in sympathetic touch with them.

Influence of the Korean Church

In material ways the Japanese are remaking Korea. Along spiritual lines they already feel the influence of the strong Korean Church. Who knows but that the Korean having lost his world may gain not only his own soul but that of the Japanese in his midst as well? The Korean Christian is being closely and critically watched. If he practices faithfully the teachings of Jesus he will bring to the Japanese in Chosen a lesson they cannot overlook and do much for their Christianization.

Christian Education in Korea

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Korea has 109 boys' schools with a total enrollment of 4,557 pupils, which is an increase of 1,109 over last year; the total contributions from native sources reported at the Annual Conference in 1914 for education alone was Yen 21,602. This increase of students and local contributions was very largely due to the special effort made by the Mission to give some relief and encouragement to the Mission Schools by an advance in financial aid of about \$4,000 over the previous year. The total budget for schools for the current year was Yen 19,625. This amount was less than the amount the natives contributed for current expenses during the year. Besides this the natives have built their own school houses without our help. The above 109 schools have a considerable amount of property invested in the name of the church and this must be taken into consideration when their needs are considered.

Normal School Course at Pai-Chai

We have felt for some time that our Mission should have a Normal Training School, but until very recently the Government has refused to grant permission to any one to run a Normal outside their own; we have received the necessary permission for a Year's Normal Course at Pai-chai and being the only Mission School which has received this permission we feel that it is a great opportunity to show the Government what we can do in the way of providing trained Christian teachers for ours and other schools. *This need is as imperative as the continuance of our schools.*

SEOUL DISTRICT

The Seoul District includes the work in and about the national capital and a portion of the metropolitan province of Kyungkui. It lies mostly in the valley of the Han River, the great central artery of the land, a region teeming with people. The population of the metropolitan province is given as 869,020, more than half of whom live in the territory of this district. The whole region is easy of access by means of rail and water. The cooperating missions are those of the Presbyterian, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Church of England.

Seoul

Seoul is the capital of the empire, and the most important city in the land. It was here that the first missionaries were able to obtain a foothold, securing

residence under the shelter of the imperial court, and from here the work spread throughout the empire. Seoul is a walled city of 250,000 people, 50,000 of whom are Japanese. There are also about 300 Europeans and 2,000 Chinese. It is three miles distant from the Han River and twenty-six miles from the sea coast at Chemulpo. It is the center of the political, intellectual, and social life of the people. It is the railroad center of the empire. Seoul is becoming a modern city. Streets have been widened; there are electric lights, telephone, telegraph, and postal facilities, waterworks, banks, hotels, trolley cars, and two railroad stations.

Other Boards at work here are the Community of Saint Peter, the Keswick Mission, the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., the British and Foreign Bible Society, the American Bible Society, the International Y. M. C. A., the English Salvation Army, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Japan Methodist Church with work among Japanese.

Missionaries: Rev. S. A. Beck and Mrs. Beck, Rev. Dalzell A. Bunker and Mrs. Bunker, Rev. Elmer M. Cable and Mrs. Cable, Rev. Charles S. Deming and Mrs. Deming, Rev. W. Carl Rufus (on furlough) and Mrs. Rufus (on furlough), F. Herron Smith and Mrs. Smith, Henry C. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, James D. Van Buskirk, M.D., and Mrs. Van Buskirk, Rev. Orville A. Weller and Mrs. Weller, W. F. M. S.: Misses Millie M. Albertson, Naomi A. Anderson, Charlotte Brownlee, Lulu E. Frey, Huldah Haenig, Grace L. Harmon, Margaret I. Hess, Amanda Hillman, M.D., Mrs. Ruby L. Krook, Jessie B. Marker, Olive F. Pye, Mrs. Mary S. Steward, M.D., Ora M. Tuttle (on furlough), and Jeannette Walter.

Institutions: Biblical Institute of Korea, Paichai High School and College for Boys, Methodist Publishing House, W. F. M. S.: Po Ku Nyo Kwan (Hospital), Lillian Harris Memorial Hospital, Ewa Girls' High School, Bible Woman's Training School.

Chemulpo

This is the port of entry to the capital and is situated at the mouth of the Han River, twenty-six miles from the capital by rail. Express trains, which run daily, make the distance in one hour. Chemulpo has a population of 15,000 Koreans, 10,000 Japanese, 1,000 Chinese, and less than 100 Europeans. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts is at work here. The Japan Methodist Church has work among Japanese here.

Missionaries: Rev. Burke R. Lawton and Mrs. Lawton, W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary R. Hillman (on furlough), Lulu A. Miller, and Hanna Scharpf.

Institutions: Collins Boys' School, W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

W. A. NOBLE, Superintendent

The Seoul District includes the cities Seoul and Chemulpo and our work on seventeen islands in the estuary of the Han River.

Seoul Circuit is limited by the city and its environs, so that reference to the city includes the circuit. It is the center of the Korean national and religious life. Here are found the standards of social and religious thought. On the whole district is a population of 500,000; of this number 350,000 are found in the city and environs. The population of three other districts are smaller than the city of Seoul alone. Sixty-three hundred of our Methodist Christians are found here.

Seoul has become the great highway of the world. It requires only twelve days' journey from her gates to London and seventeen days' journey to New York. Under the great program organized by the Government in a few years Seoul will be the most attractive city of the East. The East and the West are flowing into her. The church that is well established in this city will have the world for its congregation. The youth of Korea may go to church in other cities and attend school in other towns, but he will eventually come here to learn how to worship and within these precincts will he seek his education.

Judging from the amount of work our Mission has in this field compared with others, we must regard ourselves as responsible for fifty per cent of the Christian work of the future.

The evangelistic work of the entire district is conducted by three mission-

aries, seven ordained pastors, forty-six local preachers, and 103 exhorters. We have 13,073 members and inquirers. Our churches number ninety-six and are valued at Yen 68,415. There are eighty-three Sunday schools with 416 officers and teachers and 6,887 pupils. On the Chemulpo and Island Circuits there are sixty-nine churches with 6,885 believers. The Sunday school pupils number 1,400.

Self-support

Self-support has increased about twenty-five per cent. Our native Christians have contributed Yen 20,251 toward self-support during the year.

Educational Institutions

Pai Chai High School—Principal, Hugh Cynn; Teaching staff, eight; enrollment, 200, which is a gain of 112 over last year; there are sixty-five students in the dormitory.

The collection for the educational fund for the year was Yen 709, a gain of Yen 419 over last year.

Pai Chai is our only high school and the oldest school in Korea, and its curriculum is second to none. It has a fine athletic field and a strong school spirit. We have recently received permission from the Government to add a year's normal training course at Pai Chai. Ours is the only Mission School to which the Government has made such a concession, and we feel that it is a great opportunity to show what we can do in the way of providing Christian teachers for our own and other schools.

Union Methodist Theological Seminary—President, R. A. Hardie; Faculty, E. M. Cable, J. R. Gerdine, C. S. Deming, B. R. Lawton. Methodist Enrollment, Juniors, 15; Middle Classes, 24; total, 39 students. Total number of students in entire institution, 102; Alumni, 67.

Although we have had only the two lower classes in attendance this year the scholarship of the students shows much progress and is superior to that of any class so far entered. The students have not only been enthusiastic in their studies, but they have been a strong and effective force in the religious and spiritual life of the churches in Seoul and neighborhood.

The constitution of the Theological Seminary has been revised and plans for new buildings have been perfected. It is with real sadness we have heard of the death of Mrs. Gamble, who was deeply interested in our work and whose generous gift made possible our main building.

The close relations between the Union Seminary and the Pierson Memorial Bible School have been severed. Students will no longer be enrolled in both schools at the same time. A new course has been made for each school. Studies in the Old and New Testament have been added to the work of each class in the seminary. All candidates for admission to the Theological Seminary must present a certificate of graduation from the Pierson Memorial Bible School, which has a two years' course with eighteen months of Bible study.

General Educational Work

The appointment of Rev. A. L. Becker to the educational work for the south has resulted in a splendid advance in all departments of that work. The Joint Committee representing the six great missionary societies doing work in Korea has voted to erect a college for all Korea located in Seoul. The

Government has generously offered to sell land splendidly located for such purposes and funds are in hand for the purchase.

There are twenty-five secondary schools in Seoul District with 1,589 students and 82 teachers. This is a gain of 549 students over last year. Five of these schools are located in Seoul City, and twenty are on the Chemulpo Circuit with over 900 students enrolled. A grammar school in Chemulpo has 180 students. Each secondary school has a four years' course.

Medical Work

Severance Union Medical College—Faculty: President, Dr. O. A. Avison; Secretary, Dr. J. D. Van Buskirk; Professors: Drs. J. W. Hirst, A. I. Ludlow, N. H. Bowman, R. G. Mills, K. S. Oh, S. H. Hong, S. Y. Pak, M. C. Kang.

A class of fifteen men was graduated March 31, and we now have ten Seniors, fourteen Juniors, sixteen Sophomores, and sixteen Freshmen, or a total of fifty-six students in the medical school proper, besides a class of twenty-four men taking a preparatory course under the direction of our faculty in the J. D. Wells Academy, making an enrollment of eighty in the five classes.

Of the fifteen graduates, four are members of our Methodist Church and twelve of the present student body belong to us.

We have a large dispensary work attending to more than 100 cases daily.

PYENGYANG DISTRICT

The Pyengyang District includes the Methodist Episcopal Mission work in the provinces of South Pyengan and Hwanghai. The South Pyengan Province has a population of about 700,000 and occupies the valley of the Tatong River. Hwanghai takes its name from its two principal cities, Hwangju and Haiju, and consists of a part of the Korean water front on the Yellow Sea and the mountainous hinterland. It has a population of about 900,000, giving a total population in the territory of this district of about 1,600,000. Both provinces are rich and fertile, the main occupation of the people being agriculture. An increasing exploitation of the mines of this section is opening up new wealth. The only cooperating mission is that of the Presbyterian Church with stations at Pyengyang and Chairyung in Hwanghai. There are a number of large-sized towns, and the people are a sturdy, intelligent, hardy folk, strong in character and among the very best to be found in Korea.

Pyengyang

This is the capital of the South Pyengan Province, a city of 50,000 population, with a Japanese settlement of 8,000. It is situated on the Tatong River about forty-five miles from its mouth. Pyengyang is an important railroad point, being on the main line between Seoul and the Yalu, and 167 miles from the capital. Pyengyang is the most ancient of the Korean cities, dating from before the time of David, and is the place where the wonderful Korean revival had its origin.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1892. One of the largest Presbyterian Mission stations in the world is here. The Japan Methodist Church has work among Japanese.

Missionaries: Rev. Arthur L. Becker and Mrs. Becker, Rev. Bliss W. Billings and Mrs. Billings, Rev. E. Douglas Follwell, M.D., and Mrs. Follwell (on furlough), Rev. C. D. Morris and Mrs. Morris. W. F. M. S.: Misses Ruth E. Benedict, Mary M. Cutler, M.D., Mrs. Rosetta S. Hall, M.D., Misses Emily I. Haynes and Henrietta P. Robbins.

Institutions: Union High School and College (Methodist and Presbyterian), Hall Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Union High School for Girls, Women's Hospital and Home for the Blind.

YUNGBYEN DISTRICT

The Yungbyen District includes all our work in the province of north Pyengan, which has a population of 600,119. It is a mountainous region and difficult of



FIVE HUNDRED ATTEND PRAYER MEETING AT FIRST CHURCH, PYENGYANG, KOREA

access. The people are not so advanced as those to the south. It is in this region that the very valuable mining concession owned by Americans is located. Cooperation is had with the mission of the Presbyterian Church, the territory being divided between three mission stations. We occupy the central part of the province, being responsible for the evangelization of a region estimated to contain a population of 300,000.

Yungbyen

Yungbyen, the former capital of the province, is a walled town of 4,000 population in the mountains twenty miles from the railway station at Anju, with which it is connected by a newly built government road. It is our most northern station. Here we have an excellent mission property. There is a successful hospital in the city, an active and growing church, and from Yungbyen an extended evangelistic work is maintained throughout the district.

Missionaries: E. D. Follwell, M. D., and Mrs. Follwell (on furlough), Ira M. Miller, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Miller (on furlough), Rev. Charles D. Morris and Mrs. Morris, Rev. Victor H. Wachs and Mrs. Wachs. W. F. M. S.: Misses Grace L. Dillingham, Ethel M. Estey (on furlough), Olga P. Shaffer.

Institution: Dispensary.

C. D. MORRIS, Superintendent

Pyengyang District supports eighty-two churches with a total of 9,517 believers, including 3,027 full members, 1,329 probationers, 438 baptized children. The remainder are enrolled seekers who attend our services and receive instruction. There are sixty-five Sunday schools with a membership of 8,987.

In Yungbyen District there are thirty-four churches and a Christian community of 2,448, including 823 members in full connection. The twenty-nine Sunday schools have an enrollment of 1,943.

Medical Work

Hall Memorial Hospital at Pyengyang is in charge of E. D. Follwell, M.D. Total number of treatments during the year were 11,118, of which 4,483 were new cases and 6,635 were return cases. Charity cases, 3,244.

HAIJU DISTRICT

The Haiju District takes in the southern part of the Hwanghai Province, which comprises a strip of territory stretching along the Yellow Sea, covering two hundred miles east and west by sixty to seventy-five miles north and south. It is a rolling, hilly country, with extremely fertile soil, some of the finest rice in the whole country being produced here. Its population is estimated at 400,000.

Haiju

Haiju city is the capital of the province and a growing, prosperous town of 20,000 population. Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun here in 1893. The Presbyterian Church occupied this territory jointly with us until 1909, when, by mutual agreement, they withdrew, leaving the Methodist Episcopal Church with sole responsibility.

Missionaries: Rev. Nathaniel D. Chew, Jr., and Mrs. Chew, Rev. Paul L. Grove and Mrs. Grove, Rev. Arthur H. Norton, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Norton (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary Beiler and Gertrude E. Snavelly (on furlough).

No report.

C. S. DEMING, Superintendent

KONGJU WEST, DISTRICT

The Kongju West District contains twenty-one counties of South Chungchong Province, is over 100 miles long, and has a population of between 400,000 and 450,000.

Kongju

Kongju, the provincial capital, is a growing city of 5,000 population, surrounded by a well-settled country. It is picturesquely located on the Keum, or "Golden," River and is twenty miles off the railroad, with which the government has connected it by a fine new road. There is also the beginning of several important industries in the city.

Missionaries: Rev. Wilbur C. Swearer and Mrs. Swearer, Rev. Corwin Taylor (on furlough) and Mrs. Taylor (on furlough), Rev. Franklin E. C. Williams and Mrs. Williams. W. F. M. S.: Mrs. Alice Hammond Sharp.

Institutions: Hospital, Boys' High School.

No report.

WILBUR C. SWEARER, Superintendent

KONGJU EAST DISTRICT

The Kongju East District comprises three counties in North Chungchong Province and nine counties in South Chungchong Province. These counties cover about 300 square miles, and contain approximately 108 townships and 3,000 villages with a total population of 300,000.

No report.

CORWIN TAYLOR, Superintendent

WONJU DISTRICT

Wonju District covers eleven counties in the southern part of the Kangwun Province and extends from the central range of mountains, which runs down through the Korean peninsula to the Japan Sea. It is a mountainous country, the chief agricultural product being rice. The population is estimated at 450,000.

This territory came to us in the division of the country which took place between our Mission and those of the Southern Methodist and Presbyterian Missions.

Wonju

The mission station of Wonju was the former capital of the province and has a population of about 5,000. It is a strategic point from which the entire territory can most easily be reached.

Missionaries: Rev. W. A. Noble and Mrs. Noble, A. G. Anderson, M.D., and Mrs. Anderson.

W. A. NOBLE, Missionary-in-charge

Two missionaries with their wives, three ordained preachers, four local preachers, and four school teachers make the working staff on this district. One must travel 800 miles in order to visit our thirty-five churches. Mr. Noble writes: "While I am the missionary in charge of the district, I live in Seoul, seventy-eight miles from Wonju. It requires a trip of 800 miles, mostly on foot, to visit all our work on the district. To make the frequent trips the work demands I have had to purchase a motor cycle. By it I can reach the center of the work in four or five hours, whereas it used to require a trip of three or four days. I have walked the distance in two days, but was of little use the next day. The district is naturally divided into two sections by a mountain range running north and south. The extreme west and the coast line on the east are very populous. The central and mountainous section is sparsely settled. The total population numbers over 400,000. This territory was assigned to the Methodist Mission at the time of the division of the territory among the six large mission bodies in Korea. The Roman Catholics, however, have work within the territory. Their largest center is Wonju."

During the year three new churches were built. Our total Christian follow-

ing is 2,335. Of this number 610 are church members. Yen 2,229.25 was contributed this year toward self-support.

Wonju and Kangnung Circuits have twenty-four Sunday schools with a total membership of 946.

Educational

Wonju has no large institutions. There are four schools for boys, with six teachers and ninety scholars; three schools for girls, with three teachers and forty-five students.

Medical

The Swedish Memorial Hospital has just been completed. Dr. A. G. Anderson is physician in charge.

SUWON DISTRICT

This district was cut off the Seoul District in 1908 and includes the southern tier of counties in the Province of Kyungkui and part of North and South Chung-chong. It is a great grain-producing section and has many important market towns. The district takes its name from the city of the Suwon, which is the capital of the Kyungkui Province. Probably 500,000 people reside within the bounds of this district. There are successful schools for boys and for girls at Suwon and a rapidly growing evangelistic work all through the territory. The Church of England maintains a station at Suwon.

Missionary: Rev. George M. Burdick.

G. M. BURDICK, Superintendent

The plan of "sub-districting" of this district has proven so successful that this year the district has been further divided. The Rev. H. C. Taylor continues at the head of the four west circuits; Rev. Hong Seung Ha has charge of the two North Central Circuits; Rev. Han Chang Sup, a member of Conference, has the oversight of the three central circuits; and Rev. Chang Chun Meung is at the head of the two east circuits. Through this method the district has had more effective supervision than ever before. Yen 6,560 were contributed toward self-support during the year by the native Christians. There are 93 Sunday schools with a total membership of 3,594. Our church members number 1,272; probationers, 1,671; baptized children, 534; and inquirers, 3,079. Total number of Christians, 6,556.

Under the superintendence of Rev. Arthur L. Becker the schools on this district have had an unusually prosperous year. The native contribution toward school work has been Yen 2,815, a gain over last year of Yen 852. In our eighteen boys' schools there are 534 pupils as against 386 last year. Our seven schools for girls have 219 students enrolled. Last year there were 180.

Evangelism

Revival work assumed some new phases during the year. All the classes were accompanied by evening evangelistic effort which resulted in greatly deepening the spiritual life, and in some of these services new believers were won. In addition to this work, Rev. Kim Yu Seun, an evangelist who has spent several years in Hawaii and America, conducted special revival services at five centers on the district. He was especially used in bringing a fuller Christian life to the Christians, and in every place some new believers were won. Still another form of revival effort, organized by the Koreans themselves, has been success-

fully carried on. On the Chei Chum and Chunggin Circuits a band of volunteer workers, more than twenty in number, visited many villages preaching, distributing tracts, and selling Gospels. On the Chei Chum Circuit the band divided into twos and every church on the circuit, together with many outlying villages, was visited. On the Chunggin Circuit the effort was largely concentrated on the villages in the immediate neighborhood of the county seat. As a result of these efforts new families of believers were won in a number of villages where before there were no Christians. On a smaller scale other circuits successfully followed the example of these two circuits.

Self-support

Self-support has made the most marked advance of any year in the history of the district. The total contributions for the Conference year ending in June amounted to Yen 6,560, an increase of Yen 400 over the previous year. At Conference time the Yichun Circuit took full support of its preacher, this circuit becoming the first circuit on the district to become entirely self-supporting so far as the preacher is concerned. They pay their preacher Yen 15 per month. At the first Quarterly Conference the Yeagin Circuit increased pledges for preacher's salary from Yen 5.67 per month to Yen 10 per month. Four other circuits made substantial increase in pledges for preacher's salary. Suwon City church has subscribed Yen 120 toward the erection of the long desired boys' school building. One young man on the School Board subscribed more than one month's salary, while the head teacher in the school subscribed half a month's salary, and each of the other teachers nearly one half a month's salary. The climax in self-help has been reached at Yichun. Here in a membership all poor the circuit has subscribed Yen 2,000 toward the new site and buildings for church and school at the county seat. Men from all over the circuit gathered during the hottest weather of summer to grade the new site, young merchants from the village dressing like coolies and working with pick and spade. This church desires help to the extent of \$2,000 in putting up a two-story building, the upper story to be used as church and the lower story as boys' school. Almost the total native subscription has gone into the fine new site and the grading. This is one of the finest building sites in the Mission; and the Suwon District having no central buildings anywhere, this church desires to make their new building adaptable for District Conferences and Central Class work.



Longitude 145° East from Greenwich 150° 140°

SAKHALIN I. HOKKAIDO Yezo KURILE IS. ETAROFU OR YETORUP

SEA OF OKHOTSK PACIFIC OCEAN

JAPAN Teshio Esashi Mambetsu Yubetsu Tomari KUNASHIRI

Mt. Ishikari Abashiri Asahigawa Shibetsu Nemuro Akkeshi

Iwanai Sapporo Yubari Kushiro Tokachi

Yakumo Muroan Hakodate Ominato Noheji

OKUSHIRO Esashi Fukuyama Aomori

KOREA Utsunomiya Tottori Miyagi Kanazawa Toyama Matsuura

Yokohama Tokyo Nagoya Osaka Kyoto

Shikoku Hiroshima Yamaguchi Tokuyama

Kyushu Fukuoka Nagasaki

Yatushiro Hitoyoshi Kokubu Kagoshima

LIUCHIU ISLANDS SHICHITO OR LINSHOTEN ISLANDS TAKARASHIMA

FORMOSA Tamsui Kolung Tainan Suao Mt. Suajua YONAKUNISHIMA

IRIOMOTOSHIMA NAMITERUMASHIMA ISHIGAKISHIMA Nambu Shoto or Northern Group

FORMOSA Anping Tainan Daito Kyujo Takow Pinan

FORMOSA Koshiu

FORMOSA Koshiu

FORMOSA Koshiu

FORMOSA Koshiu

FORMOSA Koshiu

FORMOSA Koshiu

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FORMOSA Koshiu

JAPAN

The empire of Japan consists of four large islands, besides Formosa, the Pescadores, Port Arthur in China, the southern half of Saghalien, and about four thousand small islands, of which the Liuchiu on the south and the Kurile on the north are the most important groups. During 1910 Japan annexed Korea, over which she had held a protectorate since the close of the Russo-Japanese war in 1905. Korea now becomes a province of Japan. The islands extend in the form of a crescent from latitude $24^{\circ} 14'$ to $45^{\circ} 30'$ north, about the same parallels between which lie the states of the Mississippi valley. The total area of Japan proper is about 164,000 square miles, or a little more than that of California. The annexation of Korea increases this by 80,000 square miles. Its island formation gives it 18,000 miles of coast line. The climate is more varied than may be found from Minnesota to Louisiana, and in the principal islands of Japan, although somewhat debilitating, it is fairly salubrious. No month is exempt from rain, although it is most plentiful from June through September. The chief occupation is agriculture, the principal products being rice, barley, wheat, millet, maize, beans, peas, and potatoes. Tea, tobacco, and mulberry trees are cultivated. The last named are raised in connection with the silk industry, which is Japan's most important industry. Other important industries are fishing, mining, and a number of mechanical arts, in which the Japanese are very skillful. There are over 5,350 miles of railway and more than 38,500 miles of telegraph in the empire. Other modern improvements common to Western nations are being introduced in Japan.

The population of 1909 was estimated at over 50,300,000, and the normal increase is said to be about 700,000 per year. The Japanese people are quick to learn, strong in observation, perspective, and memory, but some authorities state that they are weak in logic and abstraction. Among their moral attributes are loyalty, filial reverence, obedience, courtesy, and unselfishness.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has mission stations in ten of the first twenty-two Japanese cities in size. Eleven stations are on three of the four main islands, and one smaller station is on Okinawa, of the Liuchiu group. The mission was organized in 1873 and became an Annual Conference in 1884 and two Conferences in 1899, when the South Japan Mission Conference was organized, which also became an Annual Conference in 1905. When in 1907 the Japan Methodist Church was formed by the merging of the Japan Churches belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Church, Canada, these two Annual Conferences ceased to exist, but the Japan Methodist Church is divided into two Annual Conferences known as the East and the West, which include all the territory formerly occupied by the uniting bodies. The financial appropriations and the foreign missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church continue to assist the Japanese Church in the task of evangelizing the island empire. The educational institutions and publishing house preserve the same status as before the organization of the Japan Methodist Church.

EAST JAPAN CONFERENCE

THE SOCIAL BENEFITS OF CHRISTIANITY

BY DAVID S. SPENCER

In this district, direct and indirect, they may be summed up briefly in somewhat the following manner:

Woman's condition has improved much in several ways. Christian mission schools for girls taught the Japanese the value of such education and elevation; when woman came to know something she came to have increasing respect shown her. Her social, religious and family standing has undoubtedly improved greatly.

Marriage has, under Christian teaching, come to be a different institution. Concubinage has been made illegal; infanticide is punishable as murder; and a separate home for the young married couple, instead of compelling the

young wife to become a slave to her mother-in-law, is meeting with wide approval.

Childhood has gained much in the way of corrected sentiment. The birth of girls in the family is now no longer a disgrace—though boys are doubtless still preferred—and the little girls have attention given them in some measure of equality with that shown the boys. Better sanitary laws, and the teaching of mothers in mothers' meetings to care for their children, has added much to appearance and cleanliness. Where the little kimono used to become dangerously dirty and unhealthy, a little apron is now worn, and changed for washing. Better water supply has defeated many of the old diseases, and the death rate among children has been very largely reduced. This single fact accounts in good measure for the recent rapid increase in the population of Japan proper.

The brothel system as a licensed institution still exists, but is cause for shame to large numbers of the people, even far outside Christian circles. It no longer, as a rule, flaunts its hideous form in the centers of cities, but is compelled to hide away in secluded sections, and to walk with great circumspection. Seldom is a Japanese now heard to speak with pride of such an institution.

The standard of living in the average home has much improved, especially in the Christian homes, which are often cited as examples of what a home ought to be. It is difficult to estimate fully the value of the service which Christianity has rendered to the homes of Japan.

Commercial honesty has been unquestionably promoted by the presence of Christianity in this section. Men apologize at once for lapses in this matter where formerly they were thought nothing of. How could it be otherwise, when some hundreds of missionaries are constantly, both by precept and example, teaching the sinfulness of violations of honesty in dealing. Christian sentiment is compelling attention to this weakness.

Sabbath observance still leaves much to be desired, but it is unwise not to take note of the vast gain which has here come to Japan through contact with Christian thought. Now the Christian Sabbath is a holiday, if not a holy day; all Government offices, banks, schools and government institutions, except post and telegraph offices, are closed on the Sabbath. Business companies generally have some knowledge of the views of foreigners regarding the Sabbath, and refrain from bringing business to them on these days, or if they venture to present it, do so with an apology.

Diplomacy has been elevated by contact with Christian nations till it is doubtless correct to say that Japan compares well with the average nation as regards the nature of her diplomacy.

The laws codified recently are based upon the Code Napoleon, which is fundamentally of the same nature as our own laws. Mistakes in administration of law may sometimes occur, but that the aim is the execution of justice in an honorable way cannot be successfully disputed. Like the leaven in the meal, Christianity is touching every stratum of Japanese life and its good effects are plainly manifest to the man who has seen twenty-five years in this land.

Tokyo

Tokyo (population, over 2,000,000 and the fourth city of the world), the capital of Japan since 1867, and the largest city of the empire, measures 10 miles in every direction. It is intersected by numerous creeks and canals, over which there are said to be about eight hundred bridges.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. Other boards at work

here are the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the German Evangelical Protestant Missionary Union, the American Friends, the Christian Church, the Church Missionary Society, the Evangelical Association, the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Methodist Church, Canada, Mission to Lepers in India and the East, Methodist Protestant Church, American Protestant Episcopal Church, the American Presbyterian (Northern), the Reformed Church in America, the Reformed Church in the United States, Seventh Day Adventists, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the United Brethren in Christ, Universalist General Convention, the Apostolic Faith Movement, the Plymouth Brethren, the Japan Evangelistic Band, the Lutheran Evangelical Society of Finland, the Oriental Missionary Society, and the Pentecostal Missionary Union of the U. S. A.

Missionaries: Rev. Robert P. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, Rev. Arthur D. Berry, Rev. Charles Bishop and Mrs. Bishop, Rev. Benjamin Chappell, Rev. Harper H. Coates, Rev. Charles S. Davison and Mrs. Davison, Rev. Gideon F. Draper (on furlough) and Mrs. Draper (on furlough), Rev. Sennosuke Ogata and Mrs. Ogata, and Miss Jennie S. Vail (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Ella Blackstock, Mary H. Chappell, Reba Snapp, Nell M. Daniel (on furlough), Amy G. Lewis (on furlough) Myrtle Z. Pider, M. Helen Russell (on furlough), Mabel K. Seeds (on furlough), Matilda A. Spencer, Anna L. White.

Institutions: Anglo-Japanese College (Aoyama Gakuin), Philander Smith Biblical Institute, Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Japanese Girls' College (Aoyama Jo Gakuin), Harrison Memorial Industrial School.

G. F. DRAPER, Superintendent

The most striking fact in connection with this district is the extent of the field and the vast opportunity it presents for work that shall be both extensive and intensive. A study of the map reveals it as in the center of this Empire—that is, near the capital—and including three large Prefectures, with a total area of about 6,690 square miles and a population of approximately three and a half million souls. To this is to be added fully one third of the people in this great metropolis of Eastern Asia and an equal portion of the urban Prefecture in which the city is located. This would add another million and a half of souls—or about five millions altogether.

Methodist Publishing House, Tokyo

Our Church maintains the only Mission Publishing House of any size in Japan or Korea, and year by year it has come to be a clearing house for all the Protestant Missions, in matters relating to Literature in Japanese and English. Last year we did a business of over seventy thousand Yen on a practically self-supporting basis. We have a fine central building in Tokyo. A large mail order business in Christian books, a general book-store business, the publication of Japanese Christian books and Sunday school literature, the issuing of the "Japan Evangelist," the monthly chronicle of the work of all the Missions, the sales agency of the new Christian Literature Society—these are some of the things that have occupied our attention during the past year.

In January we sold the printing department to a Christian printing company, and so have greatly simplified our business and reduced expenses without the least curtailment of efficiency. The plant is continued on the same site.

National Temperance League

An institution of national importance and vitally connected with our Church, has its headquarters in the fine new building of the Ginza Methodist Church, our strongest church. This is the National Temperance League, one of the great factors in the social uplift of this nation. Its enthusiastic and aggressive president, Hon. T. Ando, is a devoted member of the church and teaches a large morning Bible Class every Sunday.

Yokohama

Yokohama (population, 394,000) is the most important seaport of Japan and the fourth city of the empire in population. It is situated on Mississippi Bay, an arm of the large Tokyo Bay about 17 miles from Tokyo.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. Other mission boards at work here are the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the Hephzibah Faith Mission, the Methodist Protestant Church, the American Presbyterian Church (Northern), the Reformed Church in America, the Women's Union Missionary Society of America, the Apostolic Faith Movement, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Missionaries: Rev. Herbert W. Schwartz, M.D., and Miss Schwartz (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Georgiana Baucus, Emma E. Dickinson, Leonora H. Seeds (on furlough), Anna B. Slate, Mrs. Caroline W. Van Petten, and Rebecca Watson.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Higgins Memorial Home and Bible Training School.

No report.

Sendai

Sendai (population, 100,000) is a garrison town, and it is called the capital of the north. It is 215 miles north of Tokyo on the east coast of the Island of Hondo. It is an important educational center and is noted for its fossil-wood ornaments and pottery. The relations between the city officials and people and the missionaries are especially friendly, and the unity and social life of the missionary community delightfully harmonious.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1884. Other boards at work here are the American Board (Congregational), American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the Mission Board of the Christian Church, the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, the American Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Reformed Church in the United States.

Missionaries: Rev. Charles W. Iglehart and Mrs. Iglehart. W. F. M. S.: Misses Carrie A. Heaton, Ella J. Hewett, and Louisa Imhof.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Industrial School, Union Orphanage.

No report.

Hakodate

Hakodate (population, 87,875) is a leading port of the Hokkaido, the northernmost of the four principal islands of Japan. It is situated upon a beautiful crescent-shaped bay, looking upon the Tsugaru Strait, and is backed by a rocky eminence 1,000 feet in height, known as "The Peak."

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1874. The Church Missionary Society is also at work here.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Augusta Dickerson, Mary S. Hampton, Florence E. Singer, Winifred Draper, and Minnie Gardner.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Caroline Wright Memorial School.

Hirosaki

Hirosaki (population, 37,400) is 500 miles north of Tokyo in the province of Mutsu, the northernmost province of Hondo, the main island of Japan. Like all this northern part of Hondo, the people of Hirosaki are very conservative, especially in religious matters.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1874. In Hirosaki is located one of the strongest Methodist churches in Japan. From this church have come sixty-three Methodist preachers and Bible women, some of whom are most prominent in Christian work in Japan. The American Protestant Episcopal Church has mission work in Hirosaki.

Missionaries: Rev. Edwin T. Iglehart and Mrs. Iglehart. W. F. M. S.: Misses Bessie Alexander, Grace Preston, Grace K. Wythe.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Girls' School, Mary Alexander Memorial Kindergarten, Aiko Kindergarten.

E. T. IGLEHART, Missionary-in-Charge

The rice crop in North Japan last year was almost a total failure. To a population depending almost entirely for support upon the yield of the rice fields this meant famine. Suffering was very general and intense. In many places

the people were forced to eat roots and the bark of trees. The winters in these northern regions are very severe, with deep snow and high winds, and the people were insufficiently nourished to withstand the rigors of the winter season. Our work naturally felt the effects of these famine conditions, but happily our people were able to use it as an opportunity for putting into effect the social teaching of Jesus. Those of our Christians in the larger cities where the suffering was not so acute, who were able to do so, gave generously of their possessions. Our pastor at Goshogawara, with some of the young men from the town, taking a large supply of other products of the province, such as lacquer ware and apples, went to Tokyo, five hundred miles away, and peddled these things from house to house for several weeks, clearing a considerable sum for the sufferers. In other parts of the Empire, also, native Christians rallied to the support of their unfortunate brethren in the north.

The National Three-Year Evangelistic Campaign has been launched, and is producing very gratifying results. Meetings have been held in several of the churches of the district, and there has been a goodly number of conversions. In some places that the United Campaign did not reach, a gracious work has been going on. At Noshiro, a conservative old Buddhist town where we have been trying to gain a foothold, sixteen young people have been converted, and word has come of a revival breaking out there. Our Hirosaki Church, the mother of Methodist preachers, continues to thrive. While some of its strongest members have recently been lost by removal or death, there is a healthy growth and activity, especially among the young people.

For several years there has been no missionary of our Board resident on this district. We have a very efficient Japanese District Superintendent, Rev. Motojiro Yamaka, who also serves as pastor of our Aomori Church. Our Methodist Church is responsible for a large share of the work in this province whose evangelization has hardly begun. There are several important places which have been committed to our mission for direct oversight by the native Conference. Until the increase in our forces enables us to locate a missionary in Hirosaki, the Bishop has appointed Rev. E. T. Iglehart of our Theological School in Tokyo to have charge of the missionary work of the District.

Secretary North and Dr. Haven spent several days on the district during their northern tour early in October. Their visit was highly appreciated by all. Their eagerness to learn all that could be known and their sympathetic attitude toward the local problems greatly impressed and pleased our people. Their presence and their addresses were most inspirational.

There is a new spirit abroad in Japan to-day, a new recognition of the things of the spirit, a soberness produced doubtless by present world conditions. We feel that it is preeminently the day of Christ's opportunity here.

Sapporo

Sapporo (population, 70,084) is the capital of the Hokkaido, and is the northernmost mission station of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Japan. It is the seat of the famous government Agricultural College, of which Dr. Sato, a Methodist (the 1913 Exchange Lecturer under the Carnegie Foundation), is president. Sapporo has been called "the most Christian city in Japan."

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1892. Other mission boards at work here are the American Board (Congregational), the Church Missionary Society, and the American Presbyterians (Northern).

Missionaries: Rev. Frederick W. Heckelman (on furlough) and Mrs. Heckelman (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Miss Millicent N. Fretts.

NAGOYA DISTRICT

DAVID S. SPENCER, Missionary-in-Charge

One year ago when I returned to this district after fifteen years of other employment, our church had no work of its own remaining here, the organized church work having been transferred to the Japan Methodist Church at the time of the union. To-day we have a Teacher Training Class of bright young men, volunteers; four new Sunday Schools with thirty to seventy children each; three regular Bible classes and one chapel. I also give three or four hours each week to the teaching of the English language in a Government High School of 600 picked young men. This brings me in touch with the Government student class and their teachers. I have now a class of a dozen inquirers and am preparing one lecture each week for the Teacher Training Class, and the International Sunday school lessons in primary and intermediate grades for all Japan. Mrs. Spencer has a class of thirty-five women whom she instructs in the Bible and in foreign cooking, and in the care of children.

I also preach once a week to one hundred young men in a Christian night school maintained by the Japan Methodist Church.

Nagoya, the third city in size in the empire, is the commercial, industrial and educational center for two large and rich provinces, very heavily populated. Nagoya exports Yen 40,000,000 worth of products annually; offers porcelain, silk, lacquer, cloisonne and clocks as its chief manufactures, and rice as its farm product; maintains eighteen large schools of high school grade and above, with promise of an Imperial University in the near future; has thirteen hospitals, with eighty-eight physicians, with 139 trained nurses and 362 assistants in them; and supports in the city besides 551 physicians, 370 trained nurses and 288 midwives. Here are regularly stationed 12,000 soldiers, who represent double this number of reserves. As a location for work, the city is ideal. Within a radius of fifty miles in any direction, and all in this valley, the missionary has within easy reach 3,500,000 people. Facilities for travel from this center are good and constantly improving. In this valley lie more than a thousand towns and villages with populations ranging from 1,000 to 50,000 each, many of which contain not a single Christian nor any Christian work whatever. The territory has, however, been apportioned to the Missions already having work here and steady effort is being made to carry the Gospel to all sections.

Nagoya has grown since we left it fifteen years ago from a city of 200,000 to one of 450,000. It is one of the strongest Buddhist centers in this country. In the city are 337 Buddhist temples and 330 priests, with two large schools for their education. There are also 112 Shinto shrines and 102 priests. There are a dozen Christian preaching places.

In the valley in which the district lies, Nagoya included, are 5,771 Buddhist temples and 5,245 priests; 9,582 Shinto shrines and 609 priests. There are possibly a total of sixty places where the Gospel is preached more or less regularly. The native preachers of all Protestant denominations number about forty. The Japan Methodist Church now has the supervision of the six centers of work in this valley formerly belonging to our Board, and it is our aim to broaden and strengthen that Church by opening new work, and carrying the work into sections yet untouched. Special emphasis is given to self-support methods, and I employ as yet but one paid helper. To crowd self-support too hard just now is

not, however, in the interest of either the Mission or the Kingdom. Largely increased contributions from the present membership of the churches are scarcely to be looked for, though some advance should be made; but increase must come mainly from new material brought into the church. More work than five men can possibly do is now open to us in this city.

According to the allotment of territory made to us in this section by the Conference of Federated Missions plan, it falls to the Methodist Church to evangelize about 1,000,000 souls. To do this we need, according to the judgment of the same body, twenty evangelistic missionaries where we now have two, and forty native evangelists where we now have but nine. They ask us to make good our part of this evangelistic force.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has in Nagoya an excellent girls' school, the influence of which is of much value to the Japan Methodist Church in this section. The Misses Lee and Bullis are engaged in educational work, and Miss Weaver in evangelistic lines. Besides the religious work at the school, these ladies and their helpers conduct eleven Sunday schools in and around the city. This is in addition to their work in sections where the Japan Methodist Church is established.

The Japan Methodist Church is in charge of all the evangelistic work, both in and out of Nagoya, which formerly belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church. That is, they have regularly organized work at Nagoya, Nishio, Toyohashi, Shinshiro, Ebi and Komaki. Nagoya is the only self-supporting Church among them, and in most of the others they are some distance from self-support. The virtual absence of our missionaries from this valley for so long a time has worked serious loss to the churches both in and out of Nagoya.

WEST JAPAN CONFERENCE

The West Japan Mission of the Japan Methodist Church covers the following territory: Nagasaki, Fukuoka, Kumamoto, and Kogoshima Prefectures, in the island of Kiushiu, and the group of islands forming the former kingdom of Liuchiu, now the Okinawa Prefecture. The prefectures in Kiushiu proper in which we work have a population of 5,796,430. Taking all things into consideration, strength and number of the missions working in these prefectures, our own mission is responsible for not less than one third of this number or, in round numbers, for two million people.

It is now more than seven years since the independent Japan Methodist Church was organized and we would not think of going back to the old way. The new church has become accustomed to the burdens and is giving herself to evangelism as never before, with the result that during the year we had more baptisms than any of our sister communions. On account of the great national evangelistic campaign, which began in March, we expect to enroll more new Christians this year than ever before. The Mission Board of the native church has taken over the responsibility for the aided churches and the three assisting missions pay their subsidy directly to this Board, of which Dr. McKenzie, a Canadian Methodist, is treasurer. This subsidy is being decreased at the rate of Yen 1,000 a year, that being the average gain in self-support made in the churches.

While we have nothing to say as to what shall be done in other countries, it would be next to impossible to find a Methodist missionary who is dissatisfied with present conditions in Japan. In our own church we have the greatest freedom of action independently under Bishop Harris, and the greatest freedom

in cooperation, under Bishop Hiraiwa. If we wish to open any new place, we may do so, and if we wish to carry on some work in connection with an organized church, we are allowed that privilege. We are convinced that the Japanese will make greater sacrifices and work harder for their own church than they will for a foreign church and that the Japanese Bishop can get more and better service from the Japanese preachers than can a foreigner.

Nagasaki

Nagasaki (population, 176,000) is the seventh city of Japan in size and third in the importance of the foreign settlement. It lies on a deep and beautiful bay at the western end of the island of Kiushiu. It is known for its large shipbuilding trade, for its coal mining, and for the manufacture of the renowned "egg-shell china." From the Christian standpoint Nagasaki is the most interesting city, historically, in the empire. It was at one time, over three hundred years ago, a thoroughly Christian city. Afterward it became the scene of the most terrific persecutions; twenty-seven priests, Japanese and foreign, were crucified in one day on the hill where the Catholic Cathedral now stands. Within a few miles of Nagasaki are the remains of the old castle where the Christian army made its last stand, and where 20,000 men, women, and children were put to the sword. When the first Protestant missionaries came after Commodore Perry's visit they landed at Nagasaki.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. Other Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Reformed Church in America, and the Southern Baptist Church.

Missionaries: Rev. Merlo K. W. Heicher and Mrs. Heicher, Rev. Francis N. Scott and Mrs. Scott, Mr. Harvey A. Wheeler and Mrs. Wheeler. W. F. M. S.: Misses Adella M. Ashbaugh, Louise Bangs, Mary A. Cody (on furlough), Edith L. Ketchum, Mary E. Melton, Elizabeth Russell, Bertha Starkey, Mary M. Thomas (on furlough), and Marianna Young.

Institutions: Anglo-Japanese College. W. F. M. S. Girls' School.

Harvey A. Wheeler writes: During the year I have taught three weekly Bible classes outside of my regular school work: one for students, attended largely by Chinzei students; one for Japanese English teachers and other English speaking Japanese; and the other a Normal training class for the students who teach in my Sunday schools. The weekly attendance at the Student Bible class has nearly doubled during the last year. Sometimes the rooms are crowded, with all the chairs full and students sitting on the floor. The average attendance for the year in this class is about twenty-five per week. It is a great inspiration to have the students come of their own free will, week after week, both in fair and stormy weather. One student who graduated last spring was a regular attendant of this class for four years. But one night he was not present. When I saw him at school a day or two later he came to me and said he was very sorry that he had missed a meeting of the class, and would I please excuse him, for his mother had died and he was busy about the funeral so could not come. A few faithful students like this one who are never absent unless they have a good excuse make Bible teaching a great inspiration.

The Normal Class is an important feature of the work. In this class we go over the lesson together and discuss ways of presenting the truths to the children. It is usually a small group that meets here with me on Saturday nights, but on Sundays these students go out and teach larger groups of children in some of the surrounding villages where there is no other Christian work. The average weekly attendance at these little Sunday schools for the past year has been 113 per Sunday, or a total attendance for the year of about 5,000 children. This work gives the students training in doing Christian work, and gives them a greater interest in it. Three of the four students who entered theological

schools from Chinzei Gakuin this year were members of my Bible class and teachers in these Sunday schools.

The outlook for the future is very hopeful as the general interest in Christianity is growing; especially has this been noticeable during the last two years.

Educational Institution

Chinzei Gakuin—President, F. N. Scott. The name means Southwestern Educational Institution. The school was opened in 1881. A widow sent \$2 to begin with, and for a long time it was called Cobleigh Gakko in her honor. In the early days it was most difficult to keep the school going, and once it was on the point of closing, but was saved for a better fate. For many years there were two departments, a High (Middle) School, and a Higher (College) Department. It is located in somewhat cramped quarters on the fine hill overlooking Nagasaki harbor, one of the finest in the world. In the Spring of 1908 the school was granted government recognition and from that time success was assured. The limit has been increased from 400 to 450, and now the great problem is to know what to do with all the applications for admission. The old chapel is totally inadequate, and even the large class rooms of the new building are taxed to the utmost. This, in spite of the fact that the tuition has been raised twice. The school is almost two thirds self-supporting, which is very unusual for Japan.

On the same hill is located the Dutch Reformed School. There has been considerable talk of union, and it is hoped that a plan for federation can be worked out, whereby the two churches can unite in educational work, and at the same time let each be responsible for its own dormitory and religious work. Our school is at present badly in need of three buildings: Chapel and Science class rooms; dormitory to house 150 boys or more; waiting room and bad weather athletics class sheds.

Chinzei Gakuin has the reputation of reaching the students religiously as perhaps no other Mission School in Japan has done. This has been the case since the very beginning of the school. At the end of the school year nearly half the student body is usually Christian. From one half to two thirds of the graduating classes are Christian. Not more than one in fifty come from Christian homes.

Fukuoka

Fukuoka (population, 93,000) is in the province of Chikuzen, in the northern part of the island of Kiushiu. It is rapidly becoming a great educational center, being the seat of one of the Imperial Medical Universities, and the third Imperial University called the Kiushiu Imperial University. Fukuoka is advancing at a great rate commercially, and is a most important city. It is also of historic interest to the Christian, for the great Shinto shrine here is said to have been erected in memory of a Christian Daimyo, or ruler.

Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun in 1884. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Lutherans, the Reformed Church of America, and the Southern Baptists.

Missionaries: Rev. James I. Jones (on furlough) and Mrs. Jones (on furlough), Earl R. Bull and Mrs. Bull. W. F. M. S.: Miss Lola M. Kidwell.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Japanese Girls' School.

E. R. BULL, Missionary-in-Charge

There are twenty-four self-supporting Methodist churches in Japan and one of these is in Fukuoka. Our work is not only important because of the Girls' School which is here, but also because of three other reasons. Geographically it has a choice location on the only line of railroads which runs south through

the center of Kyushu. The port of Moji is forty-five miles away, while Sasebo, the naval station, is the same distance, each having over 70,000 population. In this county there are 5,146 persons to the sq. ri. (Ri is about two and one half miles). In density of population it ranks first in Kyushu, and seventh in the Empire. This county has five cities having over 20,000 population, a fact true of no other county in the empire. Commercially it is a growing city. Hakata and Fukuoka have so grown that they have now become incorporated as one city, Fukuoka City. Educationally, this new city is the Oxford of Kyushu. There are located here the Imperial Medical University, the Imperial Engineering University, Higher Girls' Schools, Mining School, Normal School and others. Students above common school grade number 4,335. Religiously, it is a great field. In this section of Kyushu, there is one Christian to 3,000 persons. We are now preaching in three places where there are no other workers and the Gospel is absolutely a new story.

Fine work has been done by the Rev. J. Ira Jones in the Sunday schools of this section and in the villages especially. We are following this up and are now preaching every week, while the assistants are one Bible woman and one evangelist. Mr. and Mrs. Bull have classes of young men at their home on Saturday and in addition to this have another class on Sabbath mornings at the church. We are conducting meetings where we teach music (the Christian hymnal is used entirely) and helping in the women's work.

The regular Sabbath school pupils number about one hundred. One school has just been started, and one has been dropped because it is difficult to reach it. The number of baptisms has not been large during the past year, yet, two await that rite at this time. The Christians at the five preaching places (not yet churches) monthly pay their church subscriptions to the Fukuoka church where they are members. This is pioneering work and results come slowly, but surely. The native evangelist and the Bible women are conducting work at five different points in territory not touched by other Christian workers.

Kagoshima

Kagoshima (population, 63,000) is located on Kagoshima Bay, at the southern end of the island of Kiushiu, the southernmost of the four main islands of Japan. This region is said to be the rainiest part of the empire. Historically Kagoshima is of great importance, as it was the home of the great Satsuma clan. Now it is a great educational center with two middle schools, one high school, and the Imperial School of Forestry and Agriculture. There are said to be 10,000 students in the city. Buddhist temples are very scarce because of the fact that when the Japanese Napoleon, Hideyoshi, invaded Satsuma he was finally guided through the almost inaccessible mountain passes by Buddhist priests, since which time the Satsuma people have been bitterly opposed to Buddhism.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1879. The Church Missionary Society, the Southern Baptists, and the Reformed Church of America are at work here.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss L. Alice Finlay.

No report.

Kumamoto

Kumamoto (population, 61,233) is in the province of Hijo, near the western coast of the island of Kiushiu.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1883. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South, and the Southern Baptists.

Missionaries: Rev. John C. Davison and Mrs. Davison. W. F. M. S.: Misses Hettie Thomas and Caroline Teague.

South Kyushu District

Last year the Rev. J. C. Davison, D.D., and wife came back to begin their forty-first year of service for Japan. There was no doubt what their appointment was to be, for though they were away a year, it did not change and some one was selected to fill the place only temporarily. That place was the superintendency of the South Kyushu District, with their residence fixed at Kumamoto. Not only was this unusual honor shown our veteran missionary, but when delegates were elected to the last General Conference of the Japan Methodist Church, he was elected at the head of the delegation, receiving more votes than any of his Japanese brethren. There is no more careful and painstaking administrator in the church than he, and his district always reports all assessments paid in full. This year is no exception. In addition, the churches at Kumamoto and Omuta have been practically rebuilt, and a fund for the Kagoshima Church is in hand. Had it not been for the great Sakurajima eruption and earthquake, Kagoshima would have attained self-support before this. In some of the smaller places where the people are almost unreachable, he is trying the plan of securing kindergarten teachers and opening schools. The little children are leading the way into the Buddhist homes and the prejudiced hearts of the people. There is no harder gospel soil in the world than is to be found in these villages, yet untouched by the great onrushing current of the world's life. Though our oldest missionary, he is not adverse to the newest methods if only the gospel can be preached and souls won.

Naha

Naha (population, 47,000) is the principal city of Okinawa, one of the islands of the Liuchiu group, and is half way between Kiushiu and Formosa.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1892.

Missionaries: Rev. Henry B. Schwartz (on furlough) and Mrs. Schwartz (on furlough).

Liuchiu Islands District

The work on these islands bears a closer relation to our society than that in any other part of Japan, for by special arrangement with the Methodist Church of Japan, it is directly under the control of the West Japan Mission and its workers are supported by grants made by the mission and not from the subsidy given to the Japanese Church, though, of course, its congregations and all its workers are connected with that church.

Last spring, the Rev. H. Kihara, who for the past ten years had been in charge of work among the Japanese in Korea, was appointed pastor of Naha and superintendent of the district. Rev. H. Kimura was appointed pastor of the church in Shuri. The addition of these two strong men has been felt in every part of the work and we have had a year of revival and growth in every direction.

Early in the year, a revival in the Yentanzan Circuit brought a vital experience to many members of our church there and led to the ingathering which still continues. Revivals in the Presbyterian work nearby have greatly influenced our Shuri Church and prepared for the special work which is under way as this report is written.

Our hardest field is Naha, for in this church Japanese and Liuchiuans meet and special work for one class has always been done at the expense of the other. Mr. Kihara has given a great deal of study to the situation and in October began a daily sunrise prayer meeting which was continued for three weeks. A week of

special revival meetings followed in which all the pastors in the district assisted. These meetings were thoroughly advertised and good congregations were gathered. In all 110 conversions are reported.

Conditions in Liuchiu are everywhere ripe for successful evangelistic work, and it would seem to be wise to push our work here, even at the expense of other less promising fields, while this door of opportunity stands open.

Naha, population 53,000, principal city of Okinawa, the largest city of the fifty-three islands composing the Liuchiu group, is connected with Shuri, the old capital of the former kingdom of Liuchiu, population 26,000, by an electric line three miles long, and the two places practically form one rapidly growing city. The missionary's home is the village of Asato, about half way from the center of the two cities. The combined city is the center for higher education in the prefecture, and here are located a government high school for boys, another for girls, a normal school, a commercial high school, and several technical schools, which have a combined enrollment of about 2,000 students drawn from every part of the prefecture.

Methodist work was begun in 1892. The Baptist Mission and Church Missionary Society began work in the same year, but the latter withdrew about eight years ago. In 1912, the Nihon Kirisutokyokwai (the Presbyterian Church of Japan) began work. There are, however, no foreign missionaries except those of our church, and no white inhabitants except our missionary family.

EUROPE

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Europe falls into three principal areas: (1) that among the German and Scandinavian peoples; (2) that in Roman Catholic countries; and (3) that in Greek Catholic countries.

The Methodist Episcopal work in Germany grew out of the work among German people in the United States. In 1844 Rev. William Nast, founder of the German Methodist Church in the United States, under authorization of the Missionary Society visited Germany and inspected conditions with a view to the founding of a mission in response to a call from Germans who had been touched by the evangelical message in this country. The mission was begun by the Rev. Ludwig S. Jacoby, who arrived in Bremen in November, 1849. Out of this have grown the North and South Germany Conferences, and the Conferences in Switzerland and Austria-Hungary.

The work was begun in Sweden by Rev. J. P. Larsson in 1853. The work in Norway was begun by Olaf D. Petersen in 1853, and in Denmark by Rev. C. Willerup in 1857.

The work in Italy was begun by Rev. Leroy M. Vernon in 1872. The work in France was begun by workers appointed by Bishop Burt from Switzerland, 1907; Rev. Ernest W. Byshe, superintendent, assuming charge of the work in 1908.

The work in Bulgaria was begun in 1857, and in Finland by local preachers from Sweden in 1853. The work in Russia was begun at Saint Petersburg by Rev. George A. Simons in 1907.

EUROPE

SURVEY OF METHODISM IN EUROPE

BISHOP JOHN L. NUELSEN

Work in Ten Countries

The European Parish of the Methodist Episcopal Church covers work under the flags of three empires, five kingdoms, and two republics. It is widely diversified on account of the racial, religious, social, and political conditions of each of the several countries.

Methodist Connectionalism and the European Situation

The Methodist Episcopal Church is the only Protestant denomination in Europe that maintains Christian work in the various countries under one organization, thus promoting the spirit of unity and Christian brotherhood among nations that have waged many a war against one another, that have been trained to regard each other as enemies, and that are nearly crushed under immense and growing burdens of militarism. Under present political conditions an American Church is the only church that can carry on work in the various European countries, whether they belong to the Triple Alliance or the Triple Entente, whether they be Slav or Teuton or Latin, without being looked upon with suspicion lest under the cloak of religion ulterior political purposes be hidden. The unifying influence resulting from the presence of a strong, connective, international organization that proclaims the Gospel of the Prince of Peace and stands on the platform of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man through Jesus Christ is a factor in our European work that is potent with far-reaching promises. The value of our centralized, international connection was clearly recognized by the leaders of the World Sunday School Convention held at Zurich in July, 1913. It was freely acknowledged that without the help of the Methodist organization the Sunday school forces of Europe could not have been united; the work of the Commission could not have been done; the Convention would have been a failure as far as Continental Europe is concerned. Thus European Methodism is beginning to make itself felt not only as a religious denomination in the various countries in which it is established, but it begins to discern and to interpret its mission in a wider sphere.

NOTES ON EUROPE

BISHOP NUELSEN, ZURICH

Dr. Taylor's and Bishop Wilson's Visit

Secretary S. Earl Taylor's visit in Europe was of incalculable value to our work. Quickly and firmly he grasped the situation in the various countries. He gave to our leaders a new vision by bringing to them the world view; his advice regarding general policies, and also regarding property problems by its clearness and force compelled attention and elicited appreciation; his public addresses were highly valued, and his associations with the men established the most sympathetic relations. I looked forward with great anticipation to the coming of Bishop Wilson. Several meetings of our European leaders had been arranged for, and we expected a very definite advance as a result therefrom.

But all this was before the war. Only a few months have passed. It seems so many years. Some of the plans, which Dr. Taylor outlined, have to be deferred, or appear now beyond the reach of possibility. Bishop Wilson had to return to America soon after his official visitation in Sweden and Norway. However, when the war shall have come to an end and we attempt to reconstruct our work, we shall need the masterful and far-seeing statesmanship that characterized Bishop Wilson's and Dr. Taylor's conferences with the men in Europe.

The Free Church Problem

The present situation is a testing time for the Free Churches. We must bear in mind that in all countries of Continental Europe the State Church system prevails, that Free Churches are comparatively weak, both numerically and financially. The great problem now is, whether the Free Churches are strong enough to endure the tremendous financial strain. The difficulty is greatest in those countries where the local self-support has been largest; it is less in countries where the work is supported mostly by missionary appropriations from abroad. Hence our work in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, and Germany faces a more serious financial situation than our work in Italy, France, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria.

Religious Opportunities

It would be a mistake to imagine that our work is paralyzed. The difficult problems, especially the financial problems, are great, but there are also great opportunities which, if seized, may give more effectiveness and greater influence to our work.

The spiritual life in our churches, according to all reports that come to me, is deepening. A great change has come over the peoples of Europe. The stern realities of life, the losses and sufferings, the sorrows and disappointments, have turned the hearts of a great many people toward the things that abide. Heart sick because material things on which they set their trust have been valueless or have vanished altogether, they begin to long for the things spiritual. Our services everywhere are well attended, not only by our own members, but by outsiders. Special services have been arranged for in many places. Our pastors and our people are making good use of the opportunities thus presented for definite evangelistic and spiritual work.

To sound the spiritual note clearly and convincingly is of paramount importance in order to overcome the feelings of bitterness and rancor that in these times of political passions and of reports as well as evidences of terrible and cruel warfare so easily take possession of minds of men, and also in order to counteract the dangers arising from the shattering of the very foundations of faith in the minds of many thinking people in view of the terrible and bitter struggle between the two Protestant and missionary nations of Europe. Some very searching questions are being asked today. We need prophets of God to answer them. On the whole, I am convinced that conditions are favorable for a genuine revival of vital religion.

Relief Work

Another great opportunity that presents itself to our people is that of doing works of mercy and help. This service is being rendered cheerfully and

unstintedly. Pastors, lay members, societies, individually and collectively, are trying their very best to make themselves useful. Many of our preachers have volunteered to work in the hospitals; our deaconesses and other young women are doing Red Cross work. Many of our buildings have been placed at the disposal of the government for hospital purposes. In various ways, as much as possible in connection with the official agencies, the Methodists of each country are doing conspicuous and effective work to allay the sufferings and to heal the wounds. This is the day of intense patriotism. As far as I can learn all of our members are absolutely loyal to their respective governments, following their convictions and the dictates of their consciences. How I wish that all of our men who are called to the arms were used in that branch of the service that tries to heal the wounds, rather than in one that inflicts the wounds. It is heart-breaking to think that brethren belonging to our own church family should be compelled to march against one another.

Special Needs

As to the existing needs and spheres of organized help my correspondence and observation leads me to distinguish four classes, all of which should receive due consideration.

(1) Individual Need. We have individual members of our church who are in distressing circumstances. They are to be found especially in the large cities and the industrial sections. In the belligerent countries we have also some cases of families who have been deprived of their bread winners. Up to the present time only a few of our churches have suffered on account of being located in the actual theater of war. Of these are Wirballen and Kowno in Russia, Tilsit in Prussia, and Kolmar in Alsace. None of our French or Austro-Hungarian churches are located in the present war zone. With the continuation of hostilities the number of our members becoming financially embarrassed and needing aid will increase. We ought to show them that the Church which they supported and for which they sacrificed in times of prosperity renders them substantial aid when calamity has visited them.

(2) The Needs of Churches. It will be increasingly difficult for the local churches to meet their financial obligations. There will be a slump in receipts for pastors' salaries, for benevolences, for running expenses, payment of hall rent, and interest on debts. While in some sections it is not so evident as yet, it is bound to come. Our people are heroic givers. But there is a limit. This limit has been reached in some churches, sooner or later it will be reached in other places.

(3) Special Property Interests. During the last few years a number of large buildings and equipment schemes have been launched. Pledges and gifts have been made for property and buildings in Rome, Grenoble, Budapest, Petrograd. Schools, hospitals, and churches have been built or are in course of erection at different places, the cost of which has not been fully provided for. In other places the amount paid for rent was capitalized and buildings were erected. They meet our needs, but they are burdensome on account of the heavy indebtedness. Our property interests in many places will become embarrassed to such an extent that disaster is impending.

There is outside of our own Methodist field the large army of those who suffer dire need—the refugees, the homeless, the widows, the orphans, the sick, the destitute. State governments and private organizations are doing effective

work. The Methodist folk cannot afford to limit their generosity to their own people. We have a larger mission and must prove our mission by our deeds.

Thus there is not only ample opportunity, but urgent need for rendering definite, effective service in the interest of the church and of humanity.

Bulgaria

The Annual Conference, which was to be held on September 9, was postponed indefinitely.

The people here are constantly living in a state of uncertainty. The masses are hoping and praying that they will not be drawn into this maelstrom of a European war.

I am glad that to the dark background of cruel war, deprivations, earthquakes, pestilence, and slaughter of the immediate part I can add a bright spot of revival such as Bulgaria has not experienced in the past in any mission. Our church membership in Sofia has increased to 109, and others are joining every Sunday.

Scandinavia

In Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, the three Scandinavian countries, the mobilization imposes heavy burdens upon the people. Sea trade has been made difficult and has been greatly reduced, many factories have been closed, prices have gone up. Reports from all our District Superintendents are in my hands; they all agree that while at the present time there is no cause for alarm, the future developments are looked forward to with grave apprehensions. The universal hope is that these countries may not become involved in the war. The churches are pushing the regular work and are making special efforts to bring the Gospel to the hearts of the people. Large crowds attend our services. Work on pastor Bast's new church building at Copenhagen has been resumed. The proposed hospital and Deaconess Home at Azarhus was not begun owing to the difficulty of raising the necessary funds. The theological schools in each of the three countries have entered upon the year's work. About twenty of our Swedish ministers were called out when the mobilization orders were issued. Some of them were discharged. Our new hospital at Bergen, Norway, is financially embarrassed. It is a substantial building, splendidly located, that was purchased and remodeled in the summer of 1913. Under normal conditions it would have been possible to raise the necessary funds and carry the enterprise without taking any chances. The visit of Bishop Wilson to those Conferences was a great blessing to the men and the work.

Switzerland

Switzerland is the play ground of Europe, but this year when the season had but fairly opened the tourist crowd dispersed. During the month of September there registered in Zurich hotels only 9,787 visitors, over against more than 29,000 during the same month last year. In Basel the record is about 6,500 over against 31,000 last year. This means a tremendous loss for this little country, which has to spend nearly \$275,000 a day for mobilization and military purposes. Our services are well attended. Our pastors being exempt from military service there is no interruption of the church work.

Italy

In Italy the work is kept up in a normal way. The crowds of Italian laborers that pour into Northern Italy from the other continental countries, most of them without any resources, have swelled the army of the unemployed.

Austria-Hungary

Dr. Melle and Brother Glaeser are with the army. They are not at the front but are in garrison towns drilling recruits. A petition was sent in by the Vienna congregation asking for the release of Dr. Melle. All our charges are supplied, some of them by students from Frankfurt. In Vienna our meetings are well attended. One of the State Church men has several times preached in our hall in the absence of our preacher. There are twenty wounded soldiers in our Deaconess Home at Vienna. The Deaconess Society and the local church share the expenses of providing for them. Six deaconesses have gone to the front to take care of the wounded. The prayer meeting room has also been placed at the disposal of the wounded soldiers.

In Southern Hungary our work is hindered by military law. No evening meetings are allowed. Freedom to travel is limited, hence our preachers find it difficult to visit all the appointments on their circuits. Several of our members at Budapest have been wounded in battle. The Young Women's Hostel, which was commenced a year ago, had to be closed temporarily. The Young Men's Hostel is well patronized.

Russia

Superintendent Simons informs me by wire that all are safe and well, that our properties are in good order, and that he is helping the wounded. He urgently requests the assistance of American friends. I visited the westernmost station of our Russian Mission, Wirballen, the seat of last year's Conference. It is near the German frontier. Both the Russian and the German frontier towns are in ruins. In Wirballen a few houses are still standing. So is our little chapel. Only one window is broken by a bullet. I picked up the bullet and have it with me. Of our members I found only one family and a widowed lady. Besides them there are about half a dozen inhabitants in the town. All others have fled. The pastor escaped to Germany and is now at Koenigsberg. The house in which he lived is burned to the ground and he has lost everything. Our congregation at Kowno is also scattered, all civilians receiving orders to leave the fortified area. Several of our members are with the army. The two Russian students who attended our Theological School at Frankfurt are still there, not being allowed to leave town.

Germany

German Methodism mourns the death in battle of Dr. Friedrich Roerch, her most promising scholar, well known and respected by German scholars and government officials.

The District Superintendents have acted promptly and effectively. By calling into service the theological students as well as the retired ministers, and by combining some circuits they have thus far been able to supply all our churches. They report good services. The new building of the Theological School was equipped with 100 beds and placed at the disposal of the Government. It is now

filled with wounded soldiers. So are our hospitals at Frankfurt, Berlin, Hamburg, Nuernberg. Besides many of our deaconesses are near the front in the field hospitals. The churches and districts are organized for relief work. Many of our members in the industrial sections are without work. The absence in war of more than 3,000 able bodied bread-winning men out of a membership of not quite 29,000 means a great loss.

France

At the beginning of the war the clericals endeavored to cast suspicion upon our work as being connected with an international espionage society. Rumors were afloat that our halls had been demolished and our preachers threatened. Brother Chatelain was actually arrested for a short time. However, the excitement soon subsided and now our regular Sunday services are maintained. Our preachers do their utmost to serve their country by taking part in Red Cross and relief work. Our places of worship have been placed at the disposal of the Government. The Students' Hostel at Grenoble has opened its doors and extends accommodations to the usual number of young ladies. As soon as possible we ought to provide for the Orphan Home. Superintendent Bysshe, who went to America on a well earned furlough, hurried back and now gives himself unstintedly to the work.

NORTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in Germany by the Rev. Ludwig S. Jacoby, who arrived in Bremen November 7, 1849. The first annual meeting of the Germany Mission was held in Bremen in March, 1852. In 1856 the Germany Mission Conference was organized, which soon became the Germany and Switzerland Conference. In 1872 this in turn became the Germany Annual Conference, and included the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Switzerland and France. The churches in Switzerland and France were separated from this Conference in 1886. In June, 1893, the Germany Conference was divided, the North Germany Conference being one of the resultant divisions. There are now four districts—Berlin, Bremen, Dresden, and Leipzig.

C. H. BURKHARDT, Treasurer

Our Conference was delighted with the visit of Dr. S. Earl Taylor, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions. His addresses and reports of the various mission fields of our Church and of the work of our Board have been an inspiration to us in our work in Germany.

The North Germany Conference is divided into four districts, eighty-five circuits, and 290 stations or churches. Eighty-five ministers serve in the pastorate. In four hundred cities with 10,000 and more inhabitants, and many thousand towns and villages we have as yet established no mission work, though in most of these places the doors are wide open to our missionaries and each year we advance a little. This year Kolmar was given a preacher. In eighteen of the circuits there are no chapels and during the year M. 57,775 was paid out in rent for halls. M. 414,098 was contributed by our congregation during the year, M. 12,695 more than last year. Most of the churches have had revivals and 1,552 persons have joined on probation. Our membership has increased to 14,900, a gain of 504 over last year. There are seven new Sunday schools with eighteen teachers and 491 scholars.

Our Deaconess work is growing rapidly, and is successfully established in Berlin, Hamburg, Stettin, Chemnitz, Plauen, Dresden, Leipzig, Magdeburg, and Halle.

At Bremen the Methodist Book Concern has become an important factor in the extension of our evangelistic work. We publish eight periodicals, namely:

1. The "Evangelist," our principal organ, which represents Methodism in Germany.
2. The "Kinderfreund," our organ for the children and Sunday school.
3. The "Friedensglocke," an evangelistic paper.
4. The "Missionsbote," which represents our mission work in the world.
5. The "Leitstern," an organ for Sunday school workers and Epworth League.
6. The "Wachterstimmen," a theological magazine.
7. The "Freiheit," a temperance paper.
8. "Missionsbote für Kinder," which is intended to interest children in mission work.

The war has changed many of our plans. Many of our ministers have had to leave their churches to serve in the army—many of our people have had to leave their families, and for those who are at home there is no work. Especially at this critical time do we need prayers and aid.



NORTHERN GERMANY

NO. 23

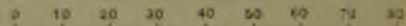


BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH

SOUTHERN GERMANY

Principal Railroads: ——— Canals: ———

Scale of Statute Miles



Longitude 8° East from 9° Greenwich



SWITZERLAND

NO. 25

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
 METHODIST EPISCOPAL
 CHURCH
SWITZERLAND
 Railroads: ———
 Scale of Statute Miles
 0 10 20 30 40

Longitude 8° East from 9° Greenwich 10°

THE MATTHEW BARNER WORKS, BUFFALO, N.Y.

SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

The South Germany Conference was established as a result of the division of the Germany Conference in June, 1893. This Conference was composed of the Frankfurt, Karlsruhe, and Stuttgart Districts. In 1898 the Heilbronn District was formed.

No report.

SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in Switzerland by two preachers of the German Conference in 1856. Two years later the work was organized into a presiding elder's district, continuing as part of the Germany and Switzerland Mission Conference, and later of the Germany Annual Conference, until June, 1886, when the Switzerland Conference was organized.

R. ERNST GROB, Treasurer

General Conditions

During the period covered by this annual report the work of the Switzerland Conference has not changed. Despite hindrances the work has grown.

Membership

At the last Conference, held at Waedenswil, the following statistical report was given: Pastors on trial, 7; Pastors in full connection, 57; Local preachers, 22; Exhorters, 126; Preaching places, 262; Probationers, 855 (decrease, 33); Members in full connection, 9,476 (increase, 140).

Taken all together we seem to have maintained last year's position. We are not satisfied with this result, but as there is a season for sowing and a season for reaping we trust that next year we may be able to report a larger numerical gain. We are not having great revivals, but on all charges numbers have been converted. As a rule our people take active part in the public services and are willingly cooperating with the pastor in all his work. Besides probationers and members we have a number of adherents who for certain reasons do not wish to join our church, but who willingly support our work. The Swiss people are, as a rule, conservative, and do not like to move from one church to another.

We have endeavored to reach all parts of our work by systematic training of our people, and special stress has been laid upon the classes for probationers, where they get full knowledge of their rights and duties in the church.

Sunday Schools

The total number of scholars is 23,138. There are 262 Sabbath schools and 1,385 officers and teachers. All Sunday schools are regularly organized. The above figures include, with a few exceptions, only children up to the age of twelve. Older scholars are obliged to attend the religious instruction in the state Church. Realizing the value of training up children in the precepts of the Word, we have made special effort to bring them into the church.

The Epworth League

The Epworth League is a potent force in developing the spiritual life of our young people. The young men and women in the League help in the evangelistic work and take an active part in the extension of Christ's kingdom by manifesting the power of the cross in the daily life. We have to-day 268 chapters and 7,173 members.

Book Concern

Our Publishing House is a factor in the propagation of good literature. It issues all our periodicals, namely: Der Evangelist, appearing weekly in an edition of 7,420 copies; Der Kindèrfreund, appearing weekly in an edition of 10,940 copies; Die Friedensglocke, appearing twice a month in an edition of 26,320 copies; Der Missionsbote, appearing once a month in an edition of 6,000 copies. The net profit amounts to 42,835 francs. Gradually our Book Concern is forging ahead in equipment and output.

Church Property

The value of the entire church property amounts to Fr. 6,037,219, a net increase of Fr. 559,100. Good substantial chapels have been built during the year at Landquart, Aarau, and Vevey. At the latter places we have been able to acquire centrally located properties on which we have erected splendid buildings.

Finances

The difficulty of raising funds to carry on our constantly increasing work is so great that the finances of our Conference seem to constitute the supreme problem of the hour. Because of this we must resist as much as possible the pressure which is every day compelling us to undertake work for which we have no money in sight.

Self-support

The offerings have materially increased the past year, the total for ministerial support being Fr. 104,418, and for the benevolent collections Fr. 370,367, which, with the increase for current expenses, shows a net financial gain of Fr. 14,034.

The question of self-support has our full consideration. For many years we have worked toward the achievement of this aim. We can readily see that self-support indicates greater spiritual power, gives temporal freedom, and enlarges the sphere of self-government. And I may add that we were on the way of realizing our dream when the European war broke out and has greatly complicated our efforts. I fear the whole question will have to be postponed for years.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY MISSION CONFERENCE

The Austria-Hungary Mission Conference includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in that dual monarchy. This work was started as part of the North Germany Conference, rose to the dignity of a district in that Conference in 1908, and May 4, 1911, was organized as the Austria-Hungary Mission Conference.

F. H. O. MELLE, Superintendent



BORNHOLM
Same Scale as
Main Map

NORTH SEA

SKAGERRACK

CATTEGAT

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH
DENMARK

Railroads: — Cable Lines: —
Scale of Statute Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHROP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Longitude 9° East from 11° Greenwich 12°



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH

SWEDEN

Railroads: — Cable Lines: —

Scale of Statute Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 100

THE MATTHEWS NORTHROP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Longitude 16° East from 18° Greenwich 20° 22°

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH

NORWAY

Railroads: — Cable Lines: —
Scale of Statute Miles
50 100 150

NORTHERN PORTION OF NORWAY

SOUTHERN PORTION OF NORWAY

Scale of Statute Miles
50 100

THE M.-N. WORKS, BUFFALO,

Longitude East 10° from Greenwich 12°



DENMARK CONFERENCE

The Denmark Mission was commenced by the Rev. C. Willerup, a Dane, who had been preaching in Norway, and was sent from there to Denmark in 1857. The Denmark Mission was first denominated a Mission Conference in the Discipline of 1900. In 1911 it became an Annual Conference.

COPENHAGEN DISTRICT

ANTON BAST, Superintendent

SWEDEN CONFERENCE

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in Sweden by J. P. Larsson, who was converted in New York city, and returned to Sweden in 1853. The following year the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church made an appropriation toward his support. The Mission was organized as an Annual Conference in August, 1876. There are now four districts, the Novoa, the Soddrå, the Vastra, and the Ostra.

J. M. ERIKSON, Superintendent

NORWAY CONFERENCE

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in Norway by the Rev. Olaf P. Petersen, who was converted in New York city, and returned to his native land, arriving in Fredrikstad in December, 1853. In August, 1876, the Norway Mission was organized as a Conference. There are now three districts, Bergen, Kristiania, and Trondhjem.

No report.

ITALY CONFERENCE

The Italy Conference includes the churches of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Italy, and the churches for Italians in Switzerland.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1871. The first annual meeting of the Italy Mission was held in September, 1874. In March, 1881, the Italy Conference was organized.

ITALY AND THE FUTURE OF EUROPE

B. M. TIPPLE

Italy, like all the countries of Europe, is greatly stricken by the war. Many of her industries are sorely crippled, large numbers of her men are under arms, and from six hundred thousand to a million refugees are back within her borders without money, work, or homes. It is manifest, however, that the cruel hardships, the frightful loss of life on the northern and eastern battlefields, the colossal conflagration that seems in this hour to threaten all human boundaries,

have turned the minds of many toward things spiritual and particularly toward some Almighty Power that can aid, guide, comfort, when all earthly helpers fail.

As I write these words, the papers are announcing the death of Bruno Garibaldi, together with many of his Italian comrades, on the blood-soaked fields of France. Bruno was one of our Collegio boys. The spirit of his renowned grandfather was in him. Physically strong, full of the most ardent patriotism, quick to resent a wrong, equally quick to forgive, big, generous-hearted, heroic lad, he is gone!

What will the new year bring to Italy? Who can say? The country is in a serious mind. Religiously speaking, many are groping blindly, in reality seeking for that living Saviour from whom so long they have been separated by artificial barriers.

To-morrow there will be a new Europe. And what an opportunity in the reconstruction of that new Europe there will be for Methodism! What will be the religious influence of western Europe on Russia in the next hundred years? And then again, what will be the influence of Russia on Japan and China? These are big questions. We cannot think of winning Africa and India and the Far East without the help of Europe. And is this Europe, this mighty Europe, whose industries, whose commercial life, whose thought will be so closely associated with all these countries named, directly the war stops—is this Europe to be a cynical Europe, skeptical, impatient of the very name Christian? It is not an imaginary peril. Daily there are ominous lines in the newspapers of Europe. Christianity must give a new and great proof in Europe of her right to survive and be trusted by the forces of democracy.

In 1870 there came a new Italy. What a century of history led up to that immortal event! What a half century of history followed it! And from present indications what a half century is yet to follow! She is not a decadent race. Her birth-rate steadily increases, her average of crime and illiteracy steadily lowers. Her King is one of the broadest visioned men of this century, her national leaders among the most sagacious and determined of any race, her people hard working and thrifty. Yesterday she raised her flag on the northern coast of Africa, to-day she disembarks her *bersaglieri* on the eastern shores of the Adriatic. Statesmen, poets, editors, professors, musicians, inventors give her *entré* to every people that exact intelligence and progress of whatever sort. She will not be denied. She will speak with ever-increasing weight to Europe and particularly to the Balkan Europe and to the Mediterranean Europe. Shall she have no vital religious message to speak? Or shall Methodism see to it that this wonderful new people shall be refurnished with salt that has not lost its savor?

Some things we have done in 1914. Signor Ferreri, our Methodist minister knighted by the king for his service among the young men of the State, has been appointed a District Superintendent by Bishop Nuelsen, with headquarters in that strategic city of Southern Italy, Naples. The chapel of our Italian Church in Rome has been repaired, the church thoroughly reorganized in all its branches, and a successful campaign among the young men launched. Miss Vickery and Miss Llewellyn, notwithstanding war times, have instituted new courses and greatly strengthened old ones at Crandon Hall. They are planning still more substantial innovations this coming year. In the death of Maestro Sgambati, which occurred in December, Crandon Hall lost her great musical



head and Italy her most renowned master. L'Evangelista has installed a Sunday School Department, a Young Men's Page, and an ably edited weekly review of world-wide Christian happenings. Thanks to the superb faith of our Secretaries in New York and the heroic faithfulness of some of our lay friends, the Collegio has held fast to its great property on Monte Mario, even in these months of extraordinary financial depression. The Boys' Industrial Institute at Venice has been reorganized. There are now three main courses: wood-carving, shoemaking, and printing. Here is a Christian institution that takes up poor boys, puts them in a wholesome home atmosphere, instructs them in the elementary branches, teaches them a useful trade, and turns them out with character and a chance to live honestly and do something in the world. This Industrial School deserves the warmest support of Christian friends in the States. It is capable of much larger development. There should be a similar school in Venice for girls.

There is not space for me to speak at length of other places, but the following words have just come to me for Udine, our northernmost station on the line to Austrian Triest:

"Dr. Lala is just the man for the church at Udine. With the splendid sermons which he has been preaching for two months past, he has aroused the interest of the entire population, and the church is nearly always crowded to its full capacity. There is no doubt that a revival is taking place there. Several have already desired admission into the church, and others are about to seek admission. All these we shall be able to call brethren before very long."

One of our most formidable difficulties arises from the fact that only in one or two instances have we been able to show Protestantism in anything like its proper force and dignity. The greatest thing ever done for Italian Protestantism happened when Bishop Burt bought the ground and erected our commanding headquarters on the Quirinal Hill in Rome. Ever since that building went up, modern Romans have had more respect for Martin Luther and Martin Luther's followers. That impression was still further strengthened when our women established Crandon Hall, an institution that in its equipment and scope would do credit to any land. When we have carried out our plans and built that magnificent modern Collegio for young men on Monte Mario, the Reformation will take a decided grip on this Peninsula. Better late than never!

We did not have a chance in Naples until we put the Methodist sign on that five-story structure that covers a modest sized city block. We shall never advance as we are capable of advancing in Genoa and other large centers of northern and central Italy until Protestantism in those localities has something substantial in brick and mortar. Courageous planning, infinite patience, insistent faith, and—victory!

After the tremendous upheaval that culminated in Italy in 1870, Bishop Burt made statesmanlike plans for seizing the opportunities of that hour. He has recently written: "Twenty years ago I said: 'Give me a million dollars and I will take Rome.' Many, of course, thought my statement was merely the extravagance of an enthusiast. Now I know that I was speaking the truth. We could have done with a million dollars then what we could not accomplish with four times that amount to-day."

Again a still larger Italy is in the making and a rare thing has happened—we are given a second chance!

DISTRIBUTION OF METHODIST FORCES IN ITALY

N. WALLING CLARK

Our work in Italy covers a territory which extends from the Alps on the north to the southernmost coast of Sicily. The church at Udine is close to the Austrian frontier in the Tyrolese Alps, while the congregation at Scicli, one of the largest in the Conference, is within six hours by steamer from the northern coast of Africa. This church in Sicily was visited by Bishop John L. Nuelsen in November, 1914, as well as several others in central and southern Italy, and all of the congregations were greatly encouraged by his presence and counsel.

Districts and Pastoral Charges

There are fifty-three pastoral charges and a total of ninety-six preaching places in various parts of Italy and Switzerland. At the Conference in Venice in May, 1914, Bishop Nuelsen divided the work into four districts, named from the cities of Naples, Rome, Florence, and Milan.

Milan District includes Lombardy, Piedmont, and the Italian work in Switzerland. It has seventeen charges, among them being those in Turin, Lausanne, Geneva, and Zurich, as well as the two churches in Milan. The Superintendent is the Rev. Vittorio Bani.

The Florence District embraces the central part of the country and includes the work in Genoa, Bologna, Pisa, and Florence, with a total of fourteen pastoral charges under the direction of Superintendent A. W. Greenman.

The Rome District, of which Dr. B. M. Tipple is now the Superintendent, has five stations, Venice and Udine in northeastern Italy being connected with Rome.

Rev. C. M. Ferreri, Superintendent of Naples District, has seventeen charges under his supervision, all being in Southern Italy or Sicily.

Results in Evangelism

Many observers of mission fields are accustomed to measure spiritual results by the increase in the number of members and probationers reported in the statistical tables. While we believe that this is often a very misleading criterion, particularly in mission fields, yet much reason for encouragement may be drawn from a study of the statistical reports presented to the Italy Conference during the last few years.

The recent Superintendent of the Rome District, in his report to the Conference held at Venice last May, made the following statement: "During the last ten years, from 1904 to 1914, there has been a steady increase in the membership of this district, which includes nineteen pastoral charges. There has not been a single year without an increase of the church members in full connection. The Methodist Year Book for 1914 gives the increase in all the European Conferences for the past year, and this data shows that the Italy Conference had an increase of eleven per cent in its total membership, the next highest Conference reporting an increase of four per cent." It cannot, however, be too often emphasized that the vital influence of Methodism in Italy and in all parts of Europe is wider in extent and deeper in power than any statistical table can indicate. The sources of religious feeling and conviction in Italy are being

steadily permeated and purified and renewed by the evangelization of the people, in which the Methodist Episcopal Church is the most active force.

The Educational Work

This is located in Rome and Venice. In the latter city is the Boys' Industrial Institute established years ago by the late Mrs. Rose Hammond, an English lady, and Rev. S. Beruatto, who passed away last July. More than a thousand boys have been trained in this school, where, in addition to a common school education, the pupils are taught trades so that they may become self-supporting after leaving the Institute. Rev. Ugo Bazoli was appointed in May the director of this work.

Last summer while in England the writer succeeded in forming a "London Advisory Committee" for this school, composed of the following gentlemen: Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe, Prebendary of Saint Paul's Cathedral; Henry M. Gooch, General Secretary of the World's Evangelical Alliance; Albert A. Head, Esq., Chairman of the Keswick Convention; F. A. Bevan, Esq., President of Barclay & Company's Bank; J. F. W. Deacon, Esq., President of the Williams-Deacon's Bank. At the same time friends in England contributed the equivalent of more than \$1,500 for this work.

The Schools in Rome

Rome is the chief center of our educational propaganda. In addition to the two schools for girls of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, the Methodist College for Boys is there located, at present on the upper floors of the mission building, but soon to be transferred we hope to the conspicuous site recently purchased by Dr. Tipple just northwest of the city limits. The Reeder Theological School, of which more than half of the members of the Italy Conference are graduates, continues its work for the education of our young ministers.

Publications

No department of the Mission is more effective in communicating the evangelical truth to the masses of Italy than the Publication House in Rome, of which Rev. Vincenzo Nitti is the head. He also edits the "Evangelista," which has now become the most widely circulated Protestant weekly in the Italian language. Books and tracts are sold in all parts of the peninsula and many conversions can be directly traced to the reading of these publications.

Revision of the Italian Bible

The commission appointed by the British and Foreign Bible Society for a complete revision of the translation of the Scriptures in the Italian language has nearly completed its work upon the New Testament. The representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this revision are Rev. N. Walling Clark and Rev. Alfredo Tagliatela.

Visit of Dr. S. Earl Taylor

The Conference in Venice appreciated greatly the presence at several of its sessions of Dr. S. Earl Taylor, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions. He made a study of the religious problems that confront us in Italy and gave helpful suggestions and advice. He was particularly impressed

with the urgent need of providing adequate church accommodations for our growing congregations in several of the larger cities, and he cordially approved the plans of Bishop Nuelsen to meet this emergency. With attractive audience rooms in suitable and central locations, there is bound to be a much larger and more sympathetic hearing for the Gospel, with every promise of such a spiritual ingathering as has never yet been seen in Italy.

ROME DISTRICT

The Rome District includes the Methodist mission work in the central part of Italy and all the work in the northern part except that in Lombardy and Piedmont.

Rome

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1871, when the Rev. Leroy M. Vernon, the first superintendent of the mission, arrived. Other Mission Boards at work here are the English Baptist Missionary Society, the "Deaconess Institution at Kaiserwerth," the London Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews, the Southern Baptist Convention, and the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. Walling Clark and Mrs. Clark, Rev. Bertrand M. Tipple and Mrs. Tipple. W. F. M. S.: Misses Edith Burt (on furlough), Mary B. Sweet, and Edith T. Swift.

Institutions: Methodist College, Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Crandon Institute, Girls' Home School, Isabel Nursery.

A. W. GREENMAN, Superintendent

This terrible war has the uppermost place in everyone's thought and care, and unconsciously everything is shaping itself more or less to the conditions created by it. Nevertheless our work in nearly all parts of the field continues to hold its own. Many of our young men have been called to the colors, while the increasing scarcity of employment is affecting the resources of many of our families, all of which reacts upon our Church finances. Many are already requiring aid and if Italy should go into war multitudes will require assistance. There seems, however, to be a deepening seriousness in the thoughts of the people, and the general impression is that the Gospel message will have a readier entrance as the people begin to face the great crises of life.

The return of Italians from other lands has brought back some who having learned of Christ elsewhere are now begging us to help preach Him in their own home towns. How we are to accomplish it, however, on the reduced appropriations remains to be seen; and these calls are coming to us now from many parts of the country.

We were specially favored this past year with a visit from Dr. S. Earl Taylor, who gave particular attention to our important property enterprises and went over with us at Conference time very carefully and thoroughly the greater problems of our work. Bishop Nuelsen during the first two weeks of November visited and preached to a number of the principal congregations, going as far south as Sicily, to the comfort and encouragement of our people, particularly so in these anxious days.

Florence

Pastor Frizziero, in charge of our important work at this center, is to move back into the parsonage situated above our church. This will allow him to make his own home the center of church influence and activity, and we are

anticipating an advance in our interests both there and at Pistoia, which is under his care. The sudden death of Rev. Augusto Pierotti, our pastor at Pisa, in July, deprived us of a faithful man, whose ministerial life had been spent in Pisa, where, first with the Italian Free Church and then with our own Church, he has been pastor for twenty years. The reorganized Carruthers School, many of whose students attended our Church services, is a monument to his executive ability.

Bologna

Bologna, which is probably the largest and strongest congregation of the district, prospers in all the different departments under the faithful direction of the pastor, Rev. Alberto Bursellini. Plans are under way for the organization of social work in connection with the church.

Bishop Nuelsen's visit to Bologna, Florence, and Pisa was a great blessing to the work and greatly heartened the pastors and congregations.

Genoa

Genoa, with its utterly inadequate Hall, is the most serious problem in this district and the rapid growth of the city is making it every year increasingly difficult for us to acquire any site on which to build. Pastor Spini is doing everything in his power to hold our work together in the city during this crucial period; meanwhile, however, he is developing all he can the work in nearby towns, and especially at Ruta, where the congregation has provided and furnished a very nice Hall at its own expense.

Savona

At Savona there is also urgent need of better accommodation before Pastor Signorelli can hope to achieve any marked advance. The esteem in which his work is held can be judged by the fact that the Christmas Relief Committee, of which his wife is the chairman, collects and distributes annually two hundred dollars in money and supplies, which come largely from people outside our church.

The Forli Circuit now comprises all our congregations, with the exception of Bologna, from Modena to Rimini, and as organized is probably the largest work of that kind in the Mission. The field is particularly difficult owing to the socialistic and revolutionary influences in that part of the country, but Pastor Lenzi has taken up his work with great earnestness and we are hoping for the best results.

Sestri Ponenti

At Sestri Ponenti, Dr. Clark, my predecessor, was able to rent a commodious hall in the center of the city and at a relatively low rental. With this, the congregation, under Pastor Contino's direction, has taken on new life; the meetings are crowded. There is an evening class for young men, which has reached an enrollment of one hundred and fifty. The death of the Rev. Serafino Beruatto, an honored superannuate who was living here, has removed one of the best known of our ministers. Even in retirement he was active in service. He was the strong right hand of Mrs. Rose Hammond, the foundress of the Venice Institute, and for seventeen years conducted that institution under her direction.

NAPLES DISTRICT

The Naples District includes the work south of the Turin and Rome Districts, including the island of Sicily. This district comprises about one third of the area of Italy. This district was organized by the setting off of the southern part of the Adriatic and Mediterranean Districts at the Conference session of May, 1908.

Naples

Naples is the chief seaport of Italy. It is situated on the west coast, about 150 miles from Rome.

Missionaries: Rev. Almon W. Greenman and Mrs. Greenman.

CARLO M. FERREKI, Superintendent

This district can be divided into five groups, differing each from the others in the nature of the territory, in the character of the population, and in political and economic conditions.

First Group

This comprises the churches north of Naples, Ancona (with the places visited from it, Pesaro, Senigallia, Recanati, Cagli, S. Benedetto del Tronto), Perugia, Terni (with the places visited from it, Pisciano, Todi, Arrone). Ancona Circuit is large and rich. We have in it a flock which, though scattered, is numerous and will one day be able to give life to several churches. There has been much sowing. There begins now the gathering in of the harvest. Perugia is a student center, an artistic center. It is exceedingly difficult to carry on there an aggressive work. But we have property in the very heart of the city and we must persevere. At Terni we have a faithful congregation which counts more than forty-five years of life. It bears witness with faithfulness and is prosperous. At Pesciano, nestled away in the mountains, we have some thirty faithful brethren.

Second Group

Here we are to the northeast of Naples, in the strong and gentle Abruzzi. Methodism is strong in Altino, Pirano, and Palombaro. At Altino they are demonstrating their enthusiasm in a gratifying manner by collecting the money necessary to put in order a new place of worship of which we are soon to take possession. The priest laughs, ridicules, threatens, but the brethren stand fast. Atessa has seen many of her sons depart, having gone to America, where they bear faithful witness. Old Forge, Pa., gives hospitality to many of them. But those who have remained here set themselves at once to build up the new church.

In the Abruzzi the emigration destroys the churches, but those who return from America converted, give their thought to building up new churches and congregations.

Third Group

In this group we are really at the South. We have here the Naples Church, with a large circuit, which takes in Pietrastornina, S. Agata dei Goti, Castellone al Volturno, Caserta, Pizzone, Villaricca, and the church of Albanella in the Province of Salerno.

At Naples, where twelve years ago almost nothing existed, to-day we have

a flourishing work. The Church is strong, the Sunday school well attended. Neapolitan Protestantism is finally identified by all with Methodism. There are still many germs of life and they will bring forth fruit. At Albanella, in our pretty little church, gathers weekly a delightful rural congregation. The priest said one day, "We will one day bring in the swine to eat in the church of the Protestants." As their only reply and in proof of the vitality of the church, the brethren have beautified their place of worship, and are conducting in it an aggressive campaign of evangelization.

Fourth Group

We go toward the extreme south. The church of Bari must face the needs of a city that is growing and becoming modern; at Mottola we have a zealous congregation which would face the stake even for a simple question of biblical interpretation; at Spinazzola our brethren are well worthy of the respect in which they are held by all the population. They wish now to make their church the first in importance in the Puglie. And they will succeed, for they are full of energy. From this center is visited Minervino Murge, where every Saturday our place of worship is full of interested listeners.

Still further south we have Catanzaro, S. Pietro Magiano, and Vincolise. He who has the possibility of seeing these brethren may say that he has encountered Methodists of the olden time. There is not only the name Methodist. There is also the spirit. The church at Reggio Calabria, although it lives in most unfavorable conditions, is strong, is growing, and is at the head of the evangelical movement in the city. From this center are visited Brancaleone, Bruzzano, Ferruzzano, Caraffa d'Andria, an important circuit, but fatiguing for him who must travel it. Here as in the province of Catanzaro it is the emigrants who return from America who give us the greatest ground for hope. When southern Italy shall all be converted to the Gospel, the Italian ministers of Italy and of the United States will be able to say that they have labored together for the obtaining of the triumph.

Fifth Group

And here we come to the land of fire, to Sicily. There is only the church of Taormina and that of Scicli. But this church alone would suffice to justify our presence in Sicily. Have you read something about the primitive Christians? Go to Scicli; there you will find the simplicity, the faith, the enthusiasm of those glorious early Christians! Alas, you will find there also much material misery! But it seems that the spirit of sacrifice increases in proportion to the poverty. The first Sabbath in October, 1914, this congregation of poor country people who earn from thirty to forty cents a day, collected twenty-six dollars for the Missionary collection and twenty dollars more for local expenses. These brethren remain away in the fields from Monday to Saturday and only Saturday evening return to their homes in the village, but before they go to their homes they go to the church to pray for the service of the Sabbath. And not less than a hundred brethren are always present. After every service in procession they accompany the pastor to his home, singing on the way sacred hymns. In the Roman Catholic holidays they go to cultivate a little field which has been rented by the congregation, and which is to serve in the formation of a capital for self-support.

MILAN DISTRICT

The ecclesiastical year closing has been a difficult one for our district. But three things have helped to lighten our task: the efforts of my colleagues to advance the work of the Lord, the evident blessing of God, in the faithful and courageous work of the ministers and their cordial sympathy.

Milan. Pastor Naldi, of the Corso Garibaldi Church, has worked diligently and has received ten brothers into full relation and others on probation. Some of the young men have founded a "Savonarola Club," with the object of bringing their companions to the church. The finances are improving. The Porta Venezia congregation has had a trying year. The inadequate and unsightly hall, the hope of a new church entertained for five years but unrealized, the very site acquired a rubbish heap, the sarcastic remarks of the Catholics and friends, all this has resulted in driving away some and disturbing the faith of others, so that Pastor Severi has worked under very great difficulties. In connection with this church there is a thriving temperance society.

Pavia is, for economical reasons, without a pastor, and S. Toliero, of our church at Milan, holds the services. This young man, without any remuneration, spends the only free day a week he has with this church, preaching and holding the Sunday school. There have been two conversions.

At Alessandria the church is always full of attentive listeners. During the year four brethren left for other countries, but eleven have been admitted in full relation and fifteen on trial. The Sunday school has increased to forty-five and nearly all are children of Catholics. Bassignana is one of our largest country churches, having about 200 members. But there are no roses without thorns. In Calosso, Pastor Rapicavoli has been elected a member of the municipal council. His circuit comprises Canelli, S. Stefano, Montegrosso, and Montaldo. Here we have besides a small congregation, a good Day School, a fine Sunday school of about eighty pupils, and a nice class of young women under the care of the teacher, Miss G. Schiavi.

In Turin we have had a fine congregation, though somewhat difficult to handle on account of local circumstances, but it promises a splendid future; they constantly advance.

Italian Churches in Switzerland

Now a few words about our work among the Italians in Switzerland. The moral and financial conditions of that part of our work have greatly improved. The National Church has finally recognized the success of our work and is helping to support Pastors Aummenti and Muggelesi, who are preaching in two large districts where there are many Italian workmen, and they are cordially helping us all in our work.

Sondrio is the church of the martyrs. Our few brethren, about fifty in number, scattered through this hostile district, are yet persecuted by the priests as in the former most trying times. To accept Christ here means to lose one's bread, because everything is in the hands of the priests, and one exposes oneself to the most brutal hostility. All that enter our church are noted by the spies and are denounced to the parish priest. In this manner were driven away two families of men in government positions. Our brethren are refused any employment whatever and so are obliged to emigrate. One of the brethren who had just built a house for himself had it destroyed during the night by

fanatics instigated by the parish priest. The Vatelina still belongs to the mediaeval period.

Our churches in Lausanne, Geneva, Vevey, and Zurich are making progress numerically as well as financially. The congregation of Neuchatel continues small, but in compensation there are two good Sunday schools, that of Neuchatel and of Pesseux. In general all of our ten Sunday schools in Switzerland are well attended and full of activity. Our preachers in Switzerland visit in all about thirty villages.

FRANCE MISSION CONFERENCE

The France Mission Conference occupies that section of France lying between the Rhone River, the Mediterranean, and Italy. The centers of Methodism in this region are Marseille, Lyon, Toulon, Grenoble, Chambéry, Trevoux, and Albertville, the first two of which rank next to Paris among the cities of France as to population.

France was approved as a mission field of the Methodist Episcopal Church by the General Missionary Committee in November, 1906. In the following May Bishop Burt appointed workers to begin mission work in the region, and in July, 1908, the organization of the mission was perfected at Lyon.

Grenoble

Grenoble (population, 75,000) is a beautiful city in the Alps and the seat of a university whose courses attract more foreign students than any other French university outside of Paris, averaging over 1,000 a year. The large majority of these students come from Roman Catholic Europe.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in the fall of 1907.

Missionaries: Rev. Ernest W. Bysshe and Mrs. Bysshe.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Women Students' Hostel.

ERNEST W. BYSSHE, Superintendent

RUSSIA MISSION

Russia Mission includes all the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Russian Empire, except the Finnish and Swedish work in Finland. Russia proper is larger than all the rest of Europe, having a territory 6,000 miles from east to west and 2,500 miles from north to south, with a cosmopolitan population of 173,059,900, among whom there are 113,355,000 Russians; 18,345,000 Turks and Tartars; 10,730,000 Poles; 7,788,000 Ugro-Finns, including Karelians and Esthonians; 6,750,000 Jews; 4,153,000 Lithuanians and Letts; 2,770,000 Germanic, including Swedes; 1,904,000 Cartwelians; 1,558,000 Caucasian tribes; 1,588,000 Armenians; 692,000 Mongolians; and 3,461,000 of other nationalities, of whom there are more than twenty-five in number. Religiously Russia's 173 millions are grouped approximately as follows: Greek Orthodox (Pravoslavyn) 120,970,000; Mohammedans, 18,742,000; Roman Catholics, 15,420,000; Protestants, 8,324,000; Jews, 6,750,000. Other Christians 1,661,000; other non-Christians 865,000. Among these various peoples there are perhaps fully 150,000,000 who have yet to hear their first Gospel sermon.

Petrograd

Petrograd (population 1,908,000) is the capital of Russia. The holding of regular meetings under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in 1907.

Missionary: Rev. George A. Simons.

GEORGE A. SIMONS, Superintendent

FINLAND CONFERENCE

The Finland Conference includes all the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Finnish-speaking and Swedish-speaking people in the Grand Duchy of Finland. The population is 3,140,100, of whom eighty-six per cent are Finns, thirteen per cent Swedes, and the remaining one per cent largely Russians. The established religion is Lutheran. In 1891 the Methodist Episcopal Church was legally established in Finland, the Methodist Discipline being recognized in Finnish law.

The mission work in Finland was begun in 1866 by two young sailors, Wilhelm and Gustaf Barnlund, who had been converted in New York, joined the Methodist Episcopal Church there, and later returned to Kristinestad, their native city in Finland. The work thus begun was carried forward by local preachers from Sweden, principally through the heroic work of K. J. Lindborg, who established Methodist societies in various places. The work was under the Sweden Conference from 1883 to 1892, when the Finland and Saint Petersburg Mission was organized. This became the Finland and Saint Petersburg Mission Conference in 1904, and was divided in 1911, the Finland Conference and the Russia Mission being formed therefrom.

GEORGE A. SIMONS, Superintendent

BULGARIA MISSION CONFERENCE

The Bulgaria Mission Conference includes the principality of Bulgaria, north of the Balkan Mountains, and other contiguous countries of the Balkan Peninsula lying north and west of this section. Thus far the Methodist Church has confined its efforts to Bulgaria north of the Balkans.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1857. The first annual mission meeting was held in April, 1876. The Bulgaria Mission Conference was organized in 1892. The American Board (Congregational) is the only other mission board having work within the bounds of this Conference.

Lovatz

Lovatz (Lovetch) is situated on the Osma River, a tributary of the Danube, about halfway between the northern and southern boundaries of Bulgaria.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Kate E. Blackburn and Dora Davis.
Institution: W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

Sofia

Sofia is the capital of Bulgaria.

Missionaries: Rev. Elmer E. Count and Mrs. Count.

ELMER E. COUNT, Superintendent

A year of foreboding stress, anxiety and unrest has marked 1914 in the Balkan peninsula. It was the anticipated aftermath of disastrous wars and the unsatisfactory arrangement of the Bucharest treaty. That treaty, the culmination of the war of the Allies in the Balkans, forced Bulgaria to surrender a large part of the vantage ground that was hers at the close of the war with Turkey, and left her a shattered house in the midst of hostile nations. Since the date of the treaty a spirit of discouragement and depression has been upon the nation. She had been completely surrounded by the four nations that bound her at the four cardinal points of the compass. The situation gave to her enemies special advantage in traducing and maligning her while she was deprived of a hearing. The Carnegie Commission appointed to investigate the charge of atrocities has largely exonerated her and placed the blame for inhumanity where it rightfully belongs, but still the people feel that the impressions created by unjust slander cannot be erased by reports that seldom reach the believing ears of those



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
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 CHURCH

FINLAND

Railroads: — Cable Lines: —
 Scale of Statute Miles
 0 10 20 30 40 50 75 100

Place where Methodist
 Episcopal Missionaries reside
 is underlined in red.

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHROP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

poisoned by them. So, suffering as only the falsely accused can suffer, the people of Bulgaria have learned with poignancy of a bitter experience that wars do not pay. Today this most progressive people of the Balkans have a horror of war. It is this fact as much as any that has helped them up to the present writing to keep out of the disastrous debacle that is staining the countries of Europe with innocent blood.

All this has had effect on Mission work in Bulgaria. The Bulgarian looks about him and learns who his friends have been. Not Servia with the religion Greek Catholic; not Roumania with the same state religion; nor was it Greece of the same religious faith. With these was the little kingdom of Montenegro, again a Greek Catholic country. Turkey, the last to be named by her enemies, was the only one not having a religious belief the same as the others. Mohammedanism is not Greek Catholic, but it is likewise not Evangelical Christianity. These facts have stood out clear to the Bulgarian mind. So great was the impression, that serious men began to talk of swinging the whole country over to Protestantism. Some of us missionaries held our breath in fear that the attempt might be made to carry the purpose out. We believe that evangelical teaching should be received because of sincere conviction and not by any act of Parliament. While all the other countries of the Balkans are barred against the preaching of the Gospel by evangelical lips, Bulgaria stands in bright contrast to all of them by her tolerant spirit and her receptive attitude.

While the intolerance of her enemies and the harm she has suffered from those of the Greek Catholic faith figures on the negative side of the question, on the positive side figures strongly the helpfulness and sympathy received from nations of evangelical persuasion. During the last year much help has come to her from America and England. From America it was through the National Red Cross Association. Large sections of Bulgaria and Macedonia were left completely desolate because of the late war. Refugees to the number of 200,000 fled into Bulgaria for protection. At the close of the war they were still on the hands of the Bulgarian nation. The effort was made to reestablish them in their former homes. Funds were sent from America and England and used for that purpose. The American friends requested that an American Committee be formed to receive and disburse the funds. The writer, as superintendent of the Methodist Church Mission, was made treasurer of that fund. Though it was not directly evangelistic work, it was decidedly Christian and entailed a large additional amount of work upon him. Every facility was given by the government to carry on the work.

Missionaries have long felt that sufficient emphasis upon the need of winning the Balkan peninsula for Christ has not been made by the missionary movement of the last fifty years. Other lands have overshadowed the work done in the Balkan states. What pen and speech have failed to do, the Balkan wars have in a measure done. They have put the Balkan states into the limelight in the world's thought and have forced on the attention of Christian nations the need of creating a Christian conscience in their midst.

The religious problems of the Balkans are intimately related to the great Mohammedan problem. All through the Balkan states and especially in Bulgaria, are a large number of Mohammedans. There are numerous villages entirely composed of Turks. It is the desire of the Christian church that they be won to the kingdom of God. Their idea of Christianity has been gained from what they have seen of the only Christian church all about them. This is natural. The

church about them claims to be the only true "Orthodox Christian Church." This church is similar to the Roman Catholic Church. It worships the Virgin Mary and the saints. The Mohammedan believes this to be the rankest idolatry. Surrounded as he is by this type of Christianity it is nearly an impossibility to make an impression upon him. He will have nothing of an idolatrous religion. It matters but little to tell him that what he sees is a spurious type of Christianity. The superior weight of the evidence of large numbers counterweighs the statements of the interested evangelical. Christianity to him is as he sees it. He asks for no other evidences and spurns every attempt to illuminate him on the subject. To win, therefore, the Mohammedan, it becomes first necessary to win the Greek Catholic Christian. Not until he is forced to see the true type of Christianity and finds himself surrounded by it will he be able to form a correct idea of what the Master wished in His believing disciples.

The establishment of evangelical Christianity in the Balkans is the way to eliminate the traditional race hatreds that have endured there for scores of years. They have been the fruitful source of many a Balkan war. And Balkan wars are so related to the peace of Europe that it is with difficulty that the peace of the world is not disturbed when trouble is brewing in those states. To destroy this traditional hatred would eliminate a factor that prevents the races from amalgamating and forming one of the strongest races of the world. Remnants of almost all the ancient civilizations that have shaped history are there to-day. The ancient Grecian civilization is represented by Greece, the Roman by Roumania, the Macedonian empire by Macedonia; and Bulgaria and Servia too, have had their golden age as important powers. I could also add Byzantine, if it be understood a modification of the ancient Grecian. To cause these to coalesce into one confederated whole and intermingle and cause one organic whole would be to bring together the virile strength of these ancient civilizations. The Greek Catholic Church and Mohammedanism have completely failed to do this. Evangelical Christianity has it within her powers.

Fortunately the strategic point for the winning of this peninsula for Christ has been well chosen. Bulgaria is the field and she is situated directly in the center with all the other states surrounding her. Her light is already streaming over into other kingdoms though as yet it is not permitted to preach the Gospel openly in any of the others.

The year just closed has been the most remarkable one in the history of Missions in Bulgaria. In February a revival broke out in our church in Sofia which in some respects was one of the most encouraging the writer has ever seen. A young man arose and stated that he had learned in America a very good recipe for bringing a revival and that was to pray with the whole soul, the prayer "Lord send a revival and begin with me." He said it was meant for each member of the church to pray that prayer. They immediately acted on his advice, prayed the prayer and drafted the young man into service as the leader of the series of meetings. Soon the altar was filled nightly with seekers. Christians gathered about them and "prayed them through." At the height of our success, Satan interfered. An adverse movement deprived us of our hall. We sought elsewhere but could find no suitable place. We concluded to try to build a simple one story building that would house the people. No matter how simple, plans must be submitted to the proper authorities for ratification. This was done, but delays were so numerous before the plans were returned that when we had received them we had outgrown the capacity of the plans. We were embarrassed



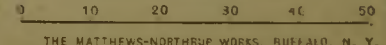
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
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CHURCH

BULGARIA

Places where Missionaries
reside are underlined in red.

Railroads: —

Scale of Statute Miles



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Longitude 23° East from 26° Greenwich 27°

by our success. We hired an old theater in the city. This was large and commodious. It was soon crowded with interested hearers. Sunday night after Sunday night there has been barely standing room. People by the hundred have been turned away. Our membership in Sofia has quadrupled in a year's time. This young preacher from Sofia was sent down to Varna on the Black Sea for a two weeks' series of meetings. The same results were seen there. A letter lately received from the pastor of the city states that they are having there a veritable Pentecost. Our commodious church there will not hold the crowds. Nothing like this religious movement has ever been seen in Varna, nor anywhere else in Bulgaria outside of the revival in our Sofia church. So enthusiastic have our people in Varna become because of these encouraging signs that they have raised 5,000 francs (\$1,000) for enlarging the building, claiming that they need one that will hold a thousand people.

The pastor of our Sofia church, catching the spirit of the revival fire, went about on his district conducting special meetings, for he is a District Superintendent as well as pastor. He reported successful meetings everywhere, but specially notable was the effect in Lovetch, where our school, under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, is situated. The meetings there resulted in many conversions in the town, and practically the whole student body. Our missionaries there sent us most enthusiastic and grateful reports.

Of many interesting incidents I will cite only one which stands out in an unusual manner. An old man, known as the best Hebrew scholar in Sofia, came frequently to my home to argue with our young preacher, who himself was a converted Jew, trying to persuade him to return to the faith of his fathers. The young preacher persisted that he had never left the faith of his fathers but had simply accepted the Messiah promised to his race, and thus fulfilled the conditions which made him the true Jew. Finally the old man rather wistfully said that he wished he could believe in that way. Quick to seize the opportunity, the young preacher urged him to accept the Christian faith for just twenty-four hours. He agreed to do this, but as point after point was brought to his notice, always the things that are the greatest stumbling blocks to the Hebrew mind, he vigorously declared that he could not believe such preposterous tales. "Only twenty-four hours," the young preacher would remind him, time after time; and so the battle was won, point by point, and the old man agreed to accept all the cardinal doctrines of the Christian faith, "for only twenty-four hours." "Then," said the young preacher, "there is one thing more which you must do. You must kneel down and pray to this Jesus, the Messiah whom you have accepted, and ask him to forgive your sins through the blood which he shed for you." The old man was horrified and declared that he would never do such a ridiculous thing. On being again reminded that it was for only "twenty-four hours" he knelt beside the young preacher, who earnestly besought God for the salvation of this soul and that light might come to him. Then the old man prayed and, rising to his feet, declared, "I don't know why it is, but somehow I feel lighter here," placing his hand over his heart. "I am going to test it for twenty-four hours." The following night he appeared early at the place where our prayer-meeting was to be held. It so happened that an Official Board meeting was in progress and he met some of the members who talked with him and answered his many questions. We had that night one of our most enthusiastic testimony meetings, and as one after another began to testify, I noticed the old man rise time after time from his seat on the very front row, and turn com-

pletely around that he might see and hear better. He slipped out of the meeting and a few days later I left the town without seeing him again. Since my arrival in America, I have received a letter from the young Hebrew preacher, in which he reminded me of these incidents and closed by telling me that he did not see the old man again, and when a few days elapsed he inquired where he was and learned that after four days' illness the old man had passed away still believing in the Messiah, Jesus, whom he had accepted for "twenty-four hours." He added that it seemed as if God, knowing the struggle which his friends and the old teachings would make for him, took him home while he still had his simple childlike faith.

AFRICA

The Methodist Episcopal Church has mission fields in Africa as follows: On the West Coast, in the Republic of Liberia, in Angola and adjacent territories, and in the Madeira Islands. On the East Coast, in Portuguese East Africa. In Central Africa, in Southern Rhodesia and Southern Congo. In North Africa, in Algeria and Tunisia.

The first mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Africa was Liberia, begun by the Rev. Melville B. Cox, March, 1833. It is now an Annual Conference.

The work in Portuguese East Africa was begun in Inhambane in 1884 by the Rev. Erwin H. Richards, who was received as a missionary and appointed by Bishop William Taylor, Christmas Eve, 1890. This work was enlarged by Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell in 1897, and later made a part of the East Central Africa Mission Conference.

The work in Southern Rhodesia was commenced by Bishop Hartzell, December, 1897. The Rev. Morris W. Ehnes and wife were the first missionaries and arrived October, 1898. The work is included in the East Central Africa Mission Conference.

The mission in Angola was begun by Bishop William Taylor in 1885, and was known as the Congo Mission and included work on the East Coast. In June, 1897, the Mission was organized by Bishop Hartzell. In 1900 the General Conference divided the Congo Mission into the West Central Africa and the East Central Africa Mission Conferences. Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the former at Quiongoa, Angola, May, 1902.

The Mission in Algeria and Tunisia was begun by Bishop Hartzell in 1908, and in 1909 the work was organized into the American Mission of North Africa. In 1913, by order of the General Conference, Bishop Hartzell organized the work into the North Africa Mission Conference.

These several fields are under five national flags, namely, Liberia, Portugal, Belgium, France, and Great Britain.

LIBERIA CONFERENCE

The Liberia Annual Conference includes the republic of Liberia on the west coast of Africa, between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast. It is bounded on the east and north by French territory, on the west by British, and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean. Its coast line is about 350 miles in length, and is very important on account of being nearly parallel to the course taken by the great steamers that ply between Europe and South Africa. It has no good harbors, but has several safe landing places. Beyond a strip running along the coast from ten to forty miles in width, there are dense forests which cover about 25,000 out of the 43,000 square miles of the territory of Liberia. The population is made up of from 12,000 to 15,000 Americo-Liberians, and about 2,000,000 aborigines. The former dwell principally in the towns along the coast and the lower parts of the Saint Paul River. They are the descendants of American and West Indian Negroes.

This is the oldest foreign mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first foreign missionary, Melville B. Cox, arrived in Liberia in March, 1833. On January 10, 1834, the "Liberia Annual Conference" was organized. This was a self-constituted body without legal status. The General Conference of 1836 gave legality to the "Liberia Annual Conference," making it a Mission Conference, which later became an Annual Conference.

De Coursey Mission

Missionaries: Rev. William M. McLaurin and Mrs. McLaurin.

Garraway

Garraway is a little town on the coast about thirty miles northwest of Cape Palmas

This town is first mentioned among the appointments of the Liberia Conference in 1879.

Missionaries: Misses Violet M. Gendrou and Anna E. Hall (on furlough).

Harper

Harper is a town situated on Cape Palmas which juts out into the Atlantic Ocean near the mouth of the Cavally River, which marks the boundary between Liberia and the Ivory Coast. It has a population of about 500 Americo-Liberians.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun here about 1849. Other mission boards at work here are those of the Protestant Episcopal Church and the Pentecostal Missionary Union of the United States of America.

Missionaries: Rev. William G. Alston and Mrs. Alston.

Institution: Cape Palmas Seminary.

Jacktown

Jacktown is situated on the Sinoe River, about sixty miles from its mouth.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1837.

Missionaries: Rev. Walter B. Williams and Mrs. Williams (at Nanah Kroo), Mrs. Friedrika S. Robertson, and Mrs. Nancy J. Warner.

Institution: Sinoe River Industrial School.

Monrovia

Monrovia (population, 5,000), the capital of Liberia, is situated at the mouth of the Saint Paul River. The lower or shoreward section of the city is inhabited by the Kroo and other indigenous tribes, while the upper is peopled by Americo-Liberians, foreign consuls, and traders. The latter part of the town has broad, grass-grown streets, and substantial, well-built houses, churches, and office and public buildings.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1833. Other mission boards at work here are those of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the National Baptist Convention.

Missionaries: Rev. Joseph F. B. Coleman and Mrs. Coleman, Miss Diana B. McNeil, Rev. John A. Simpson and Mrs. Simpson.

Institutions: College of West Africa, College of West Africa Press.

Wissika

Wissika is situated on the west bank of the Cavally River, about sixty miles from its mouth.

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



MONROVIA DISTRICT

R. V. RICHARDS, Superintendent

The evangelistic work in Monrovia District has been pushed steadily. The Gospel Message is winning its way with the non-Christian population, bringing about great moral and social changes. Three new churches have been erected, the money being raised by the natives. There have been 275 conversions during the year—125 natives and 150 Liberians.

The statistics of the district are as follows: 319 probationers; 1,494 full members; 8 local preachers; 14 churches; church property, estimated, \$55,960; 17 Sunday schools; 173 officers and teachers; 1,163 scholars.

Educational

College of West Africa—J. F. B. Coleman, Acting President; Enrollment, 356. Many of the students are natives. The year was marked by much hard work in the various departments. Miss Diana B. McNeil was added to the faculty, and has charge of sixth grade classes and the Music Department. The Stokes Bible Training Department is an important feature of the work, and is in charge of the Rev. Joseph F. B. Coleman, pastor of First Church, Monrovia, and a member of the faculty.

CAPE PALMAS DISTRICT

W. G. ALSTON, Superintendent.

Last year we reported 800 conversions—this year there were 1,326. The Barrakar and Watchaka Missions are growing. Many new members have been added to the Church. Mt. Tolman church has also had a successful year. The Kroo Town church, Pastor Priddy, in Cape Palmas, has one of the best choirs in all Africa. At Grand Cess is one of the largest congregations on the West Coast, Rev. W. M. McLaurin, Pastor, with a church membership gain for the year of 361. Picina Cess and Sasstown have had successful years, and Batu is holding its own.

The other day, as I entered the town of Cavalla, the King, just as soon as the news reached him that I was in his town, got together his chiefs and came to the little hut where I was and took me by the hand and said to me, "He so glad you bring you church to me" (This is the way they talk). "We be glad for you church more than for other." They told me if I continued to preach in this way, I would soon have all going God's fassir.

Our Bassa Town church just closed a great revival with thirty-one converts. As we were about to close the meeting one night a young native Bassa boy came running up to the pulpit crying, "Don't close! Don't close!" He was so anxious to be saved. The meeting was extended and the young man was saved.

SINOE DISTRICT

Nanah Kroo Circuit

WALTER B. WILLIAMS, Superintendent

There has come to us with especial force these words: "Trust in the Lord and do good, so shalt thou dwell in the land." Aye, even in the Land of

Hindrances, for that there have been many and serious hindrances to the Lord's work in and around Nanah Kroo in the year just closed must be admitted.

War

Europe is not alone in being devastated by war. Where our Mission is stationed every tribe is at war, roads are closed, farming at a standstill, bloodshed and savagery rife. One day a woman was shot down in the road, and another woman that same week brutally murdered by a soldier. In a town six miles from us a mother and five helpless children were cut to pieces. Nine young men, gifts in hand, carrying greetings to a town farther away, were slain, their hands cut off and distributed among the towns in the vicinity. In an attack on the town of Soho, in our circuit, nine men were killed, their heads cut off and held as trophies of war. In the midst of the rains another town on our circuit was burned to the ground. The women and children who escaped were left without food and without shelter. Famine confronts our people—is now at their doors—hundreds turn to us for food, and our hands are empty.

Witchcraft and Cannibalism

Most of the home friends of this Mission will remember the capture of that wee Wissipo laddie on the main road within sight of our Mission, the anxious days he was held captive in the jungle while our hearts were rung over the mysterious disappearance—his murder and the eating of a portion of his body by witch people in the town closest to the mission—the gruesome confession, and terrible execution of his murderer. It is such evil that constantly confronts the Gospel of a pure life through the cleansing blood of the Lamb and the indwelling of the Holy Spirit as we preach it, day by day, to not a few men and women who have sold themselves, body and soul, to the devil and are pledged to oppose the power of God. Pray for us that our faith falter not.

Burglary

With the European War and the taking off of so many steamers, the food supply has more than once been at a very low ebb. Toward the end of the year the necessity of buying rice for our mission school boys took us on a ten hours' journey to the nearest town, Sinoe, for there was nothing in Nanah Kroo. The news followed us that two thieves had broken into our storehouse, where still remained a remnant of tea, sugar, and biscuits, and, vastly more important, a set of carpenter's tools presented to the mission by kind friends in America and *indispensable* to our work in a part of the world where the few carpenters (so-called) have only a hatchet with which to build a house. The young man left in charge was awakened by a dream that night, and driven by the sense of something wrong he arose and, lantern in hand, began a tour of the buildings. As he neared the storehouse the thieves ran away, leaving their empty bag beside the open door. Our tools and few provisions were left to us, but gone is the sense of security under which we happily dwelt for more than a year among our heathen neighbors.

Unclean Lives of Traders

You never open a book on missionary work but what "the unclean lives of traders" is given as one of the great hindrances. Far outnumbering the missionaries here are the white traders, many of them well-born and educated,

delightfully courteous in manner, and very kind to us—but living polygamous lives during their brief stay in the tropics and leaving illegitimate babies behind them when they sail back to civilization and the decency which they put away when they left the restraints of home behind them. Their lives and their example make it hard for us to preach clean living to the black man who daily sees practiced just the contrary to what we say.

Inconveniences Due to the European War

We suffer like everyone else. Mail comes about once in two months only. Provisions are high and very scarce. Mission drafts are accepted under protest and cashed at a discount, silver being at a premium and paper the reverse. Quinine ran out and could not be replenished, so African fever seized the chance to lay Mrs. Williams on her back. Trivial inconveniences compared to what thousands are suffering in the stricken war lands, yet hindrances to our best work here notwithstanding. Through the dark times that we have been shut in here, at the right time and place God has lifted the curtain and we have seen Him “prepare a table before us in the presence of our enemies,” and *our hearts have just kept singing!*

Growth of the Church Life

Our spirits were hungry for the conversion of our Kroo people above everything else, and God gave us in Christian baptism, 31; and in accessions to church membership 29. Though our churches are imperfect, yet we have a clean, holy band of Christians that, according to the light they have, are loyal and true and seem to be separated from the world, “hid in Christ in God.”

Sunday School

The Sunday school has grown from thirty in the beginning to an average attendance of 100, divided into regular classes, each teacher a student at the mission, thoroughly drilled in the lesson facts and truths, able and glad to teach, and, though only young lads themselves, preserving order and imparting biblical knowledge excellently well. Eighteen months ago most of them were heathen, two were destined for devil doctors. “What hath God wrought!” we exclaim in wonder as we see them in their neat garb, with intelligent faces, following the lesson from their own Bibles in a new language, English.

Four Native Preachers

During the year we have been permitted to draw to our side four strong Christian Kroo men, dedicated by choice to the ministry. They have separated from the town life, are building civilized homes in our new Christian settlement, Bethany, are studying, preaching the Word, and bringing up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. They are our hope. Upon them rests the future of the Church in Krooland. When we look into their faces, we “thank God and take courage.” To train these men is in itself worth the sinking of our own lives in this dark land.

Church Attendance of Kings and Chiefs

Recently many of the “big men” of the various towns under the influences of this mission are beginning to attend our preaching services and to listen to God’s Word. Only a few years ago they ridiculed “God palaver,” beat the native

Christians who tried to preach in the towns, and more than once attempted to kill one of our most promising young men because he persisted in preaching Jesus Christ. Today these same kings and chiefs are friends of the mission and no longer oppose our work.

These same heathen rulers have recently made a law which their criers call through the towns every Saturday: "Tomorrow be Sunday. No man must make war. No man must go to farm. No man must work until Monday come." Says one of our preachers, "We never see this thing since we be born."

Industrial Change in the Life of the Young Men

Paul asserts, "If a man will not work neither shall he eat." The Kroo man says, "You think I be a woman to cut cassava farm?" I wish you could hear the scorn in his tones as he says it! But today in the section reached by the mission, the younger Kroo men are cutting and planting their own cassava farms. The older people curse and deride them, but they answer, "We see the white man cut big cassava farm at the mission. We see our country boys at the mission cut farm too. They no fit to sleep with hunger. So we follow the white man's fashion." Truly, the Christian idea of the dignity of labor is replacing the heathen idea of its degradation.

The Christian Town of Bethany, Liberia

"Come ye out from among them and be ye separate" must be done literally in the first few years of Christian training. It is the exceptionally strong soul that can stand the deadening, defiling influence of every-day heathenism. So this year has seen the growth of a Christian settlement, a level stretch of the mission land fronting the ocean, inclosed within the limits of the mission fence, actually a piece of bush transformed into straight roads, substantial houses whose mud walls are taken right out of the numerous white ant hills, and neat little farms of cassava, edoes, sweet corn, potatoes, and other vegetables.

The town is named Bethany, for here our Saviour will again be a welcome guest, with every man a Lazarus and every woman a Mary-Martha to minister unto Him.

It is a clean town, being composed of Kroo Methodists. No gin enters it or other intoxicants, no tobacco, nothing unclean. Each man has one wife, and only one. The children, girls as well as boys, will be sent to school, church, and Sunday school. And having Christian parents the little girls will not be likely to be sold in infancy to any man who has the price to add them to his harem.

Ah, the wonderful drawing power of the Christ when once He is lifted up in these heathen lands! How He draws these souls from the dark heathen practices and teachings into His most marvelous light! Pray for this African Bethany that He may ever abide there, with His faithful and elect Kroo children.

The Mission Day School

"Book palaver," they will have it, these Kroo men. Long they waited at Nanah Kroo, but last year saw a school in session at the mission. Representatives of ten different tribes were enrolled; thirty-five in all. Most of these boys had never been in school before. Many of them could not speak a word of English when they came. A few possessed unusually bright minds, but none of them were stupid. At school all took a pretty stiff examination in the Book

of Genesis, Elementary Arithmetic, Writing, Spelling, Dictation, Reading, Geography of Africa. The lowest average percentage was 77 in Dictation, the highest 95 in Arithmetic. "Not bad," commented one of their teachers, a graduate of the Philadelphia Normal School.

WHERE YOU CAN HAVE A HAND

What is Needed to Push the Good Work Forward

1. About \$100 for a boys' dining hall. This will buy the zinc. Other building material we can cut from the bush.
2. One thousand dollars or more for a good church building. Our present bamboo church is falling to pieces over our heads steadily and rapidly.
3. Scholarships: \$25 for a boy; \$60 to \$100 for a preacher.
4. Boys' clothing, ages 8 to 18. Strong overalls; strong shirts; donated cloth. To save paying duty at this end, mark box, "For mission use only."
5. School books in English, six or more of the same kind. 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Readers especially needed. Mark, "For mission use only."

EAST CENTRAL AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

The East Central Africa Mission Conference includes the work in Portuguese East Africa and Southern Rhodesia. The portion of Portuguese East Africa that has been assigned (with few exceptions) to the Methodist Episcopal Church by agreement with other American and European Mission Boards, extends northward from the Limpopo River on the south, nearly 600 miles to the Zambesi on the north, and from 100 to 300 miles inland. In this territory there is a native Negro population of over 2,500,000. Southern Rhodesia is a British colony covering about 144,000 square miles. The country is a high plateau, with a good climate, abounding in minerals and capable of producing nearly all kinds of agricultural products. There are about 24,000 whites and 620,000 natives in Southern Rhodesia.

The first Methodist Episcopal missionary in Portuguese East Africa, with headquarters at Inhambane, was the Rev. E. H. Richards, who was appointed in 1890 by Bishop Taylor.

Bishop Hartzell founded the Mission in Rhodesia in 1897, and received large concessions in lands and buildings through the late Cecil J. Rhodes and Earl Grey. To this he united the work in Inhambane and by authority of the General Conference organized the Mission Conference in November, 1901.

Some Social Aspects

Christianity has touched, but little, the mature and the aged. The youth are eager for the school and the Church. These young people, on becoming Christians, have peculiar hardships to face, intensified by the heathen atmosphere of their kraals. The environment here is animistic superstition, tribal custom, and a collectivism that negatives individuality—and all under the dictatorship of a heathen chief. When the young man or woman becomes a convert from this he continues to live in it. For generations, untold, the making of gardens, the carrying on of war, the business has been collective. No individual stood out against what the community declared lawful or forbidden. Christianity, with its message of individual responsibility, is entirely new and strange. Conversion cannot be expected to transform collectivism into individualism at one stroke, or to adjust relations and conduct in one experience. For it must be remembered that the Christian remains a member of the tribe and as such the government administers its supervision through the chief. This step involves nothing other than that the individual, hitherto bereft of will-power by birth and training, should come into the consciousness of his own value, his personal rights, and his individual obligation: in other words, should wake to his personal selfhood with its power of self-will, its joy of self-integrity, and its sense of isolated responsibility. Clearly this process cannot be obtained in a single generation.

The ideal of womanhood must be elevated and beautified. Indeed, at present womanhood is without ideal. This must be accomplished by a change in woman as well as in her father and husband. So far, in this Mission, men have made more rapid and general progress than woman. Conditions are to blame for this and not woman. Here is an illustration:

Only native males find employment with the white residents of Rhodesia. The work of the farmer and the house-wife is done by native boys. The black fathers and prospective bridegrooms object to these women leaving the kraals. These may thus get out of their control and the men suffer the loss of from five to eight cattle—the value of a black woman. The missionary is equally averse to their better qualified native girls becoming domestic servants. The towns are the centers of demand. Here the girls are in great moral danger, a prey to the licentious passion of all races. Would that the white man always

28° Longitude East from Greenwich

32°

36°

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH

EAST CENTRAL AFRICA

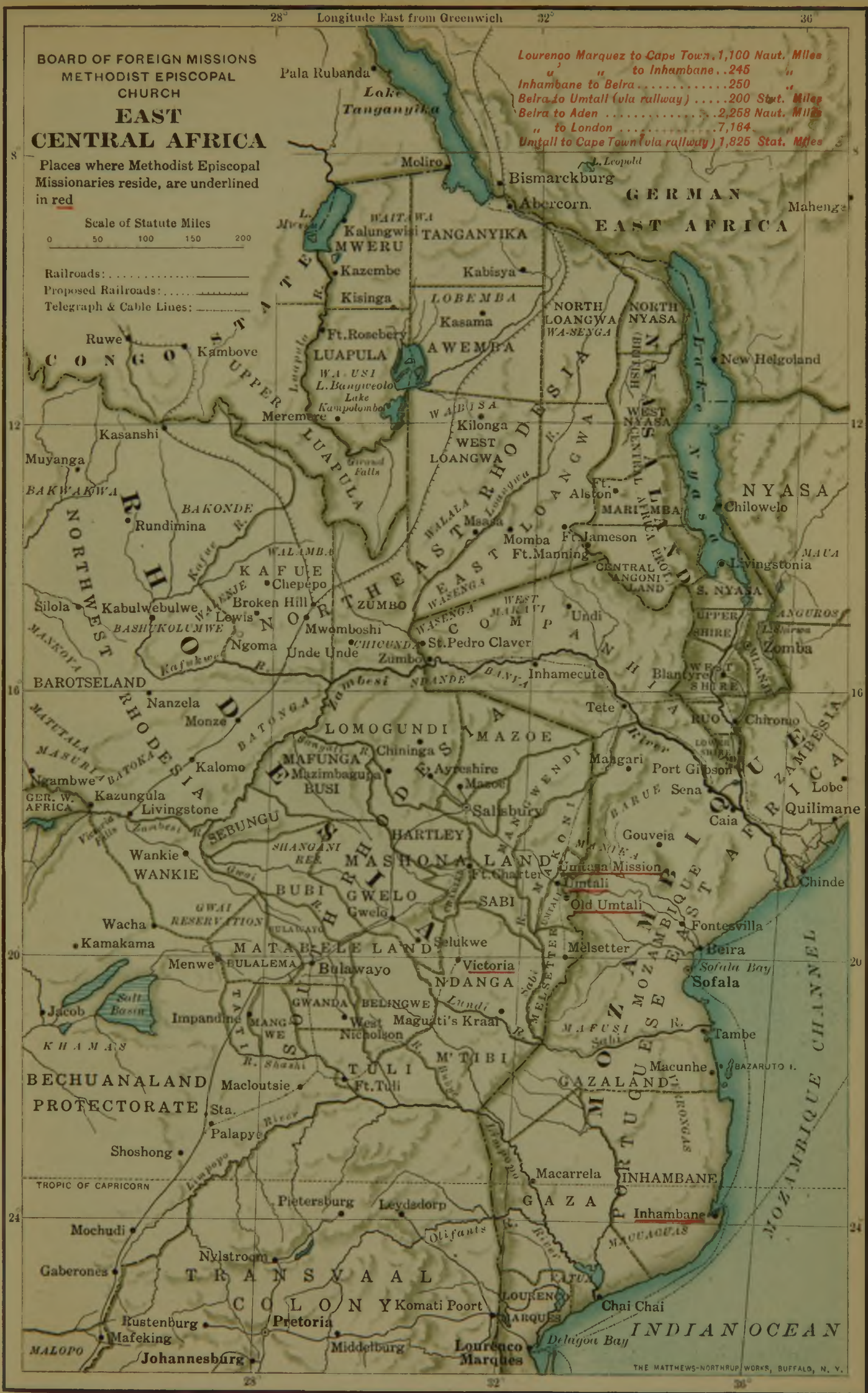
Places where Methodist Episcopal Missionaries reside, are underlined in red

Scale of Statute Miles

0 50 100 150 200

Railroads:
Proposed Railroads:
Telegraph & Cable Lines:

Lourenço Marquez to Cape Town, 1,100 Naut. Miles
" " " to Inhambane, 245 " "
Inhambane to Belra, 250 " "
Belra to Umtali (via railway), 200 Stat. Miles
Belra to Aden, 2,258 Naut. Miles
" to London, 7,164 " "
Umtali to Cape Town (via railway), 1,825 Stat. Miles





BOYS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL JUDGING SHEEP, OLD UMTALI, RHODESIA

helped solve this problem instead of degrading himself and the black woman. This latter condition has materially improved the last decade, as there is increased family life among white settlers.

The native girls have thus no money. Their fathers, for the most part, are heathen who find employment but long enough to obtain the government tax and the hut assessment (from £1 to £2). The young women are ambitious for better clothes, which the fathers are unwilling to get them. Grain, not needed by the heathen for food, is malted into doro (beer). The boys who go to work in the mines, on farms, or as domestic servants, have money. When these boys return from work or come home on a "visit" they pay the girls to sin by giving them cloth or ready-made dresses. For some of the girls there is little other opportunity to obtain these coveted garments.

Here lies Christianity's task and the work of the missionary. The light of the Gospel of purity and opportunity must sanctify the life in town and in the country, of the whites and the blacks, and give womanhood a chance to gain livelihood and character, without being compelled to contend with such tremendous odds. In the Gospel of Christ lies, also, the cure of the "house-boy system," now such a disagreeable problem before legislature, state court, missionary workers, and housekeepers.

RHODESIA DISTRICT

This District includes the eastern section of Southern Rhodesia, a region under the British flag.

Old Umtali and Umtali

Old Umtali station is located in a beautiful, mountainous section, 3,500 feet above the sea. Umtali, the seat of the government administration for the eastern region of Southern Rhodesia, is situated ten miles away. At Old Umtali there is a farm of 3,000 acres, owned by the mission, which was formally dedicated to the industrial and religious uplift of the African people in 1899. Over 200 acres are now under cultivation, where boys and girls are trained in agricultural industries, brick making, and building. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has fifty acres of land adjoining the property of the Board, and the whole forming a Mission Park. The equipment includes buildings for a church, schools, shops, printing press, farm stock, and residences for missionaries. On the land of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society there are two good buildings. Old Umtali is the center of an active and productive work in the translation of Scriptures and other literature into the native language. At Umtali is located Saint Andrew's Church (English), which possesses a fine property.

Missionaries: Rev. John R. Gates (on furlough) and Mrs. Gates (on furlough), Rev. Eddy H. Greeley, Rev. H. N. Howard and Mrs. Howard, Rev. Charles A. Kent and Mrs. Kent, Mr. George A. Roberts (on furlough) and Mrs. Roberts (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Miss Emma D. Nourse, Miss Grace Clark.

The former Zambesi District is now included in the Rhodesia District, and includes the work at Nyakasapa, Penhalonga, and Mrewa. At the first mentioned place there is a Mission Farm of three thousand acres and several buildings; at Penhalonga a good English Church. Dr. Gurney is stationed at Mrewa where a remarkable medical work is going forward.

Missionaries: Dr. Samuel Gurney, Rev. A. L. Buchwalter and Mrs. Buchwalter, Rev. Henry I. James and Mrs. James, Miss Mullikin.

Mutambara

Situated fifty miles south of Umtali. Work was begun in 1907. The Methodist Episcopal Church possesses a farm of 3,000 acres with several good buildings, on which industrial, educational, medical and evangelistic lines of work are carried on. At the present time Mutambara is the center of a circuit of six native out-stations.

Missionaries: Rev. Thomas A. O'Farrell and Mrs. O'Farrell, Miss Ruby Neal Goddard.

CHARLES A. KENT, Superintendent

Besides five white centers we have forty-two native stations in the care of a like number of pastor-teachers. In many of these stations there are two schools, with several preaching points. There are fifty-two natives in the employ of the Mission as evangelists, teachers and pastors. Penhalonga has 5,000 natives and Umtali one half that number.

We have 1,574 full members, 1,618 probationers and 4,809 unbaptized adherents. This is an average to each station of thirty-eight full members, forty probationers and 115 unbaptized adherents. 179 children have been baptized during the year, 400 have been received on probation exclusive of these children, and 406 have been received into full membership. There are 3,400 enrolled in Sunday schools which are supplied with the International Lessons in the vernacular with helps edited by E. H. Greeley. 4,200 are reported enrolled in day schools taught by native teachers. All day schools for the natives are conducted by the Mission. The government assists with a grant-in-aid based on the attendance and the number of days taught. The grant for this mission, last year, was more than \$3,000.

A material advance has been made in self-support. The most notable example is the Umtali native church, which has given \$250 since last Conference. The Mission reports \$790 contributed by the natives, as against \$350 last year.

Nyakatsapa, a white center, has been without a white worker since the first of February, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace have done excellent work in the places vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Wallace in charge of the farm and Mrs. Wallace assisting in the school.

Upon Mr. Howard's going his place at the head of the Boys' Central Training School was temporarily taken by E. H. Greeley, assisted by A. L. Buchwalter and H. I. James. Later Mr. James was transferred from Penhalonga and put in charge of this center. The enrollment of the school under his supervision, has steadily increased and the outlook is encouraging.

At Mrewa, our farthest center to the north—more than one hundred and fifty miles from the Zambezi River, our northern boundary—the dogger house has been replaced by a brick and iron one of six rooms, valued at \$1,500. Much of the material was transported gratuitously, the forty miles from the railroad, by farmers in whose high favor Dr. Gurney has ingratiated himself by his life and pills.

At Mutambara, on the southern boundary of our territory and fifty miles south of Umtali, a new five-room cottage affords Mr. and Mrs. O'Farrell and family a comfortable home. The house is valued at \$1,750. This center has made material progress despite the additional work put upon Mr. and Mrs. O'Farrell by the leave of absence of Miss Goddard. Definite plans are taking shape for a much needed new church.

At Makomwe there has been built, this year, the first stone church of this Mission. The stones were obtained from an adjoining kopje and personally laid by J. G. Paisley, the missionary in charge.

District Conference

A successful district conference of the Rhodesia Mission was held at Old Umtali, June 8-16. It approved a resolution submitted by the members of the

Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, looking to the extension of their work to Nyakatsapa.

Teachers' Institute

An interesting and well-attended institute for our native pastor-teachers was held from June 16 to July 11. It was the first in the history of the Mission. Many of the teachers' wives were also present for whom special classes were held.

Financial Situation

Our financial situation may be described as static embarrassment occasioned by an accumulated deficit and the discontinuance of a number of special gifts. It results in inability to continue present work and care for present workers on the present financial budget.

INHAMBANE, KAMBINI, AND LIMPOPO DISTRICTS

The Inhambane District is located in Portuguese East Africa. It extends from the southern boundary of the governmental district of Inhambane to Makodweni on the north, which makes a distance of about 200 miles. It extends westward to the Transvaal and southeastern Rhodesia, which makes a distance of from 200 to 250 miles. The eastern boundary is the Indian Ocean. In this district there are about 1,500,000 natives composed of three principal tribes: Batswa, Batonga, and Bachopi. Each tribe has a distinct language of its own. The entire Scriptures are translated into the Sheetswa language and the New Testament into the Gitonga language and primers in these two and also in the Chopi language. These three tribes belong to the great Bantu family. They are a well-built people physically, and are said by those of good authority to be intellectually superior to the tribes which occupy the central portions of Africa. A railroad is in the course of construction, opening up the interior. The town of Inhambane, which is the seat of the governmental headquarters of the district, is located in the mission district of Inhambane.

Gikuki

Gikuki is the mission headquarters of the district and is located across the bay from the town of Inhambane, a distance of about five miles, on a bluff fifty feet in height overlooking the waters of the beautiful bay. The mission property includes 24 acres, a church, large residence, and several other buildings for training school, printing press, and dispensary.

Missionaries. Rev. William C. Terril and Mrs. Terril, Mr. Josef A. Persson and Mrs. Persson, Miss Ellen E. Bjorklund, Dr. C. J. Stauffacher and Mrs. Stauffacher.

Institutions: Mission Press, Girls' Training School, and Medical Dispensary.

There are thirty-seven out-stations among the natives in charge of thirty-five native teachers and their wives.

The Limpopo District is composed of a part of the former Inhambane District and also much new territory. It includes the territory north of the ancient Limpopo River and south of the Inhambane governmental district, extending westward until the Transvaal is reached and comprising ancient and populous Gazaland. The seaport town of Chai Chai is located in this district, which port is about fifty miles north of Lourenco Marques and at the mouth of the Limpopo River. A new railroad has recently been opened leading inland. There is a large native population in this district composed in the main of the Bachopi tribe.

Kambini

Kambini is the name of the headquarters of the Limpopo District and is located inland from the town of Inhambane about forty miles. It is beautifully located, and from many nearby points the waters of the Indian Ocean can be seen. The mission farm consists of 1,200 acres. One hundred acres are under cultivation. There is a large native church used also by the Bodine Training School for Boys. The

boys are trained in agriculture and other industries. There are several buildings for missionaries, dormitories, medical dispensary.

Missionaries: Rev. Pliny W. Keys and Mrs. Keys, Rev. Raymond L. Bush (on furlough), Rev. J. D. Pointer and Mrs. Pointer.

Institution: Bodine Boys' Training School.

There are thirty-three out-stations on this district in charge of thirty-two native teachers and their wives.

INHAMBANE DISTRICT

W. C. TERRIL, Superintendent

From every viewpoint the year 1914 has been the best in the history of the Inhambane District. The out-station is the nursery and training ground of the Mission. There are thirty-six out-stations in charge of thirty-nine native pastor-teachers, all of whom are more or less trained men. Thirty-six of these native workers are receiving help from the Special Gifts. Each of the thirty-six out-stations reports an increase in baptized and full members and in probationers.

Fifteen of our native pastor-teachers have received from the respective government officials of their district a government license to carry on their work untrammelled. This grants them permission to teach religious studies, which includes reading in their own language. Twelve native teachers are also in training and preparing themselves for examination in the Portuguese language, which will permit them to have a school recognized by the government for secular teaching and which will in time obtain a government grant.

Each out-station has a Sunday school, which is a combination of educational and evangelistic effort. The International Sunday School lessons are taught. Each school has its officers and teachers and some schools are well organized and conduct teacher training classes weekly. In addition to the regular lessons, religious instruction is also given in the "Lord's Prayer, The Ten Commandments, The Apostles' Creed and One Hundred Catechetical Questions." This department of our work continues to be a very effective agency for the sowing of seed in the hearts of both Christian and heathen.

All our work, whether at the Mission Headquarters or on the out-stations aims at the evangelization of these people. Various agencies are adopted, and one of them is direct evangelistic work. Morning and evening prayers are conducted daily and four Sunday services. In addition to these, four classes are conducted weekly, two for boys and young men and two for girls. All of these services are in charge of the missionaries. There is also a teacher training class, which is a source of great help. A service is also held daily for the sick who come for treatment. In all, twenty-seven religious services are held weekly at Gikuki.

Self-support

Too much stress cannot be laid on this. To help oneself is surely a sign of spiritual development. This spirit is growing here. The Every Member Giving Weekly was the key struck to bring this about. It has found a responsive chord in the hearts of many. All have not responded as yet, but there is an increase in giving on each station, in some cases of 100 per cent. The full members are expected to give two cents and the probationers one cent weekly.

Educational

Each out-station supports a day school and sessions are held three hours daily. The personnel of the pupils is interesting. Grandmothers with their

grandchildren tied to their backs are seen and all ages and sizes of both sexes are found busy. All are bent on the same thing; that of learning to read in their own language in order that as soon as possible they may be able to read God's Book. Many of the schools are so large and the difference of age and ability are so great that the native teacher in charge is compelled to secure the help of the larger and better educated boys and girls of his village. They readily consent, not merely because of the standing it gives them, but because of their love for the uplift of their people.

Located at Gikuki are two Training Schools. One is the Girls' Training School and the other the Native Teacher Training Institute. Two sessions of these schools have been held this year, with an average attendance of twenty-four.

The girls were taught studies in the Portuguese language and many surprised us by their exceptionally good work. In addition to these studies they were instructed in various industries, such as sewing, darning, needle-work, laundry work, housework, and kitchen gardening. There is opposition to training the girls, especially on the part of the native men. They are, however, awakening to the necessity of it. For example, the native men, those identified with the Mission in various ways, are usually better educated than the girls. When the time comes for them to marry they must marry someone inferior to them intellectually and they discover to their sorrow, after a time, that their wives are unable to wash and iron their clothes, cook and prepare their food, care for the house and the children and for themselves in a neat and respectable manner. Soon there is domestic trouble and the matter is brought to the missionary to settle, and it gives him an opportunity to teach a practical lesson. It is having its effect, and recently at a meeting, when matters of this nature were being discussed, a number of young men present consented to permit their wives to spend a month, at least, each year at the Mission headquarters in order that they might be taught the simple rules of housekeeping and caring for a family.

The Native Teacher Training Institute was a success. The majority of those present made good grades. In addition to studies in the Portuguese language they were also taught geography, an entirely new study for them, and one which they found very interesting, even if they did not accept all told them as gospel truth. Lectures were also given on the Life of John Wesley and the Life of Mohamet. They left with a larger appreciation for the Gospel of Christ and for the Church that has made possible this knowledge for them.

We aim to make this school a Union Training School in conjunction with the Free Methodist Mission of North America. One native pastor-teacher of that Mission was present and he, with all who were present of our own Mission, left with a determination to return next year and to work in the interim as field agents.

One more school should be mentioned. The Church here has among its missionaries two little white children. These two must be taught and they have a section of the schoolroom for themselves. Several Portuguese families have been asking us to take their children and teach them. Because of a lack of accommodations we are compelled to refuse, but one father was so insistent that he made arrangements for his little son, to live close to the Mission and thus have us teach him. He has been in school for the last few weeks. We predict that this will develop what we desire for this work eventually: a Training School in the Portuguese language for Portuguese children.

Mission Press

The Mission Press is located at Gikuki. This year is an unparalleled year in this department. The total number of pages printed, in spite of a closing down of the press because of a delay in the printing paper reaching here, is a thirty-five per cent increase over any previous year. The number of pages printed is far in excess of 1,000,000 octavo pages. Our press does the most of the work for the Rhodesia Mission, much of the work for the Free Methodist Mission, and for a few months it printed a bi-monthly journal in Portuguese for an Inhambane editor. The importance of this branch of our work is beyond estimate.

Medical Work

There is a Medical Dispensary located at Gikuki. The patients are cosmopolitan and of all ages, sizes and conditions. They represent various nationalities, but of course the Inhambane native is in predominance. The Arabian and Hindoo Mohammedans are present in large numbers. Also half-castes, Chinese and Portuguese. After the morning service the clinic begins and a variety of diseases are treated, some of very serious nature and others trivial. The average daily attendance is thirty, and some of them require two treatments daily.

In addition to the Dispensary work, the Doctor has many calls to outside parties. He has also been of valuable assistance to the missionaries, and not only of our Mission, but also to those of the Free Methodist Mission and the Church of England Mission. Our medical work is aiding greatly in placing the Mission in high standing in the eyes of all.

The Effects of This Work on Native Christians

A brief glance will give a little idea, especially if we compare the ones untouched by the Gospel with those who have heard it and accepted it. The effects produced in the native Christians by the Gospel message is at once seen, felt, smelt and heard. No one will ever mistake a true Christian for a heathen. The changes wrought affect every part of his nature. He surely becomes a new creature inside and outside. The outward changes are more in evidence. He changes his clothes of sunshine, cocoanut oil and animal skins for Christian and civilized dress, and this putting on of different clothes, is indicative of his having put on the new man Christ Jesus. Soap and water become his friends. He will go miles to get a good bath, for he has learned that "cleanliness is next to godliness." This is also indicative of an inward cleansing by the blood of Christ. It is safe to say that every man and woman outside of the various missions is a drunkard and an habitual user of tobacco and snuff. All of this ceases. Total abstinence from all alcoholic drinks and the use of tobacco, hemp and snuff is the standard set. He also ceases to be a part and parcel of the ground from which he was made. Instead of sitting on the ground he wishes for a chair, and instead of using mother earth for his table he buys or makes one with four legs. He is no longer content with a bed on the floor, but he wishes one off the ground. His wooden food bowls, unsanitary because they are never cleansed inside or out, give way to white enamel bowls. His fingers which in his heathen condition were used for knife, fork, and spoon, are put to a better use, and he buys iron knives, forks and spoons. He has come into the Light, thus he wishes to have light all around him and buys a lamp and becomes a

purchaser of Standard Oil. His house and village show the effect of the change that has taken place. His hut formerly was filthy. A fire was continually burning and since there are no chimneys the most of the smoke lodged in the house. This is stopped and a small kitchen is built where the fire is kept burning.

Another effect of great importance is his dispensing with his many wives and retaining only one. This means a great loss for him financially, for he has paid from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars for each of them. But, nothing deterred, he sacrifices. He also begins to show affection for his wife and family, and there are not a few cases where love, as you and I understand it, has been manifested. Not long ago one of our girls refused to marry the young man who sought her hand unless he would promise to love her as the missionary loved his wife. The young man consented and their home life is quite ideal. This is a big step in advance from the belief that woman is a mere animal and fit only for the work of an animal. Christian parents have a different attitude toward their children and they may often be seen doing the very rare thing of carrying and playing with the baby. Home is an unknown term in the heathen vocabulary. It only becomes known as Christianity is infused into the life of these people. Home life means social life to a very large degree and thus the entire social life of these people is changed as the result of the gospel, or it may be wiser to say, that social life begins with them as the result of the coming of Christ into their lives.

KAMBINI AND LIMPOPO DISTRICTS

J. D. POINTER, Superintendent

The Conference at Umtali, Rhodesia, in October, 1913, divided the large territory of the Limpopo District into two parts, thus making what is known as the Kambini and Limpopo Districts. The territory includes 250 miles of the coast line in Portuguese East Africa and extends westward to the Transvaal. There are 800,000 natives within the bounds of the two districts that belong principally to the Batswa and Bachopi tribes of the great Bantu family. Those among whom we work, for the most part speak the Sheetswa language.

THE KAMBINI DIVISION

The work of the Kambini District includes, first, the care and supervision of fifteen native out-stations and preachers; second, the native church at Kambini where preaching services are held every Sunday and prayers each day under the supervision of the missionaries; third, the Bodine Training School for boys where the native language, Sheetswa, and Portuguese are being taught; fourth, the medical work which is being done by Miss Ellen Bjorklund; fifth, the industrial or farm work which in the absence of Mr. Bush, is being superintended by the writer.

The Bodine Training School during the past year has been under the supervision of Mrs. Pointer, who was assisted by a competent native teacher. There are about seventy-five pupils in the school who are being taught in Portuguese or Sheetswa, and about twenty-five of this number are orphans and make their home here. We have built a good, substantial two-story school-house of sheet iron, which is also being used as a dormitory for the boys.

The industrial work consists of teaching the boys simple things about

farming. They help raise the crops and thus learn to till the soil. This season was dry and our crops were short. However, we harvested 1,400 bushels of peanuts and 200 bushels of corn. We are much in need of better equipment for the farm as well as in all other departments of the work.

The medical work at Kambini is being done by Miss Bjorklund, who is a competent trained nurse. All of the ills and diseases of the natives receive treatment at her hands and some days her patients number twenty. Our medical missionary, Dr. Stauffacher, at Gikuki, also makes trips to Kambini every two weeks to care for the most serious or difficult cases.

THE LIMPOPO DIVISION

That section of country lying between the Inhambane governmental district on the north and the Limpopo River on the south is the territory of the Limpopo District. It has for many years been the most neglected part of our work in Portuguese East Africa. On our recent trip through these parts we selected a central location for our district headquarters on the banks of the Limpopo River near Chaichai. We are looking forward to the time when we can get the money to build a simple house there in which to live and carry on the work. This section of the country is thickly populated and most of our work is new and undeveloped. Very little is being done by other churches and the field for the most part is open to us. In writing of the Limpopo country another superintendent has said, "I know of no worthier and needier cause in the missionary world of today than this Limpopo region, and I know of no field that will yield larger returns for God and His church."

Our Needs

In order to occupy the field and develop the work we must have money to build a home for the missionaries. We also need money for a school and church building combined, and supporters for thirty native preachers. When these needs are supplied we will ask for another missionary to teach and help with the work.

Results

The work of the two districts is so much as to require the entire time of four missionaries, and in the absence of two of them this year my work has been largely that of conservation. We have traveled through a part of both districts, visited and preached in many of the native stations, baptized and married scores of the native Christians, and received 140 into the church during the year.



THE GARDEN TRUCK EXHIBITED ABOVE WAS RAISED BY ONE BOY AND WON FIRST PRIZE AT THE FOURTH ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW, JULY, 1913

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH
**WEST
CENTRAL AFRICA**

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

Railroads: ——— Cable Lines: ———
Scale of Statute Miles
0 50 100 150 200

Loanda to Funchal, 4,020;
to Mossamedes, 442, Naut. Miles

Funchal to London, 1,593; to Lisbon, 635;
to Monrovia, 1,725; to Cape Town, 4,872, Naut. Miles

MADEIRA

Scale of Statute Miles



THE MATCHES-NORTHROP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

The West Central Africa Mission Conference includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the west coast of Africa south of the equator. Our present work is in the central part of the province of Angola, including the Lunda District and a part of the Southern Congo State. The Methodist Episcopal Church is responsible also for the intervening stretch of some 600 miles, making a territory on the whole 200 miles from north to south, and 900 miles from west to east. The Madeira Islands are also included.

ANGOLA DISTRICT

Angola is a Portuguese province and is one of the largest political divisions of Africa, and by reason of its richness of soil and mineral wealth, one of the most important. It has a coast line of about 1,000 miles with Loanda and Lobito, two of the best harbors on the west coast. Its area is 484,000 square miles. The population is variously estimated at from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000. The country is well supplied with railroads. A railroad runs 300 miles into the interior from Loanda. There is also another road running 600 miles from Lobito Bay toward the great copper regions of Katango in Southern Congo.

Methodist Episcopal mission work in Angola was commenced in 1885 by a party of missionaries under Bishop William Taylor. In June, 1897, Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the then Congo Mission Conference. In 1900 the General Conference divided the Congo Mission Conference into the West Central Africa Mission Conference and the East Central Africa Mission Conference. Pursuant to this action, Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the West Central Africa Mission Conference at Quiongoa, Angola, May, 1902. No other Boards have missions in the territories of Angola where the Methodist Episcopal Church is at work.

Loanda

Loanda, the capital city, has a population of 28,000, and is situated on the Atlantic Coast, 250 miles south of the Congo. The Methodist Episcopal Church has a mission property of twelve acres in the heart of the city on a plateau overlooking the sea with several excellent buildings. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society also possesses a fine property here.

Missionaries: Rev. Robert Shields and Mrs. Shields, Rev. W. S. Miller, Mrs. Mary B. Shuett. W. F. M. S.: Miss Elsie Roush, Celicia Cross.

Institutions: Boys' Hostel. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Jubilee Hall.

Quessua and Malange

These two mission stations are 300 miles in the interior at the terminus of the railroad. At Malange, there are a mission printing press and schools. At Quessua, a few miles distant, there is a farm of 600 acres with an Industrial School for Boys and schools for girls under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. H. C. Withey and Mrs. Withey, Rev. August Klebsattel and Mrs. Klebsattel, Rev. R. B. Kipp and Mrs. Kipp. W. F. M. S.: Miss Susan Collins and Miss Martha Drummer.

ROBERT SHIELDS, Superintendent

No report.

LUBOLLO DISTRICT

Ndunga

Work among the Lubollo people has been opened at Ndunga. This people are noted for their activity, independence, and energy.

Missionaries: Rev. W. P. Dodson and Mrs. Dodson.

Quiongoa

Here the Methodist Episcopal Church possesses a well equipped station with a farm of 100 acres, several buildings, and an industrial school.

Missionaries: Rev. John C. Wengatz and Mrs. Wengatz, Mr. Austin J. Gibbs.

W. P. DODSON, Superintendent

FINAL REPORT OF W. P. DODSON**At the Close of His Thirtieth Year as Missionary to Angola**

Mr. Dodson has been retired this past year with honorable mention of his sacrificial life.

The first conviction as to the claims of foreign missionary work on my life came through hearing a returned missionary from China, who afterwards came to be our beloved and lamented Recording Secretary, Dr. Stephen A. Baldwin. This conviction was deepened by the addresses of Mrs. E. B. Stevens, of the Baltimore Branch of the W. F. M. S., and it is a fact worthy to be reverted to and held in mind in these days still awaiting, as it would seem, the effectual plea for the cause of Missions that the deep impression then produced was not so much from the array of figures and pleasing incidents nor engaging propositions as if to the patrons of mere human endeavor, but rather the compelling effect of a more purely spiritual tide, lifting the soul above the footholds of human calculations into comradeship with the Divine One involving a share in that which is behind in His sufferings, and not concealing the fact of a demand upon those professing His name for means and lives obviously His own.

The first distinct call felt was shortly after I heard of Bishop William Taylor selecting a band to accompany him into the wilds of Africa, which though far from appealing to any spirit of adventure in me, found me willing to the sacrifice, but pierced with a sense of my unworthiness for such a high calling, wondering how I was to emulate the life of Henry Martyn, who at that time was my ideal of a missionary.

From a study of the proposed Mission to Africa I perceived that few if any precedents would stand me in stead; but on our long and useful voyage, and as the first self-denying experience on landing came in all their force of strange reality, I found my spirit already prepared, and at every turn.

During the course of my first fever my bed consisted of four bales of cotton cloth on which were spread my pioneer blankets. I do not remember much about the suffering, but I well remember that, while some others under similar trial were dejected and returned by the first steamer, my heart was filled with a joy not of this world, and I was truly glad to spend the first strength I gained on recovery in stenciling the name of donors on the tents and to be given a place in that advance party of five to the interior, headed by Bishop William Taylor himself in May, 1885.

Dondo, reached by sea and up the Quanza River, this party found itself practically forsaken by the special porters obtained at a high price, and, shouldering knapsacks containing as much as each man could carry, started out at night into the unknown beyond. At the end of that first search, quite exhausted, they lay down on the ground in the darkness to sleep, greeted before morning with a shower of rain upon their tired bodies. Emerging in the early dawn from out the partial shelter of a rubber blanket, I again learned what a high state of joy can exist with aching limbs and parched throat.

It was in those days I got my first view of the nobility, perfect patience, and deep piety of the one God had chosen as our leader. He was noble to the verge of self-obliteration; patient to the point of apparent indifference, though himself so energetic in action. The chief charm of the man was his deep, unaffected piety, not concealed under his evident dignity, but as a pleasant light shining to all that were in the house.

These are the leadings, influences, and experiences with which my life as a missionary opened when I was dropped down at Nhangue, the destination of the advance party, from which point the distribution of workers was made as they came up from Loanda.

Here, of course, I became intensely interested in "first things." Bishop Taylor and I dug the first well. Here I got together the first native school under a tent-fly, and realized the first fruits of the "self-supporting" idea tuition for the twelve children, which came in the shape of corn and other produce. It was the first patron of this little school, a well educated native named Mauricio, who helped me by means of what Portuguese I knew to frame up our first hymn in Kimbundu long before I knew that language.

We had settled but a few months in Nhangua, when in September I was chosen to lead an expedition with five selected natives into the Lubolo Country in quest of roof timber. Disregarding the frightful stories told me of fierceness and cannibalism, I refused to take any weapons of warfare save a baby organ and my father's Bible. By the aid of the former I soothed and appealed to the senses of many otherwise beyond my reach. As to understanding them, their language was to me then only a jargon of continuous sound, like one unintelligible long word. I could read Portuguese, but spoke little, having but a small vocabulary, mostly words of Scripture. It was rather a sensational experience for one so new to everything to find himself seated in the midst of an African court, the guest of a chief to whom a throng showed such solemn deference. My interpreter made known the object of my visit. At the close of the old chief's oration, which followed in deep and commanding voice, it was a relief to learn that the wild harangue was an address of welcome, though my unaccustomed ears might well have taken it to be a call to arms to drive out an intruder, or an order to cook him at once. The welcome, however, included a demand for rum to drink and to pour out as an oblation on the forest. How was I satisfactorily to meet this dilemma? It was in exact order to observe silence before my reply, but with me it was for silent prayer while I drew my father's Bible close to me and turned back the cover. My eyes rested on those first words: "In the beginning God created the heavens and earth." In the calm that fell on me and in the simple words at my command I told of the Father and Maker of us all and all things, and of that pure clear liquid which He distilled to quench the thirst as well of the trees as of men; backing it up with the assertion that as I was a messenger of His, I could agree to doing nothing that would displease Him. It gained my case. The old chief entertained me for a week, and I went away with my errand fulfilled.

I made a second and a third visit, and thus was developed at the beginning of my career a call and a prospective appointment by Bishop Taylor to a work which this Conference thirty years afterward finds inaugurated in the campaign of these last four years.

Returning to my native school work at Nhangua, for a while I was also engaged in teaching the children of our missionaries, together with which, both by personal inclination and the persuasion of others, I combined the study and practice of medicine, which was greatly blessed.

But before long the tall task that had to be faced by a reduced band of workers made it impossible for any one to specialize, and in time all the work west of Malange fell to the care of that little band. My heart went out in those days to the one on whom this heavy burden fell, that noble, self-sacrificing man,

our Superintendent, Amos E. Withey, with whom I tramped hundreds of miles between Dondo and Kalenje, procuring supplies, doing transport work, or serving any place in need.

In 1889 he sent me to Loanda, where I relieved by every means in my power those who had been in charge, keeping up the school, their only source of revenue. After they were able to leave for America I held the Station alone until the arrival of new workers whom I inducted into the language and School Work, and when all was in running order returned to the interior. I think that experience alone in Loanda was at once one of the most agonizing and profitable I ever had in Angola. It was an opportunity to feel entirely alone with God, with not the slightest evidence I could see of one who loved or feared Him. To my small day school I sought to be faithful, and out of that school one came to be a worker in our Mission for years. Every Sunday I held public services, but my congregation was composed for the greater part of outrageously bad boys and curious persons who thus got to hear what paved the way to greater interest later on. But the awful weight of the apparently God-forsaken city was crushing. The howl of the hundred dogs at night seemed in keeping with the frightfully frequent funeral processions by day, made worse by the loud and doleful dirge of the brass band, especially when I learned that it was at the price of forty dollars, the brazen priest thus wringing out of the poor and needy their very means of sustenance, while they were kept hanging between superstitious hope and fear on his hypocritical incantations. Often under the dim light of the stars with face to the earth I poured out my soul to God, and He heard my cry and gave me more to do with it later on. Nor was this experience wholly of sorrow.

In 1888 I was appointed for the first time to Quiongoa. In 1890 to Dondo. In 1891 Brother Withey again appointed me to Quiongoa, where I remained until 1897. In those six years the most extensive building operations the Mission had undertaken were nearly brought to completion, the ponderous stones and timbers bearing testimony today of the strain on man and beast that produced that stable plant. Our Superintendent at laborious intervals threw his very life into this work. Sometime previously he had sent me as a helper his son, my dear Brother Herbert Withey, then in his eighteenth year. Already matured as a man by reason of responsibilities rarely falling to the lot of a youth, he brought his sincere self and a deep consecration beautiful to remember. With him I wrought out not only the material plant, but many things that now lie at the base of all our industrial work. In tent and hut we prayed together before and during the first spiritual awakenings there and the set-backs, and he grew up to take my place, carrying to completion the plans; identifying himself with the growing aspirations of the people, keeping them at peace among themselves, and at length retiring to his present field followed by the gratitude of a changed and Christian people to whom he had given his sympathies and all there was of him.

In May, 1907, Bishop Hartzell came among us sincerely welcomed by all. I had the pleasure of going to the coast with Brother A. E. Withey to meet him, and recall with pleasure the scenes and first talks by the wilderness way as we journeyed to Quiongoa, where he organized us into a Mission Conference. At that Conference he merged the two districts then existing into one, and appointed me the Presiding Elder, which post I held until our second furlough in 1908. Our Conference journals record my labors in the midst of our handicaps, and the lack of means and missionaries. At times there seemed a promise of quite

a forward movement, but there were nine new missionaries who came to us during those ten years who were, after a short season, lost to the Mission; four by death and five by removal.

The appointment as Presiding Elder I had accepted with great diffidence, but once in it I sought how best I might direct my energies. Outside the itinerating among the regularly opened Stations, two objects presented themselves to my mind. One was, if possible, to put into operation the stations that were closed; another to open a line of Native Stations, beginning with the few native workers we had, hoping for the development of more. Dondo was closed by the Conference at which I was appointed Presiding Elder, but I persisted in going that way when I could, and ministered to the few souls who still sighed for our Missions. At Pungo Andongo I took up my residence, and by efforts at broken intervals through the years sought to bring it up to good shape and at last succeeded. But it seems that all my labors are lost to us. A Roman Catholic priest, however, enjoys the benefit and keeps a school there, which my last report of the place shows it was my ambition we might do at least. Though I kept Loanda Station before the thought of Conference, it remained closed until 1901, such were our straits. But in that year it pressed me so that in the absence of Bishop Hartzell I addressed him a letter asking if he could see no way by which it might be opened. He replied, suggesting Brother C. W. Gordon, who was a good Portuguese scholar, but remembering from my own experience the handicap of a single man there, I took the liberty to appoint Brother Robert Shields, Mrs. Shields being such an excellent teacher and he an evangelist. They went cheerfully and labored successfully from the start, though under growing disadvantages for lack of accommodation, a situation which Bishop Hartzell afterward relieved by the purchase of the splendid additional property since occupied, and this work has grown both in the city and out beyond it.

In opening native stations I began at Tomba, which with Hombo is at the Ambaca end, and Lengue was at the Eastern end out beyond Quessua and Malange. In roaming the back country indirectly between these two extremes, I observed the native population had retreated there, desiring to be at a safe distance from what might be called Angolan civilization. I succeeded in planting two Stations between, at Nzengele and Nzamba, and adopted an Ambaquista school that had started near Quessua. I tried in vain to get a foothold in certain large and well watered sections, but was refused; frankly telling me that the presence of white men among them was a sure sign of trouble near at hand. That my visits were acceptable, but the moment I settled a Mission there they would betake themselves to the mountains. At another place I succeeded in getting a school started, but it was soon closed. But I preached and sang and taught and sounded the blessed Gospel throughout all that region, back and forth in heat and dry, sometimes in storm and tempest, and wet to the skin through dripping high grass for miles, which was sometimes more refreshing.

This work, while so primitive, involved also the instructing and schooling of the native workers themselves and those who have since become such. God only knows how I labored in this. For a great part of the time I realized *the* work was right in there, and with Scripture, catechism, and hymns I drilled and drilled. On some of my rounds just the hymns took most all my time. The services over, everyone that could possess himself of a book laid wait for me with his special hymn until all were learned to the last.

No part of the work has had the show of success like that of Hombo, begun

in beautiful devotion and sacrifice by Joao and Maria Garcia, who slept out of doors under mats while their house was being built. The apparent non-success of Tomba, though in the same section of country, has been in striking contrast with Hombo. The two places and the two men have often furnished material for interesting reflection. Both men real Christians, one outwardly more abrupt, the other more refined, both equally laborious and devoted. But how different the statistical showing. The one field blooming with cheerful believers, the other barren and frowning with the dark faces and darker hearts, and a lightning struck school to fix the gloomy aspect. But the school had been faithfully kept and its influence good, and Brother Matheus Inglez, though ignorant of the words of Lowell, is capable of realizing the sentiment:

"Standeth God within the shadow,
Keeping watch above His own."

The first record in my journal of the baptism of adults and the burning of their fetishes is August 6, 1903, soon followed by others. On the above date we first celebrated the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and my journal has the words: "There kneeled the workers of Hombo and Tomba, their families, their helpers, and the first fruits of their labors, who had before thus partaking burned the symbols of their superstition before the people, disavowing the customs of their forefathers, married as Christians, and now bowing at the table of the Lord." In 1906 I brought these stations together in a union meeting, and find in my journal of that date: "This Sunday brought great refreshment to my soul and memories of the time at Kamusokodi, where I lay for days ill in a hut while on my way with Brothers Matheus Inglez and Joao Garcia to establish these two Missions that now number fifty souls, with nine or ten preparing to go to other fields, and a number gone to Paradise. A day this that has taught me again that I should never doubt nor be discouraged. I always have and still do take pleasure in considering my humble labors in Angola from beginning to end as those of a pioneer. But it is an unspeakable pleasure that God permitted me to see some fruits upspringing, especially in those fields over which my heart has most yearned and labored, and I may say suffered. The fruit from those very fields has greatly increased since then, but it only serves to bind me more closely to the work and to those who followed me and whose labors are still bringing forth more fruit. Fruit which I pray may remain and come to perfection.

Returning from my second furlough January 2, 1910, found me in Loanda on the way to the long promised Mission to the Lubollos. My wife, then in California settling two of our children there, soon joined me. Across the Quanza from Pungo Andongo in a round trip we traveled through the highlands of the Lubollo down to the central and advantageous situation Ndunga, to which afterward my wife preceded me, going alone with the caravan and making a beginning in the little hut made for us by the natives, while I went on to Conference, joining her there soon after. Our reports up to the last Conference tell the story of the foundation and progress of this Mission.

There have been evident signs of the Kingdom of God breaking in on the kingdom of darkness, and they had for quite a while yielded to my earnest pleadings to leave off their fanatic craze after occult and foolish means to seek to prolong their physical existence, and to seek the Lord of Life who would show

them a way out of their fears and dread to the sure blessings of everlasting life, showing them how such a course would not fail to bring its present blessings. But after a cessation of a year, they again gave themselves up to divining and diviners to satisfy themselves as to who was the cause of the oft-occurring deaths among them, and the lot fell to their own chief, who was at once cast out as a wizard and caused to suffer many things. But death went on, and some dreadful cases of it, as I faithfully warned them. But I have reason to believe my presence was the means of saving this chief and another from death by the poison test, from which by great efforts I have restrained them for over two years. Their situation as to a government concerned in these matters is so pitiful that I dare not trust myself to put my pen to it.

However, in all we have seen the hand of God. The ebb tide of this battle shows lines of deeper conviction in the faces and actions of many who as yet dare not fully array themselves on the side of Him who would break their chains, the weight of which they more sensibly feel. The condition of some of these brings to mind words spoken of Israel at one time, "They worshipped the Lord and served Baal."

Beside the number who are becoming truly awakened, God gave us one soul for our hire. The finely endowed brother of the chief has fully come out on the Lord's side, and his conduct through this year has been so consistent in the midst of the awful superstitions and drunkenness which he has faced that we have been impressed with the powers and goodness of God. He has been baptized and received on probation, and he partook with us publicly of the Lord's Supper.

"One soul!" Years ago when my dear wife first came to this field, I once heard her pray the prayer, "O Lord, teach us the value of one immortal soul." And as she retires from the field, I am sure it will be with a vivid sense of the truth that during these years in the Lubolo, God has been pleased to give us both an answer to that prayer in a peculiar way through this one soul. Who can estimate his value to the native Church in his own hill country if we all bear him on our hearts in prayer, that he may be preserved from backsliding and shepherded and further instructed and enlightened.

Ndungu is but a small part of the Lubolo District, though a remarkably endowed place as a mission center, and the labors of this our last year have been wonderfully blessed in its further development. On coming out to Conference we sought to leave it in the best and brightest shape we could, impelled by a sacred devotion to the blessed beginnings God had wrought.

During the year I made three tours of the country toward the West, taking in the larger villages, Kenza, Zenza, and Kabuta.

Foreseeing that for imperative reasons we were working up to the close of our labors here, we felt it keenly and for the work's sake that missionaries to take up our work were not immediately forthcoming as we had reason to hope from our last Conference, and the native population kept continually asking us about it. It was especially painful to us from the additional fact that this year's labors at Ndunga and travels around among the adjacent peoples would have furnished such experience in pioneer work and enlarged acquaintance to new comers as it would be most difficult to repeat. It made my heart ache, but resignedly I fell back on the sweet assurances of God's word.

In my travels I had interesting experiences, and saw more of the throngs awaiting the Gospel. I preached among the cannibals of the Kabuta region, and

had a hearing from their chief of over twenty-two villages. I gave him a copy of one of the Gospels, telling him it was God's word expressed in his own language. Instead of taking it in his bare hands, he reverently received it in the corner fold of his robe and pressed it to his heart. Why he did this I know not, but I know it affected me much. I presented our native worker, Antonio Felix, to whom he gave permission to teach among his people and offered a house for the purpose.

I was much surprised at the thriftiness, finer houses, and cleaner villages of this desperately depraved people. I expected their depravity to show itself stamped on all their outward life. But it was not so, And it furnished me with an example of the fact that the Africans left alone, though they deal most cruelly, keep their land and people in such order and discipline as is not possible when personal responsibility is destroyed by the substitute of a mercenary regime which leaves out of its calculation the conduct and moral condition of the people.

It seems wonderful to me to think that Nhangue Pepo, the place at which my work began years ago, and from which I first came to Ndunga, should now be in the Lubollo District and under my care this year. And I have the great pleasure to report that on my third visit to this place long abandoned by us as a station I found a congregation of people gathering together as I had counseled them on former visits. They read God's word together, sang our hymns, and studied the catechism, and were constantly pleading for a missionary. They had built a rude little chapel. On this last visit of ours I held a service with them in and about this little chapel before which in a huge fire twenty-eight of them burned their idols and charms, and I received a number of them on probation, writing their names in a church record that had been kept for years. Despite the feelings that came up at the thought of leaving them quite alone, the thought that God should at the end of my days here bring me into this scene at this place, and permit me as it were amid the tombs of those who had died for them to see life springing up, filled me with such feelings as it is hard to describe. The words seemed to whisper themselves over all our Angola work, "In due season ye shall reap, if ye faint not." Another work has sprung up as it were spontaneously at a place called Lutete, and has had the care of Brother Wengatz at Quiongoa. It seems that it had its origin in the fact of a copy of the New Testament having been presented to an ex-native soldier, Luiz Buta, by a passing missionary not of our Society. The word took effect in the man's mind, and he began to be concerned about his life, which he saw to be not in accord with this book. As he read he believed and began seeking to bring forth fruits worthy of repentance, and to follow the precepts of the Saviour. I visited and preached among them. What are we to say to these things? Does it not look as though we were hanging behind, and that the Lord will work in spite of us if we cannot have the missionaries?

Rev. and Mrs. Wengatz are overworked at Quiongoa, and Mr. Gibbs is giving all his time and strength to his teaching, and they are stretching their labors out over these two places I have mentioned, beside others, and since our departure from Ndunga, Rev. Wengatz is doing all in his power to preserve the fruits of our labors there, upholding the Christian caretaker, Joao Moaixe, who has, as I understand, been gathering about him no inconsiderable crowd of people to listen to his teaching.

With a sure trust and confidence in God, who has thus far led us, I commit all to His care.



CLASS IN SOIL TESTING AT THE TRAINING SCHOOL, OLD UMTALI, RHODESIA. MR. ROBERTS, INSTRUCTOR

LUNDA DISTRICT

The Lunda District includes a region about 400 miles square, half of which lies in Angola and the remainder in the territory of the Belgian Congo. It is occupied by the Balunda people, who are full of promise. The Cape to Cairo Railroad is built as far as Kambove, located in the center of what is claimed to be the greatest copper deposits in the world.

Kambove

Situated at the present terminus of the Cape to Cairo Road is the present headquarters of the mission. Land grants for mission purposes have been made by the Belgian government, both at Kambove and at a point 300 miles farther north. Buildings for residence, school, and mission press have been erected.

Missionaries: Rev. John M. Springer and Mrs. Springer, Dr. Arthur L. Piper and Mrs. Piper, and Herman Heinkle.

Institution: The Fox Bible Training School.

JOHN M. SPRINGER, Superintendent

The occupation of Florence Station at Mwata Yamvo's capital by Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Piper, the accession of Rev. and Mrs. Guptill to Kambove, and the arrival and assistance at Kambove of a voluntary missionary in the person of Mrs. J. E. Miller, mother of Mrs. Springer, the printing of the Gospel of Mark in Lunda—the first book of Scripture to be translated into the tongue—the providential opening of work at Elizabethville under the care of a native layman employed there, as we have no missionary to place there, and the continued leading and blessing of God in all the work, are the outstanding features for the year in Lunda.

Opening of Work in Katanga

In October, 1913, Mr. Heinkle, having completed a residence and settled the party that had accompanied him from Lukoshi in the mission village, left Florence Station in charge of Kayeka, a converted Lunda slave now returned from Bihe, and he was in sole charge until June 22, 1914, when he led a party of 300 out to meet Dr. and Mrs. Piper and welcome them to the station. During this time he had ably carried on the work, evangelizing and holding regular school, and had had Mwata Yamvo himself for a pupil. The influence of this Christian home of Kayeka, his believing wife, and their five fine children was potent from the first.

Dr. Piper took with him from Kambove two native evangelists, who had been trained in the Fox Bible Training School, and six Lunda boys who had been a year or two in the School. These will be a great help in many ways. Soon after arrival Mrs. Piper started a class for girls and women, which was largely attended. Additional buildings were put up for school and dispensary. The field was well prepared for a rapid advance and extension of the work. Another freed-slave evangelist joined the Mission, and several villages now have daily school and regular services. There was more than enough work for both Dr. and Mrs. Piper from the very first, so much so that they will hardly be able to do extensive language and translation work as is so sadly needed. We are praying for another couple who have special linguistic gifts to join them. Our native workers can give excellent assistance if only they have necessary oversight and direction. But this takes much time and strength.

At Kambove we have sown much Gospel seed and have reaped where other far distant missionaries have sown. On December 1, 1913, we opened the fourth year of the Fox Bible Training School. After occupying three different locations, Kanshansi, Kalula, and Lukoshi, this school was settled in its permanent

home in Kambove. The buildings were incomplete, consisting mostly of roofs, but we began school and completed the buildings as rapidly as possible. A dozen boys, all of whom had entered the school free, came with us from Lukoshi. On arriving at Kambove we made a new rule that all who enter the school must pay an entrance fee of 100 francs, or \$20, for adults, lesser fees for smaller boys. This insures earnestness, and helps in discipline. Eight have already entered school under these conditions, and several others are working out their fees.

The first one to pay his full 100 francs down was a large thick-set man of about twenty-five years named Malaya. Not long after he entered we had a week of special meetings. The second night Malaya arose and said, "Two nights ago I had a dream in which one like God came to me and said, 'Malaya, it is good that you have come to school to learn to read and write; but that is not enough; you must give your heart and life to me.'" And he avowed his desire to be true to the heavenly vision. He has now gone to bring his wife to the school also.

Early one morning a tall Mungoni named Weka arrived on the train from Elizabethville. He was well-dressed, had a trunk full of clothes, and a well-filled purse. He paid his 100 francs and then gave me 125 francs to send for his wife, whom he had not seen in the three years that he had been working, usually as a foreman in the Katanga. Katende, who had been one of Mrs. Springer's machila carriers in 1907, when we went across country to Angola, saw Weka soon after a visit to Kambove and said to him, "I am going to school. I am tired of mere money getting. I have just seen my old master at Kambove, and he has a school there and I am going back." Weka also was heart hungry, and at the close of his month he came to school bag and baggage. Katende delayed to work for two months more and was taken ill and died. His death made a great impression on Weka, who had soon yielded to the Spirit after entering school and daily gives evidence of a sound conversion. He will never be a brilliant scholar, but has marked ability as a leader and will doubtless do efficient service for the Master in a few years.

On Easter Sunday we received twenty-two natives on probation. In May we were able to open the night school in Truex Chapel near town just opposite the railroad station. The enrollment rose to 200, but the average attendance was thirty-five. This school serves a shifting population, but many in the time spent here get a start in their own language that unlocks the Scriptures to them, an employment infinitely better than spending evenings gambling. On the outbreak of the war martial law prevailed, and the school had to be closed as the boys were afraid to venture out. These hundreds of pupils are now widely scattered.

On their arrival at Kambove, Mr. and Mrs. Guptill took charge of the schools and most of the routine station work. I have thus been able to get about more. Some six thousand natives employed in railroad and mining work, and representing practically all of the tribes in Central Africa, have presented a most attractive field, but through lack of workers we have hardly touched it. Colporteurs with primers, hymn books, Scriptures, etc., have visited the camps; charts have been furnished wherever a literate boy would agree to teach others, and thus the fount of learning has been opened to many. But it seems so little to what could have been done. Our Katanga Book Store has sold about 3,000 francs' worth of books, but has been limited through inability in the past to obtain sufficient supplies of the particular books required.

In July Mrs. Springer and I made a trip of 120 miles along railroad construction toward Bukama visiting camps, selling Bibles and other books, distributing Christian literature to the white men along the way, and holding services. We need a missionary to give his entire time to this work on its resumption after the war.

Elizabethville

This capital of the Katanga, with normally 700 white residents and 6,000 natives, has always presented to us a great and needy field. Up to the present it has been without a resident Protestant minister or missionary.

Last April, on the request of a Belgian physician, I went down to Elizabethville and baptized his baby and another child. I took a native colporteur and books with me to supply the demand that had been urged upon me by letters from natives. This resulted in a branch of our Book Store being opened in connection with a store for natives. But our entering this field is very remote.

On his return from a visit in August our colporteur brought a request signed by twenty-four Christian Africans, mostly from Nyasaland, that I come down and form them into a church and arrange for a meeting place for them.

One Joseph Jutu, employed on the local newspaper, "L'Etoile du Congo," in the face of difficulties, had held the Christian boys together. On the arrival of Moses, his senior and elder at home, Joseph had insisted on yielding the leadership to him. Moses works in the bank. These mission boys, most of them trained under Dr. Laws at Livingstonia, generally hold responsible positions and are a valued asset to the country. Carping critics of missions and mission boys are constantly in evidence, but their sufficient answer is daily before them in these trusted and indispensable workers would they but see it. I was able to hire a suitable place, the rent for which will be paid by the attendants, and on the opening Sabbath overflowing congregations assembled morning, afternoon, and evening. Moses was installed a leader and progress was made in selecting candidates for membership, for baptism, and for probation, looking to the definite organization of a society later. A night school was urgently requested and a start is being made in this under the direction of Moses and Joseph. On this visit I held a service for Europeans with a small attendance. An Anglican Railway missionary visits Elizabethville bi-monthly, but has little encouragement in his work.

But among the natives there is here a field ripe for the harvest, and fairly urging and beseeching us to enter. A many-sided work is demanded, including kindergarten, day schools, night schools, women's and mothers' classes, reading rooms, games, social occasions, entertainments, musical education, spiritual oversight, and a never wearying evangelism, everything in fact that can lead to and develop a better life for these natives but recently taken from heathenism and now awake and learning—mostly the bad in absence of the good. No one there is giving a thought to the safe-guarding or betterment of most of these.

MADEIRA ISLANDS DISTRICT

The Madeira Islands District includes the Islands of Madeira, a Portuguese possession, lying off the northwest coast of Africa. The chief island is thirty-five miles long and twenty-seven miles wide, and the population is about 150,000. The agricultural products which include corn, sugar cane, and grapes, are extremely valuable. Protestantism was introduced by a physician of the Established Church of Scotland in 1838. Later great persecutions followed under Roman Catholic rule and nearly 1,200 Protestants left the Island, and all Protestant public worship ceased.

Evangelical Christianity again entered the Islands later, among those undertaking work being the Rev. Wm. G. Smart and his wife, who also conducted a Sailors' Home and Rest. In 1898 Bishop Hartzell received them and their work and organized the Mission under the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Funchal

Principal city of the Islands, and a port for passing vessels. Population, 45,000. Here the Methodist Episcopal Church possesses a large mission property with church, school, evangelistic work, and sailors' rest. There are churches and schools also in the interior at Mount Faith, Santa Cruz, and Machico.

Missionaries: Rev. W. G. Smart and Mrs. Smart, Rev. George B. Nind (on furlough) and Mrs. Nind (on furlough), Rev. B. R. Duarte and Mrs. Duarte, Miss Newton.

WILLIAM GEORGE SMART, Superintendent

The action of the Republican government in curtailing the power of the Roman Catholic Church has resulted in opposition to our work on the part of the priests. They follow up our converts and often the patient work of months is apparently undone in an hour. Our regular services are held on Tuesdays and Fridays, and twice on Sundays. The Superintendent also conducts a Men's Bible Class. This meets every Monday and has fourteen members. A similar class for women meets every Wednesday and is in charge of Mrs. Smart. We still have access to the Convent of the "Bon Jesus" (Good Jesus), and have one member and one adherent there. The Sunday school convenes at noon every Sunday after the preaching service. About forty children attend. "The Madeira Voici" has been suspended for want of funds, but Dr. Blake has come to our aid and we publish the International Sunday school lessons every month.

Mount Faith Mission, of Antonio De Sevre

The evangelistic work is being kept up at this station by Mr. Duarte and Mr. Fraves. The day and night schools are in charge of Mr. Sineao. The work is encouraging and the services are well attended. In Machico village, on account of the priests, it is impossible to hold regular services, but the Rev. and Mrs. Duarte live there and exert a Protestant influence. At Roberia Grande we have our chapel and school conducted by the Rev. J. J. Franco, who resides there.

Our Portuguese school in Funchal is in charge of Miss Caroline Newton. Enrollment, thirty. These children grow up, some emigrate, others are enticed away by the priests, so that it is difficult to keep up the attendance.

During the summer twenty-nine colored men came from Trinidad on their way to Southern Nigeria under contract to the British Government as telegraphists and conductors on the Government Railways, which penetrate to the interior from Lagos 1,800 miles. They greatly enjoyed our services, which were given partly in English for their benefit. Their singing was an inspiration to our Portuguese congregation. Later another party came from Denemara, among them a Wesleyan local preacher. We gave them eighteen packets of Christian literature, thus sending some of our Christian Advocates into the remote parts of British West Africa.

Sailors' Rest

Since the war commenced we have had no sailors, except during August, when some of the boys from the U. S. S. Newport enjoyed our "Rest" and our garden. Very few ships are visited now for want of funds to hire the steam launches to take us out. During the winter we visited many liners from America and gave away thousands of tracts—German, English, and Italian.

NORTH AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

Work was begun by Bishop Hartzell in 1908, acting under authority of the General Missionary Committee passed in November, 1907. The mission was organized in 1910, and the Mission Conference in 1913. The mission is coextensive with the historic Barbary States, extending from the Atlantic to Egypt, a distance of about 2,400 miles, and from the Mediterranean southward on an average of about 200 miles, before reaching the very sparsely populated desert region; and has a coast line of over 3,000 miles. The area of the arable belt is approximately 482,100 square miles, or ten times that of the State of New York. Adding the part of the desert regions belonging respectively to Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Tripoli, some 580,000 square miles, brings the total area to 1,039,600 square miles, or over a third of that of the United States proper, arable and arid. Algeria has valuable forests, including 645,000 acres of cork-oak trees. North Africa has several thousand miles of railroads, and in Algeria and Tunisia are over 10,000 miles of excellent automobile roads.

The population of the field, including the more accessible parts of the desert regions, is approximately 17,000,000. There are over 700,000 Europeans settled in Algeria, the French very largely preponderating, with the Spaniards next in number; over 200,000 in Tunisia, the Italians forming much the larger part, and enough more in Morocco to make the total well over a million Europeans. There are said to be 200,000 Jews in Morocco, 64,445 in Algeria, 60,000 in Tunisia, and 10,000 in Tripoli, 330,000 in all.

The Moslem population in North Africa, west of Egypt, is approximately 15,500,000, composed almost entirely of the descendants of the Berbers and Arabs, the former outnumbering the latter. Not only in numbers, but also in vigor, in industry, and in steadiness, the Berber is the backbone of the population. The Arab may be made to resist the advance of civilization; there appears to be no reason to doubt that the Berber will respond readily to it and to the Gospel, and continue to hold such parts of the country as are unsuited to Europeans, and even compete with them elsewhere along many lines.

NORTH AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

(Sphere: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Tripoli)

EDWIN FIELD FREASE, Superintendent

Owing to the recent changes in France as to the relation of the churches and religious bodies to the government, there has been uncertainty as to just what legal standing we have as a Church or Mission in France and her colonies. As regularly incorporated bodies in the United States, have the Board of Foreign Missions and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of our Church the right to act as such, to carry out their operations, and to hold property without any further formalities? Is there any declaration to make or are there legal formalities to go through? To these questions widely different answers have been given, and mission business and the renting and purchasing of property in this field have been done by missionaries or others as individuals. The whole matter was being studied carefully when the decision of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to purchase a property in Algiers, and the action of the Board of Foreign Missions regarding the acquisition of one in Tunis made it necessary to reach a conclusion as soon as possible.

The matter was discussed with Superintendent Ernest W. Bysshe, of the France Mission Conference, and missionaries of legal experience on the field. Legal advice was taken in Paris and in Algiers. There was no precedent to guide us, for so far as we could ascertain no similar Society had yet undertaken to operate as such in France. It was difficult to know just what procedure should be taken. The consensus of legal opinion indicated that the Societies have the

right to purchase and hold property without formal declaration, and steps were accordingly taken to make the purchase in Algiers, when the opening of hostilities interrupted for a time operations. In November they were resumed, and the purchase was on the point of being consummated during the visit of Bishops Hartzell and Anderson when at the last moment our advisers decided that the safest thing was to make a declaration under the French law governing "associations." This was accordingly done, but objections were made at the office of registry. Governor-General Luteaud, however, personally heard our case on December 28, 1914, and gave a favorable decision, so that the necessary legal acknowledgment of the declaration was given on January 13, 1915, and the required notice published in the *Journal Officiel* of Paris, in its edition of January 20, 1915. The day after the acknowledgment the property known as Les Aiglons in El Biar, Algiers, was purchased for and in the name of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The same procedure is being followed for the Board of Foreign Missions.

The War

The Italian occupation of Tripoli, the war between the Balkan States and Turkey, and the declaration of the French protectorate in Morocco and the operations for its pacification have of course greatly interested and stirred the Moslem populations of North Africa. The declaration of war in August ushered in another period of anxiety. A strict censorship has made it difficult to know exactly what has been going on, but it appears certain that with the exception of certain sporadic cases the Moslem populations in North Africa, in spite of the action of Turkey, have remained loyal to the French government to a remarkable degree.

Possibly the spectacle of the mobilization of the French troops has not been without effect. The quietness, method, and precision with which it was done was amazing. It was as though an instrument of scientific precision had been put in motion. The results were striking. Everywhere were marching men, fully equipped, organized, concentrating at the ports of embarkation for France, the reserves filling the places of those going to the front. Other classes have steadily been added ever since, and as this is being written columns of marching, singing, drilling men are passing. The prompt arrival of a strong squadron of warships at Algiers to convoy the troop ships was impressive, and no accident has marked the steady flow of troops to France.

On the whole the work has not suffered as much as might have been expected, though it has been normal nowhere. At Constantine, Emile Brieu, a French Wesleyan local preacher who was to have completed his military service in September, and then to have become pastor of our French church there, was retained with his battery. Owing to illness he has not been sent to the front. Paul Villon and Gustave Lieure, French pastors, are both liable to be called to the colors.

Attitude of Authorities

The receptions given Bishops Hartzell and Anderson, the Superintendent and the local missionaries by the Resident General at Tunis, the Prefect of the Department of Constantine, the Military Governor at Oran, and the Commandant at Fort National were cordial and appreciative. While neutral as to the religious

side of our work, the various authorities have expressed their appreciation of and sympathy with its moral, cultural, and civilizing values.

Homes for Boys and Girls

The homes for boys and girls continue to be the most striking feature of the work, though every branch has prospered. Another girl from the Algiers home has been happily married to a Christian Kabyle in the medical service of the government. Three of the older boys have commenced mission work, and a fourth has been granted a scholarship by government and is now in medical training in Algiers. Yet the total number in the homes has increased from forty-four to sixty. What Rev. Percy Smith says of the Constantine Boys' home appears to be true of all—if support is provided, we can get children. This in such a Moslem field is encouraging.

Morocco

With a probable population of 4,550,000, all under a French protectorate except the small Spanish zone along the Riff and Atlantic coasts, Morocco is now wide open to the Gospel. It is rapidly being pacified, opened up, organized, and developed under European rule. It is the nearest Moslem field to Western Europe and America, right on the route of travel to the Mediterranean. Yet the Protestant world is represented in Morocco by one American and three British undenominational small missionary societies. No recognized Protestant church as such has yet entered this great field.

Morocco is politically, racially, socially, and religiously intimately bound up with Algeria. From the first it has been considered as part of the sphere of the Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church in North Africa. Yet into this wide-open, accessible, beckoning field we have been unable to go. May it somehow soon be possible to undertake to enter this beautiful region, already being transformed by the magic wand of modern material progress and change!

Algiers

Algeria is governmentally a part of France proper, with three Administrative Departments or States: Algiers, Constantine, and Oran.

Algiers is the capital of Algeria and is situated in a semicircle about a bay of the Mediterranean which affords an excellent harbor. The foreign population is made up of 65,000 French, 12,000 Jews, and 43,000 others, the majority of whom are Spaniards. The foreign section of the city is a modern town and is not unlike European cities. The Arab town is situated on the steep slope of a hill, has very narrow winding streets and lanes, and the usual marks of Orientalism.

Missionaries: Rev. Edwin F. Frease and Mrs. Frease. W. F. M. S.: Misses Emily Smith, Mary Anderson, and A. Dora Welch.

Other workers are Mr. and Mrs. Louis Campy and Miss Miriam Richards.

Pastor Gustave Lieure of the French Church writes: "We have the conviction that it is our Master who sent us to Algiers. We would not hide from ourselves that the difficulties and obstacles in this large town are without number. But we have already experienced that they can never be too great for the power of Him who made our own chains to fall.

"Our effort has been specially directed toward the young people, and we have organized an Epworth League with Senior and Junior divisions, from which we hope to secure good results. Special attention has also been given to the Sunday school, of which Mr. Townsend has become the Superintendent. Believing in the power of song, we are trying to use it in helping to make our

service for worship as spiritual and interesting as possible. The parish has been divided into four classes, with a leader for each. We are anxious to have a hall more suitable for evangelistic effort among the more populous district. The cause of temperance is also on our hearts, so much needed in Algiers."

Paul Villon, in charge of the Moslem work, reports: "The natives flock hither to find work, good wages, and an easy life. But few stay, and there is thus a constant flow and ebb in the population. This presents the greatest difficulties to connected evangelistic work."

Constantine

Capital of the Department of Constantine; 65,000 inhabitants chiefly Arab, with large French population. Like all the cities of North Africa under French rule, the growth in European population, efficient administration of government, public schools, splendid public buildings, and of the city as a whole, is remarkable.

Missionaries: Rev. James L. Lochhead and Mrs. Lochhead, Rev. Percy Smith and Mrs. Smith, Miss Nora Webb and Miss F. E. Harnden, associates.

Work: French and Arabic Churches, Hostels for Arab boys and girls; Arabic Schools, and evangelistic classes. Work among Arabs in neighboring towns.

J. L. LOCHHEAD, Missionary-in-charge

It was arranged at the Conference of May, 1912, to relieve J. L. Lochhead to the French work. But the failure of the French brother from Bordeaux to come as agreed, and the retention of Emile Bricu in the army as already mentioned, have made it necessary for Mr. Lochhead to continue in charge of the French work, practically stopping his evangelistic Moslem work. Mr. Lochhead reports:

"I am glad to report that although we have been without a French pastor, the church services have been well maintained, and the members without exception faithful. At our Annual Christmas Social Meeting 160 were present, and the French Protestant Pastor Meyer made a greatly appreciated address. Since then I have preached several times in his church. In the evangelistic services, which have been regularly conducted several nights each week, the need of a French worker has been especially felt, as it is most difficult for a foreigner to reach the Roman Catholics, to whom Protestant appears to mean English. Evangelistic classes for children have been continued in the new hall on Thursdays. The Arab Boys' Evangelistic class has also been continued. Since the home for Boys has been started the parents realize more clearly what our object is, and many are more fearful of allowing the boys to attend this class. We find the lantern useful in these classes.

Boys' Home

REV. PERCY SMITH in Charge

There are now eleven boys belonging to the home proper and three who live with their mothers but are in other respects on the same footing with the boys in the home. Two young men are in training, making a total of sixteen. Seven are above sixteen years old, and we need much wisdom and grace to guide them until settled in homes of their own. Two are being trained as mission workers. One is working in a cycle shop, another with a watchmaker, a third is a telegraph messenger, another has recently passed the entrance examination as a "medical auxiliary," and expects to begin his studies in Algiers shortly on an ample government scholarship. Of the seven, six are baptized probationers, the seventh has just been received on trial.

The younger boys attend the public schools, are easy to manage, and soon fall into the ways of the place. Our great need is to have a proper building with separate quarters for the younger and older boys. There will be no difficulty in increasing the number of boys provided we can find their support, and the time of the missionary would be employed to better advantage with fifty boys instead of sixteen.

A regular service in Arabic and a Sunday school have been maintained, with encouraging results. We lay much stress on the learning and singing of hymns.

Literary Work

Since Conference a few hymns have been added to our Vernacular Collection. Translations of the Epistles to the Romans, Galatians, and Ephesians have also been prepared. These we hope will be published soon with the Epistles to the Corinthians. I am still working at the Psalms. It is proposed to form a Committee for getting a uniform version for the Barbary States. We hope before many months the Hymn-book Catechism and Notes on the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the Apostles' Creed will be published. A grant toward this end has been made by the World's Sunday School Association.

Regarding the work among Moslem women and girls, Miss Harnden writes that they come in contact with them by regular classes; visiting in the homes; obtaining for them medical help; securing employment; and inviting those who are friendly to the mission house. We have seen the changes wrought in the faces, manner, and attitude of the women so reached.

Girls' Home

MISS WEBB, Principal (*on furlough*); MISS LOVELESS, Acting Principal

Our home is generally full, as it can accommodate only thirteen. There has been progress in everything, but the real foundation has been laid this year in hearts and lives surrendered to Jesus Christ. Two of the girls have intelligently taken their stand as Christians and are enrolled as probationers. In the case of Shereefa, through prayer we have had a wonderful victory. Her father, who had neglected her since babyhood, came when she was fourteen to take her to marry her to a Moslem. An interview was obtained for her grandmother and herself with one of the highest French officials in Constantine, with the result that Shereefa was left free to continue her studies and to remain in the home, and her father forbidden to interfere with her liberty.

Fort National

This is a large and important military station, located in the interior in Kabilia, a mountainous region, the chief center of the Kabyle or Berber population in Algeria.

Missionaries: Rev. J. T. C. Blackmore and Mrs. Blackmore.

J. T. C. BLACKMORE, Missionary-in-charge

Forty-five villages are being reached by the Gospel, some of them hearing it for the very first time from Evangelical missionaries. We were kindly received, and seven different ones offered ground and houses for sale for the work. Hundreds of gospels in Kabyle, French, and Arabic have been circulated by sale and by gift in the markets, villages, and highways. Medical service has

been given with the Gospel to some 1,500 women and girls. The medical department is a valuable part of our work.

The new market day class for boys at the Fort has been a success. Over a hundred are registered from ten villages, and the average attendance has been twenty-five.

During my absence the boys in the home were sent to Algiers. Until we are able to purchase suitable property here it will not be possible to have them back. It is very important that we should have a home here, and we urge the purchase of property quickly, as there is nothing suitable to be rented.

Oran

Oran (population, 110,000) is the capital of the Department of Oran, the westernmost division of Algeria. It is on the coast of the Mediterranean, 266 miles by rail southwest of the city of Algiers. More than half the population are Spanish-speaking.

Missionaries: Rev. William E. Lowther and Mrs. Lowther. Other European workers are Mr. and Mrs. William Poole, and Sister Theodora Hanna, deaconess.

W. E. LOWTHER, Missionary-in-charge

The Oran work was exceedingly flourishing until the severe illness of Mrs. Lowther made it necessary to discontinue part of it. Even as the great heat came on the attendance at the meetings was very large, and a larger hall was suggested. The work of Sister Theodora was also very encouraging up to the declaration of war. She was obliged to leave when Dr. and Mrs. Lowther did. She did noble work and will be greatly missed from the field.

Gustave Jaccaud took up the work shortly after Dr. Lowther left and recommenced the evangelistic meetings immediately.

Tunis

Capital of Tunisia; under French protectorate; 250,000 inhabitants, the majority being Arabs; 60,000 Italians, 30,000 Jews, 20,000 Maltese; growing rapidly in fine residences and public buildings, and in population.

Missionaries: Rev. J. H. C. Purdon and Mrs. Purdon, Rev. J. J. Cooksey and Mrs. Cooksey, and Miss Annie Hammon.

Work: Hostels for Arab boys and girls; Bible depot; colporteur, and evangelistic work; Dispensary for Arab women.

J. H. C. PURDON, Missionary-in-charge

The aspect of our work has considerably altered during the past year. Our six weekly services, which formerly were held at private houses in the native quarter, have been transferred to premises opening on the one side on a main street of the French town, and the other into the native town, where we combine Bible Depot and Church Hall in a place capable of accommodating 150 persons, though as yet only seated for fifty. In many respects the services have been encouraging, but minds who do not relish the truth "taboo" the hall, and it is difficult to secure a regular attendance.

Boys' Hostel

There are ten boys in the hostel in charge of Mrs. Purdon. We are required to report to the police authorities every boy received. The Arab authorities then make every effort to discover some relative and bring pressure to bear to have the boys taken from us. This will likely continue until our opposers tire of the struggle.

Trades

We render our hearty and grateful recognition of the interest taken in our boys by the director of their school, Monsieur Brune Chamboncel, who, acting under the authority of the Bureau d' Enseignement, exerted himself to place our boys with competent and trustworthy masters to learn trades. Nine of them have been so placed, going to school in the morning and to the trade in the afternoon.

Medical Work

In this Mrs. Purdon, Miss Hammon, and Miss Grissell unite their efforts, Miss Grissell teaching the women, while Mrs. Purdon and Miss Hammon aid Dr. Valetta. The medical mission has seen crowded days. The doctor's skillful treatment in one case led to great popularity. But we feel sure that apart from that the women appreciate the kindly interest taken in them. The waiting room has sometimes been so full that not a square foot remained empty either on bench or floor.

SOUTH AMERICA AND MEXICO

The Methodist Episcopal Missions in South America are in Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, Chile, Panama, and Peru.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced in Argentina in December, 1836, when the Rev. John Dempster arrived in Buenos Ayres. The work in this republic is included in the Eastern South America Conference.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced in Paraguay in 1881, when the Rev. A. M. Milne and Juan Correa, a local preacher, visited Asuncion. The work in this republic is included in the Eastern South America Conference.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced in Uruguay in October, 1839, when the Rev. W. H. Norris arrived in Montevideo. The mission work in this republic is included in the Eastern South America Conference.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced in Bolivia in 1901, when Bishop Charles C. McCabe sent the Rev. Carlos G. Beutelspacher as pastor to La Paz. The mission work in this republic is included in the Chile Conference.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced in Chile in 1877 by William Taylor. The work in this republic is included in the Chile Conference.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced in Panama in 1906, when the Rev. J. C. Elkins arrived. The mission work in this republic is included in the North Andes Mission Conference.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced in Peru in 1877 when William Taylor visited the principal cities on the west coast of South America. The mission work in this republic is included in the North Andes Mission Conference.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in Mexico in 1873 by Dr. William Butler, honored founder of our mission in India, whose distinguished son, Dr. John M. Butler, is today the senior missionary of our staff in Mexico.



Distances in Nautical Miles
 Punta Arenas to Montevideo 1,295
 Montevideo to Rio de Janeiro 1,020
 Rio de Janeiro to New York 4,748
 Rio de Janeiro to London 5,204

SOUTH AMERICA

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE

The Eastern South America Conference includes the republics of Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay. These three republics have immense wealth in agriculture and cattle and sheep. Argentina, with an area of 1,135,000 square miles, is a third as large as the United States. She ships more corn than any other nation in the world, and is close to the United States and Canada in the production of wheat, hay, cattle, and sheep. She has 18,000 miles of railroad and has several thousand miles additional projected. Uruguay, though the smallest of the South America republics, is one of the most favored in climate and soil. Besides her great wealth from stock raising and agriculture, as is even more extensively the case with Argentina, Uruguay has valuable mineral deposits whose development is still in the initial stage. She has a number of rivers of considerable size and is well served with railroads. Paraguay is an inland country which is divided into two portions by the Paraguay River. The western portion is practically waste land, but with possibilities, through drainage and cultivation, of great future productiveness; the eastern part is almost inexhaustible in fertility. Her mineral resources are still undeveloped.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1836, when the Rev. John Dempster was sent to Buenos Ayres. The work in this field was confined to English-speaking and other Protestant colonies and scattered residents, until 1864, when house-to-house work in Spanish was begun. The missionaries began preaching in Spanish in 1867. The first Annual Mission meeting was held in 1882, and the South America Annual Conference was organized July 4, 1893. At the General Conference in 1908 the name was changed to Eastern South America Conference.

BUENOS AYRES DISTRICT

Buenos Ayres District includes a number of churches in and near the city of Buenos Ayres, and the work in what are called the Cuyo Provinces.

Buenos Ayres

Buenos Ayres, the capital of Argentina, is situated on the southern bank of the Plata River, 175 miles from its mouth, at a point where that river is 30 miles wide. It is the first city in size in South America, and the second largest Latin city in the world. Buenos Ayres is the great center of commerce and trade, and of social and political life in Argentina. Buenos Ayres is a progressive city. It has beautiful thoroughfares and parks, and numerous handsome buildings. Six lines of railroad connect the city with various other parts of South America, and numerous steamers run to Montevideo and the towns along the Parana and the Uruguay as far as the confines of Brazil. It is also in steamship connection with ports of Europe and North America. Considerable manufacturing is carried on in Buenos Ayres. It has a population of 1,200,000, about 50 per cent of whom are of foreign birth.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1836. Other denominations at work here are the Church of England, the Reformed Church of France, the Scotch Presbyterian, the Southern Baptist, the Lutheran, the Salvation Army, and the Plymouth Brethren.

Missionaries: Rev. Ernest N. Bauman and Mrs. Bauman, Miss Estelle C. Long, M.D., Rev. William P. McLaughlin and Mrs. McLaughlin, Rev. Gerhard J. Schilling and Mrs. Schilling (on furlough), Rev. John F. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, W. F. M. S.: Misses Carrie A. Hiltz, Abbie M. Hiltz and Beryl Lovejoy.

Institutions: Publishing House, Boca Night School, Mariano Moreno School, W. F. M. S.: Rivadavia Lyceum.

Bahia Blanca

Bahia Blanca (population, 60,000) is the most important seaport in Argentina south of Buenos Ayres. From this port hundreds of thousands of tons of wheat and wool are shipped annually. It is also a naval port and the site of an arsenal. The population of Bahia Blanca is rapidly increasing.

Missionaries: Rev. E. A. Brinton and Mrs. Brinton, Rev. Frank J. Batterson (on furlough) and Mrs. Batterson (on furlough).

Institution: Sarmiento Institute,

Lomas de Zamora

Lomas de Zamora (population, 30,000) is a suburb of Buenos Ayres with which it is connected by electric railway and by telephone. Its streets are well paved and shaded.

Missionaries: Rev. William E. Myers (on furlough), Rev. M. E. Wolcott.

Mercedes

Mercedes is a city of 18,000 inhabitants, about 66 miles west of Buenos Ayres, with which it is connected by three lines of railroad. Several commercial concerns are located here, and a number of fine schools.

Institutions: Nicholas Lowe Institute and the Evangelical Orphanage.

GERHARD J. SCHILLING, Superintendent

Commercial situation of the Argentine, even before the outbreak of the European war, has not been the best. In this Province the winter has been very wet and the inundations of 1913 have been repeated. Whole districts have been under water for so long a time that the season for sowing has passed unemployed. These wet seasons have greatly influenced the trade in agricultural machinery, a most important branch of commerce between the United States and this Republic.

The last session of the Annual Conference, held in Rosario under the presidency of Bishop Stuntz, was blessed by a powerful revival. No such manifestation of the Spirit had ever been known here and the preachers returned to their appointments under a blessed evangelistic uplift.

Dr. Thomson has been appointed to the office of Conference Evangelist. He has traveled in Argentine and Uruguay and all charges have been stirred by his appeals and hundreds during the year have felt a new impulse toward Christ. This appointment has removed Dr. Thomson from the pastorate of Second Church, Buenos Ayres. Because of the scarcity of workers the Superintendent was sent to fill the vacancy.

A New Mission Station

During the first week of the year, by invitation of one of its citizens, we visited for the first time the city of Patagones on the Rio Negro River at the extreme south of this province. This point cannot be reached in less than fifty hours of travel from Buenos Ayres. So hearty was our reception that we decided to occupy the station permanently and Bishop Stuntz read out the appointment. A Welsh farmer offered us the permanent use of his city house, situated in the best part of the town. At a lecture given there in the Spanish Theater, 120 people attended, although admission was by ticket. A Holland nobleman, Count A. de Kiehl, converted in our work in Paraguay in 1912, is now in charge of Patagones circuit.

Educational

The scholastic work in this district is confined to five institutions: the "Escuela Rivadavia," our girls' school in Flores, the Lomas, Bahia Blanca, Junin Schools and our new school—Ward School—in Buenos Ayres. The Ward School is a business college. This school will be incorporated into the curriculum of the national educational system and graduation from it will carry admission into the State Universities.

Evangelical Orphanage. Rev. E. N. Bauman has personally applied himself to the task of renovating the orphanage buildings. A farm donated to the orphanage years ago by Don Nicholas Lowe has been cultivated for the first time

by us. At Mercedes a Y. M. C. A. has been formed; more than one hundred young men have joined, many of whom are students at the National College. Mr. Bauman and his assistant, J. S. Pardias, are in charge of the work at Mercedes.

The Methodist Press has had its best year, having paid most of its old debt and carried the agent's salary besides.

Work in Latin countries is not like work in pagan lands. There is no turning of tribes nor any mass movement. All is handpicked work and that among many a bramble, many a thorn. In such a work another year has rolled by. Faithful pastors have stood by their congregations. And we are happy under the inspiring leadership of Bishop Stuntz.

The churches in the Capital are holding their own. There are no outstanding victories to report. The war among the two nations which have always stood as representatives of European Protestantism, Germany and England, has been extensively used by the friends of Rome to bring discredit upon the Evangelical faith. "You do not love your enemies any better than we" is a remark I have heard several times during the last weeks. Yet there have been accessions in almost all of our churches. Last year attention was drawn to the fact of the migratory character of our members, and it is still true that for every three members we gain by probation we lose one by removal into the interior.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Northern District comprises thirteen provinces of the Argentine Republic, a territory equal in extent to seven eighths of the United States east of the Mississippi, and the Republic of Paraguay with an area of 150,000 square miles. It is not densely populated, but the people are generally willing to listen to the Gospel, so that wherever a preacher goes he is invariably sure of getting an audience.

Rosario de Santa Fé

Rosario de Santa Fé (population, 190,000) is situated on the south bank of the Parana River, about 250 miles from its mouth. It is one of the principal ports of Argentina, being second to Buenos Ayres in size and importance. It is a great shipping port for wheat and livestock, and is visited not only by river steamers but also by ocean-going vessels.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1864. The Church of England is also at work here.

Missionaries:—Rev. Gustav A. Werner (on furlough) and Mrs. Werner (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Grace Barstow and Blanche Rubright.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: North American Academy.

Asuncion

Asuncion (population, 80,000), the capital of Paraguay, is situated on the left bank of the Paraguay River, at the point of its confluence with the Pilcomayo.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1881. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Seventh Day Adventists, the South America Inland Mission, the Plymouth Brethren, and the Salvation Army.

CHAS. J. TURNER, District Superintendent

The outstanding feature of the work is the Annual Conference session held at Rosario de Santa Fé early in the year, and its beneficent effect upon all the churches. For the first time in the history of this Conference the churches at Alejandra, Canada de Gomez, Rosario Tala, and Venado Tuerto were visited by a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. As a result of these visits sixty-seven were converted.

Another important feature of our year's work has been the opening up of the two important cities of Santa Fé and Tucuman, each being the capital city of a province of the same name. Santa Fé, with 70,000 inhabitants, is situated on an estuary of the great Parana River. It is a University city and a port of much commercial value. Pastor A. G. Tallon, assigned to this pioneer work, holds services in three sections of the city and ten people have been received into the church as a result of these months of initial effort.

Tucuman, called by the Argentines "the garden of the Republic," may be termed "the Emporium" of the North. There are 95,000 inhabitants. The Rev. William Wenberg has been appointed to this field.

From the church at Cordoba, the pastor, Paul Penzotti, reports a crowded church, twenty-seven new members in full connection and the immediate necessity of enlarging the church hall to accommodate the growing congregation.

Rosario Spanish Church—Pastor, F. A. Barroetavena. The influence of this church is far-reaching. As the result of a visit to Rosario church of a certain station agent from Alvarez, a new church with a congregation of ninety has been established at the latter city.

A new church hall and school house were dedicated early in August in the southern section of Rosario by Bishop Stuntz, and a supply preacher has been appointed to the work.

The American Church at Rosario, Rev. G. A. Werner, pastor, has had a prosperous year. A few accessions have been recorded and as a valuable adjunct to the general activities of the church a school enterprise has been started and about forty young people attend the classes.

In spite of phenomenal rainfall during the current year and tremendous losses in many of the farming districts, as also an unprecedented commercial crisis, our churches have struggled bravely with the problems of self-support, and the net showing for the year compares very favorably with the best of the years that have gone.

URUGUAY DISTRICT

Uruguay District includes the republic of Uruguay and the eastern section of the Argentine Province of Entre Rios, an approximate area of 85,000 square miles, with a population of more than 1,100,000. As in the other districts of this Conference, the predominant language is Spanish, the civilization Hispano-American, and the problem the evangelization of a people whose traditions are Roman Catholic, while their religion has lost its spiritual and moral power over the larger number of the inhabitants, among whom indifferentism and irreligion are all but universal. While the fiction of the union of church and state is maintained, ultraliberal sentiment has led to the establishment of religious liberty and exclusively civil control of public instruction, cemeteries, and the marriage contract in its civil aspects.

Montevideo

Montevideo is a city of 300,000, built partly beside the Atlantic Ocean and partly beside the Plata River. It is the capital of the republic of Uruguay. It is in connection by steamer with Buenos Ayres and also with Europe and North America. Montevideo is one of the most beautiful of American cities.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1839. Other denominations at work here are the Anglican Church (no Spanish work), the Baptist Church (Southern), the Waldensian Church, and the Lutheran Church.

Missionaries: Mr. N. Bliss Dee and Mrs. Dee, Rev. Charles W. Drees (absent on leave) and Mrs. Drees (absent on leave), Rev. George P. Howard and Mrs. Howard, Frank M. Purdy (on furlough) and Mrs. Purdy (on furlough), Rev. S. P. Craver and Mrs. Craver. W. F. M. S.: Misses Jennie Reid and Elizabeth Malvin.

Institutions: North American Academy for Young Men, Theological Seminary. W. F. M. S.: Crandon Institute for Girls and Young Women.

G. P. HOWARD, Superintendent

The year has been a disastrous one financially. The economic crisis which existed has been aggravated by the European war, and the business depression has made itself felt in all quarters and upon all phases of our work. However, the reports of the various churches are encouraging, the contributions have not fallen away and all payments have been made as usual.

McCabe Memorial Church—Pastor, J. E. Gattinoni. A Spanish-speaking congregation, having 246 in full connection, 139 on probation, and 500 adherents. Two Sunday schools meet in McCabe Hall, the large basement assembly hall seating 600 people. The first Sunday school meets in the morning with an attendance of 200 and the other in the afternoon with 50 children. Among the teaching forces there is a University Professor and a Judge of the Supreme Court of Uruguay. Two other Sunday schools are carried on in different parts of the city by a working force from this congregation. Under the leadership of Miss Norville, World's Temperance Union Missionary, an important work is being done along the lines of scientific temperance instruction. The congregation is entirely self-supporting and the church building costing \$65,000 is the finest Protestant church on the continent.

The American Church at Montevideo—G. P. Howard, pastor. This is the English-speaking congregation that worships in McCabe Memorial Church. The congregation is made up mostly of English non-conformists and Americans. Dr. Craver, of the Theological Seminary, has taken charge of the services of the church while the pastor was away on the district.

Aguada Church at Montevideo has its own church property and parsonage valued at \$18,000. Membership: in full connection, 114; probation, thirty-five; adherents, 400. The church has four Sunday schools with a total attendance of 275. Santa Lucia Church is supplied by a student from our Theological Seminary. There are thirty-two church members, seventeen probationers, and 100 adherents. Mercedes Church has a membership of sixty-nine in full connection, forty-two probationers, and 150 adherents. The chapel is valued at \$5,000. The pastor was formerly a Roman Catholic priest. Durazno Church has thirty members, nineteen on probation, and 150 adherents. The church and parsonage are valued at \$5,500. At Trinidad the church membership is forty-six, probationers twenty-three, and adherents 200. Our chapel is valued at \$8,000 and is free from debt. The church at Colon has seventy-six in full connection, nine on probation, and 100 adherents. Paysamdu Church has no building, but patient work on the part of the pastor has resulted in twenty-five members in full connection, forty-two probationers, and 100 adherents. The chapel at Concordia is valued at \$10,000 and the parsonage at \$5,000. At Penarol our chapel is too small to accommodate the rapidly growing congregation. The average attendance at the services is 100 and there are 140 in the Sunday school.

Educational Institutions

Crandon Institute for Girls—Principal, Miss Jennie Reid. Enrollment, 140. Receipts for the year from tuition have been \$3,600.

North American Academy for Young Men—Principal, Norman B. Dee. Enrollment eighty and receipts from tuition \$2,600. This and the girls' school have their own property.

The Theological Seminary—Dr. Samuel T. Craver in charge. There are seven students.

CHILE CONFERENCE

The Chile Conference includes the republics of Chile and Bolivia.

Chile has a coast line of about 2,700 miles, and varies in width from 68 to 250 miles; its area is 292,580 square miles, and its population 3,415,060. Its chief industries are mining, agriculture, and stock-raising. It is a country rich in fruits and with extensive forests. Chile is one of the chief mineral-producing countries of South America, being the principal source of the world's supply of nitrate of soda, also of iodine and borax. Chile has large wealth of copper, for years leading the world in its production. Her manufactures are increasing in importance, and railroad facilities are rapidly extending. Chile is making great improvement in primary and higher education. The percentage of foreigners is not large, but they are very influential, taking the lead in all the great industrial movements. Spanish is the universal language in Chile, though some of the Indians speak their own language only. The great majority of the native Chileans are of mixed Indian blood, though the Indian strain is much less pronounced than in Mexico, and even in Peru or Bolivia.

Bolivia has an area of 708,195 square miles and a population of 2,267,935. Of the latter 50.9 per cent are Indians and 27.6 per cent are mixed blood. The country has great mineral wealth, including vast deposits of silver and tin. The gold mining is of less importance, but copper is abundant. There are great forests and vast stretches of fine farming land adapted to the raising of wheat, corn, fruits, coffee, cotton, and rubber. Bolivia is difficult of access because it is separated from the coast by the high Andes range, yet there are two railroads that extend from ports on the Pacific to La Paz, and a third is nearing completion. Argentina from the south and Brazil from the east are extending railways into Bolivia.

Methodist Episcopal mission work in western South America was begun by William Taylor in 1877. It was organized into the Western South America Mission Conference in 1897, and into an Annual Conference in 1901. The General Conference in 1904 divided the Western South America Conference and constituted the Andes Conference (now called the Chile Conference) and the North Andes Mission. During the first twenty years the missionary work in Chile was done largely through schools. Through the generous gifts of Anderson Fowler and others, properties to the value of \$200,000 had been secured, and well-organized schools of high grade, manned chiefly with missionary teachers, were having a decided influence on the country. Evangelistic work among the natives was begun in 1891.

BOLIVIA DISTRICT

Bolivia District includes the whole of the republic of Bolivia, the third republic of South America in size. It has an area equal to that of Germany, France, the British Isles and Japan, with the states of New Hampshire, New Jersey, and Connecticut thrown in to fill up the corners. The mountains of Bolivia are stored with rich deposits of gold, silver, and copper, and it is one of the greatest tin producing countries in the world. The country has great trackless forests and vast areas of valuable farm lands that are waiting to enrich future settlers. It is truly a Land of Promise, for its great resources are as yet undeveloped.

La Paz

La Paz (population about 80,000), the real capital of Bolivia, is situated near Lake Titicaca, in a great crater 12,000 feet above sea level. The president of the republic, ministers of state, and all foreign diplomats live here. Congress convenes in La Paz, and all other official business is transacted here except that of the supreme court. La Paz is connected with ports on the Pacific by three railroads.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1901.

Missionaries: Mr. G. M. McBride and Mrs. McBride, Rev. C. F. Hartzell and Mrs. Hartzell, Mr. W. I. Gholz, Mr. C. A. Irle and Mrs. Irle, Miss Minnie M. Hockett, Mr. E. A. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. R. G. Burns and Mrs. Burns.

Cochabamba

Methodist Episcopal mission work begun in 1912.

Missionaries: Rev. J. E. Washburn and Mrs. Washburn, Rev. J. A. Brownlee and Mrs. Brownlee, Mr. F. S. Beck and Mrs. Beck, Mr. S. P. Smith, Rev. C. S.

70° Longitude West from Greenwich 60°

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH

CHILE and BOLIVIA

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

Scale of Statute Miles
50 100 200 300

Railroads: Cable Lines;

Distances in Nautical Miles

- Iquique to Antofagasta ... 223
- Antofagasta to Valparaiso ... 576
- Valparaiso to Concepcion ... 238
- Concepcion to Pta. Arenas ... 1,225



M. N. WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

HOSTE I. C. Horn



PUPILS OF THE BOYS' SCHOOL AT LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, S. A.

Braden and Mrs. Braden, Mr. H. A. Nordahl and Mrs. Nordahl, Mr. E. F. Herman and Mrs. Herman.

No report.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Northern District includes the provinces of Tacna, Tarapaca, and Antofagasta, in the northern part of Chile. The area of the district is 74,161 square miles, and the population is 300,000. In this district are vast quantities of nitrate of soda, the largest deposits in the world. There is also an abundance of iodine, borax, silver, and copper. Mining and exporting of minerals furnishes employment for many. This region is a dry desert, most uninviting in appearance. The water is brought from the distant mountains and the food supplies are brought by ship.

The American Presbyterian Church has a small work in the district, in charge of native preachers.

Iquique

Iquique (population, 40,171) is the capital of the province of Tarapaca, situated on the coast, 200 miles north of Antofagasta. It is the largest and most important town between Callao, Peru, and Valparaiso. Iquique has good streets, good stores, and several banks. There is considerable shipping in the harbor engaged in the nitrate trade.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1878. The Seventh Day Adventists are at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Harry L. Allen and Mrs. Allen, Rev. Edwin D. Kizer and Mrs. Nancy A. Kizer (contract), Miss Mae Kirchner, Rev. William T. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson (on furlough).

Institution: Iquique English College.

No report.

WM. T. ROBINSON, Superintendent

CENTRAL DISTRICT

The Central District includes ten provinces of Chile, from Atacama on the north to Linares on the south, with an area of over 70,000 square miles, and a population of nearly 1,600,000. The northern part of the district was famous for years as the leading copper-producing region of the world. The valleys of the central part are noted for the production of most excellent fruits, the raisins of the Huasco Valley being especially famous. The southern provinces are devoted to general agriculture and fruit-raising, the climate therein being mild and the soil fertile.

The present Central District was formed in 1910 by the combining of the former Central District with the former Santiago District. There are two missions at work in the Central District, the Presbyterian and the Methodist Episcopal.

Santiago

Santiago (population, about 325,000) is the geographical and political center of Chile. It is 52 miles east by southeast from the port of Valparaiso, and 116 miles by rail. It is situated in a fertile plain. Santiago has great municipal buildings, an imposing cathedral, fine churches, pleasant tree-lined streets, and parks. With the exception of San Francisco, Santiago is the most populous city on the Pacific slope. It is in railroad connection with various parts of Chile and also with Buenos Ayres. Because it is the center of a centralized national government the revenues of the country flow into Santiago. Here reside those connected with the legislative and administrative departments of the government and many wealthy families.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1878. The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America is at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. William H. Teeter and Mrs. Teeter, Mr. G. E. Schilling and Mrs. Schilling, Elizabeth Cronin, Bessie C. Howland (on furlough), Myrta M. Keeler (contract), and Marjorie Lovejoy, Mr. L. Wayman Ogden and Mrs. Ogden, Rev. William F. Rice (on furlough) and Mrs. Rice (on furlough), Rev. William A. Shelly and Mrs. Shelly, Alice Haydenburk, Lora C. Catlin, and Ruth Byer.

Institutions: Girls' College, Publishing House.

Valparaiso

Valparaiso (population, 162,447) is the principal port on the Pacific south of San Francisco. There is a large foreign population, the English element being especially influential. It is probably the most Anglicized of all South American towns. It was the first city in South America to introduce modern inventions. The harbor is spacious but not well protected. Several times in heavy storms steamers anchored in the harbor have dragged anchor or snapped their chains and have gone down from collision with each other or from having drifted on the rocks. The business part of the town was nearly destroyed, and the residence part suffered badly from the terrible earthquake of 1906, but the town is rapidly recovering. In reconstructing the city, great improvements were planned, such as widening and straightening the streets.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1878. The Presbyterian Church of the United States of America also has work here.

WILLIAM H. TEETER, Superintendent

Central District has within its bounds the two largest cities of Chile, namely, Santiago and Valparaiso. Santiago has a population of about 500,000 people; it is the geographical and political, and social center of Chile. It abounds with Roman Catholic churches, but not with worshippers. Many people as you meet them upon the streets of Santiago from all appearances might be citizens of New York City. In other words, much of the white population of Chile is nothing more or less than a Latinized Anglo-Saxon populace, chiefly differing from other Anglo-Saxon nations in the matter of language.

Religious Conditions

It is a very difficult matter for a North American to appreciate religious conditions in South America. A form of Christianity has existed in South America for three centuries. But, unfortunately, it has been a form which has insistently and persistently tended to keep the people in ignorance and superstition. This has had two effects. The one has been to estrange the cultured and educated people from all forms of Christianity, leaving them in the grip of unbelief, agnosticism, and atheism. One of the most cultured gentlemen in Chile said frankly that he was a pantheist, and yet his inclinations and his attitude favors Protestant Christianity. Another influential man of Chile said to me, "Why do you not do something for our women? We men are all with you, we believe what you believe, everything that you preach, but the church holds our women." The old church has failed in that she has not given that spiritual food which is necessary for the well-being of the spiritual life.

This form of religion has built up a caste system which is almost as strong as the caste system of the Orient. There are but two classes in South America, the people of culture and those who work. We lack in Chile that strong middle class which is the hope of any nation. The individual who labors must forever expect to be a laborer; his children can expect to be little more than laborers. The intellectual reach of the poor laboring class is very limited indeed.

These people are held in subjection and dominated by the priesthood. We find the priesthood dominating the liberal-minded people because of the fact that they can practically bring about social ostracism to the person who dares accept Protestantism and take a religious stand different from their own.

To show how far-reaching the hand of the church is, we ourselves have been made to feel this effect by the fact that the renting of houses for our missionary work has been made impossible by the priests when it was learned that we were Protestants and expected to carry on the Protestant "propaganda."

Evangelistic Work

In the past year our Evangelistic work has not made any large gains, but we have made some advance on every pastoral charge in the entire district, and I believe that in the year which we are just entering we will move forward more rapidly. We have had a net gain on this district of three hundred members. Our preachers are becoming more cautious as to whom they admit into membership and are doing better work in preparing the people before they are admitted into full membership.

Our Evangelistic work has been carried on very largely among the poorer classes. This may have its advantages, but it has also its disadvantages. We cannot hope to create a self-maintaining church if we depend upon people to support this church who are at all times in abject poverty. Then, too, when we have only the poor in our church it is difficult to get the better class of people to come to listen to our teaching and preaching. If we ever hope to do anything for this land, we must strive to make the church here self-supporting. This cannot be done unless we gather in people who are able to support the church. And there is not lack of material for hundreds of thousands of people who refuse to have anything to do with the old church. Chile is more open to the preaching of the Gospel of Jesus Christ to-day than she has ever been.

Educational Work

Our educational system has been the means of bringing about a more than ordinary national educational system in Chile. The very fact that our Missions have persisted in sending well educated men and women to this coast for educational purposes has been the means of demonstrating to the people of Chile that Protestant Missions are here to help them better the conditions of the people and not to take away from them.

All along this coast I am constantly meeting men and women who were educated in our schools. I find that these are the people who are really doing things and who realize the extent of Chile's need. They have higher ideals, a larger outlook, and a greater sense of responsibility than the people who have been educated in the Romish schools. We register a very small percentage of these people as members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, still it is through their influence that we are gaining the greater religious liberty.

Santiago College

Santiago College is one of the oldest Mission schools on this coast, and one of the best schools for young ladies in all South America. The influence for good which has gone out from this Institution can never be estimated. Enrollment, 300.

The Evangelical Bible Seminary

This is a joint seminary for the training of the Ministry of all the Evangelical churches in Chile. The school is supported and directed by the Presbyterian and Methodist Missions, but is open to students of all other denominations. This is, we believe, our greatest hope. The day when we can issue a license to a man without training and start him out preaching and hope for him to make large headway is passed; we must have a Ministry capable, consecrated, educated, sound in doctrine, energetic, and hopeful. We believe that this can be brought about by the thorough education given in our seminary.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Southern District includes eleven provinces, with an area of 81,933 square miles and a population of 1,323,691. The chief industries are fruit-raising, especially of grapes; wheat, stock-raising, lumbering, and coal mining. The fine forest lands of Chile begin in the northern part of this district and extend southward. The southern part was called Patagonia in the geographies of forty years ago, the home of the brave, hardy Araucanian Indians, who probably possess the best physique of any of the American Indian races. For three hundred years after the Spaniards had made their conquests and had established themselves, in the different parts of South America these Indians maintained their freedom. Within comparatively recent times the lands occupied by them have been opened to settlement, they being allowed to retain a part of the land. This region, which includes more than one half of the Southern District, is called *la frontera* (frontier). The great advance of Chile in recent years has been chiefly in this region, and here our evangelistic work has met with the largest returns.

Concepción

Concepción (population, 55,000) is the third city in Chile in population. It is situated about the center of the district, on the banks of the Bio-Bio River, about seven miles from its mouth. It is the Roman Catholic episcopal see and the capital of the province of Concepción. It is also the commercial center of southern Chile. It is situated 238 miles south of Valparaiso by sea, and 365 miles from Santiago by rail. It was founded before any city in the United States, and was the first capital of Chile under the Spanish viceroys. The principal coal mines on the west coast of South America are near Concepción.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1878. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., and the Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Missionaries: Rev. Goodsil F. Arms and Mrs. Arms, Rev. Paul Barnhart and Mrs. Barnhart, Miss Virginia Bennett, Rev. Buel O. Campbell (on furlough) and Mrs. Campbell (on furlough), Rev. Walter D. Carhart and Mrs. Carhart, Misses Alice H. Fisher and Euretta Meredith, Dorothy M. Richard, Mary L. Snider, and Cora M. Starr, Mr. Irving Whitehead.

Institutions: American College (for boys), Girls' College.

American capital is now almost in full control of the rich copper and iron mining in Chile. Americans are entering more and more into the nitrate of soda industry. American manufacturers are seeking to open markets here, and a little later Americans may be eating in the months of January, February, and March the luscious fruits which Chile better perhaps than any other place on the globe can provide during these months.

Two new churches have just been completed, one in Concepción and one in Nueva Imperial. The church at Concepción has a capacity of 600, and cost, not including the value of the ground, \$6,000. Most of this amount was raised among the church members. The other new church is about the same size, though it cost but \$1,600. The membership in the churches in the Southern District has increased ten per cent. In certain places the increase has been even greater.

Educational Institutions

Concepción College for Girls—Principal, G. F. Arms; Directress, Mrs. G. F. Arms; Teachers: Miss Mary Snider, Miss Pearl Bills, Miss Euretta Meredith, Miss Virginia Bennett, Miss Alice H. Fisher, Miss Bessie Howland, and Mrs. Elma Allen. Enrollment, 250.

Notwithstanding the crisis brought on by the war after a very bad harvest, one half of the income of the Government being cut off, the peso now worth but fourteen cents instead of twenty, the nitrate and other industries largely closed, commerce greatly diminished, and very many out of employment, Con-



PUPILS OF THE GIRLS' SCHOOL AT SANTIAGO, CHILE, S. A.

cepción College will pay all running expenses and interest, and reduce its debt for building an annex of \$3,000 by \$400. The religious interest among the girls of the College has been very gratifying.

American College for Boys—Principal, B. O. Campbell; Teachers: Mr. Irving Whitehead, Miss Cora M. Starr, Miss Myrta Keeler, Mr. J. C. F. Harrington, and Mrs. Harrington.

MAGELLAN DISTRICT

Magellan District is in the extreme southern part of Chile, centering about Punta Arenas. The area is 66,193 square miles, and the population 17,330, more than half of which is in Punta Arenas (Sandy Point). There is some coal mining, also gold mining of small importance, and lumber industry. The chief industry is sheep raising, some farms having from 50,000 to 60,000 sheep.

Punta Arenas

Punta Arenas is a busy shipping town of 12,000 inhabitants, on the Strait of Magellan. It is a port of call for all steamers passing through the strait.

Methodism entered Punta Arenas with a colony of emigrants from farther north in 1898. The first visit of a Methodist missionary was made in November, 1902. The first missionaries to reside here arrived in March, 1907.

Missionaries: Rev. John L. Reeder and Mrs. Reeder (on furlough).

Included in the Southern District.

NORTH ANDES MISSION CONFERENCE

The North Andes Mission Conference includes all of South America not included in the Eastern South America and the Chile Conferences, namely, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and the Guianas. Of these countries we have work only in Peru and Panama. Peru has an area of 695,730 square miles and a population of about 3,000,000. It is rich in minerals, including gold, silver, copper, lead, and quicksilver. Silver mining is the chief industry. Irrigation is extensively used, and abundant crops of sugar, cotton, rice, and tobacco are produced. Panama is the republic of the Isthmus and comprises an area of 31,570 square miles, most of which is but sparsely settled. Its natural resources are important, but are undeveloped. There are large banana, coffee, orange, lemon, coconut, and rubber plantations. Colon, on the northern side of the Isthmus, is the trading center for the Atlantic Coast; a railroad connects this port with Panama, the capital of the republic, on the southern side.

The General Conference in 1904 divided the Western South America Conference and constituted the North Andes Mission. It appears as a Mission Conference in the Discipline of 1908.

PANAMA DISTRICT

Panama District includes the English and Spanish work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the republic of Panama and the Canal Zone. The republic is 450 miles long and from 37 to about 200 miles wide. There are about 350,000 inhabitants, about 5,000 of whom are Americans. Among the rest are representatives of nearly every country. The Panamanians are a mixture of Spanish and Indian blood.

Panama

Panama (population, 50,000) is one of the oldest cities of the New World, having been founded in 1513. It is a typical Spanish-American city, situated on Panama Bay. The streets are narrow but are well paved and clean. The plazas are ideally located and well kept. The water is piped from a mountain stream near Culebra. The population is cosmopolitan.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1906.

Missionaries: Rev. Harry Compton and Mrs. Compton, Rev. Charles W. Ports and Mrs. Ports.

Institution: American College of Panama.

HARRY COMPTON, Superintendent

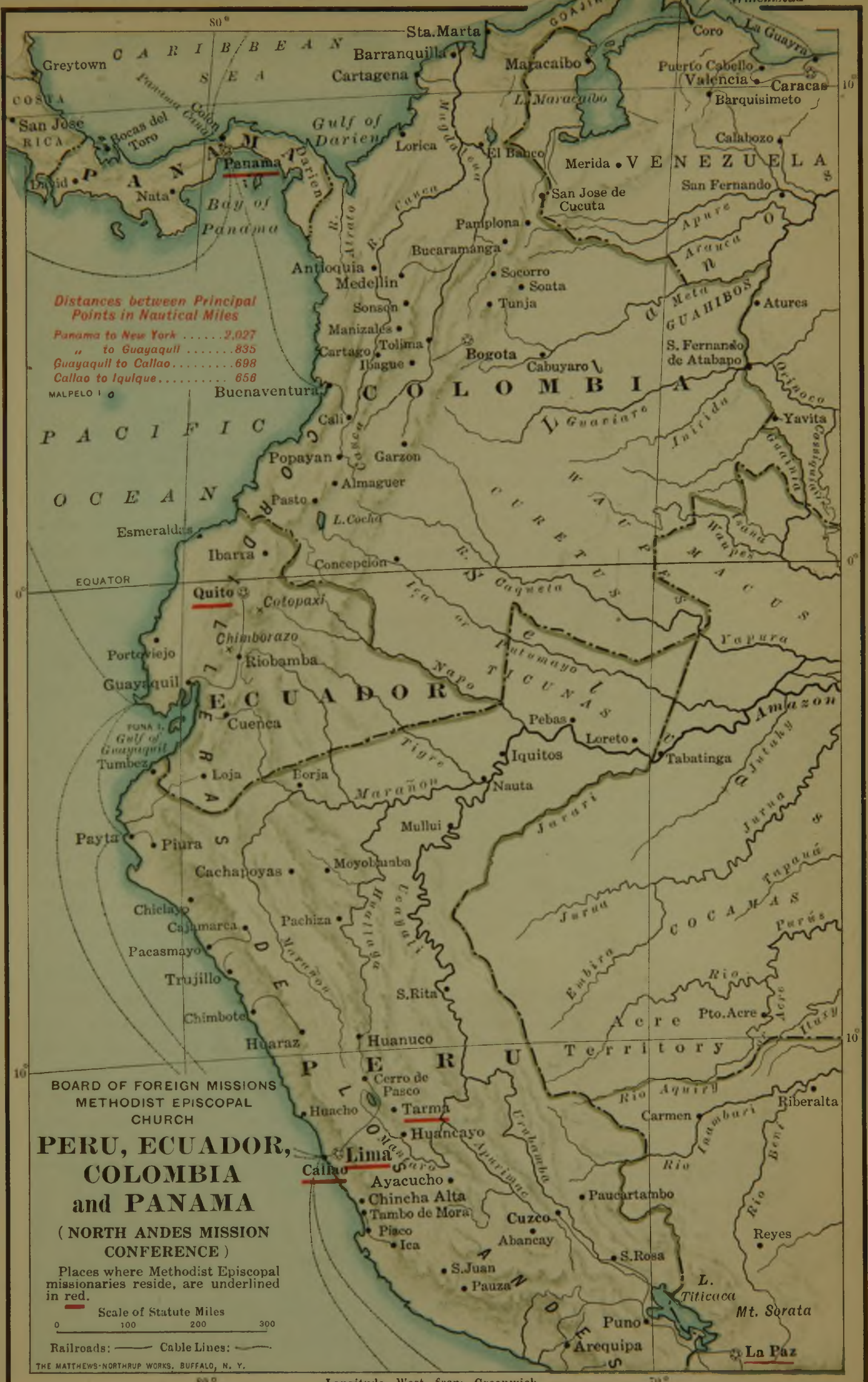
NOTE: The Secretaries report with much regret that the Rev. Harry Compton, while returning from service on the last Sunday in November, was struck by an automobile and seriously injured. Mr. Compton is still in a critical condition, but his physician believes he will recover.

American Congregation

Notwithstanding the large number of Americans that have been dismissed from the work on the Isthmus on account of the finished condition of the canal, thus reducing the number of Americans in Ancon, the attendance of the Sea Wall Church continues about the same, an average of seventy-five. Since the canal has been finished the number of tourists visiting the Isthmus has greatly diminished, and the tourist season, which is only three or four months of the year, has not brought as many strangers to the churches of Ancon and Panama as formerly.

Gospel Teams

The laymen of the Sea Wall Church have furnished the workers for the Guachapali Mission, and have organized gospel teams for holding meetings in the streets nearly every night during the week. The Sea Wall Church also



Distances between Principal Points in Nautical Miles

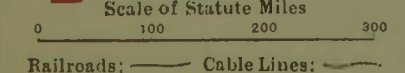
- Panama to New York 2,027
- " to Guayaquil 835
- Guayaquil to Callao 698
- Callao to Iquique 658

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
 METHODIST EPISCOPAL
 CHURCH

**PERU, ECUADOR,
 COLOMBIA
 and PANAMA**

(NORTH ANDES MISSION
 CONFERENCE)

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



Railroads: — Cable Lines: —

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHROP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

furnishes a superintendent and teachers for the Guachapali Sunday school. The laymen of the church are largely taking care of the prison services, which are held at the penitentiary every Sunday afternoon. The meetings at the penitentiary as well as the street meetings are conducted in both Spanish and English.

The Sea Wall Sunday school, besides taking care of itself financially, has, with the aid of the Mission School, by collections and by giving an entertainment in one of the theaters of Panama, raised two hundred dollars toward educating a young lady, one of the converts of our mission some years ago in Quito, Ecuador. With the money thus raised they have already sent the young lady to Delaware, Ohio, to attend the Ohio Wesleyan University.

The Sea Wall Sunday school has an average attendance of sixty-six, about half of which are Spanish-speaking Panamanians; the Spanish section is divided into two classes.

The Sunday school has just voted to begin to raise funds for their Christmas entertainment, which last year amounted to over two hundred dollars, and that what they raise this year, instead of spending on themselves, they have decided to send the funds thus obtained to The Christian Advocate to forward to the suffering children made destitute by the cruel war of Europe.

Colon Church

At the close of the revival meetings in Panama, through the generosity of the Rev. James M. Taylor, we were enabled to build a new church this year in Colon. While this church was building, as soon as the frame was up and the roof was on, special services began and over a hundred professed conversion. The meetings, as in all our churches, were conducted in both Spanish and English, but it has been harder to hold our Spanish members in Colon than in Panama, as our Spanish preachers all live in Panama and are obliged to cross the Isthmus to hold their meetings. Dr. Taylor was kind enough to take upon himself the support of a worker for the English part of the congregation of the Colon Church, and the ex-priest Arandilla, also supported by him in Panama, goes to Colon several times a month to take charge of the Spanish services there. Heavy persecution from the Roman Catholics, going from house to house, and the scattering of thousands of Roman Catholic tracts, followed the revival services both in Panama and Colon.

Spanish Work

The importance of Spanish work, as above that of the English on the Isthmus, seems to be conceded by all Christian workers who have been in these parts any length of time. At our two new churches at Guachapali and Colon, the English work is considered of less importance than that of the Spanish, and the English members of these two churches feel that they have been providentially placed upon the Isthmus, not primarily for their own salvation, but for the evangelization of the Spanish people of this land. For this they work and pray. Although largely English-speaking, we believe these three churches have a special mission to perform, which is not thought of, nor one that has been undertaken by any of the churches on the Canal Zone or the Isthmus of Panama.

Guachapali Church

During the past year, under the leadership of Dr. James M. Taylor, the

Missionary Evangelist from Knoxville, aided by his singing evangelist, J. R. Reid, the Guachapali Church held a most gracious revival, where three hundred professed conversion, about fifty of whom were Spanish. The preaching and singing in these meetings were in both English and Spanish, Brother Ports and the ex-priest, Gabino Arandilla, rendering excellent service in the Spanish part of these services.

Ecuador

The Superintendent of the Panama District was able to visit Ecuador this year in company with Dr. J. M. Taylor and his singing evangelist, J. M. Reid, and hold religious services along the coast and in Quito. We found quite a number of the members of our church, who, notwithstanding the fierce persecution of that fanatical people, are still holding fast to the Gospel, and who begged the Evangelist to implore Bishop Stuntz to send them a missionary of our church. Five thousand dollars was promised for property in Quito, to be followed by another five thousand in the near future, on condition that this work should be opened again within a few months. The support of two workers was also promised if the Bishop would supply the new work with a superintendent.

Chiriqui Penitentiary

Services have been held every Sunday this year, as last, at the Chiriqui Penitentiary, under the direction of Rev. C. W. Ports, Brothers Amsden, and Gabino Arandilla.

The brethren have been permitted to do much evangelistic work among the prisoners, even to the conducting of altar services at the close of the meetings. Quite a number of the prisoners, both English speaking and Spanish, have given signs of entering a new life.

Mission School

Our Mission School in Panama continues to flourish under the instruction of the wives of the missionaries and of Rev. C. W. Ports, who give all their time to this work through the week. On Sundays and several evenings through the week these untiring teachers have charge of religious meetings. The school enrolled 122 pupils this year. Quite a number of these are poor children and, being members of our Sunday school, are given free scholarships. On account of the dampness of the climate considerable repairing has had to be done this year, but the school has been able to take care of the same. During the revival meetings this year a number of the larger girls, whose parents are Roman Catholics, professed conversion.

PERU DISTRICT

Peru District includes all of Peru. Its regular circuits embrace a dozen cities and towns along the coast and the Transandean Railway of central Peru. The principal stations are at Lima and its port, Callao, and Huancayo, over the Andes.

Callao

Callao (population, 31,000) is the principal seaport of Peru and the capital of the province of the same name. It is situated on the Callao Bay, 7 miles west of Lima, with which it is connected by rail. Callao is a modern city, with a spacious harbor, and is a center for great commercial activity. The manufacturing interests

of Callao include the refining of sugar, work in lumber and iron, also the shops of the Central Railway of Peru.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1891.

Missionaries: Rev. Hays P. Archerd and Mrs. Archerd, Mr. Milton M. Longshore and Mrs. Longshore, Mr. Merritt M. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson.

Institution: High School for Boys and Girls.

Lima

Lima (population, 140,000), the capital city of Peru, is situated on the Rimac River, seven miles from the port of Callao, and at the base of the Andes. The city has an excellent system of waterworks, several public squares, a number of hospitals, and very good stores. Its university, San Marcos, is the oldest on the Western continent, having been founded in 1551.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1891. The Church of England, the Seventh Day Adventists, and the Evangelical Union of South America are at work in Lima.

Missionaries: Rev. Thomas B. Wood (on furlough) and Mrs. Wood (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Miss Elsie Wood (on furlough).

Institution: W. F. M. S.: High School.

Huancayo

Huancayo (population, 15,000) is the terminus of the Central Railway of Peru and a rapidly growing city. It is situated at one extremity of a broad, rich agricultural valley. The surrounding mountains full of rich mineral deposits are just being opened up. Huancayo is the seat of a pre-historic fair of the Indians who still gather for the exchange of their products twice every month to the number of from eight to twelve thousand.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun here in 1905, but until the present time was carried on by native pastors.

Missionaries: Rev. Clarence R. Snell and Mrs. Snell.

Institution: Huancayo English Academy.

The gain in church membership for this district during the ten months ending with October 31, was ten and one half per cent. This gain was due to no special movement, but was general all over the district.

Educational Institutions

In spite of the pinch of the financial crisis our mission schools are ending the year with a considerably larger number of pupils than ever before. The Tarma school, early in the year, was moved to Huancayo, and the attendance has more than doubled.

We have a new mission school at Lima in connection with our Second Church.

The Cerro de Pasco School has had a forty-five per cent increase in attendance over last year; while the Callao schools and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society school at Lima shows gains worth while.

At Callao the girls' department of the high school is no longer under the control of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, as that body has concentrated its efforts in Lima, leaving all the school work in Callao to the Board of Foreign Missions.

Political and Economic Conditions in Peru

Our work in Peru has gone steadily forward in spite of unusually unfavorable conditions. On the fourth of February, 1914, the country was surprised by a bold revolutionary movement led by Colonel Oscar Benavides. The Peruvian army followed this leader almost to a man, with the result that the national palace was soon captured and President Billinghurst made prisoner and compelled to resign his office. He was then banished from the country. Colonel

Benavides governed for a time as president of a "junta de gobierno," and then was elected provisional president of the Republic until a regular presidential election could be arranged for in May, 1915.

Then came the outbreak of the European war, with its consequent depression of business and canceling of credit. This has played havoc with the economic stability of Peru. The government expenses had been exceeding the income for a long period, and had drained the banks by heavy borrowing, with the result that a financial panic was inevitable. It has been temporarily relieved by the issuing of a large quantity of paper money. The final outcome of this remedy will very likely mean further disaster, as the paper has a very insufficient guarantee. Peru has been one of the few South American republics to possess an excellent currency; but now her position in this respect is of the poorest.

Religious Liberty

These political and economic disturbances have preoccupied the public mind almost exclusively, allowing the dominant church to work quietly but powerfully to the advantage of her own selfish interests. Our committee appointed to look after the completion of the reform of Article IV of the Constitution was finally able to bring the matter to the consideration of the Senate, and it was passed almost unanimously. But nothing could be effected in the Chamber of Deputies. There were probably not six men in this Chamber who would not have voted in favor of the amendment. But the president of the "Camara" belonged to a prominent Romanist family (one of his brothers is a bishop), and by various means succeeded in barring the question from consideration in spite of the attempt of several prominent members of the body to bring it to a vote. Thus the final step in the reform must go over for at least another year.

The Peruvian Indian

It is a surprise to one coming to Peru to find that apart from the coast and the towns this is not a Spanish-speaking country. Over in the tropical montaña there are various tribes each possessing its own barbaric language. But the everyday speech of the large majority of the Peruvians is the old tongue of the Incas—the Quichua. This is the language of all the highland Indians—the "Serranos" as they are called—although many of them can speak Spanish also. But only one third of the four and a half millions of Peruvians are at home with the Spanish language.

This characteristic of Peruvian life has just been freshly impressed upon us. There is at present in Lima a delegation of seven "Serranos" from the Department of Puno. Their district joins the Department of Cuzco, and thus is at the heart of the old Inca empire. These seven men came to Lima to seek through the central government redress from some injustice they and their community have been suffering. They came to an official of the Peruvian army, Major Gutierrez, a man who in investigating conditions in Puno last year on a mission from the government had shown himself the friend of the Indians and had won their confidence. This Peruvian officer agreed to act as their guide and spokesman in getting their petition before the authorities. Now Major Gutierrez is a warm friend of ours, attending our services when possible in company with his wife. He is on the right track.

What is most interesting to us is, that after agreeing to act as champion for this band of "Serranos," one of the first things Major Gutierrez did was

to bring them to the Wednesday night prayer meeting of our Lima Central Church. Introducing them to Pastor Algorta, he said he realized that what the Indians most needed was the Gospel, and that he wanted these to learn all about it so as to teach the other members of their community when they returned to Puno. So Señor Algorta has been instructing them through an interpreter, a young normal student in Lima and member of our church, who also is a native of Puno but not Indian. The result of this teaching is that last Sunday the group joined the Methodist Church on probation. I was impressed with the heartiness with which they all responded to the question, "Have you an earnest desire to be saved from your sins?" when the interpreter put it to them in Quichua after the pastor had asked the question in Spanish.

MEXICO CONFERENCE

The Mexico Conference includes the republics of Mexico, with a population of 15,000,000, and Central America. Thus far mission work has been established principally in the central and southern parts of Mexico, notably in the states of Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Mexico, Morelos, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, Tlaxcala, and Vera Cruz, and in the Federal District. This part of Mexico is for the most part a high tableland interspersed by mountains. The climate is varied and fruits of all climes are grown. Agriculture and mining are the principal sources of wealth. The population is about 20 per cent white, 40 per cent Indians, and 40 per cent people of mixed blood. There are about thirty-seven indigenous languages and dialects in Mexico, but with the exception of a little work in Mexicano, Otomi, and Zapotec, Methodist work is carried on chiefly in Spanish, which is the dominant language, and in English.

Methodist mission work was commenced by the Rev. William Butler in February, 1873, and the Mexico Conference was organized January 15, 1885.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Central District includes a number of cities and towns in the states of Guanajuato, Hidalgo, and Mexico, and in the Federal District. For fertility and mineral wealth this region is one of the most favored in the republic of Mexico.

Mexico City

Mexico City (population, 500,000) is the capital of the republic. It was founded by the Spanish in 1522, on the site of an ancient Aztec city in the center of the valley of Mexico, on a plateau 7,400 feet above sea level. It is beautifully situated. The inhabitants are chiefly full-blooded Indians and persons of mixed race, although there are 6,000 English-speaking people, and the English language is spoken in all the great commercial houses and hotels. The streets of the city are wide, and many of the buildings are of stone, including the public buildings. There are several attractive public squares and large suburban residences. The city is both the administrative and commercial center of the republic and the terminal of almost all the Mexican railways.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. The headquarters of the mission are now here in a centrally located property. There are five Methodist congregations and two schools. Work is done in both Spanish and English. The Methodist Publishing House was established in 1878. Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal missionaries are also at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. John W. Butler and Mrs. Butler, Rev. Raymond A. Carhart and Mrs. Carhart, Rev. J. P. Hauser and Mrs. Hauser, Rev. Frank E. McGuire and Mrs. McGuire. W. F. M. S.: Misses Harriet L. Ayres, Vernice Gelvin, Elizabeth Benthian, Grace A. Hollister, Laura Temple.

Institutions: Methodist Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Sarah L. Keen College (for girls).

MIRAFLORES DISTRICT

Miraflores District includes the valley of ancient Tezcoco and the valley of Amecameca, both of which are in the state of Mexico, and a part of the state of Morelos. This territory extends from the region of perpetual snow to the rice and sugar fields of the tropics. The principal town of the district is the manufacturing village of Miraflores, nesting in the foothills of the great volcano of Ixtacihuatli.

Methodist mission work was begun in Miraflores in 1874.
Now part of Central District.

JOHN W. BUTLER, Superintendent

War Situation

The year was ushered in with the sound of war still echoing over a good part of the country. It is fortunate for us that much of our own territory was not disturbed at first. Later, however, we suffered in common with the rest of the country. Notwithstanding critical conditions the Annual Conference was



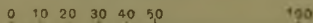
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH

MEXICO

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

Railroads — Cable Lines: —

Scale of Statute Miles



THE MATTHEWS-NORTHROP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

held with only two members absent, one of whom was out of the country. Ministers and laymen united in showing their love for the cause by underwriting thirty thousand of the fifty thousand dollars (silver) proposed as a memorial of Methodism's forty years in Mexico. Matters became somewhat serious about the beginning of the second quarter, and when the American troops were landed in Vera Cruz on the 21st day of April, 1914, our situation was very much so. As might be expected, their landing provoked a very strong anti-American feeling throughout the country. This is not to be wondered at. Something of the kind would happen in our own country should a foreign force ever be landed in any of our important ports and their flag hung out over our public buildings.

The day that this event occurred, we received cable orders to transfer the mission office from Mexico City to the port of Vera Cruz. At first we found that this seemed to be an impossible thing to do. We were not long, however, in discovering that the United States Embassy and Consulate offices had both been closed and all our official representatives had left the capital. Having, therefore, no visible protection from our own representatives and the fact that the Mexican Government seemed unable to quell the ever increasing anti-American feeling, we deemed it expedient to advise all of our workers, representing both Societies, to leave the country. As all had been anticipating trouble, they were not long in complying with instructions. They left in three different parties. The only foreign missionary, representing our Church, who remained in the country was Miss Laura Temple. She felt called to do so, and in order to have protection, she attached herself to the Red Cross service. The party which the writer brought out consisted of fifteen women and six men. We left Mexico City on the night of April 28th, some eight days after our flag was taken down in the capital. This is the first time since 1848 that the American flag could not be seen daily in Mexico city. As the railway was cut a few miles out from the port of Vera Cruz, we were obliged to go to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. At Puerto Mexico we found an American transport waiting for our company of 337 refugees. The next day when we reached Vera Cruz we were not permitted to land, but were transferred to an American passenger boat and brought in to New Orleans. Miss Clementina Butler, who was unable at the moment to secure proper protection for the girls of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society's School in Puebla, remained another week till all these girls were provided for, and after most trying ordeals, safely reached New Orleans, several days later than the rest of us.

It is a cause of special gratitude to Almighty God, and certainly of gratification to the Church at large that, in spite of distressing conditions in Mexico during the past year, and the absence of all of our missionaries, with the single exception mentioned, the work has continued with but comparatively little interruption. Of course, the boarding departments of our larger schools, which depended more directly upon the foreign missionaries, had to be closed. The work in our hospital in Guanajuato was reduced to a minimum. In a few of the rural districts of the country work was practically suspended, but the work has, as a whole, continued under the faithful management of our devoted Mexican workers, and it is especially gratifying to hear from all of our principal cities that attendance upon services has been unusually large.

Another cause of gratitude to God is that during the past four years of disturbances in Mexico, only three of our properties have been injured. The little chapel in Atzacan was destroyed by the revolutionists, but not from any religious

motive. It suffered in common with other properties of that town during a battle. The chapel in Atluatla also suffered somewhat in a similar manner. The property which is most seriously damaged is the one in Queretaro. Here an irresponsible mob, taking advantage of the absence of soldiers from the city, made a raid on one of the Catholic churches. Then, a few days later, out of revenge, another irresponsible mob made an attack on our property. Later, when the Constitutional Army entered the city, the authorities heard of what had happened on our premises, sent representatives to examine the damage and make a careful inventory of our losses. They have offered to put the property back in good condition.

It is a great pleasure to place on record very clearly the fidelity of our Mexican preachers and teachers. Epigmenio Velasco, the youthful pastor of the Mexico City church, in addition to the exacting work of a large parish, at our request cheerfully took upon himself the additional burden of Acting Treasurer of the Mission during our enforced absence. In this work he was most ably assisted by his good wife who, prior to her marriage, had been a stenographer in one of the largest mercantile houses of Mexico City. Dr. Valderrama showed himself wise in the care and protection of the properties of both Societies in the city of Puebla under most trying circumstances. Cresencio Osorio, the pastor in Guanajuato, nearly lost his life in his efforts to protect our properties and the girls of the school in that place. Superintendent Zapata, of the Oaxaca District, stood faithfully at his post watching all our interests in the face of trying conditions. E. W. Adam showed himself a most careful pastor and acting District Superintendent in the city of Pachuca, where we have valuable properties and the largest school supported by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in all our foreign fields. A. N. Avila, of Miraflores, has proven himself a true soldier of Jesus Christ. A special Providence seems to have watched over him and all we have in that beautiful little village which shows on every hand the marks of war. Dr. B. N. Velasco and his good wife of Queretaro had a most trying experience in being obliged to leave the train some fifty miles from their home and compelled by the circumstances of war to walk all that distance while for two days and nights they were absolutely without food or water. It is not surprising that, after this ordeal and the trying circumstances connected with the raiding of the property under his care in that city, he was completely prostrated. At this writing, however, he is again in the enjoyment of health and most loyally prosecuting his work. For want of space, we cannot mention many other faithful men and women of Mexico band of workers who, by their devotion to the best interests of the cause, under most trying circumstances have made themselves creditors on the gratitude of the church at large.

Out of all the unrest and disturbances of our sister republic come to us in these days beckoning opportunities of a most emphatic character. We have calls for new workers, for church buildings, for schools and for the enlargement of some of our present properties to accommodate growing congregations. We also have calls for the opening of new work in many parts of the country. The people, as never before, seem to be reaching out after something they do not now have. In many cases they do not know what that something is, but Protestant Christianity stands for just what the millions of afflicted people in that country need, namely, the open Bible, the living Christ, experimental preaching and a liberal education. "The signs of the times," indicate that a golden oppor-

tunity is before us. Just after the collapse of the French Empire in 1867 we failed to seize a unique opportunity. Could we have sent into the country a good force of workers, properly supported, perhaps to-day we might see one third of all these people under Protestant influence. We failed to measure up to the calls of the hour at that time. God grant we do not fail to grasp the present opportunity.

The missionaries who during 1914 have been obliged to spend so much of their time in the homeland, have had constant opportunities of speaking in behalf of their work before camp meetings, Annual Conferences, schools and churches.

The writer had the privilege of speaking in Buffalo the last Sunday of December under the auspices of Bishop William Burt to between four and five thousand people on "The Truth About Mexico." The large audience was intensely enthusiastic. The press gave much space and fair representations of that meeting and the news of it has spread abroad throughout the country.

Soon after our missionaries came home they were permitted to participate in the Cincinnati Conference, on conditions in Mexico. Part of these delegates were officials of the several Missionary Societies. After two days of discussion and prayer, a plan of federation was proposed which it is hoped may be put into practice in the near future. We are grateful to record the fact that a new Spanish Hymn Book has recently been published by the American Tract Society, which is the result of the joint labors of several denominations in Mexico and which it is believed will be used by Protestant people generally in all Latin countries. It will serve as a bond of union between all the churches.

At this writing, most of the missionaries have returned to the field. True, the country is still greatly disturbed. The immediate future is uncertain, but we have a strong conviction that before long God will show a way out of the present distressing conditions. Mexico will rise again to a better life. Nothing will help more toward permanent peace and prosperity than just what we, in common with other evangelical churches, are trying to do for our next door neighbor.

EASTERN DISTRICT

The Eastern District includes a number of mission centers in the state of Hidalgo, with two circuits in the states of Mexico and Puebla. Part of the district is on the tableland, the remainder sloping eastward toward the Gulf of Mexico. The principal occupations are mining and agriculture. The recent coming of the railroad into this section is opening up many towns for mission work.

No other Mission Boards have workers in this district.

Pachuca

Pachuca (population, 5,000) is situated at an elevation of 7,800 feet above the sea, 56 miles northeast of Mexico City, in the southern part of the state of Hidalgo, of which it is the capital. It is connected with Mexico City by railroad and is one of the richest mining centers in the world.

The Methodist Mission was established in 1873. Work is done both in Spanish and English. No other Mission Boards have workers in this place.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Blanche Betz and Helen M. Hewitt.

Institutions: English Church. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

J P HAUSER, Superintendent

NORTHERN DISTRICT

The Northern District is situated on the central tableland of the Republic, and comprises the states of Queretaro and Guanajuato, in part, extending a distance

of about 217 miles on either side of the line of the Mexican Central Railway, and part of the National Railway from the City of San Juan del Rio, in Queretaro, to Leon in Guanajuato. The district is composed of seven circuits and seventeen congregations. Mission work is conducted in important cities ranging in population from 12,000 to 110,000. This region is noteworthy for its strong adherence to the Roman Catholic Church.

Guanajuato

Guarajuato (population, 60,000) is the capital of the state of the same name. It is located 160 miles northwest of Mexico City, in a narrow valley or gulch on the Guanajuato River, at an altitude of 6,500 feet, in a very rich silver-mining region. It is said to have produced \$1,600,000,000 in silver bullion, or about one fifth of the world's present supply. The Mexican Central Railroad passes within ten miles of the city. There are several large churches and handsome residences and beautiful public and private gardens.

The Methodist Mission began its work in 1876. The Mexican congregation and one for English-speaking people are self-supporting. No other Mission Board has workers here.

Missionaries: Rev. Levi B. Salmans, M.D., and Mrs. Salmans. W. F. M. S.: Misses Effa M. Dunmore and Dora Gladden.

Institutions: Good Samaritan Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Mary Ann Cox Memorial Girls' School, Training School for Bible Women.

I. D. CHAGOYAN, Superintendent

The Rev. Levi P. Salmans writes from Guanajuato, under date of February 13th, as follows:

"With my wife, son, and one of our Mexican trained nurses who had been in Battle Creek, Mich., for further training for three years, I arrived in Guanajuato, January 10, 1915. Miss Dora Gladden and three trained nurses arrived a week later. We found the hospital unharmed and all our work prosperous in every respect. The general financial prostration is indescribable, but the quiet, peaceable spirit of the Mexicans here could not be better. The different armies occupy our city by turns and alarms are always rife, but civilians are not directly and intentionally attacked, and those who are wounded by stray bullets or otherwise are cared for at the expense of the military. The sale of liquor is suppressed much of the time and vice and crime are not more prevalent than in the best epochs of the past. All should know these things and give to the Mexicans the credit due them as a people. Our railroad communications are greatly disturbed, so that mail, express and freight reaches us only occasionally. In the five weeks we have been here we have not discovered the least hostility to foreigners or to Protestants. We have been treated by all classes of people with the greatest possible kindness and consideration. Both the sick and the well rejoice at our return. Our stereopticon lectures receive the same enthusiastic reception as a year ago, our hall not being sufficiently large to accommodate the crowds. Our Sunday school and church services were never before so well attended, nor so generously supported financially.

"The hospital and other medical work which have always depended chiefly upon self-support are in a great stress because of the lack of money in the hands of the people. There is more need of financial help from the States for this part of the work than ever before, and we must have it from some source if we are to measure up to our present opportunities, or to render the great service to the suffering humanity that looks to us at this hour for the sympathy and help that former years have led them to hope for in us. Will our friends at home let us disappoint this hope?"

OAXACA DISTRICT

Oaxaca District includes a number of mission centers in the state of Oaxaca, which gave to Mexico such statesmen and reformers as Juarez, Diaz, and Matias Romeo. The region is made up of fertile, well-watered valleys and forest-clad hills. The climate is temperate and said to be the most even in the country. This is one of the richest mining sections in the republic. The city of Oaxaca, capital of the state, has about 30,000 inhabitants. Zaachila, one of our centers, was formerly the capital of the ancient Zapotec empire, and the descendants of the last reigning emperor are now members of our church.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1888, when the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, relinquished its work in this region.

EDUARDO ZAPATA, Superintendent

ORIZABA DISTRICT

Orizaba District includes a number of mission centers in the state of Vera Cruz, and one center in the state of Oaxaca. The climate of the region is hot, and during the hotter months unhealthy. The Vera Cruz and Pacific Railway passes through the heart of this district on its way to Tehuantepec, where it makes connection for Central America. The people are not fanatical, but, on the contrary, seem ready to receive the truth.

Orizaba

Orizaba (population, 40,000) is a quaint town, situated in a valley in the western part of the state of Vera Cruz. Its altitude is 4,200 feet. It is the best market in the republic for tropical fruits. From here are made immense shipments of coffee to the United States and Europe.

Missionaries: Rev. Frederic F. Wolfe and Mrs. Wolfe.

F. F. WOLFE, Superintendent

For six months of the year 1914, we were absent from our field of labor, during which time pastor Miguel Rojas, of Orizaba, cared for the work. His skill was equalled by his brotherly spirit, and although there were serious and difficult problems to solve the work prospered in his hands.

Many children left our school in Huatusco when the Americans invaded Vera Cruz, but later the school reached its usual number of scholars, and when the Constitutionalist army entered Huatusco and saw the name "Bendo Juarez" over our school door, they cheered the "liberating school." Pastor Corona has had a successful year.

In Tierra Blanca there has been a substantial gain in school and church work under the care of pastor Rosales.

In Acula where we began work in 1913 there has been laid a firm foundation for Gospel work. The people of the town have given us their sympathy and with proper pastoral care we shall soon have a strong work here.

Taxtepec is a well-established point and good work has been done here all through the year in spite of much political agitation which came to a climax January 3rd, 1915, when the mountaineers entered, threatened to kill our pastor and twenty other church members, and made great havoc with our work. The pastor and family and most of the congregation have fled, and we know not when work can be reestablished in this place.

February 12th, 1914, our church in Atzacan was burned by rebels, the first mission property destroyed during the war. Conditions since then have been such that it was unsafe to send a pastor there.

Coeducational

Our work in Orizaba prospered greatly last year. The school was divided at the beginning of the year into two schools—one for girls and one for boys. The teaching force has been increased in number and efficiency and the number of scholars more than doubled. The indications at the opening of 1915 are that the number of scholars will be doubled again this year. Our great need at present is proper equipment for the school rooms. Many new members are being added to the church and all departments of the work are doing splendidly.

Work was begun in Vera Cruz, in March, 1914. We have been unable as yet to find a suitable building. This is a liberal cosmopolitan city and no better opening for work could be asked for than that at hand. I firmly believe that with proper material equipment we could soon develop a work here, equal to any now established in this republic.

The present conditions of the country indicate the necessity of centering our greatest efforts in Orizaba and Vera Cruz until peace is again an established fact, caring for the country towns as far as we are permitted to do so by war operations.

The outlook for the work as a whole is uncertain. We hear rumors of religious threats to drive all Protestants from the country. On the other hand, among a multitude of people there is more general sympathy with our work than ever before.

PUEBLA DISTRICT

Puebla District occupies geographically the center of the Mexico Conference and embraces the states of Puebla and Tlaxcala, and a portion of the state of Morelos. The altitude of the district varies between 3,000 and 7,500 feet above sea level. The region is very fertile and agriculture is the chief industry, although there is considerable mining. The many mountain streams furnish power for a large number of cotton and woolen mills. The mountain towns are pleading for Methodist services.

Puebla

Puebla (population, 100,000) is the capital of the state of the same name, and is 7,300 feet above sea level. The city was founded in 1531, and is one of the most attractive cities in Mexico, a characteristic feature of its architecture being the use of glazed and colored tiles. Five railroads enter the city. It is an important center of the Roman Catholic Church.

Methodist mission work was begun in 1874, in the face of intense opposition, and the lives of the missionaries were threatened frequently. The first service was held under the protection of soldiers. Now there are two Methodist churches for Mexicans and an English congregation. The new building of the Mexican Methodist Institute for boys cost \$80,000 (gold), and is said to be the finest school building in the country. There are preparatory, commercial, normal, and theological departments. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society school for girls, which occupies a half a block in the center of the city, has a commanding influence in all the southern part of the republic. Mission work is carried on also by the Baptists.

Missionaries: Rev. Harry A. Bassett and Mrs. Bassett (on furlough), Rev. Franklin Lawyer and Mrs. Lawyer, Rev. Frederick A. Lendrum and Mrs. Lendrum, W. F. M. S.: Misses Lois J. Hartung, Kathryn M. Johnson, Kathryn B. Kyser, and Carrie M. Purdy.

Institutions: Mexican Methodist Institute. W. F. M. S.: Norman School for Girls.

F. P. LAWYER, Superintendent

On my return December 9, 1914, I found that our Boys' School had been closed April 30th, because every young man able to shoulder a musket had abandoned his studies to escape being drafted into Huerta's army and to help out

the popular cause of the masses of the people with very few exceptions. Six out of the seven theological students became army officers. Only one student, Agustin Lopez, has remained at his post, preaching the Gospel, due to the influence of his devoted mother and to a former graduate of our Normal School for girls in this city.

Since my arrival no trains have been running, except military trains, and all the district has been infested by bandit revolutionists, consequently there has been no opportunity to visit the circuits to ascertain how much is left of our work. Less than half of the twenty schools on the district will be able to reopen for the new year. Dr. Valderrama, the president of our Boys' School in this city, which has 130 boarders and as many more day pupils, believes the boarding department will present very difficult problems in case that one or both of the boarding schools are opened later. Because of the very critical conditions still existing, we decided to postpone opening the boarding department of the Boys' School till after Annual Conference, February 26th, in Vera Cruz, hoping conditions will be improved by that time and also hoping to be able to ascertain whether the famine, which now threatens the whole country, will be averted, or will make impossible the maintenance of our boarding schools in Puebla for some months at least. Prices of the necessities of life have tripled, some of them, since last April in this city, and am told that they are still higher in localities where the revolution has raged more severely and for a longer time. Living has become so exceedingly high for all of our church members that self-support has fallen off all over the district.

The brightest ray of hope comes through the liberal spirit of the new regime toward education of all kinds, sympathy with the masses in their sad inheritance from past regimes and toward our work in general.

STATISTICS OF NORTH

	Missionaries of the Board		Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils
	Men	Women																						
Bareilly District	4	4	3	33	112	55	121	4238	5060	9298	4513	...	604	745	...	...	...	1	5	63	1	20	375
Bijnor District	1	1	1	16	36	49	71	1779	3940	5719	2933	...	305	398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budsun District	2	2	2	13	41	83	85	4244	4609	8853	5139	...	233	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garhwal District	1	1	2	9	35	5	40	313	173	486	278	...	6	20	1	17	265
Gonda District	1	1	1	17	22	10	48	252	669	921	406	...	48	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardoi District	1	1	1	12	22	21	53	536	765	1301	630	...	77	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumaun Eastern District	1	1	3	7	27	8	55	229	165	394	302	...	20	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumaun Western District	2	4	5	6	19	5	31	235	405	640	444	...	112	58	1	2	9	...	...	...	3	42	460
Lucknow District	9	7	10	29	65	34	84	1263	1281	2547	1246	...	176	144	2	24	492	...	...	...	2	38	689
Moradabad District	2	2	3	20	102	105	159	6999	11920	18919	10414	...	877	1330	...	...	...	2	4	15	1	17	338
Rae Bareilly District	3	3	3	7	19	9	30	126	491	617	154	...	72	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tirhoot District	3	3	3	8	36	14	23	263	3102	3355	2096	...	965	712	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	...
Total	24	25	34	186	536	398	800	20477	32583	53060	28555	...	3495	3993	3	26	501	4	10	83	8	134	2127	
Last year	27	27	29	20	174	523	395	761	19799	30454	50253	27085	...	3482	4191	2	24	392	2	11	95	8	135	1946

STATISTICS OF NORTHWEST

	Missionaries of the Board		Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils
	Men	Women																						
Allahabad District	1	1	1	10	33	17	36	371	384	755	451	...	37	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulandshahr District	2	2	2	6	14	75	43	103	4506	9933	14439	7654	...	1375	1657	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore District	2	2	6	18	52	14	56	655	1335	1990	810	...	187	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	115
Delhi District	1	1	1	8	38	27	46	794	6671	7465	5151	...	565	939	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerut District	2	1	4	3	15	63	37	81	7605	8632	16235	5205	...	1089	1381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra District	2	2	6	4	19	61	23	94	4049	5354	9403	6132	...	803	1019	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab District	1	1	1	10	44	21	65	3155	8880	12035	5204	...	1727	1167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana District	2	2	5	1	10	66	37	55	1816	3564	5390	1693	...	610	509	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roorkee District	2	2	2	18	56	22	55	4696	9199	13895	6410	...	511	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Punjab District	1	1	1	10	23	13	26	371	1349	1720	544	...	151	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	16	15	27	16	132	511	254	617	28016	55301	83317	39212	...	7665	7757	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	115
Last year	14	14	22	17	132	489	309	594	25531	54532	80663	33251	...	8801	6442	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	129

STATISTICS OF SOUTH

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.33½). For equivalents in

	Missionaries of the Board		Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils			
	Men	Women																									
Bangalore District	6	5	4	2	22	22	85	302	1511	1813	...	...	241	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	90
Belgaum District	6	6	...	1	9	25	33	175	4381	4556	253	447	1	20	411		
English District	3	2	2	3	1	20	2	1	329	46	375	32	4	25	264		
Hyderabad District	5	5	2	2	21	7	60	547	4093	4640	243	137	1	4	15	1	16	189	
Madras District	5	5	2	3	16	41	64	371	2243	2614	1062	...	278	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raichur District	1	1	1	3	7	25	29	192	4129	4321	...	...	407	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	35
Vikarabad District	5	5	5	1	6	25	71	106	1169	12365	...	...	2430	1395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	271
Total	31	29	16	4	18	120	193	378	3085	27599	30884	1062	...	3855	2461	1	4	15	12	71	1260
Last year	20	18	17	4	17	228	182	356	2610	23719	26329	29289	...	1514	5749	3131	2	6	44	4	57	685

STATISTICS OF BENGAL

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.33½). For equivalents in

	Missionaries of the Board		Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils				
	Men	Women																										
Asansol District	1	1	1	3	1	10	12	16	194	367	561	457	...	9	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta District	4	4	7	9	...	...	...	...	259	29	288	273	...	26	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	42	439
Calcutta Vernacular District	3	3	2	6	3	22	15	50	395	525	920	401	...	26	34	1	2	3	1	20	449		
Diamond Harbour District	2	2	2	5	3	8	179	179	579	358	192	...	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakur District	2	2	3	4	15	16	41	281	526	807	303	...	...	20	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10	10	13	18	10	52	46	115	1308	1626	2934	1626	...	57	141	1	2	3	4	62	888	
Last year	9	9	13	16	10	51	54	80	1336	1656	2992	1460	...	87	128	62	881

INDIA CONFERENCE, 1914

No. of Elementary Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD										
														For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Buildings and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field					
62	107	1469	1007	207	7209	23	19783	52	22722	32640	22015	...	...	71	240	534	...	...	...	128	973			
70	71	748	748	130	2501	6	2997	11	3843	30	1200	...	...	11	83	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	76	1290	1290	149	10182	12	7443	30	3830	1375	22000	200	...	11	117	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	23	358	623	53	1318	3	1100	12	7710	12010	11000	...	...	5	113	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	35	742	742	72	2102	9	3220	16	3195	690	13300	...	...	23	74	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	27	305	305	66	2714	5	4028	7	3665	835	11800	...	...	22	70	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	56	1075	1075	29	903	4	2030	16	2582	3015	14660	50	...	12	21	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	36	747	1216	25	1210	4	16180	11	9230	143400	46700	...	...	44	76	663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	33	660	1841	170	6849	11	23306	29	33002	148410	140600	15213	530	111	556	1755	100	539	3061	...	...	...	...	...
171	165	2127	2480	311	10068	22	14637	77	11971	29622	10600	...	...	50	216	694	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	9	121	121	44	1352	4	815	6	1375	2015	...	...	...	8	55	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	23	247	252	45	1081	2	600	11	15400	3505	5600	7500	...	20	50	332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
504	661	9889	12600	1301	47489	107	96119	278	118525	397567	299275	55963	530	388	1671	4953	100	869	7981	...	...	...	...	...
501	763	11184	13617	1305	48639	113	93469	272	115076	384574	298362	52576	83	419	1430	5643	868	103	8463

INDIA CONFERENCE, 1914

13	23	259	259	73	2398	4	\$ 10467	\$ 8
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STATISTICS OF BOMBAY

	Missions of the Board		Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils	
	Men	Women																							
Ahmedabad District	3	3	2	13	115	73	1092	5956	7048	1882	427	66	184												
Baroda District	4	4	11	8	118	28	128	711	7078	7789	3797		108	291					1	6	25	1	12	57	
Bombay District	4	4	5	5	38	8	31	602	497	1099	307		45	78											
Poona District	2	2	1	7	16	2	33	276	317	593	305		20	16								2	12	104	
Total	14	14	22	33	287	38	265	2681	13848	16529	6291	427	239	569				1	6	25	3	24	161		
Last year	10	9	16	6	29	263	35	222	2586	14557	17143	5462	1789	536	890				1	7	80	2	11	138	

STATISTICS OF CENTRAL

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.33 1/3). For equivalents in

	Men	Women	Children	Adults	Students	Teachers	Probationers	Total	Baptized	Unbaptized	Adherents	Adults	Children	Univ. or Colleges	Teachers	Students	Theological Schools	Teachers	Students	High Schools	Teachers	Pupils			
Jabalpur District	4	3	3	5	55	25	59	494	479	973	561	75	59							1	6	33	1	78	184
Khandwa District	2	2	2	3	31	4	19	172	752	924	249	50	56												
Nagpur District	4	4	4	3	69	12	80	413	396	809	481	117	102												
Raipur District	3	3	2	2	27	44	29	255	1125	1380	568	36	99												
Total	13	12	11	13	182	85	187	1334	2752	4086	1859	240	278	316						1	6	33	1	78	184
Last year	10	10	9	4	12	168	83	213	1301	2195	3496	1867	240	260	258					1	5	26	1	18	175

STATISTICS OF BURMA

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.33 1/3). For equivalents in

	Men	Women	Children	Adults	Students	Teachers	Probationers	Total	Baptized	Unbaptized	Adherents	Adults	Children	Univ. or Colleges	Teachers	Students	Theological Schools	Teachers	Students	High Schools	Teachers	Pupils			
Pegu: Burmese	1	1		1	3	1		74	139	213	54	8	7												
Chinese					1			22		22	5	3	3												
Tamil				1	1	1		26	9	35	5	1													
Rangoon: Burmese	1	1	3		1	2		99	30	129		9	2										1	30	775
Chinese	1				3	1	1	53	9	62	13	14	10												
Epworth Memorial	1	1	5	1	1			280	47	327	150		12	88									2	30	338
Tamil					2			103	37	140	24	4	8												
Syrian	1			1	1			1	9	10		3	1												
Thongwa								33	21	54	6														
Twante					1			20	15	35	17	3													
Total	5	3	8	4	14	1	5	711	316	1027	274	45	43									3	60	1113	
Last year	4	3	5	1	14	2	8	677	336	1013	209	49										3	50	1034	

STATISTICS OF MALAYSIA

(Repeated from the

All sums of money are in Straits Settlements dollars (\$1 = 57 cents, gold). For equivalents in

	Men	Women	Children	Adults	Students	Teachers	Probationers	Total	Baptized	Unbaptized	Adherents	Adults	Children	Univ. or Colleges	Teachers	Students	Theological Schools	Teachers	Students	High Schools	Teachers	Pupils			
Federated Malay States Dist.	2	1	4	3	6			416	147	563	243	168	46	32											
Malacca District	4	4	2		14			423	167	590	367	357	30	76											
Netherlands Indies District	7	3	1	1	19	3	3	357	409	766	187	483	60	32											
Penang District	1	1	1	2	10	3	6	367	136	503	108	143	45	66											
Singapore District	2	2	4	1	7			361	140	501	188	193	35	25								2	4	13	54
Tamil District								239	119	358	150	213	5	11											
Total	16	11	12	2	6	6	12	2163	1118	3281	1243	1557	221	242								2	4	13	54
Last year	24	13	18	20	6	63	36	2332	1150	3482	817	527	179	185								2	5	21	8

STATISTICS OF PHILIPPINE

	Men	Women	Children	Adults	Students	Teachers	Probationers	Total	Baptized	Unbaptized	Adherents	Adults	Children	Univ. or Colleges	Teachers	Students	Theological Schools	Teachers	Students	High Schools	Teachers	Pupils			
Central District	1	1	1	12	165	44	63	4583	4274	8857	205	6575	316	176											
Manila District	4	4	8	7	85	11	11	4043	1975	6018	30	6750	403	302								1	2	30	
Northern District	3	2		215	5	18	18	2523	2009	4532		6850	511	274											
Pampanga District	1	1	1	4	82	7	7	3347	2375	5722		4350	162	143											
Pangasinan District	2	2	2	11	283		17	3026	4390	8016		413	321									1	4	35	
Total	11	10	12	34	780	49	106	18122	15023	33145	235	24325	1805	1216								2	6	65	
Last year	12	12	12	50	771	2	47	16153	14891	31044	804	11970	1283	806								1	4	20	

CONFERENCE, 1914

No. of Elementary Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD										
														For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Buildings and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field					
62	73	1172	1172	189	4466	6	9655	7	18175	36694	6000	15882	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
58	89	1377	1459	143	5283	13	18088	11	21969	34334	56267	8779	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
17	21	529	529	26	1022	7	82597	7	25997	21199	48333	54931	3916	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
19	32	562	666	26	846	6	10614	4	3767	2958	40001	134	462	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
156	206	3640	3826	384	11617	32	120954	29	69095	95185	150661	79726	4378	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
188	219	3650	3868	414	12442	32	112706	24	68131	105362	150200	87649	317	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$

PROVINCES CONFERENCE, 1914

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

	Men	Women	Children	Adults	Students	Teachers	Probationers	Total	Baptized	Unbaptized	Adherents	Adults	Children	Univ. or Colleges	Teachers	Students	Theological Schools	Teachers	Students	High Schools	Teachers	Pupils			
28	53	1257	1474	113	4064	7		52500	8	39900	68150	75000	11000	3000											
16	30	331	331	45	1095	1		3500	3	12500	15800	32000													
26	54	1124	1124	84	2797	3		16600	6	59150	32550	54000	20120												
8	16	265	265	60	1496	2		7000	3	46000	58425	48000	12969												
78	153	2977	3194	302	9452	13		79600	20	157550	174925	209000	44089	3000											
78	139	2567	2768	257	8032	12		58000	23	134100	97850	187000	41520												

MISSION CONFERENCE, 1914

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

	Men	Women	Children	Adults	Students	Teachers	Probationers	Total	Baptized	Unbaptized	Adherents
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STATISTICS OF

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 Mex. = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents in

	Missionaries of the Board		Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils
	Men	Women																						
Foochow District	13	11	20	2	13	122	70	1298	1245	2543	324	846	172	107	129	453	111	108	1	6	130			
Futsang District	1	1			11	66	30	1714	1555	3269	237	861	74	98										
Haitang District	1	1			6	39	31	970	1866	2836	576	588	115	81										
Lungtung District	1	1			12	69	28	1853	2076	3929	1120	395	65	112										
Kutien District	1	1			6	64	38	756	459	1215	274	258	67	76										
Kude District	1	1			4	76	40	546	566	1112	236	258	67	76										
Mintang District	1	1			9	69	26	984	349	1333	187	570	350	64										
Yuki District	1	1			6	60	24	745	854	1599	235	482	166	56										
Yenping District	2	2			7	44	24	698	546	1244	99	528	56	34										
Yungun District	1	1			3	14	1	124	266	390	30	353	12	17										
Total	21	19	32	2	77	623	313	9688	9782	19470	3318	5139	1138	680	129	453	111	108	5	31	395			
Last year	21	16	28	4	84	138	494	9933	8321	18254	3168	3919	1021	553	2	34	451	1	9	65	11	78	802	

STATISTICS OF

(Repeated from the

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 Mex. = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents in

	Men	Women	Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils	
Binghai District					6	65	16	669	524	1193	550	1219	64	86											
Hangkong District					7	56	19	530	280	810	317	1081	45	40											
Hinghwa District	5	3	4		15	161	25	1331	1079	2410	822	2129	113	121											
Sienny District			4		12	69	27	987	599	1586	614	1268	79	80											
Taten District					1	38	1	308	121	429	150	238	22	13											
Tehwa District					1	14		162	58	220	131	343	10	10											
Yungun District	1	1			3	21	1	183	84	267	140	422													
Total	6	4	8		45	424	89	4170	2745	6915	2724	6700	338	350											
Last year	3	3	8		42	139	70	4057	2405	6462	2496	5792	394	355											

STATISTICS OF CENTRAL

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 Mex. = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents in

	Men	Women	Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils	
Chinkiang District	2	2	5		3	9	1	91	30	121															
Nanking District	12	12	12		4	12		590	253	843															
Wuhu District	3	2	3		3	3	1	335	276	611															
Total	17	16	20		7	14		1016	559	1575															
Last year	21	19	19		19	31		1387	879	2266															

STATISTICS OF KIANGSI

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 Mex. = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents in

	Men	Women	Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils	
Kan River District	2	2	2		3	9	5	108	115	223															
Kienchang District					3	8	1	67	78	145															
Nauchang District	2	2	3		3	4	1	75	71	146															
North Kiukiang District					3	16	8	259	192	451															
South Kiukiang District	3	1	6		3	19	37	270	260	530															
Total	7	5	11		15	56	52	779	716	1495															

STATISTICS OF NORTH

	Men	Women	Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils	
Lanhsien District					5	64	21	1701	729	2430															
North Peking District	10	12	11		7	35	44	1045	514	1559															
Shanbaikuan District	3	3	4		3	36	24	9	1469	523	1992														
South Peking District					2	24	15	16	741	627	1368														
South Tientsin District					3	7	8	1	265	153	418														
Taian District	3	3	4		3	34	39	22	809	555	1364														
Tientsin City District	3	3	7		2	8	15	10	419	199	618														
Taunhua District					6	38	10	4	122	320	1442														
Yenchow District					1	18	16	9	322	353	675														
Total	19	21	26		84	264	102	98	8493	3973	12466														
Last year	21	20	26		84	243	145	63	7280	3231	10511														

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE, 1914

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of Elementary Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD					
														For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Building and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
42	56	1230	1921	34	2347	15	74110	19	79600	184600	272900			138	112	2154	1232	226	3862
10	13	230	230	37	1237	27	44050	10	12870					26	32	1700	972	518	3248
7	7	152	152	26	131	16	20150	14	7450		10400			24		1022	130	75	1251
12	13	280	322	38	1476	44	40340	1	3000	21100				50	47	1731	1925	418	4171
19	19	485	547	17	1272	9	38940	10	9510	26000	20000			21	6	993	19	36	1075
14	14	364	364	23	730	10	2436	8	650					16	24	346	52	30	468
25	29	590	656	26	1110	11	6665	2	4300		20400			14	107	975	473	13	1582
6	6	47	47	19	649	9	16950	2	2350					24	94	1223	140	214	1695
6	6	135	220	20	1034	16	20632	8	13380	35000	20000			26	32	1374	375	284	2091
2	3	61	61	6	175	5	3220	1	2000	3000				7	4	223	368	63	665
139	162	3564	4520	246	10161	162	232143	75	135110	269700	365850			346	458	11741	5686	1877	20108
230	247	4981	6299	226	9406	158	169294	79	29080	173180	167925	15000	2000	254	610	7166	4091	2037	14158

STATISTICS OF WEST CHINA

(Repeated from the

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 Mex. = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents in

	Men	Women	Missionaries of the Board	Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils
Chengtu District	8	8	5	4	18	2	210	320	530	50	500	10	4	1	8	19	1	14	120	1	1	1	14	120	
Chungking District	4	4	6	2	13	4	303	551	854	73	600	73	14	1	8	19	1	14	120	1	1	1	14	120	
Hochow District	1	1	4	1	8	3	59	76	135	30	300	31	6	1	8	19	1	14	120	1	1	1	14	120	
Suing District	1	1	3	1	11	3	349	95	444	400	26	1	4	22	33	1	4	33	1	4	33	1	4	33	
Tschow District	2	1	3	1	20	3	668	261	929	14	1100	32	17	1	4	33	1	4	33	1	4	33	1	4	33
Total	16	15	18	7	70	12	1589	1303	2892	167	2900	172	41	1	8	19	3	10	67	2	24	232			
Last year	15	12	12	9	74	5	1486	858	2348	171	2348	155	45	1	6	28	1	10	67	2	24	232			

STATISTICS OF KOREA

All sums of money are in yen (1 yen = \$0.50). For equivalents in

	Men	Women	Missionaries of the Board	Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils
Haiju District	2	2	2	1	36	9	969	935	1904	183	1685	152	54	1	8	19	1	14	120	1	1	1	14	120	
Kongju East District	2	2	2	2	28	10	346	422	768	137	1220	65	46	1	8	19	1	14	120	1	1	1	14	120	
Kongju West District	3	3	2	3	62	7	594	677	1271	197	1916	101	51	1	8	19	1	14	120	1	1	1	14	120	
Pyeongyang District	4	4	5	6	83	8	3027	1329	4356	438	4723	234	81	1	8	19	1	14	120	1	1	1	14	120	
Seoul District	10	9	13	1	149	25	3320	4030	7350	1301	4422	367	332	2	6	49	3	14	104	2	28	459			
Suwon District	2	2	2	2	24	3	81	1272	1871	2843	534	3079	153	119	1	8	19	1	14	120	1	1	1	14	120
Wonju District	2	2	2	2	24	3	81	1272	1871	2843	534	3079	153	119	1	8	19	1	14	120	1	1	1	14	120
Yengbyen District	1	1	2	3	21	8	823	283	1106	117	1265	86	34	1	8	19	1	14	120	1	1	1	14	120	
Total	22	21	24	3	474	67	10951	9828	20779	3018	19407	1246	759	2	6	53	3	14	104	4	40	708			
Last year	22	20	21	2	421	81	10822	9548	20370	2461	17652	1523	675	1	5	10	4	7	145	2	10	121			

STATISTICS OF NORTH

All sums of money are in marks (1 mark = \$0.238). For equivalents in

	Men	Women	Missionaries of the Board	Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils
Berlin District	18	9	2841	719	3560	191	2	91	1	89	1	78	1	73	1	331	1	372	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bremen District	16	7	2552	479	3031	203	1	89	1	78	1	78	1	73	1	331	1	372	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dresden District	14	16	2340	1847	4187	226	1	78	1	78	1	78	1	73	1	331	1	372	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Leipzig District	17	14	2355	1751	4106	189	1	78	1	78	1	78	1	73	1	331	1	372	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	65	46	10088	4796	14884	809	5	331	1	372	1	372	1	331	1	372	1	372	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Last year	68	42	9860	4536	14396	826	5	331	1	372	1	372	1	331	1	372	1	372	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

STATISTICS OF SOUTH

All sums of money are in marks (1 mark = \$0.238). For equivalents in

	Men	Women	Missionaries of the Board	Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils
Frankfurt District	18	8	2043	528	3171	209	74	1	89	1	78	1	73	1	331	1	372	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Heilbronn District	19	24	2451	654	3105	182	56	1	89	1	78	1	73	1	331	1	372	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Karlsruhe District	18	9	2870	833	3403	340	74	1	89	1	78	1	73	1	331	1	372	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stuttgart District	18	65	3751	575	4326	189	79	1	89	1	78	1	73	1	331	1	372	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	73	106	11715	2290	14005	920	283	1	372	1	372	1	331	1	372	1	372	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Last year	78	110	11362	2135	13497	826	292	1	372	1	372	1	331	1	372	1	372	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

STATISTICS OF SWITZERLAND

All sums of money are in francs (1 franc = \$0.193). For equivalents in

	Men	Women	Missionaries of the Board	Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils
Central District	15	8	3479	369	3848	1	69	1	61	1	55	1	55	1	185	1	185	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
East District	14	7	3067	266	3333	1	61	1	61	1	55	1	55	1	185	1	185	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
West District	16	7	2930	220	3150	1	55	1	55	1	55	1	55	1	185	1	185	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	45	22	9476	855	10331	3	185	1	185	1	185	1	185	1	5	265	1	265	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Last year	45	21	9336	888	10224	3	265	1	265	1	265	1	265	1	5	265	1	265	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

MISSION CONFERENCE, 1914

Report for 1913

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of Elementary Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD					
														For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Building and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
16	30	600	739	10	500	5	6000	9	14600	56400	26200	...	...	24	24	166	36	288	538
21	23	742	854	20	651	15	10000	6	18950	30798	35600	...	...	12	12	70	88	24	206
14	20	407	415	9	418	3	3000	3	7350	450	...	...	...	6	8	106	14	42	176
13	16	351	373	13	560	4	5500	4	4550	5125	...	...	...	16	14	116	...	96	242
31	42	1139	1172	20	1010	7	10500	7	2350	1400	9700	...	...	170	170	114	...	454	
95	131	3239	3557	72	3229	38	35000	29	47800	94173	61500	...	...	58	58	628	308	564	1616
81	125	2405	2651	79	2561	48	32027	32	42075	94173	61500	...	...	175	223	823	717	114	1938

CONFERENCE, 1914

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of Elementary Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD					
														For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Building and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
19	32	507	507	34	2166	57	4857	9	11798	14420	11000	420	199	122	40	1696	1057	3327	6242
7	8	136	136	16	777	17	1340												

STATISTICS OF FINLAND

All sums of money are in Finnish marks (1 Finnish mark = \$0.193). For equivalents in

	Men	Missionaries of the Board	Missionaries of the Wom. Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils	
Abo District	3	3			3	3			204	17	221														
Finnish District	8	14			8	14			520	209	729														
Helsingfors District	4	4			4	4			338	43	381														
Vasa District	3	5			3	5			232	21	253														
Total	18	26			18	26			1294	290	1584														
Last year	24	32			24	32			1281	332	1613				19										

STATISTICS OF RUSSIA

(According to the

All sums of money are in the Russian ruble (1 ruble = \$0.515). For equivalents in

Total	10	245	207	452	16	18
Last year	6	229	190	419		7

STATISTICS OF BULGARIA

	Men	Women	Children	Members	Probationers	Total	Baptized Children	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils					
Sofia District	1	1	2	6	1	9	336	105	441	39										11	46			
Tirnova District				6		9	336	105	441	39														
Total	1	1	2	12	1	16	547	144	691	44										11	46			
Last year	1	1	3	14	1	19	556	153	709	58										11	39			

STATISTICS OF LIBERIA

(Repeated from the

Bassa District				7	17	24	437	212	649	46	28														
Cape Palmas District	2	5		10	53	65	2410	2443	4853	348	154											1	6	18	
Monrovia District	3	4		12	8	20	1494	277	1771	66	49	1	0.350												
Saint Paul River District				11	18	29	792	61	853	49	39														
Sinoe District	1	2		10	9	19	774	733	1507	518	182														
Total	6	11		50	105	155	5907	3726	9633	1027	452	1	0.350									1	6	18	
Last year	6	9		43	86	129	5718	2728	8446	1143	334	1	0.302									1	6	18	

STATISTICS OF EAST CENTRAL AFRICA

(Repeated from the

Inhambane District	3	3		1	37	41	310	1060	1370	2457	25	29													
Limpopo District	2	2		1	39	42	312	980	1292	2392	10	11													
Rhodesia District	7	7	2	3	52	64	1305	1838	3143	5370	575	219													
Total	12	12	2	3	128	155	1927	3878	5805	10219	610	259													
Last year	12	11	3	6	142	151	1421	3638	5059	9531	129	92													

STATISTICS OF WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

(Repeated from the

Angola District	10	8	4	12		4	323	518	841	9			210	50											
Madeira Islands District	3	3		1	2	2	89	89	178	25			2	3											
Total	13	11	4	12	1	6	412	607	1019	34			212	53											
Last year	11	10	4	3	3	5	279	464	743	60			89	15											

CONFERENCE, 1914

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of Elementary Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD					
														For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Building and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
5	474	153500	3224	5	474	3	153500	5	78000			140900	3800	512	880	5457	3224	12443	22525
26	1611	302500	7429	26	1611	7	302500	23	182300			182300	1361	605	2399	7429	2921	23230	36584
6	785	340286	10565	6	785	2	340286	2	33900			33900	5150	1739	637	10565	4147	15858	32946
5	673	96500	5630	5	673	3	96500	3	55852			55852	275	798	264	5630	1107	11174	18973
42	3547	892786	21527	42	3547	15	892786	12	90000			146000	413045	10586	3654	4189	20081	11399	62705
45	3657	878580	21527	45	3657	15	878580	13	90000			146000	422163	10586	4211	232	30291	21527	70899

MISSION, 1914

Report of 1913)

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

19	795	4	35185	4	15000	25800	714	106	15	2524	3359
14	810	4	40000	3	7000	20500	230	61		2500	3943

MISSION CONFERENCE, 1914

46	12	513	5	9390	5	6620	7300	11	114	554	8	192	879
8	273	7	16600	8	23112			14	72	455	142	218	901
46	20	786	12	25990	13	29732	7300	25	186	1009	150	410	1780
59	21	800	11	20820	10	24300	7300	233	121	1158	51	62	1655

CONFERENCE, 1914

Report for 1913)

1	1	16	16	9	505	10	17650	1	150	75	25	821	554	1375
12	27	704	893	39	1899	22	38325	23	12800	8		1273	2267	3540
6	7	424	774	12	1163	14	55060	2	3650	95		2212	3573	5785
2	2	47	47	16	753	16	40342			338		894	1884	2778
4	7	154	154	14	1070	12	8550	6	5595			655	725	1380
25	44	1345	1884	90	5390	74	160827	32	22195			516	197	14858
29	48	1301	1882	82	5048	70	157535	33	24020			239	133	8929

MISSION CONFERENCE, 1914

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36	35	866	866	34	995	28	1860	4	5535	8500	340	96	436
31	35	733	733	26	991	19	480	1	5000	3300		63	63
54	63	3846	3846	45	3757	57	38450	53	19795	63410	15750	4000	6265
121	133	5445	5445	105	5713	104	40790	58	30330	75210	15750	4000	6764
112	122	5281	5281	115	6412	103	41012	60	38420	62650	11000	4000	4410

MISSION CONFERENCE, 1914

Report for 1913)

32	27	646	646	15	1242	12	12470	20	30630	14000	1084	550	816
3	6	96	96	3	118	1	1500	2	24500				45
35	32	742	742	18	1360	13	13970	22	55330	14000	1084	550	861
21	29	503	503	15	750	14	13375	17	54125	6250	17000	550	332

STATISTICS OF MEXICO

(Repeated from the

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 Mex. = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents in

	Missionaries of the Board		Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unord. Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10 and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils
	Men	Women																						
Central District.....	19	3	5	19	7	11	9	9	763	778	1541	...	3220	31	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	52
Eastern District.....	1	1	13	13	3	5	7	3	574	715	1289	...	3694	4	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	46
Northern District.....	4	3	7	7	4	3	9	4	383	220	603	...	1316	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Oaxaca District.....	1	1	1	1	8	11	2	2	629	814	1443	...	3093	36	87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orizaba District.....	1	1	1	1	3	5	8	...	186	113	299	...	760	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puebla District.....	3	3	4	20	8	13	19	19	1163	852	2015	...	2241	69	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	32	55
Total.....	10	10	13	60	26	45	63	37	3698	3492	7190	...	14324	153	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	52	171
Last year.....	10	10	10	63	33	45	38	9	3520	3607	7127	...	14391	196	348	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	19	212

CONFERENCE, 1914

Report for 1913)

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

	No. of Elementary Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD					
															For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Building and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
10	714	786	20	1192	15	190100	8	126000	70000	200000	...	...	...	...	306	169	17218	184	4057	21934
9	1106	1152	11	548	9	51100	6	31100	6000	50000	...	...	...	...	131	145	3137	70	880	4363
5	403	418	11	492	7	26100	6	19000	105000	30000	...	...	...	...	83	718	19171	...	424	20396
14	532	532	13	613	3	8300	4	22100	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	87	1913	462	936	3442
8	398	398	9	448	3	14100	6	35600	15500	...	...	...	...	...	79	86	1896	55	578	2694
15	1293	1351	34	1757	19	49800	6	18100	180600	110000	...	...	...	...	217	258	54891	348	678	56392
61	4446	4617	98	5050	60	339500	36	251900	377100	390000	...	...	...	...	860	1463	98226	1119	7553	109221
66	4618	4830	98	4709	60	331150	35	232200	376500	370000	1254	1172	101198	2592	6664	112880

GENERAL DATA

Treasurers' Report and Appropriations for 1915.
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Changes Among Missionaries, 1914.
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TREASURERS' REPORT

TO THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS FOR THE
YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1914

Receipts from Conferences and Missions

	From Nov. 1, 1911, to Oct. 31, 1912	From Nov. 1, 1912, to Oct. 31, 1913	From Nov. 1, 1913, to Oct. 31, 1914
Alabama.....	\$402 00	\$458 00	\$559 00
Alaska Mission.....	155 00	157 00	108 00
Arizona Mission.....	1,143 40	1,304 00	1,099 00
Arkansas.....	615 50	538 00	639 00
Atlanta.....	524 00	436 00	828 00
Atlantic.....	36 00		
Austria-Hungary Misssion Conf.....	58 40	59 20	
Austin.....	1,371 00		
Baltimore.....	29,864 00	26,801 92	27,028 95
Bengal.....	126 66	95 00	160 00
Black Hills Mission.....	365 00	393 00	
Blue Ridge-Atlantic.....		249 00	309 00
Bombay.....	66 38		219 49
Bulgaria Mission Conf.....			58 45
Burma Mission Conf.....	51 67	64 29	48 54
California.....	11,238 22	11,452 32	10,250 89
California German.....	989 00	1,041 00	995 00
Central Alabama.....	396 70	443 75	630 80
Central China.....			
Central German.....	4,587 50	4,759 00	4,510 17
Central Illinois.....	16,772 55	14,349 77	16,763 22
Central Missouri.....	466 12	616 35	624 91
Central New York.....	24,008 06	26,958 04	28,889 50
Central Ohio.....	21,214 28		
Central Pennsylvania.....	34,186 80	34,090 29	34,718 17
Central Provinces.....	55 00	53 00	63 32
Central Swedish.....	2,858 00	3,000 00	2,955 00
Central Tennessee.....	345 00	357 00	247 00
Chicago German.....	2,872 00	3,018 00	2,712 00
Chile.....	145 00	134 65	21 48
Cincinnati.....	18,416 92		
Colorado.....	11,565 32	13,033 65	13,920 00
Columbia River.....	7,663 42	7,498 58	7,308 27
Dakota.....	7,941 68	6,809 80	7,503 80
Delaware.....	2,009 10	3,624 00	2,989 00
Denmark.....	779 51	798 38	969 54
Des Moines.....	19,317 46	17,788 71	26,400 47
Detroit.....	18,162 44	20,779 31	21,356 13
East Cen. Africa Mission Conf.....			
East German.....	2,457 00	3,004 00	2,987 00
East Maine.....	1,603 22	1,675 22	2,008 22
East Tennessee.....	427 00	631 90	611 00
Eastern South America.....	755 00	846 00	919 00
Eastern Swedish.....	1,618 00	1,638 00	1,595 00
Erie.....	18,315 83	17,703 00	19,114 38
Finland.....	585 83	590 48	
Florida.....	331 00	368 00	291 00
Foochow.....	143 05		157 60
France Mission Conf.....	25 00		26 00

	From Nov. 1, 1911, to Oct. 31, 1912	From Nov. 1, 1912, to Oct. 31, 1913	From Nov. 1, 1913, to Oct. 31, 1914
Genesee.....	\$24,956 68	\$25,996 52	\$24,595 30
Georgia.....	332 00	268 00	357 00
Gulf.....	867 00	1,046 90	1,235 00
Hawaii Mission.....		101 00	65 00
Hingwa.....	37 76	42 08	
Holston.....	4,247 00	3,251 57	3,302 00
Idaho.....	3,109 19	3,229 06	3,166 09
Illinois.....	24,546 19	24,560 90	25,518 86
Indiana.....	16,808 75	17,788 76	18,248 10
Iowa.....	11,742 00	11,948 00	12,517 45
Italian Mission.....	54 25	207 00	150 00
Italy.....	325 00	363 00	316 00
Kansas.....	14,659 50	14,757 63	23,277 87
Kentucky.....	1,366 00	1,595 00	1,613 00
Korea.....			
Lexington.....	876 11	1,072 00	1,308 95
Liberia.....	318 00	393 00	489 00
Lincoln.....	338 40	171 65	185 05
Little Rock.....	336 00	320 00	354 94
Louisiana.....	538 00	870 75	999 00
Maine.....	3,854 25	3,628 66	4,015 57
Malaysia.....	633 00	214 05	178 00
Mexico.....	408 00	384 00	406 00
Michigan.....	22,580 69	22,858 47	23,494 97
Minnesota.....	6,146 76	6,447 00	6,981 95
Mississippi.....	1,039 90	754 00	1,064 00
Missouri.....	6,018 45	6,094 00	6,351 61
Montana.....	2,101 90	2,082 41	2,342 10
Nebraska.....	10,609 16	18,857 76	15,695 74
Nevada Mission.....	632 00	632 00	569 00
New England.....	17,014 54	16,847 84	20,411 61
New England Southern.....	9,611 50	9,746 31	10,043 65
New Hampshire.....	4,160 50	4,292 26	5,028 90
New Jersey.....	14,835 54	14,758 50	15,321 38
New Mexico English Mission.....	999 50	997 00	1,012 50
New Mexico Spanish Mission Conf.....	105 00	145 00	93 00
New York.....	23,495 25	22,734 26	22,630 46
New York East.....	27,767 05	28,547 02	28,054 28
Newark.....	25,286 88	26,707 19	25,555 49
North Africa Mission Conf.....		57 00	65 00
North Andes Mission Conf.....			
North Carolina.....	476 25	118 25	797 00
North China.....			
North Dakota.....	4,879 00	5,006 87	5,502 32
North Germany.....	1,273 76	1,722 06	1,681 50
North India.....	361 72	714 97	375 23
North Indiana.....	21,137 78	22,220 62	25,645 25
North Montana.....	868 77	1,067 00	1,182 00
North Nebraska.....	5,011 51		
North-East Ohio.....	42,901 16	46,252 30	46,998 63
Northern German.....	2,153 00	2,313 00	2,396 00
Northern Minnesota.....	6,744 49	7,601 47	7,809 47
Northern New York.....	12,149 07	13,039 76	13,435 42
Northern Swedish.....	1,235 00	1,353 00	1,276 00
Northwest German.....	2,730 50	2,767 50	2,982 00
Northwest India.....	144 75		206 31
Northwest Indiana.....	11,848 61	12,346 26	13,917 98
Northwest Iowa.....	17,807 37	17,967 84	18,062 55

	From Nov. 1, 1911, to Oct. 31, 1912	From Nov. 1, 1912, to Oct. 31, 1913	From Nov. 1, 1913, to Oct. 31, 1914
Northwest Kansas	\$5,236 63	\$5,602 95	\$5,883 61
Northwest Nebraska	714 65	856 00	1,100 50
Norway	1,034 95	1,064 25	1,230 91
Norwegian and Danish	2,316 50	2,392 00	2,309 50
Ohio	18,303 16	20,704 15	22,534 69
Oklahoma	5,292 01	5,667 16	6,474 00
Oregon	7,939 28	8,058 53	8,110 00
Pacific Chinese Mission	168 00	168 00	194 00
Pacific German	929 00	971 70	896 00
Pacific Japanese Mission	390 00	500 00	503 00
Pacific Swedish Mission Conf.	702 00	625 00	650 00
Philadelphia	33,425 54	34,938 11	34,415 50
Philippine Islands			
Pittsburgh	35,411 71	38,262 98	40,641 87
Porto Rico Mission		61 00	54 00
Puget Sound	9,367 75	10,218 31	10,554 00
Rook River	28,362 79	29,431 78	27,968 27
Russia Mission	118 40	287 46	
Saint Johns River	1,121 90	1,293 00	1,440 00
Saint Louis	10,910 89	9,514 99	15,281 75
Saint Louis German	3,396 50	3,347 24	3,205 00
Savannah	413 00	334 00	422 75
South Carolina	2,357 25	2,229 00	2,537 20
South Florida Mission	75 00		108 00
South Germany	1,375 65	1,491 20	
South India	124 11	149 43	143 69
South Kansas	9,954 00	10,330 59	
Southern California	27,627 47	25,257 83	26,822 22
Southern German	1,640 50	1,807 00	2,053 00
Southern Illinois	11,205 85	10,506 00	10,663 30
Southern Swedish Mission Conf.		728 00	639 00
Southwest Kansas	14,997 30	13,609 25	15,400 67
Sweden	4,117 20	4,025 80	3,799 46
Switzerland	2,068 35	1,249 00	
Tennessee	407 00	393 65	363 00
Texas	507 00	1,091 00	888 00
Troy	22,025 68	21,442 94	23,947 10
Upper Iowa	18,927 27	18,558 71	19,292 28
Upper Mississippi	781 00	886 00	1,159 68
Utah Mission	643 00	660 00	711 00
Vermont	3,679 80	3,121 00	3,150 15
Washington	2,305 50	2,383 00	3,638 00
West Central Africa Mission Conf.	4 00	35 00	
West China Mission Conf.		192 09	31 42
West German	6,257 35	4,948 50	5,503 00
West Nebraska	2,980 50		
West Ohio		28,151 00	38,241 95
West Texas	1,032 45	1,194 00	1,010 50
West Virginia	12,693 70	14,010 11	13,440 49
West Wisconsin	7,424 63	6,477 00	6,769 00
Western Norwegian-Danish	624 00	639 00	564 00
Western Swedish	1,667 00	1,650 00	1,629 00
Wilmington	14,126 50	14,572 05	14,648 71
Wisconsin	8,820 33	9,038 70	9,882 33
Wyoming	17,923 00	17,738 78	17,800 29
Wyoming Mission	976 00	1,083 70	1,160 00
Total	\$1,046,113 51	\$1,060,824 00	\$1,101,682 57

**RECAPITULATION OF REGULAR RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR 1913**

	1913	1914
Conference Collections.....	\$1,060,824 00	\$1,101,682 57
Contributions Direct to the Treasury.....	8,575 89	5,757 25
Lapsed Annuity Funds.....	13,972 47	13,281 99
Legacies.....	68,863 20	31,234 57
Income Retired Missionary Funds.....	2,672 66	3,891 26
Income Other Permanent Funds.....	649 52	671 89
Miscellaneous Receipts.....	1,911 66	13,739 44
Total Regular Receipts.....	\$1,157,469 40	\$1,170,258 97

Regular Disbursements

Austria-Hungary.....	\$6,211 01
Bengal.....	14,548 73
Bolivia.....	670 28
Bombay.....	32,394 14
Bulgaria.....	11,302 14
Burma.....	14,286 72
Central China.....	31,731 19
Central Provinces.....	22,963 75
Chile.....	28,855 80
China (General Editorial, Educational, and Publishing Work).....	5,950 00
Denmark.....	10,234 19
East Central Africa (including Inhambane, \$6,927.79, and Rhodesia, \$14,801.17).....	21,728 96
East Japan.....	50,784 93
Eastern South America.....	56,033 35
Finland.....	6,819 92
Foochow.....	34,437 12
France.....	10,932 67
Germany (Martin Mission Institute).....	1,000 00
Hinghwa.....	15,162 26
Italy.....	55,225 42
Kiangsi.....	17,492 48
Korea.....	43,594 57
Liberia.....	19,038 34
Malaysia.....	20,204 27
Mexico.....	60,773 87
North Africa.....	14,649 45
North Andes (including Panama, \$3,998.49, and Peru, \$16,294.07).....	20,292 56
North China.....	57,113 99
North Germany.....	15,000 00
North India.....	67,240 11
Northwest India.....	41,026 57
Norway.....	12,915 13
Philippines.....	33,941 20
Russia.....	6,771 87
South Germany.....	17,989 97

South India.....	\$32,118 10
Sweden.....	16,123 92
Switzerland.....	6,416 67
West Central Africa (including Angola, \$9,718.31, and Madeira Islands, \$3,645.00), and Lunda (\$2,308.26).....	15,671 57
West China.....	32,081 01
West Japan.....	25,100 02
Incidental Needs of the Missions (\$30,166.81, charged to Mission Accounts).....	3,312 64
Allowances for Retired Missionaries, Widows, and Orphans.....	25,700 00
Total Disbursements for Missions.....	\$1,035,840 89
Total Disbursements for Missions.....	\$1,035,840 89
Publication Fund.....	22,441 72
Department of Missionary Education.....	6,750 00
Field Secretaries and Cooperation with Commission on Finance.....	8,766 68
Follow-up Work.....	4,531 31
Department of Income.....	9,519 18
Office Secretaries.....	21,000 00
Office and General Committee Expenses.....	28,262 51
Miscellaneous Expenses.....	15,509 63
Treasurer's Office, Interest, and Rent.....	17,476 86
Total Regular Disbursements.....	\$1,170,098 78

COMBINED STATEMENT OF REGULAR RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AND SPECIAL GIFTS

Summary of Regular Receipts and Disbursements

Receipts from November 1, 1913, to October 31, 1914.....	\$1,170,258 97
Disbursements from November 1, 1913, to October 31, 1914.....	1,170,098 78
Receipts in excess of Disbursements.....	\$160 19

Summary of Special Gifts

	1913	1914
Receipts.....	\$325,058 78	\$418,496 32
Disbursements.....	332,640 95	395,086 96

Combined Receipts

	1913	1914
Regular Receipts.....	\$1,157,469 40	\$1,170,258 97
Special Gifts Receipts.....	325,058 78	418,496 32
Total.....	\$1,482,528 18	\$1,588,755 29

Combined Disbursements

	1913	1914
Regular Disbursements.....	\$1,108,961 37	\$1,170,098 78
Special Gifts Disbursements.....	332,640 95	395,086 96
Total.....	\$1,441,602 32	\$1,565,185 74

Statement of Debt

Treasury in Debt November 1, 1913.....	\$88,488 25
Receipts in excess of Disbursements.....	160 19
Treasury in debt November 1, 1914.....	<u>\$88,328 06</u>

ANALYSIS OF DISBURSEMENTS (IN PART, 1914)**Emergencies in the Missions**

Sundry special grants for Outgoing and Homecoming Expenses of Missionaries and their families.....	\$22,628 63
Sundry other special grants to Missionaries and their families for salaries—otherwise unprovided for—rent, etc.....	5,905 01
Sundry special grants to Missions (for repairs, \$7,693.97); deficit on regular work in Nanking (\$635.44); sundry other property expenses (\$1,650.00); and sundry other items (\$3,271.77).....	13,251 18
Total (all charged to the respective Missions).....	<u>\$41,784 82</u>

Incidental Needs of the Missions

Sundry special grants for Outgoing and Homecoming Expenses of Missionaries and their families.....	\$8,305 61
Sundry other special allowances to Missionaries and their families.....	9,239 98
Sundry special grants to Missions for Property expenses (\$700.00); for Repairs (\$2,747.63); interest on C. B. Ward property (\$2,490.00); allowance for Chengtu College (\$721.54); Furniture (\$1,196.83); Aid in supporting School for Missionaries' Children (\$500.00); Korea, deficit of 1913 (\$1,000.00); Governors of West China University (\$1,000.00); and sundry other items (\$2,265.22).....	12,621 22
Total charged to Missions.....	<u>\$30,166 81</u>
Cablegrams (\$1,003.72), expenses incurred in examination of candidates (\$1,658.42) and expenses of Anglo-American Community Committee (\$400.00); and sundry other items (\$250.50).....	3,312 64
Total (including \$30,166.81 charged to the respective Missions).....	<u>\$33,479 45</u>

Publication Fund

Salaries.....	\$6,254 71
Literature (including printing, booklets, tracts, postage and expressage, etc.).....	3,978 16
Multigraphing.....	1,189 73
Editorial.....	774 63
Publicity.....	2,003 32
Lantern Slide Bureau (slides, negatives, prints, etc.).....	1,968 48
Apportionments.....	3,614 30
Annual Report.....	2,482 56
Other supplies and sundries.....	175 83
Total.....	<u>\$22,441 72</u>

Office and General Committee Expenses

Salaries of bookkeepers, stenographers, etc.....	\$20,633 28
Sundries: Printing, stationery, blank books, etc., \$2,663.05; telephone, \$623.10.....	3,286 15
General Committee expenses, 1913.....	4,743 08
Total.....	<u>\$28,662 51*</u>
Less income from bequest of Oliver Hoyt.....	400 00
Total.....	<u>\$28,262 51</u>

Miscellaneous Expenses

Collection: Traveling Expenses to Conventions, etc.....	\$1,297 48	
Exchange on checks.....	572 54	
United Missionary Campaign.....	1,567 55	
Sundry Other Expenses.....	151 75	
		\$3,589 32
Conference Visitation by secretaries and other representatives of the Board.....		1,885 74
Administration: postage (\$1,946.90); auditing accounts (\$250); one fourth expenses of alterations (\$1,452.14); office furnishings (\$859.53); Methodist Transportation Bureau (\$675); telegrams (\$325.37) and other expenses (\$4,525.63).....		10,034 57
Total.....		\$15,509 63

Interest, Rent, and Treasurer's Office

Treasurer's office (salaries).....		\$10,194 23
Interest paid.....	\$27,117 07	
Less Interest received.....	19,834 44	
		7,282 63
Total.....		\$17,476 86

I. FUNDS FORMING THE BASIS OF APPROPRIATION**Income from the Conferences**

The receipts from the Conferences show a gratifying increase. Notwithstanding the business depression and in the later months the disturbance caused by the European war, the Conferences have paid into the regular fund \$40,858.57 more than the regular receipts for 1913.

There has been a constantly increasing amount sent directly to the office from the individual churches. This no doubt is one of the results of the Every-Member Canvass and the Weekly Offering system. The Conference treasurers have been, as a rule, prompt in sending in their remittances, and this has resulted in a saving of several hundred dollars bank interest.

During the year we have borrowed from the bank, as advances on Conference receipts, \$600,000. This has cost \$9,134.32 in interest. Much of this interest money could have been saved if the funds that were already collected and in the hands of various church treasurers had been forwarded monthly or quarterly to the office.

Legacies

The amount received from legacies this year is \$31,234.57, as compared with \$68,863.20 which was received from the same source last year. This shows a falling off of \$37,628.63. It would seem that this is too uncertain a source of income to be depended upon year by year for current appropriations. The regular receipts could be safeguarded as to the income from this source by taking an average of either three or five years, instead of the receipts for any one year. The American Board takes the average for three years, and some of the other Foreign Mission Boards take the average for five years.

II. FUNDS DESIGNATED BY DONORS**Special Gifts**

The Special Gifts received during the year amount to \$418,496.32, or \$93,437.54 more than the Special Gifts for last year. This income has not been increased by any special movement, so that it fairly represents the personal touch which individuals and organizations desire with the foreign missionary enterprises. Through a system of personal correspondence with the givers who had ceased send-

ing in their Special Gifts, the Treasurer's office has secured during the year \$23,948.87 of lapsed gifts.

Annuities

There has lapsed into the general treasury from the Annuity Fund \$15,900 for the year. New annuity bonds have been issued amounting to \$89,902, showing a net increase in the Fund of \$74,002. The Annuity Fund now has in it a total of \$630,972.09, upon which we are paying from 4% to 10% interest according to the ages of the annuitants. In some cases moneys that were originally intended for our Annuity Fund have been deflected to the annuity funds of other benevolent boards of our church, because they offered a higher rate of interest than our Board feels warranted in giving. Many of the trust companies are also issuing attractive annuity bonds, that take some of the money that would otherwise come into our funds. With this latter class we cannot compete, but in justice to all the benevolent boards of our church, it would seem that some legislative action should be taken to prevent one board from out-bidding the other boards in its effort to secure annuity funds.

Retired Missionaries Fund

This fund was begun last year by a gift of \$75,000. It has been increased during the present year by another gift of \$50,000, making a total of \$125,000 toward the \$500,000 which it is hoped will be secured for this worthy purpose.

Other Permanent Funds

Exclusive of the \$125,000 mentioned above there is in the Permanent Fund \$251,222.50. Of this amount the interest on \$23,632.87 comes into the General Fund, while the interest on the remaining \$227,589.63 goes to specified objects.

A Princely Gift

In February there were received from a friend, whose name for the present is withheld from the public, securities, the market value of which at that time was estimated at \$175,000. The money was to be divided as follows:

$\frac{2}{3}$, or \$50,000, for the erection of a building at Budapest, Hungary.

$\frac{1}{3}$, or \$50,000, for real estate and building in Petrograd, Russia.

$\frac{1}{3}$, or \$25,000, for the benefit of the William Nast College at Kiukiang, China.

The remaining $\frac{1}{3}$, or \$50,000, for the Permanent Fund of the Board.

These securities are being held in the treasury for the benefit of the various purposes indicated with the exception of the amount designated for Petrograd. Securities approximating $\frac{2}{3}$ of the whole amount were sold for \$51,000. This amount was forwarded to Petrograd for the purchase of property for a Methodist headquarters in that city. Shortly after the receipt of this gift the generous donor died and we have since received from the estate securities estimated at \$25,000, less the inheritance tax, for an endowment fund for the support of native preachers in India and China, and \$10,000, less the inheritance tax, for the reduction of chapel debts in Germany. Excepting the \$51,000 sent to Petrograd, none of the above mentioned securities have been turned into cash and hence do not appear in the year's receipts.

Methodist War Relief Fund

In response to an appeal by the Corresponding Secretaries, contributions have been coming in for the relief of our Methodist work and workers affected by the European war amounting to \$24,461.11. Of this amount \$8,804.71 have

been received through Der Christliche Apologete for the relief of German sufferers. A small percentage of the balance is designated for various countries, but the larger part of it is at the disposal of the Board. The money received for German sufferers, in accordance with the wishes of the donors, is being administered by Bishop Nuelsen.

III. OTHER INFORMATION

Regularized Specials

In accordance with the General Committee action of last year a number of special gifts that seemed to have a large degree of permanency were transferred to the regular budget and the appropriations increased by this amount. These are called "Regularized Specials." The total amount of special gifts thus regularized is \$29,856.

Foreign Remittances

Immediately after the outbreak of the war it was impossible to send money through the usual channels. Other means were devised and the money was sent out by postal money orders, sterling bills of exchange, by exchange of credits, by cable, through United States officials, and by American gold. In some cases mission treasurers were authorized to borrow money until the rates of exchange moderated. Through these various methods we have been able to send out remittances to all our mission fields, but it has necessarily incurred a heavy item of expense for the transmission of funds.

Banking Facilities

The election of a separate Treasurer for the Board of Foreign Missions necessitated the establishing of an independent credit at the banks. Heretofore notes given by the Board of Foreign Missions were endorsed by The Methodist Book Concern. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for the securing of such loans as are needed without outside endorsement and without the deposit of collateral.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS

That annually the amount from legacies to be included in the basis for appropriation shall be the average receipts from that source for the three preceding years, beginning with 1914.

That an equalization fund be established to provide for the amounts received above or below this average.

GEORGE M. FOWLES, Treasurer

H. C. JENNINGS, Assistant Treasurer

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1915

I.—INDIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO MISSIONS

(These appropriations are administered by the Board.)

1. Emergencies in the Missions.....	\$50,000 00
2. Incidental Needs of the Missions.....	30,000 00
3. Allowances for retired missionaries, widows, and orphans...	23,000 00
Total.....	\$103,000

II.—DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO THE MISSION FIELDS

DIVISION 1.—Eastern Asia

1. CHINA: (1) FOOCHOW CONFERENCE.....	\$31,826 00
(2) HINGHWA CONFERENCE.....	14,988 00
(3) CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE (of which \$3,300 is for Nanking University).....	27,887 06
(4) KIANGSI MISSION CONFERENCE.....	16,212 94
(5) NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE.....	51,563 00
(6) WEST CHINA MISSION CONFERENCE.....	27,207 00
Union Publishing House.....	1,500 00
Salary and rent for Editor.....	600 00
Interest on loan to Publishing House.....	1,000 00
Salary, rent, and traveling expenses of Secretary of Board of Education.....	3,000 00
For China, to be distributed by the Board and authorities on the field.....	12,789 00
Total for China.....	\$188,573
2. JAPAN: (1) EAST JAPAN CONFERENCE.....	\$45,169 00
(2) WEST JAPAN CONFERENCE, including salary of F. Herron Smith.....	22,392 00
Total for Japan.....	67,561
3. KOREA CONFERENCE.....	41,422
Total for Eastern Asia.....	\$297,556

DIVISION 2.—Southern Asia

1. INDIA: (1) NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE.....	\$66,941 00
(2) NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE.....	38,262 00
(3) SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE.....	27,528 00
(4) CENTRAL PROVINCES CONFERENCE.....	19,993 00
(5) BOMBAY CONFERENCE.....	27,129 00
(6) BENGAL CONFERENCE.....	14,579 00
(7) BURMA MISSION CONFERENCE.....	12,432 00
Total for India.....	\$206,864

NOTE.—The salary of the Editor of The Indian Witness is to be adjusted between the North India and Bengal Conferences.

2. MALAYSIA: (1) MALAYSIA CONFERENCE.....	\$23,778 00	
(2) PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE.....	31,250 00	
		<u>\$55,028</u>
Total for Malaysia.....		\$55,028
Total for Southern Asia.....		<u>\$261,892</u>

DIVISION 3.—Africa

1. LIBERIA CONFERENCE.....	\$15,612 00	
2. EAST CENTRAL AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE.....	16,434 00	
3. WEST CENTRAL AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE.....	13,389 00	
4. NORTH AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE.....	9,834 00	
		<u>\$55,269</u>
Total for Africa.....		\$55,269

DIVISION 4.—South America

1. EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE.....	\$54,130 00	
2. CHILE CONFERENCE: Chile.....	\$25,040 00	
Bolivia.....	5,910 00	
		<u>30,950 00</u>
Total for Chile Conference.....		30,950 00
3. NORTH ANDES MISSION CONFERENCE:		
Peru District.....	\$15,980 00	
Panama District.....	3,800 00	
		<u>19,780 00</u>
Total for North Andes Mission Conf.....		19,780 00
Total for South America.....		<u>\$104,860</u>

DIVISION 5.—Mexico

MEXICO CONFERENCE:		
1. For Missionaries on the field.....	\$11,100 00	
2. For Evangelistic work.....	17,041 00	
3. For Education.....	17,385 00	
4. For Medical work.....	1,500 00	
5. For Property already owned.....	11,465 00	
6. For general purposes.....	1,675 00	
7. For Press.....	830 00	
		<u>\$60,996</u>
Total for Mexico.....		\$60,996

DIVISION 6.—Europe

NOTE.—The administration of the appropriations for Europe within the total amount is left to the discretion of the Board.

1. AUSTRIA-HUNGARY MISSION CONFERENCE.....	\$6,211 00	
2. NORTH GERMANY CONFERENCE.....	15,000 00	
3. SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCE.....	18,000 00	
4. MARTIN MISSION INSTITUTE.....	700 00	
5. SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE.....	7,000 00	
6. NORWAY CONFERENCE: For the Work.....	\$11,550	
For the Theological School.....	500	
		<u>12,050 00</u>
Total for Norway.....		12,050 00

7. SWEDEN CONFERENCE: For the Work.....	\$13,400	
For Theological School at Upsala, at disposal of resident Bishop.....	1,500	
For interest.....	350	
	<hr/>	
Total for Sweden.....		\$15,250 00
8. DENMARK CONFERENCE: For the Work.....	\$7,600	
For property in Copenhagen.....	2,000	
	<hr/>	
Total for Denmark.....		9,600 00
9. FINLAND CONFERENCE: For the Work.....	\$6,850	
For Theological School, at disposal of resident Bishop.....	1,000	
	<hr/>	
Total for Finland.....		7,850 00
10. RUSSIA MISSION.....		6,000 00
11. BULGARIA MISSION CONFERENCE, at disposal of resident Bishop.....		11,000 00
12. ITALY CONFERENCE.....		53,178 00
13. FRANCE MISSION CONFERENCE (of which \$2,000 is for Grenoble).....		12,000 00
14. ITALIAN CHURCH, ZURICH.....		500 00
	<hr/>	
Total for Europe.....		\$174,339

III.—GENERAL EXPENSES

1.—Expenses of Collection

(1) Publication Fund.....	\$19,000 00	
(2) Department of Missionary Education.....	7,031 25	
(3) Field Secretaries and Cooperation with Commission on Finance.....	7,000 00	
(4) Follow-up Work.....	4,468 75	
(5) Department of Income, including Special Gifts, Station Plan, Parish Abroad, Annuities, etc.....	10,268 00	
	<hr/>	\$47,768

2.—Expenses of Administration

(1) Office Secretaries.....	\$21,000 00	
(2) Office and General Committee Expenses.....	25,778 00	
	<hr/>	46,778

3.—Miscellaneous

(1) Miscellaneous.....	\$10,000 00	
(2) Treasurer's Office, interest and rent.....	7,800 00	
	<hr/>	17,800

 Total for General Expenses..... \$112,346

RECAPITULATION

I. INDIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO MISSIONS (administered by the Board).....	\$103,000 00
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II. DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS TO THE MISSION FIELDS:

China.....	\$188,573	
Japan.....	67,561	
Korea.....	41,422	
India.....	206,864	
Malaysia.....	55,028	
Africa.....	55,269	
South America.....	104,860	
Mexico.....	60,996	
Europe.....	174,339	
		<u>\$954,912 00</u>
Total for Missions.....		<u>\$1,057,912</u>

III. GENERAL EXPENSES:

Expenses of collection.....	\$47,768 00	
Expenses of administration.....	46,778 00	
Miscellaneous.....	17,800 00	
Total for General Expenses.....		<u>112,346</u>
Grand Total.....		<u>\$1,170,258</u>

CONDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS

Payment of the following appropriations is conditioned upon the receipt of special contributions for the purpose; and it is ordered that Special Gift vouchers shall be given for all such contributions.

DIVISION 1.—Eastern Asia

1. CHINA: To apply toward the special grant made as underwritten last year and to be distributed by the Board and the authorities on the field.....	\$6,246
2. JAPAN: (1) For the maintenance of the church for Chinese students in Tokyo.....	1,200
(2) For work among Japanese in Korea, an amount to be determined by the Board not exceeding.....	600
3. KOREA: For emergent conditions in educational work.....	5,000
Total for Eastern Asia.....	<u>\$13,046</u>

DIVISION 2.—Southern Asia

1. NORTH INDIA.....	\$1,400
2. NORTHWEST INDIA.....	2,700
3. SOUTH INDIA.....	2,000
4. CENTRAL PROVINCES.....	2,700
5. BOMBAY.....	2,000
6. BENGAL.....	1,200
7. BURMA.....	2,000
8. MALAYSIA.....	4,000
9. PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.....	2,500
Total for Southern Asia.....	<u>\$20,500</u>

DIVISION 3.—Africa

1. NORTH AFRICA.....	\$14,500
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DIVISION 4.—South America

For Panama, Bolivia, Chile, and the East and West Coast..... \$15,000

DIVISION 5.—Mexico

No conditional appropriations.

DIVISION 6.—Europe

1. ITALY: (1) For Italy, with the understanding that the first claim be to meet the Budget.....	\$15,000
(2) For Rome debt, to be considered as a first claim upon any funds available for the purpose.....	2,000
2. BULGARIA.....	2,000
Total for Europe.....	<u>\$19,000</u>
Total Conditional Appropriations.....	<u>\$82,046</u>

MEMOIRS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD

GEORGE CLINTON BATCHELLER

Again the "alarm at the outer door," and at roll-call George Clinton Batcheller fails to answer. Quietly, unafraid, and full of years, he fell asleep on the morning of January 24. The "Colonel," as he was affectionately known, of Huguenot stock, was born in Massachusetts eighty years ago. Naturally shy, denied those ampler educational advantages whose lack he never ceased to deplore, thrust as a boy into the steamy, unflattering life of trade, he made a large path for himself. For he died at the head of the largest manufacturing industry of its kind in America.

But he was wiser than some. He declined to let business scamp him. He loved books passionately, particularly history, which was at his tongue's end. He was an intense patriot, in season and out, gloating over the heroic days of his country as a miser over gold, and eagerly giving himself and his means to fresh reincarnations of the spirit of '76 and '61. He loved folks, counting a host of personal friends on two continents. He enthusiastically served the church—both in its local organization and its world-wide reach, remembering gratefully the day when God put His mark upon a lad of sixteen. He was a cosmopolitan man. Saint Andrew's Church, which he helped largely to build, President of whose Board he had been for many years, and before that its Treasurer for a quarter of a century; the new Library at William and Mary's College; the Betsy Ross House in Philadelphia, purchased as result of his generosity; the Guarantee Fund of the City Society—a Fund started by Colonel Batcheller with a noble gift; together with many other memorials, conspicuous or hidden in anonymity, witness the diversity of his interests, and the essential liveness of the man.

But you never knew the deepest man within the man until you saw him bow and thrill at the name and touch of his Lord. Once in a while the soul of him broke through his quiet exterior with a transfiguring beauty. And to share such a season with the Colonel was worth knowing him a long time. Was it a candle lighted at his inmost altar Dr. Batcheller burned on the committees and in the deliberations of this Board? His voice was not often heard. He "did not strive nor cry" in the streets of our debates, but his heart held true to our high calling.

Quiet, worthy, affectionate brother—"auf wiedersehen."

To his widow we offer the condolences of friends of him and his Lord.

WILLIAM A. FOOTE

Mr. W. A. Foote, a member of this Board for the past two years, was a man of sterling integrity, high ideals, and splendid character. Born in Adrian, Michigan, sixty years ago, he early identified himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and through life maintained an enthusiastic love and loyalty for her. He carried out into his business life the great Christian principles for which the Church stands and won the confidence and regard of his business associates because of his pure life and sincere and unsullied soul. Engaging in the electrical business when it was in its infancy in the State of Michigan, he rose to be one of the greatest experts in the development of water power in

the production of that great modern servant of man, and to be the outstanding authority in connection with it in the State of Michigan. The rewards of his genius and industry made him one of the leading business men of the country. His interest in our work in foreign lands was complete and lasting, and to the enterprises of the Board he gave liberal support. Africa, China, Korea, and Europe, all had a place in his largess. Annual trips to the Mediterranean basin gave him a special interest in our work in France, Italy, and North Africa, and probably no layman of our Church took into his heart life more seriously and earnestly the work of bringing the moral dynamics and evangelical fervor of the Methodist Church to the peoples of these lands than did our friend.

In the midst of busy cares and large responsibilities, with no premonition of the coming of the end, but with every indication of continued years of usefulness, he passed away in his home in Jackson, Michigan, on the morning of April 13, 1915. Though prevented by business engagements from being present at Board meetings, he was a frequent visitor at our offices and gave to the Secretaries the help of his wide business experience, his knowledge of men and affairs in meeting the problems of our world-wide work, supplementing his counsels with large offerings. We share with his family and his friends a sense of loss at his sudden passing from our midst. Quiet and modest in appearance, a man who never faltered in the quest for the best things in business, personal, and religious life, he has left behind him a record of success not only in life but of life.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS

The Methodist Episcopal Church is maintaining foreign missionaries in various non-Christian lands and in certain Roman Catholic and Greek Church lands, and assists in the support of the Methodist Episcopal churches which have been organized in certain Protestant countries of Europe.

The missions in non-Christian lands are those in Africa, China, Japan, Korea, India, and Malasia.

The missions in Roman Catholic lands are those in South America, Italy, France, Mexico, the Philippine Islands, and Madeira.

The missions in Greek Church lands are in Bulgaria and Russia.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in America assists in the maintenance of the Methodist Episcopal churches that have been organized in Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, and Finland.

ANNUAL MEETINGS IN 1914

CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS	ANNUAL MEETINGS IN 1914	BISHOP
	Place and Date	
Foochow	Foochow, October 14	Lewis.
Hinghwa	Hinghwa, November 4	Lewis.
Central China	Wuhu, September 30	Lewis.
Kiangsi	Nanchang, September 23	Lewis.
North China	Peking, September 9	Lewis.
West China	Chungking, December 16	Bashford.
Krea	Seoul, June 3	Harris.
North India	Moradabad, January 7	Warne.
Northwest India	Meerut, January 15	Warne.
South India	Hyderabad, December 11	J. E. Robinson.
Central Provinces	Jabalpur, January 15	J. W. Robinson.
Bombay	Karachi, January 1	J. W. Robinson.
Bengal	Calcutta, December 11, 1913	Warne.
Burma	Rangoon, November 13, 1913	J. W. Robinson.
Malaysia	Singapore, February 13	J. E. Robinson.
Philippine Islands	Manila, January 22	Eveland.
Liberia	Greenville, February 4	Scott.
East Central Africa	Inhambane	Hartzell.
West Central Africa	Quessua	Hartzell.
North Africa	Algiers	Hartzell.
Eastern South America	Rosario, February 4	Stuntz.
Chile	Valparaiso, January 14	Stuntz.
North Andes	Lima, Peru, December 16	Stuntz.
Mexico	Pachuca, February 19	McConnell.
North Germany	Stettin, June 19	Nuelsen.
South Germany	Nuernberg, June 4	Nuelsen.
Austria-Hungary	Budapest, Hungary, September 11	Nuelsen.
Switzerland	Waedenswil, May 14	Nuelsen.
Norway	Fredrikstad, July 8	Wilson.
Sweden	Maboe, July 1	Wilson.
Denmark	Nexo, June 17	Nuelsen.
Finland	Helsingfors, August 27	Nuelsen.
Russia	Sigolovo, August 20	Nuelsen.
Bulgaria	Pleven, January 29	Nuelsen.
Italy	Venice, May 6	Nuelsen.
France	Toulon, April 30	Nuelsen.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS

Elected by the General Conference

- BISHOP JAMES MILLS THOBURN** (Retired), Meadville, Pa.
 " **JOSEPH CRANE HARTZELL**, Funchal, Madeira Islands.
 " **FRANK WESLEY WARNE**, Lucknow, India.
 " **ISAIAH BENJAMIN SCOTT**, Monrovia, Liberia.
 " **JOHN EDWARD ROBINSON**, Bangalore, India.
 " **MERRIMAN COLBERT HARRIS**, Seoul, Korea.
 " **JOHN WESLEY ROBINSON**, Bombay, India.
 " **WILLIAM PERRY EVELAND**, Manila, Philippine Islands.

MISSIONARIES BY MISSIONS AND CONFERENCES

Corrected to May 1, 1915

Those marked † are laymen.

Bishops Resident in Foreign Lands

- BISHOP JAMES W. BASHFORD**, Peking, China.
BISHOP WILSON S. LEWIS, Foochow, China.
BISHOP HOMER C. STUNTZ, Buenos Aires, Argentina.
BISHOP JOHN L. NUELSEN, Zurich, Switzerland.

INDIA

NORTH INDIA

- Badley, Brenton T., Lucknow, India.
 Badley, Mrs. Mary S., Lucknow, India.
 Badley, Theodore C., Lucknow, India.
 Badley, Mrs. Clara N., Lucknow, India.
 Bare, Charles L., Muzaffarpur, India.
 Bare, Mrs. Susan W., Muzaffarpur, India.
 Bare, John W., Lucknow, India.
 Bare, Mrs. Olive M., Lucknow, India.
 †Blackwood, Oswald H., Lucknow, India.
 Boggess, Arthur C., Lucknow, India.
 Boggess, Mrs. Ina G., Lucknow, India.
 †Branch, M. Wells, Lucknow, India.
 Branch, Mrs. May W., Lucknow, India.
 Buck, Oscar M., Manhattan, Ill.
 Buck, Mrs. Bernice B., Manhattan, Ill.
 Busher, Richard C., Naini Tal, India.
 Busher, Mrs. Richard C., Naini Tal, India.
 Core, Lewis A., Bareilly, India.
 Core, Mrs. Mary K., 930 West 35th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Culshaw, Joseph, 37 Cantonment Road, Lucknow, India.
 Culshaw, Mrs. Ruth C., 37 Cantonment Road, Lucknow, India.
 Dease, Stephen S. (M.D.), Bareilly, India.
 Dease, Mrs. Jennie D. (M.D.), Bareilly, India.
 Denning, John O., Gonda, Oudh, India.
 Denning, Mrs. Margaret B., Gonda, Oudh, India.
 Faucett, Robert I., Moradabad, India.
 Faucett, Mrs. Myrtle B., Moradabad, India.
 †Henry, George F., Dormitory "E," Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
 Hewes, George C., Pithoragarh, India.
 Hewes, Mrs. Annie B., Pithoragarh, India.
 Hollister, John N., Lucknow, India.
 Hyde, Preston S., Pauri, Garhwal, India.
 Hyde, Mrs. Irene M., Pauri, Garhwal, India.
 Jones, E. Stanley, Sitapur, India.
 Jones, Mrs. Mabel L., Sitapur, India.
 †Kumlien, Wendell F. L., Moradabad, India.
 Kumlien, Mrs. Eva T., Moradabad, India.
 †Langdon, Ernest H., Lucknow, India.
 Langdon, Mrs. Viola G., Lucknow, India.

- Mansell, Mrs. Florence P., Bareilly, India.
 †Meek, William S., 1508 Jacob St., Wheeling, W. Va.
 Meek, Mrs. Maud Van H., 1508 Jacob St., Wheeling, W. Va.
 Millholland, Paul, Shahjahanpur, India.
 Millholland, Mrs. Harriett H., Shahjahanpur, India.
 Perrill, Fred M., Arrah, U. P., India.
 Perrill, Mrs. Mary V., Arrah, U. P., India.
 †Pickett, J. Waskom, The Haven, Saint Augustine, Fla.
 Rockey, Clement D., Bareilly, India.
 Rockey, Noble L., Delaware, O.
 Rockey, Mrs. Mary H., Delaware, O.
 Schutz, Herman J., 2906 A Victor St., Saint Louis, Mo.
 Schutz, Mrs. Grace B., 2906 A Victor St., Saint Louis, Mo.
 Simpson, Charles E., Lucknow, India.
 Simpson, Mrs. Kerstin B., Lucknow, India.
 Titus, Murray T., Bijnor, India.
 Titus, Mrs. Olive G., Bijnor, India.
 Weak, Harry H., Shahjahanpur, India.
 Weak, Mrs. Clara H., Shahjahanpur, India.
 West, John N., 100 Oak Hill Ave., Delaware, O.
 West, Mrs. Irene W., 100 Oak Hill Ave., Delaware, O.
 Wood, Otho Don, Lucknow, India.

NORTHWEST INDIA

- Aldrich, Floyd C., Ajmer, India.
 Aldrich, Mrs. Annie H., Ajmer, India.
 Ashe, William W. (M.D.), Cawnpore, India.
 Ashe, Mrs. Christine C., Cawnpore, India.
 Baker, J. Benson, Meerut, India.
 Baker, Mrs. Ida V., Meerut, India.
 Beal, William D., Meerut, India.
 Beal, Mrs. Bessie R., Meerut, India.
 Buck, Philo M., Mussorie, U. P., India.
 Buck, Mrs. Carrie McM., Mussorie, India.
 Butcher, John C. (M.D.), Ferozpur Road, Lahore, India.
 Butcher, Mrs. Ada P., Ferozpur Road, Lahore, India.
 Calkins, Harvey R., 1808 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Calkins, Mrs. Ida von H., 1808 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Clancy, Dennis C., Roorkee, India.
 Clancy, Mrs. Ella P., Roorkee, India.
 Clancy, W. Rockwell, 50 Rajpur Road, Delhi, India.

Claney, Mrs. Charlotte F., 50 Rajpur Road, Delhi, India.
 Donohugh, Thomas S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Donohugh, Mrs. Agnes L., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Grey, Arthur L., Phalera, India.
 Grey, Mrs. Arthur L., Phalera, India.
 Jones, Lucian B., Aligarh, India.
 Jones, Mrs. Nellie R., Aligarh, India.
 Keislar, Mott, Muttra, India.
 Keislar, Mrs. Edna B. (M.D.), Muttra, India.
 Lyon, James, Hissar, Punjab, India.
 Lyon, Mrs. Liliac E., Hissar, Punjab, India.
 †Noon, Raymond W., Muttra, India.
 Plomer, Claudius H., Agra, India.
 Plomer, Mrs. Ella M., Agra, India.
 Price, Frederick B., Allahabad, India.
 Price, Mrs. Emma S., Allahabad, India.
 Robertson, John T., Bulandshahr, India.
 Robertson, Mrs. Amelia H., Bulandshahr, India.
 Wilson, Franklin M., 436 West Elm St., Canton, Ill.
 Wilson, Mrs. Mary G., 436 West Elm St., Canton, Ill.

SOUTH INDIA

Anderson, Karl E., Kolar, India.
 Anderson, Mrs. Emma W., Kolar, India.
 †Bateman, Clark N., 19 Mount Road, Madras, India.
 Bateman, Mrs. Vida S., 19 Mount Road, Madras, India.
 Buttrick, John B., Gulbarga.
 Buttrick, Mrs. Mary P., care of Mrs. Ross, 7 Springfield Place, Manningham Lane, Bradford Yorks, England.
 Camp, Cecil L., Bidar, Deccan, India.
 Camp, Mrs. Cecil L., Bidar, Deccan, India.
 Coates, Alvin B., 810 South Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 Coates, Mrs. Olive B., 810 South Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 Cook, Albert E., 1501 Grace Ave., Lakewood, O.
 Ernsberger, David O., Belgaum, India.
 Ernsberger, Mrs. Margaret C., Belgaum, India.
 †Gabel, Clayton E., 845 Oak St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Gabel, Mrs. Alice H., 845 Oak St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Garden, Joseph H., Yellandu, Deccan, India.
 Garden, Mrs. Frances B., Yellandu, Deccan, India.
 Harris, John D., Bangalore, India.
 Harris, Mrs. Alice B., Bangalore, India.
 Hilmer, Henry F., Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
 Hilmer, Mrs. Matilda H., Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
 Hollister, William H., Kolar Town, Mysore Province, India.
 Hollister, Mrs. Emma H., Kolar Town, Mysore Province, India.
 Hotton, David P., Raichur, Deccan, India.
 Hotton, Mrs. Florence B., Raichur, Deccan, India.
 King, Earl L., Belgaum, India.
 King, Mrs. Edith B., Belgaum, India.
 King, William L., Mount Road, Madras, India.
 King, Mrs. Sara H., Mount Road, Madras, India.
 Kingham, James J., 50 Columbia Boulevard, Charleston, W. Va.
 Kingham, Mrs. Grace W., 50 Columbia Boulevard, Charleston, W. Va.
 Linn, Hugh H. (M.D.), Bidar, Deccan, India.
 Linn, Mrs. Minnie L., Bidar, Deccan, India.
 Lipp, Charles F., Marseilles, O.
 Lipp, Mrs. Clara L., Marseilles, O.
 Morgan, Walter L., Vikarabad, Deccan, India.
 Morgan, Mrs. Mercedith B., Vikarabad, Deccan, India.
 Ogg, Albert E., 104 Laurel St., Ashland, Ore.
 Ogg, Mrs. Dolores D., 104 Laurel St., Ashland, Ore.
 Parker, C. Edward, Vikarabad, Deccan, India.
 Parker, Mrs. Sarah T., Vikarabad, Deccan, India.
 Ross, Marcellus D., Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
 Ross, Mrs. Annie S., Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
 Ross, de Souza, Charles W., Vepery, Madras, India.
 Ross de Souza, Mrs. Maude M., Vepery, Madras, India.
 Scharer, Charles W., Belgaum, India.
 Scharer, Mrs. Elizabeth H., Belgaum, India.
 Simmons, John W., Baldwin Boys' High School, Bangalore, India.
 Simmons, Mrs. Alice D., Bangalore, India.
 †Taylor, Oswald G. (M.D.), Vikarabad, Deccan, India.
 Taylor, Mrs. Frances W., Vikarabad, Deccan, India.
 †Trieschmann, Jacob E., Bangalore, India.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

Abbott, David G., Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
 Abbott, Mrs. Martha D., Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
 Aldis, Steadman, Basim, Berar, India.
 Aldis, Mrs. Ethel F., Basim, Berar, India.
 Auner, Orval M., Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
 Campbell, Frank D., Jagdalpur, Bastar, C. P., India.
 Campbell, Mrs. Ada G., Jagdalpur, Bastar, C. P., India.
 Darling, Arthur E., Kamptee, C. P., India.
 Darling, Mrs. Ellen M., Kamptee, C. P., India.
 Felt, Frank R. (M.D.), Nagpur, C. P., India.
 Felt, Mrs. Nettie H., Nagpur, C. P., India.
 Gilder, George K., Raipur, C. P., India.
 Gilder, Mrs. Louise B., Raipur, C. P., India.
 Guse, C. F. Herman, Essex, Ia.
 Guse, Mrs. Anna E., Essex, Ia.
 Herrmann, Carl C., Khandwa, C. P., India.
 Herrmann, Mrs. Florence E., Khandwa, C. P., India.
 Moore, William A., Gondia, C. P., India.
 Moore, Mrs. Laura W., Gondia, C. P., India.
 Perkins, Judson T., Drug, C. P., India.
 Perkins, Mrs. Delia S., Drug, C. P., India.
 Scholberg, Henry C., Narsingpur, C. P., India.
 Scholberg, Mrs. Ella C., Narsingpur, C. P., India.
 Thomas, James B., Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
 Thomas, Mrs. E. W., Jubbulpore, C. P., India.

BOMBAY

Bancroft, William E., Byculla, Bombay, India.
 Bancroft, Mrs. Clara V., Byculla, Bombay, India.
 Bisbee, Royal D., Baroda, India.
 Bisbee, Mrs. Pearl G., Baroda, India.
 Clarke, William E. Lee, Police Court Lane, Fort, Bombay, India.
 Clarke, Mrs. Bertha M., Police Court Lane, Fort, Bombay, India.
 †Conley, Carl H., Nadiad, India.
 Conley, Mrs. Freda H., Nadiad, India.
 Corpron, Alexander (M.D.), Nadiad, India.
 Corpron, Mrs. Esther D., Nadiad, India.
 Hill, Charles B., Baroda Camp, India.
 Hill, Mrs. Glenora G., Baroda Camp, India.
 Lampard, John, Godhra, India.
 Lampard, Mrs. Susan H., Godhra, India.
 Linzell, Lewis E., 37 Oak Hill Ave., Delaware, O.
 Linzell, Mrs. Phila K., 37 Oak Hill Ave., Delaware, O.
 Park, George W., 106 Bristol Place, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Park, Mrs. Eugenia J., 106 Bristol Place, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Parker, Albert A., Byculla, Bombay, India.
 Parker, Mrs. Luetta O., Byculla, Bombay, India.
 Shaw, Fawcett E. N., Karachi, Sind, India.
 Shaw, Mrs. Caroline H., Karachi, Sind, India.
 Stephens, William H., Poona, India.
 Stephens, Mrs. Anna T., Poona, India.
 Warner, Ariel N., Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, India.
 Warner, Mrs. Helen L., Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, India.
 Wood, Frederick, Nadiad, India.
 Wood, Mrs. Elizabeth L., 290 Albert St., Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

BENGAL

Byers, William P., Asansol, E. I. Railway, India.
 Byers, Mrs. Charlotte F., Asansol, E. I. Railway, India.
 Byork, John, Calcutta, India.
 Byork, Mrs. John, Calcutta, India.
 Geisenhener, Miss Augusta M. (contract), Calcutta, India.
 Goold, Philip A., Lee Mem. Miss., Ballaghata, Calcutta, India.
 Goold, Mrs. Mildred G., Lee Mem. Miss., Ballaghata, Calcutta, India.
 Henderson, George S., Darjeeling, India.
 Henderson, Mrs. Mabel G., Darjeeling, India.
 Koch, Clinton H. S., Brainerd, Minn.
 Koch, Mrs. Grace O., Brainerd, Minn.
 Lee, David H., 13 Wellington Square, Calcutta, India.
 Lee, Mrs. Ada J., Garvanza Station, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Manley, David H., 72 Corporation St., Calcutta, India.
 Manley, Mrs. Cora M., 72 Corporation St., Calcutta, India.
 Matlack, Miss Edith L. (contract), Calcutta, India.
 Meik, James P., Bolpore, India.
 Meik, Mrs. Isabella Y., Bolpore, India.

Plank, Charles D., Calcutta, India.
 Schaxenlin, Gottlieb, 52 Tangra Road, Calcutta, India.
 Schaenslin, Mrs. Elizabeth L., 52 Tangra Road, Calcutta, India.
 Swan, Henry M., Pakur, E. I. Railway, India.
 Swan, Mrs. Edna L., Pakur, E. I. Railway, India.
 Wark, Homer E., Winfield, Kan.
 Wark, Mrs. Gertrude B., Winfield, Kan.

BURMA

Boyles, James R., Syriam, Burma.
 Jones, Benjamin M., Pegu, Burma.
 Jones, Mrs. Luella R., Pegu, Burma.
 Olmstead, Clarence E., Rangoon, Burma.
 Olmstead, Mrs. Katharine L., Rangoon, Burma.
 Riggs, Clarence H., 27 Creek St., Rangoon, Burma.
 Riggs, Mrs. Blanche S., 27 Creek St., Rangoon, Burma.
 Severance, Cyrus W., Thongwa, Burma.
 Severance, Mrs. Ella E., Thongwa, Burma.
 †Soelberg, Christian J., Rangoon, Burma.
 Tynan, Irving M., Syriam, Haushawaddy District, Burma.

MALAYSIA

†Allstrom, Erik W. (contract), Soekaradja, Java.
 Allstrom, Mrs. Edna (contract), Soekaradja, Java.
 Amery, Albert J., Queen St., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Amery, Mrs. Ruth A., Queen St., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Baughman, Burr J., 1934 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Baughman, Mrs. Mabel H., 1934 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Bower, Harry C., Soerabaya, Java.
 Bower, Mrs. Mabel C., Soerabaya, Java.
 Buchanan, Charles S., Tjisaroea, Zuid, Buitenzorg, Java.
 Buchanan, Mrs. Emily E., Tjisaroea, Zuid, Buitenzorg, Java.
 Cherry, William T., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Cherry, Mrs. Miriam T., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Davis, Charles E., Sibul, Sarawak, Borneo.
 Davis, Mrs. Delle H., Sibul, Sarawak, Borneo.
 Denyes, John R., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Denyes, Mrs. Mary O., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Draper, Charles E., Sitiawan, Perak, F. M. S.
 Draper, Mrs. Mary P., Sitiawan, Perak, F. M. S.
 Fisher, Albert H., 19 Kramat, Batavia, Java.
 Foster, Miss Katherine W. (contract), Ipoh, F. M. S.
 †Freeman, Mark, Banka, Pangkal, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Freeman, Mrs. Mark, Banka, Pangkal, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Fries, Miss Susan M. (contract), Batavia, Java.
 Hawes, Miss Louise (contract), Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Hibbard, Earl R. (contract), Penang, Straits Settlements.
 Hibbard, Mrs. Jessie B. (contract), Penang, Straits Settlements.
 †Hookley, Osborne E., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Hoover, James M., Sibul, Sarawak, Borneo.
 Hoover, Mrs. Ethel Y., Sibul, Sarawak, Borneo.
 Horley, William E., Ipoh, Perak, F. M. S.
 Horley, Mrs. Ada O., Ipoh, Perak, F. M. S.
 Jones, Rev. Thomas R., Java.
 Keck, Miss Norma Clare (contract), Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Kenyon, Miss Carrie C. (contract), Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 †Kitmiller, Albanus B., Batavia, Java.
 Klaus, Armin V., Batavia, Java.
 Mansell, Harry B., 5 Mount Sophia, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Mansell, Mrs. Ethel W., 5 Mount Sophia, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Nagle, J. Steward (contract), Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Nagle, Mrs. Katherine T. (contract), Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Oerhali, Leonard, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Oerhali, Mrs. Louise B., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Posch, Preston L., Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
 Pease, Kingsley E., 2310 Grant St., Evanston, Ill.
 Pease, Mrs. Florence A., 2310 Grant St., Evanston, Ill.
 †Perkins, Raymond G. (M. D.), Sitiawan, Perak, F. M. S.
 Perkins, Mrs. Pearl McL., Sitiawan, Perak, F. M. S.

†Proebstel, Lester, Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.
 Pykett, George F., Ancon Road, Penang, Straits Settlements.
 Pykett, Mrs. Amelia Y., 41 Sussex Place, Slough, England.
 Read, Miss Harriet C. (contract), Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Shellabear, William G., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Shellabear, Mrs. Emma F., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Shilling, Miss Mattie G. (contract), Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Steele, Miss Bessie A., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Sullivan, Floyd H., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Sullivan, Mrs. Floyd H., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Van Dyke, Benjamin F., Medford, Ore.
 Van Dyke, Mrs. Esther J., Medford, Ore.
 Ward, William T., Medan, Sumatra.
 Wilcox, Mrs. Rita K., Nevada, O.
 Worthington, Charles M., Singkawang, West Borneo.
 Zimmerman, Cassius R. (contract), Ipoh, Perak, F. M. S.
 Zimmerman, Mrs. Lucy P. (contract), Ipoh, Perak, F. M. S.
 Zimmerman, Miss Amy (contract), Ipoh, Perak, F. M. S.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Bernhardt, Charles J., Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Philippine Islands.
 Chenoweth, Arthur E., Summit, N. J.
 Chenoweth, Mrs. Minnie S., Summit, N. J.
 Cottingham, Joshua F., Malolos, Bulacan, Philippine Islands.
 Cottingham, Mrs. Bertha D., Malolos, Bulacan, Philippine Islands.
 Farmer, Harry, 82 Isla de Romero, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Farmer, Mrs. Olive O., 82 Isla de Romero, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Housley, Edwin L., San Fernando, Pampanga, Philippine Islands.
 Housley, Mrs. Ella S., San Fernando, Pampanga, Philippine Islands.
 Huddleston, Oscar, Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Philippine Islands.
 Huddleston, Mrs. Leona L., Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Philippine Islands.
 Kinsey, William F., Fuguegarao, Cagayan, Philippine Islands.
 Kinsey, Mrs. Martha H., Fuguegarao, Cagayan, Philippine Islands.
 Kinefelter, Daniel H., 338 Lope de Vega, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Kinefelter, Mrs. Blanch P., 338 Lope de Vega, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Lee, Edwin F., 229 Nosaleda, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Lee, Mrs. Edna D., 229 Nosaleda, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Lyons, Ernest S., Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Lyons, Mrs. Harriet E., Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Moe, Rex R., Langayan, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands.
 Moe, Mrs. Julia N., Lingayen, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands.
 Nickles, Arthur G., Aparri, Cagayan, Philippine Islands.
 Nickles, Mrs. Anna J., Aparri, Cagayan, Philippine Islands.
 Peterson, Berndt O., Dagupan, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands.
 Peterson, Mrs. Alice M., Dagupan, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands.
 Rader, Marvin A., 4948 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Rader, Mrs. Jean H., 4948 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Snyder, Alva L., 1939 North Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Snyder, Mrs. Grace E., 1939 North Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CHINA

FOOCHOW

Bankhardt, Frederick, Foochow, China.
 Bankhardt, Mrs. Laura W., Foochow, China.
 Billing, Arthur W., 296 Broad Ave., Leonia, N. J.
 Billing, Mrs. Mabel S., 296 Broad Ave., Leonia, N. J.
 Bissonette, Wesley S., Mintang, via Foochow, China.
 Bissonette, Mrs. Estelle S., Mintang, China.
 Caldwell, Ernest B., Suffern, Rockland Co., N. Y.

Caldwell, Mrs. Gertrude B., Suffern, Rockland Co., N. Y.
 Caldwell, Harry R., Futsing, China.
 Caldwell, Mrs. Mary B. C., Futsing, China.
 Coole, Thomas H. (M.D.), 540 North Central Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Coole, Mrs. Cora S., 540 North Central Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Eyestone, James B., Mintsingshien, via Foochow, China.
 Eyestone, Mrs. Isabelle L., Mintsingshien, via Foochow, China.
 †Ford, Eddy L., Foochow, China.
 Ford, Mrs. Effie C., Foochow, China.
 Gossard, Jesse E. (M.D.), Yenping, via Foochow, China.
 Gossard, Mrs. Ethel W., Yenping, via Foochow, China.
 Gowdy, John, 718 Livingston Hall, Columbia University, N. Y. City.
 Gowdy, Mrs. Elizabeth T., 718 Livingston Hall, Columbia University, New York City.
 †Jones, Edwin C., Foochow, China.
 †Kellogg, Claude R., Foochow, China.
 Kellogg, Mrs. Mary C., Foochow, China.
 †Lacy, Henry V., Lungtien, via Foochow, China.
 Lacy, Mrs. Jessie A., Lungtien, via Foochow, China.
 †Lacy, Walter N., Foochow, China.
 Lacy, Mrs. Helen M., Foochow, China.
 Lacy, William H., 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
 Lacy, Mrs. Emma N., 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
 Main, William A., 1533 Walnut St., Berkeley, Cal.
 Main, Mrs. Emma L., 1533 Walnut St., Berkeley, Cal.
 Miner, George S., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Miner, Mrs. Mary P., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Miner, Wallace H., Foochow, China.
 Miner, Mrs. Florence F., Foochow, China.
 Morrow, Edgar K., 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
 Morrow, Mrs. Grace, 10 Woosung Road, Shanghai, China.
 Paddock, Bernard H., 4319 Geary Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
 Sites, C. M. Lacey, Foochow, China.
 Sites, Mrs. Evelyn W., Foochow, China.
 Skinner, James E. (M.D.), Yenping, via Foochow, China.
 Skinner, Mrs. Susan L. (M.D.), Yenping, via Foochow, China.
 †Trimble, Charles G. (M.D.), Kutien, via Foochow, China.
 Trimble, Mrs. Edna A., Kutien, via Foochow, China.
 Ward, Ralph A., Foochow, China.
 Ward, Mrs. Mildred W., Foochow, China.
 Williams, Walter W. (M.D.), Yungang, China.
 Williams, Mrs. Grace T., Yungang, China.
 Worley, Harry W., Kutien, via Foochow, China.
 Worley, Mrs. Zela W., Kutien, via Foochow, China.

HINGHWA

Brewster, William N., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
 Brewster, Mrs. Elizabeth F., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
 Carson, F. Stanley, Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
 Carson, Mrs. Grace D., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
 Cole, Winfred B., 3208 Harold Ave., Berwyn, Ill.
 Cole, Mrs. Edith F., 3208 Harold Ave., Berwyn, Ill.
 Dildine, Harry G., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
 Dildine, Mrs. Maud La D., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
 Hawley, Joseph W., 1507 Broad St., Hartford, Conn.
 Hawley, Mrs. Harriet R., 1507 Broad St., Hartford, Conn.
 †Irish, John H., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
 Trimble, Frederick H., Fellsmere, Fla.
 Trimble, Mrs. Rena B., Fellsmere, Fla.

CENTRAL CHINA

Beebe, Robert C. (M.D.), Nanking, China.
 Beebe, Mrs. Rose L., Nanking, China.
 Blackstone, James H., 915 East State St., Ithaca, N. Y.
 Blackstone, Mrs. Barbara T., 915 East State St., Ithaca, N. Y.
 Boyer, John W., Chinkiang, China.
 Boyer, Mrs. I. Ellmers, Chinkiang, China.
 Bowen, Arthur J., Nanking, China.
 Bowen, Mrs. Nora J., Oklathe, Kan.
 Dane, Miss Laura, Nanking, China.
 †Gaunt, Frank P. (M.D.), Nanking, China.

Gaunt, Mrs. Mary M., Nanking, China.
 Hale, Rev. Lyman L.
 Hale, Mrs. Sadie H.
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 Bysshe, Mrs. Mildred T., care of Rev. N. H. Hudson, Kings Park, I.
 Clark, Walling, Madison, N. J.
 Clark, Mrs. Felicia B., Via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.
 Count, Elmer E., Ellenville, N. Y.
 Count, Mrs. Viette T., Ellenville, N. Y.
 Greenman, Almon W., via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.
 Greenman, Mrs. Marinda G., via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.
 Luering, Henry L. E., Wittelsbacher-Allee 2, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany.
 Luering, Mrs. Violet B., Wittelsbacher-Allee 2, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany.
 Simons, George A., Bolshoj Prospect 58, W. O., Petrograd, Russia.
 Tipple, Bertrand M., Via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.
 Tipple, Mrs. Jane D., Via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

CHINA

FOOCHOW

Adams, Jean, Foochow, China.
 Allen, Mabel, Nguoheng, via Foochow, China.
 Baker, Lulu C., Foochow, China.
 Bartlett, Carrie M., Nguoheng, Lungtien, via Foochow, China.
 Bonafield, Julia A., Morgantown, W. Va.
 Carleton, Mary E. (M.D.), Mintsinghsien, via Foochow, China.
 Clark, Elsie G., Foochow, China.
 Ehly, Emma L., Yenping, China.
 Eichenberger, Emma, Foochow, China.
 Frazey, Laura, Kutien, via Foochow, China.
 Gaylord, Edith F., Foochow, China.
 Glassburner, Mamie F., Tangtau, Haitan Island, China.
 Hall, E. Baylie, Foochow, China.
 Hartford, Mabel C., Yuki, Fukien, China.
 Hatfield, Lena (M.D.), Foochow, China.
 Hefty, Lura M., Cottage Grove, Ore.
 Hostetter, Flossie May, Foochow, China.
 Hu King Eng (M.D.), Foochow, China.
 Hu, May L., Foochow, China.
 Hurlbut, Floy, Nguoheng, China.
 Jones, Edna, 80 South Sixth St., San Jose, Cal.
 Jones, Jennie D., Tangtau, Haitang, China.
 Li Bi Cu (M.D.), Nguoheng, China.
 Linam, Alice, Yenping, via Foochow, China.
 Lyon, Ellen M. (M.D.), en route home.
 Mace, Rose A., Mintsinghsien, via Foochow, China.
 Mann, Mary, Foochow, China.
 Nevitt, Ellen J., Foochow, China.
 Peters, Mary, Kutien, via Foochow, China.
 Plumb, Florence J., Foochow, China.
 Seidlmann, Paula, Kutien, via Foochow, China.
 Sia, Ruby, Foochow, China.
 Simpson, Cora, Foochow, China.
 Strow, Elizabeth M., Foochow, China.
 Trimble, Lydia A., Foochow, China.
 Wallace, Lydia E., Foochow, China.
 Wanzer, Mania H., Foochow, China.
 Wells, Phebe, Willaboro, N. Y.

HINGHWA

Betow, Emma J. (M.D.), Sienyu, via Foochow, China.
 Brown, Cora M., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
 Lebeus, Martha, Sienyu, via Hankow, China.
 Marriott, Jessie A., Hinghwa, China.
 McClurg, Grace, Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
 Nicolaisen, Martha, Sienyu, via Foochow, China.
 Thomas, Mary M., Hinghwa, China.
 Todd, Althea M., Hinghwa, China.
 Varney, Elizabeth W., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
 Westcott, Pauline E., Durand, Mich.
 Wilson, Minnie E., 3401 Liberty Road, Houston, Tex.

CENTRAL CHINA

Carncross, Flora E., Lodi, Wis.
 Crane, Edith M., Laingsburg, Mich.
 Fox, Eulalia, Chinkiang, China.
 Goucher, Elizabeth, Wuhu, China.
 Hunt, Faith A., Nanking, China.
 Hyde, Flora A., Chinkiang, China.
 Kealer, Mary G., Nanking, China.
 Loomis Jean, Nanking, China.
 Muir, Winifred E., Rushville, Ind.
 Ogborn, Kate L., Des Moines, Ia.
 Peters, Sarah, Nanking, China.
 Rahe, Cora L., Nanking, China.
 Robbins, Emma E. (M.D.), Chinkiang, China.
 Sayles, Florence, Nanking, China.
 Search, Blanche T., Nanking, China.
 Shaw, Ella C., Nanking, China.
 Smith, Clara Bell, Nanking, China.
 Taft, Gertrude (M.D.), Chingkiang, China.
 White, Laura M., 7325 Bryan St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Youtsey, Edith R., Nanking, China

KIANGSI MISSION

Beggs, Nelle, Kiukiang, China.
 Brown, Zula F., Nanchang, China.
 Honsinger, Welthy B., Nanchang, China.
 Howe, Gertrude, Nanchang, China.
 Hughes, Jennie V., Kiukiang, China.
 Jordan, Ella E., Nanchang, China.
 Kahn, Ida (M.D.), Nanchang, China.
 Merrill, Clara E., Kiukiang, China.
 Stone, Mabel C., Wuhu, China.
 Stone, Mary (M.D.), Kiukiang, China.
 Tang, Iien, Nanchang, China.
 Woodruff, Mabel A., Wayville, N. Y.

NORTH CHINA

Baugh, Evelyn B., Tientsin, China.
 Boddy, Estie T., 5240 Brooklyn Ave., Seattle, Wash.
 Bridenbaugh, Jennie B., Changli, China (via Siberia).
 Cushman, Clara M., Tientsin, China.
 Dillenbeck, Nora M., Taianfu, Shantung, China (via Siberia).
 Dyer, Clara P., Changli, China (via Siberia).
 Fearon, Dora C., Changli, China.
 Filley, Georgin A. (M.D.), Tientsin, China.
 Frantz, Ida F., Tientsin, China.
 Gilman, Gertrude, Peking, China.
 Gloss, Anna D. (M.D.), Peking, China.
 Glover, Ella E., Changli, China.
 Gray, Frances, Peking, China.
 Gregg, Eva A., Tientsin, China.
 Halfpenny, Mary L., Peking, China.
 Heath, Frances J. (M.D.), Peking, China.
 Hobart, Louise, Peking, China.
 Jaquet, Myra A., Peking, China.
 Jewell, Mrs. Charlotte M., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Knapp, Elsie L., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 Knox, Emma M., Peking, China.
 Lewis, Ida B., Tientsin, China.
 Manderson, Melissa (M.D.), Hamilton, Lot 18, Prince Edward Island.
 Martin, Emma E. (M.D.), Tientsin, China.
 Meek, Grace A., Changli, China.
 Miller, Iva M. (M.D.), Tientsin, China.
 Powell, Alice M., Peking, China.
 Pyke, Mildred, Tientsin, China.
 Stevenson, Ida M. (M.D.), Canton S. D.
 Stryker, Minnie (M.D.), Peking, China.
 Watrous, Mary, Peking, China (via Siberia).
 Wheeler, Maude L., Tientsin, China.
 Wilson, Frances O., Prescott, Ia.
 Wilson, Frances R., Peking, China.
 Young, Effie G., Taianfu, Shantung, China (via Siberia).

WEST CHINA

Brethorst, Alice B., Tzechow, via Hankow, China.
 Brethorst, Stephens Marie, Tzechow, via Hankow, China.
 Bridgewater, Gertrude M., West China.
 Caris, Clara A., West China.
 Collier, Clara J., Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
 Conner, Lottie M., Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
 Edmonds, Agnes M. (M.D.), Chungking, via Hankow, China.
 Ellison, Grace F., Chungking, via Hankow, China.
 Galloway, Helen R., Suinging, Sechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Golisch, Anna L., Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
 Holmes, Lillian L., Chungking, via Hankow, China.
 Householder, C. Ethel, Chungking, via Hankow, China.
 Jones, Dorothy, Chungking, via Hankow, China.
 Larsson, Maria E., Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
 Lindblad, Anna C., Suinging, Sechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Lybarger, Lela, Tzechow, via Chungking, China.
 Manning, Ella, Spencer, Ia.
 Nelson, Lena, Tzechow, via Chungking, China.

Royer, Mary Anna, Suining, Szechwan, via Hankow, China.
 Smith, Madora E., Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
 Snyder, T. Chestora (M.D.), Tzechow, via Hankow, China.
 Tyler, Gertrude W., en route home.
 Wells, Annie M., Chungking, via Hankow, China.

JAPAN

Alexander, Elizabeth, Hirosaki, Aomori Ken, Japan.
 Ashbaugh, Adella M., Nagasaki, Japan.
 Atkinson, Anna P., Casenovia, N. Y.
 Bangs, Louise, Nagasaki, Japan.
 Baucus, Georgiana, 37 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
 Bullis, Edith M., Nagoya, Japan.
 Chappell, Mary, Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Cody, Mary A., 595 Longfellow Ave., Cleveland, O.
 Curtice, Lois K., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Daniel, Nell M., Traer, Ia.
 Dickerson, Augusta, Hakodate, Japan.
 Dickinson, Emma E., 37 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
 Draper, Winifred F., Hakodate, Japan.
 Finlay, L. Alice, 224 Yamashito Cko., Kagoshima, Japan.
 Frette, M'liccaet N., Hakodate, Japan.
 Gardner, Minnie, Baldwin, Kan.
 Griffiths, Mary B., 1010 Georgia Ave., Omaha, Neb
 Hampton, Mary S., Hakodate, Japan.
 Heaton, Carrie A., Sendai, Japan.
 Hewett, Ella J., Sendai, Japan.
 Imhof, Louisa, Sendai, Japan.
 Ketchum, Edith L., Fukuoka, Japan.
 Kidwell, Lola M., Nagasaki, Japan.
 Lee, Bessie M., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Lee, Edna M., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Lee, Mabel, Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Lewis, Amy G., Hamburg, N. Y.
 McDowell, Jessie L., Nagasaki, Japan.
 Melton, Mary E., Nagasaki, Japan.
 Pider, Myrdie Z., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Poole, Carrie M., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Preston, Grace, Hirosaki, Japan.
 Russell, Elizabeth, Nagasaki, Japan.
 Russell, M. Helen, Gorham, Me.
 Seeds, Mabel K., 118 University Ave., Delaware, O.
 Slate, Anna B., 221 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
 Spenser, Matilda A., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Sprowka, Alberta B., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Starkey, Bertha, Nagasaki, Japan.
 Taylor, Erma, Hirosaki, Japan.
 Teague, Carolyn, Fukuoka, Japan.
 Thomas, Hettie A., Nagasaki, Japan.
 Van Petten, Mrs. Caroline W., Yokohama, Japan.
 Wagner, Dora A., Hakodate, Japan.
 Watson, Rebecca J., 221 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
 Weaver, Georgia, Nagoya, Japan.
 White, Anna L., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Wythe, K. Grace, 4247 Terrace St., Oakland, Cal.
 Young, Mariana, Nagasaki, Japan.

KOREA

Albertson, Millie May, Seoul, Korea.
 Anderson, Naomi A., Seoul, Korea.
 Appenzeller, Alice R., Seoul, Korea.
 Bair, Blanche R., Kongju, Korea.
 Beiler, Mary, Yungbyen, Korea.
 Benedict, Ruth E., Pyengyang, Korea.
 Brownlee, Charlotte, Seoul, Korea.
 Cutler, Mary M. (M.D.), Pyengyang, Korea.
 Dillingham, Grace L., Pyengyang, Korea.
 Eetey, Ethel M., Jacksonville, New Brunswick, Canada.
 Frey, Lulu E., Seoul, Korea.
 Graf, Hedwig, 1029 Wesley Ave., Cincinnati, O.
 Haenic, Huliah A., Ludington, Mich.
 Hall, Mrs. Rosetta S. (M.D.), Pyengyang, Korea.
 Haynes, E. Irene, Pyengyang, Korea.
 Hess, Margaret I., Chemulpo, Korea.
 Hillman, Mary R., Newark, O., R. F. D. No. 6.
 Hulbert, Jeannette, Seoul, Korea.
 Krook, Mrs. Ruby L., Seoul, Korea.
 Marker, Jessie B., Seoul, Korea.
 Miller, Lulu A., Room 715, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Pye, Olive F., Seoul, Korea.

Robbins, Henrieta P., care of Mrs. Sammis, Freehold, N. J.
 Scharpf, Hannah, 1754 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
 Sharp, Mrs. Robert, Kongju, Korea.
 Snavely, Gertrude E., Haiju, Korea.
 Stewart, Mrs. Mary S. (M.D.), Seoul, Korea.
 Trissel, Maude V., Pyengyang, Korea.
 Tuttle, Ora M., Norwalk, O.
 Walter, A. Jeanette, Kingman, Kan.
 Wood, Lola, Seoul, Korea.

INDIA

NORTH INDIA

Ashwill, Agnes, en route home.
 Bacon, Nettie A., Lucknow, India.
 Barber, Emma J., Quincy, Mich.
 Blackstock, Anna, Moradabad, India.
 Blackstock, Constance E., Lucknow, India.
 Budden, Annie N., Champawat, Kumaon, India.
 Charter, Mabel, Moradabad, India.
 Crouse, Sara E. D., Lucknow, India.
 Davis, Grace, Lucknow, India.
 Easton, Celesta, Budsun, India.
 Easton, Sarah A., Naini Tal, India.
 Ekey, Mary E., Sitapur, India.
 Finch, Harriet, Lucknow, India.
 Gimson, Esther (M.D.), Bareilly, India.
 Hadden, G. Evelyn, Shahjahanpur, India.
 Hardie, Eva M., Pauri, India.
 Hoge, Elizabeth, Lucknow, India.
 Landrum, Margaret, 526 North Center St., Terre Haute, Ind.
 Lawrence, Mabel C., Lucknow, India.
 Loper, Ida G., Bareilly, India.
 Means, Alice, Bijnor, U. P., India.
 Means, Mary, Muzaffarpur, India.
 Moyer, Jennie, Muzaffarpur, India.
 Oldroyd, Roxanna H., Arkansas City, Kan.
 Organ, Clara M., Room 18, 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.
 Perrill, Mary Louise, Ballia, India.
 Peters, Jessie I., Moradabad, India.
 Reed, Mary, Chandag Heights, via Almora, U. P., India.
 Rexroth, Elizabeth, Gonda, India.
 Robinson, Flora L., Lucknow, India.
 Robinson, Ruth E., Lucknow, India.
 Ruddick, E. May, Eldorado, Kan.
 Scott, Frances A., Budsun, U. P., India.
 Sellers, Rue A., Naini Tal, India.
 Sullivan, Lucy W., Pithoragarh, U. P., India.
 Waugh, Nora Belle, Naini Tal, India.
 Wright, Laura S., Hardoi, India.
 Yeager, Maud, Pauri, India.

NORTHWEST INDIA

Aaronson, Hilma A., 336 Van Ness Ave., Fresno, Cal.
 Bobenhouse, Laura G., Humeston, Ia.
 Boddy, Grace, Muttra, India.
 Bragg, Jessie A., Cawnpore, India.
 Christensen, Lydia D., Meerut, India.
 Clancy, M. Adelaide, Muttra, India.
 Cochran, Ruth, Cawnpore, India.
 Dease, Margaret, Cawnpore, India.
 Forsyth, Estella M., Phalera, India.
 Gabrielson, Winnie M., Lockridge, Ia.
 Greene, Lily D., Lahore, Punjab, India.
 Henschen, A. Lillian, Ajmere, India.
 Hoffman, Carlotta E., Aligarh, India.
 Holman, Charlotte T., Roorkee, U. P., India.
 Holman, Sarah C., Aligarh, India.
 Huffman, Dr. Loal E., Tilsunia, India.
 Kipp, Cora I. (M.D.), Brindaban, U. P., India.
 Lawson, Anne E., Monte Vista, Colo.
 Lee, Mary Helen, Meerut, India.
 Livermore, Melva A., Ghaziabad, India.
 McKnight, Isabel, Wallington Surrey, care Malden Lodge, England.
 Mills, Harriet M., Ajmer, India.
 Nelson, E. Lavinia, Lahore, Punjab, India.
 Nelson, Caroline C., Meerut, India.
 Porter, Clara G., Cawnpore, India.
 Porter, Eunice, Brindaban, India.

Randall, S. Edith, Muttra, India.
 Richmond, Mary A., Toronto, Kan.
 Scott, Emma (M.D.), Clintonville, O.
 Schroepel, Marguerite E., Cawnpore, India
 Terrell, Linnie, Pomeroy, O.
 Whiting, Ethel L., Cawnpore, India.

SOUTH INDIA

Beck, Miss Rosetta, Vikarabad, India.
 Biehl, Elizabeth, Bidar, Deccan, India.
 Brewer, Edna C., Vikarabad, India.
 Ericson, Judith, Belgaum, India.
 Evans, Alice A., Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
 Fisher, Fannie F., Bidar, India.
 Griffin, Martha A., Kolar, India.
 Isham, Ida Gertrude, Bangalore, India.
 Lewis, Margaret D. (M.D.), care of Mrs. N. K. Ross, Victor, Ia.
 Low, Nellie, Hyderabad, India.
 Maskell, Florence W., Anamosa, Ia.
 Montgomery, Urdell, Kolar, India.
 Morgan, Margaret, Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
 Morrow, Julia E., Kolar, India.
 Nunnan, Nellie F. (M.D.), Kolar, India.
 Robinson, Muriel E., Bangalore, India.
 Simonds, Mildred, Vikarabad, Ind. a.
 Stephens, Grace, Madras, India.
 Toll, Kate Evalyn, Madras, India.
 Wells, Elizabeth J., Laclede, Mo.
 Wisner, Julia E., Bangalore, India.
 Wood, Catherine, Hyderabad, Deccan, India.

BOMBAY

Abbott, Anna A., en route home.
 Allen, Belle J. (M.D.), 500 West 122nd St., New York City.
 Austin, Laura F., Godhra, Panch Mahals, Indip
 Chilson, Mary E., Baroda Camp, India.
 Crouse, Margaret D., Bombay, India.
 Davis, Joan, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, India.
 Elliott, Bernice E., Bombay, India.
 Godfrey, Annie Louise, Baroda Camp, India.
 Goodall, Annie, Talegaon, India.
 Haney, Ida C., Baroda Camp, India.
 Holmes, Ada, Nadiad, Gujarat, India.
 Kennard, Olive E., Bombay, India.
 Lawson, Christina H., en route home.
 Laybourne, Ethel M. (M. D.), Baroda Camp, Gujarat, India.
 Mayer, Lucile C., Talegaon, Dabhada, India.
 Morgan, Cora L., Godhra, Panch Mahals, India.
 Nelson, Dora L., Baroda Camp, India.
 Newton, Minnie E., Godhra, Panch Mahals, India.
 Nicholls, Elizabeth W., 47 Mazagon Road, Bombay, India.
 Robinson, Helen E., Baroda Camp, India.
 Ross, Elsie, en route home.
 Stephens, Vida W., Poona, India.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

Brethorst, Helen G., Jubbulpore, India.
 Clinton, E. Lahuana, Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
 Gruenewald, Cornelia H. A., Khandwa, C. P., India.
 Harvey, Emily L., Sironcha, C. P., India.
 Holland, Mrs. Alma H., Jubbulpore, India.
 Lauck, Ada J., Indianola, Ind.
 Liers, Josephine, Khandwa, C. P., India.
 Naylor, Nell F., Sironcha, India.
 Pool, Lydia S., Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
 Reynolds, Elsie, Raipur, India.
 Thompson, Vera R., Raipur, India.
 Wilson, Nellie A., Basim, Berar, India.

BENGAL

Bennett, Fannie A., Calcutta, India.
 Blair, Katherine A., Tamuk, India.
 Boyce, Florence, 152 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.
 Carr, Rachel C., Stratford, Ont.
 Grandstrand, Pauline, Pakur, E. I. R. Loop Line, India.
 Hunt, Ava F., Calcutta, India.
 Knowles, Emma L., Darjeeling, India.
 Maxey, Elizabeth, 150 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.
 Norberg, Eugenia, Asansol, Bengal, India.
 Reilly, Marrie B., Fakur, India.

Rockey, Lois, Darjeeling, India.
 Smith, Jennie M., Bengal, India.
 Stahl, C. Josephine, Darjeeling, India.
 Swan, Hilda, Pakur, E. I. R. Loop Line, India.
 Wood, Daisy D., en route home.

BURMA

Burmeister, Elsie K., Rangoon, Burma.
 Files, Estelle M., Clarkson, N. Y.
 Illingworth, Charlotte J., care of Rev. S. P. Long, Eudion, Naples, N. Y.
 James, Phoebe, 25 Creek St., East Rangoon, Burma.
 Mellinger, Roxie, Rangoon, Burma.
 Orcutt, Hazel A., Thandaung, Burma.
 Perkins, Fannie A., Thandaung, Burma.
 Robinson, Alvina, Rangoon, Burma.
 Ryder, Mary A., Thandaung, via Toungoo, Burma.
 Secor, Valeria, en route home.
 Shannon, Mary E., 25 Creek St., East Rangoon, Burma.
 Stockwell, Grace L., Clarion, Ia.
 Wiegand, Marie, 25 Creek St., East Rangoon, Burma.

MALAYSIA

Anderson, Luella R., Belle Center, O.
 Atkins, Ruth E., Malacca, Malaysia.
 Blackmore, Sophia, 6 Mount Sophia St., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Brooks, Jessie, Penang, Straits Settlements.
 Bunce, Thirza E., Penang, Straits Settlements.
 Cliff, Minnie B., 6 Mount Sophia St., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Holland, Ary J., 204 Enterprise St., Abilene, Kan.
 Holmberg, Hilda, Sockasari, Buitenzorg, Java.
 Jackson, C. Ethel, 21 Wallich St., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Lilly, May B., Menlo, Wash.
 Marsh, Malvel, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Federated Malay States.
 Martin, Clara, Penang, Malaysia.
 Olsen, Mary E., Neil Road, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Pugh, Ada, Malacca, Straits Settlements.
 Rank, Minnie L., Taiping, Malaysia.
 Ruth, E. Naomi, 1835 Nowland Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Stefanski, Pauline, 19 Kramat, Weltevreden, Java.
 Sutton, Marjanne, Alexandria, Minn.
 Vail, Olive, Penang, Malaysia.
 Wagy, Ada, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
 Wheeler, Hetta A., Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Blakeley, Mildred M., Lingayen, Philippine Islands.
 Carson, Anna, Mary J. Johnston Hospital, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Charles, Bertha, 209 Gual. Luna, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Crabtree, Margaret M., 906 Rizal, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Decker, Marguerite M., 906 Rizal, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Dudley, Rosa E., Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Philippine Islands.
 Erbst, Wilhelmina, 3402 University Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Evans, Mary A., 906 Rizal, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Parish, Rebecca (M.D.), Mary J. Johnston Hospital, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Parkes, Elizabeth, Bible Institute, Sixth and Hope Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Pond, Mrs. Eleanor (M.D.), Mary J. Johnston Hospital, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Salmon, Lena L., Mary J. Johnston Hospital, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Spaulding, Winifred, 1460 Locust Ave., Long Beach, Cal.
 Stixrud, Louise, Malolos, Philippine Islands.
 Thomas, Judith Edna, 7 San Fernando, Pampango Dist., Philippine Islands.
 Washburn, Orrilla F., Lingayen, Philippine Islands.

AFRICA

Anderson, Mary, Los Aiglos, El Bair, Pres Alger, Africa.
 Clark, Grace, 425 West 60th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Collins, Susan, Quessua, Malange, Angola.

Cross, Cilia, Missao Americano, Saint Paul de Loanda, Angola.
 Drummer, Martha A., Quessua, Malange, Angola.
 Hess, Stella Anna, Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
 Nourse, Emma D., 705 E St., N. E., Washington, D. C.
 Roush, Hannah E., Missao Americano, Saint Paul de Loanda, Angola.
 Smith, Emily, Les Aiglons, El Bair, Pres Alger, Africa.
 Welch, Dora, Les Aiglons, El Bair, Pres Alger, Africa.

SOUTH AMERICA

Barstow, Clara G., 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina, S. A.
 Hewitt, Elizabeth, 1615 Scenic Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
 Hilts, Abbie M., 282 Camacua, Flores, Buenos Ayres, Argentina, S. A.
 Hilts, Carrie A., 282 Camacua, Flores, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.
 Lovejoy, Beryl, Buenos Ayres, Argentina, S. A.
 Malvin, Elizabeth L., Montevideo, S. A.
 Reid, Jennie, Calle San Jose 1232, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Rubright, Caroline B., 1352 Avenida Pellegrini, Rosario, Argentina.
 Tallon, Mrs. Bertha Kneeland, 22 Magazine St., Cambridge, Mass.
 Wood, Elsie, 628 South Anderson St., Tacoma, Wash.

MEXICO

Ayres, Harriet L., Gante 5, Mexico City, Estado del Valle, Mexico.
 Benthien, Elizabeth M., Room 318, 1020 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Betz, Blanche, Puebla, Mexico.
 Dunmore, Effie M., 14 Genesee Ave., Binghamton, N. Y.
 Gladen, Dora B., Pardo 51, Guanajuato, Mexico.
 Hartung, Lois J., Van Horne, Ia.
 Hewitt, Helen M., 256 McClure Ave., Elgin, Ill.
 Hollister, Grace A., 3a Industria 76, Mexico City, D. F., Mexico.
 Johnson, Katherine M., Puebla, Mexico.
 Kyser, Kathryn B., 229 Tallman St., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Temple, Laura, Allens Mills, Pa.

EUROPE

Blackburn, Kate B., R. R. 7, Jacksonville, Ill.
 Davis, Dora., R. F. D. 5, Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Llewellyn, Alice, Crandon Institute, Porta Salaria, via Savoia, Rome, Italy.
 Porter, Anna D., Crandon Institute, Porta Salaria, via Savoia, Rome, Italy.
 Sweet, Mary B., 235 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS

Elected by the General Conference

- BISHOP JAMES MILLS THOBURN, India and Malaysia.
 " JOSEPH CRANE HARTZELL, Africa.
 " FRANK WESLEY WARNE, Southern Asia.
 " ISAIAH BENJAMIN SCOTT, Africa.
 " JOHN EDWARD ROBINSON, Southern Asia.
 " MERRIMAN COLBERT HARRIS, Korea.
 " JOHN WESLEY ROBINSON, Southern Asia.
 " WILLIAM PERRY EVELAND, Malaysia.

MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

For post-office addresses see list of Missionaries classified by Conferences

In this list the name of the missionary is followed, first, by the date of entering upon Methodist mission work; second, the Conference in America or the town (the latter in italics) from which the missionary went out; third, the foreign Conference or mission in which the missionary is working. Those marked * were not sent out or appointed by the Board, but were received into Conferences on the field; those marked † are laymen.

- A
- Abbott, David Gushwa, 1900, Iowa, Central Provinces.
 Abbott, Martha Day (Mrs. D. G.), 1888, *Fairfield, Ia.*, Central Provinces.
 Aldie, Steadman, 1912, Southwest Kansas, Central Provinces.
 Aldie, Ethel Fry, 1912, *Arlington, Kan.*, Central Provinces.
 Aldrich, Floyd C., 1903 (appointed by the Board, 1909), Des Moines, Northwest India.
 Aldrich, Annie Hanley (Mrs. F. C.), 1903 (appointed by the Board, 1909), Northwest India.
 Alexander, Robert Percival, 1893, New England Southern, Japan.
 Alexander, Fanny Wilson (Mrs. R. P.), 1896, *Chattanooga, Tenn.*, Japan.
 Allen, Elma Wines (Mrs. F. C.), 1896 (reappointed, 1913), *Chicago, Ill.*, Chile.
 Allen, Harry Linus, 1909, Puget Sound, Chile.
 Allen, Edith Marlatt (Mrs. H. L.), 1909, *Seattle, Wash.*, Chile.
 Allstrom, Erik W., 1915 (contract), *Marshfield, Mass.*, Malaysia.
 Allstrom, Edna L. (Mrs. E. W.), 1915 (contract), *Marshfield, Mass.*, Malaysia.
 Alston, William G., 1912, Texas, Liberia.
 Alston, Nellie Landry (Mrs. W. G.), 1912, *Beaumont, Tex.*, Liberia.
 Amery, Albert John, 1895, *England*, Malaysia.
 Amery, Ruth Allen (Mrs. A. J.), 1905, *Singapore, S. S.*, Malaysia.
 †Anderson, Albin Garfield (M.D.), 1910, *Chicago, Ill.*, Korea.
 Anderson, Hattie Peterson (Mrs. A. G.), 1910, *Chicago, Ill.*, Korea.
 Anderson, Karl Edwards, 1899 (reappointed, 1913), Northwest Iowa, South India.
 Anderson, Emma Wardle (Mrs. K. E.), 1903 (reappointed, 1913), *Cedar Rapids, Ia.*, South India.
 Archerd, Hays Pennington, 1909, Northern Minnesota, North Andes.
- Archerd, Mildred Grinols (Mrs. H. P.), 1910, *Fair Haven, Minn.*, North Andes.
 Arms, Goodail Filley, 1888, Vermont, Chile.
 Arms, Ida Taggard (Mrs. G. F.), 1888, *Newport, Vt.*, Chile.
 Ashe, William Wesley (M.D.), 1894, Georgia, Northwest India.
 Ashe, Christine Christensen (Mrs. W. W.), 1894, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Northwest India.
 Auner, Orval Marion, 1913, Southwest Kansas, Central Provinces.
- B
- Badley, Brenton Thoburn, 1899, *New York City*, North India.
 Badley, Mary Stearns (Mrs. B. T.), 1899, *Wilton, N. H.*, North India.
 Badley, Theodore Charles, 1904, *New York City*, North India.
 Badley, Clara Nelson (Mrs. T. C.), 1904, *Delaware, O.*, North India.
 Baker, Joseph Benson, 1904, South Kansas, Northwest India.
 Baker, Ida Vanatta (Mrs. J. B.), 1904, *Meisern, Kan.*, Northwest India.
 †Baldwin, Jesse Hayes (M.D.), 1906, *Kansas City, Kan.*, Central China.
 Bancroft, William Ethan, 1904, Ohio, Bombay.
 Bancroft, Clara Vaughn (Mrs. W. E.), 1904, *Washington Court House, Ohio*, Bombay.
 Bankhardt, Frederick, 1906, *Berea, O.*, Foochow.
 Bankhardt, Laura Walther (Mrs. F.), 1907, *Cleveland, O.*, Foochow.
 Bare, Charles Lysander, 1879, Des Moines, North India.
 Bare, Susan Winchell (Mrs. C. L.), 1879, *Indianola, Ia.*, North India.
 †Bare, John Winchell, 1913, *Waukegan, Ill.*, North India.
 Bare, Olive Moore (Mrs. J. W.), 1913, *Waukegan, Ill.*, North India.
 Barnhart, Paul, 1911, Southern Illinois, Chile.
 Barnhart, Mrs. Paul, 1912, *England*, Chile.

- Bassett, Harry Albert, 1897, Upper Iowa, Mexico.
 Bassett, Nettie Kepler (Mrs. H. A.), 1903, *Mount Vernon, Ia.*, Mexico.
- †Batesman, Clark Newton, 1913, *Kansas City, Mo.*, South India.
- Batterson, Frank John, 1902, *Portsmouth, O.*, Eastern South America.
- Batterson, Nettie Russell (Mrs. F. J.), 1902, *Latridge, O.*, Eastern South America.
- *Baughman, Burr J., 1910, Malaysia.
- *Baughman, Mabel Hastings (Mrs. B. J.), 1910, Malaysia.
- Bauman, Ernest Nicholas, 1907, *Birmingham, O.*, Eastern South America.
- Bauman, Mary Kessler (Mrs. E. N.), 1907, *Mount Vernon, N. Y.*, Eastern South America.
- Bauman, Ezra, 1907, East German, Chile.
- Bauman, Florence Carhart (Mrs. Ezra), 1908, *Fairfax, S. D.*, Chile.
- Beal, William Dorsey, 1904, North Ohio, Northwest India.
- Beal, Essie Robinson (Mrs. W. D.), 1904, *Claverack, N. Y.*, Northwest India.
- †Beck, Frank Spurgeon, 1912, *Canton, S. D.*, Chile.
- Beck, Essie Dunn (Mrs. F. S.), 1913, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Chile.
- Becker, Arthur Lynn, 1903, *Beading, Mich.*, Korea.
- Becker, Louise Smith (Mrs. A. L.), 1905, *Albion, Mich.*, Korea.
- Beebe, Robert Case (M.D.), 1884, North Ohio, Central China.
- Beebe, Rose Lobenstine (Mrs. R. C.), 1909, *Huaiyuan, China*, Central China.
- Beech, Joseph, 1899, New York East, West China.
- Beech, Nellie Decker (Mrs. J.), 1904, *Dixon, Ill.*, West China.
- Bennett, Virginia, 1912, *Paria, Ark.*, Chile.
- †Bernhardt, Charles John, 1913, *Cincinnati, O.*, Philippine Islands.
- Berry, Arthur Daniel, 1902, Newark, Japan.
- Beyer, Ruth, 1914, *Alexandria, Pa.*, Chile.
- Billing, Arthur William, 1907, *Berthoud, Colo.*, Foochow.
- Billing, Mabel Spohr (Mrs. A. W.), 1907, *Boston, Mass.*, Foochow.
- Billings, Bliss Washington, 1908, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Korea.
- Billings, Helen Taylor (Mrs. B. W.), *Denver, Colo.*, Korea.
- Bills, Pearl Adele, 1912, *Albion, Ia.*, Chile.
- Bisbee, Royal Daniel, 1910, Columbia River, Bombay.
- Bisbee, Pearl Gonnell (Mrs. R. D.), 1911, *Essex, Mass.*, Bombay.
- Bishop, Charles, 1879, North Indiana, Japan.
- Bissonnette, Wesley Smith, 1903, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Foochow.
- Bissonnette, Estella Stenhouse (Mrs. W. S.), 1904, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Foochow.
- Björklund, Ellen Eleonora, 1909, *Stromsholm, Sweden*, East Central Africa.
- Blackmore, Josiah T. C., North Africa.
- Blackmore, Clarisse L. E. (Mrs. J. T. C.), 1914, North Africa.
- Blackstone, James Harry, 1906, Central New York, Central China.
- Blackstone, Barbara Treman (Mrs. J. H.), 1906, *Sheldrake, N. Y.*, Central China.
- †Blackwood, Oswald Hanco, 1909, *Flushing, O.*, North India.
- Boegess, Arthur Clinton, 1910, *Forest Grove, Ore.*, North India.
- Boegess, Ina Gould (Mrs. A. C.), 1910, *Forest Grove, Ore.*, North India.
- Bovyer, John Wesley, 1912, *Vancouver, B. C.*, Central China.
- Bovyer, Anna Ellmers (Mrs. J. W.), 1912, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Central China.
- Bowen, Arthur John, 1897, Puget Sound, Central China.
- Bowen, Nora Jones (Mrs. A. J.), 1897, *Neponset, Ill.*, Central China.
- Bower, Harry Clayton, 1905, Central Pennsylvania, Malaysia.
- Bower, Mabel Crawford (Mrs. H. C.), 1907, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Malaysia.
- Boyles, James R., 1914, *Wilmore, Ky.*, Burma.
- †Braden, Charles Samuel, 1912, *Herrington, Kan.*, Chile.
- Braden, Grace McMurray (Mrs. C. S.), 1912, *Cheney, Kan.*, Chile.
- †Branch, Montgomery Wells, 1908, *Wayland, N. Y.*, North India.
- Branch, May Widney (Mrs. M. W.), 1906, *Lynden, Kan.*, North India.
- Brewster, William Nesbitt, 1888, Cincinnati, Hingwa.
- Brewster, Elizabeth Fisher (Mrs. W. N.), 1884, *London, O.*, Hingwa.
- Brinton, Edward Arthur, 1909, Iowa, Eastern South America.
- Brinton, Rilla Bates (Mrs. E. A.), 1909, *Oxford, Ia.*, Eastern South America.
- Brown, Frederick, 1886, Ohio, North China.
- Brown, Agnes Barker (Mrs. F.), 1886, *England*, North China.
- Brown, Fred Richards, 1910, Troy, Kiangai.
- Brown, Grow S., 1914, *Mojave, Cal.*, North China.
- Brown, Mae C. (Mrs. G. S.), 1914, *Mojave, Cal.*, North China.
- Brown, Mark W., 1914, *Kingsland, N. J.*, North China.
- Brown, Olive L. (Mrs. M. W.), 1914, *Kingsland, N. J.*, North China.
- Brownlee, Elizabeth, 1914, *Munfordville, Ky.*, Chile.
- †Brownlee, James Andrew, 1911, *Munfordville, Ky.*, Chile.
- Brownlee, Sara Holt (Mrs. J. A.), 1911, *Munfordville, Ky.*, Chile.
- Buchanan, Charles Sumner, 1896, *Delaware, O.*, Malaysia.
- Buchanan, Emily Early (Mrs. C. S.), 1897, *Delaware, O.*, Malaysia.
- Buchwalter, Abraham Lincoln, 1890, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, East Central Africa.
- Buchwalter, Lizzie McNeil (Mrs. A. L.), 1887, *Albany, Ore.*, East Central Africa.
- Buck, Oscar MacMillan, 1909, New York East, North India.
- Buck, Berenice Baker (Mrs. O. M.), 1909, *Hempstead, L. I.*, North India.
- Buck, Philo Melvin, 1870, Kansas, Bengal.
- Buck, Carrie McMillan (Mrs. P. M.), 1872, *Gettysburg, Pa.*, Bengal.
- Bull, Earl Rankin, 1911, New England, Japan.
- Bull, Blanche Tilton (Mrs. E. R.), 1911, *Martinsburg, O.*, Japan.
- Bunker, Dalsell Adelbert, 1895, *Sherman, N. Y.*, Korea.
- Bunker, Annie Ellers (Mrs. D. A.), (M.D.), 1895, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Korea.
- Burdick, George Morham, 1903, Vermont, Korea.
- †Burns, Ray George, 1912, *Oklahoma City, Okla.*, Chile.
- Burns, Perle Hall (Mrs. R. G.), 1912, *Oklahoma City, Okla.*, Chile.
- Bush, Raymond Lester, 1910, *Sebring, O.*, East Central Africa.
- Busher, Richard C., 1909, *Lucknow, India*, North India.
- Busher, Jessie Foy (Mrs. R. C.), 1909, *Lucknow, India*, North India.
- Butcher, John Clarke (M.D.), 1885, Rock River, Northwest India.
- Butcher, Ada Proctor (Mrs. J. C.), 1888, Northwest India.
- Butler, John Wesley, 1874, New England, Mexico.
- Butler, Sara Aston (Mrs. J. W.), 1878, *Patchogue, L. I.*, Mexico.
- Buttrick, John Basandall, 1888, *Nova Scotia*, South India.
- Buttrick, Mary Pease (Mrs. J. B.), 1890, South India.
- Byers, William Pryce, 1867, *Stratford, Ont.*, Bengal.
- Byers, Charlotte Forster (Mrs. W. P.), 1889, *Georgetown, Ont.*, Bengal.
- Byork, John, 1902, *Goteborg, Sweden*, Bengal.
- Byork, Mrs. John, 1902, *Norrköping, Sweden*, Bengal.
- Bysshe, Ernest Wilfred, 1909, *New York East, France*.
- Bysshe, Mildred Thompson (Mrs. E. W.), 1909, *Rowayton, Conn.*, France.

C

- Cable, Elmer Manasseth, 1899, Northwest Iowa, Korea.
 Cable, Myrtle Elliott (Mrs. E. M.), 1901, *Hubbard, Ia., Korea.*
 Caldwell Ernest Blake, 1899, Northern New York, Foochow.
 Caldwell, Gertrude Beele (Mrs. E. B.), 1899, *Westmoreland, N. Y., Foochow.*
 Caldwell, Harry Russell, 1900, Northern New York, Foochow.
 Caldwell, Mary Belle Cope (Mrs. H. R.), 1902, *Chattanooga, Tenn., Foochow.*
 Calkins, Harvey Reeves, 1900, Rock River, Northwest India.
 Calkins, Ida Von Holz (Mrs. H. R.), 1900, *Chicago, Ill., Northwest India.*
 Camp, Cecil L., 1914, *Evanston, Ill., India.*
 Camp, Alice E. (Mrs. C. L.), 1914, *Evanston, Ill., India.*
 Campbell, Buel Owen, 1892, New Hampshire, Chile.
 Campbell, Esther Sule (Mrs. B. O.), 1892, *East Rochester, N. H., Chile.*
 Campbell, Frank Daniel, 1910, *Bloomington, Ill., Central Provinces.*
 Campbell, Ada Luella Gibson (Mrs. F. D.), 1910, *Bloomington, Ill., Central Provinces.*
 Canright, Harry Lee (M.D.), 1891, *Battle Creek, Mich., West China.*
 Canright, Margaret Markham (Mrs. H. L.), 1891, *Battle Creek, Mich., West China.*
 Carhart, Raymond Albert, 1908, Dakota, Mexico.
 Carhart, Edith Noble, 1911 (Mrs. R. A.), *Mitchell, S. D., Mexico.*
 Carhart, Walter Doeh, 1906, *Mitchell, S. D., Chile.*
 Carhart, Ethel Shepherd (Mrs. W. D.), 1909, *Mitchell, S. D., Chile.*
 Carson, Frederick Stanley, 1905, Northwest Iowa, Hingwa.
 Carson, Grace Darling (Mrs. F. S.), 1905, *Stour City, Ia., Hingwa.*
 Catlin, Miss Lora B., 1914, *Oswego, N. Y., Chile.*
 Chappell, Benjamin, 1889, *Charlottetown, P. E. I., Japan.*
 Chenoweth, Arthur Ellsworth, 1901, Central Ohio, Philippine Islands.
 Chenoweth, Minnie Viola Sprout (Mrs. A. E.), 1901, *Fosteria, O., Philippine Islands.*
 Cherry, William Thomas, 1899, Troy, Malaysia.
 Cherry, Miriam Thorpe (Mrs. W. T.), 1899, *Churubusco, N. Y., Malaysia.*
 Chew, Nathaniel Durbin, Jr., 1903 (reappointed, 1909), *Colorado Springs, Colo., Korea.*
 Chew, Nettie Trumbauer (Mrs. N. D.), 1905 (reappointed, 1909), *Colorado Springs, Colo., Korea.*
 Clancy, Dennis Cranmer, 1898, Rock River, Northwest India.
 Clancy, Ella Pink (Mrs. D. C.), 1899, *Walton, England, Northwest India.*
 Clancy, William Rockwell, 1883, Michigan, Northwest India.
 Clancy, Charlotte Fleming (Mrs. W. R.), 1892, *Dublin, Ireland, Northwest India.*
 Clark, Nathaniel Walling, 1889, Newark, Italy.
 Clark, Felicia Butts (Mrs. N. W.), 1889, *Madison, N. J., Italy.*
 Clarke, William E. L., 1884, *India, Bombay.*
 Clarke, Bertha Miles (Mrs. W. E. L.), 1888, Bombay.
 Coates, Alvin Bruce, 1906, *Wilkesburg, Pa., South India.*
 Coates, Olive Briney (Mrs. A. B.), 1907, *Wilkesburg, Pa., South India.*
 *Coates, Harper H., 1913, *Tokyo, Japan.*
 *Coates (Mrs. Harper H.), 1913, *Tokyo, Japan.*
 Cole, Winfred Bryan, 1909, Idaho, Hingwa.
 Cole, Edith Fonda (Mrs. W. B.), 1911, *Berwyn, Ill., Hingwa.*
 Coleman, Joseph F. B., 1911, Washington, Liberia.
 Coleman, Etta Townsend (Mrs. J. F. B.), 1911, *Greenville, S. C., Liberia.*
 Compton, Harry, 1883, Cincinnati, North Andes.
 Compton, Rebecca Myers (Mrs. H.), 1883, *Greenville, O., North Andes.*
 †Conley, Carl Hall, 1910, *Newport, Ind., Bombay.*
 Conley, Freda Herrick (Mrs. C. H.), 1910, *Newport, Ind., Bombay.*
- Cook, Albert Edward, 1892, Detroit, South India.
 Cook, Edith Lewis (Mrs. A. E.), 1892, *Owosso, Mich., South India.*
 Cooksey, Joseph J., *Bristol, Eng., North Africa.*
 Cooksey, Mary A. (Mrs. J. J.), 1914, *Bristol, Eng., North Africa.*
 Coole, Thomas Henry (M.D.), 1906, Kansas, Foochow.
 Coole, Cora Shepard (Mrs. T. H.), 1906, *Chicago, Ill., Foochow.*
 Core, Lewis Addison, 1889, West Virginia, North India.
 Core, Mary Kennedy (Mrs. L. A.), 1892, *Des Moines, Ia., North India.*
 Corpron, Alexander (M.D.), 1906, *Medford, Ore., Bombay.*
 Corpron, Esther Darling (Mrs. A.), 1906, *Medford, Ore., Bombay.*
 Cottingham, Joshua F., 1910, North Indiana, Philippine Islands.
 Cottingham, Bertha D. DeVer (Mrs. J. F.), 1910, *Sheridan, Ind., Philippine Islands.*
 Count, Elmer Ernest, 1905, New York, Bulgaria.
 Count, Viette Thompson (Mrs. E. E.), 1905, *Mariboro, N. Y., Bulgaria.*
 Courtney, Laura Jean, 1911, *Jackson, Mich., Chile.*
 Craver, Samuel Porch, 1875, Iowa, Eastern South America.
 Craver, Laura Gassner (Mrs. S. P.), 1875, *Mount Pleasant, Ia., Eastern South America.*
 Crawford, Walter M., 1903, *Hamline, Minn., West China.*
 Crawford, Mabel Little (Mrs. W. M.), 1905, *Kasson, Minn., West China.*
 Cronin, Elizabeth, 1911, *Holland, Mich., Chile.*
 Curnow, James Oats, 1894, *England, West China.*
 Curnow, Mary Eland (Mrs. J. O.), 1894, *England, West China.*

D

- Dane, Miss Laura, 1914, *Jewell, Pa., Central China.*
 Darling, Arthur Ellis, 1912, Northern New York, Central Provinces.
 Darling, Ellen Minard (Mrs. A. E.), 1912, *Frankfort, N. Y., Central Provinces.*
 Davis, Charles Edwood, 1911, Southwest Kansas, Malaysia.
 Davis, Delle Holland, 1911, *Pawnee Rock, Kan., Malaysia.*
 Davis, George Lowry, 1902, *Long Plain, Mass., North China.*
 Davis, Irma Rardin (Mrs. G. L.), 1902, *Portsmouth, O., North China.*
 Davis, George Ritchie, 1870, Detroit, North China.
 Davis, Maria Browne (Mrs. G. R.), 1892, *Melrose, Mass., North China.*
 Davis, Walter Wiley, 1907, *Evanston, Ill., North China.*
 Davis, Maybelle Gilruth (Mrs. W. W.), 1911, *Dela-ware, O., North China.*
 Davison, Charles Stewart, 1902, Newark, Japan.
 Davison, Florence Bower (Mrs. C. S.), 1905, *Cincinnati, O., Japan.*
 Davison, John Carroll, 1872, Newark, Japan.
 Dease, Stephen Stragen (M.D.), 1880, Philadelphia, North India.
 Deese, Jennie Dart (Mrs. S. S.), (M.D.), 1895, *Kansas City, Kan., North India.*
 †Dee, Norman Bliss, 1911, *Lebanon, Ill., Eastern South America.*
 Dee, Loubelle Jolly (Mrs. N. B.), 1911, *Collinsville, Ill., Eastern South America.*
 Deming, Charles Scott, 1905, New York, Korea.
 Deming, Edith Adams (Mrs. C. S.), 1911, *Newton Center, Mass., Korea.*
 Denning, John Otis, 1890, Illinois, North India.
 Denning, Margaret Beahm (Mrs. J. O.), 1890, North India.
 Denves, John Russell, 1897, *Evanston, Ill., Malaysia.*
 Denves, Mary Owens (Mrs. J. R.), 1897, *Evanston, Ill., Malaysia.*
 Dildine, Harry Glenn, 1903, *Ionia, Mich., Hingwa.*
 Dildine, Maud LaDow (Mrs. H. G.), 1903, *Ionia, Mich., Hingwa.*
 †Dobson, Robert James, 1910, *Albion, Mich., North China.*
 Donohugh, Thomas Smith, 1904, *Philadelphia, Pa., Northwest India.*

- Donohugh, Agnes Leaycraft (Mrs. T. S.), 1906, *New York City*, Northwest India.
- Draper, Charles Edwin, 1910, *Denver, Colo.*, Malaysia.
- Draper, Mary Parks (Mrs. C. E.), 1911, *Denver, Colo.*, Malaysia.
- Draper, Gideon Frank, 1880, *Central New York, Japan*.
- Draper, Mira Haven (Mrs. G. F.), 1880, *Owensville, O., Japan*.
- Drees, Charles William, 1874, *New England Southern, Eastern South America*.
- Drees, Mary Combs (Mrs. C. W.), 1877, *Owensville, O., Eastern South America*.
- Duarte, Benjamin Rufino, 1906, *New Bedford, Mass.*, West Central Africa.
- Duarte, Maria Cavaco (Mrs. B. R.), 1906, *New Bedford, Mass.*, West Central Africa.
- E
- Ernsberger, David Oliver, 1882, *North Indiana*, South India.
- Ernsberger, Margaret Carver (Mrs. D. O.), 1898, *Delaware, O.*, South India.
- Eyestone, James Bruce, 1905, *Iowa*, Foochow.
- Eyestone, Isabelle Longstreet (Mrs. J. B.), 1910, *Unionville, Mich.*, Foochow.
- F
- Farmer, Harry, 1904, *Upper Iowa*, Philippine Islands.
- Farmer, Olive Osborn (Mrs. H.), 1904, *Center Point, Ia.*, Philippine Islands.
- Fauoett, Robert Isaac, 1899, *Chicago, Ill.*, North India.
- Faucett, Myrtle Bare (Mrs. R. I.), 1904, *Delaware, O.*, North India.
- Felt, Carl Alfonso, 1908, *Upper Iowa*, North China.
- Felt, Louise Whittlesey (Mrs. C. A.), 1908, *Madison, N. J.*, North China.
- Felt, Frank Ray (M.D.), 1894, *Detroit*, Central Provinces.
- Felt, Nettie Hyde (Mrs. F. R.), 1897, *Hopkins, Mo.*, Central Provinces.
- Fisher, Albert Henry, 1910, *Toronto*, Malaysia.
- Fisher, Alice H., 1893, *Calawissa, Pa.*, Chile.
- Follwell, Edward Douglas (M.D.), 1895, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Korea.
- Follwell, Mary Harris (Mrs. E. D.), 1895, *Delaware, O.*, Korea.
- †Ford, Eddy Lucius, 1906, *Westfield, Wis.*, Foochow.
- Ford, Effie Collier (Mrs. E. L.), 1906, *Racine, Wis.*, Foochow.
- Foster, Miss Katherine W., 1915, *Orange, N. J.*, Malaysia.
- Frease, Edwin Field, 1887, *East Ohio*, North Africa.
- Frease, Ella Bates (Mrs. E. F.), 1887, *Canton, O.*, North Africa.
- †Freeman, Claude Wesley (M.D.), 1905, *Burlington, Ont.*, West China.
- Freeman, Florence Mortson (Mrs. C. W.), 1906, *Hamilton, Ont.*, West China.
- †Freeman, Mark, 1913, *Malaysia*.
- Fries, Susie Mary (contract), 1913, *Connersville, Ind.*, Malaysia.
- G
- †Gabel, Clayton E., 1910, *Walkerton, Ind.*, South India.
- Gabel, Alice Hollister (Mrs. C. E.), 1912, *Bangalore, India*, South India.
- Gale, Francis Clair, 1908, *California*, Kiangsi.
- Gale, Alice Spencer (Mrs. F. C.), (M.D.), 1908, *Oakland, Cal.*, Kiangsi.
- Gamewell, Francis Dunlap, 1881, *Newark*, North China.
- Gamewell, Mary Ninde (Mrs. F. D.), 1909, *Providence, R. I.*, North China.
- Garden, Joseph Hendry, 1884, *Kentucky*, South India.
- Garden, Frances Byers (Mrs. J. H.), 1887, *Stratford, Ont.*, South India.
- Gates, John Richard, 1906, *Rock River*, East Central Africa.
- Gates, Harriott Lodge (Mrs. J. R.), 1906, *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, East Central Africa.
- †Gaunt, Frank Payton (M.D.), 1913, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Central China.
- Gaunt, Mary Moore (Mrs. F. P.), 1913, *Macon, Mo.*, Central China.
- Geisenhener, Augusta M. (contract), 1913, *Lawrence, Kan.*, Bengal.
- Gendrou, Violet May, 1909, *Buffalo, N. Y.*, Liberia.
- †Gholz, Walter Irvin, 1911, *Pasadena, Cal.*, Chile.
- Gibb, John McGregor, Jr., 1904, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, North China.
- Gibb, Katherine Candlin (Mrs. J. McG.), 1905, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, North China.
- †Gibbs, Austin Josiah, 1907, *Bowersville, O.*, West Central Africa.
- Gilder, George King, 1874, *Central Provinces*.
- Gilder, Louise Blackmar (Mrs. G. K.), 1873, *Central Provinces*.
- Goddard, Ruby Neal, 1911, *Lake Bluff, Ill.*, East Central Africa.
- Goold, Philip A., 1913, *Boston, Mass.*, Bengal.
- Goold, Mildred Graham (Mrs. P. A.), *Concord, Mass.*, Bengal.
- †Gossard, Jesse Earl (M.D.), 1908, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
- Gossard, Ethel Ward (Mrs. J. E.), 1908, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
- Gowdy, John, 1902, *New Hampshire*, Foochow.
- Gowdy, Elizabeth Thompson (Mrs. J.), 1902, *Pittston, Pa.*, Foochow.
- Gracey, Eddy Horace, 1889, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, East Central Africa.
- Greenman, Almon Witter, 1880 (reappointed, 1907), *North Indiana*, Italy.
- Greenman, Marinda Gammon (Mrs. A. W.), 1880 (reappointed, 1907), *Odell, Ill.*, Italy.
- *Grey, Arthur Lee, 1907, *Maryland*, Northwest India.
- *Grey, Mrs. Arthur L., 1907, *Easton, Md.*, Northwest India.
- Grove, Paul Luther, 1911, *Des Moines*, Korea.
- Grove, Frances Phillips (Mrs. P. L.), 1911, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Korea.
- Guphill, Rogers S., 1914, *Berwick, Me.*, West Central Africa.
- Guphill, Constance Sanborn (Mrs. R. S.), 1914, *Tilton, N. H.*, West Central Africa.
- Gurney, Samuel (M.D.), 1903 (reappointed, 1909), *New York East*, East Central Africa.
- Gusc, Carl Friedrich Herman, 1903, *Minnesota*, Central Provinces.
- Gusc, Anna Elcker (Mrs. C. F. H.), 1912, *Muscovine, Ia.*, Central Provinces.
- H
- Hale, Lyman L., 1915, *Rosindale, Mass.*, Central China.
- Hale, Sadie H. (Mrs. L. L.), 1915, *Rosindale, Mass.*, Central China.
- Hall, Anna Eliza, 1906, *Atlanta, Ga.*, Liberia.
- Hammon, Anna, 1914, *Kent, Eng.*, North Africa.
- Hanson, Perry Oliver, 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.
- Hanson, Ruth Ewing (Mrs. P. O.), 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.
- †Harrington, John C. F., 1914 (contract), *Portland, Ore.*, Chile.
- Harrington, Mary Shinn (Mrs. J. C. F.), 1895 (reappointed, 1914, contract), *Portland, Ore.*, Chile.
- Harris, John D., 1913, *Genesee*, South India.
- Harris, Alice Bockstahler (Mrs. John D.), 1913, *Painted Post, N. Y.*
- Hartzell, Corwin Francis, 1906 (reappointed, 1910), *Northwest Iowa*, Chile.
- Hartzell, Laura Kennedy, 1906 (reappointed, 1910), *Stouck City, Ia.*, Chile.
- Hauser, J. P., 1902, *New England*, Mexico.
- Hauser, Gold Corwin (Mrs. J. P.), 1905, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Mexico.
- Hawes, Loueze (contract), 1913, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Malaysia.
- Hawley, Joseph Willis, 1907, *Dorranceston, Pa.*, Hinghwa.
- Hawley, Harriet Ransom (Mrs. J. W.), 1907, *Dorranceston, Pa.*, Hinghwa.
- Headland, Isaac Taylor, 1890, *Pittsburgh*, North China.
- Headland, Marian Sinclair (Mrs. I. T.), (M.D.), 1894, *Sarnia, Ont.*, North China.
- Heckelman, Frederick William, 1905, *North Ohio*, Japan.

Hoekelman, May Duncan (Mrs. F. W.), 1905, *Lakeside, O.*, Japan.
 Henderson, George Smith, 1892, Bengal.
 Henderson, Mabel Griffin (Mrs. G. S.), 1892, Bengal.
 †Henry, George Frederick, 1906, *Lewiston, Ida.*, North India.
 †Herman, Ernest Frederick, 1899, *Fairville, N. Y.*, Chile.
 Herman, Clementine Gregory (Mrs. E. F.), 1899, *Fairville, N. Y.*, Chile.
 Herrmann, Carl Christiann, 1908, West German, Central Provinces.
 Herrmann, Florence Engelhardt (Mrs. C. C.), 1910, *Wauwatosa, Wis.*, Central Provinces.
 Hewes, George Cavender, 1891, Illinois, North India.
 Hewes, Annie Butcher (Mrs. G. C.), 1894, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North India.
 Heydenbuck, Alice Edna (contract), 1913, *Essexville, Mich.*, Chile.
 †Hibbard, Earl Randall (contract), 1913, *Glen Ellyn, Ill.*, Malaysia.
 Hibbard, Jessie Blaine (Mrs. E. R.), (contract), 1913, *Glen Ellyn, Ill.*, Malaysia.
 Hill, Charles Baylis, 1897, Northern New York, Bombay.
 Hill, Glenora Green (Mrs. C. B.), 1897, *Adams, N. Y.*, Bombay.
 Hilmer, Henry Frederick, 1911, California German, South India.
 Hilmer, Matilda Hollmann (Mrs. H. F.), 1911, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, South India.
 Hobart, William Thomas, 1887, Wisconsin, North China.
 Hobart, Emily Hatfield (Mrs. W. T.), 1882, *Evanston, Ill.*, North China.
 †Hollister, John Norman, 1912, *Delaware, O.*, North India.
 Hollister, William Henry, 1887, Wisconsin, South India.
 Hollister, Emma Hodge (Mrs. W. H.), 1887, *Fond du Lac, Wis.*, South India.
 †Hookey, Osborne Edward (contract), 1913, *Milwaukee, Wis.*, Malaysia.
 Hoover, James Matthews, 1899, *Chambersburg, Pa.*, Malaysia.
 Hoover, Ethel Young (Mrs. J. M.), 1903, *Singapore, S. S.*, Malaysia.
 Hopkins, Nehemiah Somes (M.D.), 1885, *Auburndale, Mass.*, North China.
 Hopkins, Fannie Higgins (Mrs. N. S.), 1885, *Auburndale, Mass.*, North China.
 Horley, William Edward, 1894, Malaysia.
 Hrcley, Ada O. (Mrs. W. E.), 1894, Malaysia.
 Hotton, David Paul, 1908, Southwest Kansas, South India.
 Hotton, Florence Broom (Mrs. D. P.), 1908, *Winfield, Kan.*, South India.
 Housley, Edwin Lowman, 1907, Ohio, Philippine Islands.
 Housley, Ella Schmuok (Mrs. E. L.), 1907, *Osnaburg, O.*, Philippine Islands.
 Howard, George Parkinson, 1909, Northwest Indiana, Eastern South America.
 Howard, Rebecca Delvigne (Mrs. G. P.), 1909, *La Crosse, Ind.*, Eastern South America.
 Howard, Herbert Nagle, 1909, New England, East Central Africa.
 Howard, Estella Searles (Mrs. H. N.), 1909, *Canandaigua, N. Y.*, East Central Africa.
 Howland, Bessie Celia, 1907, *Clyde, N. Y.*, Chile.
 Hockett, Minnie Muir, 1911, *Kansas City, Mo.*, Chile.
 Huddleston, Oscar, 1906, Southwest Kansas, Philippine Islands.
 Huddleston, Leona Longstreth (Mrs. O.), 1906, *Pawnee Rock, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
 †Hummel, William F., 1908, *Nashville, Ill.*, Central China.
 Hummel, Mildred Stuart (Mrs. W. F.), 1912, *Nanking, China*, Central China.
 Hyde, Preston Shepherd, 1901, *Moore's Hill, Ind.*, North India.
 Hyde, Irene Martin (Mrs. P. S.), 1904, *Moore's Hill, Ind.*, North India.

I

Iglehart, Charles Wheeler, 1909, New York, Japan.
 Iglehart, Florence Alchain (Mrs. C. W.), 1911, *Kyoto, Japan*, Japan.
 Iglehart, Edwin Taylor, 1904, New York, Japan.
 Iglehart, Luella Miller (Mrs. E. T.), 1907, *Katonah, N. Y.*, Japan.
 †Irish, John Hulbert, 1912, *Delaware, O.*, Hinghwa.
 †Irle, Charles Arthur, 1911, *Sumner, Wash.*, Chile.
 Irle, Orpha Cook (Mrs. C. A.), 1911, *Castle Rock, Wash.*, Chile.
 †Irwin, Henry Wilbur (M.D.), 1910, *San Francisco, Cal.*, West China.
 Irwin, Marguerite Vincent (Mrs. H. W.), 1910, *San Francisco, Cal.*, West China.

J

James, Edward, reappointed 1914, *San Francisco, Cal.*, West China.
 James, Henry I., 1913, Wisconsin, East Central Africa.
 James, Edith Mabel (Mrs. H. L.), 1913, *Appleton, Wis.*, East Central Africa.
 Johnson, William Richard, 1907, *Cornell, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
 Johnson, Ina Buswell (Mrs. W. R.), 1907, *Cornell, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
 †Johnstone, Ernest Marshall (M.D.), 1911, *San Dimas, Cal.*, Central China.
 Johnstone, Violet Higley (Mrs. E. M.), 1913, *Wautegan, Ill.*, Central China.
 Jones, Benjamin Milton, 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, Burma.
 Jones, Luella Rigby (Mrs. B. M.), 1909, *Mechanicville, Ia.*, Burma.
 †Jones, Edwin Chester, 1904, *Southport, Conn.*, Foochow.
 Jones, Eli Stanley, 1907, *Baltimore, Md.*, North India.
 Jones, Mabel Lossing (Mrs. E. S.), 1910, *Clayton, Ia.*, North India.
 †Jones, James Ira, 1909, *Delaware, O.*, Japan.
 Jones, Bertha Masden (Mrs. J. L.), 1909, *Delaware, O.*, Japan.
 Jones, Lucian Berry, 1908, Iowa, Northwest India.
 Jones, Nellie Randle (Mrs. L. B.), 1911, *Spokane, Wash.*, Northwest India.
 Jones, Thomas R., 1915, *Weertown, N. Y.*, Malaysia.

K

Keck, Norma C., 1915, *Pitcairn, Pa.*, Malaysia.
 †Keeler, Joseph Leonard (M.D.), 1903, *Lauder, Canada*, North China.
 Keeler, Elma Nichol (Mrs. J. L.), 1903, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North China.
 Keeler, Myrta M. (contract), 1913, *Warren, O.*, Chile.
 Keislar, Mott, 1899, Upper Iowa, Northwest India.
 Keislar, Edna Beek (Mrs. M.), (M.D.), 1901, *San Jose, Cal.*, Northwest India.
 †Kellogg, Claude Rupert, 1911, *Denver, Colo.*, Foochow.
 Kellogg, Mary Crow (Mrs. C. R.), 1911, *University Park, Colo.*, Foochow.
 Kent, Charles Augustus, 1912, Southern California, East Central Africa.
 Kent, Pearl Pinney (Mrs. C. A.), 1912, *Monrovia, Cal.*, East Central Africa.
 †Kent, Edwin Mills (M.D.), 1909, *Cazenovia, N. Y.*, North China.
 Kent, Florence Van Dyke (Mrs. E. M.), 1909, *East Canton, Pa.*, North China.
 Kenyon, Carrie C. (contract), 1913, *Connellsville, Pa.*, Malaysia.
 Keys, Pliny Whittier, 1909, South Kansas, East Central Africa.
 Keys, Clara Evans (Mrs. P. W.), 1909, *Chanute, Kan.*, East Central Africa.
 Keyser, Elsie J., 1915, *Roanoke, Ind.*, North Andes.
 †King, Earl Leslie, 1909, *Fort Atkinson, Wis.*, South India.
 King, Edith Broadbooks (Mrs. E. L.), 1912, *Attica, N. Y.*, South India.
 King, Eda, 1914, *Caldwater, Mich.*, North China.
 King, Harry Edwin, 1894, Michigan, North China.
 King, Edna Haskins (Mrs. H. E.), 1894, *Caldwater, Mich.*, North China.
 King, William Leslie, 1888, Minnesota, South India.

King, Sarah Hockenhill (Mrs. W. L.), 1888, *Chatfield, Minn.*, South India.
 Kingham, James Jay, 1905, *Rocky Ridge, O.*, South India.
 Kingham, Grace Woods (Mrs. J. J.), 1911, *Evanston, Ill.*, South India.
 Kinsey, William Frederick, 1913, *Dennison, O.*, Philippine Islands.
 Kinsey, Martha Henry (Mrs. W. F.), 1913, *Alliance, O.*, Philippine Islands.
 Kipp, Ray Bassett, 1903, *Onarga, Ill.*, West Central Africa.
 Kipp, Lettie Mason (Mrs. R. B.), 1905, *Lowell, Mass.*, West Central Africa.
 Kirchner, Mae, 1908, *Peterson, Ia.*, Chile.
 Kitzmiller, Albanus B., 1914, *Alliance, O.*, Malaysia.
 Kiser, Edwin Dicken, 1913, East Maine, Chile.
 Kiser, Mrs. Nancy A. (contract), 1913, *Ellsworth, Me.*, Chile.
 Klaus, Armin V., 1913, *La Crosse, Wis.*, Malaysia.
 †Klebsattel, August, 1913, *Pforzheim, Germany*, West Central Africa.
 Klebsattel, Elise Schick (Mrs. A.), 1913, *Pforzheim, Germany*, West Central Africa.
 Klinefelter, Daniel Herbert, 1904, *Watonga, Okla.*, Philippine Islands.
 Klinefelter, Blanch Palmer (Mrs. D. H.), 1904, *Watonga, Okla.*, Philippine Islands.
 Koch, Chinton Humboldt Stegner, 1905, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, Bengal.
 Koch, Grace Ostrander (Mrs. C. H. S.), 1907, *Devils Lake, N. D.*, Bengal.
 †Kornas, John Hamilton (M.D.), 1911, *Chicago, Ill.*, North China.
 Kornas, Bessie Pennywitt (Mrs. J. H.), 1911, *Chicago, Ill.*, North China.
 †Krause, Oliver Josiah, 1903, *Salisbury, Md.*, North China.
 Krause, Minnie Lankford (Mrs. O. J.), 1907, *Princess Anne, Md.*, North China.
 †Kumlien, Wendell Fricthof Ludwig, 1911, *Fort Atkinson, Wis.*, North India.
 Kumlien, Eva Theleen (Mrs. W. F.), 1913, *Kenosha, Wis.*, North India.
 Kupfer, Carl Frederick, 1881, Central German, Kiangzi.
 Kupfer, Lydia Krill (Mrs. C. F.), 1881, *Ferryburg, O.*, Kiangzi.

L

Lacy, G. Carlton, 1914, *Evanston, Ill.*, West China.
 †Lacy, Henry Veere, 1912, *Delaware, O.*, Foochow.
 Lacy, Jessie Anken (Mrs. H. V.), 1913, *Fork, Neb.*, Foochow.
 †Lacy, Walter Nind, 1908, *Delaware, O.*, Foochow.
 Lacy, Helen Murdoch (Mrs. W. N.), 1908, *Delaware, O.*, Foochow.
 Lacy, William Henry, 1887, Wisconsin, Foochow.
 Lacy, Emma Nind (Mrs. W. H.), 1887, *Menominee Falls, Wis.*, Foochow.
 *Lampard, John, 1912, *London, England*, Bombay.
 *Lampard, Susan Hart (Mrs. J.), 1912, *Nagpur, India*, Bombay.
 †Langdon, Ernest Heber, 1912, *Danville, Ill.*, North India.
 Langdon, Viola Griffith (Mrs. E. H.), 1912, *Danville, Ill.*, North India.
 Lawrence, Benjamin Franklin, 1908, *Bluesfield, W. Va.*, West China.
 Lawrence, Jennie Borg (Mrs. B. F.), 1913, *Lindsay, Neb.*, West China.
 †Lawton, Burke Reed, 1909, *Twin Bluffs, Wis.*, Korea.
 Lawton, Olive Hardy (Mrs. B. R.), 1909, *Evanston, Ill.*, Korea.
 Lawyer, Franklin Pierce, 1902, Mexico.
 Lawyer, Amelia Van Dorsten (Mrs. F. P.), 1902, Mexico.
 Leaser, Eva, 1913, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Chile.
 Lee, David H., 1875, Erie, Bengal.
 Lee, Ada Jones (Mrs. D. H.), 1876, *West Virginia*, Bengal.
 Lee, Edwin Ferdinand, 1910, Upper Iowa, Philippine Islands.
 Lee, Edna Dorman (Mrs. E. F.), 1910, *New Hampton, Ia.*, Philippine Islands.

*Lewis, John Abraham, 1912, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Central China.
 Lewis, Spencer, Rock River, North China.
 Lewis, Esther Bilbie (Mrs. S.), 1881, *Anoka, Minn.*, North China.
 †Linn, Hugh Harrison (M.D.), 1909, *Shelby, Ia.*, South India.
 Linn, Minnie Logeman (Mrs. H. H.), 1910, *Rockham, S. D.*, South India.
 Linsell, Lewis Edwin, 1899, Cincinnati, Bombay.
 Linsell, Phila Keen (Mrs. L. E.), 1899, *Arcanum, O.*, Bombay.
 Lipp, Charles Franklin, 1907, *Shiloh, O.*, South India.
 Lipp, Clara Emptage (Mrs. C. F.), 1907, *Marseilles, O.*, South India.
 Lockhead, James L., *Greenock, Scotland*, North Africa.
 Lockhead, Margaret Dewar (Mrs. J. L.), 1894, *Kilmaolm, Scotland*, North Africa.
 Long, Estella Claraman (M.D.), 1900 (reappointed, 1913), *Albion, Mich.*, Eastern South America.
 †Longshore, Milton Mahlon, 1912, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North Andes.
 Longshore, Faith Scott (Mrs. M. M.), 1913, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North Andes.
 Lovejoy, Marjorie, 1912, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, Chile.
 Lowrcy, Anna, 1915, Berkeley, Cal., Chile.
 †Lowry, George Davis N. (M.D.), 1894, *Delaware, O.*, North China.
 Lowry, Cora Calhoun (Mrs. G. D. N.), 1894, *Delaware, O.*, North China.
 Lowry, Hiram Harrison, 1867, Ohio, North China.
 Lowry, Parthenia Nicholson (Mrs. H. H.), 1867, North China.
 Lowther, William Ernest, 1902 (reappointed, 1910), Northwest Indiana, North Africa.
 Lowther, Stefanie Roesch (Mrs. W. E.), 1910, *West Bend, Wis.*, North Africa.
 Luering, Heinrich Ludwig Emil, 1889, Germany.
 Luering, Viclet Beins (Mrs. H. L. E.), 1892, *Siagapore, S. S.*, Germany.
 Lyon, James, 1879, Delaware, Northwest India.
 Lyon, Lilius Rhenius (Mrs. J.), 1881, *Bangalore, India*, Northwest India.
 Lyons, Ernest Samuel, 1899, Rock River, Philippine Islands.
 Lyons, Harriet Ewers (Mrs. E. S.), 1900, *Springfield, Ill.*, Philippine Islands.

M

†McBride, George McCutcheon, 1908, Chile.
 McBride, Harriet F. (Mrs. G. McC.), 1898, *Colfax, Ia.*, Chile.
 McCartney, James Henry (M.D.), 1890, *Girard, O.*, West China.
 McCartney, Saddle Kiseack (Mrs. J. H.), 1896, *Paisley, Ont.*, West China.
 †McCartney, Le Roy Wealey, 1913, *Ada, O.*, West China.
 McCracken, Mabel Anna, 1911, *Greenville, Pa.*, Central China.
 McLaughlin, William Patterson, 1892, Ohio, Eastern South America.
 McLaughlin, Mary Long (Mrs. W. P.), 1892, *London, O.*, Eastern South America.
 McLaurin, William Marshall, 1911, Florida, Liberia.
 McLaurin, Karlene De Bose (Mrs. W. M.), 1913, *Gainesville, Fla.*, Liberia.
 McNeil, Diana Bralab, 1913, *Monrovia, Cal.*, Liberia.
 Main, William Artyu, 1896, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Main, Emma Little (Mrs. W. A.), 1896, *Woodbine, Ia.*, Foochow.
 Manley, David Huron, 1907, *Revere, Mass.*, Bengal.
 Manley, Cora Miller (Mrs. D. H.), 1907, *Revere, Mass.*, Bengal.
 Manly, Wilson Edward, 1893, Upper Iowa, West China.
 Manly, Florence Brown (Mrs. W. E.), 1893, *Plainfield, Ind.*, West China.
 Mansell, Harry Beeson, 1907, *Upper Middletown, Pa.*, Malaysia.
 Mansell, Ethel Wakefield (Mrs. H. B.), 1907, *Grindstone, Pa.*, Malaysia.
 Mansell, Florence Perrine (Mrs. W. A.), 1888, *Albton, Mich.*, North India.

Martin, Arthur Wesley, 1905, *Indianola, Ia.*, Central China.
 Martin, Alice Bull (Mrs. A. W.), 1905, *Creston, Ia.*, Central China.
 †Martin, J. Victor, 1914, *Cedar Falls, Ia.*, Japan.
 Martin, Esther B. (Mrs. J. V.), 1914, *Mishawaka, Ind.*, Japan.
 †Meek, William Shankland, 1904, *Wheeling, W. Va.*, North India.
 Meek, Maude VanHorn (Mrs. W. S.), 1904, *Wheeling, W. Va.*, North India.
 Meik, James Patrick, 1881, Michigan, Bengal.
 Meik, Isabella Young (Mrs. J. P.), 1886, Bengal.
 Meredith, Eurette, 1910, *Yellow Springs, O.*, Chile.
 Miller, David, 1913, *Kilsyth, Scotland*, Central China.
 Miller, George, 1909, *Kilsyth, Scotland*, Central China.
 †Miller, Ira Milton (M.D.), 1910, *Saybrook, Ill.*, Korea.
 Miller, Alice Starke (Mrs. I. M.), 1910, *Saybrook, Ill.*, Korea.
 Miller, William S., 1886, *Baltimore, Md.*, West Central Africa.
 Milholland, Paul, 1913, Rock River, North India.
 Milholland, Harriett Holland (Mrs. P.), 1913, *Evanston, Ill.*, North India.
 Millward, William, 1908, *Crafton, Pa.*, Central China.
 Millward, Jennie Fitzgerald (Mrs. W.), 1911, *Mount Pleasant, Pa.*, Central China.
 Miner, George Sullivan, 1892, Nebraska, Foochow.
 Miner, Mary Phillips (Mrs. G. S.) 1892, *DeWitt, Neb.*, Foochow.
 Miner, Wallace Herman, 1912, Erie, Foochow.
 Miner, Florence Folsensbee, 1913, *Scholarie, N. Y.*, Foochow.
 Moc, Rex Rogers, 1907, *Fremont, Neb.*, Philippine Islands.
 Moe, Julia Noyes (Mrs. R. R.), 1908, *Fremont, Neb.*, Philippine Islands.
 Moore, William Arnold, 1880, *India*, Central Provinces.
 Moore, Laura Wheeler (Mrs. W. A.), 1884, *India*, Central Provinces.
 Morgan, Walter Leslie, 1912, Pittsburgh, South India.
 Morris, Charles David, 1900, Newark, Korea.
 Morris, Louise Ogilvy (Mrs. C. D.), 1903, *Topeka, Kan.*, Korea.
 Morrison, Maude M., 1915, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Liberia.
 Morrow, Edgar K., 1914, *New York City*, Foochow.
 Morrow, Grace (Mrs. E. K.), 1914, *Edgewater, N. J.*, Foochow.
 Mullikin, Pearl, 1909, *Wilmore, Ky.*, East Central Africa.

N

Nagle, James Stewart, 1913, *Baltimore, Md.*, Malaysia.
 Nagle, Katherine Thatcher (Mrs. J. S.), 1913, *Gotans, Md.*, Malaysia.
 Neumann, George Bradford, 1908, New York East, West China.
 Neumann, Louisa Stockwell (Mrs. G. B.), 1908, *New Britain, Conn.*, West China.
 Nickles, Arthur G., 1915, *Atlantic City, N. J.*, Philippines.
 Nicklea, Anna L., 1915, *Atlantic City, N. J.*, Philippines.
 Nind, George Benjamin, 1900, Cincinnati, West Central Africa.
 Nind, Elizabeth Gilbert (Mrs. G. B.), 1907, *Cambridge, Mass.*, West Central Africa.
 Noble, William Arthur, 1892, Wyoming, Korea.
 Noble, Mattie Wilcox (Mrs. W. A.), 1892, *Wilkes-Barre, Pa.*, Korea.
 †Noon, Raymond Wesley, 1914, *Lunenburg, Mass.*, North West India.
 †Nordahl, Henry Alfred, 1912, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Chile.
 Nordahl, Ruth Ilif (Mrs. H. A.), 1912, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Chile.
 Norton, Arthur Holmes (M.D.), 1908, *North Adams, Mich.*, Korea.
 Norton, Minnette Schmittker (Mrs. A. H.), 1908, *North Adams, Mich.*, Korea.

O

Oechli, Leonard, 1913, New England, Malaysia.
 Oechli, Loula Boicourt (Mrs. L.), 1913, *Arlington Heights, Mass.*, Malaysia.

O'Farrell, Thomas Arch, 1909, *Pana, Ill.*, East Central Africa.
 O'Farrell, Josephine Bost (Mrs. T. A.), 1909, *Pana, Ill.*, East Central Africa.
 Ogata, Bensusuke, 1885, North Indiana, Japan.
 Ogata, Fuki Kanno (Mrs. S.), 1886, Japan.
 †Ogden, Lloyd Wayman, 1910, *Clarksburg, W. Va.*, Chile.
 Ogden, Rachel Cousias (Mrs. L. W.), 1910, *Hadley, Pa.*, Chile.
 Ogg, Albert Edward, 1907, *Gaithersburg, Md.*, South India.
 Ogg, Dolores Davis (Mrs. A. E.), 1907, *Gaithersburg, Md.*, South India.
 Olmstead, Clarence E., 1915, *Genoa, Ill.*, Burma.
 Olmstead, Katherine J. (Mrs. C. E.), 1915, *Genoa, Ill.*, Burma.

P

Paddock, Bernard Horace, 1909, New Jersey, Foochow.
 Park, George Washington Valleau, 1890, *Simcoe, Ontario*, Bombay.
 Park, Wilhelmina Jonsson (Mrs. G. W. V.), 1890, *Chicago, Ill.*, Bombay.
 Parker, Albert Austin, 1905, Southwest Kansas, Bombay.
 Parker, Luetta Oldham (Mrs. A. A.), 1905, *Wichita, Kan.*, Bombay.
 Parker, Charles Edward, 1901, *West Durham, N. C.*, South India.
 Parker, Sarah Turner (Mrs. C. E.), 1902, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*, South India.
 Peach, Preston Littlepage, 1913, Central New York, Malaysia.
 Pease, Kingsley Eugene, 1901, *West Plains, Mo.*, Malaysia.
 Pease, Florence Archer (Mrs. K. E.), 1904, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Malaysia.
 Peat, Jacob Franklin, 1893, Illinois, West China.
 Peat, Emily Gaskell (Mrs. J. F.), 1893, West China.
 Penzotti, Paul Martin, 1913, Southern California, Eastern South America.
 Penzotti, Clara Kildare (Mrs. P. M.), 1913, *Guayama, Porto Rico*, Eastern South America.
 †Perkins, Edward Carter (M.D.), 1910, *Yonkers, N. Y.*, Central China.
 Perkins, Judson Thomas, 1911, West Wisconsin, Central Provinces.
 Perkins, Delia Scheible (Mrs. J. T.), 1913, *New Ulm, Minn.*, Central Provinces.
 †Perkins, Raymond George (M.D.), 1913, *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*, Malaysia.
 Perkins, Pearl McLean (Mrs. R. G.), 1913, *Harrousmith, Ontario, Canada*, Malaysia.
 Perrill, Fred Maxson, 1906, *Salina, Kan.*, North India.
 Perrill, Mary Voight (Mrs. F. M.), 1911, *Kankakee, Ill.*, North India.
 †Persson, Josef Alfred, 1907, *Stockholm, Sweden*, East Central Africa.
 Persson, Henny Anderson (Mrs. J. A.), 1909, *Linköping, Sweden*, East Central Africa.
 Peterson, Berndt Oscar, 1904, *Scandia, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
 Peterson, Alice Mercer (Mrs. B. O.), 1904, *Scandia, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
 Pickett, Jarrell Waskom, 1910, *Wilmore, Ky.*, North India.
 Pflaum, William Otto, 1913, Puget Sound, Chile.
 Pflaum, Mame Messner (Mrs. W. O.), 1913, *South Prairie, Wash.*, Chile.
 †Piper, Arthur Lewis (M.D.), 1913, *Buffalo, N. Y.*, West Central Africa.
 Piper, Maude Garrett (Mrs. A. L.), 1913, *New York, N. Y.*, West Central Africa.
 †Plank, Charles D., 1913, *West Lafayette, Ind.*, Bengal.
 Plank, Edith Matlack (Mrs. C. D.), 1912, *Rockford, Ill.*, Bengal.
 †Plomer, Claude Harrison, 1882, *India*, Northwest India.
 †Plomer, Ella Mercado (Mrs. C. H.), 1886, Northwest India.
 Pointer, James Doan, 1913, Gulf, East Central Africa.
 Pointer, Maryyn McNeil (Mrs. J. D.), 1913, *Iowa, La.*, East Central Africa.

- Paris, Charles William, 1900, *Sunbury, O.*, North Andes.
 Ports, Rosa Pena (Mrs. C. W.), 1909, *Panama*, North Andes.
 Potter, Emerson C., 1915, *Denver, Colo.*, Chile.
 Price, Frederick A., 1904, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Liberia.
 Price, Luna Jones (Mrs. F. A.), 1905, *Myers, Fla.*, Liberia.
 Price, Frederick Beman, 1901, *Saint Louis*, Northwest India.
 Price, Emma Stockwell (Mrs. F. B.), 1901, *Murray, Ia.*, Northwest India.
 †Proebstel, Leslie, 1914, *Salem, Ore.*, Malaysia.
 Purdon, John H. C., *Dublin, Ireland*, North Africa.
 Purdon, Catherine G. (Mrs. J. H. C.), *Dublin, Ireland*, North Africa.
 †Pyke, Frederick Merrill, 1913, *Cambridge, Mass.*, North China.
 Pyke, Frances Taft. (Mrs. F. M.), 1914, *Forest Hill Gardens, N. Y.*, North China.
 Pyke, James Howell, 1873, Southeast Indiana, North China.
 Pyke, Anabel Goodrich (Mrs. J. H.), 1873, *Tipton, Ind.*, North China.
 Pykett, George Frederick, 1891, *Woolwich, England*, Malaysia.
 Pykett, Amelia Young (Mrs. G. F.), 1894, *Penang, S. S.*, Malaysia.
- R
- Rader, Marvin Andrew, 1903, *Colorado*, Philippine Islands.
 Rader, Jean Halstead (Mrs. M. A.), 1903, *Denver, Colo.*, Philippine Islands.
 †Rape, Chester Bertram, 1908, *Evanston, Ill.*, West China.
 Rape, Rebecca Burnett (Mrs. C. B.), 1908, *Evanston, Ill.*, West China.
 Read, Harriet C. (contract), 1913, *San Diego, Cal.*, Malaysia.
 Reeder, John Lewis, 1899, *Vermont*, Chile.
 Reeder, Marian Milks (Mrs. J. L.), 1892, *New York City*, Chile.
 Rice, William Francis, 1896, *Rock River*, Chile.
 Rice, Emma Parsons (Mrs. W. F.), 1896, *Elwood, Ill.*, Chile.
 Richard, Dorothy Mary, 1897, *Newport, Vt.*, Chile.
 Riggs, Clarence Howard, 1903, *Indianola, Ia.*, Burma.
 Riggs, Blanche Spurgeon (Mrs. C. H.), 1911, *Orient, Ia.*, Burma.
 †Roberts, George Arthur, 1907, *Marathon, Ia.*, East Central Africa.
 Roberts, Bertha E. F. (Mrs. George A.), *Mountain Dale, Ore.*, East Central Africa.
 Robertson, Friederika Smith (Mrs. J. B.), 1898, *Bremen, Germany*, Liberia.
 Robertson, John Thomas, 1889, *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, Northwest India.
 Robertson, Amelia Haskew (Mrs. J. T.), 1894, *Calcutta, India*, Northwest India.
 †Robinson, Earl Asa, 1912, *Arkansas City, Kan.*, Chile.
 Robinson, Etta Gordon (Mrs. E. A.), 1912, *Arkansas City, Kan.*, Chile.
 Robinson, William Theodore, 1883, *Des Moines*, Chile.
 Robinson, Cora Naylor (Mrs. W. T.), 1883, Chile.
 Rockey, Clement Daniel, 1913, *Scotch Plains, N. J.*, North India.
 Rockey, Noble Lee, 1884, *Colorado*, North India.
 Rockey, Mary Hadsell (Mrs. N. L.), 1884, *North India*.
 Ross, Marcellus Dow, 1912, *Northwest Kansas*, South India.
 Ross, Annie Sams (Mrs. M. D.), 1912, *Lindsborg, Kan.*, South India.
 Ross de Souza, Charles Wilton, 1881, *India*, South India.
 Ross de Souza, Maude Gay (Mrs. C. W.), 1911, *Hyderabad, India*, South India.
 Rowe, Harry Flemming, 1898, *Northern New York*, Central China.
 Rowe, Maggie Nelson (Mrs. H. F.), 1898, *Rome, N. Y.*, Central China.
 Rowland, Henry Hoscie, 1911, *Genesee*, North China.
 Rowland, Mildred Amant (Mrs. H. H.), 1911, *Rochester, N. Y.*, North China.
- †Roya, Harvey Curtis, 1913, *Nanking, China*, Central China.
 †Roya, Grace Woodbridge (Mrs. H. C.), 1913, *Nanking, China*, Central China.
 Rufus, Will Carl, 1907, *Detroit*, Korea.
 Rufus, Maud Squire (Mrs. W. C.), 1907, *Owosso, Mich.*, Korea.
- S
- St. John, Burton Little, 1902, *Sterling, Ill.*, North China.
 St. John, Io Barnes (Mrs. B. L.), 1902, *Duluth, Minn.*, North China.
 Salmons, Levi Brimmer (M.D.), 1885, *New England*, Southern Mexico.
 Salmans, Sara Smack (Mrs. L. B.), 1885, *Chatham, N. J.*, Mexico.
 Schaefer, Roland T., 1914, *La Porte, Ind.*, Kiangsi.
 Schaefer, Esther H. (Mrs. R. T.), *La Porte, Ind.*, Kiangsi.
 Schaenzlin, Gottlieb, 1906, *Central German*, Bongal.
 Schaenzlin, Elizabeth Lagemann (Mrs. G.), 1912, *New Knoxville, O.*, Bongal.
 Scharer, Charles Wesley, 1904, *West Toledo, O.*, South India.
 Scharer, Elizabeth Hastings (Mrs. C. W.), 1904, *Clyde, O.*, South India.
 †Schilling, George Edward, 1913, *Chicago, Ill.*, Chile.
 Schilling, Mary Collins (Mrs. G. E.), 1913, *Chicago, Ill.*, Chile.
 Schilling, Gerhard Johannes, 1893, *Newark*, Chile.
 Schilling, Elizabeth Bull (Mrs. G. J.), 1893, *New York City*, Chile.
 Scholberg, Henry Cesar, 1906, *Minnesota*, Central Provinces.
 Scholberg, Ella Conrad (Mrs. H. C.), 1906, *Ortonville, Minn.*, Central Provinces.
 Schutz, Herman Jacob, 1906, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, North India.
 Schutz, Grace Bills (Mrs. H. J.), 1908, *Evansville, Ind.*, North India.
 Schwartz, Henry Butler, 1893, *New England*, Japan.
 Schwartz, Mary Frazier (Mrs. H. B.), 1899, *Newburyport, Mass.*, Japan.
 Schwartz, Herbert Woodworth (M.D.), 1884, *New York East*, Japan.
 Schwartz, Lola Reynolds (Mrs. H. W.), 1884, *Japan*.
 Scott, Francis Newton, 1903, *Northern Minnesota*, Japan.
 Scott, Annie McLellan (Mrs. F. N.), 1903, *Litchfield, Minn.*, Japan.
 Searles, Clair K., 1915, *Syracuse, N. Y.*, North China.
 Severance, Cyrus William, 1911, *Missouri*, Burma.
 Severance, Ella Ebright (Mrs. C. W.), 1911, *Hannibal, Mo.*, Burma.
- †Shaw, Fawcett Eber Neville, 1889, *Maine*, Bombay.
 †Shaw, Caroline Hill (Mrs. F. E. N.), 1889, *Bombay*.
 Shellabear, William G., 1890, *England*, Malaysia.
 Shellabear, Emma Ferris (Mrs. W. G.), 1892, *Athena, Ore.*, Malaysia.
- †Shelly, William Austin, 1905, *Galveston, Ind.*, Chile.
 Shelly, Jessie Tribby (Mrs. W. A.), 1905, *Galveston, Ind.*, Chile.
 Shields, Robert, 1898, *Newry, Ireland*, West Central Africa.
 Shields, Louise Raven (Mrs. R.), 1898, *Chicago, Ill.*, West Central Africa.
 Shilling, Mattie G., 1915, *Bloomington, Ill.*, Malaysia.
 Simmons, John Wesley, 1910, *Philadelphia*, South India.
 Simmons, Alice Deal (Mrs. J. W.), 1910, *Jarrettown, Pa.*, South India.
 Simons, George Albert, 1907, *New York East*, Russia.
 Simpson, Charles Eric, 1904, *Central Swedish*, North India.
 Simpson, Kerstin Berek (Mrs. C. E.), 1907, *Trede Lake, Wis.*, North India.
 Simpson, John Arthur, 1899, *Atlanta*, Liberia.
 Simpson, Mattie Hampton (Mrs. J. A.), 1899, *Liberia*.
 Sites, Clement Moore Lacey, 1907, *China*, Foochow.
 Sites, Evelyn Worthley (Mrs. C. M. L.), 1907, *Brunswick, Me.*, Foochow.
 †Skinner, James Edward (M.D.), 1897, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
 Skinner, Susan Lawrence (M.D.), (Mrs. J. E.), 1897, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.

- Smart, William George, 1898, *Cardiff, Wales*, West Central Africa.
- Smart, Eliza Newton (Mrs. W. G.), 1898, West Central Africa.
- Smith, Dennis V., 1915, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*, North China.
- Smith, Frank Herron, 1905, *Chicago, Ill.*, Korea.
- Smith, Iva Bamford (Mrs. F. H.), 1905, *Chicago, Ill.*, Japan.
- Smith, Hazel G., 1915, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*, North China.
- Smith, Percy, *Hampshire, Eng.*, North Africa.
- Smith, Sarah Boyt (Mrs. P.), *Hampshire, Eng.*, North Africa.
- †Smith, Stephen Parsons, 1912, *New Brunswick, N. J.*, Chile.
- Snell, Clarence Romane, 1903, *Plessis, N. Y.*, North Andes.
- Snell, Ida Miller (Mrs. C. R.), 1905, *Cheviot, N. Y.*, North Andes.
- Snider, Mary Louise, 1909, *Lependale, N. Y.*, Chile.
- Snyder, Alva Lee, 1908, *Winfield, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
- Snyder, Grace Edmondson (Mrs. A. L.), 1908, *Winfield, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
- †Soelberg, Chris. Jorgen, 1913, *Indianola Ia.*, Burma.
- Spencer, David Smith, 1883, Wyoming, Japan.
- Spencer, Mary Pike (Mrs. D. S.), 1883, *Factoryville, Pa.*, Japan.
- Springer, John McKendree, 1901, *Evanston, Ill.*, West Central Africa.
- Springer, Helen Rasmussen (Mrs. J. M.), 1900, *Wenonah, N. J.*, West Central Africa.
- Starr, Cora M., 1902, *Greencastle, Ind.*, Chile.
- †Staufacher, Charles John (M.D.), 1913, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, East Central Africa.
- Stauffer, Grace Bekins (Mrs. C. J.), 1913, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, East Central Africa.
- Steele, Bessie Angeline (contract), 1914, *Auburn, N. Y.*, Malaysia.
- Stephens, William H., 1880, Bombay.
- Stephens, Anna Thompson (Mrs. W. H.), 1885, *Cincinnati, O.*, Bombay.
- Stunts, William O., 1913, New England, North Andes.
- *Sullivan, Floyd H., 1912, *Williamston, Mich.*, Malaysia.
- Swan, Henry Marcus, 1908, Central Swedish, Bengal.
- Swan, Edna Lundeen (Mrs. H. M.), 1908, *Galsa, Ill.*, Bengal.
- Swearer, Wilbur Carter, 1898, Pittsburgh, Korea.
- Swearer, Lillian Shattuck (Mrs. W. C.), 1906, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Korea.
- T
- Taylor, Corwin, 1907, Northwest Iowa, Korea.
- Taylor, Nellie Blood (Mrs. C.), 1907, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Korea.
- Taylor, Henry Carl, 1909, Northwest Iowa, Korea.
- Taylor, Bertha Blood (Mrs. H. C.), 1910, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Korea.
- Taylor, Minnie Viola, 1908, *Cogan House, Pa.*, Chile.
- †Taylor, Oswald Gretton (M.D.), 1913, *Turtle Creek, Pa.*, South India.
- Taylor, Frances Woods (Mrs. O. G.), 1913, *Turtle Creek, Pa.*, South India.
- Teeter, William Henry, 1904, *Racine, Wis.*, Philippine Islands.
- Teeter, Edna Graham (Mrs. W. H.), 1904, *Racine, Wis.*, Philippine Islands.
- Terrell, Alice, 1894, *Ludington, Mich.*, North China.
- Terril, William Charles, 1907, *Chicago, Ill.*, East Central Africa.
- Terril, Jessie Goldsmith (Mrs. W. C.), 1907, *Chicago, Ill.*, East Central Africa.
- †Thompson, Merritt Moore, 1911, *Atlantic City, N. J.*, North Andes.
- Thompson, Elizabeth Munson (Mrs. M. M.), 1912, *Atlantic City, N. J.*, North Andes.
- Thomson, John Francis, 1866, Central Ohio, Eastern South America.
- Thomson, Helen Goodfellow (Mrs. J. F.), 1866, *Northfield, O.*, Eastern South America.
- Tipple, Bertrand Martin, 1909, New York East, Italy.
- Tipple, Jane Downs (Mrs. B. M.), 1909, *Stamford, Conn.*, Italy.
- Titus, Murray Thurston, 1910, *Sleepy Eye, Minn.*, North India.
- Titus, Olive Glasgow (Mrs. M. T.), 1910, *Seamon, O.*, North India.
- Torrey, Ray Le Valley, 1906, *Wichita, Kan.*, West China.
- Torrey, Kate Wincher (Mrs. R. L.), 1906, *Wheeling, W. Va.*, West China.
- Tourner, Anna Belle (contract), 1913, *Bloomington, Ind.*, North Andes.
- †Townsend, Jacob David, 1913, *Stone Harbor, N. J.*, North Africa.
- Townsend, Helen Frease (Mrs. J. D.), 1913, *Stone Harbor, N. J.*, North Africa.
- †Trieschmann, Jacob E., 1911 (contract), *Wellman, Ia.*, Bengal.
- †Trimble, Charles Garnet (M.D.), 1913, *Hibbing, Minn.*, Foochow.
- Trimble, Edith Alford (Mrs. C. G.), 1913, *Helena, Mont.*, Foochow.
- Trimble, Frederick Homer, 1904, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Foochow.
- Trimble, Rena Bowker (Mrs. F. H.), 1906, *Odebolt, Ia.*, Foochow.
- Trindle, John Robert, 1903, *Van Meter, Ia.*, Kiangsi.
- Trindle, Josie Newland (Mrs. J. R.), 1903, *Shanghai, China*, Kiangsi.
- Turner, Charles J., 1915, *Cornwall, Eng.*, Eastern South America.
- Turner, Miriam Swaler (Mrs. C. J.), 1915, *Yorkshire, Eng.*, Eastern South America.
- Tynan, Irving Muir, 1907, *Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y.*, Burma.
- V
- Vail, Jennie Stevenson, 1879, *Cincinnati, O.*, Japan.
- Van Buskirk, James Dale (M.D.), 1908, Saint Louis, Korea.
- Van Buskirk, Harriet Evans (Mrs. J. D.), 1910, *Kansas City, Mo.*, Korea.
- Van Dyke, Benjamin F., 1899, *Portland, Ore.*, Malaysia.
- Van Dyke, Esther Jackson (Mrs. B. F.), 1906, *San Francisco, Cal.*, Malaysia.
- †Vaughan, John George (M.D.), 1909, *Chicago, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
- Vaughan, Deisy Mathis (Mrs. J. G.), 1909, *Prophetstown, Ill.*, Kiangsi.
- Verity, George Washington, 1893, Wisconsin, North China.
- Verity, Frances Wheeler (Mrs. G. W.), 1881, Wisconsin, North China.
- W
- Wachs, Victor Hugo, 1911, New England, Korea.
- Wachs, Sylvia Allen (Mrs. V. H.), 1911, *Townsend, Mass.*, Korea.
- Ward, Ralph Ansel, 1909, North Ohio, Foochow.
- Ward, Mildred May Worley (Mrs. R. A.), 1909, *Boston, Mass.*, Foochow.
- Ward, William Taylor, 1905, *India*, Malaysia.
- Wark, Homer Ethan, 1912, Kansas, Bengal.
- Wark, Gertrude Beecher (Mrs. H. E.), 1912, *Kansas City, Kan.*, Bengal.
- †Warner, Ariel Nathaniel, 1911, *Hamilton, Va.*, Bombay.
- Warner, Helen Leggett (Mrs. A. N.), 1911, *Hamilton, Va.*, Bombay.
- Warner, Mrs. Nancy Goodall, 1909, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Liberia.
- Washburn, John Ernest, 1911, Dakota, Chile.
- Washburn, Grace Judd (Mrs. J. E.), 1911, *White Plains, N. Y.*, Chile.
- Weak, Harry Hanson, 1907, Dakota, North India.
- Weak, Clara Hatheway (Mrs. H. H.), 1909, *Mitchell, S. D.*, North India.
- Webb, Nora, 1915, *London, Eng.*, North Africa.
- †Weller, Orville Axline, 1911, *Denver, Colo.*, Korea.
- Weller, Olive Barton (Mrs. O. A.), 1911, *Denver, Colo.*, Korea.
- †Wengatz, John Christman, 1910, *McCordsville, Ind.*, West Central Africa.
- Wengatz, Susan Talbott (Mrs. J. C.), 1910, *McCordsville, Ind.*, West Central Africa.

- Werner, Gustav Adolph, 1912, Pacific Swedish Mission, Eastern South America.
- Werner, Marie Anderson (Mrs. G. A.), 1912, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Eastern South America.
- West, John Nikark, 1892, North Ohio, North India.
- West, Irene White (Mrs. J. N.), 1892, *West Carriate, O.*, North India.
- † Wheeler, Harvey Arnold, 1910, *Eugene, Ore.*, Japan.
- Wheeler, Ruth Baldersee (Mrs. H. A.), 1910, *Eugene, Ore.*, Japan.
- † Whitehead, Irving, 1912, *Denver, Colo.*, Chile.
- Wilcox, Rita Kinzly (Mrs. B. O.), 1912, *Nevada, O. Malaysia.*
- Williams, Elrick, 1906, Illinois, West China.
- Williams, Florence Somers (Mrs. Elrick), 1909, *Fort Dodge, Ia.*, West China.
- Williams, Franklin Earl Cranston, 1906, Colorado, Korea.
- Williams, Alice Barton (Mrs. F. E. C.), 1906, *Denver, Colo.*, Korea.
- Williams, Walter Burford, 1905, Northern Minnesota, Liberia.
- Williams, Maude Wigfield (Mrs. W. B.), 1913, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, Liberia.
- Williams, Walter Webster (M.D.), 1901, Iowa, Foochow.
- Williams, Grace Travis (Mrs. W. W.), 1910, *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*, Foochow.
- Willmarth, James Scott, 1907, *Stillwater, Minn.*, North Andes.
- Willmarth, Mary Barber (Mrs. J. S.), 1907, *Stillwater, Minn.*, North Andes.
- Wilson, Franklin Marshall, 1905, Central Illinois, Northwest India.
- Wilson, Mary Gregg (Mrs. F. M.), 1912, *Mount Pleasant, Ia.*, Northwest India.
- Wilson, Wilbur Fisk, 1896, *Evanston, Ill.*, Central China.
- Wilson, Mary Rowley (Mrs. W. F.), 1900, *Crystal Springs, Mich.*, Central China.
- † Winans, Edward Jones, 1910, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North China.
- Withey, Herbert Cookman, 1891, *Lynn, Mass.*, West Central Africa.
- Withey, Ruth Bassett (Mrs. H. C.), 1910, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, West Central Africa.
- Wixon, Adelaide May, 1913, *New York, N. Y.*, Central China.
- Wolcott, Maynard Lawson, 1913, *Valley Stream, N. Y.*, Eastern South America.
- Wolcott, Edna Thompson (Mrs. M. L.), 1913, *Valley Stream, N. Y.*, Eastern South America.
- Wolfe, Frederic Fay, 1908, Detroit, Mexico.
- Wolfe, Grace Henderson (Mrs. F. F.), 1908, *Ortonville, Mich.*, Mexico.
- Wood, Frederick, 1892, *Toronto, Ontario*, Bombay.
- Wood, Elizabeth Lloyd (Mrs. F.), 1892, *Kingston, Ontario*, Bombay.
- Wood, Otho Don, 1910, Rock River, North India.
- Wood, Thomas Bond, 1869, Northwest Indiana, North Andes.
- Wood, Ellen Dow (Mrs. T. B.), 1869, *Valparaiso, Ind.*, North Andes.
- Worley, Harry W., 1915, *Fresno, Cal.*, Foochow.
- Worley, Zela C. (Mrs. H. W.), 1915, *Forrest, O.*, Foochow.
- Worthington, Charles Myron, 1802, *Abingdon, Ill.*, Malaysia.

Y

- Yard, James Maxon, 1910, New Jersey, West China.
- Yard, Mabelle Hixcox (Mrs. J. M.), 1910, *Nichols, Conn.*, West China.
- Yost, John Wycliffe, 1903, *Stewartstown, Pa.*, West China.
- Yost, Edna Bowman (Mrs. J. W.), 1904, *Stewartstown, Pa.*, West China.

Z

- Zimmerman, Amy Popham, 1913, *Marengo, Ia.*, Malaysia.
- Zimmerman, Cassius R., 1913, Iowa, Malaysia.
- Zimmerman, Lucy Popham (Mrs. C. R.), 1913, *Marengo, Ia.*, Malaysia.

MISSIONARIES OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

In this list the name of the missionary is followed by first, the year of appointment; second, the Branch under whose auspices she went out; and third, the foreign Conference or mission in which she is working.

A

Aaronson, Hilma A., 1905, Des Moines, Northwest India.
Abbott, Anna A., 1901, Northwestern, Bombay.
Adams, Jean, 1900, Philadelphia, Foochow.
Albertson, Millie May, 1907, Cincinnati, Korea.
Alexander, Bessie, 1903, Cincinnati, Japan.
Allen, Belle J. (M.D.), 1883, New England, Bombay.
Allen, Mabel, 1894, Des Moines, Foochow.
Anderson, Luella E., 1900, Cincinnati, Malaysia.
Anderson, Mary, 1911, Philadelphia, North Africa.
Anderson, Naomi A., 1910, Northwestern, Korea.
Appenzeller, Alice R., 1914, Philadelphia, Korea.
Ashbaugh, Adella M., 1903, Cincinnati, Japan.
Ashwill, Agnes, 1903, Cincinnati, North India.
Atkins, Ruth E., 1912, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Atkinson, Anna P., 1882, New York, Japan.
Austin, Laura F., 1905, Columbia River, Bombay.
Ayres, Harriet L., 1886, Cincinnati, Mexico.

B

Bacon, Nettie A., 1913, New York, North India.
Bair, Blanche R., 1914, Des Moines, Korea.
Baker, Lulu C., 1907, Cincinnati, Foochow.
Bangs, Louise, 1911, Northwestern, Japan.
Barber, Emma S., 1909, Northwestern, North India.
Barstow, Clara Grace, 1912, Pacific, South America.
Bartlett, Carrie M., 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.
Baucus, Georgiana, 1890, New York, Japan.
Baugh, Evelyn B., 1907, Pacific, North China.
Beck, Rosetta, 1914, Cincinnati, South India.
Beggs, Nelle, 1910, Northwestern, Kiangs Mission.
Beiler, Mary, 1910, New England, Korea.
Benedict, Ruth E., 1910, New York, Korea.
Bennett, Fannie A., 1901, Northwestern, Bengal.
Benhien, Elizabeth M., 1896, Northwestern, Mexico.
Betow, Emma J. (M.D.), 1904, Cincinnati, Hingwa.
Betz, Blanche, 1907, Northwestern, Mexico.
Biehl, Elizabeth M., 1911, Philadelphia, South India.
Blackburn, Kato B., 1892, Northwestern, Bulgaria.
Blackmore, Sophia, 1887, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Blackstock, Anna, 1913, Topeka, North India.
Blackstock, Constance E., 1914, Philadelphia, North India.
Blair, Katherine A., 1888, Cincinnati, Bengal.
Blakeley, Mildred M., 1913, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
Bobenhouse, Laura G., 1897, Des Moines, Northwest India.
Boddy, Estie T., 1907, Des Moines, North China.
Boddy, Grace, 1912, Topeka, Northwest India.
Bonafield, Julia A., 1883, Cincinnati, Foochow.
Boyce, Florence, 1914, Philadelphia, Bengal.
Brage, Jessie A., 1914, Topeka, Northwest India.
Brethorst, Alice B., 1906, Minneapolis, West China.
Brethorst, Helen G., 1914, Minneapolis, Central Provinces.
Brethorst, Stephens Marie, 1913, Minneapolis, West China.
Brewer, Edna C., 1913, Northwestern, South India.
Bridenbaugh, Jennie B., 1911, Des Moines, North China.
Bridgewater, Gertrude M., 1914, Des Moines, West China.
Brooks, Jessie, 1907, New York, Malaysia.
Brown, Cora M., 1910, Topeka, Hingwa.
Brown, Zula F., 1911, Pacific, Kiangs Mission.
Brownlee, Charlotte, 1913, Cincinnati, Korea.
Budden, Annie M., 1880, New York, North India.

Bullis, Edith M., 1905, Northwestern, Japan.
Bunce, Thirza E., 1908, Northwestern, Malaysia.
Burmeister, Elsie K., 1914, Des Moines, Burma.

C

Caris, Clara A., 1914, Cincinnati, West China.
Carleton, Mary E. (M.D.), 1887, New York, Foochow.
Carncross, Flora M., 1908, Northwestern, Central China.
Carr, Rachel C., 1909, Northwestern, Bengal.
Carson, Anna, 1913, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
Chappell, Mary, 1912, Cincinnati, Japan.
Charles, Bertha, 1912, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
Charter, Mabel, 1913, Topeka, North India.
Chilson, Elma M., 1911, Topeka, Bombay.
Christensen, Lydia D., 1913, Des Moines, Northwest India.
Clancy, M. Adelaide, 1909, Pacific, Northwest India.
Clark, Elsie G., 1912, Baltimore, Foochow.
Clark, Grace, 1911, Columbia River, East Central Africa.
Cliff, Minnie B., 1913, Northwestern, Malaysia.
Clinton, E. Lahuna, 1910, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Cochran, Ruth E., 1912, Northwestern, Northwest India.
Cody, Mary A., 1905, Cincinnati, Japan.
Collier, Clara J., 1895, New England, West China.
Collins, Susan, 1901, Pacific, West Central Africa.
Conner, Lottie, 1912, Northwestern, West China.
Crabtree, Margaret M., 1905, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
Crane, Edith M., 1904, Northwestern, Central China.
Cross, Cilicia, 1913, Minneapolis, Africa.
Crouse, Margaret D., 1906, Philadelphia, Bombay.
Crouse, Sara E. D., 1913, Philadelphia, North India.
Cushman, Clara M., 1880, New England, North China.
Curtice, Lois K., 1914, New England, Japan.
Cutler, Mary M. (M.D.), 1893, New York, Korea.

D

Daniel, Nell M., 1897, Des Moines, Japan.
Davis, Dora, 1900, Northwestern, Bulgaria.
Davis, Grace, 1908, Cincinnati, North India.
Davis, Joan, 1902, Des Moines, Bombay.
Dease, Margaret, 1914, Baltimore, Northwest India.
Decker, Marguerite M., 1905, Pacific, Philippine Islands.
Dickerson, Augusta, 1883, Philadelphia, Japan.
Dickinson, Emma E., 1897, New York, Japan.
Dillenbeck, Nora M., 1913, New York, North China.
Dillingham, Grace L., 1911, Pacific, Korea.
Draper, Winifred F., 1911, New York, Japan.
Drummer, Martha A., 1906, Pacific, West Central Africa.
Dudley, Rosa E., 1907, Columbia River, Philippine Islands.
Dunmore, Effie M., 1891, Philadelphia, Mexico.
Dyer, Clara Pearl, 1907, New England, North China.

E

Easton, Celesta, 1894, Pacific, North India.
Easton, Sarah A., 1873, Cincinnati, North India.
Edmonds, Agnes M. (M.D.), 1901, Des Moines, West China.
Ehly, Emma L., 1912, Northwestern, Foochow.
Eichenberger, Emma, 1910, Northwestern, Foochow.
Ekey, Mary E., 1911, Cincinnati, North India.
Elliott, Bernice E., 1914, Northwestern, Bombay.
Ellison, Grace F., 1912, Topeka, West China.
Ernst, Wilhelmina, 1909, Minneapolis, Philippine Islands.

Ericson, Judith, 1906, Topeka, South India.
 Estey, Ethel M., 1900, New York, Korea.
 Evans, Alice A., 1895, Des Moines, South India.
 Evans, Mary A., 1913, New England, Philippine Islands.

F

Fearon, Dora C., 1912, Cincinnati, North China.
 Files, Estelle M., 1888, New York, Burma.
 Filley, Georgia A. (M.D.), 1913, Northwestern, North China.
 Finch, Harriet, 1911, New England, North India.
 Finlay, L. Alice, 1905, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Fisher, Fannie F., 1896, Northwestern, South India.
 Forsyth, Estella, 1907, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Fox, Eulaha E., 1913, Northwestern, Central China.
 Frantz, Ida F., 1914, Cincinnati, North China.
 Frazey, Laura, 1908, Topeka, Foochow.
 Fretts, Millie N., 1911, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Frey, Lulu E., 1893, Cincinnati, Korea.

G

Gabrielson, Winnie, 1908, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Galloway, Helen R., 1894, Des Moines, West China.
 Gardner, Minnie, 1908, Topeka, Japan.
 Gaylord, Edith F., 1913, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Gilman, Gertrude, 1896, New England, North China.
 Ginson, Esther (M.D.), 1905, Northwestern, North India.
 Gladen, Dora B., 1911, Minneapolis, Mexico.
 Glassburner, Mamie F., 1903, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Gloss, Anna D. (M.D.), 1885, Northwestern, North China.
 Glover, Ella E., 1892, New England, North China.
 Godfrey, Annie Louise, 1912, Columbia River, Bombay.
 Golisch, Anna L., 1908, Des Moines, West China.
 Goodall, Annie, 1911, Des Moines, Bombay.
 Goucher, Elizabeth, 1913, Baltimore, Central China.
 Graf, Hedwig, 1909, Cincinnati, Africa.
 Grandstrand, Pauline, 1905, Minneapolis, Bengal.
 Gray, Frances, 1912, New York, North China.
 Greene, Lily D., 1894, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Gregg, Eva A., 1912, Northwestern, North China.
 Griffin, Martha, 1912, Northwestern, South India.
 Griffiths, Mary B., 1889, Des Moines, Japan.
 Gruenewald, Cornelia H. A., 1912, Des Moines, Central Provinces.

H

Hadden, G. Evelyn, 1913, Pacific, North India.
 Haenig, Huldah A., 1910, Northwestern, Korea.
 Halfpenny, Mary L., 1914, Pacific, North China.
 Hall, E. Baylie, 1913, Pacific, Foochow.
 Hall, Mrs. Rosetta S. (M.D.), 1890, New York, Korea.
 Hampton, Mary S., 1881, New York, Japan.
 Haney, Ida C., 1912, New England, Bombay.
 Hardie, Eva M., 1895, Cincinnati, North India.
 Hartford, Mabel C., 1887, New England, Foochow.
 Hartung, Lois J., 1911, Pacific, Mexico.
 Harvey, Emily L., 1884, New England, Central Provinces.
 Hatfield, Lena (M.D.), 1907, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Haynes, E. Irene, 1906, New York, Korea.
 Heath, Frances J. (M.D.), 1913, New York, North China.
 Heaton, Carrie A., 1893, Northwestern, Japan.
 Hefty, Lura M., 1909, Columbia River, Foochow.
 Henschen, A. Lillian, 1914, Pacific, Northwest India.
 Hess, Margaret I., 1913, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hess, Stella Anna, 1914, Cincinnati, Africa.
 Hewett, Elizabeth, 1886, Northwestern, Eastern South America.
 Hewett, Ella J., 1884, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Hewitt, Helen M., 1904, Northwestern, Mexico.
 Hillman, Mary R., 1900, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hilda, Abbie M., 1911, New York, Eastern South America.
 Hilda, Carrie A., 1911, New York, Eastern South America.
 Hobart, Louise, 1912, Northwestern, North China.
 Hoffman, Carlotta, 1906, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Hoge, Elizabeth, 1892, Cincinnati, North India.
 Holland, Mrs. Alma H., 1904, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Holland, Ary J., 1905, Topeka, Malaysia.
 Hollister, Grace A., 1905, Cincinnati, Mexico.
 Holman, Charlotte T., 1900, Pacific, Northwest India.
 Holman, Sarah C., 1914, Minneapolis, Northwest India.

Holmberg, Hilda, 1913, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Holmes, Ada, 1905, Columbia River, Bombay.
 Holmes, Lillian L., 1911, New York, West China.
 Honsinger, Welthy B., 1906, New York, Kiangsi Mission.
 Hostetter, Flossie May, 1913, Cincinnati, Foochow.
 Householder, C. Ethel, 1913, Topeka, West China.
 Howe, Gertrude, 1872, Northwestern, Kiangsi Mission.
 Hu King Eng (M.D.), 1895, Philadelphia, Foochow.
 Hu, May L., 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Huffman, Loal E. (M.D.), 1911, Cincinnati, Northwest India.
 Hughes, Jennie V., 1905, New York, Kiangsi Mission.
 Hulbert, Jeannette, 1914, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hunt, Ava F., 1910, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Hunt, Faith A., 1914, Minneapolis, Central China.
 Hurlbut, Floy, 1913, Topeka, Foochow.
 Hyde, Flora A., 1912, Northwestern, Central China.

I

Illingworth, Charlotte J., 1898, Philadelphia, Burma.
 Imhof, Louisa, 1889, Topeka, Japan.
 Isbam, Ida G., 1912, Pacific, South India.

J

Jackson, C. Ethel, 1902, Northwestern, Malaysia.
 James, Phaebe, 1906, Topeka, Burma.
 Jaquet, Myra A., 1909, Northwestern, North China.
 Jewell, Mrs. Charlotte M., 1883, New York, North China.
 Johnson, Katharine M., 1912, Baltimore, Mexico.
 Jones, Dorothy, 1903, Northwestern, West China.
 Jones, Edna, 1907, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Jones, Jennie D., 1911, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Jordan, Ella E., 1911, Northwestern, Kiangsi Mission.

K

Kahn, Ida (M.D.), 1896, Northwestern, Kiangsi Mission.
 Kennard, Olive E., 1914, Pacific, Bombay.
 Kesler, Mary G., 1912, Topeka, Central China.
 Ketchum, Edith L., 1911, Des Moines, Japan.
 Kidwell, Lola M., 1894, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Kipp, Cora I. (M.D.), 1910, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Knapp, Elsie L., 1912, Northwestern, North China.
 Knowles, Emma L., 1881, New England, Bengal.
 Knox, Emma M., 1906, Northwestern, North China.
 Krook, Mrs. Ruby L., 1913, Northwestern, Korea.
 Kyser, Kathryn B., 1911, New York, Mexico.

L

Landrum, Margaret, D. 1809, Northwestern, North India.
 Larsson, Maria E., 1911, Topeka, West China.
 Lauck, Ada J., 1892, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Lawrence, Mabel C., 1914, Northwestern, North India.
 Lawson, Anne E., 1885, Des Moines, Northwest India.
 Lawson, Christina H., 1892, New York, Bombay.
 Laybourne, Ethel M. (M.D.), 1911, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Lebeus, Martha, 1897, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
 Lee, Bessie M., 1914, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Lee, Edna M., 1913, Topeka, Japan.
 Lee, Mabel, 1903, Minneapolis, Japan.
 Lee, Mary Helen, 1914, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Lewis, Amy G., 1898, Baltimore, Japan.
 Lewis, Ida B., 1910, Des Moines, North China.
 Lewis, Margaret D. (M.D.), 1901, Northwestern, South India.
 Li Bi Cu (M.D.), 1905, New York, Foochow.
 Liers, Josephine, 1907, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Lilly, May B., 1897, Columbia River, Malaysia.
 Linam, Alice, 1895, New York, Foochow.
 Lindblad, Anna C., 1908, New England, West China.
 Livermore, Melva A., 1897, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Llewellyn, Alice, 1901, Philadelphia, Italy.
 Loomis, Jean, 1912, Pacific, Central China.
 Loper, Ida Grace, 1898, New York, North India.
 Lovejoy, Beryl, 1914, Topeka, South America.
 Low, Nellie, 1913, Cincinnati, South India.
 Lybarger, Lela, 1909, Cincinnati, West China.
 Lyon, Ellen M. (M.D.), 1890, Northwestern, Foochow.

M

Mace, Rose A., 1911, Baltimore, Foochow.

Malvin, Elizabeth L., 1914, Cincinnati, South America.
 Manderson, Melissa (M.D.), 1907, Northwestern, North China.
 Mann, Mary, 1911, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Manning, Ella, 1899, Des Moines, West China.
 Marker, Jessie B., 1905, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Marriott, Jessie A., 1901, New England, Hinghwa.
 Marsh, Mabel, 1910, Topeka, Malaysia.
 Martin, Clara, 1897, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Martin, Emma E. (M.D.), 1900, Northwestern, North China.
 Maskell, Florence W., 1898, Des Moines, South India.
 Maxey, Elizabeth, 1888, New York, Bengal.
 Mayer, Lucile C., 1912, New York, Bombay.
 McClurg, Grace, 1912, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
 McDowell, Jessie L., 1912, Northwestern, Japan.
 McKnight, Isabel, 1901, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Means, Alice M., 1897, Cincinnati, North India.
 Means, Mary, 1896, Cincinnati, North India.
 Meek, Grace A., 1911, Minneapolis, North China.
 Mellinger, Roxie, 1913, Cincinnati, Burma.
 Melton, Mary E., 1897, Northwestern, Japan.
 Merrill, Clara E., 1898, Northwestern, Kiangsi Mission.
 Miller, Iva M. (M.D.), 1909, Columbia River, North China.
 Miller, Lula A., 1901, New York, Korea.
 Mills, Harriet M., 1911, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Montgomery, Urdell, 1902, Topeka, South India.
 Morgan, Cora L., 1904, Topeka, Bombay.
 Morgan, Margaret, 1910, Northwestern, South India.
 Morrow, Julia E., 1913, Columbia River, South India.
 Moyer, Jennie, 1899, New York, North India.
 Muir, Winifred, 1908, Northwestern, Central China.

N

Naylor, Nell F., 1912, Topeka, Central Provinces.
 Nelson, Caroline C., 1906, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Nelson, Dora L., 1910, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Nelson, E. Lavinia, 1906, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Nelson, Lena, 1911, Philadelphia, West China.
 Nevitt, Jane Ellen, 1912, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Newton, Minnie E., 1912, New York, Bombay.
 Nicholls, Elizabeth W., 1896, New York, Bombay.
 Nicolaisen, Martha, C. W., 1899, Minneapolis, Hinghwa.
 Norberg, Eugenia, 1907, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Nourse, Emma D., 1909, Northwestern, East Central Africa.
 Nunan, Nellie F. (M.D.), 1913, New England, South India.

O

Ogborn, Kate L., 1891, Des Moines, Central China.
 Oldroyd, Roxanna H., 1909, Topeka, North India.
 Olsen, Mary E., 1903, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Orcutt, Hazel, 1912, Cincinnati, Burma.
 Organ, Clara M., 1899, New England, North India.

P

Parish, Rebecca (M.D.), 1906, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Parkes, Elizabeth, 1903, Pacific, Philippine Islands.
 Perkins, Fannie A., 1890, Des Moines, Burma.
 Perrill, Mary L., 1910, Topeka, North India.
 Peters, Jessie I., 1903, Northwestern, North India.
 Peters, Mary, 1894, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Peters, Sarah, 1888, Northwestern, Central China.
 Pider, Myrtle Z., 1911, Topeka, Japan.
 Plumb, Florence J., 1900, New York, Foochow.
 Pond, Eleanor J. (M.D.), 1911, Baltimore, Philippine Islands.
 Pool, Lydia S., 1903, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Poole, Carrie M., 1914, New England, Japan.
 Porter, Anna D., 1913, Topeka, Italy.
 Porter, Clara G., 1912, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Porter, Eunice, 1913, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Powell, Alice M., 1907, New York, North China.
 Preston, Grace, 1912, New York, Japan.
 Pugh, Ada, 1906, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Pye, Olive F., 1911, New York, Korea.
 Pyke, Mildred, 1912, Northwestern, North China.

R

Rabe, Cora L., 1912, Northwestern, Central China.
 Randall, Susie E., 1911, Topeka, Northwest India.

Rank, Minnie L., 1906, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Reed, Mary, 1884, Cincinnati, North India.
 Reid, Jennie, 1913, Philadelphia, South America.
 Reilly, Marnie B., 1913, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Rexroth, Elizabeth, 1912, Cincinnati, North India.
 Reynolds, Elsie, 1906, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Richmond, Mary A., 1909, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Robbins, Emma E. (M.D.), 1911, Topeka, Central China.
 Robbins, Henrietta P., 1902, New York, Korea.
 Robinson, Alvina, 1907, Des Moines, Burma.
 Robinson, Flora L., 1909, Minneapolis, North India.
 Robinson, Helen, 1902, New York, Bombay.
 Robinson, Muriel E., 1914, Cincinnati, South India.
 Robinson, Ruth E., 1900, Baltimore, North India.
 Rocky, Lois, 1912, Cincinnati, Bengal.
 Ross, Elsie, 1909, Philadelphia, Bombay.
 Roush, Hannah E., 1911, Northwestern, West Central Africa.
 Royer, Mary Anna, 1913, Northwestern, West China.
 Rubright, Caroline B., 1913, Philadelphia, South America.
 Ruddick, E. May, 1901, New England, North India.
 Russell, Elizabeth, 1879, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Russell, M. Helen, 1895, Pacific, Japan.
 Ruth, E. Naomi, 1911, Philadelphia, Malaysia.
 Ryder, Mary A., 1909, New York, Burma.

S

Salmon, Lena L., 1910, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Sayles, Florence, 1914, Columbia River, Central China.
 Scharpf, Hanna, 1910, Northwestern, Korea.
 Schroepel, Marguerite E., 1913, Des Moines, Northwest India.
 Scott, Emma (M.D.), 1896, Cincinnati, Northwest India.
 Scott, Frances A., 1889, Cincinnati, North India.
 Search, Blanche T., 1914, Philadelphia, Central China.
 Secor, Valeria, 1909, Des Moines, Burma.
 Seeds, Mabel K., 1902, Northwestern, Japan.
 Seidmann, Paula, 1908, Cincinnati, Foochow.
 Sellers, Rue A., 1889, Cincinnati, North India.
 Shannon, Mary E., 1909, Topeka, Burma.
 Sharp, Mrs. Robert, 1908, New York, Korea.
 Shaw, Ella C., 1887, Northwestern, Central China.
 Sia, Ruby, 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Simonds, Mildred, 1906, Des Moines, South India.
 Simpson, Cora, 1907, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Slate, Anna B., 1901, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Smith, Clara Bell, 1914, Philadelphia, Central China.
 Smith, Emily, 1910, Cincinnati, North Africa.
 Smith, Jennie M., 1914, Columbia River, Bengal.
 Smith, Madorah E., 1911, Minneapolis, West China.
 Snavely, Gertrude E., 1906, Philadelphia, Korea.
 Snyder, T. Chestora (M.D.), 1912, Cincinnati, West China.
 Spencer, Matilda A., 1878, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Sprowles, Alberta B., 1906, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Stahl, Josephine, 1892, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Starkey, Bertha, 1910, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Stefanski, Pauline, 1912, Topeka, Java.
 Stephens, Grace, 1892, Baltimore, South India.
 Stephens, Vida W., 1910, Pacific, Bombay.
 Stevenson, Ida M. (M.D.), 1890, Topeka, North China.
 Stewart, Mrs. Mary S. (M.D.), 1911, Philadelphia, Korea.
 Stivrud, Louise, 1906, Minneapolis, Philippine Islands.
 Stockwell, Grace L., 1901, Des Moines, Burma.
 Stone, Mabel C., 1913, Northwestern, Kiangsi Mission.
 Stone, Mary (M.D.), 1896, Des Moines, Kiangsi Mission.
 Strow, Elizabeth M., 1904, New York, Foochow.
 Stryker, Minnie (M.D.), 1908, Philadelphia, North China.
 Sullivan, Lucy W., 1883, Cincinnati, North India.
 Sutton, Marianne, 1907, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Swan, Hilda, 1905, Topeka, Bengal.
 Sweet, Mary B., 1911, Topeka, Italy.
 Taft, Gertrude (M.D.), 1895, Pacific, Central China.
 Tallon, Mrs. Bertha Kneeland, 1900-1913, New England, South America.
 Tang, Hien, 1906, Minneapolis, Kiangsi Mission.
 Taylor, Erma, 1913, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Teague, Carolyn, 1912, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Temple, Laura, 1903, New York, Mexico.
 Terrell, Linnie, 1908, Cincinnati, Northwest India.

Thomas, Hettie A., 1903, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Thomas, Judith Edna, 1914, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
 Thomas, Mary M., 1904, Cincinnati, Hingwa.
 Thompson, Vera R., 1913, Baltimore, Central Provinces.
 Todd, Althea M., 1895, New England, Hingwa.
 Toll, Kate Evelyn, 1904, Northwestern, South India.
 Trumble, Lydia A., 1889, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Trissel, Maude V., 1914, Des Moines, Korea.
 Tuttle, Ora M., 1907, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Tyler, Gertrude W., 1909, Des Moines, West China.

V

Vail, Olive, 1913, Topeka, Malaysia.
 Van Fleet, Edna M., 1914, Cincinnati, China.
 Van Petten, Mrs. Caroline W., 1881, Northwestern, Japan.
 Varney, Elisabeth W., 1883, Topeka, Hingwa.

W

Wagy, Ada, 1913, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Wagner, Dora A., 1913, Topeka, Japan.
 Wallace, Lydia E., 1906, Baltimore, Foochow.
 Walker, A. Jeanette, 1911, Topeka, Korea.
 Wanzer, Mevia H., 1911, New England, Foochow.
 Washburn, Orrilla F., 1912, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
 Watrous, Mary, 1912, New York, North China.
 Watson, Rebecca J., 1883, Topeka, Japan.
 Waugh, Nora B., 1904, Cincinnati, North India.
 Weaver, Georgia, 1902, New York, Japan.

Webster, Grace, 1914, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Welch, Dora, 1910, Cincinnati, North Africa.
 Wells, Annie M., 1905, Des Moines, West China.
 Wells, Elizabeth J., 1901, Des Moines, South India.
 Wells, Phebe C., 1895, New York, Foochow.
 Westcott, Pauline E., 1902, Northwestern, Hingwa.
 Wheeler, Hetta A., 1913, Northwestern, Malaysia.
 Wheeler, L. Maude, 1903, Northwestern, North China.
 White, Anna L., 1911, Minneapolis, Japan.
 White, Laura M., 1891, Philadelphia, Central China.
 Whiting, Ethel L., 1911, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Wiegand, Marie, 1914, Northwestern, Burma.
 Wilson, Frances O., 1889, Des Moines, North China.
 Wilson, Frances R., 1914, Topeka, North China.
 Wilson, Minnie E., 1893, Northwestern, Hingwa.
 Wilson, Nellie A., 1913, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Wisner, Julia E., 1885, Cincinnati, South India.
 Wood, Catherine, 1892, Des Moines, South India.
 Wood, Daisy D., 1909, Des Moines, Bengal.
 Wood, Elsie, 1889, New York, South America.
 Wood, Lola, 1914, Northwestern, Korea.
 Woodruff, Mabel A., 1910, New York, Kiangsi Mission.
 Wright, Laura S., 1895, Northwestern, North India.
 Wythe, K. Grace, 1909, Pacific, Japan.

Y

Yeager, Maud, 1910, Northwestern, North India.
 Young, Effie G., 1892, New England, North China.
 Young, Mariana, 1897, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Youtsey, Edith R., 1912, Topeka, Central China.

CHANGES AMONG MISSIONARIES

The changes here indicated cover the period from November 1, 1913, to October 31, 1914. Names of new missionaries are marked with an asterisk (*).

CHINA

ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

February 4 (1914): Rev. George W. Verity.
 February 4: Mrs. George W. Verity.
 February 10: Rev. Francis G. Gale.
 February 10: Mrs. Francis G. Gale.
 May 3: Rev. Fred R. Sibley.
 May 3: Mrs. Fred R. Sibley.
 May 7: Rev. Thomas H. Coole.
 May 7: Mrs. Thomas H. Coole.
 May 7: Rev. W. Edward Manley.
 May 7: Rev. Percy C. Knapp.
 May 7: Mrs. Percy C. Knapp.
 May 11: Dr. Francis B. Sheldon.
 May 11: Mrs. Francis B. Sheldon.
 May 28: Rev. Joseph W. Hawley.
 May 28: Mrs. Joseph W. Hawley.
 June 13: Prof. Arthur W. Billing.
 June 13: Mrs. Arthur W. Billing.
 July 1: Prof. Harry F. Rowe.
 July 1: Mrs. Harry F. Rowe.
 July 4: Rev. F. Stanley Carson.
 July 4: Mrs. F. Stanley Carson.
 August 3: Rev. Frederick H. Trimble.
 August 3: Mrs. Frederick H. Trimble.

SAILED

January 27 (1914): Ernest M. Johnstone, M.D.
 January 27: Mrs. Ernest M. Johnstone.
 February 12: Mrs. Carl A. Felt.
 May 9: Dr. William N. Brewster.
 July 9: Miss Frances Taft.
 August 6: Rev. Arthur J. Bowen, D.D.
 August 8: Rev. G. R. Davis.
 August 8: Mrs. G. R. Davis.
 August 8: Rev. E. L. Ford.
 August 8: Mrs. E. L. Ford.
 August 8: Rev. F. Bankhardt.
 August 8: Mrs. F. Bankhardt.
 August 8: Rev. Grow S. Brown.*
 August 8: Mrs. Grow S. Brown.*
 August 8: Rev. Mark W. Brown.*
 August 8: Mrs. Mark W. Brown.*
 August 8: Rev. A. W. Martin.
 August 8: Mrs. A. W. Martin.
 August 22: Dr. Harry E. King.
 August 22: Miss Eda King.*
 August 22: Rev. Walter W. Williams, M.D.
 August 22: Mrs. Walter W. Williams.
 August 24: Rev. Edgar K. Morrow.*
 August 24: Mrs. Edgar K. Morrow.*
 August 29: Rev. William R. Johnson.
 August 29: Mrs. William R. Johnson.
 September 5: Rev. James B. Eyestone.
 September 5: Mrs. James B. Eyestone.
 September 5: Rev. G. Carlton Lacy.*
 September 5: Rev. Ralph A. Ward.
 September 5: Mrs. Ralph A. Ward.
 September 26: Rev. Edward James.
 October 24: Miss Gertrude I. Dreisbach.*

MARRIED

June 10 (1914): Mr. Edward J. Winans and Miss Josephine D. Fearon.
 Rev. Frederick M. Pyke and Miss Frances Taft.
 November 18 (1914): Dr. Jesse H. Baldwin and Miss Gertrude I. Dreisbach.

JAPAN

ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

May (1914): Rev. Herbert W. Schwartz.
 May: Mrs. Herbert W. Schwartz.

SAILED

May 9 (1914): Bishop M. C. Harris
 August 8: Prof. J. Victor Martin.*
 August 8: Mrs. J. Victor Martin.*
 August 15: Rev. F. W. Heckelman.
 August 24: Mrs. F. W. Heckelman.
 August 29: Rev. Arthur D. Berry.
 August 29: Rev. Edwin T. Iglehart.
 August 29: Mrs. Edwin T. Iglehart.

KOREA

ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

May 27 (1914): Ira M. Miller, M.D.
 May 27: Mrs. Ira M. Miller.

SAILED

January 29 (1914): Mrs. W. Arthur Noble.
 August 8: Rev. F. E. C. Williams.
 August 8: Mrs. F. E. C. Williams.
 August 8: Rev. E. M. Cable.
 August 8: Mrs. E. M. Cable.

INDIA

ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

May 1 (1914): Rev. J. O. Denning.
 May 1: Mrs. J. O. Denning.
 May 6: Mrs. Mary W. Gill (retired).
 May 6: Miss Linnie Terrill.
 May 6: Mrs. Albert E. Ogg.
 May 6: Rev. Franklin M. Wilson.
 May 6: Mrs. Franklin M. Wilson.
 June 22: Rev. Louis E. Linnell.
 June 22: Mrs. Louis E. Linnell.
 July 30: Rev. A. B. Coates.
 July 30: Mrs. A. B. Coates.
 August 7: Rev. William E. Robbins (retired).
 August 7: Mrs. William E. Robbins (retired).
 August 7: Rev. J. Waskom Pickett.
 September 1: Mr. M. Wells Branch.
 September 1: Mrs. M. Wells Branch.

SAILED

January 10 (1914): Rev. Paul M. Millholland.
 January 10: Mrs. Paul M. Millholland.
 January 10: Rev. John D. Harris.
 January 10: Mrs. John D. Harris.
 February 18: Oswald G. Taylor, M.D.
 February 18: Mrs. Oswald G. Taylor.
 February 28: Mr. Raymond W. Noon.
 August 22: Rev. Cecil L. Camp.*
 August 22: Mrs. Cecil L. Camp.*
 September 5: Rev. Brenton T. Badley.

BURMA

SAILED

October 14: Rev. James R. Boyles.*

MALAYSIA

ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

March 18 (1914): Rev. Floyd H. Sullivan.
 May: Rev. O. J. Morris.
 May: Mrs. O. J. Morris.

SAILED

March 4: Miss Besie Steele.
 March 17: Rev. C. R. Zimmerman.

March 17: Mrs. C. R. Zimmerman.
 March 17: Miss Amy Zimmerman.
 March 17: Mr. Noel Horley.
 March 17: Mrs. William H. Shellbear.
 June 13: Rev. James M. Hoover.
 June 13: Mrs. James M. Hoover.
 July 5: Mr. Leslie Proebstel.*
 September 5: Mr. Albanus B. Kitzmiller.*

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

April 29 (1914): Rev. Marvin A. Rader.
 April 29: Mrs. Marvin A. Rader.
 April 29: Rev. A. E. Chenoweth.
 April 29: Mrs. A. E. Chenoweth.
 July 1: Rev. Alva L. Snyder.
 July 1: Mrs. Alva L. Snyder.

SAILED

January 16 (1914): Rev. J. F. Cottingham.
 January 16: Mrs. J. F. Cottingham.
 January 16: Rev. William F. Kinsey.*
 January 16: Mrs. William F. Kinsey.*
 January 16: Charles G. Trimble, M.D.*
 January 16: Mrs. Charles G. Trimble.*
 April 28: Rev. Edwin L. Housley.
 April 28: Mrs. Edwin L. Housley.
 May 28: Rev. Rex R. Moe.
 May 28: Mrs. Rex R. Moe.

AFRICA

ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

April 12 (1914): Bishop Isaiah B. Scott.
 April 15: Mrs. Mary B. Shuett (retired).
 April 19: Mr. George A. Roberts.
 April 19: Mrs. George A. Roberts.
 April 19: Miss Pearl Mullikin.

SAILED

May 19 (1914): Rev. Roger S. Gupstill.*
 May 19: Mrs. Roger S. Gupstill.*
 July 31: Rev. Pliny W. Keys.
 July 31: Mrs. Pliny W. Keys.

SOUTH AMERICA

ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

April 23 (1914): Rev. Edward A. Brinton.
 April 23: Mrs. Edward A. Brinton.

April 27: Mrs. George P. Howard.
 June: Miss Anna B. Tourner.
 August 12: Mr. Merritt M. Thompson.
 August 28: Rev. Harry Compton.
 February 4: Rev. Harry L. Allen.
 February 4: Mrs. Harry L. Allen.

SAILED

November 29 (1913): Rev. Maynard Wolcott.*
 November 29: Mrs. Maynard Wolcott.*
 December 15: Mr. George E. Schilling.*
 December 15: Mrs. George E. Schilling.*
 January 22 (1914): Rev. Jacob D. Townsend.
 January 22: Mrs. Jacob D. Townsend.
 January 30: Mrs. Elma M. Allen.*
 January 30: Miss Pearl A. Bills.
 January 30: Miss Eva Leaser.
 January 30: Miss Elisabeth Brownlee.*
 February 14: Mr. J. C. Harrington.
 February 14: Mrs. J. C. Harrington.
 February 21: Rev. Frank J. Batterson.
 February 21: Mrs. Frank J. Batterson.
 October 29: Miss Lota B. Catlin.*

MARRIED

January 20 (1914): Mr. Milton M. Longshore and Miss Faith Scott.

MEXICO

SAILED

January 8 (1914): Dr. John W. Butler.
 January 8: Mrs. John W. Butler.
 October 8: Rev. F. F. Wolfe.
 October 8: Mrs. F. F. Wolfe.
 October 8: Rev. J. P. Hauser.
 October 8: Mrs. J. P. Hauser.
 October 8: Mrs. Raymond Carhart.

FRANCE

ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

June 8 (1914): Dr. Ernest W. Byashe.

ITALY

SAILED

March 14 (1914): Dr. A. W. Greenman.
 March 14: Mrs. A. W. Greenman.
 June 27: Dr. Bertrand M. Tipple.
 June 27: Mrs. Bertrand M. Tipple.
 October 2: Dr. N. Walling Clark.

RECRUITS OF THE
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

NOVEMBER 1, 1913—OCTOBER 31, 1914



Rev. Paul Millholland,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Garrett Biblical Institute,
1912.
Shahjahanpur, India.



Mrs. Paul Millholland,
Indianapolis, Ind.
Folts Missionary Academy,
1906.
Shahjahanpur, India.



Rev. Cecil L. Camp,
Evanston, Ill.
Garrett Biblical Institute,
1914.
Bidar, India.



Dr. Oswald Taylor,
Turtle Creek, Pa.
University of Pittsburgh,
1899.
Vikarabad, India.



Mrs. Oswald Taylor,
Turtle Creek, Pa.
West Pennsylvania
Training School for
Nurses, 1898.
Vikarabad, India.



Mrs. Cecil L. Camp,
Evanston, Ill.
Chicago Training School,
1913.
Bidar, India.



Rev. John D. Harris,
(S. V.)
Painted Post, N. Y.
Drew Seminary.
Madras, India.



Mrs. John D. Harris,
Painted Post, N. Y.
Ohio Wesleyan University.
Madras, India.



Raymond W. Noon,
(S. V.)
Brookline, Mass.
Harvard University.
Meerut, India.



Rev. Grow S. Brown,
(S. V.)
Mojave, Cal.
Syracuse University,
1905.
North China.
(Reappointed).



Mrs. Grow S. Brown,
(S. V.)
Mojave, Cal.
Lasell Seminary, 1914.
North China.
(Reappointed).



Dr. Charles G. Trimble,
Hibbing, Minn.
Northwestern University,
1910.
Foochow, China.



Rev. Edgar K. Morrow,
(S. V.)
New York, N. Y.
Columbia University,
1911.
Shanghai, China.



Mrs. Edgar K. Morrow,
(S. V.)
New York, N. Y.
Ohio Wesleyan University,
1910.
Shanghai, China.



Mrs. Charles G. Trimble,
Hibbing, Minn.
Northwestern University,
1910.
Foochow, China.



Rev. Mark W. Brown,
(S. V.)
Kingland, N. J.
Drew Seminary, 1914.
North China.



Mrs. Mark W. Brown,
(S. V.)
Kingland, N. J.
Selo College, 1911.
North China.



Miss Eda King, (S. V.)
Coldwater, Mich.
Columbia University,
1914.
Peking, China.



Rev. G. Carlton Lacy,
(S. V.)
Evanston, Ill.
Garrett Biblical Insti-
tute, 1914.
West China.



Rev. Edward James,
San Francisco, Cal.
Lawrence College, 1896.
Nanking, China.
(Reappointed).



Mrs. Frederick Pyke,
(S. V.)
Forest Hill Gardens,
N. Y.
Wellesley College, 1909.
Tientsin, China.



Rev. Cassius R. Zimmer-
man,
Marengo, Ia.
Garrett Biblical Insti-
tute, 1897.
Ipoh, F. M. S.



Mrs. Cassius R. Zimmer-
man,
Marengo, Ia.
Iowa City Academy.
Ipoh, F. M. S.



Miss Carrie Keayon,
Connellsville, Pa.
Pennsylvania State Nor-
mal, 1907.
Singapore, S. S.



Albanns B. Kitzmiller,
(S. V.)
Osnaburg, O.
Mount Union College,
1914.
Telok Anson, F. M. S.



Lester Proebstel (S. V.)
Salem, Ore.
Willamette University,
1914.
Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.



Rev. James R. Boyles (S.V.)
Wilmora, Ky.
Asbury College, 1914.
Burma.



Rev. Roger S. Guptill,
(S. V.)
Berwick, Me.
Boston University School
of Theology.
Kambove, Congo-Belge,
Africa.



Mrs. Roger S. Guptill,
Tilton, N. H.
Plymouth Normal School.
Kambove, Congo-Belge,
Africa.



Mrs. Milton Longshore,
Los Angeles, Cal.
University of Southern
California.
Callao, Peru.



Rev. Maynard Wolcott,
Valley Stream, N. Y.
Drew Seminary, 1911.
Buenos Aires, S. A.



Mrs. Maynard Wolcott,
Valley Stream, N. Y.
Union Missionary In-
stitute, 1909.
Buenos Aires, S. A.



Miss Eva Leazer (S. V.)
Sioux City, Ia.
Morningside College,
1913.
La Paz, Bolivia.



John C. F. Harrington,
Portland, Ore.
Iowa State University,
1887.
Concepcion, Chile.
(Reappointed).



Mrs. Elma Allen,
Chicago, Ill.
Concepcion, Chile.



Miss Pearl A. Bills,
(S. V.)
Cedar Falls, Ia.
Iowa State Normal,
1913.
Concepcion, Chile.



Professor J. Victor Martin (S. V.)
Cedar Falls, Ia.
Cornell College, 1905.
Tokyo, Japan.

Jacob D. Townsend,
Stone Harbor, N. J.
University of Grenoble,
France.
Algiers, North Africa.



Mrs. J. Victor Martin,
(S. V.)
Mishawaka, Ind.
DePauw University,
1907.
Tokyo, Japan.

Mrs. Jacob D. Townsend,
Stone Harbor, N. J.
Northwestern University.
Algiers, North Africa.

Mrs. John C. F. Harrington
Portland, Ore.
Iowa State University.
Concepcion, Chile.
(Reappointed).

George E. Schilling,
Chicago, Ill.
University of Wisconsin.
Santiago, Chile.

Miss Ruth Beyer,
Alexandria, Pa.
Private course in Normal.
Santiago, Chile.

Mrs. Ernest Johnstone,
Waukegan, Ill.
University of Chicago,
1907.
Wuhu, China.

Mrs. George E. Schilling,
Chicago, Ill.
Private Schools.
Santiago, Chile.

Miss Bonnie Steele,
Auburn, N. Y.
Singapore, S. S.



W. F. Kinsey (S. V.)
Dennison, O.
Boston University School
of Theology, 1912.
Philippine Islands.

Miss Elizabeth Brownlee,
Munfordville, Ky.
Private study.
Cochabamba, Bolivia.



Miss Amy P. Zimmerman,
Marengo, Ia.
Iowa Wesleyan University.
Ipoh, F. M. S.

Mrs. W. F. Kinsey,
(S. V.)
Alliance, O.
Mount Union College,
1910.
Philippine Islands.

MISSIONARIES IN AMERICA

Classified by Foreign Fields

(Corrected to May 1, 1915)

AFRICA

Alston, Mrs. Wm. G., 2536 Palmyra St., New Orleans, La.
 Bush, Rev. Raymond L., Sebring, O.
 Bates, Rev. John R., and wife, Northfield, Vt.
 Bendrou, Miss Violet M., 650 Sherman St., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Howard, Rev. Herbert N., and wife, Hosmer Hall, Hartford, Conn.
 Klebsattel, Mr. August, and wife, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Louthier, Rev. William E., and wife (North Africa), 15 Church St., Athens, O.
 Mullikin, Miss Pearl, Wilmore, Ky.
 Wind, Rev. George B., and wife, Strong, Me.
 Price, Rev. Frederick A., and wife, Fort Meyers, Fla.
 Springer, Dr. John M., and wife, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CHINA

Beech, Rev. Joseph, and wife (West China), Dixon, Ill.
 Billing, Mr. Arthur W., and wife (Foochow), 296 Broad Ave., Leonia, N. J.
 Blackstone, Rev. James H., and wife (Central China), 915 East State St., Ithaca, N. Y.
 Bowen, Mrs. Arthur J. (Central China), Olathe, Kan.
 Caldwell, Rev. Ernest B., and wife (Foochow), Suffern, Rockland Co., N. Y.
 Cole, Rev. Winfred B., and wife (Hingwa), 3208 Harold Ave., Berwyn, Ill.
 Coole, Rev. Thomas H., M.D., and wife (Foochow), 540 North Central Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Hale, Rev. Francis C., and wife (Kiangai), R. F. D. 1, Box 241, Oakland, Cal.
 Howdy, Rev. John, and wife (Foochow), 718 Livingston Hall, Columbia University, New York City.
 Lawley, Rev. Joseph W., and wife (Hingwa), 1507 Broad St., Hartford, Conn.
 Leadland, Rev. Isaac Taylor, and wife (North China), 63 College St., Alliance O.
 Lain, Rev. William A., and wife (Foochow), 1533 Walnut Street, Berkeley, Cal.
 Lantry, Rev. W. Edward, and wife (West China), 350 North Sandusky St., Delaware, O.
 Limer, Rev. G. S., and wife (Foochow), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Leumann, Rev. G. B., and wife (West China), 244 Kensington St., New Britain, Conn.
 Laddock, Rev. B. H. (Foochow), 4319 Geary Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
 Lowe, Rev. Harry F., and wife (Central China), 463 Park Ave., Meadville, Pa.
 L. John, Rev. Burton L., and wife (North China), Canby, Ore.
 Limer, Rev. Frederick H., and wife (Hingwa), Fellamere, Fla.
 Limer, Rev. George W., and wife (North China), Geneva, Neb.
 Williams, Rev. Elrick, and wife (West China), 1318 Seventh Ave., Fort Dodge, Ia.

EUROPE

Yashe, Mrs. Ernest W. (France), care of Rev. N. H. Hudson, Kings Park, L. I., N. Y.
 Lark, Rev. Walling, and wife (Italy), Madison, N. J.
 Lount, Dr. E. E., and wife (Bulgaria), Ellenville, N. Y.

INDIA

Buck, Rev. Oscar M., and wife (North India), Manhattan, Ill.
 Calkins, Rev. Harvey R., and wife (Northwest India), 1808 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Coates, Rev. Alvin B., and wife (South India), 810 South Ave., Wilkingsburg, Pa.
 Cook, Rev. Albert E. (South India), 1501 Grace Ave., Lakewood, O.
 Core, Mrs. Lewis A. (North India), 930 West 35th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Donohugh, Rev. Thomas S., and wife (Northwest India), 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Gabel, Mr. C. E., and wife (South India), 845 Oak St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Gusé, Rev. C. Herman, and wife (Central Provinces), Essex, Ia.
 Henry, Mr. George F. (North India), Dormitory "E," Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.
 Kingham, Rev. J. J., and wife (South India), 20 Columbia Boulevard, Charleston, W. Va.
 Koch, Rev. C. H. S., and wife (Bengal), Brainerd, Minn.
 Lee, Mrs. David H. (Bengal), Garvansa Station, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Linsell, Rev. Lewis E., and wife (Bombay), 37 Oak Hill Ave., Delaware, O.
 Lipp, Rev. Chas., and wife (South India), Marseilles, O.
 Meek, Mr. W. S., and wife (North India), 1508 Jacob St., Wheeling, W. Va.
 Ogg, Rev. Albert E., and wife (South India), 104 Laurel St., Ashland, Ore.
 Park, Rev. George W., and wife (Bombay), 106 Bristol Place, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Pickett, Mr. J. Waskom (North India), The Haven, St. Augustine, Fla.
 Rockey, Rev. Noble L., and wife (North India), Delaware, O.
 Schutz, Rev. H. J., and wife (North India), 2906A Victor St., Saint Louis, Mo.
 Wark, Rev. Homer E., and wife (Bengal), Winfield, Kan.
 West, Rev. John N., and wife (North India), 100 Oak Hill Ave., Delaware, O.
 Wilson, Rev. Franklin M., and wife (Northwest India), 436 Elm St., Canton, Ill.
 Wood, Mrs. Frederick (Bombay), 290 Albert St., Kingston, Ont., Canada.

JAPAN

Draper, Rev. Gideon F., and wife, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Jones, Rev. J. Ira, and wife, Orchard St., Madison, N. J.
 Schwartz, Rev. Henry B., and wife, care of California Christian Advocate, 5 City Hall Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
 Schwartz, Mrs. Herbert W., 315 South Beech St., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Vail, Miss Jennie S., care of Mrs. H. B. Ridgaway, 1714 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

KOREA

Follwell, Mrs. E. Douglas, 299 North Sandusky St., Delaware, O.
 Miller, Ira M., M.D., and wife, 948 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
 Norton, Arthur H., M.D., and wife, 632 Church St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Rufus, Rev. W. Carl, and wife, 513 Thompson St., Ann Arbor, Mich.

Taylor, Rev. Corwin, and wife, 827 Hamlin, Evanston, Ill.

MALAYSIA

Baughman, Rev. Burr J., and wife, 1934 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Pease, Rev. Kingsley E., and wife, 2310 Grant St., Evanston, Ill.

Van Dyke, Rev. Benjamin F., and wife, Medford, Ore.

MEXICO

Bassett, Rev. Henry A., and wife, Albuquerque, N. M.

Lawyer, Rev. F. P., and wife, Box 75, Albuquerque, N. M.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Chenoweth, Rev. Arthur E., and wife, Summit, N. J.

Rader, Rev. Marvin A., and wife, 4948 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Snyder, Rev. Alva L., and wife, 1939 N. Sawyer Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SOUTH AMERICA

Allen, Rev. Harry L., and wife, 3432 Lombard Ave., Everett, Wash.

Archerd, Rev. H. P., and wife, South Haven, Minn.

Brinton, Rev. Edward A., and wife, 1156 E. 62d, Chicago, Ill.

Campbell, Mrs. Buel O., The Sanitarium, Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Craver, Mrs. Samuel P., 209 East Madison St., Mount Pleasant, Ia.

Hartzell, C. F., and wife, care of S. C. Kennedy, Springville, Ia.

Howard, Rev. G. P., and wife, 4129 Washington Boulevard, care of Mrs. T. MacCarty, Chicago, Ill.

Kirchner, Miss Mae, Peterson, Ia.

Kizer, Mrs. Nancy A., 1830 Belle Plain Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Ogden, Mr. L. Wayman, and wife, Clarksburg, W. Va.

Reeder, Mrs. John L., 1727 Lyndon St., South Pasadena, Cal.

Rice, Rev. William F., and wife, 5518 Pasadena Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.

Robinson, Mrs. William T., Delaware, O.

Schilling, Mrs. Gerhard J., Hackettstown, N. J.

Thompson, Mr. Merritt M., and wife, Franklin, N. Y.

Werner, Mrs. Gustave A., 1506 S. Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Willmarth, Mr. J. Scott, and wife, Greenwood, Wis.

RETIRED MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

In this list the name of the missionary is followed by the year in which he entered the work, the field in which he labored, and his present post-office address.

- A
- Appenzeller, Mrs. Ella D., 1884, Korea, 730 North Lime St., Lancaster, Pa.
 Armand, Mrs. Bertha K., 1910, Philippine Islands, Butlerville, Ind.
- B
- Baker, Albert H., 1880, South India, Delaware, O.
 Baker, Mrs. Rachel S., 1883, South India, Delaware, O.
 Bishop, Mrs. Nellie D., 1904, Bombay, Mount Pleasant, Ia.
 Blackstock, Mrs. Lydia D., 1881, North India, Bareilly, India.
 Brown, Frederick, 1886, North China, 17 Cross Flats Ave., Dewsbury Road, Leeds, England.
 Brown, Mrs. Agnes B., 1886, North China, 17 Cross Flats Ave., Dewsbury Road, Leeds, England.
 Bruere, William W., 1880, Bombay, Khedgaon, Bombay Presidency, India.
 Bruere, Mrs. Carrie P., 1886, Bombay, Collingwood, N. J.
- C
- Cady, H. Olin, 1886, West China, 2025 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Cady, Mrs. Hattie Y., 1894, West China, 2025 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Carlson, Bengt A., 1869, Sweden, Bergsgatan 34, Stockholm, Sweden.
 Chew, Mrs. Flora J., 1899, North India, 9730 Logan Court, Cleveland, O.
 Cleveland, Mrs. M. Ella, 1887, Japan, 1056 Fourteenth St., San Francisco, Cal.
 Conklin, Mrs. Mary, 1886, Northwest India, The Lafayette, Y. W., 1576 Lincoln St., Denver, Colo.
- D
- Davis, Mrs. Mary C., 1880, India, 130 West 104th St., New York City.
 Dodson, William P., 1898, West Central Africa, Huntington Beach, Cal., Box 197.
 Dodson, Mrs. Catherine M., 1898, West Central Africa, Huntington Beach, Cal., Box 197.
- E
- Fox, Mrs. Ellen, 1881, Bombay, Poona, India.
 Fulkerson, Epperson R., 1887, Japan, 907 South Third St., Canon City, Colo.
 Fulkerson, Mrs. Anna S., 1905, Japan, 907 South Third St., Canon City, Colo.
- G
- Gill, Mrs. Mary W., 1894, North India, care of Mr. T. Smith, Pekin, Ill.
- H
- Hall, Mrs. Christiania W., 1901, China, 920 West Fifth St., Faribault, Minn.
 Hart, Mrs. Caroline M., 1904, Central China, 1759 West Ninety-fourth St., Chicago, Ill.
 Hoskins, Mrs. Charlotte R., 1867, Northwest India, 1036 West 36th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Humphrey, Mrs. Nancy, 1894, North India, Little Falls, N. Y.
- J
- Jackson, Henry, 1860, Bengal, 90 Stuyvesant Ave., Arlington, N. J.
- Jackson, Mrs. Helen M., 1868, Bengal, 90 Stuyvesant Ave., Arlington, N. J.
 Johnson, Thomas S. (M.D.), 1862, India, Waukeg, Dallas County, Ia.
- K
- Knowles, Mrs. Isabella K., 1852, India, Spring Cottage Naini Tal, India.
- L
- Long, Mrs. Flora S., 1880, Japan, East Syracuse, N. Y.
 Long, Miss Pauline H., 1908, South America, East Syracuse, N. Y.
 Longden, Wilbur C., 1883, Central China, 1109 Willard St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Longden, Mrs. Gertrude K., 1883, Central China, 1109 Willard St., Ann Arbor, Mich.
- M
- Mansell, Mrs. W. A., 1888, North India, Bareilly, India.
 Marsh, Mrs. Evelyn P., 1898, Foochow, 307 West Seventh St., Sterling, Ill.
 Mead, Samuel J., 1886, West Africa, 2232 Clifford St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Mead, Mrs. Ardella K., 1886, West Africa, 2232 Clifford St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Messmore, Mrs. Elizabeth H., 1861, North India, Simcoe, Ontario, Canada.
- N
- Neeld, Frank L., 1881, North India, 1566 Broad St., Hartford, Conn.
 Neeld, Mrs. Emma A., 1881, North India, 1566 Broad St., Hartford, Conn.
- O
- Ohlinger, Franklin, 1870, China and Korea, Monterey Flats No. 5, Toledo, O.
 Ohlinger, Mrs. Bertha S., 1876, China and Korea, Monterey Flats No. 5, Toledo, O.
 Osborne, Mrs. Grace, 1874, India, 13 Elgin Road, Allahabad, India.
- P
- Parker, Mrs. Lucy M., 1906, Bombay, 30 Wardwell St., Adams, N. Y.
 Pilcher, Mrs. Mary G., 1876, North China, 417 Erie St., Albion, Mich.
- R
- Richards, Erwin H., 1896, East Central Africa, 270 East College St., Oberlin, O.
 Richards, Mrs. Mary McC., 1903, East Central Africa, 270 East College St., Oberlin, O.
 Robbins, William E., 1872, India, 936 West 35th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Robbins, Mrs. Alice M., 1876, India, 936 West 35th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
- S
- Scott, Thomas J., 1862, North India, Ocean Grove, N. J.
 Scott, Mrs. Mary W., 1862, North India, Ocean Grove, N. J.
 Schou, Mrs. Louise, 1878, Norway.
 Sherman, Mrs. Florence M., 1898, Korea, 1620 Magnolia Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Shuett, Mrs. Mary B., 1898, West Central Africa, 4948 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Siberts, Mrs. Mary F., 1876, South America, Brookings, S. D.

Smith, Mrs. Sarah O., 1881, Mexico, 176 North Bever St., Wooster, O.
 Smyth, Mrs. Alice H., 1884, Foochow, 2509 Hearst Ave., Berkeley, Cal.
 Soper, Julius, 1873, Japan, 1305 North Maryland Ave., Casa Verdugo, Cal.
 Soper, Mrs. Mary D., 1873, Japan, 1305 North Maryland Ave., Casa Verdugo, Cal.
 Spangler, Mrs. Martha T., 1887, South America, 3909 South Olive St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Steensen, Mrs. S. A., 1858, Norway, Bodo, Norway.
 Stevens, Mrs. Minnie P., 1890, China, University Place, Neb.
 Stone, George I., 1879, Bombay, Titusville, Pa.
 Stone, Mrs. Marilla M., 1879, Bombay, Titusville, Pa.
 Stuart, Mrs. Anna G., 1886, Central China, 1027 West 34th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

T

Tallon, Mrs. Bertha K., 1909, Eastern South America, Rosario, Argentina.
 Thoburn, Mrs. Ruth C., 1899, India, Philander Smith Institute, Naini Tal, India.
 Tindale, Matthew, 1892, India, Secunderabad, Deccan, India.
 Tomlinson, Mrs. Viola Van S., 1906, Northwest India, Oriaka, N. D.

W

Walker, Wilbur F., 1873, North China, 39 North Ritter Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Walker, Mrs. Mary M., 1873, North China, 39 North Ritter Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Walley, Mrs. Louise, 1886, Kiangsi, Claude Hill, Whitnall, Stone Staffs, England.
 Ward, Mrs. Ellen M., 1879, Central Provinces, Singareni Collieries, Deccan, India.
 Waugh, Mrs. Jane T., 1876, North India, Richmond, Villa, Naini Tal, India.
 West, Benjamin F., 1888, Malaysia, 4759 Fourteenth Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.
 West, Mrs. Letty G., 1888, Malaysia, 4759 Fourteenth Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.
 Wilcox, Myron C., 1881, Foochow, Mount Vernon, Ia.
 Wilcox, Mrs. Hattie C., 1886, Foochow, Mount Vernon, Ia.
 Withey, Amos E., 1885, West Africa, Huntington Beach, Cal.
 Withey, Mrs. Irene A., 1885, West Africa, Huntington Beach, Cal.
 Wood, Thomas B., 1869, North Andes, 628 South Anderson St., Tacoma, Wash.
 Wood, Mrs. Ellen D. (Mrs. T. B.), 1869, North Andes, 628 South Anderson St., Tacoma, Wash.
 Worley, Mrs. Imogene F., 1882, Foochow, 333 North Main St., Delaware, O.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Officers

President Emeritus

MRS. CYRUS D. FOSS, 4816 Warrington Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

President

MRS. WILLIAM F. McDOWELL, 1936 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ill.

Vice-President

MRS. AMOS WILLIAMS PATTEN, 616 Foster Street, Evanston, Ill.

Secretary

MRS. CHARLES WESLEY BARNES, 354 Peery Street, Fostoria, Ohio.

Treasurer

MISS FLORENCE HOOPER, Room 30, 10 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

General Counselor

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, 67 Wall Street, New York City.

Corresponding Secretaries

MISS FLORENCE L. NICHOLS, 53 Arlington Street, Lynn, Mass.

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MISS CARRIE JAY CARNAHAN, Shady Avenue and Walnut Street, E. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MRS. ELIAS D. HUNTLEY, Washington Grove, Md.

MRS. ROLLA L. THOMAS, 792 E. McMillan Street, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MISS E. L. SINCLAIR, 328 S. Douglas Ave., Springfield, Ill.

MRS. WILLIAM B. THOMPSON, Maxwell, Iowa.

MRS. FREDERICK F. LINDSAY, 25 Seymour Avenue, S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

MISS ELLA M. WATSON, 1701 S. Seventeenth Street, Lincoln, Neb.

MRS. S. FRANK JOHNSON, 273 S. Catalina Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.

MRS. ALBERT N. FISHER, 214 Twelfth Street, Portland, Ore.

Appropriations for 1915

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SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Missionaries of the Board		Foreign Missionary Society	Other Foreign Workers	Ordained Native Preachers	Unordained Native Preachers	Other Native Male Workers	Native Female Workers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Baptized Children (not included in cols. 9, 10, and 11)	Unbaptized Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Univ. or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools	No. of Teachers in same			
	Men	Women																								
SOUTHERN ASIA																										
North India	33	28	38	186	536	308	800	20477	32583	53060	28555	3495	3983	3	26	501	4	10	83	8	134					
Northwest India	19	18	32	16	132	511	254	617	28016	55301	83317	39212	7665	7757												
South India	26	25	29	4	18	120	193	378	3085	27599	30684	1062	3855	2461												
Central Provinces	13	12	19	4	13	182	85	187	1334	2752	4086	1859	278	316												
Bombay	14	14	22	2	33	287	38	265	2081	13848	16529	6291	427	239	569											
Bengal	12	13	15	18	10	52	46	115	1308	1626	2934	1626	57	141												
Burma Mission	7	4	13	4	14	1	5		711	316	1027	274		43												
Total for India	124	114	154	44	396	1702	1015	2367	57612	134025	191637	78879	427	15634	15270	3	26	501	8	28	159	32	440			
Malaysia*	32	33	21	2	6	56	6	12	2163	1118	3281	1243	1557	221	242											
Philippine Islands	15	14	16		34	780	49	106	18122	15023	33145	235	24325	1805	1216											
Total for Southern Asia	171	161	191	46	436	2538	1070	2485	77897	150168	228063	80357	26309	17660	16728	3	26	501	12	38	237	34	494			
EASTERN ASIA																										
Foochow	26	24	37	2	77	623		313	9688	9782	19470	3318	5139	1138	680	1	29	453	1	11	108	5	3			
Hingwa	7	6	11		45	424		89	4170	2745	6915	2724	6700	338	350											
Central China	17	16	20		7	14		1016	559	1575			59	37												
Kiangsi Mission	8	7	12	1	15	56		62	779	716	1495		1760	220	70	1	2	4	3	15	145	2	10			
North China	31	31	35		34	264	192	98	8493	3978	12466	1200	3376	1245	398	1	28	428	2	4	43	11	28			
West China Mission*	17	15	23		7	70		12	1589	1303	2892	167	2900	172	41	1	8	19	3	10	67	2	74			
Total for China	106	99	138	3	178	1444	206	564	25735	19078	44813	7409	19875	3172	1576	4	67	904	13	61	517	23	151			
Japan	20	17	49																							
Korea	25	23	31	3	30	474		67	10951	9828	20779	3018	19407	1246	759	2	6	53	3	14	104	2	40			
Total for Eastern Asia	151	139	218	6	208	1918	206	631	36686	28906	65592	10427	39282	4418	2335	6	73	957	16	75	621	25	191			
AFRICA																										
Liberia*	6	12		50	105			5907	3726	9633	175		1027	452	1	9	350									
East Cent. Africa Miss.*	15	15	3	3	2	128		1927	3878	5805	231	10219	610	259												
West Cent. Africa Miss.*	13	11	4	12	1	2	6	412	607	1019	34		212	53												
North Africa Mission	8	10	3	3	2	13	2	66	46	112	6	233	2	2	21	300	3									
Congo Mission	8	10						23	66	89			7	4												
Total for Africa	42	48	10	6	66	121	132	8	8335	8323	16658	446	10452	1858	770	1	30	650	3	8	8	6				
SOUTH AMERICA																										
Eastern South America	16	16	9	2	35	51	38	27	3620	2430	6050	629	6015	50	464											
Chile	28	44		9	19				1762	1486	3248	38		55	223											
North Andes Mission	9	9	1		7	9	23		487	1005	1492	197	200	42	71											
Total for So. America	53	69	10	2	51	87	47	50	5869	4921	10790	864	6215	147	758											
MEXICO*																										
Austria-Hungary Miss.*				8	5			556	271	827	36			20												
North Germany				79	46			10088	4796	14884	809			5	331											
South Germany	1	1		96	106			11715	2290	14005	920			283												
Switzerland				46	22			9476	855	10331				185												
Norway				47	76			5412	531	5943	652			208												
Sweden				107	185			15403	967	16370	181			103												
Denmark				24	25			3732	371	4103				128												
Finland				22	28			1294	290	1584																
Russia	1	1			10			245	207	452	16			18												
Bulgaria Mission	1	1	2	16	1		9	547	144	691				44												
Italy	3	3	3	42	31		39	3212	1025	4237	3670			5												
France Mission	1	1		4	4			216	322	538				10												
Total for Europe	7	6	5	490	537	48	61896	12069	73965	6284	20	1504	20	1504	1	5	5	3	36							
Grand Total	431	430	445	120	1277	5246	1518	3259	194381	207877	402258	98378	96582	24256	22382	10	129	2108	33	122	878	92	855			
Last year	418	406	436	133	1225	4535	1853	2680	187144	167794	384958	220040	82390	25878	21508	12	130	2104	31	109	930	76	796			
West Japan Conference†	7	7	15		25	17		22	2098	911	3009			327	139											

* Report of last year.

† Districts of the West Japan Conference Aided by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

OF THE FOREIGN MISSIONS

No. of Pupils	No. of Elementary Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils in same	Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CHURCH ON THE FOREIGN FIELD						
															For Foreign Missions	For Other Benevolent Purposes	For Support of the Local Church	For Church Building and Repairing	For Other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field	
2127	504	661	9889	12600	1301	47489	107	96119	278	118525	397567	299275	55963	530	388	1671	4953	100	869	7981	
115	470	476	7657	7772	1381	47590	44	93841	68	67793	100752	149765	7400	171	1515	6357	6310	2434	16787		
1260	305	369	6102	7377	574	14427	29	33188	76	66192	290896	133003	11899	661	138	230	7636	1286	2667	11957	
184	78	153	2977	3194	302	9452	13	26534	20	52517	58308	69667	14697	1500	57	438	1519	111	827	2952	
161	156	206	3640	3826	384	11617	32	120954	20	69908	95185	150601	79726	4378	105	1751	10721	62	4110	16749	
888	59	97	2273	3164	80	3874	17	72526	15	36734	241165	146192	89497	50	173	3					

APPROPRIATIONS TO MISSIONS AND CONFERENCES FOR THE YEARS 1906-1915

MISSIONS	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	Total
DIVISION 1.—Eastern Asia											
China: Foochow.....	\$27,050	\$28,745	\$28,325	\$28,325	\$27,215	\$27,665	\$27,665	\$28,631	\$31,826	\$31,826	\$287,273
Hingwa.....	10,700	11,370	12,200	12,200	11,722	13,722	13,722	13,722	14,988	14,988	129,334
Central China.....	38,800	41,235	40,635	40,635	38,545	38,545	37,479	39,179	27,887	27,887	370,827
Kiangsi Mission.....											16,213
North China.....	46,200	49,100	53,300	53,300	50,713	51,713	50,363	50,363	51,563	51,563	508,178
West China.....	17,500	18,600	18,340	18,340	18,874	22,874	22,874	25,124	27,207	27,207	216,940
Union Publishing House, Shanghai.....	2,500	1,500	4,750	4,750	5,750	6,000	2,500	3,500	3,100	3,100	37,500
For other purposes.....						3,300	4,300	4,300	3,000	3,000	30,689
Total for China.....	142,750	150,550	157,550	157,550	152,819	163,819	158,903	164,819	175,784	188,573	1,613,117
Japan.....	59,300	62,500	62,500	62,500	60,625	65,061	63,109	65,061	67,561	67,561	635,778
Korea.....	26,940	28,465	28,465	38,465	37,311	39,922	38,679	39,922	41,422	41,422	361,013
Total for Division 1.....	228,990	241,515	248,515	258,515	250,755	268,802	260,691	269,802	284,767	297,556	2,609,908
DIVISION 2.—Southern Asia											
India: North India.....	61,400	62,200	62,200	62,200	60,326	62,594	60,674	65,441	66,941	66,941	630,917
Northwest India.....	30,500	31,500	31,500	31,625	30,676	32,512	31,537	34,262	38,262	38,262	330,636
South India.....	22,400	23,650	23,650	23,775	23,062	24,670	23,930	26,028	27,528	27,528	246,221
Central Provinces.....	14,500	16,100	17,006	17,131	16,620	18,493	17,938	18,493	19,953	19,953	176,267
Bombay.....	21,400	22,650	22,650	22,775	22,092	24,129	23,405	24,129	27,129	27,129	237,488
Bengal.....	15,900	16,900	16,900	17,025	16,514	17,926	17,388	13,579	14,579	14,579	161,290
Burma.....	9,100	9,900	9,900	10,025	9,724	10,932	10,604	10,932	12,432	12,432	105,981
Total for India.....	175,200	182,900	183,806	184,556	179,014	191,256	185,476	192,864	206,864	206,864	1,888,800
Malaya.....	16,580	21,380	21,380	21,380	20,739	22,278	21,610	22,278	23,778	23,778	215,181
Philippine Islands.....	21,350	23,650	25,650	25,900	25,123	27,250	26,433	27,250	31,250	31,250	265,106
Total for Division 2.....	213,130	227,930	230,836	231,836	224,876	240,784	233,519	242,392	261,892	261,892	2,369,087
DIVISION 3.—Africa											
Liberia.....	13,661	15,061	15,061	15,376	14,912	15,612	15,142	15,612	15,612	15,612	151,661
East Central Africa.....	15,630	16,230	16,230	16,065	14,083	14,883	14,434	14,434	16,434	16,434	154,857
West Central Africa.....	13,951	14,351	14,351	14,201	12,274	12,774	12,389	12,389	13,389	13,389	133,458
North Africa.....					3,000	4,000	3,878	7,834	9,834	9,834	38,380
Total for Division 3.....	43,242	45,642	45,642	45,642	44,269	47,269	45,843	50,269	55,269	55,269	478,360
DIVISION 4.—South America											
Eastern South America.....	51,592	52,592	52,592	52,592	51,130	53,130	52,113	53,130	54,130	54,130	527,131
Chile.....	24,675	27,175	30,175	28,175	27,450	29,450	28,395	29,450	30,950	30,950	286,845
North Andes.....	12,300	13,800	14,800	15,800	15,680	18,280	17,310	18,280	19,780	19,780	165,810
Total for Division 4.....	88,567	93,567	97,567	96,567	94,260	100,860	97,818	100,860	104,860	104,860	979,786
DIVISION 5.—Mexico.....	55,900	58,900	58,900	58,900	56,539	60,496	58,662	60,496	60,996	60,996	590,785
DIVISION 6.—Europe											
Austria-Hungary.....	16,932	18,880	18,880	18,580	17,995	3,500	5,032	6,211	6,211	6,211	27,165
North Germany.....	20,721	20,721	20,721	20,721	20,100	19,800	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	166,867
South Germany.....	7,494	7,585	7,585	7,535	7,290	8,290	8,000	7,500	7,000	7,000	198,484
Switzerland.....	12,235	12,625	12,625	12,555	12,165	12,500	12,050	12,200	12,200	12,050	75,230
Norway.....	15,820	15,970	15,970	16,095	15,595	15,875	15,300	15,400	15,400	15,400	122,205
Sweden.....	7,385	7,985	7,985	7,960	7,715	7,950	7,600	7,600	8,600	8,600	156,675
Denmark.....	6,998	9,048	9,048	9,348	9,060	7,850	7,615	7,850	7,850	7,850	81,380
Finland.....						4,000	4,500	6,000	6,000	6,000	82,517
Russia.....	8,643	9,500	9,500	9,500	9,205	9,500	9,500	10,700	11,200	11,200	28,560
Bulgaria.....	51,218	50,152	50,152	55,312	53,600	58,134	54,278	54,278	54,278	53,178	98,248
Italy.....				5,840	5,814	6,840	6,840	8,100	10,600	12,500	534,580
France.....											56,534
Total for Division 6.....	147,446	152,446	152,446	163,446	158,539	169,839	164,715	169,839	174,339	174,339	1,627,394
Appropriations to be administered by the Board.....	69,300	69,300	69,300	115,050	112,050	127,250	127,250	103,000	103,000	103,000	929,200
Special Appropriations for Property in Foreign Fields.....	33,093	36,093									69,186
Total for the Mission Fields.....	810,368	925,393	903,206	969,956	941,288	1,015,300	988,498	996,658	1,045,123	1,057,912	9,653,792

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FINANCES OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1819-1906

"Special Gifts" are included in the Receipts, Disbursements, Surplus, and Debts

DATES	Members and Probationers	Conference Contributions	Special Gifts	Legacies	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Average per Member	Disbursements	Surplus	Debt
April 5, 1810-April 13, 1820	240,924	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$823 04	\$.003	\$85 76	\$737 28	\$
April 14, 1820-April 30, 1821	256,881					2,328 76	.009	500 00	2,566 04	
May 1, 1821-May 31, 1822	281,146					2,547 39	.009	1,689 28	3,424 15	
June 1, 1822-May 31, 1823	397,632					5,427 14	.018	3,740 22	5,111 07	
June 1, 1823-May 31, 1824	312,540					3,589 92	.011	4,996 14	3,704 85	
May 12, 1824-May 4, 1825	328,523					4,140 16	.012	4,704 22	3,138 79	
May 5, 1825-May 11, 1826	341,144					4,964 11	.014	5,510 85	2,592 05	
May 12, 1826-April 25, 1827	360,800					6,812 49	.019	7,379 42	2,025 12	
April 26, 1827-April 19, 1828	381,997					6,245 17	.016	8,103 18	167 11	
April 11, 1828-April 30, 1829	421,156					14,176 11	.033	9,233 75	5,109 47	
May 1, 1829-April 30, 1830	447,743					13,128 63	.029	10,545 03	7,693 07	
May 1, 1830-April 30, 1831	476,153					9,950 57	.029	11,497 28	6,146 30	
May 1, 1831-April 30, 1832	513,114					11,379 66	.022	12,658 99	4,867 03	
May 1, 1832-April 22, 1833	548,593					17,097 05	.031	20,356 57	1,607 51	
April 23, 1833-April 30, 1834	599,780					35,700 15	.050	31,061 89	6,245 77	
May 1, 1834-April 30, 1835	638,784					30,492 21	.048	38,535 62		1,797 64
May 1, 1835-April 15, 1836	652,528					59,517 16	.091	52,067 56	5,651 96	
April 16, 1836-April 16, 1837	663,082					57,090 05	.087	66,536 85		3,788 84
April 17, 1837-April 9, 1838	658,157					96,087 36	.146	89,257 97	3,040 55	
April 10, 1838-April 9, 1839	696,549					132,480 29	.19	103,661 58	31,859 26	
April 10, 1839-April 19, 1840	740,459					136,410 87	.184	152,507 02	15,763 11	
April 20, 1840-April 19, 1841	785,445					139,905 76	.176	158,698 05		3,029 18
April 20, 1841-April 19, 1842	852,918					139,473 25	.163	145,092 73		8,648 66
April 20, 1842-April 19, 1843	913,901					146,482 17	.16	139,306 51		1,473 10
April 20, 1843-April 19, 1844	1,068,525					146,578 78	.137	155,020 36		9,904 68
April 20, 1844-April 30, 1845	1,171,356					94,562 27	.08	85,729 55		1,071 94
May 1, 1845-April 30, 1846	1,139,587					89,528 26	.078	64,372 60	24,083 72	
May 1, 1846-April 30, 1847	644,290					78,932 73	.122	76,634 13	26,382 32	
May 1, 1847-April 30, 1848	631,558					81,600 34	.129	86,835 50	21,147 16	
May 1, 1848-April 30, 1849	639,066					84,045 15	.131	102,739 82	2,452 49	
May 1, 1849-April 30, 1850	662,315					104,579 54	.157	99,889 81	7,142 32	
May 1, 1850-April 30, 1851	680,682					126,471 31	.183	131,163 40	2,450 23	
May 1, 1851-April 30, 1852	728,700	138,284 42		2,804 68	9,393 38	150,482 48	.208	155,606 07		3,173 34
May 1, 1852-Dec. 31, 1853	752,626	298,473 39		21,262 03	16,232 97	335,968 39	.446	282,229 87	50,565 18	
Jan. 1, 1854-Dec. 31, 1855	783,358	311,952 01		4,930 74	6,529 30	223,412 05	.285	238,694 06	35,283 11	
Jan. 1, 1855-Dec. 31, 1856	799,431	201,464 86		6,924 17	6,815 01	218,204 04	.272	217,567 05	35,920 16	
Jan. 1, 1856-Dec. 31, 1857	800,327	199,996 59		7,784 81	29,660 52	237,441 92	.296	274,182 49		820 41
Jan. 1, 1857-Dec. 31, 1858	820,519	217,753 13		8,544 96	12,592 39	268,890 48	.327	266,972 17	1,097 90	
Jan. 1, 1858-Dec. 31, 1859	956,555	220,987 64		8,813 55	25,423 42	255,224 61	.265	251,600 88	4,711 63	
Jan. 1, 1859-Dec. 31, 1860	974,343	243,863 44		8,824 64	12,479 11	265,167 19	.272	252,117 03	17,761 79	
Jan. 1, 1860-Dec. 31, 1860	994,417	236,269 21		10,109 97	10,343 59	256,722 77	.258	270,701 27	3,783 29	
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Jan. 1, 1861-Dec. 31, 1861	988,523	222,709 28		10,051 44	13,364 21	246,124 93	.248	249,071 09	837 13	
Jan. 1, 1862-Dec. 31, 1862	942,906	241,247 29		12,874 78	11,026 64	265,148 71	.281	226,309 64	29,676 20	
Jan. 1, 1863-Dec. 31, 1863	923,394	388,109 18		16,941 24	11,743 33	416,793 75	.451	291,602 81	164,867 14	
Jan. 1, 1864-Dec. 31, 1865	928,320	497,867 17		22,172 93	29,953 16	549,993 26	.592	437,568 10	267,292 30	
Jan. 1, 1865-Dec. 31, 1865	929,259	587,569 41		12,765 76	31,405 50	631,740 67	.680	523,338 90	385,694 07	
Jan. 1, 1866-Dec. 31, 1866	1,032,184	641,450 32		13,036 79	27,293 19	682,380 30	.661	902,476 44	165,597 93	
Jan. 1, 1867-Dec. 31, 1867	1,146,081	558,520 35		28,532 17	20,468 44	607,520 96	.53	805,703 17		32,584 28
Jan. 1, 1868-Dec. 31, 1868	1,253,115	575,624 90		11,909 36	10,627 43	598,161 69	.476	649,773 03		84,195 62
Jan. 1, 1869-Dec. 31, 1869	1,298,938	576,397 48		27,618 21	14,210 92	618,226 61	.475	623,820 91		89,789 96
Jan. 1, 1870-Oct. 31, 1871	1,370,134	576,774 10		12,194 45	5,775 22	594,743 77	.434	515,896 32		10,942 51
Nov. 1, 1871-Oct. 31, 1872	1,421,323	603,421 70		11,456 41	8,581 14	623,459 25	.438	588,528 86		23,987 88
Nov. 1, 1872-Oct. 31, 1873	1,458,441	627,646 60		10,359 16	23,050 84	661,056 60	.453	598,647 63		86,396 85
Nov. 1, 1873-Oct. 31, 1874	1,464,027	647,103 76		15,817 38	17,915 50	680,836 64	.465	725,169 69		42,063 80
Nov. 1, 1874-Oct. 31, 1875	1,563,521	618,004 99		47,603 37	9,471 96	675,080 32	.431	703,855 20		13,288 86
Nov. 1, 1875-Oct. 31, 1876	1,580,559	613,927 12		35,123 15	13,435 62	662,485 80	.419	721,805 34		46,030 59
Nov. 1, 1876-Oct. 31, 1877	1,651,512	593,594 45		51,338 09	9,255 84	594,188 38	.359	699,904 35		151,746 56
Nov. 1, 1877-Oct. 31, 1878	1,671,608	566,765 66		39,616 74	22,594 85	628,977 25	.376	560,055 40		82,824 71
Nov. 1, 1878-Oct. 31, 1879	1,698,282	477,166 15		41,652 12	32,546 78	551,365 05	.324	511,169 90		42,629 56
Nov. 1, 1879-Oct. 31, 1880	1,700,302	480,428 80		38,818 55	32,611 95	551,859 30	.324	572,266 90		63,037 16
Nov. 1, 1880-Oct. 31, 1881	1,742,922	500,182 46		34,710 27	22,478 41	557,371 14	.319	576,335 69		82,001 71
Nov. 1, 1881-Oct. 31, 1882	1,713,104	570,965 77		33,865 26	20,832 86	625,663 89	.365	648,084 82		104,422 64
Nov. 1, 1882-Oct. 31, 1883	1,748,021	621,381 08		48,605 09	21,679 84	691,666 01	.395	653,428 41		66,185 04
Nov. 1, 1883-Oct. 31, 1884	1,767,114	650,772 54		78,091 32	22,606 04	751,469 90	.425	728,321 76		43,036 90
Nov. 1, 1884-Oct. 31, 1885	1,835,490	652,188 99		49,970 02	28,966 85	731,125 86	.398	775,724 16		87,635 20
Nov. 1, 1885-Oct. 31, 1886	1,890,336	694,034 95		101,901 83	30,891 58	826,828 36	.437	779,878 74		40,685 58
Nov. 1, 1886-Oct. 31, 1887	1,987,376	836,592 37		133,958 21	14,752 89	985,303 47	.496	820,173 41		124,444 48
Nov. 1, 1887-Oct. 31, 1888	2,093,935	932,208 91		35,843 78	71,318 22	1,030,370 91	.496	1,002,805 19		161,010 20
Nov. 1, 1888-Oct. 31, 1889	2,158,119	928,596 38		41,983 67	23,476 19	994,056 24	.461	1,156,646 08		1,579 64
Nov. 1, 1889-Oct. 31, 1890	2,236,403	1,014,082 09		92,125 25	19,080 46	1,125,287 80	.503	1,159,962 42		82,824 26
Nov. 1, 1890-Oct. 31, 1891	2,283,953	1,051,642 04		58,681 26	20,748 52	1,131,071 82	.495	1,163,738 92		68,921 36
Nov. 1, 1891-Oct. 31, 1892	2,386,549	1,078,541 81		22,169 23	28,680 79	1,246,907 27	.522	1,146,708 39		31,277 62
Nov. 1, 1892-Oct. 31, 1893	2,442,627	1,119,886 30		12,110 12	10,458 10	1,265,133 04	.513	1,241,011 52		55,399 04
Nov. 1, 1893-Oct. 31, 1894	2,524,053	1,109,457 65		35,060 23	10,139 75	1,227,094 00	.486	1,381,403 28		98,550 24
Nov. 1, 1894-Oct. 31, 1895	2,690,060	1,088,186 96		49,301 50	10,313 62	1,179,909 36	.438	1,241,517 80		160,158 68
Nov. 1, 1895-Oct. 31, 1896	2,766,656	1,072,990 11		86,105 35	10,652 07	1,238,009 73	.447	1,298,485 19		220,634 14
Nov. 1, 1896-Oct. 31, 1897	2,831,787	1,149,596 57		43,410 35	25,482 81	1,262,248 53	.445	1,210,586 19		168,971 80
Nov. 1, 1897-Oct. 31, 1898	2,851,525	1,067,134 90		44,629 05	14,416 29	1,176,369 72	.412	1,179,475 27		172,077 35
Nov. 1, 1898-Oct. 31, 1899	2,886,389	1,110,639 08		60,838 00	57,120 97	1,174,184 16	.466	1,253,018 11		79,313 25
Nov. 1, 1899-Oct. 31, 1900	2,876,037	1,122,159 51		76,286 90	50,590 78	1,246,061 88	.478	1,287,136 11		9,640 71
Nov. 1, 1900-Oct. 31, 1901	2,928,674	1,143,263 18		76,803 16	55,864 63	1,319,727 64	.45	1,339,814 03		10,436 68
Nov. 1, 1901-Oct. 31, 1902	2,948,137	1,184,628 28		125,865 33	31,967 64	1,420				

FINANCES OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, 1907-1914

Special Gifts are included in the Receipts, Disbursements, and Debt.

YEAR	Members and Probationers	Conference Contributions	Special Gifts	Legacies	Miscellaneous	Total Receipts	Average per Member	Disbursements	Debt
Nov. 1, 1906—Oct. 31, 1907.....	3,307,275	\$988,859 06	\$331,019 90	\$57,762 64	\$24,278 69	\$1,401,920 28	.423	\$1,519,314 10	\$11,852 23
Nov. 1, 1907—Oct. 31, 1908.....	3,379,584	1,013,272 36	281,757 85	27,240 88	35,064 97	1,357,336 06	.401	1,397,621 76	52,137 93
Nov. 1, 1908—Oct. 31, 1909.....	3,444,608	984,975 35	305,834 66	39,748 90	11,563 81	1,342,122 78	.389	1,417,438 71	127,453 86
Nov. 1, 1909—Oct. 31, 1910.....	3,489,696	1,101,043 91	320,905 12	40,555 52	15,195 37	1,477,699 92	.423	1,425,341 23	75,095 17
Nov. 1, 1910—Oct. 31, 1911.....	3,543,589	1,040,215 66	438,126 43	27,879 38	4,902 95	1,511,124 42	.426	1,557,412 10	121,382 91
Nov. 1, 1911—Oct. 31, 1912.....	3,628,063	1,046,113 51	391,979 51	42,126 89	59,184 06	1,539,403 97	.424	1,546,967 81	95,331 90
Nov. 1, 1912—Oct. 31, 1913.....	3,775,791	1,060,824 00	325,058 78	68,863 20	27,782 20	1,482,328 18	.392	1,441,602 32	88,488 25
Nov. 1, 1913—Oct. 31, 1914.....	3,962,316	1,101,682 57	418,496 32	31,234 57	37,341 83	1,588,755 29	.40	1,565,185 74	88,328 06
Total.....		\$8,336,986 42	\$2,813,178 66	\$335,411 94	\$215,313 88	\$11,700,890 90			

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Missionaries of the Board, Men.....	431
Missionaries of the Board, Women.....	430
Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	445
Other Foreign Workers.....	120
Total Foreign Workers.....	1,426
Ordained Native Preachers.....	1,277
Unordained Native Preachers.....	5,246
Other Native Male Workers.....	1,518
Native Female Workers.....	3,259
Total Native Workers.....	11,300
Full Members.....	194,381
Members on Probation.....	207,877
Total Number of Members.....	402,258
Baptized Children.....	98,378
Unbaptized Adherents.....	96,582
Total Number of Members and Adherents.....	597,218
Adults Baptized, 1914.....	24,256
Children Baptized, 1914.....	22,382
Universities or Colleges.....	10
Teachers in Colleges.....	129
Students in Colleges.....	2,108
Theological and Bible Schools.....	33
Teachers in Theological and Bible Schools.....	122
Students in Theological and Bible Schools.....	878
High Schools.....	92
Teachers in High Schools.....	855
Students in High Schools.....	12,608
Elementary Schools.....	2,671
Teachers in Elementary Schools.....	3,595
Students in Elementary Schools.....	74,708
Total Number of Students in all Schools.....	90,302
Sabbath Schools.....	7,204
Sabbath Scholars.....	334,036
Churches and Chapels.....	2,367
Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels.....	\$7,270,712
Parsonages and Missionary Homes.....	1,295
Estimated Value of Parsonages and Missionary Homes.....	\$2,102,817
Estimated Value of Schools, Hospitals, etc.....	\$3,234,116
Estimated Value of Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	\$2,538,143
Debt on Real Estate.....	\$3,200,800
Amount Paid on Property Indebtedness in 1913.....	\$84,025
Contributions of the Church on the Foreign Field:	
For Foreign Missions.....	\$14,060
For Other Benevolent Purposes.....	\$24,414
For Support of the Local Church.....	\$373,753
For Church Building and Repairing.....	\$161,395
For Other Local Purposes.....	\$274,430
Total Contributions of the Church on the Foreign Field.....	\$848,052

In Memoriam



Dr. Friedrich Roesch,
North Africa, 1909-1912

Mrs. Rosalie Nuelsen,
(Retired).
Germany, 1865-1889.



Berton O. Wilcox,
Java and Borneo, 1910-
1914.

Rev. John M. Spangler,
(Retired).
South America, 1887-
1908.



**Rev. W. Edwin Tomlin-
son,**
India, 1906-1914.

Rev. James H. Worley,
China, 1882-1914.



Mrs. Willard E. Graves,
Burma, 1908-1912.

Mrs. George F. Henry,
India, 1906-1914.



Mrs. John Z. Moore,
Korea, 1905-1908.

**MISSIONARIES AND FORMER MISSIONARIES
WHO HAVE RECENTLY PASSED AWAY**

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Constituted by the payment of five hundred dollars or more at one time

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 Allen, Josiah
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 Bradstreet, H.
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 Bronson, Rev. Dillon
 Bronson, Mrs. Dillon
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 Brown, Levi D.
 Bryson, James H.
 Buckley, J. M., D.D.
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 Canright, Mrs. Irena M.
 Carpenter, Mrs. P. W.
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 Chadwick, Isabel
 Chadwick, J. S., D.D.
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 Cleveland, Rev. H. A.
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 Cornell, Mrs. J. B.
 Cornell, Mrs. J. M.
 Cornell, Miss M. L.
 Cowen, Mrs. B. R.
 Crook, Isaac
 Darby, Benjamin
 Darwood, W. M.K., D.D.
 Davison, Robert G.
 Dayton, Wm. B.
 Dean, Mrs. G. F.
 Dean, Rev. J. J.
 Delaney, J. A., Jr.
 Detmar, Joseph F.
 Dill, Isaac O.
 Donohoe, Richard
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 Duffell, Dr. C. L.
 Eakins, Rev. Wm.
 Eggleston, Rev. A. C.
 Espenchied, J. M.
 Ferguson, Mrs. Rev. W. G.
 Ferry, George J.
 Filbard, Rev. W.
 Fisher, John, M.D.
 FitzGerald, Kirke B.
 Fleming, James H.
 Fletcher, Hon. Thos. C.
 Fowler, Jonathan O.
 Fox, Rev. R. C.
 Fradenburgh, J. N., D.D.
 Frost, Mrs. Juliet K.
- Fry, Hedley J.
 Gage, Mrs. Mary E.
 Gamble, James N.
 Gibson, Charles
 Gillespie, Mrs. Cath. J.
 Gillespie, Samuel W.
 Goodell, C. L., D.D.
 Goodenough, Rev. A. H.
 Gooding, Julia A.
 Gooding, Mrs. M.
 Goodnow, E. A.
 Gordon, Andrew
 Gordon, Daniel
 Gordon, Geo. B.
 Green, Edward
 Gregory, N., M.D.
 Guyer, Rev. A. W.
 Hallett, Henry W.
 Hamilton, Rev. Chas. E.
 Harkness, William
 Harrinton, Thomas L.
 Harrison, J. Orlando
 Harvey, Mrs. Mary
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 Hedden, Charles B.
 Hendershot, John
 Henderson, Isaac
 Henry, Robert
 Hewitt, George C.
 Higgins, Charles W.
 Hill, Mrs. W. J.
 Hills, Martin B.
 Holcomb, Charles M.
 Houghton, R. C., D.D.
 Howell, Carl S.
 Hubbard, George D.
 Huffman, Mrs. Sallie J.
 Hughes, Rev. Bruce
 Huston, J. M., D.D.
 Huston, Eliza H.
 Irving, Charles
 Janes, Miss Elizabeth
 Jayne, F. A.
 Jayne, Mrs. F. A.
 Jeremiah, T. F.
 Johnson, Rev. T. S., M.D.
 Johnston, R. S.
 Johnston, Miss Sue
 Johnston, Will H.
 Jones, E. H.
 Jones, Levin
 Jones, Thomas L.
 Kain, Mrs. R. J.
 Keith, George
 Keith, Martha B.
 Keith, Sarah
 Keith, Sophia P.
 Kelley, Wm. V., D.D.
 Kelly, Geo. B.
 Kent, James
 Kimble, Aaron R.
 Kirwan, Edgar F.
 Kline, Isaac
 Knight, Henry W.
 Lafone, Samuel
 Lamb, Simon
 Lansdale, R. H.
 Leech, S. V., D.D.
 Leffingwell, Mrs. C. R.
 Lippincott, B. C., D.D.
 Lounsbury, Phineas C.
 Lowe, William E.
 Lowry, H. H., D.D.
 Lucas, Rev. A. H.
- Mansur, James
 Manwaring, W. H.
 Margerum, Mrs. E. A.
 Marshall, Prof. J. W.
 Marshall, William B.
 Martin, George C.
 Martin, Mrs. Henrietta
 Martin, Miss Mary E.
 Matthews, William
 Maugan, S. S.
 M'Clintock, Mrs. C. W.
 M'Cutcheon, E. H.
 M'Gill, Rev. W. B.
 M'Grew, Geo. H., D.D.
 Mead, Melville E.
 Mears, John
 Meredith, R. R., D.D.
 Merrill, William
 Merritt, Rev. Stephen
 Milnes, John
 Mussina, Mrs. Jerusha F.
 Nelson, Abram
 Nickey, J. F.
 Nimocks, Chester
 Ogg, Alexander
 O'Neal, David
 Parker, Lindsay, D.D.
 Parkin, Rev. F. P.
 Patton, Mrs. Susanna (2)
 Peacey, William
 Pearsall, Robert
 Perkinpine, George
 Peters, Lucy A.
 Phillips, Daniel B.
 Pilcher, Lewis S., M.D.
 Pine, Walter
 Pool, William D.
 Price, Mary H.
 Prickett, Edward
 Purdy, Miss Martha
 Quackinbush, T. S.
 Quimby, D. S., Jr.
 Ralph, Mrs. Emily H.
 Ralph, H. D., Jr.
 Ramsay, Major H., C.B.
 Ransom, Marietta Darrow
 Reed, George E., D.D.
 Rex, Jacob
 Rex, Mrs.
 Rinehart, Egbert
 Ritchie, Mrs. Kate L.
 Roake, J. C.
 Roe, Rev. J. L.
 Rogers, Mrs. Madelaine S.
 Rolph, Henry D.
 Ross, Mrs. D. L.
 Rudisill, Mrs. M. A.
 Rumberger, Rev. C. C.
 Russell, Samuel
 Santee, Rev. J. B.
 Scott, Rev. T. J.
 Searles, Rev. William N.
 Secor, J. A.
 Sewell, Moses B.
 Shank, Wilson W.
 Shaorman, Milton
 Shaver, Rev. Joseph B.
 Shaver, Mrs. J. B.
 Shephard, Rev. C. W.
 Shields, Rev. David H.
 Siggins, Mrs. Alice H. (2)
 Sines, Thomas H.
 Slate, George
 Slattery, Rev. P. J.

Slayback, John D.
Sloat, Mrs. Harriet A.
Sloat, T. L.
Smith, Isaac T.
Smith, J. C., D.D.
Smith, Rev. Joseph E.
Smith, Nathaniel
Speare, Ann
Speare, Mrs. Alden
Spencer, Charles
Stephenson, T., M.D.
Stevens, Rev. E. P.
Strickland, Francis L.
Strong, Christiana

Strout, Geraldine G.
Sweet, Abigail H.
Taylor, Mrs. Rev. George
Terhune, Miss Francena
Thomas, Mrs. Mary A.
Tipple, E. S., D.D.
Todd, Rev. Charles W.
Trevaskis, Henry
Trimble, Sarah A.
Waltner, Phebe J.
Ward, P. G. W.
Waters, Mrs. Matilda
Weatherby, Rev. Sam. S.
Weeks, W. H.

Welch, William
Westerfield, William
Whitaker, James
White, Miss Helen M.
Whitney, D. D.
Wilson, S. P.
Winfield, H. B.
Woods, Frederic, D.D.
Woods, Mrs. Frederic
Worne, Edward H.
Wright, John W.
Wright, Mrs. Mary
Young, Rev. J. W.
Youngs, D. A.

By a resolution of the Board of Managers the following persons are constituted Patrons on account of valuable services rendered the Missionary Society.

Wm. E. Blackstone
W. L. Boswell

Hon. T. S. Fay
J. F. Goucher, D.D.

D. W. Thomas, D.D.

HONORARY LIFE MANAGERS

Constituted by the payment of one hundred and fifty dollars or more at one time

[NOTE.—Any persons examining this list, and noticing therein the names of any persons who have deceased, are requested to notify the Missionary Secretaries, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

Rev. Bishop Cranston
Rev. Bishop Vincent
Rev. Bishop Wilson
Abbott, Asher Miner
Abbott, Stephen H.
Abercrombie, David
Ackerly, Rev. John W.
Ackerman, C. W.
Ackerman, W. B.
Adams, Annie M.
Adams, Miss Fanny
Adams, Thomas M.
Aitken, Benjamin
Albritton, Rev. J. L.
Alday, Rev. J. H.
Alder, William D.
Allen, Oliver
Allen, Solomon
Allison, Michael S.
Ames, Herbert T.
Andaver, John S.
Anderson, Augustus B.
Anderson, Mrs. George W.
Andrew, Miss Annie
Andrew, Rev. Joseph F.
Antrim, Minnie B.
Apgar, W. Holt
Applegarth, Nathaniel
Appold, George I.
Arbuckle, Mrs. Alexander
Archer, Mrs. G. D.
Archer, Harry Mortimer
Archer, Mary
Archer, Nellie Louisa
Armstrong, Clark
Armstrong, Rev. Edward V.
Armstrong, Francis
Armstrong, Joseph
Armstrong, Thomas
Arnold, J. M.
Arnold, Samuel
Arthur, Richard
Atkins, Isalah
Atkinson, Mrs. John
Atterbury, William
Auten, Mrs. Eliza M.
Avery, C. A.

Avery, Lyman R.
Ayres, L. S.
Ayres, Samuel L. P., U. S. N.
Backus, Mrs. M. J.
Baker, Mrs. Minnie C.
Baker, Samuel W.
Baldwin, Gertrude P. (2)
Baldwin, Summerfield
Balker, William
Ballard, A. E., D.D.
Banks, Rev. L. A.
Banner, John J.
Barber, Mrs. E. A.
Barber, George E.
Bardall, John C.
Barker, William L.
Barndollar, Amy S.
Barnes, Benjamin H.
Barnes, Rev. John W. F.
Barnes, Samuel S.
Barnes, Mrs. W. W.
Barnice, John J.
Barrick, Mrs. Nancy
Bartlett, Miss Martha M.
Barton, James
Bates, Miss Sarah
Bates, Samuel D.
Battie, Richard R.
Baynon, Eugene F. (2)
Beascham, Mrs. H.
Beadenkopf, George
Beattie, John
Beattie, Mrs. John
Beatty, Miss Mary E.
Beaver, Peter
Beck, Samuel
Beers, Miss Elizabeth W.
Belt, Washington
Benedict, Charles A.
Bennett, Mrs. Eliza
Bennyworth, John
Bentley, Charles
Bentley, Georgia
Bernsee, C. Dollner
Bernsee, Frederick
Berry, Eliza
Bettleheim, Bernard J. G.
Beyea, J. L.

Bicknell, Becker
Blackledge, Rev. James
Blackledge, Mrs. Kittie T.
Blackmar, C. P.
Blyth, Elijah K.
Boardman, Hannah E.
Bolton, John
Bond, Charles W.
Bonnell, Charles F.
Bonnell, Nathaniel
Bonnett, Miss Mary June
Bonney, Nathaniel
Boorman, Hon. A. J.
Booth, Ezra
Boston, John E. H.
Botzford, J. K.
Bourne, C. Clayton
Bowdish, Jennie C.
Bowdish, W. W., D.D.
Boyce, James
Boyd, David
Boyd, Rev. R. K.
Boyd, Samuel, Jr.
Boynton, Anthony
Bradford, Henry E.
Bradley, Frank
Bradner, William B.
Bradon, Frank
Bradstreet, Henry
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Brakeley, H. W.
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Brands, James
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Breese, Rev. P. F.
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Bross, Joseph
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Brown, Mrs. J. D.
Brown, R. O.
Browne, Henry B.
Brownfield, John
Bruner, Henry F.
Bryan, James R., D.D.
Bryant, Charles E.
Buckley, Sarah
Buell, L. H.
Bulley, Mrs. Anna M.

- Bulley, George F.
 Burnham, W. R.
 Burrows, Lemuel
 Butler, Charles
 Butterfield, Frederic
 Buttrick, George M.
 Byrne, William W.
 Cable, H. B.
 Caine, Anna E.
 Caldwell, Samuel C.
 Cameron, Mrs. Charles A.
 Cameron, Cornelius
 Campbell, Celinda
 Carey, Isaac
 Carey, Mrs. P. E.
 Carlton, Henry
 Carmichel, A., Jr.
 Carpenter, James M.
 Carpenter, Nathan
 Carr, J. M., D.D.
 Carr, Lizzie
 Carr, Mary E.
 Carson, Charles L.
 Carson, Mrs. D.
 Carson, William
 Carter, Duras
 Cartwright, William M.
 Cary, Benjamin H.
 Cary, Mrs.
 Case, Rev. Watson
 Cassard, Howard
 Cassidy, James
 Chadwick, Jas. S., D.D.
 Chaffee, Rev. Herbert W.
 Chamberline, Mrs. O. B.
 Champion, Hiram J.
 Chapman, Myra H.
 Charlier, Elie
 Chesnut, John A.
 Choate, Warren
 Chumar, John A.
 Clapp, Frederick A.
 Clark, Miss Emma
 Clark, Francis M.
 Clark, Mary S.
 Clark, Miles Hebee
 Clark, Richard B.
 Clark, William D.
 Clark, Mrs. W. W.
 Clements, S., Jr.
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 Cobb, Prof. Chas. N.
 Cobb, Mrs. Helen W.
 Cobb, J. H.
 Cobb, Mrs. Mary A.
 Cobb, Samuel
 Cochrane, Charles
 Coffin, Mrs. Carolino
 Coffin, Eliza J.
 Coffin, William J.
 Coggeshall, William S.
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 Colesbury, John
 Coleston, Charles E.
 Colgate, Mrs. B.
 Collins, Joseph W.
 Collins, T. D.
 Cone, John A.
 Conklin, Benjamin Y.
 Conklin, J. L.
 Connolly, Nettie
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 Corkran, William
 Cornet, He'en H.
 Cornell, Mrs. J. B.
 Cornell, Miss M. L.
 Corrington, John Wesley
 Corryell, Dr. William
 Cosgrove, Joseph
 Coulter, H.
 Cox, Abram
 Cox, Charles
 Coxe, J. C. W., D.D.
 Cranmer, Emeline
 Craske, Harry
 Crawford, Hanford
 Crawford, J. G. L.
 Crawford, Dr. J. S.
 Creahall, Mrs. Sarah E.
 Criswell, Miss Jennie E.
 Crook, J. D. Kurtz
 Croxford, Ira
 Cumberly, D. P.
 Culver, Tuttle
 Curry, Amos G.
 Curry, William H.
 Cushing, G. B.
 Custer, I. S.
 Cutter, Miss Julia
 Dall, Daniel
 Dalley, Rev. Joseph W.
 Daniels, Sabin A.
 Darwood, W. M.K., D.D.
 Darwood, Mrs. W. M.K.
 Dashiell, Mary J.
 Dashiell, Mrs. Robert L.
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 Davis, Calvin
 Davis, Edgar
 Davis, Ira
 Day, Elizabeth
 Day, James R., D.D.
 Day, John H.
 Dayton, Mrs. D. W.
 Deal, George H.
 Dean, Clement R.
 Dease, Rev. S. S., M.D.
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 Dennis, Mrs. Emory
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 De Urquiza, Gen. Don Justo
 De Wilde, John
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 Drown, Samuel R.
 Dryden, Joshua
 Dulaney, H. S.
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 Dunlap, William H.
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 Dunn, E. W.
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 Foster, Joseph A.
 Foster, Miss Libbie
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 Fowler, J. N.
 Fowler, Jonathan O.
 Fowler, J. O., Jr.
 Fowler, Olive E.
 Fowler, Hon. Oscar F.
 Fowler, William
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 Fox, Robert S.
 Freeman, Edward
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 French, Thomas R.
 Frey, Edward S.
 Fried, F. G.
 Frost, Norman W.
 Fry, Hannah
 Fry, Mrs. Hedley J.
 Fuller, Jesse
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 Gallien, Mrs. Henry
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 Gardner, Aaron
 Gardner, David A.
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 Gerald, Miss Fannie
 Gibb, Samuel
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 Gibson, Charles
 Gibson, Jane
 Gibson, John
 Gibson, Josiah
 Gibson, Mrs. Tillie
 Gill, Rev. Joseph H.
 Gillingham, Rebecca A.
 Gilmore, Frank B.
 Glacken, Raymond M.
 Glass, James
 Glenn, David
 Glover, Mrs. Charles E.
 Goodsmith, Louisa
 Goodwin, A. S. W.
 Goodwin, Mrs. S. C.
 Goss, Oliver S.
 Gouldy, N. E.
 Graham, Mrs. Henry
 Grape, George S.
 Graveson, William
 Graveson, W., Jr.

- Gray, Abraham
 Grasier, Mrs. Rebecca
 Green, Amon
 Green, Benjamin F.
 Green, George E.
 Green, R. Granville
 Green, Stephen
 Greenwald, F. W.
 Greenfield, A. H.
 Greenfield, Aquila
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 Gregory, Miss Elma C.
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 Guest, Alonzo
 Gurlitz, A. T.
 Hafl, Uriah
 Hagaman, Abram
 Hagaman, Miss E. A.
 Hagell, Miss Fannie
 Hagell, Mrs. Hannah
 Haight, Joseph
 Haight, Samuel J.
 Haines, Benjamin F.
 Haines, Mrs. Benjamin F.
 Hall, Edward M.
 Hall, Joseph B.
 Hall, Joseph F.
 Hall, William H.
 Haller, Rev. J. P.
 Ballett, Henry W.
 Halliday, Rebecca
 Ham, John
 Hamilton, Mrs. C. E.
 Hammond, Edwin R.
 Hance, Theodore F.
 Hand, Jacob
 Hard, Clark P., D.D.
 Hardacre, William
 Harmon, C. W.
 Harris, Mrs. Emma J.
 Harris, John M.
 Harris, Mrs. N. Ann
 Hartzell, Miss Alice
 Haseltine, Miss Emily P.
 Haslup, George G.
 Haslup, Mrs. George H.
 Haselbarth, C. O.
 Haughwout, Rachel
 Havenner, Thomas
 Hawthorne, Enoch
 Hawthorne, Mrs. Mary
 Hayden, Mrs. Jerusha B.
 Hays, James L.
 Hayward, J. K.
 Hazleton, Edward
 Headley, Milton
 Heald, William H.
 Heath, F. W.
 Helakell, Colson
 Helasec, William H.
 Hemmers, Thomas J.
 Henry, John
 Herbert, William F.
 Herrick, Mrs. M. B. P.
 Hershey, Leonard
 Hester, Milton P.
 Hicks, Harvey E.
 Hill, Charles A.
 Hill, George W.
 Hill, Sarah V.
 Hill, Rev. W. T.
 Hillman, Samuel D.,
- Hinekey, J. W., M.D.
 Hinkle, Rev. Richard
 Hitchin, Owen
 Hite, George E., D.D.
 Hodges, Samuel R.
 Hodgkinson, Job
 Hodgman, F. D.
 Holcomb, Mrs. Statira
 Holden, B. F., Jr.
 Hollister, Stephen D.
 Holmes, J. P.
 Holmes, John F., Jr.
 Holmes, William L.
 Holt, William H.
 Holzapfel, John A.
 Hooly, Abraham
 Hooper, Mrs. Charles V.
 Hopkins, Miss Hettie M.
 Horton, D. P.
 Horton, Henry M.
 Hoxsie, George W.
 Hoyt, Phillip
 Hu, Miss King Eng
 Hughes, C. C.
 Hulbert, Lester
 Hull, Mrs. Rev. C. F.
 Hull, Henry M.
 Humbert, Mrs. Theodore
 Huntley, Mrs. Amelia E.
 Huntley, Mrs. Annie
 Hurst, William R.
 Hyatt, Charles E.
 Hyde, Augustus L.
 Hyde, Edwin Francis
 Hyland, James
 Iglehart, F. C., D.D.
 Irvin, Alexander
 Irving, Charles
 Jacklin, Mrs. J. E.
 Jacks, David
 Jacks, Mrs. Mary C.
 Jayne, F. A.
 Jeffery, Oscar
 Jellison, George W.
 Jenks, Mrs. D. S.
 Johnson, Algernon K.
 Johnson, Charles T.
 Johnson, Eugene
 Johnson, Mrs. Grace E.
 Johnson, Samuel
 Johnson, William B.
 Johnston, William
 Jones, Floy C. (2)
 Jones, Miss Ida
 Jones, Joseph
 Jones, Raymond (2)
 Jones, Rev. Thomas L.
 Jordan, D. A., D.D.
 Jourdan, Natalie Harkness
 Joy, Mrs. E. H.
 Judd, John B.
 Kelley, Warren S.
 Kellogg, Charles G.
 Kelly, Rev. Thomas
 Kendrick, A. V.
 Kerr, Rev. G. S.
 Kerr, Thomas
 Kessler, Miss Mary L.
 Keyes, John
 Keyes, Mrs. John
 Keyser, Abraham
 Keyser, John
 Kiger, Col. James S.
 King, Joseph E., D.D.
 Kinsey, Isaac P.
 Kirkland, Alexander
 Kitching, William
 Kline, Isaac A.
 Kneen, Alice
 Knell, Thomas
 Knight, Edward
 Knight, Henry
 Knight, Theodore B.
 Knox, Mrs. Mary P. M.
- Knox, William F.
 Kodama, J. C. J. P.
 Kuhns, William J.
 Kurtz, Clara H.
 Ladue, Nathan W.
 Laing, William T.
 Lamb, J. M.
 Lambden, Mrs. Annie
 Lane, Park H.
 Langham, L.
 Langstroth, Abbie
 Langstroth, Miss Belle
 Langstroth, Mrs. Jane
 Laughlin, Jennie E.
 Lavery, Mrs. Eliza
 Lavery, John Young
 Lawrence, Henry
 Lasenby, Cornelia A.
 Leach, Charles
 Leavitt, Samuel R.
 Lee, Miss Hannah
 Leech, Abner Y.
 Legg, John
 Leidy, Rev. George
 Lenhart, Miss Lullia
 Libby, Mary S.
 Liebe, Mary A.
 Lincoln, Hon. C. Z.
 Lindsay, J. W., D.D.
 Lippincott, B. C., D.D.
 Little, Henry J.
 Little, William Mayo
 Lloyd, John R.
 Loane, T. Albert
 Lockwood, Henry
 Logan, Charles W.
 Logan, Miss Emma G.
 Logan, Henry
 Long, Mrs. Jane
 Longacre, Orleans
 Longfellow, A. J., M.D.
 Longhurst, James S.
 Loomis, Rev. B. B.
 Loomis, Rev. W. E.
 Lowden, Mrs. Elizabeth
 Lowden, George W.
 Lowe, William E.
 Lucas, Mrs. Susan
 Ludlam, E. Ferdinand
 Ludlum, George B.
 Ludlum, Jacob W., M.D.
 Lynch, Rev. William
 Lyon, Stephen
 Lyons, James D.
 Lytle, W. H.
 MacKenzie, Joseph
 Maclay, R. V.
 Macniff, Lothian
 Macubbin, Samuel
 Magee, John
 Main, Mrs. O. Louise
 Manierre, A. L.
 Mann, L. M.
 Mapee, Mrs. S. S.
 Margeum, Mrs. E. A.
 Mark, George, Sr.
 Marrinor, George
 Marshall, Thomas W.
 Marshall, William B.
 Marston, Hannah
 Martin, Ann H.
 Martin, George C.
 Martin, Nathan C.
 Martinnas, Susie
 Mason, John S.
 Mason, B. W.
 Mason, Miss Venie
 Mason, William Henry
 Matthews, Edward N.
 McCabe, Mrs. Charles C.
 McCalmont, A. B.
 McCalmont, Mrs.
 McCauley, George E.
 McClain, Damon B.

- M'Cormick, J. M.
 M'Cormick, R. S.
 M'Cown, William B.
 M'Cubbin, Miss Maggie
 M'Cullough, James
 M'Curdy, R. K.
 M'Daniel, James L.
 M'Dermond, Jennie
 M'Earlane, George
 M'Gee, Robert
 M'Gregor, David L.
 M'Kissock, Miss J. A.
 M'Kown, Mrs. M. E.
 M'Lean, Ann
 M'Lorrain, Miss Maggie
 M'Millan, John
 M'Murray, Miss Charlott
 M'Namara, Mrs. John W.
 M'Namara, Mary
 M'Nichols, H. M.
 M'Roberts, William
 Mead, Fanny E.
 Mead, Melville E.
 Menson, L. W.
 Merrick, E. G.
 Merrill, Jacob S.
 Merritt, David F.
 Merritt, Rev. Stephen
 Miller, A. B.
 Miller, G. M.
 Miller, Gordon
 Miller, John
 Miller, John P.
 Miller, R. T.
 Milligan, W. C.
 Mills, John H.
 Mintram, Alfred C.
 Mitchell, J. H.
 Nittan, Erastus
 Monroe, Eliza
 Montrose, Newman E.
 Mooers, E. M.
 Moore, F. D.
 Moore, Laura A.
 Moore, Samuel J.
 Morgan, Frank R.
 Morris, Mrs. D.
 Morse, Rev. Charles W.
 Morton, J. D.
 Morton, J. E.
 Moses, William J.
 Mudge, James, D.D.
 Mulford, Miss Emma
 Mulford, Furman
 Mullenneaux, Mrs. M. H.
 Mumford, Anna L.
 Murray, Laura V.
 Myers, George E.
 Myers, John N.
 Myrick, James R.
 Nagai, J. Wesley Iwoski
 Naylor, Rev. Henry R.
 Nead, Mrs. W. M.
 Nelson, Mrs. Louise
 Nelson, Rev. W. C.
 Newell, Henry J.
 Nicholson, Jacob C.
 Norris, John
 Norris, Mrs. Sarah M.
 North, Rev. C. J.
 North, Mrs. C. J.
 North, James
 Nostrand, Mrs. Sarah E.
 Oakley, Rev. J. G.
 Oats, John M.
 Olney, L. F.
 Onderdonk, Nicholas
 Osborn, Mrs. E. S.
 Osborn, Mrs. Alice
 Osmun, John W.
 Ostrander, Amanda B.
 Owen, D. R.
 Owen, Edward
 Owen, John
 Oxtoby, Henry
 Palmer, Rachel C.
 Palmer, William H.
 Palmer, William S.
 Pardoe, Rev. H. C.
 Pardoe, Hunter, Jr.
 Parish, Ambrose
 Parker, Lindsay, D.D.
 Parker, William A.
 Parlett, Benjamin F.
 Parmalee, Catharine E.
 Paul, Rev. A. C.
 Paul, George W.
 Payne, Mrs. Mary Eleanor
 Pearsall, Treadwell
 Peary, John
 Peck, Rev. George C.
 Peckham, Reuben
 Peirce, John
 Pelter, Frank S.
 Pepper, H. J.
 Perkins, M. W.
 Perry, Mrs. J. K.
 Perry, John B.
 Phelps, Willis
 Phillips, Daniel B.
 Phillips, Mary V.
 Phipps, J. B.
 Pilcher, Lewis S., M.D.
 Place, Barker
 Platt, C. H.
 Ployd, Jacob
 Pollard, Samuel L.
 Pomeroy, Rev. F. T.
 Pond, Lucius W.
 Poole, Achish H.
 Porter, Mrs. Jane T.
 Porter, John V.
 Post, Rev. Samuel E.
 Powell, William
 Pray, Matilda
 Prentiss, S. M.
 Price, Rev. J. A.
 Price, S. W.
 Prickett, Edward
 Prosser, William H.
 Pugh, Mrs. Daniel W.
 Fulman, Oscar S.
 Fulman, Mrs. O. S.
 Purdy, A. E. M., M.D.
 Pusey, William B.
 Quincey, Charles E.
 Ramsay, John F.
 Raymond, Aaron
 Raymond, L. Loder
 Raymond, William L.
 Raynor, Fannie R.
 Read, Thomas
 Rector, George
 Reed, George E., D.D.
 Reed, Mrs. George E.
 Reed, Mrs. Seth
 Reeve, Tappin
 Reynolds, Frank
 Reynolds, George G.
 Reynolds, S. C.
 Rich, Rev. Albert R.
 Rich, Richard
 Richardson, J. Smith
 Richardson, Hon. Samuel
 Rigby, Philip A.
 Roach, Mr.
 Roath, Frederick
 Roberts, Virgil
 Roberts, W. C.
 Robertson, Lucy
 Robinson, Mrs. J. Norris
 Rockefeller, Jane E.
 Rogers, Robert
 Roll, Eliza Ann
 Romer, Mrs. Jane R.
 Root, R. T.
 Rose, Mary M.
 Ross, Miss Lucy
 Rossiter, Hon. N. T.
 Rothwell, James
 Rowden, George
 Rowe, Mrs. A. Theresa
 Rowe, Edward
 Rowlee, J. W.
 Roy, Frank
 Rudisill, A. W., D.D.
 Rujo, Edna
 Rulison, Mrs. Mary
 Rumberger, Rev. C. C. (2)
 Rushmore, Benjamin
 Rusling, Gen. J. F.
 Russell, Henry
 Russell, W. F.
 Salter, Edon J.
 Sampson, Mrs. David
 Sampson, E. T.
 Sanborn, Orlando
 Sandaver, John
 Sanders, George
 Sands, Emanuel
 Sanderson, Mrs. J. H.
 Savin, M. D.
 Sawyer, John
 Saxe, Charles J.
 Sayre, Israel E.
 Schaeffer, Jacob
 Schenck, W. E.
 Schoeder, Annette
 Schuyler, Capt. Thomas
 Scheveld, Annette
 Scott, George
 Scott, Rev. T. J.
 Seaman, James A.
 Seaman, John
 Searing, Ichabod
 Sellichie, George
 Sessions, W. E.
 Seymour, William D.
 Sharpley, W. P.
 Shaw, Charles R.
 Shelton, Ald. George
 Shelton, Willis C.
 Shepherd, Mrs. G. B.
 Shepherd, Rev. Thomas B.
 Shepherd, Mrs. Thomas B.
 Shickney, Mrs. L.
 Shields, Ella
 Shillicom, John
 Shoemaker, Miss M.
 Simmons, Ella
 Simmons, Thomas S.
 Skinner, Mrs. Eunice
 Skinner, James R.
 Slayback, John D.
 Slayback, W. Abbott
 Slicer, Eli
 Sloan, Charles
 Sloan, Joseph
 Smedley, Joseph S.
 Smith, Addison M.
 Smith, Emily L.
 Smith, Eugene R., D.D.
 Smith, George G.
 Smith, H. Morris
 Smith, Henry Peters
 Smith, Mrs. J. Coventry
 Smith, J. Thomas
 Smith, Job
 Smith, Rev. John W.
 Smith, Hon. Joseph S.
 Smith, Julius D.
 Smith, P. B.
 Smith, W. T., D.D.
 Snodgrass, J. C.
 Snodgrass, W. L., D.D.
 Snow, Ara
 Somers, D. H.
 Soper, Samuel J.
 Southerland, Benj. D. L.
 Spaulding, Erastus
 Spear, Ann
 Spencer, Blanch

Spencer, Miss M. A.
 Spencer, P. A.
 Spencer, William
 Stagg, Charles W.
 Stahl, J. W.
 Stainford, John
 Starr, Daniel
 Start, Joseph
 Steele, Daniel, D.D.
 Stephens, A. J.
 Stickney, George
 Stickney, Leander
 Still, Joseph B.
 Stillwell, R. E.
 Stockwell, Rev. George E.
 Stockwell, Mrs. George E.
 Stone, John T.
 Stone, Miss Sabella
 Story, Jacob
 Stott, James
 Stowell, Frank W.
 Stowell, George F.
 Strang, H. L.
 Sturgeon, Hon. D., M.D.
 Summers, E. W.
 Sundstrom, K. J.
 Supplee, J. Frank
 Swetland, William
 Swett, John W.
 Swope, Frederick E.
 Tackaberry, John A.
 Talbot, Micah J., D.D.
 Taylor, Mrs. Charlotte G.
 Taylor, Cyrus H.
 Taylor, Mrs. Eliza M. F.
 Taylor, Forrester
 Taylor, John M.
 Teale, Charles E.
 Teller, Mrs. Charlotte
 Terry, M. S., D.D.
 Thatcher, Rufus L.
 Thomas, Sterling
 Thomas, Sterling, Sr.
 Thompson, Mrs. H. B.
 Thompson, Horace
 Thompson, Rev. J. J.
 Thompson, Mrs. Mary P.
 Thomson, Edward O.
 Thomson, Frederick W.
 Thomson, Mrs. Helen
 Thomson, Helen F.
 Thomson, J. F., D.D.
 Thomson, Louisa H.
 Thomson, Mary D.
 Thomson, Maude A.
 Thorpe, J. Mason
 Thurber, Mrs. Julia A.
 Thurston, F. A.

Tilley, Mary
 Tinker, Ezra, D.D.
 Tower, Stephen A.
 Townsend, J. B.
 Travers, Samuel H.
 Tremain, Mary A.
 Trowbridge, F. E.
 Trowbridge, F. S.
 Truslow, Mrs. Annie F.
 Tucker, Jennie
 Tudor, Mrs. H. C.
 Tulleys, Lysander W.
 Turner, William
 Turpin, Charles J.
 Turpin, Phoebe Anne
 Tuttle, Alexander H., D.D.
 Tuttle, Mrs. Eliza J.
 Tuttle, Robert K.
 Twombly, Peter
 Tyson, Henry H.
 Underhill, Thomas B.
 Urduch, Nicholas H.
 Van Gilder, Abraham
 Van Ness, Miss Jennie
 Van Nostrand, Daniel
 Van Pelt, Henry
 Van Valkenburgh, Rev. I. D.
 Van Velsor, Benjamin
 Van Velsor, Charles B.
 Viall, William
 Voorlie, John
 Voesburgh, Miss Minnie
 Walker, Thomas
 Walker, William E.
 Walker, William J.
 Walsh, Josiah
 Wandle, Sarah
 Ward, Ella B.
 Ware, Robert G.
 Ware, S. M.
 Warfield, Dr. Jesse L.
 Waring, Thomas
 Warren, Rev. George
 Waters, F. G.
 Watkins, Joseph P.
 Watters, J. Howard
 Watters, Mary F.
 Weatherby, Charles
 Webster, Mrs. William R.
 Weed, J. N.
 Weeka, Jotham
 Welch, Rev. Joseph
 Welch, N. W.
 Welch, N. Abbott
 Wells, E. H.
 Wells, George N.
 Welsh, Mrs. Margaretta

Westcott, Rev. John B.
 Westerfield, William
 Westervelt, Mrs. H. R.
 Wheeler, Mrs. Eliza
 White, Lewis C.
 Whittaker, George, D.D.
 Wideman, Rev. I. T.
 Wideman, Samuel B.
 Wilbur, Thomas B.
 Wilcox, W. J.
 Wiles, Robert P.
 Wilkes, Samuel
 Wilkins, Mrs. Achsah
 Wilkins, Charles P.
 Wilkinson, Charlotte
 Wilks, Mrs. Deborah
 Williams, Ann
 Williams, Hon. John
 Williams, Philip H.
 Williams, W. M.
 Williams, William A.
 Wilmer, John
 Wilson, Henry C.
 Wilson, Mrs. Luther
 Wilson, Mrs. Mary H.
 Wilson, Prof. W. C.
 Wiltberger, D. S.
 Winegardner, A. A.
 Winne, Walter
 Winter, W. P.
 Wood, C. R.
 Wood, Mrs. Charlotte
 Wood, Mrs. D. Mi
 Wood, Maria H.
 Wood, S. S.
 Woodin, Mary
 Woodruff, Mary E.
 Woolen, George W.
 Woolton, Jonah, Jr.
 Worne, Edward H.
 Worth, Mrs. William
 Wray, Henry
 Wright, Archibald
 Wright, A. A., D.D.
 Wright, James S.
 Wright, Mary E.
 Wright, Samuel
 Wright, W. S.
 Wyckoff, Mrs. Ruth
 Wymen, Abraham
 Yei, Miss Matsumoto
 Yerrington, Miss Mary
 Young, Rev. J. W.
 Youngman, Rev. T. H.
 Youngs, Joshua
 Youngs, Mrs. Caroline A.
 Zurmehly, Peter

NOTE.—Any person may hereafter be constituted a Patron or Honorary Life Manager more than once. The number of times will be indicated by a figure opposite the name.

LIFE MEMBERS

Constituted in 1912 by the payment of twenty dollars at one time

Browning, Mrs. L. E.

Christensen, Edward C.
 Miller, Charles

Morris, Clara

CHARTER OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Charter of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as amended April 4, 1873.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Act entitled "An Act to Amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; also the Act entitled "An Act to Consolidate the several Acts relating to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church into one Act, and to amend the same," passed April eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine; and the Act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and the several Acts amendatory thereof, and relating to the said Society, are respectively hereby amended and consolidated into one Act; and the several provisions thereof, as thus amended and consolidated, are comprised in the following sections:

SEC. 2. All persons associated, or who may become associated, together in the Society above named are constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of "The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of said Act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such Corporation is and shall be capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of the said corporation shall require; but the annual income of the estate held by it at any one time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian Missions throughout the United States and Territories, and also in foreign countries.

SEC. 4. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Managers, composed of thirty-two laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church and thirty-two traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appointed by the General Conference of said Church at its quadrennial sessions, and of the Bishops of said Church, who shall be *ex officio* members of said Board. Such Managers as were appointed by said General Conference at its last session shall be entitled to act as such from and after the passage of this Act, until they or others appointed by the ensuing General Conference shall assume their duties. Any such Board of Managers may fill any vacancy happening therein until the term shall commence of the Managers appointed by an ensuing General Conference; said Board of Managers shall have such power as may be necessary for the management and disposition of the affairs and property of said Corporation, in conformity with the Constitution of said Society as it now exists, or as it may be from time to time amended by the General Conference, and to elect the officers of the Society, except as herein otherwise provided; and such Board of Managers shall be

subordinate to any directions or regulations made, or to be made, by said General Conference.

SEC. 5. Thirteen members of the said Board of Managers, at any meeting thereof, shall be a sufficient number for the transaction of business. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, and the Assistant Treasurer of said Society shall be elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall hold their office for four years, and until their successors are elected; and in case of a vacancy by resignation, death, or otherwise, the Bishops of the said Methodist Episcopal Church shall fill any vacancy in the office till the ensuing General Conference. And until the next session of the General Conference said Board of Managers may appoint and remove at pleasure the Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurer of said Corporation; and the latter officer may exercise his duties, as the Board may direct, in any State.

SEC. 6. The said Corporation shall be capable of taking, receiving, or holding any real estate, by virtue of any devise contained in any last will and testament of any person whomsoever; subject, however, to the limitation expressed in the second section of this Act as to the aggregate amount of such real estate, and also to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act Relating to Wills," passed April thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty; and the said Corporation shall be also competent to act as a Trustee in respect to any devise or bequests pertaining to the objects of said Corporation, and devises and bequests of real or personal property may be made directly to said Corporation, or in trust, for any of the purposes comprehended in the general objects of said Society; and such trusts may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which they may be created.

SEC. 7. The said Corporation shall also possess the general powers specified in and by the Third Title of Chapter Eighteen of the First Part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect immediately.

II

AN ACT to Amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Became a law April 6, 1906, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections two and three of chapter one hundred and seventy-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled, "An act to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," are hereby amended to read respectively as follows:

SEC. 2. All persons associated, or who may become associated, together in the Society above named, are constituted a body corporate by the name and style of the "Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of such act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such corporation is, and shall be, capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of such corporation shall require; but the annual income of the

real estate held by it at any one time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian Missions, in foreign countries, and also in such other places, subject to the sovereignty of the United States, which are not on the continent of North America, or the islands adjacent thereto, as may be committed to the care of said Corporation by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and seven.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

As Adopted by the General Conference in 1912

ARTICLE I

NAME AND OBJECT

The name of this organization shall be the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its objects are religious and philanthropic, designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of Christianity, by the promotion and support of Christian Missions and educational institutions in foreign countries, and also in such other places subject to the sovereignty of the United States which are not on the continent of North America or the islands adjacent thereto, as may be committed to the care of said organization by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under such rules and regulations as said General Conference may from time to time prescribe.

ARTICLE II

LIFE MEMBERS, HONORARY MEMBERS, AND PATRONS

All members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, contributing to the funds of the Board of Foreign Missions, shall be nominally members of said Board. Any person contributing \$20 at one time shall be a Life Member. Any person giving \$200 at one time shall be an Honorary Life Member. Any person giving \$500 at one time shall be an Honorary Manager for life, and any person giving \$1,000 at one time shall be a Patron for life; and such Manager or Patron shall be entitled to a seat and the right of speaking, but not of voting, in the meetings of the Board of Managers. Honorary Managers, not to exceed twenty in number, may be elected by the General Conference, and, in case of vacancies, may be elected by the Board of Managers during the interval between the sessions of the General Conference, said Honorary Managers being entitled to speak in the meetings of the Board of Managers, but not to vote.

ARTICLE III

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

There shall be a General Committee of Foreign Missions, composed of the General Superintendents, the Missionary Bishops, the Corresponding Secretaries, the Recording Secretary, the Treasurer, the Assistant Treasurer, two representatives, one lay and one ministerial, from each General Conference District, and as many representatives from the Board of Managers as there are General Conference Districts.

The representatives of the Board of Managers shall be elected by the Board from its own members, and shall include as nearly as may be an equal number of Ministers and Laymen.

The representatives of the General Conference Districts shall be elected by the General Conference, on nomination of the delegates within the respective districts, for a term of four years.

If a vacancy should occur in the General Committee by the death, resignation, or removal of a district representative from the district of his Conference or church membership, or otherwise, the Board of Bishops shall fill such vacancy by the appointment of a successor from the Annual Conference to which such representative belonged; or if a layman, from within the bounds of the Annual Conference within which he resided; such appointee to hold office until the end of the quadrennium.

The General Committee of Foreign Missions shall meet annually at such place in the United States as the General Committee from year to year, may determine, and at such time in the month of November as shall be determined by the Corresponding Secretaries and Treasurers, due notice of which shall be given to each member. But the annual meeting of the said Committee shall not be held in the same General Conference District more frequently than once in four years. The Bishops shall preside over said annual meeting.

The General Committee of Foreign Missions shall determine what fields shall be occupied as Foreign Missions and the amount necessary for the support of each and shall make appropriations for the same, including an Emergency Fund of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000); provided, that the General Committee of Foreign Missions shall not appropriate for a given year, including the emergency appropriation of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000) more than the total income for the year immediately preceding. In intervals between the meetings of the General Committee of Foreign Missions, the Board of Managers may provide, from the Emergency Fund, for any unforeseen emergency that may arise in any of our Foreign Missions.

The General Committee of Foreign Missions shall be amenable to the General Conference, to which it shall make a full report of its doings. Any expense incurred in the discharge of its duties shall be paid from the treasury of the Board of Foreign Missions.

ARTICLE IV

BOARD OF MANAGERS

The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the Board of Foreign Missions and the administration of the appropriations and all other funds shall be vested in a Board of Managers, consisting of the General Superintendents and the Missionary Bishops, who shall be ex-officio members of said Board, thirty-two Laymen, and thirty-two Traveling Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, elected by the General Conference, according to the requirements of the existing Charter of said Board of Foreign Missions. Vacancies in the Board shall be filled as the Charter provides; and the absence, without reasonable excuse, of any member from six consecutive meetings of the Board shall create a vacancy. The Board shall also have authority to make By-laws, not inconsistent with this Constitution or the Charter, to print books, periodicals, and tracts for Foreign Missions; to elect a President, Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, and such Assistant Secretaries as may be necessary; to fill vacancies that may occur among the officers elected by the Board. It shall present a statement of its transactions and funds to the Church in its annual report, and shall lay before the General Conference a report of its transactions for the preceding four years, and the state of its funds

The Board of Foreign Missions shall have power to suspend a Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or any elected member of the said Board of Managers, for cause to it sufficient; and a time and place shall be fixed by the Board of Managers, at as early a day as practicable, for the investigation of the official conduct of the person against whom complaint shall have been made. Due notice shall be given by the Board to the Bishops, who shall select one of their number to preside at the investigation, which shall be before a committee of twelve persons, six Ministers and six Laymen, none of whom shall be members of the Board of Managers. Said Committee shall be appointed by the Bishop selected to preside at the investigation. Two thirds of said Committee shall have power of removal from office, in the interval of General Conference, of the official against whom complaint has been made.

In case a vacancy shall occur in the office of Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, or Assistant Treasurer, the Bishops shall have power to fill the vacancy; and, until they do so, the Board of Managers shall provide for the duties of the office.

Thirteen members present at any meeting of the Board of Managers shall be a quorum.

The Board shall have authority to solicit and receive funds for the publication and distribution of tracts.

ARTICLE V

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

There shall be three Corresponding Secretaries having coördinate power, who shall be the executive officers of the Board of Foreign Missions, all of whom shall be elected by the General Conference quadrennially.

They shall be subject to the direction of the Board of Managers and their salaries, which shall be fixed by the Board of Managers, shall be paid out of the treasury. They shall be employed exclusively in conducting the correspondence of the Board, in furnishing the Church with missionary intelligence, in supervising the Foreign Missionary work of the Church, and by correspondence, traveling, and otherwise shall promote the general interests of the cause.

ARTICLE VI

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The officers to be elected by the Board shall be chosen and hold their office for the term of one year, or until their successors shall be elected; or, if a vacancy should occur during the year by death, resignation, or otherwise, it may be filled at any regular meeting of the Board. The first election of each quadrennium shall be held at the regular meeting of the Board next succeeding the General Conference.

ARTICLE VII

PRESIDING OFFICER

At the meetings of the Board, the president shall preside. But if he should be absent, one of the vice-presidents shall take his place. In the absence of the president and of all the vice-presidents a member appointed by the meeting for the purpose shall preside. The minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting at which the same are read and approved and by the Recording Secretary.

ARTICLE VIII

SPECIAL GIFTS

Credit shall be given for special gifts from any Charge when said Charge, including the Sunday School, shall have raised its full apportionment for the Board of Foreign Missions, and such special donations shall be received by the Board for the specified purpose. Special donations shall be applied in full to the purposes designated by the donors, but shall be included in estimating the cost of collection and administration.

Nevertheless, whenever a charge or an individual or group of individuals in any Charge shall support entirely one of our Missionaries in the foreign field, who is a regularly appointed Missionary of the Board, and assigned to the Charge, the entire amount may be credited, irrespective of apportionments.

The General Committee shall make supplemental appropriations for the work to the several missions of the average amount of special gifts received and applied in the previous three years, such supplemental appropriations not to be paid except as special gifts are received for the missions. Obligations beyond the amount of the money thus appropriated shall not be assumed in the missions, except as the necessary funds are received. All special gifts received for the fields shall be paid through the office of the Board of Foreign Missions, though the total thereof shall exceed the appropriation.

The Board shall exercise general supervision over appeals for special gifts.

ARTICLE IX

SUPPORT OF RETIRED AND OTHER MISSIONARIES

The Board may provide for the support of retired Missionaries, and of the widows and orphans of Missionaries, who may not be provided for by their Annual Conferences, respectively; provided, they shall not receive more than is usually allowed retired Ministers, their widows and orphans, in home Conferences.

No one shall be acknowledged as a Missionary or receive support as such from the funds of the Board of Foreign Missions who has not been approved by the Board of Managers, and been assigned to some definite field, except as above provided. Ministerial Missionaries shall be constituted by the joint action of a General Superintendent and the Board. Lay Missionaries shall be appointed by the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE X

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution shall be subject to amendment or alteration only by the General Conference.

BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

I

DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS

I. PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

The President or one of the Vice-Presidents shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and they shall hold their respective offices during the year for which they have been elected, unless the Board of Managers otherwise determine. If the President and all of the Vice-Presidents be absent, the Board may elect a President *pro tem*.

2. CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

The Corresponding Secretaries, under the direction of the Board of Managers, shall have charge of the correspondence of the Board with its missions and shall be exclusively employed in promoting its general interests. They shall advocate the cause of foreign missions at such Annual Conferences and in such churches and conventions as their judgment may dictate and the Board approve. They shall keep a vigilant eye upon all the affairs of the Board and especially upon all its missions, and promptly convey to the Bishops in charge of the missions respectively, to the Board, or to the standing committees, all such communications from and all information concerning our foreign missions as the circumstances of the case may require.

They shall give to such missionaries as may be sent out by the Board a copy of the Manual of Instructions authorized by the Board, with such other instructions and explanations as the case may call for; and they shall explicitly inform all missionaries that they are in no case to depart from such instructions.

3. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Assistant Secretaries shall be chosen and assigned to their respective duties by the Board of Managers.

Such Assistant Secretaries as are chosen for field work shall devote their time exclusively to promoting the interests of foreign missions among the churches, at Annual Conferences, and at conventions under the direction of the Board and of the Corresponding Secretaries, to whom they shall make monthly reports of the service rendered.

4. TREASURER

The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Board and shall receipt therefor. He shall keep proper books of accounts showing the receipts and disbursements and all other financial transactions connected with the treasury of the Board. He shall keep an account of all receipts by Conferences and of all expenditures by missions and of particular appropriations. He shall report the state of the funds and whenever required shall exhibit his books, vouchers, and securities at meetings of the Finance Committee and of the Auditing Committee, and shall report monthly to the Board the state of the treasury.

He shall honor all orders of the Board of Managers upon the treasury within the several appropriations made by the General Committee. After ap-

proval by the Corresponding Secretaries, he shall pay the outgoing and return expenses of missionaries, and all bills for office and miscellaneous expenses within the appropriations or upon authorization of the Board of Managers.

He shall, under the advice of the Finance Committee, keep all uninvested moneys of the Board on deposit in some safe bank or banks in the name of the Board of Foreign Missions, subject to the order of its Treasurer. He is authorized to negotiate loans under the direction and approval of the Finance Committee or of its sub-committee on loans and investments.

Under the supervision of the Finance Committee he shall have the custody of the securities and property belonging to the Board and shall have authority to sell and assign stocks and bonds and to make investments with the approval of the Finance Committee.

The Treasurer shall be, *ex officio*, the secretary of the Finance Committee and shall keep full minutes of the proceedings of the Committee and shall present the same to the Board for its action. He shall conduct such correspondence as properly belongs to the Treasurer's department. He shall have the custody of the Corporate Seal and shall be the proper officer to execute all instruments on behalf of the Board of Managers.

5. ASSISTANT TREASURER

The Assistant Treasurer shall reside at Cincinnati, Ohio, and shall be subject to the direction of the Board of Managers and of the Treasurer. He shall forward to the Treasurer a monthly statement of his accounts to the first of each month, in order that the same may be presented to the Board at its regular meetings. He shall exhibit his books and accounts, vouchers, and securities to such auditors as may be appointed by the Board.

6. RECORDING SECRETARY

The Recording Secretary shall hold his office during the year for which he may have been elected, unless the Board shall otherwise determine.

It shall be his duty to give notice of all meetings of the Board and to record the minutes of their proceedings; also to give notice of all meetings of committees, as ordered, and to record the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the several standing committees in separate books. He shall notify the Treasurer or the Auditing Committee, as the case may require, of all grants or expenditures authorized by action of the Board of Managers.

He shall forward to all the members of the Board, as soon as practicable after each regular meeting, a copy of the Minutes of the same. These copies, however, shall not include the text of the reports or other documents.

He shall, under the direction of the Treasurer, make appropriate record of all wills under which the Board of Foreign Missions may be interested and of all actions of the Board and any other information relating thereto.

He shall under like direction record a statement of all the property of the Board and of any conveyances thereof, or other proceedings touching the same.

He shall supervise the preparation of the Annual Report of the Board of Foreign Missions; and shall keep the roll of the Officers and managers and of the members of the several standing committees in the proper order according to seniority of their consecutive service, respectively, except that the chairman of each committee shall be first named, and shall see that such lists are printed in such order in the Annual Reports.

He shall facilitate the outgoing and homecoming of missionaries and their families, by securing transportation and by supervising the shipment of their effects, and such supplies as may be purchased in America for personal or family use.

II

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

Within the appropriations made by the General Committee of Foreign Missions, payment of salaries of missionaries (where a schedule of salaries has been fixed by the Board of Managers for any foreign mission), payment of the expenses of outgoing and returning missionaries, and payment of all special appropriations of the Board of Managers or of the General Committee, except for the purchase or improvement of property, shall be made by the Treasurer without further action of the Board.

But where the appropriation is general and for a mission not yet occupied, and where the Bishop in charge shall have appointed a missionary, the Board has power to determine what portion of such appropriation shall be applied to particular objects and what amount may be placed at the discretion of the superintendent or the Finance Committee (where such committee exists) for general purposes.

Office and incidental expenses shall be audited by a Corresponding Secretary and paid on his order on the face of the original bills; the accounts of outgoing and returning missionaries shall also be audited by a Corresponding Secretary before final settlement of the same. No person shall be allowed to make drafts on the Treasurer for foreign missions, except as authorized by the Board.

Real estate may be purchased for the Board and improvements made on real estate by the erection of buildings or otherwise, only by direction of the Board of Managers and by persons specifically authorized and appointed to make such purchases or improvements.

Where the General Committee makes a special appropriation for the purchase or improvement of real estate in any foreign mission, the Board shall determine the time and manner of payment and designate the person by whom such appropriation shall be expended, before payment shall be made.

There shall be a treasurer and a Finance Committee appointed by the Board for each Mission or group of Missions. The Finance Committee of the Board shall recommend such treasurers and Finance Committees for appointment as occasion may require. The treasurers so appointed shall be responsible to the Board for the performance of their duties.

Where the General Committee makes a special appropriation for the purchase or improvement of real estate in any foreign mission, as the administration of the appropriation and the management of the property of the Board rest with the Board of Managers, the Board shall determine the time and manner of payment and designate the person by whom such appropriation shall be expended, before the Corresponding Secretaries are authorized to make requisition therefor.

Appropriations and balances of appropriations of any mission unexpended at the close of the calendar year, whether in the hands of the Treasurer of the Board or any of its agents, shall lapse into the treasury and may not be there-

after used for the purpose for which they were appropriated, except to discharge preexisting obligations.

III

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

There shall be an Executive Committee, consisting of not less than twenty-one members of the Board. The President of the Board shall be *ex officio* a member of the Executive Committee. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Recording Secretary, and the Treasurer shall be advisory members of the same.

The Executive Committee shall meet at such stated time as it may determine or at the call of the Corresponding Secretaries and a statement of all actions of the Executive Committee shall be sent to each member of the Board at least two days in advance of the ensuing regular meeting of the Board.

Seven members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The President of the Board shall be *ex officio* chairman of the Executive Committee and the Recording Secretary shall be its secretary.

The Executive Committee shall have authority to pass upon the following classes of items, subject to the approval of the Board at its next meeting; nevertheless, whenever the Corresponding Secretaries deem it preferable to do so, they may refer items included in any of these classes to a standing committee or bring them directly to the Board:

1. Matters specifically referred by the Board to the Executive Committee.
2. Redistributions by the Finance Committees of the Missions.
3. Allowances for retired missionaries and for the widows and orphans of missionaries.
4. School allowances for children of missionaries.
5. The assignment of missionaries under the "Parish Abroad Plan."
6. Provision for transit expenses.
7. The granting of furloughs when recommended by Finance Committees on the field and in emergent conditions upon medical certificate; also the extension of furloughs.
8. Grants from the Emergency and Incidental Funds of amounts not exceeding \$500.
9. Matters to be referred or calling for further correspondence before specific action.
10. Any other matters of a formal or routine character.
11. With the approval of the Corresponding Secretaries, the Executive Committee shall be authorized also to consider and act upon any matters of an emergent character which may arise in the interim between the regular meetings of the Board; provided, however, that no financial obligation shall be incurred beyond that which is indicated in Item 8.

IV

STANDING COMMITTEES AND THEIR DUTIES

At the regular meeting of the Board, in June of each year, the following standing committees shall be appointed:

1. *Foreign Administration.* It shall be the duty of the Committee on Foreign Administration to consider and report upon all matters relating to the Missions which may be referred to it by the Board or by the Corresponding Secretaries.

2. *Home Base.* It shall be the duty of the Committee on Home Base to consider and report on all matters relating to income, apportionments, education, field work, records, office supervision, investigation of methods and details of administration and Christian stewardship, as shall be referred to it by the Board or by the Corresponding Secretaries.

It shall also make and recommend to the Board, estimates for the salaries to be paid to any persons employed in the service of the Board, except missionaries on the foreign field and the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries and the Treasurer; also estimates for other office and administrative expenses.

3. *Finance.* It shall be the duty of this Committee to aid the treasurer to provide ways and means. It shall have authority to advise the treasurer as to the deposit of all uninvested moneys of the Board, and in the intervals between the sessions of the Board to direct him in respect to all investments, loans, and other financial transactions of the Board. It shall have the management, care, and supervision of the interests of the Board in the building known as the Methodist Episcopal Publishing and Mission Building, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York city, subject to the orders of the Board.

This Committee shall consider and report on all applications for loans to the Missions or to institutions connected with the Missions and on all questions arising under wills or concerning lands temporarily held by the Board, which may be referred to it by the Board or by the Corresponding Secretaries.

It shall be its duty also to make estimates for the salaries to be paid to the Corresponding Secretaries and the Recording Secretary and the Treasurer and to report the same for the action of the Board.

4. *Candidates.* It shall be the duty of this committee to consider and report upon all matters pertaining to the selection, cultivation, and training of candidates which may be referred to it by the Board or by the Corresponding Secretaries. It shall also examine candidates for appointment as missionaries under this Board and the credentials of candidates for appointment under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and shall report to the Board its recommendations.

5. *Nominations.* This committee shall consist of the chairmen of the several standing committees and six other members to be chosen in such manner as the Board may determine. Its duty shall be to nominate the officers of the Board, the members of the Executive Committee and of the standing committees and suitable persons to fill any vacancies that may occur in the list of officers or in the membership of the Board of Managers. The vote of the Board on all such nominations shall be by ballot.

6. *Comity and Cooperation.* It shall be the duty of this committee to consider and report upon all matters referred to it by the Corresponding Secretaries or by the Board, pertaining to the relations of this Board to other benevolent organizations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to Mission Boards of other religious denominations, to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and any other denominational or interdenominational movements and organizations.

7. *Audits.* There shall be two committees on Audits, one in New York and one in Cincinnati, Ohio. The former shall audit the accounts of the Treasurer and the latter the accounts of the Assistant Treasurer, annually or oftener if

deemed necessary and ordered by the Board. They shall also audit such other accounts as may be referred to them by the Board.

The meetings of the Committee on Foreign Administration shall be held at ten o'clock A. M. of the day upon which the Board regularly meets; and the meetings of the Committee on Home Base shall be held at 1:30 P. M. of the same day or at such days and hours as shall be designated by the Corresponding Secretaries.

V

GENERAL RULES

1. Each Standing Committee shall, at its first meeting after election, select its own chairman, who, however, shall not be chairman of any other Standing Committee, except that he may be the chairman of the Committee on Nominations; and if he be absent at any meeting, it shall choose a chairman *pro tem*. Each committee shall cause to be recorded a correct minute of all its proceedings in regard to business brought before it and deposit the same in a book for that purpose; and said committee may hold a regular meeting once a month or meet at the call of the chairman, the Corresponding Secretaries, or the Treasurer.

2. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Recording Secretary, and the Treasurer shall constitute a committee to consider carefully the estimates prepared by the Finance Committees of the missions and report recommendations on the same to the General Committee at its annual meeting, for its guidance in making its appropriations for the ensuing year.

3. The President of the Board shall be *ex officio* a member of all the standing committees.

The Corresponding Secretaries and the Treasurer shall be *ex-officio* advisory members, without a vote, of each of the standing committees, except the Committee on Audits; and the Bishop having charge of a foreign mission shall be *ex-officio* a member of the respective committees having charge of the same.

4. When any matter is referred to a committee with power, it shall be the duty of that committee to report to the Board its final action in the case for record in the Minutes of its proceedings.

VI

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD, ORDER OF BUSINESS, AND RULES OF DEBATE

I. MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

1. The Board shall hold its regular meetings on the third Tuesday of each month, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at the Mission Rooms of the Board, but the meeting for August may be omitted at the discretion of the Corresponding Secretaries.

2. The presiding officer shall preserve order, keep the speaker to the point under consideration, and appoint committees not otherwise provided for. He shall not take part in debate, nor propose any new measure, unless he first leave the chair, but he may vote as any other member.

3. All meetings of the Board shall open with reading the Scriptures and prayer, and close with prayer or the benediction, under the direction of the chairman.

4. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, or any five managers may call a special meeting of the Board.

II. ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Reading of Scriptures and Prayer.
2. Approval of the Minutes of the previous meeting.

At each regular meeting the Chairman shall inquire if there are any corrections to the Minutes as printed, and, if not, the Minutes shall stand approved.

3. Communications from the Corresponding Secretaries.
4. Treasurer's Monthly Statement.

5. Reports of Committees in the following order: Executive Committee, Foreign Administration, Home Base, Candidates, Finance, Nominations, Comity and Cooperation, Audits and special committees.

The report of each committee shall be made by simply reading the Minutes of its proceedings upon which the Board shall take such action as the case may require. When any one of the standing committees may be called in the regular proceedings of the Board, it shall be in order to present any miscellaneous business pertaining to the particular matters of which that committee has charge as well as to receive and consider any report from that committee.

6. Unfinished business.
7. Miscellaneous business.
8. Adjournment and benediction.

The Board shall elect, in the month of October of each year, the members of the General Committee of Foreign Missions to which it is entitled, according to the provisions of Article III of the Constitution of the Board of Foreign Missions.

III. RULES FOR THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS

1. A motion having been made, seconded, and stated from the Chair shall be considered in possession of the Board, but may be withdrawn by the mover before any action is taken on it. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the presiding officer, or any other member, require it; and, when the question contains several distinct propositions, any member may have the same divided.

2. A motion to amend shall be considered first in order, and shall be decided before the original motion; and a substitute for any pending motion or amendment may be offered, and shall, if it prevail, supersede the original motion or proposed amendment, and may itself be amended.

3. Every member wishing to speak shall arise and address the Chair, and no one shall speak more than once on one question, until every member desiring to speak shall have spoken; and no member shall speak over ten minutes without the permission of the Board.

4. Motions to lay on the table and motions that the previous question be put shall be taken without debate.

5. When a report is presented by a committee it shall be considered in possession of the Board, and may be adopted, amended, recommitted, laid on the table, or otherwise disposed of, as the Board may judge proper.

6. It shall be deemed out of order to use personal reflections in debate, or to interrupt a speaker, except to explain or call him to order.

7. It shall be deemed out of order for any member to leave the meeting without permission of the Chair or the Board.

8. A motion to adjourn shall always be considered in order, and shall be taken without debate.

9. A call for ayes and noes shall be ordered on the demand of any five members present.

10. Any decision of the presiding officer shall be subject to an appeal to the Board, and such appeal shall be decided without debate, but the presiding officer may assign his reasons for his decision.

11. When a question has been once put and decided it shall be in order for any member who voted in the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, but no motion for reconsideration shall be taken more than once.

VII

PUBLICATION AND AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS

1. The Charter, the Constitution of the Board, and the By-laws shall be published with each Annual Report.

2. The Board of Managers shall not make, alter, or amend any By-laws, except at the regular monthly meeting thereof, nor at the same meeting at which such By-law, alteration, or amendment may be proposed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Reading the Scriptures and Prayer.
2. Approval of the Minutes of the previous Meeting.
3. Communications from the Corresponding Secretaries.
4. Treasurer's Monthly Statement.
5. Reports of Committees:
 - (1) Executive Committee.
 - (2) Foreign Administration.
 - (3) Home Base.
 - (4) Candidates.
 - (5) Finance.
 - (6) Nominations.
 - (7) Comity and Coöperation.
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 - (9) Special Committees.
6. Unfinished business.
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